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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXIV.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE MULSHI PETHA

OF THE

HAVELI TALUKA

OF THE

POONA COLLECTORATE.

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FROM

R. B. PITT, Esq.,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA,

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Poona, 25th June 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the revision settlement of 80 Government villages of the Mulshi Peta of the Haveli Táluka, Poona Collectorate.

2. I would premise that this is merely a supplementary report, and as detailed\* revision reports for the rest of the Táluka have already been submitted and the general questions of the revised settlement have been fully discussed and disposed of, I will confine myself to those details only which affect the 80 villages now to be dealt with.

3. All the villages in question formerly formed a portion of the Mával Táluka and were transferred to the Haveli Táluka in the year 1866-67. The subjoined statement shows the dates of,\* and authority for, the settlements now in force :—

Number of Villages	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement	Authority for sanction of settlement.
1	2	3	4	5
79	Mával	Haveli	1853-54	Government Letter No. 3588, dated 28th August 1855.
1	Do.	Do.	1857-58	Government Resolution No. 3354, dated 17th July 1857.
80				

4. Under the same circumstances, and for the reasons given in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the revision settlement report on the Government Selection CXXI, Mával Táluka, the survey operations have been carried out, *de novo*, in these villages precisely on the same lines as in the case of the Mával and Khed Tálukas. As the result of the re-measurement, 11,769 old survey numbers have become 26,078 revision survey and Pót numbers.

5. The following statement shows the percentage of error discovered in the old work at re-measurement :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Numbers.	NUMBERS MEASURED IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE WAS WITHIN					Included in village sites, forests, &c	Numbers not remeasured
		1 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
80	11,769	6,183	2,370	1,289	576	1,163	188	.

It will be seen from these figures that the old work was rough and defective for in 45.9 per cent. of the total numbers the error exceeded 5 per cent., while

in 15 per cent. of the old numbers it exceeded 15 per cent. The apparent causes of the differences are given below :—

Total old numbers in which the difference exceeded 15 per cent	Total numbers in which the old boundaries were doubtful	Numbers in which the old measurements were erroneous.	Remaining numbers including forests, village sites, &c
1	2	3	4
1,739	816	275	648

6. As above stated, the 80 villages under report were entirely re-classed for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 7 of the revision settlement report on the Mával Táluka, and under the same revision scale of classification as therein detailed.

7 In the subjoined table the area obtained by the revision survey is contrasted under heads of cultivation with the record of the first settlement :—

Description.	By Original Survey	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More	Less
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Dry-crop ... ..	56,625	61,665	5,040	..
Garden ... ..	...	6	6	....
Rice ... ..	9,048	11,307	2,259	....
Unassessed .. ..	51,755	42,456	..	9,299
Total .. ..	1,17,428	1,15,434	7,305	9,299

Although, as mentioned in paragraph 5, considerable differences were found to exist in the detailed measurements of individual numbers, the total difference in area between the original and revision survey is small, being 17 per cent. only. There has been, it will be seen, a large extension in the rice area (25 per cent.), which has most probably been brought about by the conversion of favourably situated dry-crop land (assessed or unassessed) into rice. The increase under the head of dry-crop (8.9 per cent.) is due to the transfer from the uncultivable to the cultivable during the currency of the lease.

8. With the exception of one isolated village (Kátarkhadak) in the North, the rest of the villages of the Peta form a compact, though somewhat irregularly-shaped group, lying to the extreme West of the Táluka; and except for short distances on the North-West and South-West, where they touch the Mával Táluka and the Kolába Collectorate, they are entirely surrounded by the Pant Sachiv's territory.

9. The general aspect of this portion of the Táluka is very similar to the Ghát Districts already reported on, being hilly and bold, undulating here and there, with fairly large patches of level land in the valleys. To the West and North-West as the Gháts are more nearly approached, the country becomes more rugged and cut up by deep ravines, the hill fort of Kumári in the village lands of Pet Sháhápúr forming a special feature in the landscape. Forest reserves are occasionally met with, the largest and most dense lying within the boundaries of Támhani Budruk.

A spur running out from the Gháts near Pimpri divides the face of this portion of the district into two valleys. The larger of the two, known as the "Paud Khora," is drained by the Mula River, which takes its rise in the hills near the village of Deoghar. The smaller valley, or "Támhani Khora," is drained by the Malprabha River, which takes its source in the hills near Tánzani Budruk. The

Malprabha is a confluent of the Mula River and joins it near the village of Paritvâdi. Both these streams, though not continuously in flow, always afford a perennial supply of water in detached pools.

10. In the valleys, and especially along the banks of the "Mula" and "Malprabha," a fair amount of good soil is met with, either a rich black loam, red or yellow, more or less mixed with silt and very fertile. The prevailing soil, however, is of a light friable nature, either reddish or grey, poor in quality and depth, but easily tilled, and, owing to the always seasonable and copious rainfall, capable of yielding fine crops of the produce usually grown in hill districts.

11. The climate of this sub-division is precisely the same as that of Mával, varying according to the rainfall in different parts. From its proximity to the Gháts the rainfall is regular and copious, increasing as you go Westward. As the only pluviometer is kept at the Mahákarí's station at Paud, one of the most Eastern villages, I have added to Appendix A two columns showing the falls registered at Khadkála and Lonávla which, from their position, may be taken to fairly represent the rainfall for the centre and Western portions of the Peta. The figures have been obtained from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

12. The average areas under different crops, compiled from the village papers, will be found in Appendix B, of which the following is a précis and relates to Government land only:—

	Khari.	Rabi
<i>Cereals</i> —Rice, Nágl, Varai, Sáva, Jowári, Bájri, Wheat ...	398	25
150 116 64 51 23 04 15		
<i>Pulses</i> —Tur, Gram . . . . .	01	05
01 05		
<i>Oil-seeds</i> —Khorásni . . . . .	37	..
37		
<i>Miscellaneous</i> . . . . .	06	..
	442	30
Total ...	472	
Grass or fallow ..	528	
Grand Total	1000	

The kharif crops, it will be seen, predominate, owing, no doubt, to the early and plentiful rainfall. The chief products of the Jirát lands are "Nágl," which is the staple food grain of the people, "Varai" and "Sáva," supplemented by small proportions of Jowári, wheat and Bájri; all the surplus agricultural produce is taken for sale to the Poona market. The most noticeable feature in the above statement is the unusually large proportion of land under grass and fallow (52·8 per cent). Most of this area, however, is hill land, either cultivated at short intervals with coarse hill grains, or more generally kept uncultivated for the grass, which is either used for "Ráb" or sent for sale to Poona.

13. The most valuable and important crop is rice, which not only covers the largest area, but is the revenue-paying crop of the district; it is grown in every one of the 80 villages under report, and it is in no way inferior to the rice grown in the Mával Táluca. The different varieties grown are as follows:—

	Superior.	
1.	Ambemohor Gurva.	} The brier fetches from Rs 40 to Rs 50 per Khandi and the same rice of a coarser kind from Rs. 30 to Rs 35
2.	Do Halva	
3.	Pandhri Sál.	
4.	Kali Sál	

5. Dodki  
6. Bhásad.  
7. Táka.  
8. Kudai

} Price ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per Khandi according to quality

Sugarcane is occasionally met with in small patches in some of the best rice lands, and a second crop of either wheat, gram, Vál, Masur, or Sátu is not unusually grown after rice.

The garden cultivation by well water is insignificant, not exceeding 6 acres altogether in two of the Eastern villages, Paud and Ambadvet.

14. There is nothing exceptional in the mode of husbandry in this sub-division and it in no way differs from that practised in the adjoining Ghát Tálukas already reported on. The local industry is confined to the expression of Khorásni (gingelly-seed) principally for home consumption, for which there are some 34 mills scattered over six villages.

15. With regard to communications, the only bit of made road within the limits of the Peta extends 4 miles only, as far as the Mahákarí's station at Paud, and is a continuation of the well-constructed metalled road from Poona. Paud is also connected with the station of Lonávla by a fair-weather road running through the "Paud Khora," or larger valley up to Jámbulna, when, passing into the Mával Táluks, it meets the lately constructed metalled road near Sákár-Pátar; it is much cut up, however, and in the worst possible condition. The "Támhání Khora," or lesser valley, is connected with Paud by another fair-weather road branching from the one just mentioned at Mulshí Budruk, and passing through the lands of Vadgaon, Shurgaon and Shirolí to Támhání Budruk. A third fair-weather track branching from the first, further West at Bhorkas, passes through the villages of Vándra and Ahurvádi to Pimprí, from whence it becomes the best track for pack-bullocks to and from the Konkan. A good deal of traffic, consisting of salt, charcoal, groceries, &c., is carried by this route. There are also two foot-paths which cross the Gháts, one near Ambauna and the other near Telbála.

16. There are four bazár towns in the Peta, but they are only of local importance, their weekly sales averaging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 372 only. The city of Poona is the chief market resorted to by the people of this district either for renewing their agricultural stock or for the sale of their surplus produce.

17. The appendices marginally noted contain the statistical information for the 80 villages under report. The figures for the time of the original settlement are taken from the old survey record and are unfortunately imperfect under some heads; those for the current year are the result of a special census taken by the Revenue Department:—

Description.	Year of settlement.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population .. .. .	19,943	27,231	7,288	...	36.5
Houses ... { Tiled and flat-roofed . . . . .	362	1,246	884	...	244.2
{ Thatched . . . . .	3,000	4,070	1,070	...	35.7
Agricultural cattle ... .. .	5,857	6,709	852	...	14.5
Cows, buffaloes and their young . . . . .	No record.	10,641	...	...	...
Sheep and goats ... .. .	Do.	454	...	...	...
Carts . . . . .	73	249	176	...	241.1
Horses and ponies ... .. .	No record	247	...	...	...
Wells and Budkis ... .. .	47	103	56	...	119.1

18. From the above it will be seen that the population has increased 36.5 per cent. during the course of the expiring settlement and now represents a density of 151 to the square mile,

Population:





It will be seen from the above that the improvement in the circumstances of the population during the existing lease has been spread pretty evenly over the whole Peta, more marked in the 2nd and 3rd groups. It is satisfactory also to observe the improvement in the class of dwellings, and in this connection the occasional use of corrugated iron roofing in many of the Eastern villages is worth mention. Working cattle have increased in each group, but the large increase under this head in the 4th (most Western) group is due to the number of pack-bullocks employed in carrying grain produce over the Gháts to and from the Konkan as well as to the adjacent railway station of Lonávla.

Schools  
Appendix H

22. There are three Government schools and one private school for boys. The average attendance in the former is 64 and in the latter 31.

23. In Appendix I. will be found the usual information on the subject of land tenures. Of the total numbers 74.5 per cent are cultivated by the Khátedárs themselves, and 12.8 per cent. in partnership with others; 6.4 per cent. of the

Sub-tenures  
Appendix I.

whole are sub-let for money rents and 5.2 per cent. for a proportion of the produce.

24. The appendices noted in the margin are an abstract of the records of the Registration Department and furnish instances of sale, mortgage, and lease transactions during the past five years; they give a general idea of the value of land in this sub-division, but allowance must of course be made for circumstances affecting the price, which may not have found mention in the registered deeds

Value of land. Appendices  
K-1, K-2, L, M-1 and M-2.

25. In the 100 cases of sale by private contract, 1,424 acres with an aggregate assessment of Rs. 1,163, or an average of Re. 0-13-1 per acre, were sold for Rs. 41,949, or an average of Rs. 29-7-4 per acre, which is 36 times the survey assessment. The 51 cases of sales by decrees of a Civil Court comprising 846 acres assessed at Rs. 972, or an average of Rs. 1-2-5 per acre, realized Rs. 27,411, or Rs. 32-6-5 per acre, equivalent to 28 years' purchase.

Ordinary sales.

Sales by Court

26. In the 100 recorded cases of leases (Appendix L.), 1,261 acres assessed at Rs. 1,201, or an average of Re. 0-15-3 per acre, were sub-let for Rs. 5,834 or 5 times the survey assessment, or an average rate of Rs. 4-10-0 per acre.

Leases

27. It seems from these returns (Appendix M-1) that in 96 cases involving 1,388 acres assessed at Rs. 1,609, or an average rate of Rs. 1-2-7 per acre, the total sum for which the land was mortgaged was Rs. 34,308, equivalent to 21 times the Government demand, or an average per acre of Rs. 24-11-6. Further, that in 100 cases of mortgage with possession of the land (Appendix M-2), 1,304 acres assessed at Rs. 1,203, or an average of Re. 0-15-7 per acre, were accepted as security for debts aggregating Rs. 50,195.

Simple mortgage

Mortgage with possession.

28. In the original settlement report (No. 33 dated 31st January 1854) on the Málval Táluka to which this sub-division (Mulshi Peta) then belonged, the then Superintendent, Captain Francis, remarking upon the condition of the rayats, writes as follows —

" \* \* \* We have happily in this same district evidence to the contrary in the case of the Mulshi Peta cultivators, who are in circumstances of comparative prosperity and well doing, and yet their rates are heavier than in the Málval division. Their rice land is better certainly, but the difference in the condition of the two cultivators is chiefly owing to this circumstance, that they (the Mulshi Peta cultivators) pay their revenue from *bona fide* sales of grain, whereas the other party look to the Málval for the payment of it. This fact is very significant as regards the amount of assessment which may now be safely imposed on the district."

Since then, as the present statistics, given above in this report, most clearly indicate, the people of this district have not only multiplied, but have made a great advance in material prosperity. Like their brethren of the Málval and

Khed Talukas, they are industrious and thrifty, well clothed and well housed; their fields are carefully tilled, and when not employed in agricultural pursuits they devote their spare time to carrying their surplus produce, fodder especially, to the large market at Poona, where they find a remunerative sale.

29. The course of prices ruling in this sub-division and in the markets of Mával and Poona is shown in detail from the year 1844 downwards in Appendix N. The subjoined table is a précis of the information therein given for the Poona market, which has always had a predominant influence for the villages under report :—

Period	AVERAGE PRICE—SEES PER RUPEE.		
	Jowari	Wheat.	Cleaned rice.
1	2	3	4
For 10 years previous to the settlement, 1843-44 to 1852-53	40½	22½	16
First decade of lease, 1853-54 to 1862-63	30½	20	13½
Second decade of lease, 1863-64 to 1872-73	17½	10½	7½
Last 18 years, 1873-74 to 1890-91	19½	11½	8½

Excluding "Nágh," which, as before mentioned, is the main food-grain of the district and chiefly kept for home consumption, the average prices of the three most representative grains are shown in the above table for the 10 years before settlement and during three periods, which comprise the whole course of the expiring lease. During the 1st decade there was no very material fluctuation of prices. The 2nd decade includes the years of the American War, which naturally caused a great temporary rise in prices and gave to exports a great impulse, the influence of which has proved a lasting benefit to the whole country. The famine and its succeeding years of high prices, together with the years of depression which followed, are included in the remaining period of 18 years. The average prices of the two latter periods, as the figures show, are very similar, and are roughly speaking 110 per cent. higher than the average ruling during the 10 years previous to the settlement, and some 70 per cent. higher than the average prices of the 1st decade after settlement.

30. It seems necessary here to make some mention of the "Pálnuk" tenure, which still exists in many of the villages of the Mulsh Peta now under report. I will do so very briefly, however, as the subject has been so fully described in Captain Francis' report, No. 33, dated 31st January 1854, paras 25 to 30, which I have annexed to my report as Appendix R. It will be seen that Captain Francis (the then Superintendent of Revenue Survey) submitted proposals for the settlement of the Pálnuk lands and made suggestions as to the remissions which should be allowed, but, while according sanction to the introduction of the survey rates, Government in their Resolution No. 3588 of 28th August 1855 (para. 7) postponed the settlement of the question. Since then the matter appears to have been settled by the Revenue Department.

From statements furnished by the Mahalkari it seems there are at present 198 "Pálnukdárs," occupants of 605 old survey numbers, having an area of 1,2-1 acres, assessed at Rs 2,50½, of which Rs 883 are now annually granted as "Pálnuk" remissions. Hitherto the Survey Department has treated the "Pálnuk" lands in the same way as any other Government land, leaving the question of the amount of remissions (as at the first settlement) to be dealt with by the Revenue Department.

31. The revenue history of the expiring settlement is shown in detail in the two appendices noted in the margin. The villages coming on for revision were settled in two different years, viz, 1853-54 and 1857-58. As the former comprises 79 out of the 80 villages under report, it may safely be tak-

Revenue History  
Appendices O-1 and O-2.

as affording a general view of the history of the lease. It will be observed that under the old system, i.e., up to 1852-53, permanent remissions were annually given, averaging during the 10 last years Rs. 2,708, chiefly on account of the Pálnuk tenure noticed in the preceding para., the casual remissions being small. The immediate effect of the introduction of the existing settlement was a reduction in the Government demand of Rs. 8,655, but on the other hand cultivation and collections took a sudden leap in 1859-60 and steadily rose, until the last year of the 1st decade, when there was an increase in the former of no less than 26,712 acres and in the latter of Rs. 12,687 as compared with the first year of the settlement. During the 2nd decade cultivation and collections kept steadily rising, and the last year of this period shows an increase of 7,418 acres and of Rs. 1,720. The waste area from 13,986 in 1853-54 decreased 3,194 acres. The 3rd decade again shows a still steady rise both in the cultivated area and collections, and at the end of this period the increase in the former was 8,423 acres and in the latter Rs. 1,161, while in the waste area the decrease is 961 acres. The 4th period of the expiring settlement embraces eight years, and although there is a decrease of 1,622 acres in the cultivation of 1890-91 compared with the last year of the 3rd decade, yet there is a slight increase in the collections. The very large decrease in 1890-91 in the assessed waste, which, it will be seen, has shrunk to 131 acres, is owing to land having been taken up by the Forest Department. Beyond the large sum of Rs. 8,655 remitted during the year of settlement, the largest amount granted in any one year is Rs. 11. As regards outstanding balances during the existing lease Rs. 960 appears in 1882-83 and trifling sums in other four years. These figures and facts speak for themselves and clearly manifest a material advance in prosperity.

32 The subjoined table, prepared in the Mámílatdár's office, shows how little pressure has been necessary in collecting the revenue for the past three years.—

Year	Number of villages	Number of notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to
1	2	3	4
1888-89 . . .	39	283	..
1889-90 ...	38	477	...
1890-91 ...	48	472	..
Total ...	125	1,232	...

33. Although, for reasons explained in para 17, it has not been possible to present complete statistical details for the 80 villages under report, the only conclusion to be drawn from the whole of the information commented on above cannot be considered other than very favourable, the large increase not only in population but of the live-stock, which where grazing is plentiful indicate their wealth, the improvement in the standard of comfort represented by the better class of houses, the high value of land, and the great and evenly maintained increase in the cultivated area and in the revenue so easily realized, all point to a state of gradual and steadily increasing prosperity, and it is plain that in view of improved communications and the large rise in prices of produce, a consequent increase in the rates of assessment may justly be imposed. Before, however, stating the rates which it is now proposed to apply for this object, I will briefly explain the old grouping and rates.

34. Under the old settlement the 80 villages in question, which then belonged to the Míval Táluka, were arranged in four groups as shown in the accompanying map of 2, 15, 31, and 32 villages with maximum dry-crop rates ranging from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1 and rice rates from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3.

35. After consultation, and with the concurrence of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, I am of opinion that no radical change is now necessary in the general scheme, and I propose therefore to retain the four groups into which

Proposed grouping and new rates.

the villages in question were formerly divided with some slight differences of position, which were not apparently considered at the time of the original settlement.

36 The proposed four groups are as below, and are shown separately coloured on the accompanying map

*Group I*

*Maximum dry-crop rate Rs 1-8-0. Rice Rs. 7 Nine villages*—In the Eastern extremity of the Peta where the most favourable climate and best communications are combined. This group contains the Mahalkari's station at Paud, which is the present terminus of the high road from Poona. The old maximum rates in this group were Rs 1-8 0 in 2 villages and Rs. 1-6-0 in 7 villages.

*Group II.*

*Maximum dry-crop rate Rs 1-4-0. Rice Rs 6. Thirteen villages.*—These villages lie immediately West of the last group and include the detached village of "Kátarkhadak" to the North, they are somewhat more hilly and their climate is not quite so good, but they are near the road to Lonávla. In 8 villages the old maximum rate was Rs. 1-6-0 and in the 5 others Rs. 1-4-0.

*Group III.*

*Maximum dry-crop rate Re 1-2-0. Rice Rs. 6 Twenty-seven villages.*—This group adjoins the 2nd on the West, and though not differing much in climate, their situation with regard to markets and communications is decidedly less favourable. The old maximum rates in this group were Rs 1-4-0 in 26 villages and Re. 1 in one village.

*Group IV.*

*Dry-crop maximum rate Re. 1. Rice Rs. 5. Thirty-one villages*—These villages adjoin the last group on the West and touch the Mával Táluka on the North and the boundary of the Kolába Collectorate on the West, they are rugged and hilly and their internal communications are very rough and cramped, wheeled traffic being almost unknown. No change is proposed in their former maximum rate.

If the rates obtaining in the adjoining Tálukas as noted in the map are compared with those now proposed for the Peta under report, they will be seen to correspond very nearly, due allowance being made for differing circumstances which will suggest themselves to the observer.

37. By the old Survey record the total area of rice was 9,048 acres, of which 7,652 acres were Government and assessed at Rs. 21,957, or Rs. 2-13-11 per acre. There are now in all 11,307 acres, of which the Government portion is 9,795 acres, bearing a proposed assessment of Rs. 23,668, or Rs. 2-14-10 per acre. The division of this land into old and new rice is shown below :—

	Acres.	Assessment	Average per acre
		Rs.	Rs a p
Old rice ..	7,227	24,483	3 6 2
New rice ..	2,568	4,185	1 10 1

The new rice land, which is of average good quality and in situations commanding much natural moisture, will be assessed in proportion to its water advantage, but in all cases within the highest rate for dry-crop land.

38. There is no Pátasthal in any of the villages under report, and, as mentioned in para 13, some 6 acres only of Motasthal garden land irrigated by wells sunk during the present lease, which under the orders of Government will bear no assessment whatever on account of irrigation

39. The estimated results of the proposed rates are shown in the following table, which is a précis of Appendix Q.—

Class	Maximum dry-crop rate	Number of villages.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.						Percentage of 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. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	1 8 0	9	12,278	9,773	13,179	14,507	10	10	13,189	14,517	48.4
II	1 4 0	13	9,396	6,712	10,612	8,693	2	2	10,514	8,695	29.5
III	1 2 0	27	17,084	10,432	18,964	12,705	80	13	18,994	12,718	21.8
IV	1 0 0	31	20,623	6,434	23,657	7,640	124	35	23,781	7,675	19.7
Total		80	59,380	33,351	66,312	43,545	166	60	66,478	43,605	30.6

The total increase proposed, therefore, it will be seen, amounts to Rs. 10,194, or 30.6 per cent. for the 80 villages under report.

40. It will be observed from column 37 of Appendix Q that in \* two villages only the increase exceeds the limit of 66.0 per cent. laid down by the regulations. This is partly due to the imperfections of the old classification (the old rice classification being abnormally low) and to the additional areas now found under cultivation; and again partly to the increased dry-crop maximum rate now applied. In both instances the arable occupied area is 17 per cent in excess of that recorded in the existing settlement

41. The results of the former and revision surveys are given below, contrasted under every head:—

Description.	By Former Survey.		By Revision Survey.		Judt or Quit-rent.
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	
	1	2	3	4	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	59,380	33,351	66,312	43,545	
Government unoccupied land ...	131	65	166	60	
Inám ...	6,162	5,180	6,500	6,464	2,794
Government unassessed, unarable, &c. ...	51,755		42,456		
Total ..	1,17,428	38,596	1,15,434	50,069	2,794

42. By the former settlement the average rate per acre on Government occupied land was Re. 0-9-0 per acre, by the proposed rates it will be Re. 0-10-6; the average increase per acre amounts therefore to Re. 0-1-6.

43. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend that the new rates, if sanctioned, be guaranteed for 30 years, and, if possible, be introduced during the current revenue year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

\* N. B.—Increase of area in—

(1) Raha ...	..	..	17 per cent
(2) Chinchwad...	..	..	17 do.
and for whole group ..	..	..	9 do.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement of rainfall from 1875 to 1890 for the Mulshi Petha, Haveli Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, furnished by the Agricultural Department.

Years	RAINFALL AT					
	Faud.		Khadkála.		Lonávla.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1875	...	...	115	82	196	19
1876	50	85	76	79	163	10
1877	37	19	51	16	94	34
1878	66	28	72	60	176	91
1879	65	15	56	85	171	65
1880	45	41	37	39	146	3
1881	46	88	57	90	135	82
1882	80	89	80	27	192	91
1883	71	3	73	14	179	34
1884	72	...	77	34	173	83
1885	57	70	64	36	149	16
1886	68	39	66	39	155	31
1887	77	78	62	29	177	15
1888	60	93	45	91	150	60
1889	66	19	* ..	...	155	40
1890	68	66	* ..	...	189	39
Total	935	33	938	21	2,607	13
Average	62	36	67	1	162	95

\* NOTE.—Mámlatdár's station moved to Vadgaon.

## APPENDIX B.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of cultivation, average of five years from A. D. 1886-87 to 1890-91.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mulshi Petha, Haveli Táluka, Poona Collectorate	80 Government Villages	Rice	15.0	9,641	
		Náglí	11.8	7,400	..
		Varaí	6.4	4,116	..
		Sáva	5.1	3,254	..
		Khorámi	3.7	2,344	..
		Jowári (early)	1.3	819	..
		Miscellaneous	0.6	370	..
		Bajri	0.4	283	..
		Tur	0.1	46	..
		Wheat	1.5	970	..
		Jowári (late)	1.0	669	..
		Gram	0.5	310	..
		Grass or fallow	52.8	33,812	..
Total		100.0	38,273	35,761	

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

**APPENDIX C.**

*Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Mulshi Peta, Haveli Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Number	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs	
1	Ghotavda	Tuesday	{ All kinds of grain ... .. Groceries .. .. Cloth and clothes ... .. Miscellaneous .. .. Total ... ..	300 20 50 2 372	Rice, wheat, Jowári, gram, Bájri and minor grains. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, Jágrí, chillies, salt, betelnut and sugar Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables, fruit, &c
2	Mulshi Budruk	Sunday	{ Groceries ... .. Cloth and clothes .. .. Miscellaneous .. .. Total ... ..	50 100 4 154	Jágrí, dried cocoanuts, oil, salt, &c. Sáris, Cholis or women's bodices, Dhotarjodas, &c. Vegetables, &c.
3	Paud	Saturday	{ Groceries ... .. Cloth and clothes ... .. Miscellaneous ... .. Total .. ..	25 100 20 145	Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágrí, chillies, salt, betelnut, &c Sáris, Dhotarjodas, Cholis or women's bodices, Chavális, turbans and cloths of European manufacture Vegetables, fruit, &c
4	Bhorkas	Monday	{ All kinds of grain .. .. Groceries ... .. Cloth and clothes ... .. Miscellaneous ... .. Total ... ..	20 10 15 5 50	Rice Oil, salt, chillies, &c. Chavális. Vegetables

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



## APPENDIX D

## STATISTICAL TABLE NO IV

## Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES			FEMALES			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	Total of columns 5 and 8	Males		Females.		
									No	Percent.	No	Percent.	
1		2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
80 Government Villages of the Mulshi Petha, Haveli Taluka, Poona Collectorate	Christians	No record.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Jews ...	No record	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Jains	No record	5	9	3	5	8	17	5	56.6	-	-	
	Lingayats	No record	1	2	-	2	2	4	1	50.0	-	-	
	Musalmanas ...	No record	29	86	23	45	73	159	13	16.1	-	-	
	Hindus {	Brāhmins ..	No record.	107	281	84	170	254	535	204	72.6	-	-
		Others	No record	6,195	7,536	13,721	4,858	7,959	12,705	26,516	31.6	2.3	2.0
	Total		3,028 6,336	6,022 7,768	10,550 14,096	3,042 4,961	6,336 8,181	9,398 13,132	19,943 27,231	541	3.8	2	0.02

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

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

## APPENDIX E.

## STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.

## Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation	Number	
1	2	3	4	
			No	Percentage.
Mulshi Petha, Haveli Taluka, Poona Collectorate	80 Government Villages	Agricultural	3,248 20,541	16.3 75.4
		Partly Agricultural	4,377	16.1
		Non-agricultural	16,695 2,313	33.7 8.5
		Total ...	19,943 27,231	100.0 100.0

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

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

## APPENDIX F.

### STATISTICAL TABLE No VI

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

Taluka	Surveyed Villages	HOUSES					WELLS				CARDS AND FLOUGHS		LIVE STOCK														
		Chávdís.	Tiled	Flat roofed.	Thatched	Total.	For irrigation	Drinking	Out of repair	Total	Cards	Floghs	Horses and Ponies			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Floghs, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young	Mules.	Camels
													Old	Young	Total.	Old.	Young	Total.	Old.	Young	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mulshi Petha, Haveli Tuluka, Poona Collee torate	80 Government Villages		362	...	3,000	3,362	No record.		47	73	2,238				No record		..		6,887	...	No record						
			1,242	4	4,070	5,316	2	75	25	102	249	3,628	243	4	247	2,040	1,363	3,403	3,873	3,365	7,238	6,709	136	318	10	...	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX G

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c, and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 80 Villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District	Shops	Oil Presses	Looms		Hand gins	Births		Deaths		Vaccination		Liquor shops	Talm-khānas	Dharm-shālas.	TEMPLES	
				Cotton	Woollen		8	9	10	11	12	13				Hindu	Musalman.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
80	Mulshi Patba, Haveli Taluka, Poona Collectorate.	59	34	..	...	..	1886-87 ...	803	1886-87 ..	596	1886-87 .	..	1	9	4	169	
							1887-88 ..	1,070	1887-88 ...	554	1887-88 .						
							1888-89 ...	1,024	1888-89	808	1888-89 .	45					
							1889-90	925	1889-90 .	799	1889-90 ..	20					
							1890-91 ...	556	1890-91	412	1890-91 ..	9					
							Total	4,378	Total	3,169	Total .	74					
							Average ...	876	Average ...	634	Average .	25					

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1890-91.

Number of Villages	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS		Remarks
		Boys'.		Girls'		Boys'.		
		Number of Schools	Average attendance.	Number of Schools	Average attendance	Number of Schools	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80	Mulshi Petha, Haveli Taluka, Poona Collectorate	3	64	...	...	1	31	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c, in the year 1891

Number of Villages.	District	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdars.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdars in partnership with others		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent		Waste Numbers.	Param-pok Numbers.	Total Numbers	
		Government	Inám	Government	Inám.	Govern-ment.	Inám	Govern-ment.	Inám.			Govern-ment.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
80 Government Villages	Mulshi Petha, Haveli Taluka, Poona Col- lectorate	18,837	603	2,751	600	1,556	93	1,271	80	82	205	24,702	1,376
		722	23	105	23	60	04	49	03	03	08	917	53

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

## APPENDIX J

*Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in Villages of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate in the year 1891*

9-101

Number of Villages	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS				Total	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				Total	BUCKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation		Used for drinking		Used for Irrigation		Used for drinking			Wells dug before last Settlement	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement			Pukka	Kacha.		
		In good order	Out of repair	In good order	Out of repair	In good order	Out of repair	In good order	Out of repair.				Used for Irrigation	Used for drinking	Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking			Old.	New.	Old
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20
1	2																				
80 Government villages.	Mulshi Petha, Haveli Taluka, Poona Collectorate.	.	..	37	6	2	2	38	17	102	47	55	..	1	.						

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX K-1.

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in the villages of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Total Acres sold	Total sum for which sold	Sale rate per Acre	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Rs.	Rs. a p		
1,424	41,949	29 7 4	1,163	0 13 1	36	The total number of cases is 100
37 cases 652	in which the 7,359	land was sold 11 4 7	for sums from 581	1 to 25 times 0 14 3	the survey assessment 13	
31 cases 402	in which the 12,186	land was sold 30 5 0	for sums from 331	26 to 50 times 0 13 2	the survey assessment 37	
23 cases 240	in which the 12,605	land was sold 52 8 4	for sums from 177	51 to 100 times 0 11 10	the survey assessment 71	
7 cases 191	in which the 7,500	land was sold 61 15 9	for sums from 61	101 to 150 times 0 8 1	the survey assessment 123	
2 cases 9	in which the 2,300	land was sold 265 8 11	for sums from 13	151 to 200 times 1 7 1	the survey assessment 177	

## APPENDIX K -2.

*An Abstract Statement showing sales by Court in the villages of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Total Acres sold	Total sum for which sold	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Rs.	Rs. a p		
846	27,411	32 6 5	972	1 2 5	28	The total number of cases is 51
25 cases 582	in which the 6,331	land was sold 10 14 1	for sums from 680	1 to 25 times 1 2 8	the survey assessment 9	
11 cases 183	in which the 5,932	land was sold 32 6 8	for sums from 156	26 to 50 times 0 13 8	the survey assessment 35	
5 cases 62	in which the 6,640	land was sold 127 11 1	for sums from 89	51 to 100 times 1 11 5	the survey assessment 75	
7 cases 17	in which the 3,223	land was sold 189 9 5	for sums from 23	101 to 200 times 1 5 8	the survey assessment 140	
3 cases 12	in which the 5,285	land was sold 440 6 8	for sums from 24	201 to 300 times 2 0 0	the survey assessment 220	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

## APPENDIX L

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in the villages of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Total Acres Sub let	Total sum for which sub let	Sub letting rate per Acre	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub let.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs a p		
1,261	5,834	4 10 0	1,201	0 15 3	5	The total number of cases is 100
59 cases 852	in which the 2,220	land was sub- 2 9 8	let for sums 831	from 1 to 5 times 0 15 7	the survey 3	assessment
25 cases 332	in which the 1,925	land was sub- 5 12 9	let for sums 286	from 6 to 10 times 0 13 9	the survey 7	assessment.
6 cases 44	in which the 403	land was sub- 9 2 7	let for sums 37	from 11 to 20 times 0 13 5	the survey 11	assessment
5 cases 22	in which the 515	land was sub- 23 6 7	let for sums 22	from 21 to 30 times 1 0 0	the survey 23	assessment
6 cases 11	in which the 771	land was sub- 70 1 5	let for sums 25	from 31 to 50 times 2 4 4	the survey 31	assessment

## APPENDIX M-1.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in the villages of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate*

Total Acres Mortgaged	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per Acre	Total Assessment.	Average rate of assessment per Acre	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs	Rs a p.		
1,388	34,308	24 11 6	1,609	1 2 7	21	The total number of cases is 96.
65 cases 969	in which the 11,023	land was mortgaged for 11 6 0	sums from 1 to 25	times the survey 1 0 3	assessment 11	
22 cases 370	in which the 16,286	land was mortgaged for 44 0 3	sums from 26 to 50	times the survey 1 8 2	assessment 29	
7 cases 38	in which the 2,099	land was mortgaged for 78 14 9	sums from 51 to 100	times the survey 1 2 11	assessment 67	
2 cases 11	in which the 4,000	land was mortgaged for 263 10 2	sums from 101 to 170	times the survey 2 2 11	assessment 167	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

## APPENDIX M.-2.

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with possession in the villages of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Total Acres mortgaged	Total sum for which mortgaged	Mortgage rate per Acre	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per Acre	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres	Rs	Rs. a p	Rs	Rs a p		
1,304	50,195	38 7 11	1,268	0 15 7	40	The total number of cases is 100
49 cases	in which the	land was mortgaged for	sums from 1 to 25		times the survey	assessment
778	10,043	12 14 6	752	0 15 6	13	
29 cases	in which the	land was mortgaged for	sums from 26 to		50 times the survey	assessment
264	8,015	30 5 9	237	0 14 4	34	
14 cases	in which the	land was mortgaged for	sums from 51 to		100 times the survey	assessment
213	18,428	86 8 3	231	1 1 4	80	
6 cases	in which the	land was mortgaged for	sums from 101 to		200 times the survey	assessment.
23	3,920	170 6 11	25	1 1 5	157	
2 cases	in which the	land was mortgaged for	sums from 201 to		270 times the survey	assessment.
17	3,289	193 7 6	13	0 12 3	253	
1 case	in which the	land was mortgaged for a	sum which is equivalent to		650 times the survey	assessment
9	6,500	722 3 7	10	1 1 9	650	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Haveli and Maval Talukas of the Poona Collectorate for 48 years from 1843-44 to 1890-91 from information furnished by the Mamlatdars.

Years.	PEWA MULSHI, TA'LUNA HAVELL.							HAVELL.					MA'VALA.						Remarks.
	Measured Sars of 80 Tolas per Rupee.							Measured Sars of 80 Tolas per Rupee					Measured Sars of 80 Tolas per Rupee.						
	Jowari	Bajri	Wheat.	Gram	Rice	Nagli		Jowari	Bajri	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice	Jowari	Bajri.	Wheat	Gram.	Rice	Nagli	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1843-44	65½	44½	31½	39	81½	48	48	31	28½	26½	31	17	-	No record	24½	24½	No record		
1844-45	29	24	24½	24½	30	35	31	28	22½	26	16	31½	27½	24	24	24	No record		
1845-46	90½	26	2½	19½	16½	31½	28	19	16	18½	16	19½	16½	15½	10½	17½	Do.		
1846-47	82½	27½	20½	18½	20½	36½	26	11	14	14	14	30½	32½	17½	26½	28½	Do.		
1847-48	25	44½	32½	37	25½	31½	30	18	25	10½	34½	30½	31½	35	35	28½	Do.		
1848-49	95½	30½	40½	30½	24½	44½	65	41	30	28	17	62	52	30½	48½	37½	Do.		
1849-50	40½	23½	24½	36	19½	42	46	37	36	25	16	36	32	28	34½	24½	Do.		
1850-51	30½	29	30	30½	26	41	39	25	33	28	17	27	30½	29	35½	26½	Do.		
1851-52	45½	32½	31½	34½	23	47½	41	27	26	25	16½	20½	24½	28½	29½	26	Do.		
1852-53	54½	40½	31½	32½	31½	40½	44	34	26	27	15	47½	41½	39	33	31½	Do.		
Total	498½	326½	288½	311½	251½	437½	405	294½	228	231½	190	308½	331½	260	271½	280½			
Average	42½	32½	29	31½	26	43½	40½	28½	22½	28½	16	41	35½	27½	30½	26½			
1853-54	23½	25	20½	21	22	31½	30½	29	25	25	16	2½	30	28½	27½	21½	No record		
1854-55	82½	20½	30½	31	30½	31½	30	25	23	23½	19	33½	22½	26½	27½	25½	Do.		
1855-56	30½	21	21½	28	19½	29½	30	30	17	27½	16	30	24½	21½	27	21½	Do.		
1856-57	30½	20½	22	24½	19½	35	33	24	24	21½	28	13½	32½	30½	24½	20½	Do.		
1857-58	30½	21½	24½	22½	18½	30½	28	28	20	20	19	30½	29½	22	26½	15½	Do.		
1858-59	87½	20½	21½	20½	18½	34	38	24½	22½	24	14½	20½	31	29½	30	17½	Do.		
1859-60	280	25	17	18	20½	27½	38	27	22½	25	11	35	29½	25	23½	16½	Do.		
1860-61	40½	20½	21½	18½	18½	30½	34	25	16½	17	11	22½	26½	18	18	16½	No record		
1861-62	17½	16	18½	19	14½	17½	28	20	19½	18	12½	24½	19½	17½	16½	16½	Do.		
1862-63	10½	14½	13½	16	14½	12½	14½	11	11½	14	10	15½	12	12	12	13	Do.		
Total	306	242½	231½	226½	186½	307½	305	238½	199	217	131½	304	292½	238½	237½	186½	170½		
Average	30½	24½	23½	22½	18½	29½	30½	23½	20	21½	13½	30½	29½	23½	23½	18½	26½		
1863-64	26½	23½	13	14½	11½	18½	14	11	10½	11½	8½	12½	11½	11½	11½	15½	14½		
1864-65	14½	12½	10½	12½	9½	18½	14½	11	10	10½	7	10½	11½	10½	10½	10½	No record		
1865-66	30½	10	9½	10	14½	25	20½	15½	10½	10½	10	7	23	20½	13	14½	Do.		
1866-67	16½	11½	11½	11	10½	14	15	13	10	10	6	17½	11½	12½	10½	10	Do.		
1867-68	30½	20½	7½	14½	15½	20½	19	11½	14	10	9	23½	19½	15	16½	13½	Do.		
1868-69	17	14	12	14	13	20½	23	15	10	10½	7	13½	11½	10½	14	11½	Do.		
1869-70	22½	10½	10½	14½	12½	22½	18	13	8	9	10	16	10	10	12½	12	Do.		
1870-71	21	16½	16½	17½	14½	23	18	13½	9	11	9	18½	14½	9½	11	11	No record.		
1871-72	16½	12	12	13½	13	19	14½	11	10	19	7	14½	11	11	11	11	Do.		
1872-73	25½	20½	16	14½	14½	22½	19½	13	11	13	8	19½	15½	12	13	12	Do.		
Total	210	167½	128½	130½	128½	238½	176½	127½	101½	110	75½	176½	146½	120½	140	122½	87½		
Average	21	16½	12½	13½	10½	22½	17½	12½	10½	11	7½	17½	14½	12	14	12½	17½		
1873-74	31½	27½	20½	20½	18½	31½	26	19½	14	14	10	25	21	20½	19½	15	No record.		
1874-75	29	10½	17	14½	14½	27½	30	25	16½	20	11	32	25	19	19	16	Do.		
1875-76	29½	21	17½	24½	17½	27½	26	19½	14	21½	10	24	18½	16	20	13	Do.		
1876-77	10½	10	11½	11½	9	11½	13	11	10	10½	8	14	12	12	12	12	Do.		
1877-78	11½	11	10	11	10½	14½	14½	10½	9	10½	6	10	9	9	9	9	Do.		
1878-79	12½	11½	8	10½	10	15	10	10	7	11	7	10	10	7½	10	10	Do.		
1879-80	25	23½	23	23½	11½	19½	12½	11	7½	11	7½	12	10½	9	11	10	Do.		
1880-81	25½	19½	16½	21	16½	27½	23½	17½	13½	17½	9	21	15	14½	19	18	Do.		
1881-82	25	18½	17½	18½	14½	20½	20½	18	14½	10	10	23	No record.				Do.		
1882-83	30½	18½	18½	19½	14½	21	23	19	12½	14½	10½	23½	20½	15½	19	17½	Do.		
1883-84	24	17½	14½	16	14½	19½	17	15½	12½	17	9½	19	17½	16½	20½	16½	Do.		
1884-85	17½	14	12	10½	13½	15	16½	15	10½	10½	9½	19½	16½	16½	21	16½	Do.		
1885-86	26½	14½	14½	16	14½	20	17½	15	13	15	9	24	18½	16½	19	12	No record.		
1886-87	36½	20½	17	19½	14½	23	22½	16½	11	16½	8½	24½	19½	13½	18	11½	Do.		
1887-88	24½	18½	14½	16½	15½	22½	15½	10½	10½	10½	8½	19½	14½	12½	16½	16½	No record.		
1888-89	16½	14	13	16	10½	14½	14½	11½	10½	13½	8½	17½	13½	13½	14	10	Do.		
1889-90	30½	14½	14½	17½	11½	18½	18½	14	11	19½	9½	16	16½	16	13½	11½	Do.		
1890-91	24	17½	15½	17½	11½	20½	20½	14½	11½	14½	8½	18	14½	12½	13½	11½	Do.		
Total	285½	313½	260½	300½	241½	373½	330½	278½	213½	273	168½	328½	277	341½	274	214½	150½		
Average	23	17½	14½	17½	13½	30½	19½	16½	11½	15	8½	19½	16½	14½	16	12½	21½		

R. B. PITT, Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O-I.

Revenue Statement for 79 Government Villages, situated in the Mulshi Peta, Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1853-54.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND				LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I & M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I & M.				REMARKS
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization of auction sale or grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 1, 2 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 4 and 12.	Total of columns 1, 10 and 13.		Balance outstanding at close of year	
			Permanent.	Classical.	Total.										Rs.	Rs.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Ra.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.		
1843-44	21,382	23,975	2,450	61	2,507	20,468	14,887	10,823	28	4,087	6,880	1,397	29,836	39,028	21,893	141		
1844-45	11,005	23,692	2,606	..	2,606	19,986	14,617	10,816	374	4,014	6,523	1,397	29,836	39,030	21,767	16		
1845-46	11,731	23,920	2,787	..	2,787	21,053	14,061	9,537	811	4,014	6,523	1,397	29,836	39,030	23,840	237		
1846-47	12,112	24,336	2,843	..	2,843	21,492	13,710	9,071	769	4,014	6,524	1,238	29,836	39,030	23,407	234		
1847-48	12,673	24,765	2,705	..	2,705	22,060	13,184	8,705	682	3,979	6,461	1,224	29,836	39,031	23,560	92		
1848-49	12,264	24,535	2,710	19	2,729	21,796	12,597	8,950	944	3,975	6,456	1,235	29,836	39,031	23,976	..		
1849-50	11,989	24,310	2,676	47	2,723	21,487	12,992	9,265	1,184	3,975	6,456	1,240	29,836	39,031	23,911	..		
1850-51	12,283	24,709	2,725	448	3,198	21,541	12,668	8,779	877	3,975	6,456	1,241	29,836	39,041	23,650	..		
1851-52	12,265	25,230	2,755	..	2,755	22,465	12,689	8,141	914	3,982	6,470	1,250	29,836	39,031	24,729	..		
1852-53	12,609	25,632	2,767	..	2,767	22,865	12,245	7,829	249	3,982	6,470	1,250	29,836	39,031	24,364	..		
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1856-54	15,513	23,328	169	8,655	8,814	13,512	13,986	3,933	264	5,475	4,860	1,240	34,974	31,109	15,006	40		
1854-55	18,701	23,685	1,899	4	2,902	21,683	10,770	2,720	653	5,475	4,860	1,237	34,946	31,108	23,522	..		
1855-56	18,488	23,469	1,787	4	1,883	21,618	10,983	2,760	667	5,475	4,848	1,238	34,946	31,107	23,551	..		
1856-57	19,427	23,814	1,899	11	1,909	21,505	10,989	2,477	531	5,490	4,816	1,238	34,946	31,107	23,672	..		
1857-58	20,265	24,318	1,754	10	1,764	23,462	8,878	2,169	625	5,445	4,829	1,234	35,006	31,214	24,211	..		
1858-59	21,944	24,854	1,691	2	1,693	22,861	7,631	1,953	545	5,073	4,810	1,243	35,238	31,123	24,449	..		
1859-60	42,519	27,664	1,692	..	1,692	25,972	10,948	2,285	615	5,669	4,848	1,238	39,126	34,797	27,825	..		
1860-61	41,847	27,708	1,692	..	1,692	26,014	11,367	2,217	647	5,612	4,875	1,280	39,126	34,798	27,841	..		
1861-62	42,200	27,815	1,673	..	1,673	26,142	10,860	2,037	895	5,646	4,917	1,748	39,806	34,798	28,285	..		
1862-63	42,235	27,868	1,697	..	1,697	26,190	10,641	3,009	400	5,900	4,944	1,796	39,708	34,819	28,395	..		
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1863-64	44,678	28,303	1,612	..	1,612	26,691	8,290	1,668	482	5,928	4,922	1,790	39,708	34,823	28,914	..		
1864-65	46,904	28,725	1,633	..	1,633	27,097	5,963	1,146	343	5,929	4,963	1,799	39,708	34,824	29,129	..		
1865-66	46,633	29,231	1,458	..	1,458	27,773	4,664	937	247	5,413	4,662	1,741	39,809	34,830	29,751	..		
1866-67	49,425	29,400	1,483	..	1,483	27,977	3,966	769	137	5,413	4,662	1,741	39,809	34,830	29,905	..		
1867-68	46,696	29,485	1,420	..	1,420	27,065	3,885	682	169	5,422	4,662	1,742	39,804	34,830	29,978	..		
1868-69	49,030	29,371	1,377	..	1,377	27,994	4,100	769	191	5,413	4,662	1,717	39,838	34,802	30,902	..		
1869-70	48,886	29,381	1,371	..	1,371	27,060	4,311	819	132	5,413	4,662	1,728	39,808	34,812	29,816	..		
1870-71	48,940	29,217	1,354	4	1,356	27,859	4,049	764	121	5,178	4,846	1,778	39,827	34,827	29,757	..		
1871-72	48,638	29,120	1,344	..	1,344	27,776	3,990	760	121	5,930	4,967	1,801	39,827	34,827	29,734	..		
1872-73	46,643	29,258	1,339	..	1,339	27,910	3,194	616	106	5,080	4,953	1,307	39,827	34,827	29,892	..		
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1873-74	57,097	30,101	1,215	194	1,449	26,652	3,192	585	78	5,943	4,956	1,859	39,831	35,642	30,596	..		
1874-75	57,293	30,109	1,274	..	1,278	26,581	3,133	577	74	5,943	4,966	2,059	39,833	35,642	30,944	..		
1875-76	57,674	30,142	1,293	..	1,244	26,398	2,946	544	62	5,943	4,968	2,061	39,833	35,642	31,611	..		
1876-77	58,195	30,242	1,285	..	1,235	26,007	2,22	454	50	5,942	4,956	2,074	39,833	35,642	31,731	..		
1877-78	58,190	30,240	1,227	..	1,227	26,018	2,230	446	53	5,942	4,956	2,077	39,833	35,642	31,742	..		
1878-79	58,191	30,243	1,200	..	1,200	26,037	2,220	443	10	5,942	4,956	2,078	39,833	35,642	31,724	..		
1879-80	58,192	30,243	1,205	..	1,205	26,038	2,229	443	3	5,942	4,956	2,077	39,833	35,642	31,718	..		
1880-81	58,098	30,231	1,015	..	1,015	26,216	2,230	433	5	5,945	4,938	2,079	39,843	35,622	31,894	..		
1881-82	58,068	30,223	1,150	..	1,150	26,075	2,230	438	1	5,945	4,938	2,078	39,844	35,621	31,754	50		
1882-83	58,068	30,223	1,148	..	1,143	26,089	2,238	443	7	5,945	4,953	2,081	39,844	35,623	31,778	960		
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1883-84	58,072	30,221	1,069	..	1,069	26,152	2,187	418	8	5,945	4,960	2,081	39,855	35,605	31,839	..		
1884-85	57,968	30,183	1,058	..	1,058	26,130	2,163	417	6	5,948	4,967	2,081	39,859	35,572	31,817	..		
1885-86	57,648	30,008	1,032	..	1,052	26,954	2,829	606	3	5,944	4,967	2,083	39,870	35,569	31,645	..		
1886-87	56,526	30,000	2,047	..	1,047	26,953	2,849	602	9	5,944	4,967	2,083	39,870	35,569	31,645	..		
1887-88	56,494	29,997	1,034	..	1,034	26,968	3,088	605	11	5,943	4,967	2,083	39,870	35,569	31,607	16		
1888-89	56,495	29,994	1,010	..	1,019	26,975	3,069	607	6	5,943	4,967	2,084	39,870	35,568	31,605	13		
1889-90	56,443	29,984	1,019	..	1,012	26,972	2,723	623	5	5,943	4,961	2,084	39,870	35,567	31,658	..		
1890-91	56,444	30,013	898	..	898	26,926	2,91	65	2	5,943	4,959	2,081	39,870	35,567	31,608	..		

APPENDIX O-2.

Revenue Statement for one Government Village, Gholanda, situated in the Mulshi Petha, Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1857-58.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (S.A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND S.A.M.				Balance outstanding at close of year	REMARKS
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realisation from auction sale of grants.	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8, 9, and 11	Full Assessment Total of Columns 8, 9, and 11	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10, and 12			
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1847-48	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1848-49	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1849-50	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1850-51	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1851-52	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1852-53	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1853-54	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1854-55	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1855-56	735	2,814				2,814				54	213	58	789	3,027	2,870			
1856-57	735	2,820				2,820				54	207	48	789	3,027	2,868			
1857-58	3,805	3,312		631	631	3,681	54	17		222	224	48	3,141	3,553	2,729			
1858-59	2,919	3,329				3,329				222	224	48	3,141	3,553	3,377			
1859-60	2,907	3,327				3,327				222	224	48	3,129	3,551	3,375			
1860-61	2,900	3,329				3,329				220	223	48	3,129	3,551	3,377			
1861-62	2,900	3,329				3,329				220	222	113	3,130	3,551	3,442			
1862-63	2,939	3,337	1		1	3,336				220	222	115	3,158	3,559	3,451			
1863-64	2,938	3,337				3,337				220	222	116	3,158	3,559	3,453			
1864-65	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	116	3,158	3,560	3,454			
1865-66	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	116	3,158	3,560	3,454			
1866-67	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	116	3,158	3,560	3,454			
1867-68	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	115	3,158	3,560	3,453			
1868-69	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	115	3,158	3,560	3,453			
1869-70	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	115	3,158	3,560	3,453			
1870-71	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	115	3,158	3,560	3,453			
1871-72	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	115	3,158	3,560	3,453			
1872-73	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1873-74	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1874-75	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1875-76	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1876-77	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451	1,628		
1877-78	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451		31	
1878-79	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1879-80	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1880-81	2,939	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,159	3,560	3,451			
1881-82	2,939	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,159	3,560	3,451			
1882-83	2,939	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,159	3,560	3,451			
1883-84	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1884-85	2,938	3,338				3,338				220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,451			
1885-86	2,936	3,337				3,337	2	1		220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,450			
1886-87	2,936	3,337				3,337	2	1		220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,450			
1887-88	2,936	3,337				3,337	2	1		220	222	113	3,158	3,560	3,450			
1888-89	2,936	3,338				3,338	2	1		220	222	113	3,158	3,561	3,451			
1889-90	2,936	3,338				3,338	2	1		220	222	113	3,158	3,561	3,451			
1890-91	2,936	3,338				3,338				220	221	113	3,158	3,559	3,451			

APPENDIX P-1.

Revenue Statement for three adjoining Government Villages, situated in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IN AM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN AM			Balance outstanding at close of year	REMARKS
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Area.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Area.	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Canal	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	
1873-74	3,182	3,628	..	1,376	1,376	2,252	1	2	...	616	784	122	3,799	4,414	3,374	..	
1874-75	3,182	3,628	...	156	156	3,472	1	2	..	616	784	122	3,799	4,414	3,594	..	
1875-76	3,130	3,106	...	..	..	3,106	53	31	6	616	693	156	3,799	3,830	3,268	..	
1876-77	3,135	3,113	...	..	..	3,113	48	24	4	616	693	168	3,799	3,530	3,285	..	
1877-78	3,135	3,113	...	..	..	3,113	48	24	8	616	693	168	3,799	3,830	3,289	..	
1878-79	3,135	3,113	...	..	..	3,113	48	24	...	616	693	168	3,799	3,830	3,281	..	
1879-80	3,086	3,083	...	45	45	3,038	97	54	..	616	693	168	3,799	3,830	3,206	..	
1880-81	3,085	3,083	..	..	..	3,083	97	54	6	616	693	168	3,798	3,830	3,257	..	
1881-82	3,085	3,083	..	..	..	3,083	97	54	10	616	693	168	3,798	3,830	3,261	..	
1882-83	3,085	3,083	..	..	..	3,083	97	54	20	616	693	168	3,798	3,830	3,271	27	
1883-84	3,086	3,083	...	..	..	3,083	98	54	14	616	693	167	3,800	3,830	3,264	..	
1884-85	3,086	3,083	...	..	..	3,083	98	54	15	616	693	167	3,800	3,830	3,265	..	
1885-86	3,086	3,083	...	..	..	3,083	98	54	13	616	693	167	3,800	3,830	3,263	..	
1886-87	3,086	3,083	...	..	..	3,083	98	54	11	616	693	167	3,800	3,830	3,261	..	
1887-88	3,086	3,083	...	..	..	3,083	98	54	13	616	693	167	3,800	3,830	3,263	..	
1888-89	3,085	3,083	...	..	..	3,083	98	54	15	616	693	167	3,799	3,830	3,265	..	
1889-90	3,086	3,083	..	..	..	3,083	98	54	..	616	693	167	3,800	3,830	3,250	..	
1890-91	3,086	3,083	...	..	..	3,083	75	44	..	616	692	167	3,777	3,819	3,250	..	

R. B PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P-2.

Revenue Statement for one adjoining Government Village, A'mbegaon, situated in the Havela Taluka of the Poona  
Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75

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.	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 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent	Canal	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs				Rs					Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs.	
1875-76	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208				213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	.	
1876-77	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208				213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	.	
1877-78	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208				213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	.	
1878-79	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208	...			213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	..	
1879-80	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208	...			213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	..	
1880-81	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208	...			213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	..	
1881-82	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208	...			213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	..	
1882-83	1,862	1,208		..	..	1,208	...			213	257	142	2,075	1,465	1,350	..	19
1883-84	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	
1884-85	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	
1885-86	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	
1886-87	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	
1887-88	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	
1888-89	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	
1889-90	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	
1890-91	1,862	1,209		..	..	1,209	...			213	257	152	2,075	1,466	1,361	...	

R. B PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P-3.

Revenue Statement for 3 Government villages, situated in the Maval Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, which adjoin the Haveli Taluka, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1886-87.

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	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 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1887-88 ...	2,840	1,647	248	...	248	1,399	9	3	...	277	202	75	3,126	1,852	1,474		
1888-89 ..	2,840	1,647	248	...	248	1,399	9	3	1	277	202	75	3,126	1,852	1,475	...	
1889-90 ...	2,840	1,647	80	..	80	1,567	9	3	1	277	203	76	3,126	1,853	1,544	...	
1890-91 ...	2,750	1,635	77	...	77	1,558	153	24	...	277	203	76	3,180	1,862	1,634	...	

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APPENDIX P-4.

Revenue Statement for one adjoining Government village, Chanda, situated in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1889-90.

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	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 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91 ...	795	731	...	25	25	706	...	.	...	52	44	10	847	775	716	..	

R. B. PITT,  
Assistant, Deccan Revenue Survey,

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APPENDIX Q.

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DIX Q.

of the 25th June 1892, for 80 Government Villages situated in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate

BY REVISION SURVEY																				REMARKS	
GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND																		GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LAND			
MAXIMUM RATE		Total area for cultivation in		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice		Total		Water-courses.		Total Assessment		Average assessment of Rice land		Average assessment of all Govern-			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rs. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. p.	Rs. a p.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
Rs. a p.	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.	Rs. a p.		
1 8 0	7 0 0	8,071	1,071	2,009	1,859			840	2,830	2,849	4,189			4,189		1 8	1 8	3 5 11	1 7 6		
1 8 0	7 0 0	2,909	1,901	618	2,221			225	1,008	734	2,221			2,221		3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11		
1 8 0	7 0 0	3,539	334	1,437	1,437			286	671	734	1,426			1,426		3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11		
1 8 0	7 0 0	1,590	537	838	634			268	823	1,266	1,349			1,349		3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11		
1 8 0	7 0 0	813	172	325	196			103	503	368	669			669		3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11		
1 8 0	7 0 0	1,221	203	734	244			625	829	1,040	1,304			1,304		3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11		
1 8 0	7 0 0	598	47	838	150			159	540	543	690			690		3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11	3 0 11		
1 8 0	7 0 0	1,850	115	1,074	380			214	630	1,288	1,010			1,010		2 15	1 0 12	7 48	6 9		
1 8 0	7 0 0	1,703	218	1,900	402			337	1,167	1,637	1,659			1,659		3 7 1	0 15	8	6 9		
		16,077	3,786	10,133	4,720			3,041	8,779	13,179	14,507			14,507		3 5 5	1 1 7	4 8	4		
1 4 0	6 0 0	498	140	808	89			110	330	424	428			428		2 14	0 10	9	3 2 5		
1 4 0	6 0 0	328	163	299	207			171	395	470	602			602		2 5	0 14	6	4 8 3		
1 4 0	6 0 0	361	66	171	98			56	146	227	244			244		2 8	0 9	1	2 8 0		
1 4 0	6 0 0	332	524	234	147			222	624	748	948			948		3 15	0 16	3	4 3 6		
1 4 0	6 0 0	1,067	283	1,700	448			213	685	1,912	1,118			1,118		3 2	2 0	9	4 7 7		
1 4 0	6 0 0	1,483	249	1,172	335			208	642	1,379	977			977		3 10	0 11	4	6 5		
1 4 0	6 0 0	400	222	212	105			149	400	349	505			505		3 10	0 11	4	6 5		
1 4 0	6 0 0	385	348	348	68			78	201	324	357			357		2 2	0 12	2	25 4		
1 4 0	6 0 0	762	143	476	151			118	451	508	552			552		3 4	0 14	11	24 8		
1 4 0	6 0 0	3,283	1,272	3,000	568			288	947	2,388	1,610			1,610		3 4	0 10	7	23 9		
1 4 0	6 0 0	306	377	682	118			57	131	100	219			219		3 7	1 2	5	31 9		
1 4 0	6 0 0	647	129	370	151			107	339	477	490			490		3 2	0 11	5	21 0		
1 4 0	6 0 0	1,875	261	989	245			230	659	1,234	904			904		2 12	8 11	9	64 1		
		11,608	3,125	8,621	2,748			1,991	6,945	10,512	8,898			8,898		2 9	3 16	0 13	8	29 6	
1 2 0	6 0 0	409	142	279	66			88	259	351	324			324		1 2	1 15	1	0 14 4		
1 2 0	6 0 0	328	153	153	47			37	98	176	185			185		1 2	1 10	0 12	4	9 1	
1 2 0	6 0 0	484	136	843	83			90	352	423	386			386		2 1	2 12	0 10	4	26 4	
1 2 0	6 0 0	244	46	183	45			39	104	222	149			149		1 2	2 10	0 10	2	46 1	
1 2 0	6 0 0	1,297	325	1,064	285			171	624	1,715	948			948		4 2	2 18	0 13	2	22 4	
1 2 0	6 0 0	1,458	397	1,104	351			220	655	1,324	1,006			1,006		3 15	0 8	10	2 2		
1 2 0	6 0 0	178	34	110	46			37	91	148	137			137		1 1	3 10	0 15	4	14 2	
1 2 0	6 0 0	807	377	671	118			92	230	603	348			348		3 2	3 8	0 10	1	9 5	
1 2 0	6 0 0	366	248	682	128			130	378	802	507			507		1 3	3 2	0 10	1	24 0	
1 2 0	6 0 0	62	23	45	10			17	67	82	67			67		3 5	5 8	1	3 8 1		
1 2 0	6 0 0	682	257	448	85			70	289	513	324			324		3 5	6 9	0 10	1	9 5	
1 2 0	6 0 0	307	377	671	118			92	230	603	348			348		3 11	1 0	0 10	1	30 0	
1 2 0	6 0 0	709	298	669	158			129	450	718	608			608		3 7	10	0 13	7	8 8	
1 2 0	6 0 0	847	401	719	144			73	528	728	877			877		1 3	3 8	1 0	7	10 2	
1 2 0	6 0 0	338	41	153	83			57	131	100	219			219		1 1	3 11	0 7	1	31 9	
1 2 0	6 0 0	396	133	327	77			103	310	860	377			377		2 14	7 1	0 9	9	36 6	
1 2 0	6 0 0	623	207	448	85			70	289	513	324			324		3 5	6 9	0 10	1	3 8 1	
1 2 0	6 0 0	307	377	671	118			92	230	603	348			348		3 11	1 0	0 10	1	30 0	
1 2 0	6 0 0	709	298	669	158			129	450	718	608			608		3 7	10	0 13	7	8 8	
1 2 0	6 0 0	847	401	719	144			73	528	728	877			877		1 3	3 8	1 0	7	10 2	
1 2 0	6 0 0	338	41	153	83			57	131	100	219			219		1 1	3 11	0 7	1	31 9	
1 2 0	6 0 0	396	133	327	77			103	310	860	377			377		2 14	7 1	0 9	9	36 6	
1 2 0	6 0 0	623	207	448	85			70	289	513	324			324		3 5	6 9	0 10	1	3 8 1	
1 2 0	6 0 0	307	377	671	118			92	230	603	348			348		3 11	1 0	0 10	1	30 0	
1 2 0	6 0 0	709	298	669	158			129	450	718	608			608		3 7	10	0 13	7	8 8	
1 2 0	6 0 0	847	401	719	144			73	528	728	877			877		1 3	3 8	1 0	7	10 2	
1 2 0	6 0 0	338	41	153	83			57	131	100	219			219		1 1	3 11	0 7	1	31 9	
1 2 0	6 0 0	396	133	327	77			103	310	860	377			377		2 14	7 1	0 9	9	36 6	
1 2 0	6 0 0	623	207	448	85			70	289	513	324			324		3 5	6 9	0 10	1	3 8 1	
1 2 0	6 0 0	307	377	671	118			92	230	603	348			348		3 11	1 0	0 10	1	30 0	
1 2 0	6 0 0	709	298	669	158			129	450	718	608			608		3 7	10	0 13	7	8 8	
1 2 0	6 0 0	847	401	719	144			73	528	728	877			877		1 3	3 8	1 0	7	10 2	
1 2 0	6 0 0	338	41	153	83			57	131	100	219			219		1 1	3 11	0 7	1	31 9	
1 2 0	6 0 0	396	133	327	77			103	310	860	377			377		2 14	7 1	0 9	9	36 6	
1 2 0	6 0 0	623	207	448	85			70	289	513	324			324		3 5	6 9	0 10	1	3 8 1	
1 2 0	6 0 0	307	377	671	118			92	230	603	348			348		3 11	1 0	0 10	1	30 0	
1 2 0	6 0 0	709	298	669	158			129	450	718	608			608		3 7	10	0 13	7	8 8	
1 2 0	6 0 0	847	401	719	144			73	528	728	877			877		1 3	3 8	1 0	7	10 2	
1 2 0	6 0 0	338	41	153	83			57	131	100	219			219		1 1	3 11	0 7	1	31 9	
1 2 0	6 0 0	396	133	327	77			103	310	860	377			377		2 14	7 1	0 9	9	36 6	
1 2 0	6 0 0																				

## APPENDIX R.

No 33 of 1854.

FROM

CAPTAIN J. FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey,

To

E. C. JONES, Esq.,  
Collector of Poona

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report explanatory of the new rates of assessment which I propose to introduce throughout the Mával Táluka, comprising altogether 180 Government villages.

2. This Táluka, occupying the South-Western corner of the Collectorate, has a considerable extent of frontier boundary. Its Western border, which meets the Thána Collectorate on the summit of the Sahyádrí Gháts, extends along that range for a distance of upwards of 30 miles. On the South it is bounded by the territories of the Pant Sachiv, belonging to the Sátára Zilla, but on its Eastern and Northern sides it is surrounded by the Havelí and Khed Tálukas, both of which have been already settled, and will therefore, as regards their rates of assessment, form a standard of comparison by which my present proposals may be tested.

3. In its general features the Mával Táluka is very similar to the Ghát districts which have been already reported on. The hills which intersect it are not, perhaps, quite so extensive as they are in other districts, if we except the range on which the forts of Lohogad and Visápur are situated; the valleys also are generally more open, extensive, and far more level. We have a striking example of this in the part of the district traversed by the mail road from Poona to Bombay. The level plain that I allude to commences about three or four miles from Khandála, and stretching across almost to the foot of the hill which overlook the road on each side, it extends to within a short distance of Vadgaon which is one of the Eastern villages of the district. The Western parts of the Mahálkar's division must, however, be excepted from the above description, as the country is, perhaps, more rugged and undulating in that direction than in any part of our Ghát districts.

4. The chief products of the Jurát lands are Náchni, Šáva, and Til for the Kharif crops, and wheat and gram for the Rabi. Bájrí and Jowári are cultivated to a small extent in a few villages on the Eastern border. Black soil lands are only suted for Rabi crops.

5. Rice is the crop from which the cultivators pay their revenue. It is for the most part sent to the Poona market. Some little goes below the Gháts, and a smaller portion is kept for retail sale at the great halting-places along the line of road, of which Vadgaon and Khandála are the chief.

6. Manure is not applied to any lands in this district, except that which they receive from the process of burning brushwood and grass—a practice which is confined to the spots on which the young plants of rice, Náchni, &c. are raised for transplantation purposes.

7. I have explained the measures adopted for the revision of the former survey of this district in my progress report for the season of 1851-52. The result of the test on the work confirmed and on that which was executed anew by our department is therein detailed. In part, however, of the Mahálkar's division the revision was not carried out till last season, and not completed till the present in a few villages, but as this work will come under review in the report for the year, it does not appear necessary to give any details on the subject in this place. I beg to observe that I have examined the test of it, and am happy to add it exhibits a satisfactory result.

8. The classification has been a new work throughout. It was carried out partly during the past season, but not completed until the beginning of this month. The supervision of the work was entrusted to Mr Hexton, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, who has had very great experience in classification, and is, in my opinion, well qualified for such a duty. The district I consider a difficult one to classify, and to this I attribute the circumstance of the error in the test being greater than in the case of the adjoining Táluka of Khed. The average error made up from the rough returns is six pies in the case of Jurát, and nine pies in the case of rice lands. I have myself personally tested some of the villages, and my own work confirms the above result, which I consider to be very satisfactory.

9. With regard to the classification of rice lands, I was of opinion that some modification of the Násk Dáng system, which is that which had heretofore been adopted, was advisable in the case of a district like the Mával Táluka. I consulted Captain Wingate on the subject in March 1852, and obtained his full approval to the system introduced. The modification consisted chiefly in the substitution of a valuation regulated by the description of rice which the field is capable of producing, in place of a separate valuation of the "Jhí" and embankments. For the classification of the soil, Mr Tytler's plan was retained. Captain Wingate

refers to this subject in his report in review of the survey of the Khárápáts of Kolába. The following are his remarks—  
"The system of classification described in Mr. Jones' 13th paragraph seems well adapted to the lands to which it has been applied, and the Revenue Survey Commissioner submits

Memorandum on the classification of rice lands appended to Mr Tytler's report on the settlement of Kowná Táluka, dated the 19th April 1841

this opinion with the more confidence from having been lately engaged with Lieutenant Francis, the Superintendent of the Poona Survey, and afterwards with Lieutenant Kemball, on special duty in Ratnágiri, in considering the best system of classification for rice lands, when they came to the conclusion that the particular kinds of rice grown upon the land were among the best characteristics for determining its class, and they are so used in Mr Jones' system." Captain Wingate's testimony in favour of the system is fully borne out by my own experience of its practical working

10 In this district, notwithstanding it is a "Mával" or rice-growing one throughout, there is a considerable difference in the climate, which is indicated by the variation in the full of rain in different parts. I need scarcely say it is much heavier in the immediate vicinity of the Gháts than in any other part. The plan, therefore, on which the adjoining districts have been divided into classes for their Jirát rates of assessment will be applicable in this case. I propose consequently to have four classes of rates, which I would apportion in the following manner.—

*1st class rate of Rs. 1-8*—To be applied to the villages on the extreme Eastern border of the district, touching on the part of Khed Táluka, in which rates of Rs. 1-8 were introduced last year, and on the Haveli Táluka assessed at Rs. 1-6, which I consider equivalent to Rs. 1-8 of my classification. (See paragraph 18 of report on Khed District.)

*2nd class rate Rs. 1-6*—To be applied to the group of villages lying immediately West of the foregoing. These have no Bájri or Jowári cultivation, which does exist to a small extent in the 1st class villages.

*3rd class rate Rs. 1-4*—To be applied to a group West of class 2nd. The cultivation in these villages is generally non-continuous.

*4th class rate Rs. 1*—To be applied to the villages lying along the crest of the Gháts and the sides of the hills. Cultivation is non-continuous throughout.

This system of applying the rates seems to have given general satisfaction in the Ghát districts that have been lately assessed, and I feel every confidence in its suitability to the case now under consideration.

11 The villages situated along the line of the Bombay road, or at a short distance from it, derive a considerable advantage from the sale of grass for the numerous droves of cart and pack bullocks that are daily halting at the different stages on the road. This consequently makes their "Mál" lands more valuable. I have considered this circumstance in fixing the class for such villages, and have therefore brought some of them adjoining the Gháts (Khandála, for instance) into the 3rd in place of the 4th class rates.

12 The considerations on which the rates of assessment for Jirát lands have been lowered for each group of villages in proportion to its proximity to the Gháts would naturally suggest the application of the same system in the reverse manner in regard to rice cultivation, and therefore that our highest rice land rates should be applied where the lowest Jirát are and *vice versa*. This rule does not, however, hold good in the case of this district, as the best rice lands are not found in the Ghat villages, nor are the least productive generally to be found in the most Easterly group. The midland portion of the district has certainly the most productive lands, both in the Mámlatdár's division and the Peta also. There are, however, in the latter many very capital rice villages which come into the 1st class for Jirát rates.

13 What I propose then is to have four classes of rates for rice lands, viz, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 4, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 3, which I would distribute in the following manner—

The rate of Rs. 4-8 to the villages of the Peta falling into the 1st and 2nd classes for Jirát lands which have the best rice lands of the district.

The rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8 to the villages of the Peta falling into the 3rd and 4th classes for Jirát lands, and to all of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes of the Mámlatdár's division.

The Rs. 3 rate to all the villages of the 4th class belonging to the Mámlatdár's division which have the least productive lands of the district.

I have made a few exceptions from this general classification, sometimes by applying the higher and at others the lower rate of the adjoining class. I trust this exercise of judgment will not be objected to, especially as it has been regulated by local knowledge.

14 Having explained the rates for both kinds of cultivation (there is not, I should observe, any Bágát in the district), we may proceed to notice the result which they are calculated to effect.

15 We shall be assisted in doing so if we review in the first place the working of the settlement which is now in force. This, it will be seen, is most fully set forth in the diagrams introduced in the report. They are prepared generally in the usual manner, but as it seemed very desirable to have the revenue for rice and Jirát cultivation separately exhibited, I have to this end divided the column for each year into three divisions, representing respectively the Jirát and rice cultivation and the two combined, each division being differently coloured, and having its extent of cultivation and the remission for the year marked off in its respective column. There is a diagram for each division, and one for the

two combined. In the case of the Mulshi Peta there has been an annual deduction from the assessment on account of what is termed "Pálnuk" (which I shall allude to afterwards), but as the deduction has been regularly made, I have considered it would be better to exclude the amount of it from the diagram. If introduced it would have to appear under the head of remission, and would thus be swelling that head with an item which does not come under the denomination of remission, it being in effect a lower rate of assessment for such lands.

16 The small amount of remissions in this district is very remarkable. They amount to just 5 per cent of the full assessment for the twenty-three years, being the whole period that Mr Pringle's settlement has been in operation. This, coupled with the steady increase of cultivation which has been taking place for the last ten or twelve years, affords good evidence that the present assessment is a favourable one. For the last two years the cultivation and revenue have exceeded any former year's return. I attribute this increase of cultivation to the expectation of the survey rates. Some of the Belgaum districts, I believe, furnished some very remarkable instances of extension of cultivation in anticipation of the survey rates, and I have no doubt the present case is attributable to the same cause.

17 (With respect to the present condition of the cultivators, I regret to say I cannot speak favourably of it. The villages along the Bombay road are filled with *Márwáds*, who have managed to get the great body of them deep in their books, and to such an extent that I am afraid they are more oppressed with debt in that part of the *Mámlatdár's* division than in any other district of the Collectorate.) I think this argues rather in favour of the assessment being light than otherwise, for the *Márwádi* being a keen calculator would not, it may be inferred, be so ready with his loans to the *rayats* were it not that land, which is the usual security for the payment of the debt, holds out a good remuneration in case he is thrown upon his security for the liquidation of the debt. He or his agent may generally be seen lurking about the *rayat's* stackyard when any thrashing is going on, ready to step in and carry off the promised portion of the produce. I have heard that a new usury law is under the consideration of Government. Some change in existing practice is urgently called for in respect to this district.

18. I do not therefore, it will be observed, attribute the somewhat depressed condition of the cultivators to the heaviness of the present assessment. We have happily in this same district evidence to the contrary in the case of the Mulshi Peta cultivators, who are in circumstances of comparative prosperity and well-doing, and yet their rates are heavier than in the *Mámlatdár's* division. Their rice land is better certainly, but the difference in the condition of the two cultivators is chiefly owing to this one circumstance—that they (the Mulshi Peta cultivators) pay their revenue from *bond fide* sales of grain, whereas the other party look to the *Márwádi* for the payment of it. This fact is very significant, as regards the amount of assessment which may now be safely imposed on the district.

19 It will be seen from the diagram that the revenue derived from the district is as follows:—

	Ra
On the average taken for twenty-three years it has amounted to .	48,325
On the average taken for last ten years do ... ..	51,909
Last year's revenue is .. .. .	58,234

In the statements appended I have calculated the amount which the proposed rates will realise on the extent of last year's cultivation and on the whole area of the arable land. In the former case it is Rs 52,888, whereas Mr. Pringle's rates on the same amount to Rs 58,447, thus showing a reduction of Rs. 5,559, being at the rate of about 9½ per cent. This reduction will appear small when contrasted with the effect of the revised settlements introduced in some of the open districts of the Collectorate, but I am persuaded it will be found sufficiently liberal, especially when we consider that it is in a percentage form nearly double the amount of the remissions for the whole period (see paragraph 17), and moreover exceeds those given during the last ten years by 8½ per cent as in the latter case they have amounted only to about 1¼ per cent.

20. The reduction again is divided amongst the *Mámlatdár's* and *Mahálkari's* villages in the following manner:—

*For 100 villages of Mámlatdár's division.*

	Jirát Land	Rice Land	Total	Difference
By present rates ...	16,579	17,867	34,446	
By proposed rates ...	14,001	17,853	31,854	
			<hr/>	2,592

*For 78 villages of the Peta.*

	Jirát Land	Rice Land	Total.	
By present rates .. .	5,474	18,527	24,001	
By proposed rates .. .	3,164	17,870	21,034	
			<hr/>	2,967
				<hr/>
				5,559

It will be observed that rather a large part of this reduction falls to the Jirait lands of the Mahalkari's division. This, I should explain, is attributable to the circumstance of a considerable extent of Jirait land being brought to account under the *present rates* as in cultivation last year, consisting of numbers situated in the hills and only occasionally cultivated, whereas the same land is not included under the estimated revenue by *proposed rates* in consequence of its not having been measured off into numbers at the recent survey. On a consultation with Captain Wingate it was deemed advisable to include land of this description in the Ghát villages within the limits of the hill lands undivided into numbers or fields for cultivation. The assessment for it will be collected under the provisions of Rule 13 of the Survey Administrative Code. The sum that will thus be collected should therefore be added to the amount realisable under *proposed rates* in order to form a correct contrasted statement between the two assessments. I have not the means of ascertaining what this revenue will amount to until the Jamabandi papers are prepared, but I have mentioned the circumstance as explanatory of the apparent great reduction under this head, which, it will be seen, is unavoidably represented to be in excess of what it will actually amount to.

21. In rice cultivation the reduction is small, but, as I have before mentioned, the lands are of good quality generally in this district, especially in the Peta. The new rates give an average of Rs 2-4-3 to the acre for the Mamlatdar's and Rs 2-15-2 for the Mahalkari's division, and of Rs 2-8-11 for the two combined.

22. There are altogether 180 villages in the two divisions, but as two of them (Nigri and Nasawi) did not come into the possession of Government till 1847-48, they have been omitted from the diagram and the contrasted statement given in foregoing paragraph. Bringing them to account, we shall have the following as the amount of assessment on last year's cultivation —

				Rs.
By present rates	..	...	..	59,358
By proposed rates	...	...	...	53,947
Difference				5,414

The general result given in a preceding paragraph may therefore be safely taken as the effect of the rates on last year's cultivation, for the difference shown by including these two villages is too small to be of any consequence.

23. The new Kamal or the full assessment by proposed rates on all the arable land of the district amounts to Rs 70,564. There is therefore a considerable margin of waste, from the cultivation of which the present reduction may be made good. If we set apart 10 per cent of the above sum to cover the revenue of the lands periodically left fallow (the extent of which included in the Kamal is small as shown in paragraph 21) and other contingencies, it will leave about Rs 63,000 as realisable revenue, whereas Rs. 53,234, collected last year, is the largest amount that the district has yet paid. I consider, therefore, that the proposed settlement holds out a good prospect of remunerating Government for the expense incurred in the preliminary survey and classification of the district.

24. As a further proof in support of my proposals, I would beg to draw your attention to the following statement, exhibiting the working of the revised assessment in 11 villages of the Haveli Taluka which adjoin the Eastern part of the Malval district —

*Statement showing the working of the Revised Settlement in 11 villages of the Haveli Taluka since its introduction in Fash 1251*

Revenue Years.	Government land under cultivation.		Remissions	Balance, being the revenue realised	Government Waste Land	
	Acres	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment
		Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1251	7,013	5,269	219	5,050	2,513	1,114
1252	8,350	5,865		5,865	1,238	531
1253	8,845	6,062		6,062	743	361
1254	8,328	5,837	..	5,837	1,267	588
1255	8,281	5,846		5,846	1,283	577
1256	8,310	5,927	...	5,927	1,070	460
1257	8,455	5,991	..	5,991	923	395
1258	8,557	6,082	.	6,082	746	324
1259	8,971	6,273	...	6,273	704	309
1260	9,016	6,315	.	6,315	658	266
1261	9,148	6,367	..	6,367	531	214
1262	9,230	6,383	...	6,383	445	186
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,02,599</b>	<b>72,217</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>71,998</b>	<b>12,121</b>	<b>5,325</b>

The rates were introduced twelve years ago, at which time there was an extent of 2,513, assessed at Rs. 1,114, lying waste, but at the present period the assessment of the waste land is only Rs. 186, which, taken with reference to the Kamál or total assessment of these villages, amounts to a little above 2½ per cent. Excepting the first year not a single rupee of remission has been given. This is a very satisfactory result indeed. We cannot, however, expect the proposed rates to be attended with the same measure of success, for it must be borne in mind that there is not an inconsiderable extent of land belonging to the Mával Táluka which is unsuited for continuous cultivation.

25 The next subject that I have to refer to is the "Pálnuk" tenure, which is in effect a reduced rate of assessment for lands cultivated by Bráhmans and other influential classes. The tenure obtains in the Mahálkari's division only. I have not been able to trace its origin, but from Mr. Pringle's remarks in his report dated 6th September 1830 on this district, it would appear to have existed from a remote period. The following are his observations on the subject —

"35. In some villages in these valleys, and chiefly in Paud Khora, a tenure exists somewhat similar to what I have understood to be that of the Pándharpeshas in the Konkán, by which Bráhmans and the common officers and servants of the village and some other persons specially privileged enjoy their lands at a reduced assessment under the name of 'Pálnuk,' which generally consists in an exemption from the extra Patu for Haks, village expenses, and other Bábis to which the common rayats are liable.

"36. No specific written grants are produced in support of this privilege, but it appears from the village accounts and the evidence of the people to have existed from a remote period, and the concurrence of the ruling power may be inferred from a Sanad of one of the early Rájás of Sátára, in answer to a petition which appears to have related to this subject, confirming in general terms such privileges as the petitioners were entitled to by usage.

"37. The names of the persons holding under this tenure and the extent of their lands seem occasionally to have varied, but it is not clear whether the privilege was understood to extend to whole classes or only to individuals, and whether, as regarded the land, it was general or confined to specific portions. The holders, of course, contend for the most extensive interpretation, but I am well informed that under the former Government this was never admitted in practice, and in the absence of any direct proof to the contrary, I think it may be fairly presumed that there was some limitation, expressed or implied, to a claim which might otherwise have gone to reduce the whole revenue of the country by having land entered in the names of privileged holders and sub-rented to others.

"38. This tenure, whether originating in views of personal favour or of general improvement, operates like most bounties, either uselessly or perniciously, and is therefore not one which on general principles it would be desirable to introduce or extend; but where it already exists and is supported by long usage, it could not be set aside without injustice. I am therefore of opinion that it should be confirmed to the persons by whom it is now enjoyed, and for the land which they now occupy, but that its further extension should be precluded by distinct limitations, and I have reason to believe that this arrangement would be readily acceded to by the individuals themselves.

"39. With a view to the settlement of the claims of Pálnukdárs on this principle, I have caused an accurate register to be made of their names and holdings as they now stand, with a reduction on the survey assessment of each in the proportion which his present payments come short of the present full rate; and if the arrangement should meet with the sanction of the Honourable the Governor in Council, I will deliver it to be acted upon along with the other accounts. The number of Pálnukdárs according to this statement is 196; the full amount of their survey assessment is Rs. 8,673; and the reduction is Rs. 3,662."

26. The reduction on the survey assessment of each individual, to which Mr Pringle refers in his 39th paragraph, was effected by calculating the value of the "Babs" from the payment of which the Pálnukdár was individually exempted. The sum thus found was deducted from the regular assessment by a percentage rate equivalent to its amount. From this information a statement was prepared, giving the names of the Pálnukdárs and the reduction each was entitled to, these statements are still in existence. They are, in fact, the documents on which the reduction has been annually made.

27. Mr Pringle states Rs. 3,662 Ankusi, or about 3,510 Company's rupees, to be the full reduction under this head at the time of his settlement. It amounted to Rs. 2,805 on the extent of last year's cultivation, and the accounts also show Rs. 581 falling to lands lying waste, thus making Rs. 3,186 the full amount of the deductions from the present assessment under the head of Pálnuk. The difference between these sums, viz.

Mr. Pringle's statement	Rs. 3,510	Rs. 324,* falls to lands which have in the interval been brought under the full Government assessment, the right to the Pálnuk deductions being forfeited by the transfer of occupancy, the death of the original Pálnukdár, or by some such contingency. In many of these cases
Last year's account	" 3,186	
	Rs. 324	

I believe the parties interested will set up a claim to the original Pálnuk.

28. Government has under its consideration a report of Captain Wingate's, forwarding extracts from a letter I addressed to him regarding the "Pándharpesha" tenure in the Konkan which is very similar to the "Pálnuk". In submitting his opinion on the subject Captain Wingate recommends either the entire abolition of this class privilege, or its continuance in a modified form to those parties only who were in possession of it at our occupation of the country. The measure I had ventured to recommend was its continuance to those now in the enjoyment of the privilege, not, however, in the form of a lower rate as is now the practice, but on the plan by which the Judi payments were fixed in the Southern Marátha Country, viz, the privilege of continuing their old payments when the same fell short of the new assessment, and of paying according to the latter whenever it was less than their former payments. Captain Wingate considers that this plan of settlement would concede much more than is desirable, and recommends in the *strongest* terms the entire abolition of the Pandharpesha tenure. In case, however, Government should consider it expedient to make some "temporary concession," to the Pandharpesha class, he suggests the arrangement explained in the following rules —

"15. I do not think it necessary to make even a temporary exemption in favour of any Pándharpesha, let his claims be what they may, or that prejudicial consequences to the survey of much moment would result from making the whole class subject to the ordinary survey assessment, just as the ordinary rayats will be. But if Government deem it desirable to make some temporary concession with the view of conciliating the class and promoting the immediate popularity of the survey settlement, then I would suggest that the land now held by Pándharpeshas at the lower rate and that portion of their land only be treated as land held on Kaul has been treated at the introduction of the settlement above the Gháts. I would suggest the following rules for disposal —

"I — When the survey assessment of a Pándharpesha's whole holding shall not exceed the total assessment now paid by him, the survey rates would of course be applicable to his whole land without exception, just as by your proposal.

"II — When the survey assessment of a Pándharpesha's whole holding shall exceed the present assessment of the same, the excess shall be rateably apportioned on the part of his holding subject to the ordinary rate and that held at the lower privileged rate and the portion assigned to the latter be temporarily remitted on Kaul for a term of years on the following or other conditions approved by Government.

"III — When the Pándharpesha is the same individual who held the land at the accession of the British Government, the remission in question to be for a term of *ten* years.

"IV — When the Pándharpesha is the son or direct descendant of the Pándharpesha who held the land at the accession of the British Government, the remission to be for a term of *five* years.

"V. — In all other cases, including those of Pándharpeshas who have obtained their lands subsequent to the accession of the British Government, no remission to be given, and the survey assessment to be levied in full without reference to its being less or more than the existing assessment.

"16. These are the utmost privileges that I would concede to any of the Pándharpesha class, which in my opinion possesses no valid claim upon Government for any exemption of assessment whatsoever under the survey settlement."

29. I incline to the opinion that it would be expedient to make a temporary concession of the nature contemplated in the rules in place of the entire and immediate abolition of the tenure. Supposing such a mode of settlement to be adopted, I think a modification of Rule 3 is required, and would suggest that the remission for ten years which is therein granted should be applicable in the case of the Pálnuk of this district to the parties in possession of the privilege at the time Mr Pringle's settlement was introduced, and again that Rule 4 should include the sons or direct descendants of the same. There is, as I have before had occasion to mention, a statement prepared by Mr. Pringle giving the names of the Pálnukdárs and the extent of land in respect to which the right to hold at the reduced rate of assessment was conceded at the introduction of his settlement. This then, I would respectfully suggest, should form the basis of the settlement according to Captain Wingate's rules.

30. There would be no difficulty in carrying out such a measure, but what its effect would be cannot be ascertained till the rates are being introduced, when I would suggest the preparation of a statement contrasting present Pálnuk payments with the survey assessment, and showing the remission to which each party is entitled under the foregoing rules. The settlement for the current year's revenue should, I am of opinion, be made according to present payments, except in cases where they exceed the survey assessment, when the latter should be paid and the Pálnuk tenure extinguished according to Rule I. And again the amount which may be remitted on account of the survey assessment being in excess should be entered as remission "on account of increase over former assessment" in the manner that is adopted with other cultivators' payments for the year the rates are introduced.

31. The transmission of this report has been delayed somewhat beyond the usual time. This was, however, unavoidable, for the classification of the district was not completed till the early part of this month, and as the calculations for the new assessment are obtained from this operation, the materials for exhibiting the effect of my proposals were not consequently available until that operation was completed. I would beg the favour of your earliest attention to the subject, in order that the report may be speedily submitted for the orders of Government

32. I beg further to intimate that I shall be prepared to furnish you with copies of the diagrams for the records of your office.

I have the honour to be, &c ,

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey

*Thána Districts, Camp Ghasna,  
31st January 1854*

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## MÁMLATDÁR'S DIVISION.

Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 1st.

Number.	Names of Villages	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCTED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 25 YEARS.					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASIS 1232						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT						Estimated revenue from Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi culti- vation	Grand Total of new assess- ment.
		Jirát	Rice	Total.	From Ku- rans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi cultivation	Total	By present rates			By proposed rates			Jirát		Rice		Total			
							Jirát	Rice.	Total	Jirát.	Rice.	Total	Acres	Assess- ment	Acres	Assess- ment	Acres	Assess- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.	Rs
1	Shewna	235	400	635	9	644	312	485	797	346	360	706	1,199	493	159	364	1,358	857	52	882
2	Beberwohol .	333	62	395	28	423	518	72	590	394	108	502	1,027	485	49	112	1,076	597	50	647
3	Pachane ...	347	268	615	83	698	441	293	734	402	304	706	1,275	513	157	346	1,432	859	137	996
4	Purundowndi ..	199	64	263	8	271	236	76	312	202	91	293	802	356	47	105	849	461		461
5	Rehe ...	283	496	779	52	831	309	513	822	312	696	1,008	944	390	404	708	1,348	1,098	64	1,162
6	Chand Kheir ..	610	328	938	67	1,005	841	387	1,228	915	333	1,248	2,890	1,189	209	334	3,099	1,523		1,523
7	Adaile Khurd ..	355	21	376	56	432	450	27	477	307	161	468	1,416	559	87	168	1,503	727	16	743
8	Mungrul ...	229	11	240	18	258	293	13	306	127	27	154	1,175	446	16	30	1,191	476	19	495
9	Khatwi ..	99	11	110	8	118	139	12	151	82	9	91	423	227	6	9	429	236	14	250
	Grand Total	2,690	1,661	4,351	329	4,680	3,539	1,878	5,417	3,087	2,089	5,176	11,151	4,658	1,134	2,176	12,285	6,834	325	7,159

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey

MÁMLATDÁR'S DIVISION.

Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 2nd.

Number	Names of Villages	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 23 YEARS					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASLI 1262						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT						Estimated Revenue from Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi culti- vation.	Grand Total of new assessment
		Jirát	Rice	Total	From Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi cultivation.	Total	By present rates			By proposed rates.			Jirát		Rice.		Total.			
							Jirát	Rice.	Total	Jirát	Rice	Total	Acres.	Assess- ment	Acres	Assess- ment.	Acres	Assess- ment		
							Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Thogaun	73	305	378	6	384	90	336	426	82	200	282	320	104	92	201	412	305	6	311
2	Mulowh	51	162	213	6	219	103	180	283	88	116	204	291	129	56	124	347	255	5	258
3	Kuranj	96	448	544	6	550	188	476	664	162	324	486	588	238	144	332	732	570	7	577
4	Katurkurak	137	375	512	27	539	141	380	521	30	404	434	321	96	158	405	479	501	74	575
5	Ardoa	21	113	134	7	141	34	119	153	26	88	114	120	44	42	92	162	136	12	148
6	Bhowar	246	331	577	5	582	305	370	675	338	336	674	862	453	135	340	997	793	..	793
7	Sudoh	162	111	273	6	279	204	129	333	158	112	270	350	181	45	113	395	294	20	314
8	Yelsey ...	167	104	271	7	278	247	118	365	213	112	325	308	250	66	116	374	366	7	373
9	Kale	41	243	284	27	311	41	242	283	51	172	233	208	105	78	176	286	281	21	302
10	Pusene	232	282	514	86	600	331	308	639	356	276	632	1,001	423	126	284	1,187	707	119	826
11	Shawnnti	20	67	87	4	91	24	73	97	11	60	71	42	19	29	61	71	80	4	84
12	Budowh ..	80	93	173	3	176	95	106	201	73	73	146	224	121	43	80	267	201	5	206
13	Bhairaj	118	9	127	32	159	132	11	143	137	17	154	1,073	503	10	20	1,083	523	19	542
14	Wulnk	92	136	228	2	230	171	154	325	135	98	233	243	183	50	112	293	295	..	295
15	Takwe Khurd	120	193	313	15	328	167	205	362	95	210	805	426	223	97	220	523	443	45	488
16	Mundarwe	94	65	159	3	162	186	72	258	227	56	283	666	378	31	66	697	444	...	444
17	Wawund	24	360	384	16	400	42	408	450	8	350	358	97	37	201	380	298	417	70	487
18	Ghonshet	73	139	212	6	218	69	184	253	50	241	297	405	196	174	279	579	475	2	477
19	Phulne	116	109	225	3	228	178	130	308	77	77	154	711	194	41	87	752	281	9	290
20	Rajpuri	140	20	160	28	188	186	25	211	121	31	152	667	236	14	33	681	269	44	313
21	Shucwte	57	265	322	31	353	77	284	361	23	266	288	262	114	109	304	371	418	33	451
22	Nansa	504	220	724	22	746	920	272	1,192	936	248	1,184	1,814	1,437	121	251	1,935	1,688	48	1,736
23	Wadewul	128	17	145	3	148	236	21	257	202	14	216	296	286	8	15	304	307	4	305
24	Pharwud	50	25	75	10	85	59	21	80	60	21	81	473	195	33	56	506	251	...	251
25	Khumshet	62	124	186	15	201	108	148	256	84	115	199	158	107	50	122	208	229	31	260
26	Nanoh	32	54	86	10	96	51	56	107	26	38	64	319	139	35	52	354	191	...	191
27	Shyi	60	208	268	29	297	93	246	339	66	213	279	330	153	143	241	473	394	43	437
28	Chikulse ...	103	245	348	12	360	153	287	440	140	182	322	780	363	98	210	878	563	7	570
29	Jambhal	176	58	234	22	256	276	67	343	151	84	235	1,456	643	47	91	1,503	734	46	770
	Carried over	3,275	4,881	8,156	449	8,605	4,897	5,428	10,325	4,131	4,534	8,665	14,811	7,540	2,276	4,863	17,147	12,403	681	13,074

MA'MLATDA'S DIVISION—continued.

Number	Names of Villages	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 23 YEARS.					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASLI 1262						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT						Estimated Revenue from Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dahli, culti- vation.	Grand Total of new assess- ment	
		Jirait	Rice.	Total.	From Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dahli cultivation.	Total	By present rates			By proposed rates			Jirait		Rice		Total				
							Jirait	Rice	Total	Jirait	Rice	Total	Acres	Assess-ment.	Acres	Assess-ment	Acres	Assess-ment			
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	Brought over ..	3,275	4,881	8,156	449	8,605	4,897	5,428	10,325	4,131	4,534	8,665	14,811	7,540	2,276	4,863	17,147	12,403	681	13,074	
30	Wargaum ..	476	100	576	83	659	618	113	731	667	217	884	1,827	869	93	230	1,920	1,089	194	1,283	
31	Khane ..	227	114	341	15	356	333	156	489	318	133	451	1,323	686	72	140	1,395	826	12	838	
32	Sangwi ..	168	8	176	6	182	310	11	321	223	14	237	763	399	8	17	771	416	17	433	
33	Kburkala ..	74	139	213	9	222	125	150	275	136	133	269	694	514	62	134	756	648	17	665	
34	Pathurgaum ..	79	113	192	4	196	125	124	249	89	94	183	118	100	45	101	163	201	8	209	
35	Sathe ..	573	253	826	14	840	817	293	1,110	752	325	1,077	1,523	964	148	332	1,671	1,296	9	1,305	
36	Bhoraj ..	190	70	260	8	268	349	75	424	269	73	342	316	309	39	83	355	392	7	399	
37	Kusgaon Khurd...	39	122	161	20	181	68	144	212	10	140	150	278	123	67	143	345	266	36	302	
38	Carli ..	312	216	528	7	535	489	247	736	424	280	704	838	743	106	283	944	1,026	8	1,034	
39	Sadapur ..	56	76	132	5	137	70	91	161	95	101	196	314	183	38	115	352	298	15	313	
40	Dahiweli ..	55	49	104	27	131	85	58	143	43	98	141	372	146	47	119	419	265	38	303	
41	Naigaum ..	186	74	260	19	279	379	94	473	511	94	605	994	625	48	95	1,042	720	6	726	
42	Ahwadi ..	106	76	182	3	185	163	88	251	175	66	241	478	238	31	67	509	305	5	310	
43	Thaahze ..	197	238	435	35	470	276	272	548	212	315	527	535	329	153	325	678	654	64	718	
44	Wniwan ..	106	224	330	11	341	133	213	346	91	248	339	237	173	184	199	57	167	256	54	278
45	Awundoh ..	38	173	211	28	239	58	179	237	27	157	184	199	57	167	256	224	54	278		
46	Pimpulwale ..	30	314	344	29	373	40	326	366	21	300	321	260	57	113	320	373	395	36	431	
47	Pattun ..	101	308	409	35	444	192	328	520	106	297	403	184	125	138	304	327	429	50	479	
48	Malowli ..	68	10	78	5	83	174	25	199	132	52	184	202	199	32	59	234	258	5	263	
49	Shelata ..	180	310	490	20	510	321	309	630	287	234	521	481	338	137	283	618	621	33	654	
50	Wargaum ..	113	314	427	12	439	177	342	519	85	367	452	184	117	164	381	348	498	3	501	
51	Sanhis ..	72	324	396	12	408	101	377	478	93	227	320	312	147	105	241	417	388	9	397	
	Grand Total ...	6,721	8,506	15,227	856	16,083	10,304	9,443	19,743	8,897	8,499	17,396	27,298	14,999	4,163	9,232	31,461	24,231	1,312	25,543	

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey.

MA'MLATDA'R'S DIVISION.

Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 3rd.

Number	Names of Villages.	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 25 YEARS.					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASLI 1262.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.						Estimated Revenue from Kurana, Grazing lands, and Dalhi cultivation.	Grand Total of new assessment.
		Jirfit.	Rice	Total	From Kurana, Grazing lands and Dalhi cultivation	Total	By present rates			By proposed rates.			Jirfit.		Rice		Total			
							Jirfit	Rice.	Total.	Jirfit	Rice	Total	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
1	Khurde .	134	396	530	11	541	169	410	579	182	328	510	709	301	154	344	857	645	30	675
2	Shiveli	81	274	355	8	363	94	282	376	85	301	386	422	140	127	304	549	444	12	456
3	Shudgaum	8	152	160	9	169	8	155	163	6	132	138	31	11	44	136	75	147	14	161
4	Palley	39	211	250	11	261	8	292	300	2	160	162	191	43	69	172	260	215	12	227
5	Ambeagaum	23	397	420	7	427	38	406	444	11	340	351	96	23	138	848	234	371	13	394
6	Mahagaum	51	622	673	54	727	54	697	691	57	576	633	507	114	253	580	760	694	22	716
7	Takwe Budruk	231	122	353	28	381	375	139	514	626	133	759	2,270	1,102	112	157	2,882	1,259	27	1,286
8	Walewahi	44	69	113	4	117	60	77	137	52	77	129	401	156	27	84	423	340	1	241
9	Wahani	33	58	91	12	103	57	69	126	49	77	126	229	81	30	78	269	159	21	180
10	Somawadi	19	30	49	9	58	44	45	89	42	28	70	300	86	14	35	314	121	12	133
11	Nigra	232	300	532	46	578	250	244	494	626	171	797	2,698	1,013	103	216	2,801	1,229	63	1,292
12	Nansawe	36	335	371	60	431	40	377	417	94	168	262	404	139	85	175	489	314	56	370
13	Jhawure	8	104	112	19	131	15	108	123	11	171	182	141	33	107	237	248	270	19	289
14	Dalawadi	17	62	79	28	105	18	68	86	5	94	99	59	12	83	94	92	106	41	147
15	Dudvere	15	69	84	32	116	17	74	91	7	66	73	147	27	26	69	173	96	33	129
16	Uda Khurd	89	292	381	50	431	96	315	411	41	843	384	398	111	133	360	591	461	90	571
17	Dongargaum	80	49	129	8	137	96	62	168	64	84	148	965	209	57	115	452	324	7	331
18	Lohowadi	20	16	36	46	82	11	23	34	5	21	26	104	24	11	28	115	52	64	116
19	Dehwal	125	304	429	46	475	183	379	632	225	444	659	469	315	171	444	640	759	70	829
20	Deoghur	110	106	216	3	219	142	145	287	90	126	225	217	150	54	127	271	277	2	279
21	Tungurli	47	90	137	27	164	65	121	186	49	178	227	561	110	83	216	644	335	62	397
22	Lonowie	60	182	242	53	295	153	213	371	34	318	352	763	253	151	416	914	669	40	709
23	Wursoli	52	132	184	8	192	54	98	162	61	122	183	271	128	109	293	380	421	23	444
24	Kusagaum Budruk	74	131	205	26	231	138	136	274	9	206	215	366	115	108	293	474	408	37	445
25	Bhusi	15	93	108	27	135	23	135	158	17	185	202	423	132	131	279	554	411	15	426
26	Kundala	65	129	184	50	234	72	141	213	22	140	163	360	72	46	143	405	215	53	268
	Grand Total	1,698	4,725	6,423	680	7,103	2,285	5,051	7,336	2,481	4,979	7,460	12,926	4,909	2,375	5,733	15,301	10,642	839	11,481

J FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey.

### MÁMLATDAR'S DIVISION.

*Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 4th.*

Number	Names of Villages	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCTED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 28 YEARS					ASSESSMENT OF LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FAALI 1262						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT						Estimated Revenue from Kansas, Grazing Lands, and Dahli cultivation	Grand Total of new assess- ment,
		Jirát	Rice	Total	From Kansas, Grazing lands, and Dahli cultivation	Total	Ly present rates.			By proposed rates			Jirát		Rice		Total			
							Jirát	Rice	Total	Jirát	Rice	Total	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		
1	Gaiwunde	32	146	178	50	228	44	159	203	25	165	190	466	75	76	174	542	249	57	306
2	Apti	40	203	243	52	295	29	210	239	36	285	321	469	73	123	286	592	359	68	427
3	Hutwun	.	.	.	45	45	.	.	3	57	60	32	5	28	58	60	63	56	119	119
4	Jamboli	10	76	86	22	108	26	85	111	7	90	97	166	28	38	93	204	121	19	140
5	Umbre ...	49	93	142	23	165	58	113	171	36	129	165	399	97	62	135	461	232	28	260
6	Thorne .. ..	63	243	306	38	344	76	273	349	13	372	385	283	53	147	405	430	458	39	497
7	Aunde Budrak ..	130	320	450	53	503	108	357	465	11	546	557	426	132	242	642	668	774	62	836
8	Wulwund	63	129	192	55	247	95	146	241	171	171	16	2	84	207	100	209	75	281	
9	Undehwadi	25	2	27	56	83	27	3	30	.	6	6	.	.	4	9	4	9	45	54
10	Shurde . . . .	45	29	74	20	94	71	48	119	50	54	104	649	124	26	55	675	179	23	202
11	Rakswadi ...	10	14	24	16	40	14	13	27	1	12	13	440	73	12	18	452	91	2	93
12	Thoraney .. ..	45	65	110	27	137	57	77	134	18	69	87	596	114	34	70	630	184	28	212
13	Oarpe ... ..	20	88	108	15	123	1	99	100	.	93	93	135	48	37	99	172	147	12	159
14	Kune .. .. .	50	119	169	27	196	41	129	170	24	102	126	395	71	47	108	442	179	36	217
15	Kurwund .. ..	65	319	384	113	497	98	403	501	30	465	495	1,400	307	212	543	1,612	850	116	966
16	Malwade . . .	..	2	2	79	81	.	1	1	2	9	11	87	18	6	10	93	28	98	126
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>7,137</b>	<b>4,132</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>4,898</b>

J FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey.

## MAHA'LKARI'S DIVISION.

*Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 1st.*

Number.	Names of Villages.	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCTED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 23 YEARS					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASLI 1262						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.						Estimated Revenue from Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi cultivation	Grand Total of new assessment
		Jirāt.	Rice.	Total.	From Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi cultivation.	Total.	By present rates.			By proposed rates			Jirāt.		Rice		Total.			
							Jirāt.	Rice.	Total.	Jirāt	Rice.	Total	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Powur ... ..	157	553	710	54	764	203	602	805	234	485	719	660	398	181	500	841	898	54	952
2	Amburwaat ... ..	287	460	747	66	813	332	505	837	327	455	782	1,501	516	174	470	1,675	986	66	1,052
3	Daroh ... ..	430	581	1,011	139	1,150	615	627	1,242	195	590	785	1,107	486	214	645	1,321	1,131	139	1,270
4	Kondowlai ... ..	307	584	891	9	900	358	620	978	857	500	857	678	448	186	515	864	963	9	972
	Grand Total ..	1,181	2,178	3,359	268	3,627	1,508	2,354	3,862	1,113	2,030	3,143	3,946	1,848	755	2,130	4,701	3,978	268	4,246

J FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey

MAHA'LKAR'S DIVISION.

Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 2nd.

Number.	Names of Villages	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 23 YEARS.					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASLI 1262						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT						Estimated Revenue from Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi cultivation	Grand Total of new assess- ment.
							By present rates.			By proposed rates			Jirát.		Rice		Total			
		Jirát	Rice.	Total.	From Kurans, Graz- ing Lands, and Dalhi cultivation.	Total.	Jirát.	Rice	Total	Jirát	Rice.	Total	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Sumbawe ...	73	311	384	13	397	84	323	407	69	297	366	235	89	85	301	320	390	13	403
2	Shileshwur . .	30	163	193	4	197	31	199	170	22	112	134	132	40	67	171	199	211	4	215
3	Asday .. ..	97	375	472	4	476	91	381	472	65	319	384	173	84	121	322	294	406	4	410
4	Kubowli ...	41	298	339	9	348	41	301	342	23	234	257	188	70	91	238	279	308	9	317
5	Rawray ...	102	365	467	33	500	122	404	526	99	270	369	255	142	136	274	391	416	33	449
6	Chnchwur . .	37	374	411	7	418	45	416	461	40	310	350	308	80	114	319	422	309	7	406
7	Bailowre ..	94	406	500	43	543	133	445	578	81	387	468	455	173	139	396	594	569	43	612
8	Kachure ...	139	749	888	79	967	185	774	959	78	652	730	494	165	224	661	718	826	79	905
9	Andaise ..	87	465	552	6	558	87	484	571	125	526	651	450	197	179	540	629	737	6	743
10	Mandara ..	119	419	538	59	597	202	435	637	55	544	599	401	104	181	549	582	653	59	712
11	Kullumshait ..	74	111	185	46	231	78	119	197	76	108	184	157	110	43	112	200	222	46	268
12	Shaire .. ..	145	423	568	29	597	132	458	640	103	571	674	712	253	186	594	898	847	29	876
13	Akole ... ..	164	237	401	3	404	175	263	438	208	207	415	326	228	129	210	455	438	3	441
	Grand Total .	1,202	4,696	5,898	335	6,233	1,456	4,942	6,398	1,044	4,537	5,581	4,286	1,735	1,695	4,687	5,981	6,422	335	6,757

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

MAHA'LKARI'S DIVISION.

Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 3rd.

Number	Names of Villages.	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 23 YEARS					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASLI 1262						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT						Estimated Revenue on new measurements for Lands and Dahls cultivation	Grand Total of new assessment	
		By present rates		By proposed rates			Jirát		Rice		Total		Jirát		Rice		Total				
		Jirát	Rice	Total	Jirát	Rice	Total	Jirát	Rice	Total	Jirát	Rice	Total	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres			Assessment
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1	Chandiwi	28	283	311	27	338	55	291	346	4	216	220	103	21	72	217	175	238	27	265	
2	Wurwathur	33	250	283	22	305	37	235	272	12	276	288	184	47	102	316	286	363	22	385	
3	Nandiwi	80	394	474	18	492	103	438	541	65	432	497	131	77	130	445	281	522	18	540	
4	Naniwi	14	193	207	9	216	22	252	274	10	220	230	60	19	71	234	131	253	9	262	
5	Wulne	121	433	554	32	586	143	457	600	49	540	589	131	59	175	548	306	607	32	639	
6	Dongargaum	77	532	609	19	628	68	527	595	20	427	447	128	29	137	468	265	497	19	516	
7	Sherowi	61	524	585	55	640	96	546	642	21	450	471	198	47	140	459	338	506	55	561	
8	Jambgaum	26	280	306	20	326	39	290	329	22	306	328	69	37	98	315	167	352	20	372	
9	Dish	27	67	94	2	96	39	65	104	14	81	95	45	19	28	82	73	101	2	103	
10	Malc	170	540	710	105	815	219	581	800	150	837	987	336	174	246	864	582	1,038	105	1,143	
11	Purtwari	17	45	62	3	65	20	47	67	7	76	83	41	26	23	81	64	107	3	110	
12	Mulsi Khurd	28	113	141	16	157	46	129	175	5	175	180	47	15	53	189	100	204	16	220	
13	Mulsi Budruk	55	402	457	27	484	69	428	497	27	432	459	59	46	120	441	179	487	27	514	
14	Gonawri	24	273	297	37	334	30	282	312	..	297	297	55	12	94	382	149	394	37	431	
15	Pulsay	13	203	216	19	235	17	204	221	..	207	207	19	6	62	238	81	244	19	263	
16	Waruk	20	285	305	48	353	21	309	330	4	270	274	62	32	100	378	162	410	48	458	
17	Wurgaum	16	187	203	18	221	23	206	229	..	175	175	40	11	63	216	103	227	18	245	
18	Sugaum	7	216	223	16	239	12	212	224	1	166	167	36	19	98	351	134	370	16	386	
19	Bhadus Khurd	12	153	165	28	193	36	167	203	1	192	193	24	6	56	192	80	198	28	226	
20	Nimburwari	12	70	82	3	85	19	78	97	11	132	143	54	21	47	133	101	154	3	157	
21	Wudaste	53	365	418	22	440	70	352	422	19	400	419	115	56	133	423	248	479	22	501	
22	Bhoikus	32	407	439	20	459	37	449	486	11	436	447	186	58	142	463	328	519	20	539	
23	Ahrwari	6	76	82	7	89	12	87	99	1	112	113	84	20	41	120	125	140	17	157	
24	Dangole	1	33	34	2	36	..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	16	56	16	56	2	58	
25	New Khunde	33	139	172	13	185	43	154	197	24	180	204	249	71	61	180	310	251	13	264	
26	Aksai	17	71	88	7	95	16	79	95	5	76	81	93	35	21	78	114	113	7	120	
27	Diwuloli	11	272	283	13	296	16	289	305	11	256	267	152	35	72	281	224	296	13	309	
28	Awalus	18	353	371	44	415	39	398	437	39	584	623	715	171	210	596	925	767	44	811	
29	Valowi	8	68	76	5	81	20	78	98	5	76	81	90	20	27	78	117	98	5	103	
Grand Total..		1,020	7,227	8,247	657	8,904	1,367	7,660	9,027	538	8,027	8,565	3,506	1,187	2,638	8,804	6,144	9,991	667	10,558	



## MAHA'LKARI'S DIVISION

*Statement contrasting present and proposed Rates for the Villages of Class 4th*

1015-12

Number	Names of Villages	YEARLY REVENUE UNDER PRESENT RATES DEDUCTED FROM AN AVERAGE OF 23 YEARS					ASSESSMENT ON LAST YEAR'S CULTIVATION, FASLI 1262						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT						Estimated Revenue from kharas, Prang Land, and Dahi cultivation	Grand Total of new assessment.
		Just		Total	From Kharas Grazing Lands and Dahi cultivation	Total	By present rates			By proposed rates.			Jirad		Rice		Total			
		Rs	Rs				Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Jirad	Rice	Total	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
1	Dawri	1	18	19	1	20	...	25	25	7	7	6	2	10	24	16	26	1	27	
2	Chachwli	5	221	226	20	246	7	291	298	...	204	204	33	11	78	244	111	255	20	275
3	Tamune Budruk	34	124	158	88	246	44	142	186	...	126	127	122	26	74	171	196	197	88	285
4	Sarole ..	5	134	139	9	148	14	173	187	...	168	169	20	6	73	189	93	195	9	204
5	Newe ..	12	317	329	50	379	24	367	391	...	276	276	95	16	180	392	225	408	50	458
6	Mori	5	204	209	13	222	9	285	294	...	136	136	95	26	120	352	215	378	13	391
7	Wandre	8	94	102	17	119	19	112	131	...	96	97	38	5	38	132	76	137	17	154
8	Pimpri	13	92	105	70	175	31	123	154	...	168	181	206	36	86	178	292	214	70	284
9	Tamune Khurd	4	66	70	8	78	4	87	91	...	84	84	29	5	33	84	62	89	8	97
10	Barpe Budruk	18	93	111	18	129	41	104	145	...	164	191	710	142	70	171	780	313	18	331
11	Yehkole	8	35	43	20	63	23	60	73	...	59	72	254	45	32	60	286	105	20	125
12	Mulapur	16	123	139	18	157	39	162	201	...	147	160	355	74	64	154	419	228	18	246
13	Visakur	34	62	96	43	139	71	73	144	...	52	85	451	64	31	56	482	120	43	163
14	Gutke ..	7	55	62	27	89	17	68	85	...	70	92	518	78	42	87	560	165	27	192
15	Ambowne	33	111	144	64	208	56	134	190	...	178	200	1,517	250	74	199	1,591	419	64	513
16	Tiskorri	9	25	34	19	53	32	39	71	...	38	46	492	74	24	49	516	123	19	142
17	Maluste	6	18	24	18	42	22	37	59	...	35	47	378	70	13	35	391	105	18	133
18	Bambarde	17	172	189	38	227	35	225	260	...	224	231	317	55	106	234	423	289	38	327
19	Tiste	5	42	47	4	51	17	42	59	...	38	40	69	13	17	42	86	55	4	59
20	Saltur	17	88	105	25	130	33	114	147	...	112	134	697	130	53	129	750	259	26	284
21	Kumbhari	35	70	105	34	139	93	106	199	...	98	155	721	130	35	101	756	231	34	265
22	Kolowli ...	41	47	88	21	109	44	56	100	...	56	76	347	69	24	58	371	127	21	148
23	Dewghur ..	15	61	76	55	131	69	79	148	...	73	121	494	107	32	77	536	184	55	239
24	Masgaum	11	40	51	20	71	39	79	118	...	63	89	667	122	26	67	693	189	20	209
25	Shapur ..	14	24	38	17	55	62	38	100	...	49	81	384	58	22	63	406	121	17	138
26	Taulyla ..	16	88	104	34	138	26	122	148	...	108	127	575	98	48	119	623	217	34	251
27	Argaum	5	31	36	20	56	11	57	68	...	56	60	202	30	41	67	243	97	20	117
28	Nandgaum	4	18	22	18	40	35	30	65	...	28	42	161	26	11	29	172	55	18	73
29	Kotairi ...	3	6	9	8	17	20	23	43	...	25	21	46	138	28	9	147	50	8	58
30	Jambolne	3	1	4	14	18	68	6	74	...	3	12	79	15	3	7	82	22	14	36
31	Barpe Khurd	9	72	81	11	92	22	98	120	...	98	99	70	11	40	99	110	110	11	121
32	Pongaum	60	196	256	77	333	116	224	340	...	241	258	596	105	93	259	689	364	77	441
Grand Total		473	2,718	3,221	899	4,120	1,143	3,571	4,714	469	3,276	3,745	10,836	1,927	1,552	3,950	12,886	5,877	889	6,776

43

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey

No 298 of 1854.

FROM

E. C. JONES, Esq,  
Collector of Poona,

TO

H. W. REEVES, Esq,  
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S D.

SIR,

I beg to hand up for the approval of Government a report (No 33, dated 31st January 1854) from Captain Francis, Superintendent of the Deccan Survey, giving details of the proposed new assessment for the district of Mával in this Collectorate

2. After giving a correct description of the natural aspect of the district, as well as its position, soil and products, Captain Francis in his 8th paragraph commences with his report in the measurement, of which he gives a very satisfactory account.

3. The classification of the Jiráat lands as well as the measurement are technical matters, concerning which my opinion is unnecessary further than to state that I believe that there is little to fear for the accuracy of these operations when left to the experienced hands of Mr Hexten and Captain Francis

4. The classification on the rice-land was fixed on the same principle as that adopted elsewhere. It is ostensibly dependent on the description of rice the land is capable of producing, but since the land is cultivated with superior sorts of rice in proportion to its peculiar fitness, it follows that the value of the grain produced is the best criterion of its capability to bear a high or low assessment.

5. Captain Francis in his 11th and following paragraphs describes his division of the villages into four groups or classes, and the reasons assigned for determining to which class each village should belong, I think, are judicious. The arrangement, like that which was adopted in the Khed and Junnar Mávals, is founded upon the well-ascertained local peculiarities of climate and position.

6. The rates for rice are nominally the same as those introduced into similar land in other parts of the Collectorate, viz. —

Class	Rs	a	p
1st	4	0	0
2nd	3	8	0
3rd	3	0	0
4th	2	8	0

But on reference to the statements accompanying it will be seen that they range higher than in Khed, where the average was Rs. 1-10 on the acre. Rs. 4-1 is the highest I observed for any one village, viz. Gonowri Rs. 3-5-4, the same for a class, viz., 3rd class of Mulshi Peta, the general average as stated by Captain Francis being Rs. 2-8-11

7. The diagrams which accompany the report are very beautifully executed, they give a complete representation of the cultivation and revenue since the survey under Mr Pringle. The very small amount of remission therein shown, together with the steadiness with which the rice cultivation has kept on the same level, are worthy of remark

8. The future financial effects of the new assessment will in all probability realise Captain Francis' anticipations. It is fair to expect that the whole of the available rice land will be brought under cultivation, and that within the period of thirty years, during which the new rates should be guaranteed, there will be an increase of rice cultivation which, though not immediately beneficial to Government, will be profitable to the cultivators

9. The indebtedness of the rayats in the villages along the high-road has more than once been brought to my notice, and though the fact is admitted, I should never have imagined that the lightness of the land-tax could have anything to do with it. In another part of his report Captain Francis mentions the advantages arising from the proximity of the road as affecting the classification of villages, and I think he is right. In the face of this I cannot see how the facilities for disposing of the products of cultivation afforded by the road can be the cause of the rayats being involved with their local money-lenders. One would have expected the very converse of this. I do not pretend to solve the question, but I believe the consumption of spirits has quite as much to do with it as the rates of assessment. With regard to the Paud Khoro rayats I know that there are a regular set of dealers who visit the villages and buy up the rice for the Poona grain-factors, and it is highly probable that these ready-money transactions are more profitable to the cultivators than the usual long-credit and high-interest system of resident Márwádis

10. With regard to Pálnuk on which Captain Francis has bestowed a good deal of his attention, it is a matter on which Government has to decide whether Captain Wingate's rules should be upheld or Captain Francis' amendment. Of course the concession proposed by Captain Francis would be more palatable to the privileged persons affected by it, but Government has an undoubted right to enforce Captain Wingate's rules

11. A very neatly executed map accompanies this, which, I trust, may be returned for the use of this office

12. I am not aware of there being anything else requiring comment from me. I trust that Government will afford its sanction for the introduction of the proposed rates during the present fair season.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

E C. JONES,  
Collector

Poona Collector's Office, Camp Junnar,  
18th February 1854.

No. 1026 of 1854.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

FROM

H W. REEVES, Esq.,  
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D ,

TO

H. E GOLDSMID, Esq.,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter dated the 18th ultimo (No 298) from the Collector of Poona, accompanied by a report of the 31st January last (No 33) with enclosures from Captain Francis, the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, on the new rates of assessment proposed for the Mával Táluka of that Collectorate. The enclosures alluded to consist of eight figured statements, as also of a neatly executed map of Mával (which the Collector requests may be returned for the use of his office), and three diagrams illustrative of the cultivation, assessment and collections for the past twenty-three years

2 The 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the Superintendent's report describe the boundaries and physical character of the Mával district, and call for no particular comment.

3 The chief Jiráit products of the Táluka are said (paragraph 5) to be Náchni, Sáva, Til, wheat and gram, Bájrí and Jowári being grown but to a small extent in a few villages

4 *Rice*, however, is represented to be its chief product, and that from which the Government demands are paid. Excepting small quantities sent to the Konkan and retailed on the Bombay road, which traverses the district, the whole of each season's produce is poured into the Poona markets.

5 The cultivators generally in the Mámíatdár's division of the Táluka are said to be in very impoverished circumstances, the result of not any oppressiveness of the assessment, but of their usurious transactions with the village Márwádis, of whom numbers settled along the Bombay road and to whom the rayats invariably look for the payment of the Government demands against them. In the Mulshi Peta, however, where village Banas are not so numerous found, and where even the rates of assessment have been higher than in the Mámíatdár's division, the cultivators are represented as being in a state of "comparative prosperity and well-being," and in a position to pay their rent *from the produce of their fields*

6 The observations of Captain Francis in this part of his subject strike me, and I find that the Collector of Poona regards them as singular. All the Dáng villages of Kownai which are situated on the Bombay road, contrast favourably with those at a distance from it. There are Márwádis, it is true, everywhere in these villages, but I have had it repeatedly declared to me by the rayats, while loudly exclaiming against the severity of their creditors, that they generally disposed of their produce at the proper market price and paid their debts in cash. No one need be surprised at finding a large number of Márwádis on the Bombay road between Poona and Khandála—trade of course attracts them there, but I cannot assent to Captain Francis' proposal to take the circumstance of the extensive thralldom in which these usurers contrive to hold the rayats as an evidence of light assessment. Past experience proves that there is no more prolific source of the usurer's power than heavy, unequal assessment. Captain Francis appears to be correct in considering the rates of the Mámíatdár's division of Mával to have been hitherto moderate. It is evident that the rayats have easy access to the best possible markets, and Mr Jones states that a regular set of dealers visit the villages and buy up the rice, paying ready money. If therefore the Márwádis still hold many of the rayats in debt, it is clear, as Captain Francis says, that the land offers good security, but it is equally so that the rayat has a fair

command of money, and his circumstances ought not to contrast so unfavourably with those of the inhabitants of the Mával.

7. The revenue appears hitherto to have been paid with facility, and Captain Francis proposes to make very little alteration in the assessment, as I think in the exercise of a sound discretion. I would therefore regard the condition of the rayats of this division of Mával as compared with that of those of Mulshí Peta as an evidence of the exceeding difficulty with which Government has to contend in dealing with the cultivating class. The rayats are generally involved in debt, the fruit of past years of mismanagement, the rates are now everywhere much reduced and equalised, but a light assessment will not immediately resuscitate lost capital. It takes the impoverished rayat many years of hard struggle to contend against the monster evil which prevents him from becoming a free man and accumulating stock.

8. The extent and degree of accuracy of the measurement of the greater portion of the Táluka were given in the Superintendent's progress report for 1851-52, replied to in the Government Resolution of 24th August 1853, No. 4983, and as the measuring operations in the remaining villages were not completed till the present season, the Superintendent has reserved all details connected with them for his report for the year. I think, however, the information should have found place in the present papers for completeness' sake.

9. In classification, the plan adopted by Mr Tytler in the Kownai Dánga, of the Násik sub-collectorate is said to have been followed with some modification in regard to the rice lands, and on these the Superintendent has introduced a valuation, regulated according to the description of rice they are capable of producing—a system which is shown to be in accordance with the opinions and recommendations of the late Revenue Survey Commissioner, from whose report on the "khárápáts of Kolába" a quotation is given in paragraph 10.

10. The average error in the classification is said to have been in the case of rice-land 9 pies and in that of Jiráit 6 pies.

11. Being desirous of ascertaining how the "Káli" and "Mál" lands of the district had been classed and rated, I addressed a letter on the 6th instant (No. 769) to the Collector of Poona for the necessary information. A copy of the reference, with Mr Jones' reply (No. 423 of 18th March 1854) and its enclosure from the Superintendent is annexed for the perusal of Government.

12. Owing to the difference in the quantity of rain which falls in different parts of the district, the Superintendent has found it expedient to range the villages with reference to their Jiráit lands and their proximity to the Gháts into four groups as follows—

The first group consists of those "on the extreme Eastern border touching on the part of the Khed Táluka, in which rates of Rs. 1-8 were introduced last year and on the Haveli Táluka, assessed at Rs. 1-6."

The second group consists of those "lying immediately West of the foregoing." These have no Bájri or Jowári cultivation, which does exist to a small extent in the 1st class villages.

The third group consists of those West of the second group, "where cultivation is generally non-continuous."

And the fourth group of those "lying along the crest of the Gháts and the sides of hills where cultivation is non-continuous throughout."

13. In the first of the above groups the Jiráit rates are fixed at Rs. 1-8, for the second at Rs. 1-6, for the third at Rs. 1-4, and for the fourth at Re. 1, and as these rates have been determined by the Superintendent with every confidence in their suitability, and are said to have "given general satisfaction" to the rayats, I have nothing to urge against their adoption.

14. The average annual revenue derived from Jiráit lands in the Táluka\* for the past twenty-three years (1830-31 to 1852-53) is found from the accompanying statements to be Rs. 15,364, and taking the cultivation of the year 1852-53 the old rates give a revenue of Rs. 22,053, whilst the new rates yield for the same Jiráit area Rs. 17,165, giving a reduction in the former assessment of about Rs. 22-2-7 per cent.

15. The revised survey now reported for the information of Government gives the total Jiráit lands of the Táluka at 76,806 acres, assessed at Rs. 31,331, or about six annas and six pies per acre.

16. For rice-lands the Superintendent proposes four classes of rates, viz, Rs. 4-3, Rs. 4, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3. The highest of these rates he applies to the villages of the Mulshí Peta, falling into the 1st and 2nd classes of Jiráit lands, where the best rice grounds of the district are situate. The rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-8 he fixes for those Peta villages which rank in the 3rd and 4th of the Jiráit classes, as also for those of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Jiráit classes in the Mámlatdár's division, and the Rs. 3 rate he proposes for all the villages of the

latter division which have the least production of all the lands of the Táluka. To these rates, under all the circumstances stated by Captain Francis, I see no reason to object.

17 The annual average of the past twenty-three years' revenue from rice cultivation in the whole Táluka (excepting the two villages named in the margin of my 14th paragraph) is shown by the accompanying statements to have been Rs. 32,954. The revenue from the cultivation of 1852-53 according to the rates hitherto in force was Rs. 36,394, but according to those now proposed for sanction it would have been Rs. 35,723 or less by about Rs. 1-13-5 per cent.

18. The total area of the rice-lands will be found from the same documents to be 15,302 acres, on which the revised assessment is fixed at Rs. 39,233, giving a rate of about Rs. 2½ per acre

19 Taking both Jirát and rice lands together, according to the new survey, we have 92,108 arable acres assessed at Rs. 70,564 (giving about 12 annas and 3 pies per acre), and taking the estimated revenue from Kurans, grazing lands, and Dalerán cultivation at Rs. 5,292, the total revenue of the district from these sources amounts to Rs. 75,856, as shown in the following abstract —

Divisions	Number of villages	Class	DETAILS OF THE NEW ASSESSMENT						Estimated Revenue from Kurans, Grazing lands, and Dalerán cultivation.	Grand Total
			Jirát		Rice		Total.			
			Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Mámlatár's Division	0	1st	11,151	4,668	1,134	2,176	12,285	6,834	825	7,159
	51	2nd	27,296	14,999	4,163	9,232	31,461	24,232	1,812	25,546
	24	3rd	9,294	2,757	2,187	5,342	12,011	9,989	720	9,519
	10	4th	6,950	1,240	1,173	2,912	7,123	4,132	706	4,369
				54,232	24,684	8,662	19,662	62,894	44,296	3,123
Mulshí Peta	4	1st	8,946	1,848	755	2,130	4,701	3,978	269	4,248
	13	2nd	3,296	1,735	1,695	4,687	6,981	5,422	386	6,757
	22	3rd	3,698	1,187	2,634	3,204	6,144	9,291	867	10,623
	32	4th	10,836	1,927	1,652	3,950	12,388	6,877	699	6,776
				22,874	6,687	6,640	19,971	29,214	26,268	2,168
			54,232	24,684	8,662	19,662	62,894	44,296	3,123	47,419
Total	---		76,806	31,371	15,302	39,233	92,108	70,564	5,292	75,856

20. In his 26th to 31st paragraphs the Superintendent discusses the "Pálnuk tenure" "which is in effect a reduced rate of assessment for lands cultivated by Bráhmans and other influential classes" in the Mulshí Peta. An extract is given (paragraph 26) from Mr. Pringle's report of 6th September 1830, explanatory of the nature of the system and the settlements proposed by that officer in respect to it, and in paragraph 29 the late Revenue Survey Commissioner's suggestions for disposing of the question are recited. I beg to express my concurrence in Captain Francis' proposal (paragraph 30), embodying certain modifications of the Survey Commissioner's rules for regulating Pándharpesha tenures with reference to the "Pálnuk" abatements. The most lenient course appears to me the most referable in the case of the long-enjoyed privileges alluded to.

21 In conclusion, I venture to recommend that the new rates of assessment now reported may be guaranteed to the rayats for the usual period of thirty years

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. W. REEVES,

Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Násik Districts, Camp Khedgaum, }  
23th March 1854. }

No. 244 of 1854.

FROM

CAPTAIN J. FRANCIS,

Superintendent Poona and Thána Revenue Survey;

TO

E. C. JONES, Esq.,

Collector of Poona.

Str,

You are aware that on the authority of a demi-official letter from the Acting Chief Secretary, I have introduced the revised settlement throughout the Mával Táluka according to the rates proposed in my report No. 33, dated the 31st January 1854. I have also in-

formed you that I considered it was desirable to make a slight reduction in the Jirait rates proposed for a few of the villages on the Eastern border of the district. I now beg to explain the modification of my original proposals which I consider necessary.

2. In the 11th paragraph of the report I have proposed four classes of Jirait rates, the highest (Rs 1-8) to be applied to the villages on the Eastern border of the district adjoining part of the Khed and Poona Haveli Talukas, for both of which similar rates have been sanctioned. I was led to suppose the villages of Maval allotted to this class would bear the same assessment, but at the introduction of the settlement I found the rayats complained of the assessment imposed on their Jirait lands, it being in many cases an increase on their former payments. You will observe that I have attached some little importance (paragraph 11) to the circumstance that in villages of this class Bajri and Jowari are cultivated to a small extent. It appears, however, on inquiry from the rayats that both these grains are an uncertain crop and often suffer from too much rain. The advantage, therefore, in this respect which I had supposed this group of villages to possess over the other part of the district does not appear to be sufficiently marked to call for an increased rate on that account. I beg therefore to propose that all the villages included in the 1st class under a rate of Rs 1-8 be assessed at Rs 1-6 instead.

3. This change of rates will effect the following reductions in the Kamal of these villages —

Mamlatdar's division, 9 villages	...	...	388
Mahalkari's do, 4 do.	...	..	154
			<hr/>
			542
			<hr/>

The above is at the rate of about 8½ per cent on the sum originally proposed for these villages alone, but not quite 1 per cent on the full Kamal of the district, viz., 70,564 (see paragraph 24). The modification is therefore of little importance viewed with reference to the whole district, but it will have a sensible effect in the case of the few villages to which the change of rates is applied.

4. As soon as I had satisfied myself from inquiry that it would be desirable to introduce the change in the original proposals, I ordered the rates of the villages of which the settlement had not then been made to be calculated accordingly. With the exception, therefore, of three or four villages, the settlement has been made according to the modification now submitted for sanction, and in the case of these exceptions I have since made the necessary alteration in the rates and explained the same to the cultivators. I ought, perhaps, to have reported this modification of the original proposals before giving effect to it, but I think you agreed with me that it was better it should be at once introduced so as to remove from the minds of the rayats any unfavourable impressions regarding the settlement. Under this explanation I hope to be excused for having somewhat exceeded the authority which the Chief Secretary's letter conveyed, more especially as in doing so I have only corrected an error of judgment on my own part, the commission of which I much regret, but feel bound humbly to acknowledge.

5. I also found occasion to alter the rice-land rates in one village (Lonowla). It was put under class 3 originally, and assessed at a maximum rate of Rs 3½, but finding the villagers were dissatisfied and that the assessment resulting therefrom was higher than in the case of the adjoining villages, I substituted a rate of Rs 3 instead. This is a trifling alteration, and one of the nature I requested permission to adopt, according to local peculiarities, as explained in the 14th paragraph of the report.

6. These are the only instances in which I see any occasion for a departure from my original proposals. The introduction of the settlement has given me a good opportunity of forming an opinion on the suitability of the rates. The feeling of general satisfaction with which they were received is, I consider, a good proof in favour of the settlement. In the Peta especially, where the highest rice-land rates were adopted, the cultivators are excessively pleased with it.

7. I take this opportunity of bringing forward the question as to the best manner of regulating the assessment for cultivated portions of large hilly numbers or fields on which no fixed assessment has been imposed. In the 21st paragraph of the report I have proposed that this kind of cultivation should be annually measured, and the assessment fixed according to Rule 13 of the Joint Report—that is to say, by a rate on the acre equivalent to that fixed on similar soils in the village. I am, however, very doubtful whether this plan can be carried out in a satisfactory manner in the Ghât districts. I am afraid we cannot depend on a measurement made by the Mamlatdar's establishment. Besides the time required for such a work, the labour and expense of it are considerable, whilst the revenue derived from a rate of two or three annas on the acre is very small indeed, and scarcely covers in some villages the pay of the Karkun for the time occupied in doing the work. It is impossible the Assistant Collector can test the returns of these measurements, which may be made favourable or unfavourable to the rayats according, we may suppose, to the inducement held out to the measuring Karkun. And moreover the hill on the summit of which cultivation has been carried on is sometimes so steep that a Brahman Karkun would scarcely venture up it, although it is a very easy matter for one of these hill villagers to take his plough up.

8 There is no doubt that the plan of an annual measurement on the large scale which will be required in our Ghát districts is objectionable, but the question is, what better can be substituted? My attention is particularly directed to this subject in the Revenue Secretary's memorandum\* on the Junnar rate report. I tried to persuade the cultivators to agree to take all the hill lands undivided into fields on a lease according to the plan adopted in the Násk

Dáings, but they object to the joint responsibility which this entails, and beg for a settlement with each individual. Another plan I proposed to them was to levy so much on the plough according to the old "Autbandi" system. This was generally approved, though I confess they seemed more in favour of the annual measurement. I cannot, however, but think that it would be to their interest and to the interest of Government likewise to fix a regular sum to be paid by each individual cultivating in these hill numbers without reference to the extent of his cultivation, and I do not know any better way of doing this than by putting so much on each plough as is now done on each bill-hook.

9. What sum should be fixed on each plough is the next point to be determined. I have obtained the opinion of the Mámátdárs of all the Ghát districts on this point. There is some little diversity in their opinions, but from the general tenor of their remarks it appears that a man can cultivate about double the quantity of land with a plough that he can bring under cultivation on the "bill-hook" system. The rate on the latter, as you know, is 12 annas for each man. I think therefore that double this, or Rs. 1½, would be a fair sum for the plough-tax. I am persuaded Government would derive more revenue from the cultivation of these lands taxed on this system than it now receives from them by the annual measurement plan, and the rayats too would benefit by it in being relieved from the scrutiny of the Mámátdár's establishment, and having at the same time the option of cultivating largely without the fear of being overcharged for doing so.

10. I am aware that there are objections to this plan one of the greatest is the difficulty of ascertaining who or how many parties have cultivated. I think this would in some measure be remedied by requiring each party intending to cultivate on this plan to give in annually a written Kabuláyat or application to cultivate, which should be forwarded with the applicant to the Mámátdár or Maháلكar for confirmation, as other applications for waste land are dealt with under Rule 20. When the annual inspection of cultivation and waste fields is made, the Patel and Kulkarni should point out to the inspecting Kárun the cultivation of each of the parties who had given Kabuláyats in the above-mentioned form. The Pratbandi or survey numbers in which the cultivation had been carried on should then be entered in the "Paháni Kharda" with the names of all the parties, and the amount of their payment, whether for one or two ploughs as the case might be. There would be no record of the extent of the cultivation, but I do not know that this is a matter of very much importance. The revenue would, however, require to be entered under a separate head in the cultivation return.

11. In judging whether the amount of the tax I have proposed would be equitable, it must be borne in mind that all the more level lands of each village and such as are brought under cultivation after regular intervals of fallow have been divided off into numbers at the recent survey and will be let out in the usual manner. The system proposed is therefore to be extended only to those large hilly numbers or fields on which an assessment has not been imposed. If all the Mál lands of the village were to be managed on this plan, a much higher tax on the plough would be necessary.

12. If this plan should be approved, I would propose it be extended to all the Ghát districts, but not to any of the plain villages, as the system laid down in Rule 13 is well suited to the few cases of cultivation in fields on which no assessment has been imposed in such districts. Before generally introducing the plan, it would, perhaps, be better to try the effect of it in a single district in the first instance. I would therefore beg permission to introduce it in the Málval Táluka, where there is a larger extent of hill land undivided into fields than in the other Ghát districts.

13. Begging you will give this subject your early attention, as I am anxious this letter should be laid before Government before the sanction for the Málval rates is accorded.

I have the honour to be, &c ,

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

Poona, 10th July 1854

No. 1417 of 1854.

FROM

E. C. JONES, Esq.,  
Collector of Poona,

TO

H. W. REEVES, Esq.,  
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,

I beg to hand up a letter from Captain Francis \* showing how he has found it necessary in a few instances to depart from the scale proposed by him in his general report on the new rates to be introduced into the

Mával District,

2 The villages in which the alterations have been made are in a transition state between the regular Mával and the Desh, the climate being generally too wet for the permanent culture of the grains grown in the open country, and yet not sure enough of rain to render the cultivation of rice to any extent safe.

3 There appears to me to be reason enough for altering the classification when it is found to have increased the rental of the villages in question, and I trust you will approve of this having been done at once, instead of giving a precedent for questioning and opening up the decision of the survey by introducing the originally proposed rates this year and altering them in the very next season.

4. I am hardly prepared to give an opinion on the subject of the plough-tax proposed by Captain Francis to be levied from cultivators of the "Ban akári" land, *i. e.*, that on which no assessment has been fixed owing to its position on the hills and slopes and its being unfit for continuous cultivation. In some places these lands though difficult of access are on a perfect level for miles in extent, and are generally more useful for pasture than agriculture. I see no objection, however, to the adoption of the plan suggested of assessing each plough at Rs 1½ as an experiment for a few years.

5 I quite agree with Captain Francis as to the difficulties in the way of obtaining correct returns as to the extent cultivated, and believe the plan suggested by him to be the best that is to be had under the circumstances for securing a fair amount of Government rent, avoiding the labour and uncertainty of annual measurement.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.,

E C. JONES,  
Collector.

Poona Collector's Office, }  
18th January 1854 }

No. 2542 of 1854.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

## MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded for the information and orders of Government.

2 The Acting Revenue Commissioner has attentively considered the accompanying letters, and has had an interview with Captain Francis on the subject of the proposals submitted.

3 The alteration of the rates proposed for the Mával Taluka in the Superintendent's report handed up to Government with the Acting Revenue Commissioner's letter No 1026 of the 28th March last may be sanctioned. Instead of four classes there will now be three only, the first having a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0.

4 With regard to the plough-tax (Rs. 1½) which Captain Francis proposes to adopt in the case of lands excluded from his measurement and assessment, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will perceive that it is meant as a choice of evils only, the lands in question being generally so situated on the summits or sides of hills and mountains, and so inferior in soils, as to make them in Captain Francis' opinion unfit for regular survey, even if they could always be subjected to that operation. Annual measurements, of course, are very objectionable as lending to the practice of fraud. The people concerned object to leases on the principle of the Násik Dángs, *i. e.*, under the condition of joint responsibility. There remains therefore two plans only for choice.—

1st.—That of leasing the lands without the joint responsibility.

2nd.—The plough or the bill-hook tax.

5. If the lands be given out in lease without a joint responsibility on the part of the lessees for defaulters, an annual measurement or estimate will become necessary the very moment a holding is thrown out or falls vacant, and this will have to be continued until the vacancy is filled up. It might, perhaps, be possible to pitch the amount of the lease



sufficiently low to induce the villagers to maintain its full payment, notwithstanding the occurrence of one or two defaulters, but in many or most instances this would be found impracticable, as the sacrifice of revenue would appear to the settling officers to be too great, and cultivation might be diverted from the regular lands.

6 Considering the nature and extent of the lands in question, Captain Francis' proposed mode of dealing with them appears the more advisable. The bill-hook tax is well known in the Poona Collectorate, and there will be no difficulty in introducing it, but the plough-tax which is recommended for adoption is preferable, owing to its offering greater facilities for estimate.

7 The Acting Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that, since it is more than probable that the rayats cultivate and otherwise make use of the same grounds annually from which they would not like to be ousted, it would not be a difficult thing for an intelligent Assistant or Deputy Collector after a few years' experience of the plough-tax to induce them to engage for their full lands for a certain fixed annual payment calculated on an estimate of all the peculiar circumstances of the hill cultivation, and further to introduce a simple and cheap but efficient sort of boundary marks whereby the new holdings might be permanently secured. It would be an advantage both to Government and to the rayat if this can be effected, for it is evident that interference with the latter will not be entirely avoided by the proposed mode of assessment.

8 It will be necessary for Captain Francis to be very careful in marking off the villages which are to come under the operation of his new proposals in the event of Government regarding these with approbation.

H. W. REEVES,  
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,  
14th August 1854*

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No. 576 of 1855.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., presents his compliments to the Officiating Chief Secretary, Revenue Department, and requests he will attract the attention of Government to the letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner (No. 1026, dated 23rd March 1854), handing up for consideration the report of Captain Francis on the Málval Táluka of the Poona Collectorate for which new rates were proposed.

2 The new rates have been introduced in anticipation of sanction under the authority of a demi-official letter from the late Acting Chief Secretary, but the question of the Pálnuk tenure still remains unsettled, and the Collector has referred for orders how he should assess the holders of Pálnuk this season.

*See paragraph 1 of Captain Francis' letter to the Collector of Poona (No. 244 of 10th July 1854), forwarded with the Acting Revenue Commissioner's memorandum of 14th August following, No. 2542.*

H. W. REEVES,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

*Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,  
23rd February 1855.*

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No. 3588 of 1855.

To  
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,  
Southern Division.

SIR,

I have laid before His Lordship in Council your letter No. 1026 of the 23rd March, and memorandum No. 2542 of the 14th August 1854, handing up Captain Francis' reports and other papers connected with the introduction of new rates of assessment in the Málval Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

2 His Lordship in Council has learnt from your subsequent memorandum (No. 576 of the 23rd February last) that the new rates have been already introduced in anticipation of the consent of Government, and now directs me in communicating his formal sanction to the arrangements proposed by Captain Francis, which have been generally approved by the Collector and yourself, to convey to you the following observations and instructions.

3. That the agricultural population of this district is in a state of impoverishment, unusual even in the Deccan, would appear to be undoubted. Neither the Superintendent of the Survey, however, nor yourself have been able, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, to trace in a satisfactory manner the causes to which this is to be ascribed. The presence of a

greater number of Márwádis than is to be found in other districts can hardly be supposed to have produced this pauperism. On the contrary, these traders are attracted to the district by the large amount of custom commanded by shops on such a thoroughfare as the Bombay road, and it would be reasonable to expect that the villagers should be less the bondsmen of these competing usurers than if they were, as they frequently are found to be elsewhere, entirely in the hands of one petty capitalist who monopolises the money-dealings of whole villages.

4. The former land revenue management would appear to have been favourable to the rayats, and the assessments to have been easily collected, while the villagers find a ready market for their produce. Under these circumstances the real cause of the depressed condition of the rayats would appear to be still unexplained, unless the correctness of Mr Jones' surmise be admitted—that the impoverished condition of the villagers in these apparently favoured situations is to be attributed to the use of intoxicating liquors and the dissipated habits from which those who live in more remote localities are exempt.

5. The adoption with some modification of the plan followed by Mr. Tytler in the Kownai Dánga in classifying the rice-lands has been suggested by a certain similarity of circumstances, and is approved by Government. Although as a general rule the assessment should not, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, be based upon the description of the crop produced, yet under such circumstances as exist in the Mával Táluka, where the kind of rice grown is shown to be a sure indication of the quality of the land, this rule does not apply, and the system adopted by Captain Francis has, His Lordship in Council observes, the approval of Captain Wingate and the revenue authorities.

6. The Jiráat (dry cultivation) rates have, His Lordship in Council observes, been regulated by the meteorological peculiarities of the district, the villages of which enjoy a pretty regularly increasing supply of moisture according to their proximity to the Western Gháts. Under the arrangement finally adopted the villages are grouped in three classes, of which the first or highest assessed on the Eastern limit of the district are those most distant from the hills, and the third or lowest assessed are those on the crest and sides of the mountain range. This classification seems to have given general satisfaction.

7. His Lordship in Council will reserve for a future occasion the remarks which he has to make on the revenue exemptions enjoyed by the privileged classes of Bráhmans and others known in the Mulshi Peta as "Pálnuk."

8. The general financial result of the new assessment is in the opinion of Government satisfactory, and you will have the goodness to communicate to Captain Francis that His Lordship in Council has formed a favourable opinion of the discretion and judgment displayed by him in the settlement which he has effected.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. HART,  
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1855.

*Extract (paragraph 4) of a Despatch from the HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS,  
No. 10, dated 13th August 1855.*

PARAGRAPH 4. The letters referred to in the margin transmit for our information the

*Letter No. 57, dated 23rd June 1855.*

*Letter No. 81, dated 10th September 1855.*

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into twenty-one villages of the Haveli Táluka and into the Mával Táluka of the Poona Collectorate

*Letter No. 84, dated 11th September 1855.*

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Hungund Táluka, and into fifty three villages of the Athni and two villages forming the Yádwár division of the Gokák Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

*Letter No. 98, dated 16th October 1855*

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into six Tálukas of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, viz. Novásá, Kurdeh, Nagar, Koreti, Shevgaon, and Jámkhed

*Letter No. 94, dated 15th October 1855*

Experimental introduction of revised rates of assessment into three villages of the Ratnágiri Collectorate.

*Letter No. 101, dated 1st November 1855*

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Mánilatár's division of the Sáwda Táluka, and into the Yával Táluka of the Khándeah Collectorate

mitted to us, we are satisfied that care and circumspection have been exercised by the several officers concerned to adjust the rates according to the varying circumstances of the districts to which they have to be applied

detailed proceedings on which the formal sanction of your Government has been given to the introduction and continuance for the usual term of thirty years of revised rates of assessment in the several portions of Collectorates therein enumerated. We have on former occasions signified to you our full approval of the general principles on which these measures are being conducted, and it would be as inconvenient as it would be useless for us to review in detail the particular cases in which they have been practically brought into operation. It is sufficient for us to state that from an examination of the voluminous reports submitted to us, we are satisfied that care and circumspection have been exercised by the several officers concerned to adjust the rates according to the varying circumstances of the districts to which they have to be applied

No. 22 of 1857.

FROM

CAPTAIN J. FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey,

TO

D. DAVIDSON, Esq.,  
Collector of Poona.*Thána Districts;  
Camp Margaon, 16th January 1857.*

SIR,

Will you have the goodness to solicit the Revenue Commissioner's sanction to the immediate introduction of the survey settlement into the several lapsed villages of the Collectorate enumerated in the accompanying statement, whereon I have shown the rate proposed in each case, which has for the most part been assimilated to that introduced into the group of its adjoining villages where the survey settlement is already in operation?

2 I have, however, made an exception to this rule in the case of Loni Khurd belonging to Bhumthadi situated on the Nagar Road and distant only about 12 miles from Poona. The rate for the adjoining villages of the same district is only 15 annas, but Loni is situated in the extreme Western corner of the Táluka, and adjoins the villages of Haveli which it resembles in climate and its favourable situation with respect to the Poona market as above explained. I propose, therefore, in consideration of these circumstances to fix a maximum rate of Rs 1-4-0 for this village, which, moreover, is the same rate that was sanctioned for the adjoining village of Tulápur \* (also belonging to Bhumthadi), to which the survey settlement was extended in 1855. The rate of the adjoining village of Wághoh belonging to Haveli Táluka is Rs 1-6-0

\* Government Resolution  
No 801, dated 21st February 1855.

3. You will observe that I have proposed to introduce rates into the village of Pimple Sawdágur, belonging to Haveli, which was surveyed whilst under attachment but † released in accordance with a decision made by the Inám Commissioner. Its present holder, however, has represented his wish to have the survey rates introduced, and I conceive there can be no objection made to this arrangement as he is willing to abide by the terms of the settlement. An agreement to that effect will have to be drawn out at the time of Jamábandi.

† Government Resolution  
No 2777, dated 25th July 1856

4 Accompanying are several Maráthi statements showing the working of the survey settlement in the adjoining villages enumerated in the statement, whose rates I have taken as the standard for fixing the rates herein proposed. I beg, however, these may be returned, as they need not, I think, be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner. They are sent in order that you may satisfy yourself that the result they exhibit furnishes a safe guarantee for the extension of their rates to adjoining villages.

5 I have also arranged to introduce new rates into the lapsed‡ villages of Purandhar, which formed part of the late Mádhavráo Nilkenth Parandare's Jahágir, § but I have some further enquiries to make before submitting my proposals for assessing these villages. I intend, therefore, to make their rates the subject of another communication at some future date

‡ Seventeen

§ Into 2 also of Rastim, s Jahágir

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.,

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

*Statement exhibiting the rates proposed for certain lapsed villages of the Poona Collectorate and the rates of adjoining villages already under the operation of the Survey Settlement.*

Taluka.	Names of Villages into which rates are to be introduced.	PROPOSED RATES.		Adjoining Villages to which rates have been assimilated.	RATES ACCORDING TO SETTLEMENT		REMARKS.	
		Jirāt.	Rice		Jirāt.	Rice		
		Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.		Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.		
Purandhar, Subha Peta.	1	*	*	*	*	*		
	2	*	*	*	*	*		
	3	*	*	*	*	*		
Bhimthadi ...	4	*	*	*	*	*		
	5	*	*	*	*	*		
Pábal ...	6	*	*	*	*	*		
Hayeli ..	7	*	*	*	*	*		
	8	*	*	*	*	*		
Khed ...	9	*	*	*	*	*		
	10	*	*	*	*	*		
Séwnere ...	11	*	*	*	*	*		
	12	*	*	*	*	*		
Mával ...	13	Ghotavda ..	1 6 0	5 0 0	Mulkhair .. Darowli ... Amburwat. Rehe	1 6 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 1 6 0	0 5 0 0 4 8 0 3 8 0	The survey rates were introduced into these villages at the general settlement of the Poona (Supra) in 1843-44
	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	

J FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey

No. 141 of 1857.

To  
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter No. 22 of 16th instant, together with its English accompaniment, from the Superintendent of Poona and Thána Revenue Survey, and to request your sanction to the introduction of the revised rates in the several lapsed villages named therein of this Collectorate.

2. I deem it advisable to send you the Maráthi papers mentioned in Captain Francis' paragraph 4 in order that you may see the satisfactory result which they exhibit, and request the favour of your returning them.

3. The settlement of the Jamábandi for the current year in these villages will be made as soon as I am favoured with your sanction to the rates, which are the same as in neighbouring villages, except when they have been judiciously altered for good reasons which Captain Francis assigns.

D DAVIDSON,  
Collector of Poona.

Poona Collector's Office,  
21st January 1857.

No. 873 of 1857

To  
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement No. 829, dated 23rd March last, and previous correspondence regarding the rates proposed by the Superintendent of the Poona and Thána Revenue Survey in his letter No 22 of the 16th January last for certain lapsed villages of this Collectorate, I have the honour to forward the statement called for in your endorsement No. 253 of the 20th January and letter No. 402 of the 12th February showing the higher rates of assessment actually levied in the villages entered in column 5 of the statement forwarded by Captain Francis with his letter above quoted.

2 On comparing this statement with columns 6 and 7 of the Superintendent's statement it will be found that the rates actually levied in some instances correspond with those entered by Captain Francis ; in most cases they are less and in a few instances as regards Jirát they are more

3. The differences that exist are, I think, easy of explanation, as the rates levied are of course merely the result of the application of the survey maximum to the classification rates. It is clear that in those instances where those actually levied are less than those entered in the Superintendent's statement, the village possesses no single field composed entirely of first class soil.

4 The villages in my statement noted with a cross in red ink are those in which the highest rates actually levied have been found to exceed the rates entered in column 5 of Captain Francis' statement, but the excess is, with the exception of Mulkheir in the Haveli Táluca, very trifling and was not general, but happened in the case of one or two numbers in each village only.

5 To account for a trifling excess it must be borne in mind that Survey officers do not adhere to the general classification for every number in the village they may be surveying. They use a discretionary judgment in making exceptions where they consider the land admits of a deviation from the general classification, sometimes by applying the higher and at others the lower rate of the adjoining class. This was done by Captain Francis in the Mával Táluca, as can be seen by a reference to the concluding portion of the 14th paragraph of his letter No 33 of the 31st January 1854 forwarded to you with the Collector's letter No. 298 of 18th February idem, and this course must also have been, I conceive, adopted in those villages in the present case where the highest rates actually levied in a few of the fields have been found to exceed what Captain Francis has entered as the maximum rate of the village.

6. The village of Mulkban is the only one in which the excess is great, Captain Francis having entered Rs 1-6-0 as the maximum Jirát rate of the village wherever the highest Jirát rate levied is Rs 3, and there are several fields bearing assessment at Rs 2½, Rs 2½, and so on downwards to Rs 1-6-0. I examined the register of this village myself ; it is signed by Lieutenant Nash and the way in which I account for the excess is this. I find that in settling the rates of the Haveli District Rs 1,200, or three rupees an acre, was the rate fixed for rice land which, however, was not separately measured or separately shown in the accounts, and enquiry has proved that rice is cultivated in all those fields of the Mulkheir village which pay a higher rate of assessment than the maximum Jirát rate entered by Captain Francis for that village, therefore, properly speaking, they do not come under the head of Jirát

7. I beg to forward statements showing the results of the last five years in those villages to the rates of which it is intended those now to be introduced should be approximated. These have been framed by an examination of the accounts of the several villages. It affords, I think, the best criterion as to the suitability of the rates now proposed, and the result is satisfactory and shows that the system has worked well.

8 Five years have not elapsed since the introduction of the survey in the Khed Sewnere and Mával Tálukas. The statements as regards the villages of these districts, therefore, show the results of as many years as have passed since they were subjected to the survey rates.

9 I trust you will gather from the present report that the rates now proposed by Captain Francis have received that attention from me that they merit and that I have made proper enquiries as to their suitability, and if you are satisfied on this point I most respectfully solicit the favour of your obtaining with as little delay as possible the sanction of Government to their introduction.

10 I further beg to report that a school-rate has not been included in the account of the rates now proposed, but that in addressing the Superintendent on this subject, he informed me that he would take measures for imposing one in compliance with your instructions at the introduction of the settlement.

11 I regret excessively the delay that has occurred in forwarding this report, but, as you are well aware, I have at present, with the exception of the Huzur Deputy, who of course remains at the Sadar station, only the Second Assistant to assist me in carrying on the work of this Collectorate, and since the District Deputy has become too ill for the active discharge of his duties my work has greatly increased. I trust I shall therefore be excused for not replying to your last reference on this subject sooner. The district officers have all proved themselves excessively dilatory in forwarding the information called for from them, and it has been only by personally enquiring into every point myself that I am now enabled to report once more on this matter.

12 The whole of the previous correspondence is herewith returned, as you will doubtless require it for reference.

I have the honour, &c.,

D. C. LEIGHTON,  
Acting Collector of Poona.

Poona Collector's Office, Camp Supoor, 9th May 1857.

No. 1544 of 1857

FROM

H. W. REEVES, Esq.,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

D. C. LEIGHTON, Esq.,  
Acting Collector, Poona.*Revenue Commissioner's Camp,  
"Nehr," 14th May 1857.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 873 of 9th instant, I have the honour, Received with Mr. Davidson's under the explanations therein submitted, to authorize, in No. 141, of 21st January 1857. anticipation of the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, which, however, I shall this day solicit, the introduction of the new

1	Sherushneh	...	} Purandhar Táluka, Supa Peta.
2	Lateh	...	
3	Dakaleh	...	} Bhamthadi Táluka
4	Loni Khurd	...	
5	Downd	...	
6	Pimpleh Bowdagar	...	} Haveli Táluka.
7	Kahlowreh	...	
8	Mohokul	...	} Khed Táluka.
9	Kurdeh	...	
10	Rohokuri	...	} Sewnere Táluka.
11	Pimpalgaon Jega	...	
12	Ghotavds	...	} Mával Táluka.
13	Khandan	...	

rates of assessment this season, proposed by Captain Francis in his letter No. 22 of 16th January last, into the 13 recently lapsed villages of the Poona Collectorate named in the margin, and to request that you will communicate the same to Captain Francis with the least delay practicable

2. The imposition of a "school-rate" in the whole of the villages referred to in this and in my letter of 6th instant, No 1441, must be provided for, and respecting this, you will have the goodness again to remind Captain Francis of the remarks contained in my letter to the address of Lieutenant Prescott, No. 1375 of 2nd instant, forwarded to you with endorsement of 6th idem, No. 1421.

3. A review of the statements received with your letter under acknowledgment shows that in the villages—

Dingoreh	..	...	} Sewnere Táluka,
Ootoor	...	...	
Phoolgaon	..	...	} Bhamthadi Táluka,
Nesawa	..	...	
Nesawa	..	...	} Mával Táluka,
Neehuck	...	...	
Wagholee	..	...	} Haveli Táluka,
Rahatnee	..	...	

the new rates of assessment have not met with the full amount of success which has attended them in the other villages. I request, therefore, you will institute enquiry as to the cause of this, and favour me with a report of the result

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) H. W. REEVES,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1545 of 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.  
*Revenue Commissioner's Camp,  
"Nehr," 14th May 1857*

True copy, with the Collector's original letter No. 141 of 21st January 1857, and accompaniments from Captain Francis, forwarded for the information and approval of His Lordship in Council.

2 The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, considered it necessary to satisfy himself of the correctness of the rates to which it is stated those proposed for the present 13 villages have been assimilated, and this has led to the apparent delay in submitting the Collector's application to Government.

3. Mr. Leighton having now furnished full explanation in a letter which is forwarded to Government, the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No 873 of 9th instant. has sanctioned the proposed rates in anticipation, owing to the lateness of the season, and trusts his proceedings may meet with His Lordship's approval.

4. The circumstance alluded to in paragraph 3 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter to Mr. Leighton will not, he believes, affect the settlement of the rates now proposed for the 13 lapsed villages.

H. W. REEVES,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 2933 of 1857.

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

## MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments, and requests that the Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey and Assessment, will have the goodness to submit, as soon as possible, a statement showing the measurement and classification of the 14 recently lapsed villages of the Poona Collectorate, as well as of the village of Pimpley Sowdagur in the Haveli Táluka, sanction for the introduction of new rates of assessment into all of which is solicited in Captain Francis' letter No. 22, dated the 16th January 1857, to the address of the Collector of Poona.

2. Captain Francis will also oblige the undersigned by furnishing him with a similar statement as regards the 19 villages of the Mámílatdár's Division of the Purandhar Táluka, referred to in his letter No. 125,\* dated the 2nd April 1857.

\*To the address of the 1st Assistant Collector of Poona in charge

J. D INVERARITY,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1857

No 311 of 1857.

Poona, 30th June 1857

The Superintendent, Poona and Thána Survey, presents his compliments to the Chief Secretary and in reply to his memorandum No 2933, dated 19th instant, begs to forward two statements exhibiting respectively the dates when the measurement and classification of the 14 villages referred to in his letter No 22 of 1857 and of the 19 referred to in No. 125 were executed and the result of the test of the same.

2 The village of Pimpley Sowdagur is included in the 14 villages referred to in the Superintendent's letter No. 22, dated the 16th of January.

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

Statement showing when the measurement and classification operations and test of them were executed in 14 lapsed villages.

Names of Talukas.	No of Villages.	SEASON IN WHICH THE SURVEY OPERATIONS WERE EXECUTED		Total Area.	RESULT OF TEST.		REMARKS.
		Measurement.	Classification.		Average difference between original measurement and test per cent.	Average difference of rate per field between original and test classification	
Khed ..	2	1855-56	1855-56	3,404	2 1 0	0 0 7	
Pábal ..	1	1854-55	1856-57	7,299	1 20 0	0 0 7	
Sewnere ..	2	1855-56	1856-57	6,067	1 7 0	0 0 4	
Bhumthadi ..	1	1853-54	1853-54	16,602	1 11 0	0 0 6	
	1	1854-55	1855-56				
Haveli ..	1	1853-54	1853-54	2,588	0 33 0	0 0 3	
	1	1855-56	1856-57				
Mával ..	1	1854-55	1855-56	4,445	1 13 0	0 0 6	Rates have been sanctioned, but settlement not made owing to classification operations not having been completed at the close of the season.
	1	1856-57	In progress				
Purandhar ..	2	1854-55	1854-55	10,301	0 34 0	0 0 6	
	1	1855-56	1855-56				

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

*Statement showing when the measurement and classification operations  
and test of them were executed in 19 lapsed villages.*

Name of Táluka.	Number of villages.	SEASON IN WHICH THE SURVEY OPERATIONS WERE EXECUTED.		Total Area.	RESULT OF TEST		REMARKS.
		Measurement.	Classification.		Average difference between original measurement and test per cent	Average difference of rate per field between original and test classification	
Purandhar ...	{ 1 1 17	1851-52 1854-55 1855-56	1852-53 1854-55 1855-56	} 77,449	1 18 0	0 0 7	

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

No. 3354 OF 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.  
Bombay Castle, 17th July 1857.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S D.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No 1442, of 6th May 1857, with accompaniments  
Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S D, No 1545, of 14th May 1857, with accompaniments.  
Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D, No. 1636, of 21st May 1857, with accompaniments  
Memorandum from the Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey, No. 311, dated 30th June 1857, with accompaniments

Copy of the Resolution  
passed by Government on the  
documents noted in the margin.

The sanction accorded by the Revenue Commissioner to the introduction of the rates proposed by Captain Francis into 19 lapsed villages of the Purandhar Táluka, and into 14 scattered villages of that and six other Tálukas of the Poona Collectorate, is confirmed by Government.

2. The statements furnished by Captain Francis\* show the accuracy of the measurements and classification as ascertained by test; and as the rates of assessment are similar to those already introduced into the adjoining villages, where they have worked well, their adoption in the lately lapsed villages enumerated in this correspondence cannot be otherwise than beneficial

J. D. INVERARITY,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



No. 8634 of 1892.

FROM  
W. PORTEOUS, Esq.,  
Collector of Poona;

TO  
THE COMMISSIONER,  
Central Division.

Poona, 15th October 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report by Mr. Pitt, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the revision settlement of 80 Government villages of the Mulshi Peta of the Haveli Táluka of my district. It was impossible that the new rates could be introduced, as Mr. Pitt suggested, in the revenue year current at the date of his report. The limit of time within which petitions of objection to the new rates might be lodged did not expire till the 3rd of August.

2. The Peta comprises 84 villages, of which 80 are Government and 4 Inám. It was formerly subordinate to the Mával Táluka, but was transferred to Haveli in 1866-67. The four Inám villages are Darauh, situated in the centre of the villages in Mr. Pitt's first group; Bhadas-Budruk, a village in the extreme west of those he places in his second group; and Shedani and Sangor in the middle of his third group.

3. Mr. Pitt divides the 80 villages into four groups, each with a different maximum rate of assessment. I show below for facility of reference the maximum rates proposed for dry-crop and rice lands, respectively, and those in force in the parent táluka of Haveli and in Mával, the táluka adjoining on the north. The circumstances of considerable portions of these tálukas are not dissimilar from those of Mulshi:—

Group	HAVELI.		MÁVAL.		MULSHI.	
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1st Group	3 4 0	Uniform rate of Rs. 6.	2 2 0	...	1 8 0	7 0 0
2nd do.	2 12 0		1 8 0	...	1 4 0	6 0 0
3rd do.	2 8 0		1 4 0	7 0 0	1 2 0	6 0 0
4th do.	2 4 0		1 0 0	6 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
5th do.	2 0 0		...	...	...	...
6th do.	1 12 0		...	...	...	...
7th do.	1 10 0		...	...	...	...
8th do.	1 6 0		...	...	...	...

4. The first group comprises nine villages, while under the old survey two villages only were included in it. It is so far favoured that all the villages lie on or near the only piece of made road in the Peta. In the contiguous villages of the Haveli Táluka the rates are Rs 2-4-0 in one village, Rs. 2 in three, and Re. 1-12-0 in one. The old maximum dry-crop rates were Re. 1-8-0 in the two villages of the original first group, and Re. 1-6-0 in the seven now proposed to be taken from the original second group.

Ghotarde	...	25-5 per cent.
Ambadvet	...	56 2 "
Ribe	...	95 2 "
Faud	...	46 5 "
Rawde	...	62 6 "
Kotvala	...	42 8 "
Chunchvad	...	69 5 "
Belvandi	...	43 9 "
Khechré	...	60 9 "

The effect of the revision in each village, dry-crop and rice lands included, will be to raise the revenue by the percentages noted in the margin. These increases do not mean that the rates are suddenly to be raised by the percentages noted; they include the additional revenue derived from the inclusion now in the cultivable

area of land held at the original survey to be non-cultivable and not then in occupation.

5. The second group consists of 13 villages, but eight of them formerly paid a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1 6-0, while the remaining five were in the old third group and paid Re. 1-4-0. These 13 are, as stated by Mr. Pitt, somewhat inferior in point of climate to the villages in the first group, but as they are within comparatively easy reach of the road from Poona to Lánavi, they would appear to have been correctly classed. The percentages of increase of revenue anticipated are as shown below :—

Khuvah...	... 32 5 per cent.	Shileshvar	... 25 4 per cent.
Akol ...	... 43 3 "	Janegaon	... 24 6 "
Kalamset...	... 19 0 "	Mala ...	... 23 3 "
Andesa ...	... 38 3 "	Dislé ...	... 43 2 "
Manded ...	... 37 7 "	Sambhao	... 21 0 "
Shera ...	... 6 5 "	Katai-Khadak	... 64 0 "
Asda . . .	... 22 9 "		

6. In the third group, in which 27 villages are included, it is proposed to levy a maximum rate of Re. 1-2-0; these villages are less favourably situated than those of the second group as regards proximity to markets and to the high road just named. In 26 of them the old maximum rate was Re 1-4-0 and in one it was Re. 1. The percentages of increase anticipated are .—

Devlah ...	... 6 9 per cent	Nimbarvadi	... 31 9 per cent.
Aksai ...	... 9 7 "	Nanivah ..	... 36 6 "
Nivkhed. .	... 26 4 "	Chaudvili	... 24 4 "
Velholi ...	... 46 1 "	Vadvathar	... 41 4 "
Dongargaon	... 41 6 "	Nundvahi	... 23 5 "
Valna . . .	... 32 4 "	Siroli ...	... 25 4 "
Parivadi	... 14 2 "	Pomgaon	... 7 1 "
Mulshi-Khurd	... 15 2 "	Avalas .	... 19 5 "
Gunvadi	... 24 0 "	Ahurvadi	... 31 1 "
Dhungala	... 8 1 "	Bhorkas ..	... 26 8 "
Palsa ...	... 9 5 "	Vadusta .	... 12 5 "
Vadgaon	... 30 0 "	Sirgaon .	... 46 8 "
Mulshi-Budruk	... 3 6 "	Varak ...	... 30 0 "
Bhadas-Khurd	... 10 2 "		

7. The fourth or most westerly group lies on the borders of the Kolába District, the Pant Sachiv's territory and the Málal Táluka. It includes 31 villages, one less than in the original survey, and the maximum rate is Re. 1, the same as formerly. The percentages of increase anticipated are .—

Borpa-Budruk	... 5 0 per cent.	Chachvili	... 5 8 per cent.
Tailbaila	... 25 4 "	Tamhu-Budruk	... 41 7 "
Ekola . . .	... 7 1 "	Tamhu-Khurd	... 11 4 "
Bhambarda	... 19 5 "	Sarola ...	... 18 1 "
Ghulka ...	... 31 1 "	Mahuri ...	... 11 1 "
Adgaon	... 26 3 "	Niva ...	... 19 0 "
Deoghar.	... 12 5 "	Pimpri ..	... 37 1 "
Pet Sháhápur	... 46 8 "	Masgaon	... 14 8 "
Mulapur	... 30 0 "	Ambavna	... 14 6 "
Saltar ..	... 4 5 "	Kolowli ...	... 15 6 "
Tiskari ...	... 2 5 "	Kumbheri	... 35 1 "
Tista ...	... 4 2 "	Visakhari	... 33 0 "
Kotri ...	... 21 3 "	Nándgaon	... 5 1 "
Malusta...	... 14 1 "	Jambulna	... 25 3 "
Borpa Khurd	... 41 3 "	Davdi ...	... 6 5 "
Vandra ...	... 5 1 "		

8. I have not yet myself had the opportunity of visiting the Mulshi Peta and am not able, therefore, from local knowledge, to offer an opinion as to the relative fitness or otherwise of any particular village to be put in any particular class. From the two maps submitted, however, it will be seen that, while on the whole the grouping has only been slightly altered, such changes as have been made are all in the direction of symmetry; only eight villages in all out of 80, *viz.*, seven in the first group and one in the third, have been transferred from a lower to a higher grade of assessment. On the other hand, eight villages in the second and 26 in the third have been transferred from a higher to a lower.

9. As in the Mával Táluka the result of entire re-measurement and re-classification has much more than repaid the trouble and expenditure involved. For, while the gross area of the Peta is now measured to be 1,994 acres less than it was at the original survey, the areas available for dry-crop and rice show increases of 5,040 and 2,259 acres respectively. The policy of splitting up large survey numbers into smaller ones has been given full effect to, for the total number of survey numbers has been increased from 11,769 to 26,078, Pot or subsidiary numbers included.

10. Paragraphs 8 to 16 of the report contain a full account of the Peta. It is practically bare of made roads, and of artificial advantages, generally, it has none.

11. The regular and never-failing rainfall, however, and the fact that the Poona market is at all times ready to take off its surplus produce, justify the expectation that the enhancement of the rates will in no way interfere with the steadily increasing prosperity of the people which has characterised the last 30 odd years.

12. The statistics of population, houses, cattle, &c., show a very large increase under each head, although for purposes of comparison the figures of the first settlement can be accepted as only approximately correct. The fact remains that judged by the increase of population, by the number of houses of the better sort, by the increase in the number of carts or by the increase in the number of wells and other sources of water-supply, the Peta is now in a condition of comfort. Considering its mountainous nature and the absence of roads it is thickly peopled and its inhabitants when not engaged in agricultural operations have the labour market of Poona to fall back on. One very satisfactory feature in the statistics is the fact that 75 per cent. of the culturable survey numbers are actually cultivated by the Khátedárs themselves, that is, by the persons in whose names the lands stand in the Government records; the balance is cultivated by Khátedárs in partnership with persons whose names do not appear in the records, or is sublet. It is a fair inference accordingly that no very considerable portion of the land has passed out of the hands of the rayats into those of Bráhmíns or money-lenders.

13. The prices of jowári, wheat and cleaned rice, when compared with those ruling 10 years previous to the first settlement and during the first 10 years of its currency, have advanced enormously.

14. In Appendix N, Mr. Pitt gives for the adjoining tálukas of Haveli and Mával the corresponding prices for the different years and decades, both before and after the first settlement up to 1890-91; prices in the Peta, though not equal to those obtaining in the tálukas specified, have ruled very little lower, not lower in proportion than was to be anticipated from the nature of the country and the comparative difficulty of bringing its produce to market.

15. As regards the Pálnuk remissions, they are granted to the lineal male descendants of the original Pálnukdárs, but cease on the transfer of the lands in the Government books to any other persons. The question of remissions should continue to be dealt with by the Revenue Department as heretofore.

16. It is clear that the incidence of the existing rates has not pressed heavily on the people. The small number of notices issued in the past three years and the entire absence of any record of distraint having to be resorted to, show the uniform ease with which the assessment has been paid. Mr. Pitt, however, proposes no change in the maximum dry-crop rates; it is the rice rates only which he proposes to enhance. They range at present from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, and he would now fix them at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. I have no objection to urge: these rates are still lower than in the adjoining tálukas, and the average rate of assessment on rice land per acre is not much higher than it was. Under the old settlement 7,652 acres of rice land paid Rs. 21,957 or Rs. 2-13-11 per acre; under the new 9,795 acres will pay Rs. 28,678 or Rs. 2-14-10 per acre.

17. I have already spoken of the division of the 80 villages into groups according to their relative advantages. The actual results of the application of the proposed rates to Government occupied land, as deduced from Appendix Q, would appear to be as follows:—

DRY-CROP.				RICE.			
GROUP I.—(9 VILLAGES).							
<i>Maximum Rates</i>							
New or old rates.	Acres.	Rs a p.		Acres.	Rs a p		
New	...	1 8 0	.....	...	7 0 0		
Old	...	{ 1 8 0 (2 villages)... 1 6 0 (7 do.).. }		...	{ 5 0 0 (3 villages) 4 8 0 (4 do ) 4 0 0 (1 village) 3 8 0 (1 do.) }		
<i>Actuals.</i>							
New	10,132	4,720 0 0		3,041	9,779 0 0		
Old	10,017	3,770 0 0		2,261	6,003 0 0		
	+115	+950 0 0		+780	+3,776 0 0		Increase per cent. Rs. 48-4-0.
GROUP II.—(13 VILLAGES).							
<i>Maximum Rates.</i>							
New	...	1 4 0	.....	...	6 0 0		
Old	...	1 6 0 (8 villages)..		...	{ 4 8 0 (11 villages) 4 0 0 (1 village). 3 0 0 (1 do.) }		
<i>Actuals.</i>							
New	8,521	2,748 0 0		1,991	5,945 0 0		
Old	7,832	2,173 0 0		1,564	4,539 0 0		
	+689	+575 0 0		+427	+1,406 0 0		Increase per cent. Rs. 29-5-0.
GROUP III.—(27 VILLAGES).							
<i>Maximum Rates.</i>							
New	...	1 2 0	.....	...	6 0 0		
Old	...	{ 1 4 0 (26 villages). 1 0 0 (1 village). }		...	{ 4 8 0 (16 villages). 4 0 0 (10 do. ) 3 0 0 (1 village). }		
<i>Actuals.</i>							
New	15,997	3,780 0 0		2,967	8,925 0 0		
Old	14,731	2,764 0 0		2,353	7,668 0 0		
	+1,266	+1,016 0 0		+614	+1,257 0 0		Increase per cent. Rs. 21-8-0
GROUP IV.—(31 VILLAGES).							
<i>Maximum Rates.</i>							
New	...	1 0 0	.....	...	5 0 0		
Old	...	1 0 0	.....	...	{ 4 0 0 (4 villages). 3 8 0 (27 do. ). }		
<i>Actuals.</i>							
New	21,861	3,611 0 0		1,796	4,029 0 0		
Old	19,148	2,687 0 0		1,474	3,747 0 0		
	+2,713	+924 0 0		+322	+282 0 0		Increase per cent. Rs. 18-7-0.

According to groups the increase in assessment by revision is as follows:—

Group	I	...	...	Dry crop.	Rice
				950	3,776
"	II	...	..	575	1,406
"	III	...	...	1,016	1,257
"	IV	...	...	924	282
				3,465	6,721
				+ = 10,186	

18. The increase to be realized from dry-crop and rice lands together is Rs. 10,186 in the proportion of two-thirds from the latter and one-third from the former. Rs. 8 will be obtained from garden land, while under the old classification there were no receipts under this head. The increase in the area of dry-crop is 4,783 acres and the increase of assessment is Rs. 3,465. Under the old Survey each acre of assessed dry-crop land paid Re. 0-3-6, and now each acre will pay Re. 0-4-2.

19. The increase in the area of rice land is 2,143 acres. The large additional yield from the latter description of land, according to Mr Pitt's proposals, is due in the main to the large additional quantity of land classed as rice land. Formerly the rice land paid Rs. 21,957 or Rs. 2-13-11 an acre, now it will pay Rs. 26,678 or Rs. 2-14-10 an acre. I do not think the rates are pitched too high, and the only difficulty which presents itself to me I have no means of solving. I should like to be certain of the fact that in classing as rice land so much that was previously classed as dry, none has been included from which the returns must necessarily be precarious, or which could not have been made into rice land, but for the labour expended on it by the cultivator and his family. That mistakes may or may not have been made can be gathered only from the completeness or otherwise of the professional test to which the work of the actual classers of the land as rice land has been subjected.

20. On the assumption, however, that all the new rice land is fairly assessable as such, I approve Mr. Pitt's proposals, and I recommend that they be sanctioned with the usual remissions where the enhanced rates exceed certain percentages. I recommend also a 30 years' guarantee. I should have advised that the term of the guarantee should expire at the same time as that of the parent taluka of Haveli. The revision rates, however, of the taluka date from 1875, and I do not think that what would now be a guarantee for 13 years only or till 1905, is sufficiently long, or sufficiently re-assuring to the people. The Peta with its 80 Government villages is a large one, while the taluka proper has no more than 103. I think, therefore, sufficient grounds exist for treating the Peta independently and giving it a guarantee of its own.

21. I append 20 petitions which I have received against the proposed rates. I have noted the contents of each, and I do not think that any case has been made out for special consideration,

I have, &c.,  
W. PORTEOUS,  
Collector.

THROUGH THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

No. 2390 of 1892.

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department

Poona, 18th November 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward papers containing the proposals made by Mr. Pitt, the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, for the revision settlement of the 80 Government villages forming the Mulshi Peta of the Haveli Táluka of Poona. These proposals have been generally concurred in by the Collector whose forwarding letter is attached, and as the subject is one the main

\*Mával Táluka Revision, Government Selection points of which have been fully  
No. CCXI. discussed in connection with the  
Haveli Táluka Revision, Government Selection adjoining tálukas,\* there will be no  
No. CLI. occasion for me to add much to the  
volume of this correspondence.

2. In the case of the Mulshi Peta the defective nature of the old work made it impossible to utilise the old books in preparing the revision record, and the proposals herewith submitted differ therefore from others presented in recent years, in that they are based on an entirely new measurement and classification. The reasons for this course, which received the approval of Government, are explained in the settlement report of the Mával Táluka† of which the Mulshi Peta formed part at the time of the first settlement, and are fully justified, as the Collector has observed‡, by the errors which a comparison of the old and new records has brought to light.

† Government Selection  
No. CCXI

‡ Collector's para. 9.  
Superintendent's report,  
paras. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

3. Mr. Pitt's report although as he states it is merely supplementary to those submitted on the revision settlement of the Mával and Haveli tálukas contains the same complete information which is given for a separate táluka.

Government Selections  
CCXI and CLI.

It will be readily admitted that the statistics show a great advance in prosperity during the lease and that this, coupled with the large rise in the value of agricultural produce, affords ample ground to justify the moderate enhancement of revenue which is permitted by standing orders. The tract under report is not traversed by any important trade route, but its communications with the Poona market which is near at hand are secured by a good made road, and its never-failing rainfall makes annually certain a harvest of such produce as its soil is fitted for

4. The Collector expresses his concurrence both in the conclusions drawn by Mr. Pitt from the information brought together in the report, and in the grouping proposed by that officer ; and as this latter was arranged in correspondence with myself, it only remains for me to recommend it for the sanction of Government. It is founded on the old grouping (which however it somewhat simplifies), and the maximum rates gradually diminish towards the west in recognition of the fact that with every mile in that direction the Poona market grows more distant and the rainfall becomes heavier and less suitable for good dry-crop cultivation. The first or most easterly of Mr. Pitt's four groups has a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-8-0, fitting in well with the maximum of Re. 2 which is borne by the already settled villages on its east the other three groups which succeed each other in regular order towards the west are rated at Re. 1-4, Re. 1-2 and Re. 1 respectively, the last extending actually along the

ghát crest The maximum rice rates proposed for the four groups are respectively Rs. 7, Rs. 6, Rs. 6 and Rs. 5.

5. The total result of these proposals is an increase of 30.6 per cent. in revenue, and the average rate per acre on all Government occupied land is Re. 0-10-6 against Re. 0-9-0 under the expiring settlement.

6. It will be observed from paragraph 39 of the Superintendent's report that in the case of the 1st group of 9 villages the increase is above the limit at which we always aim, and reaches 48.4 per cent. This is due,

Appendix Q as a reference to the detailed appendix clearly shows, to the errors in the old measurement and classification which have now been corrected. The dry-crop columns demonstrate that, while the area remains practically the same and the maximum rate has been raised approximately by 9 per cent. only, the increase in assessment on this description of land amounts to 25 per cent. In other words, the old classification was abnormally and erroneously low. Turning to the figures for rice land, we find an increase of 780 acres or 35 per cent. in area and 63 per cent. in assessment; here, as the difference in area must be taken to represent new rice land now assessed within the highest dry-crop rate, it is not possible to apportion the increase in assessment to its different causes; but enough has perhaps been said to show that when we have to deal with a revision settlement based on a new measurement and classification, the original record having been found too untrustworthy for use in any way, it is not always possible to regulate the resulting revenue within exact limits, and I trust that Government will see fit to sanction the increase in this group as a special case,

7. In two villages of the group just commented on, the increase exceeds the prescribed limit of 66 per cent. The Superintendent has pointed out the causes, which are indeed identical with those just explained, as affecting the whole of the group.

8. The Collector has in his 16th paragraph expressed some apprehension that in the large additional area now shown as rice, some land may have been included which has only been converted into rice by the cultivator's labour, or from which a rice crop cannot regularly be raised. The statement as to the treatment of new rice land made in the Superintendent's 31st paragraph has perhaps escaped the Collector's notice, and I need only explain that the practice of assessing new rice land within the highest dry-crop rate has long been adopted under Government orders as a means of insuring that the improvement resulting from his private labour or expenditure shall not be assessed on the rayat. I may add that no land which does not regularly yield a crop of rice is considered to be rice land, and that while this point is one to which the officer in charge of the establishment carefully attends, there is little likelihood of additional area being improperly included because its measurement and classification as rice land are work of considerable labour.

The classification of the whole of the villages under report was carried out by Mr. J. C. Whitcombe, late Assistant Settlement Officer of the Deccan Survey, and the Collector may be assured that it has been thoroughly and carefully done.

9. With these few remarks, I have no hesitation in recommending that Government Resolution No 3541 dated 4th May 1885 Mr. Pitt's proposals be accepted, subject to the provision for gradual imposition of large individual enhancements which has now become a standing order.

10. The Superintendent has recommended a guarantee of 30 years, and in this he is supported by the Collector, who considers that the 80 villages of the Mulshi Peta form a sufficiently important and distinct block to be treated separately from the taluka of Haveli, and that the 13 years which still remain of the lease given to the latter would not be a sufficiently long period for a new lease to the villages now revised. In accordance with precedent all villages of one taluka should have a co-terminus lease, the object aimed at being merely the convenience of this arrangement for future revisions. In the case of a large and

distinct body of villages, I do not foresee that any inconvenience would arise from the arrangement now advocated, and I am, on the whole, in favour of its being adopted.

11. A summary of petitions against the new rates, received from 20 villages in all, is appended to the Collector's letter. The arguments advanced are not to the point, and the assertions made do not call for any further answer than is afforded by the information given in the Superintendent's report.

I have, &c.,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

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No  $\frac{B}{2478}$  OF 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Bārsi Town, Sholdāpur District,  
9th December 1892.*

Submitted to Government.

2. The revision survey of the Mulshi Peta was an absolute necessity, as it has shown that owing to the rough and defective character of the original survey, and also to the development of the country, the old rates and measurements were out of touch with the present state of things. This is shown by the 25 per cent. increase in Rice land and the  $8\frac{2}{15}$  per cent. increase in dry-crop land. From paragraph 31 of the report it will be seen that there is now practically no available land to be brought under cultivation, and that the Peta may be said to have reached the limit of cultivation, except so far that dry-crop land may hereafter be turned into Rice land.

3. A large extent of land in the hands of the people is fallow or is kept rāb; but this is necessary in a district of this kind. One result of this has been that the extent of good Forest is nothing like what it should have been. The Hill lands, in spite of their poor soil, are sure of a good rainfall and always grow a crop, scanty though it may be, of nāgh, vari or other common grain. It is, therefore, never relinquished, as good soils in the Desh often are in a year of scanty rainfall. For this reason the one part of the Poona District, which ought to have contributed largely to the Forests, has not done so, as the land is all occupied and does not come into the market.

4. The Peta, though not at all rich, is favourably situated for the Poona market, while the villages along the north-west corner have the advantage of proximity to Khandāla and Lānavli, which give a good deal of labour in the hot weather. The progress during the last settlement in population, better houses, cattle and especially in the number of carts, taken with the revenue history of payments of the assessment, prove that the Peta has thriven under it.

5. It is unnecessary to discuss the curious Pālnuk remissions, which do not affect the assessment and which are gradually diminishing as lands fall into other hands.

6. Although the revenue history and the increase in all sorts of agricultural wealth is very marked, but little improvement has been made in communications. The G. I. P. Railway only indirectly affects the north-west corner, and except the Poona road, as far as Paud, there is no really good road. There is no real difficulty about extending this road up the Mula valley and then turning it north by Ambawne until it meets the Sakar-Pathār road, and in the interest both of the people and of the Forest Department this road is much needed.



7. The prices of food-grains at paragraph 29 show that prices are now much higher, not only (as in some of the late Sátára revision reports) than what they were 10 years previous to the settlement, but than the prices of the first decade, 1853 to 1862. Mr. Pitt has pointed out the omission to record at the earlier dates the prices of nágli, varí and the real food-grains of the people, but the prices of the grains recorded are those which come into the market to pay the assessment.

8. On the whole, the undersigned agrees with Mr. Porteous that the distribution of the villages into classes is fair, and that the maximum rates in each class are not too high. Mr. Fletcher has given a satisfactory explanation of the question raised by the Collector about the rice lands, and though it is hardly the case, as remarked by the Collector, that the rice rates are lower than in other Poona tálukas (see on this his own table at paragraph 3 of his report), the mere fact that the average assessment on rice lands is 2-14-10 an acre against the old average of 2 13-11 shows that it is not excessive.

9. The only class about which there can be any question is the First one of nine villages at Re. 1-8-0, which has been raised 48·4 per cent., but an analysis of the figures shows that this only represents an average assessment of Re 1-1-7 per acre against 0-12-9 per acre under the old rates, or an increase of a little over 30 per cent. This is certainly high, but these villages are well situated and the rates compare favourably with those of their neighbours in adjoining tálukas.

10. The Commissioner would, therefore, recommend the adoption of the grouping and of the rates proposed, and also that the Peta be treated as a separate unit, and that the rates should run for 30 years and not lapse with those of Haveli Táluka 13 years hence.

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

No. 3352 OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1893.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and with reference to that officer's letter No. 2390, dated 18th November 1892, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Táluka in the Poona District, is directed to request that that officer will be good enough to furnish Government with explanations on the points noted below.

2. It is not clear from the papers how there comes to be such a large increase in the cultivated area as is shown in Appendix Q to Mr. Pitts' report, under the new, as compared with the old, settlement. This increase is stated to be due to the assessment of what was entered as unculturable waste under the old survey. This would increase the culturable area under the new, as compared with the old survey, but it is not understood how it could affect that actually cultivated, as land taken into cultivation from the uncultivable area during the currency of the old settlement must have been broken up and assessed as it was taken up, and so should appear as part of the cultivated area under the old, as well as under the new survey. It is also observed that the area shown as culturable waste is altogether insignificant.

3. Another point as to which His Excellency the Governor in Council would like to have further information is the assessment of *new* rice land. It is stated that this new rice land has been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rates. But these rates range from Re. 1-8-0 downwards to Re. 1, whereas in paragraph 37 of Mr. Pitts' report the *average* assessment of new rice is stated to be Re. 1-10-1 and the *maximum* must presumably be higher still.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that in Group I the increase in the rice assessment is 63 per cent. But of the total area under rice 35 per cent is new rice, and if this has been assessed within maximum dry-crop rates, the increase, so far as 35 per cent. of the total area is concerned, must be

insignificant, and the whole of the 63 per cent. increase referred to must be practically concentrated on the remaining 65 per cent. under old rice which would give an increase on that area of something like 100 per cent. Mr. Ozanne is requested to be good enough to state whether this is consistent with the principles accepted by Government. It is apparently true that even higher rates have been sanctioned for Máwal and Haveli. But His Excellency the Governor in Council is doubtful of the propriety or wisdom of doubling the assessment of the land on which the people of Mulshi seem to be chiefly dependent, for the prosperity of which Government finds satisfactory evidence.

5. Mr. Ozanne is also requested to state whether there are any orders as to, or explanations of, the manner in which Appendix Q is prepared. It is not clearly understood whether the figures there given are actuals or estimates.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

No. S.—1247 of 1893.

*Maháleshwar, 22nd May 1893.*

The Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, has the honour to submit the report called for by Government memorandum No. 3352, dated 9th instant.

2. Appendix Q is a form in which the effects of the proposals are shown with as great clearness as is possible before the actual assessments are worked out on each survey number on the receipt of sanction to the maximum rates proposed. The figures are only estimates therefore in those columns which show the assessments proposed on various classes of land by revision survey. These assessments are calculated on a maximum of Re. 1 and then found by multiplying the result by the various maxima proposed. But at this stage the addition or diminution finally made according to proximity to, or distance from, village site are neglected. In order to simplify the comparison, the area figures are taken for the same year, *i.e.*, the latest year for which they are available, and on these area figures the actuals under the present rates and the estimates under proposed rates are shown. The difference in area figures is therefore not due to the extent of occupation, but to the action of the Settlement Department at revision survey.

3. This brings the undersigned to the next point on which explanation is asked. The considerable differences between the area figures of the original and revision surveys, not being due to extension of occupation, have attracted the attention of Government. The explanation is that at the original survey too great laxness was shown in the estimation of "pot kharáb," or portions of occupied or unoccupied, but assessed, survey numbers. At the old survey much land was wrongly classed as pot kharáb, which has now been duly assessed. This action is not in contravention of the standing orders (Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, paragraph 12) regarding pot kharáb, because the original settlement was made before 1854 in all the villages but one.

4. Pot kharáb is included in columns 8 and 22 of Appendix Q, but much land which was included in column 8 does not now come into the corresponding column 22, inasmuch as it is no longer classed as "not available for cultivation." Column 21 is greater than column 7 by 7,305 acres, which may be taken as the area of old pot kharáb now treated as cultivable.

5. By standing orders new rice land is classed precisely as old rice land, but to ensure the non-taxation of private improvements effected during the currency of the lease, the actual assessment is calculated on the dry-crop and not on the rice maximum. Even in dry-crop land the classification can go above 16 annas, with the additions for position, &c., added to the actual soil annas, and so in rice land where not only was there often a taxable facility for conversion into rice land but where the natural moisture enables the occupant to grow a pulse or wheat crop after rice is reaped, the valuation is necessarily high. The Superintendent specifically reports that this capability of growing a second crop was the principal reason why the average assessment on new rice land

exceeded the maximum dry-crop rate. This capability as well as the facility for conversion existed at the time of the original survey but were neglected. It is not inconsistent with the principles accepted by Government that these substantial factors in valuation should now be taken into count.

6. The area of new rice is not necessarily the difference between the new and old figures of rice land, for some old rice has now been classed as dry-crop, because at revision a stricter definition of rice land has been insisted on. As an instance Mr. Pitt reports that, in group of the old area of rice land (2,261 acres) 156 acres have been treated as dry-crop, leaving 2,105 acres of old rice still treated as rice land. To this 936 acres of new rice being added, the total rice land is shown now at 3,041 acres. The acre incidence in this group on new rice is therefore nearly Rs. 2 as compared with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-8-0. This only shows how good the new rice is, not that it has been assessed in contravention of accepted principles. In the undersigned's opinion if Government are pleased to sanction the proposed maximum rates, it will follow that the assessments on new rice should be accepted without misgiving.

7. It may be added that Appendix Q is one of the figured statements contemplated by Rule 75 of the Joint Rules. The heading "occupied land" is slightly incorrect. It should be "occupied assessed land", for it does not include "pot kharáb" which is not assessed. In this Mulshi report the heading is more than usually misleading, for the pot kharáb is not a negligible quantity.

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Táluka in the Poona District.*

No. 4218.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1893.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—5478, dated 9th December 1892—Submitting, with his

Letter from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 967, dated 26th June 1892, with accompaniments  
Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 8634, dated 16th October 1892.

Letter from the Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2390, dated 18th November 1892.

remarks, the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a revision settlement into 80 Government

villages of the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Táluka in the Poona District.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S—1247, dated 20th May 1893.

RESOLUTION—These papers contain proposals for the introduction of revision survey rates into 80 villages which, with 4 inám villages, form the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Táluka of Poona. Of these villages, 79 were settled in 1853-54 and 1 in 1857-58: at that time the petha was attached to the Mával Táluka, but in 1866 it was transferred to Haveli. The measurement and classification were done again, as the old work was not sufficiently reliable, and the result of the present operations shows that this measure was necessary.

2. The condition of the petha appears, from the statistical accounts and other information given, to be peculiarly prosperous. The rayats are well-to-do and thrifty, and 75 per cent of the holdings are cultivated by the occupants themselves, while in the táluka proper (Mával) it would seem that the people are, to a greater extent, in the hands of the sávkárs. The details given in paragraphs 17—22 of the Superintendent's report show that the material wealth of the táluka has increased considerably during the current lease. Prices of the staple grains have advanced by about 100 per cent, and though the district is not traversed by any made road of importance, the large market of Poona is within easy reach, and nearly all the surplus produce goes there for sale. The revenue history has also been very good; the revenue has been collected without much difficulty; land is valuable, and remissions are practically unknown.

3. Under the current settlement there were 4 groups, and it is now proposed to retain these with certain transfers calculated to make the arrange-

ment conform to recognized survey principles. The rainfall is abundant throughout the tract. Towards the east, where it is lighter, the conditions for dry-crop cultivation are more favourable than in the western part, where the excessive rain renders such cultivation, except in the case of the coarse hill grains, impossible. The grouping has been carefully settled after giving due consideration to this point as well as to the proximity of the different villages to the Poona market, and is approved by Government.

4. The rates in force at present and those proposed are shown below:—

	PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Rice.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group I ... ..	1 8 0 1 6 0	{ 5 0 0 4 8 0 4 0 0 3 8 0	{ 1 8 0	7 0 0
„ II ... ..	1 6 0 1 4 0	{ 4 8 0 4 0 0 3 0 0	{ 1 4 0	6 0 0
„ III ... ..	1 4 0 1 0 0	{ 4 8 0 4 0 0 3 8 0	{ 1 2 0	6 0 0
„ IV ... ..	1 0 0	{ 4 0 0 3 8 0	{ 1 0 0	5 0 0

The dry-crop rates appear to be suitable and do not call for any comment. Considering the certainty of the water-supply and the favourable situation of the petha for the export of rice, the rates on rice lands do not appear to be higher than can with equity be imposed. In some villages the increase on this class of land will, no doubt, be high, but that will be the natural result of their being now placed in their proper groups. The general result is estimated as an increase of 30.6 per cent. over the present revenue. In one group, viz., the first, the increase comes to 48.4 per cent. and in two villages in that group it comes to 95.2 and 69.5 per cent. respectively: these are higher than the proportion ordinarily allowed in the case of groups and villages, viz., 33 and 66 per cent. The question has been fully discussed by the Superintendent and by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner; the old classification was pitched abnormally low, and during the current lease a large quantity of unassessed land has been brought into cultivation. It appears to Government, therefore, that good reason has been shown for not applying the limitations strictly in these cases.

5. In view of the above considerations and of the fact that cultivation has greatly extended, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the rates proposed are amply justified. They should be introduced during the current year and guaranteed for 30 years. The petitions received do not contain any objections that require notice.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government,

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),  
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

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.

NOTE—The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been informed by telegram.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXVII.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 21 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

PURANDHAR TÁLUKA

OF THE

POONA COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1893.

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FROM

R. B. PITT, Esquire,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Poona, 23rd August 1892.*

SIR,

\*No 846, dated 5th September 1873  
 " 535, " 30th June 1874  
 " 119, " 1st February 1879.

Lieutenant Evans' No 13, dated 18th February 1847, and subsequent correspondence.—Appendix B.

Government villages are sanctioned.

In continuation of former\* reports I have now the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the revision of Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka. Three other Inám villages are ripe for settlement, but these will be dealt with in a separate report when the rates for the Gov-

2. As the general questions bearing on the revision settlement of the Purandhar Táluka have already been fully discussed and disposed of in the correspondence above referred to, I will confine myself to details concerning the 21 villages only, which are now to be revised, premising merely that this and the previous reports are to be read together as a whole.

3. The 21 villages in question do not lie in a group, but are scattered all over the Táluka. Their position will be seen at a glance from the map. With the exception of a few villages they have the advantage of being on, or adjacent to, one or other of the high roads, several of which intersect the Táluka. The delay in revising these scattered villages was unavoidable, as more important settlements had to be first taken up.

4. The years of the existing settlements and the Government authority according sanction are given below :—

Number of Villages	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Government authority for Settlement
4	Purandhar	Purandhar	1851-52	Government Letter No. 196, dated 12th January 1853.
2	Haveli		1853-54	Do. " 2545, dated 16th January 1856
14	Purandhar		1856-57	Do. " 3354, dated 17th July 1857
1	Haveli		Do	
21				

5. There is nothing in the circumstances of these villages, either in physical features, climate or communications, which distinguishes them from the remaining villages of the Táluka already revised, or that calls for more than a short reference to the information given in the usual detailed form in the appendices attached to this report.

6. Following the precedent of the rest of the Táluka, the 21 villages in question have been entirely remeasured and reclassified with a view to their revision settlement. As the result of these operations 3,772 old numbers have become 10,432 new survey numbers and Pót numbers.

## 7. The differences in area found in individual fields are tabulated below :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Numbers.	NUMBERS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in village areas, forests, &c
		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
21	3,772	775	1,842	612	262	103	137	41

From this it appears that the difference was great in a large number of cases, and in no less than 29.5 per cent. of the total exceeded 5 per cent. The apparent causes are given in the following table :—

Total old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent.	Numbers in which old boundaries were doubtful.	Numbers in which old measurements were erroneous.	Numbers in which measurements were rough, adjoining hills, rivers, nulls, &c
1	2	3	4
240	73	67	109

The old work was rough in its system, and it is natural that large discrepancies should be found in it; and allowance has also to be made for the fact that in some of the villages the measurements were difficult, owing to hilly and uneven ground.

8. The revision classification was carried out in detail with respect to both soil and water according to the rules in force. These rules, I may add, were also applied to the villages of the Purandhar Taluka already revised.

9. The area obtained by the revision survey is contrasted in the subjoined table with the old area under heads of cultivation :—

Description.	By original Survey.	By revision Survey.	Difference	
			More.	Less
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop ...	52,021	51,335	.....	636
Garden ...	1,427	2,233	856	.....
Rice ...	418	961	543	.....
Unassessed ...	24,993	23,465	.....	1,528
Total ...	78,859	78,094	1,399	2,164

The new area therefore is less than the old by almost 1 per cent., this being the result mainly of the accurate measurements now made of hilly and waste lands, which were formerly but roughly dealt with. There is a large increase under the heads of rice and garden land, which is partly owing to the more careful separation of arable from unarable in the process of classification, and partly to the conversion of dry-crop into garden and rice.

10. Appended to this report are the statements usually submitted with proposals of revised settlements. The circumstances of the villages adjoining those now under reference, as I have before stated, differ so slightly from those of the Taluka already revised, that my remarks on them need only be very brief.



Rainfall.

11. Appendix A gives the recorded rainfall for the past 10 years, averaging 24.02 inches.

12. Out of the 21 villages under report, "Válha" is the only village at which a weekly bazaar is held. Irrespective of "Válha," however, there are within the limits of the Táluka two other large bazaar towns, "Sásvad" and "Kíkvi."

13. The usual information regarding the relative proportion of the crops regularly grown will be found in Appendix B. It will be seen that the Kharif or early crops predominate to a large extent, and that Bájri, Jowári and wheat cover 55.5 per cent. of the cultivated area. Grass or fallow lands represent 19.3 per cent. The staple food-grain of the people is Bájri. The cultivation of rice is confined to 8 villages only, and but 3 kinds of rice are grown, namely, the Ambe Mohor, Sál and Daval. The best rice lands are in the two villages of "Dhankaodi" and "Káldari." The lands of both these villages are most favourably situated in this respect, as they are low-lying and get the drainage from the hill range on which the fort of Purandhar is situated. A second crop of wheat after rice is grown in two other villages.

14. The statistics given in the appendices marginally noted show the great advance made in prosperity by these villages since the first settlement. Population has increased by 48.3 per cent., houses of the better class alone 92.6 per cent., and agricultural cattle by 29.5 per cent., which gives to each pair of bullocks the ample proportion of one pair to 12 acres of cultivated land. Carts, of which there is no old record, now show an average of some 18 carts to each village. There is no satisfactory record obtainable of the number of milch cattle, sheep and goats, &c., at the time of the first settlement, but the present figures are by no means inconsiderable. Wells and Budkis show no less an increase than 65.9 per cent., which is very satisfactory, as it shows that "Motasthal" cultivation is still a favoured and profitable method of irrigation.

15. The prices ruling in the markets of the Purandhar Táluka for the principal grains for the past 45 years, namely, from 1846-47 to 1890-91, are shown in detail in Appendix N, of which the following is a précis:—

Period	AVERAGE PRICES, SEERS PER BEEPER.				
	Jowári.	Bájri	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
1	2	3	4	5	6
For 10 years previous to the Settlement, viz, from 1846 to 1855-56	40½	34½	27½	29½	18½
1st decade of lease 1858-57 to 1865-66	24½	20½	17½	18½	11½
2nd do 1866-67 to 1875-76	22½	17½	13½	14½	10
Last 15 years, 1876-77 to 1890-91	18	16½	12½	16½	9½

It will be seen from the above that during the 1st decade, as compared with the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlement, there is a considerable increase in the prices of each grain. The 2nd decade includes the years of the American War, which naturally caused a still greater rise in prices. During the last 15 years of the lease, which included the years of famine and high prices, there is, it will be noticed, a large rise in prices of all the grains as compared with the average of the 10 years previous to the settlement, ranging from 87.2 per cent. for rice to 123.6 per cent. for Jowári; the increase in gram being 90.3 per cent., in Bájri 106.0 per cent., and 120 per cent. for wheat.

16. Appendices K<sup>1</sup>, K<sup>2</sup>, L, M<sup>1</sup> and M<sup>2</sup> compiled from information furnished by the Registration Department tend to show that the saleable value of land ranges up to 550 times the survey assessment, of leases up to 23 times and in cases of mortgages up to 350 times the survey assessment. It would however serve no useful purpose to deduce an average of the value of land from these returns, but it may at least be inferred that the number of these registered transactions show that the possession of land is a profitable investment and is eagerly sought after.

Value of land—Appendices K<sup>1</sup>, K<sup>2</sup>, L, M<sup>1</sup> and M<sup>2</sup>.

17. The revenue history of the lease is shown in detail in the appendices marginally noted, of which it will be sufficient to take that one only which embraces 14 of the 21 villages under report. It will be seen that under the old system up to 1855-56, remissions were granted annually averaging during the 10 years Rs. 2,106, and of the full standard assessment 90 per cent. was collected. The immediate result of the introduction of the existing settlement was a reduction in the collections of Rs. 3,481. The following year there was a sudden rise in the cultivation and consequently in the collections, and this, it will be noticed, was maintained throughout without a single instance of remission having been granted. In some years outstanding balances appear, but these items were without exception subsequently collected.

18. The information given above in this report will, it is believed, serve to show that there can be no objection now to apply to the 21 villages under report\* the rates already sanctioned by Government for the rest of the villages of the Purandhar Táluka according to the position of each village in their respective groups, and which have been in force for the last 18 and 13 years respectively. This scheme of settlement, together with the rates for the different kinds of cultivation, have, I would add, been determined upon in consultation with the Survey Commissioner.

19. Of the 68 Government villages at present comprising the Purandhar Táluka, 11† were revised in 1873-74, 2 villages under a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-8-0, and the remaining 9 under a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-4-0. The villages revised in 1879 embraced 35 Government villages and were divided into 7 classes with the maximum dry-crop rates given below. The rates are shown in different colours on the accompanying map —

'No of Villages.	Class.	Maximum Dry-crop rate,		
		Rs.	a.	p.
2	I ...	2	2	0
4	II ...	2	0	0
4	III ...	1	14	0
1	IV ...	1	12	0
10	V ...	1	10	0
3	VI ...	1	8	0
10	VII ...	1	6	0

According to this grouping one of the 21 villages under report falls into the 1st class, 19 into the 5th class, and 1 into the 6th class.

20. By the original survey there are 1,409 acres of garden land in all, of which the Government portion is 1,309 acres assessed at Rs. 5,594 or Rs. 4-4-5 per acre. By revision survey, there are 2,283 acres, of which 2,088 acres are Government, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,983, or an average of Rs. 3-13-2 per acre. Pátasthal cultivation is carried on in 11 villages only, the largest areas being in the villages of "Parincha" and "Válha." With a few exceptions the Bandhárás are "Kacha" and most of them are made annually. Some of the Páts afford a perennial supply of water and some of the crops grown are of the best description, such as sugarcane, figs, plantains, &c. All the Bandhárás have been leniently dealt with under the usual Pátasthal maximum rate of Rs. 8. The following table shows the area of the garden land divided into Motasthal and Pátasthal:—

Description.	Acres.	Rupess	Average per Acre.
	2	3	4
			Rs a. p
Motasthal ... ..	741	1,035	1 6 4
Pátasthal ... ..	1,347	6,948	5 2 6

† Of the eleven villages revised in 1873-74, two belong to the VI class and nine to the VII class.

21. In fixing the Pátasthal assessment now proposed,\* the instructions given by Government in the case of the Kháná-pur Táluka revision settlement have been followed, and the additional water-rate does not materially exceed what would be obtained by merely extending the original water-rate to the newly irrigated area. The irrigated lands, however, have been gone over and assessed in detail by the Superintendent, field by field, in the usual way, and the assessment apportioned in accordance with the circumstances and supply of each. According to the first settlement the Government Pátasthal area is 979 acres, assessed, for water-rate only, at Rs. 3,803, or an average of Rs. 3-14-2 per acre. By revision survey it totals 1,347 acres, assessed in like manner at Rs. 5,269, or an average of Rs. 3-14-7 per acre, showing the trifling difference of Re. 0-0-5 only per acre. In accordance with the orders of Government no additional assessment has been placed on Motasthal, i. e., lands watered by wells sunk during the lease.

22. By the record of the existing settlement there are in all 418 acres of rice land in the villages under report. Of this area, 372 acres are Government land assessed at Rs. 665, or Rs. 1-12-7 per acre. By revision survey, the total area is 961 acres, of which 838 acres belong to Government and are assessed at Rs. 2,014, or Rs. 2-6-5 per acre. The division of this land into old and new rice is shown below :—

Description	Acres.	Rupees.	Average per Acre		
1	2	3	4		
Old rice	343	1,286	Rs	a.	p
New rice	495	728	3	12	0
			1	7	6

The new rice, it will be seen, is assessed as usual within the highest dry-crop rate.

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

Class	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. a p		Rs		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		
I	2 2 0	1	1,025	1,192	1,042	1,523			1,042	1,523	27 8
II	1 10 0	19	38,265	17,326	37,031	24,149	21	9	37,953	24,158	39 4
III	1 8 0	1	6,016	4,665	5,974	5,986	2	1	5,976	5,987	31 1
Total		21	45,306	23,083	44,948	31,658	23	10	44,971	31,668	37 1

In the above table, which includes the water-cess portion of the assessment on the new Pátasthal lands, the proportion of increase is seen somewhat slightly to exceed the 33 per cent. limit laid down by Government; but the following statement, from which the new water assessment on new Pátasthal is excluded, shows that the increase on soil alone amounts to 30·8 per cent. —

Class	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. a p			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	2 2 0	1	1,025	1,192	1,042	1,623			1,042	1,523	27.8
II	1 10 0	19	38,265	17,328	37,932	23,506	21	9	37,958	23,515	35.7
III	1 8 0	1	6,016	4,665	5,974	5,161	2	1	5,976	5,162	13.1
Total	...	21	46,306	23,083	44,948	30,190	23	10	44,971	30,200	30.9

24. It will be observed from column 34 of Appendix Q that in 5 villages only the increase exceeds the Government limit of 66 per cent. This is partly due to the imperfections of the old classification (the old rice classification being abnormally low), as well as in some instances to the additional area now found under cultivation; and again, partly to the increased dry-crop maximum rate now applied; in 4 out of the 5 villages referred to the percentage on this account alone being 62.0 per cent.

No 3 Villages  
 8 Kámra  
 14. Pet Náráyan.  
 16 Káldari.  
 17 Ghera Killa Puran-  
 dhar.  
 18 Somurdi.

25. The results of the original and revision survey in the 21 villages under report are contrasted below under every head.—

Description.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judt or Quit rent.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs
Government occupied land ...	45,306	23,083	44,948	31,658	
Government unoccupied land ..	2	1	23	10	
Inám ...	8,558	3,879	9,658	5,521	1,285
Government unassessed, unarable, &c	24,093	...	23,465	.	..
Total ..	78,859	26,963	78,094	37,189	1,285

26. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land by the first settlement was Re. 0-8-2 per acre; by the proposed rates it will be Re. 0-11-3 per acre. The average increase per acre therefore is Re. 0-3-1.

27. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend, that if the rates now proposed meet with the approval of Government, they may be guaranteed to expire simultaneously with the rest of the villages of the Táuka already revised.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall from 1876 to 1890, furnished by the Agricultural Department

Years	RAINFALL AT					
	Sásvad.		Sassoon Hospital, Poona		Supa.	
	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1876	17	54	14	90	06	
1877	19	26	19	56	14	71
1878	37	62	32	78	24	04
1879	23	71	33	62	20	40
1880	14	72	21	33	18	23
1881	17	89	24	17	11	54
1882	21	02	36	42	11	07
1883	30	18	47	42	25	39
1884	28	85	38	39	22	20
1885	29	92	37	53	18	30
1886	24	10	35	54	31	69
1887	32	20	32	45	24	38
1888	23	39	34	02	14	11
1889	25	16	37	49	20	41
1890	23	71	39	52	20	57
Total	360	26	485	14	283	03
Average	24	02	32	34	18	87

## APPENDIX B.

## STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III.

Details of Cultivation, average of five years from A D 1886-87 to 1890-91.

District	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND LEA M LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Percentage	Acres.	Acres
		Báji	35 1	18,892	
		Nágh	5 0	2,702	
		Hulga	3 8	2,060	
		Javári (early)	3 8	2,058	
		Sáva	2 5	1,339	
		Mug	2 2	1,183	
		Rice	2 0	1,057	
		Khoránu	1 6	756	
		Tur	1 4	734	
		Udid	0 6	347	
		Vál	0 5	285	
		Miscellaneous	0 4	225	
		sugar-cane	0 3	132	
		Ráa	0 3	132	
		Ambádi	0 2	113	
		Bhumug	0 1	72	
		Garden cultivation	0 1	55	
		Jovári (late)	13 4		7,199
		Wheat	3 2		1,733
		Gram	1 8		986
		Kádat	1 3		682
		Garden cultivation	0 7		426
		Chillies	0 2		116
		Miscellaneous	0 1		101
		Garlic	0 1		93
		Grass or fallow	19 3		10,407
		Total	100 0	32,126	31,743

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazzars are held in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Number	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Válha	Thursday	All kinds of grain Cloth and Clothes ... Groceries Miscellaneous ...	Es. 300 100 50 7	Rice, Jowári, wheat, Bájrí, gram, &c. Sárís, Choís, Chaváris, turbans, Khádís, cloths of European manufacture, &c. Oil, ghee, cocoanut, jágrí, salt, chillies, &c Vegetables and fruits.
			Total	457	

## APPENDIX D.

## STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns V and VIII.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females		Males		Females		
									No	Percent	No	Percent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
21 Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka, Poona Collectorate.	Christians	..	..	..	.	No	record.						
	Jews	..	..	..	.	No	record.						
	Jains ..	11	17	28	9	No	record	30	58	21	75 0		
	Lingyáts	9	9	18	4	No	record.	13	31	4	22 2		
	Musalmáns	63	84	147	43	No	record	140	227	3	8 4		
	Hindus	Bráhmíns	314	301	515	211	No	record.	514	1,029	394	78 5	3 0 6
		Others	4,688	6,022	10,698	3,559	No	record	10,334	20,992	361	3 4	1 0 1
	Total	2,894	4,018	7,842	2,339	4,333	7,285	15,107	22,397	738	7 0	4 0 4	
		4,882	6,438	11,316	3,631	7,260	11,081	22,367					

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement

## APPENDIX E.

## STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
			Number.	Percentage
Purandhar Táluka, Poona Collectorate.	21 Government villages	Agricultural ...	1,855	12 3
		Partly Agricultural	12,954	87 8
		Non-Agricultural	4,378	31 8
		Total ...	13,249	87 7
			4,565	20 4
		Total ...	15,107	100 0
			22,397	100 0

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

R M. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI

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

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells				CARTS AND FLOUGHS.		Live Stock															
		Chávdís.	Tiled	Flat roofed.	Thatched	Total	For Irrigation	Drinking	Out of repair	Total.	Carts	Floghs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes			Cows.			Carts and ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes	Sheep, old and young	Goats, old and young	Donkeys, old and young	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total	Old	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Purandhar Taluka, Poons Collectorate.	21 Government vil- lages.		1,508	116	825	2,344	No record			245						No record							5,727		No re- cord			
		13	3,014	98	713	3,822	800	19	76	408	386	1,500	898	67	460	1,384	752	2,136	4,284	2,465	6,749	7,417	2,800	1,329	98			

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

R. B PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX G

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c, and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 21 villages of the Purandhar Taluka, Poona Collectorate

Number of Villages	District.	Shops	Oil presses	Looms,			Hand-guns	Births			Deaths			Vaccination			Liquor shops	Tanneries	Dharmshals	Temples	
				Cotton	Woolen															Hindu	Muslim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9			10			11	12	13	14	15	
21	Purandhar Taluka, Poona Collectorate.	56	18	13	17		1896-97 1897-98 1898-99 1899-90 1900-01 Total Average	778 805 814 765 696 3818 768	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99 1899-90 1900-01 Total Average	805 858 804 857 897 3846 469	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99 1899-90 1900-01 Total Average	591 777 607 599 887 3821 564				9	7	128	5		

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1891

Number of Villages	District	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance	Number of Schools.	Average attendance	Number of Schools.	Average attendance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Purandhar Taluka, Poona Collectorate	4	261			1	28	

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inam Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c, in the year 1891

Number of Villages.	District.	TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INAMDARS		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INAMDARS 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.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.	Government.	Inam.			Government.	Inam.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
21	Purandhar Taluka, Poona Collectorate	7,827 737	271 26	651 69	208 20	559 54	92 09	796 77	40 04	17 02	88 08	6,738 941	606 59

APPENDIX J

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Bunkis in Villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate in the year 1891

Number of Villages.	District	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE								WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				DETAIL OF COSTINGS 5 TO 10				TANKS.		BUNKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation		Used for Drinking		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking		Total.	Wells dug before last settlement	Wells dug since last settlement	According to old measurement		According to new measurement		Total	Pakhs.		Kachs.			
		In good or der.	Out of repair	In good or der.	Out of repair	In good or der.	Out of repair	In good or der.	Out of repair				Used for Irrigation	Used for Drinking	Used for Irrigation	Used for Drinking		Old	New	Old.	New.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
21	Purandhar Taluka, Poona Collectorate		4	2		309	71	18	1	408	345	168		1		1	2		3	3	3		



APPENDIX K<sup>1</sup>

*An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in 21 villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate*

Total Acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs a p		
1323	39,713	30 0 3	718	0 8 8	55	The total number of cases is 99
40 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 1 to 50 times the survey assessment	913	9,610	10 8 5	446	0 7 10	22
28 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 51 to 100 times the survey assessment	221	13,071	59 2 4	171	0 12 5	76
26 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 101 to 200 times the survey assessment	144	12,817	89 0 1	88	0 9 9	146
8 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 201 to 300 times the survey assessment	13	1,725	132 11 1	7	0 8 7	246
3 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 301 to 550 times the survey assessment	32	2,490	77 13 0	6	0 3 0	415

APPENDIX K<sup>2</sup>

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in the 21 villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate*

Total Acres sold	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs	Rs a p		
289	14,916	61 9 10	276	0 16 3	54	The total number of cases is 18
5 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 1 to 10 times the survey assessment	38	52	1 5 11	30	0 12 8	2
6 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 11 to 25 times the survey assessment	144	1,438	9 13 7	90	0 10 0	16
2 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 26 to 50 times the survey assessment.	21	244	11 9 11	9	0 6 10	27
5 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 51 to 132 times the survey assessment	86	13,202	153 8 2	147	1 11 4	90

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 21 Villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate*

Total Acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub letting rate per Acre	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs	Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs a. p		
1317	3,917	2 15 7	841	0 10 8	5	The total number of cases is 100
59 cases in which the land was sub-let for sums from 1 to 5 times the survey assessment.	90	1,409	2 0 2	632	0 10 8	8
23 cases in which the land was sub let for sums from 6 to 10 times the survey assessment	222	1,062	4 13 6	149	0 10 0	8
12 cases in which the land was sub let for sums from 11 to 15 times the survey assessment.	132	688	5 3 5	57	0 6 11	12
6 cases in which the land was sub let for sums from 16 to 33 times the survey assessment.	13	258	19 13 6	13	1 0 0	20

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX M<sup>1</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in 21 Villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
733	13,252	18 1 3	502	0 10 11	26	The total number of cases is 97.
45 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 1 to	473	7 6 7	324	0 11 0	25 times the survey assessment. 11	
26 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to	224	21 14 5	139	0 9 3	50 times the survey assessment. 38	
19 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to	24	84 2 8	24	1 0 0	100 times the survey assessment. 84	
7 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 101 to	12	235 0 0	25	2 1 4	150 times the survey assessment. 113	

APPENDIX M<sup>2</sup>.

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with possession in the 21 Villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,136	24,600	21 10 6	756	0 11 0	88	The total number of cases is 99.
34 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 1 to	556	9 9 0	425	0 12 3	25 times the survey assessment. 12	
30 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 26 to	561	19 2 3	188	0 8 4	50 times the survey assessment. 37	
26 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 51 to	199	41 4 4	118	0 9 6	100 times the survey assessment. 70	
7 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 101 to	15	187 5 4	20	1 5 4	200 times the survey assessment. 140	
2 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 201 to	5	270 0 0	5	1 0 0	350 times the survey assessment. 270	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Purandhar Taluka from 1846-47 to 1890-91 from information furnished by the Mamlatdār

Years	MEASURED SEASONS OF 80 TOLA'S PER RUPEE					Remarks
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat	Gram	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1846-47	35	34	20	19	19	
1847-48	75	62½	34	34	25	
1848-49	70	50	35	39	17	
1849-50	37	32½	29	30	21	
1850-51	36	30	31	33	19	
1851-52	21½	18½	19½	20½	15½	
1852-53	47½	42½	35	30	19	
1853-54	20	21	21	31	14	
1854-55	52	27½	27	30	17	
1855-56	28	27	24	28	16	
Total	402½	345½	275½	294½	182½	
Average	40½	34½	27½	29½	18½	
1856-57	82½	25	24½	21	15	
1857-58	31	28	25	21	15	
1858-59	34	30	27½	21½	16½	
1859-60	37	29	22	19	12	
1860-61	80½	26	19	17	14	
1861-62	17½	15	15	17	11	
1862-63	14	12	13	14	9	
1863-64	12½	10	10	10½	7½	
1864-65	16½	13	9½	9	7½	
1865-66	18	16½	9	8	7½	
Total	243½	207½	173	157½	118½	
Average	24½	20½	17½	15½	11½	
1866-67	15	12	11	11	7½	
1867-68	80	22	16	17	10½	
1868-69	16½	13½	10½	11½	8	
1869-70	19	15	10	8½	8	
1870-71	15	13	11	14	10½	
1871-72	14	11	11½	11	8½	
1872-73	21	16½	14	14	9	
1873-74	27	22½	17½	15	12	
1874-75	39½	31	19½	20½	12½	
1875-76	26½	21½	16	20	11½	
Total	223½	173	137	142½	99	
Average	22½	17½	13½	14½	10	
1876-77	13½	12	11½	14	10½	
1877-78	10½	9½	8	10	7½	
1878-79	10½	10	7½	8½	8½	
1879-80	12½	10½	9½	11	9	
1880-81	26	19	15	17½	12	
1881-82	21½	31½	14½	19	11½	
1882-83	21½	27½	13½	17	11	
1883-84	19	17	15	18½	10	
1884-85	15	14½	17	19	9½	
1885-86	19½	16	16½	16½	10	
1886-87	24½	20	12½	19	10	
1887-88	21½	17½	11½	17½	9	
1888-89	16	12½	12½	14½	9	
1889-90	16½	14½	11½	14	9½	
1890-91	21½	17½	12½	16½	10½	
Total	269½	250	188½	231½	146½	
Average	18	16½	12½	15½	9½	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O

Revenue Statement for four Government Villages, situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1851-52

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I. & M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND I. & M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally realized.	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 8, 9 and 11	Full Assessment Total Columns 8, 9 and 13	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent.	Casual	Total														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1841-42	1,012	1,147	99	249	348	799	867	393	58	148	179	11	1,615	1,984	869	19			
1842-43	1,019	1,154	99		99	1,063	350	327	23	140	179	11	1,615	1,984	1,122	4			
1843-44	1,019	1,163	99	144	243	915	360	327	44	146	179	11	1,615	1,984	970	1			
1844-45	1,023	1,164	105		105	1,069	367	366	22	118	144	11	1,608	1,984	1,092				
1845-46	1,000	1,126	95		95	1,031	390	394	46	116	144	11	1,596	1,984	1,098	68			
1846-47	986	1,118	95		95	1,023	390	394	35	118	144	11	1,493	1,958	1,090	121			
1847-48	1,099	1,213	82		82	1,131	356	336	29	118	144	11	1,543	1,933	1,171	38			
1848-49	1,058	1,193	85		85	1,108	367	366	39	118	144	11	1,543	1,908	1,148	33			
1849-50	1,087	1,162	66		66	1,097	401	413	40	119	144	11	1,596	1,709	1,148	83			
1850-51	1,094	1,166	61		165	206	560	401	413	49	119	144	11	1,613	1,719	1,010	22		
1851-52	4,572	1,072		159	159	913	588	25	8	616	128	10	5,078	1,223	811	9	166		
1852-53	4,428	1,078				1,078	115	19	6	625	128	11	5,063	1,223	1,095	8	2		
1853-54	4,513	1,093		1	1	1,093	26	4	3	625	128	11	5,063	1,223	1,106				
1854-55	4,538	1,097				1,097				625	128	11	5,068	1,223	1,108				
1855-56	4,538	1,097				1,097				625	126	11	5,063	1,223	1,108				
1856-57	4,781	1,129				1,129				625	126	11	5,236	1,266	1,140				
1857-58	4,781	1,129				1,129				625	126	11	5,266	1,255	1,140				
1858-59	4,945	1,176				1,176				611	79	11	5,269	1,255	1,187				
1859-60	4,946	1,176				1,176				611	79	11	5,268	1,255	1,197				
1860-61	4,945	1,176				1,176				611	79	11	5,266	1,255	1,187				
1861-62	4,945	1,176				1,176				438	111	11	5,384	1,287	1,197				
1862-63	4,946	1,176				1,176				438	111	22	5,384	1,287	1,198				
1863-64	4,950	1,177				1,177				434	110	22	5,384	1,287	1,199				
1864-65	4,951	1,177				1,177				434	110	22	5,385	1,287	1,199				
1865-66	4,951	1,177				1,177				434	110	26	5,385	1,287	1,203				
1866-67	4,951	1,177				1,177				434	110	26	5,385	1,287	1,203				
1867-68	4,951	1,177				1,177				434	110	26	5,386	1,287	1,203				
1868-69	4,798	1,139				1,139				587	148	63	5,385	1,287	1,202				
1869-70	4,798	1,139				1,139				587	148	63	5,385	1,287	1,202				
1870-71	4,799	1,139				1,139				587	148	63	5,385	1,287	1,202				
1871-72	4,798	1,139				1,139				587	148	63	5,385	1,287	1,202				
1872-73	4,798	1,139				1,139				587	215	107	5,886	1,354	1,246				
1873-74	4,797	1,138				1,138	147	24		2,947	743	242	7,861	1,904	1,380				
1874-75	4,797	1,138				1,138				2,947	742	235	7,744	1,890	1,373				
1875-76	4,797	1,138				1,138				2,947	742	235	7,744	1,890	1,373				
1876-77	4,797	1,138				1,138				2,947	742	235	7,744	1,890	1,373				
1877-78	4,797	1,138				1,138				2,947	742	235	7,744	1,890	1,373	40			
1878-79	4,794	1,138				1,138				675	203	100	5,469	1,341	1,258	2			
1879-80	4,794	1,138				1,138				675	203	100	5,469	1,341	1,258				
1880-81	4,795	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,469	1,340	1,257				
1881-82	4,795	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,469	1,340	1,257				
1882-83	4,795	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,469	1,340	1,257				
1883-84	4,795	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,469	1,340	1,257				
1884-85	4,795	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,469	1,340	1,257				
1885-86	4,795	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,470	1,340	1,257				
1886-87	4,796	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,470	1,340	1,257				
1887-88	4,796	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,470	1,340	1,257				
1888-89	4,796	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,470	1,340	1,257				
1889-90	4,796	1,137				1,137				674	203	100	5,470	1,340	1,257				
1890-91	4,795	1,139				1,139				674	204	100	5,469	1,349	1,259				

APPENDIX O

Revenue Statement for 2 Government Villages situated in the Purnandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1853-54

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 WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (L & M)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND L & M			Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment	Residuary from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11	Full Assessment Total of cols 3, 9 and 12	Collections Total of columns 10 and 13				
			Permanent	Casual.	Total														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
1848-44	1,543	890	98	108	204	686	538	66	41	580	459	23	2,661	1,415	750	61			
1844-45	1,547	892	94	84	132	780	584	64	41	580	459	23	2,661	1,415	824	287			
1845-46	1,542	890	98		89	702	584	64	43	580	459	23	2,656	1,413	867	19			
1846-47	1,542	890	98		98	792	456	64	42	580	459	23	2,656	1,413	867	64			
1847-48	1,542	890	98		98	792	581	64	35	580	459	23	2,656	1,413	850				
1848-49	1,542	890	98		98	792	531	64	28	580	459	24	2,656	1,413	844				
1849-50	1,542	890	98		98	792	536	64	28	580	459	24	2,656	1,413	844				
1850-51	1,627	890	98	8	106	774	549	74	30	580	459	24	2,656	1,413	828				
1851-52	1,651	895	98	67	166	780	584	64	28	671	464	24	2,656	1,413	782				
1852-53	1,638	890	98		98	792	549	69	29	671	464	24	2,656	1,413	845				
1855-54	2,249	675		124	124	551	409	70	30	845	284	24	3,523	1,085	605	124	124		
1854-55	2,200	670				670	18	2		1,220	354	24	3,523	1,085	793				
1855-56	2,279	674				674	13	2		1,231	359	26	3,523	1,035	700				
1856-57	2,278	674				674	14	2		1,231	369	26	3,523	1,035	700				
1857-58	2,291	674				674	1	2	2	1,231	358	26	3,523	1,035	703				
1859-59	2,278	674				674	14	2	1	1,231	359	26	3,523	1,035	701				
1859-60	2,278	674				674	14	2	1	1,231	359	26	3,523	1,035	701				
1860-61	2,278	674				674	14	2	1	1,231	359	26	3,523	1,035	701				
1861-62	2,277	674				674	14	2	3	1,343	460	106	3,624	1,126	783				
1862-63	2,277	674				674	14	2	3	1,329	377	106	3,620	1,053	788				
1863-64	2,277	674				674	14	2	3	1,329	377	129	3,620	1,053	806				
1864-65	2,277	674				674	14	2	1	1,329	377	120	3,620	1,053	804				
1865-66	2,277	674				674	14	2	1	1,329	377	129	3,620	1,053	804				
1866-67	2,277	674				674	14	2	1	1,329	377	129	3,620	1,053	804				
1867-68	2,277	674				674	14	2		1,329	377	131	3,620	1,053	805				
1868-69	2,277	674				674	14	2	1	1,329	377	131	3,620	1,053	806				
1869-70	2,277	674				674	14	2	1	1,329	377	131	3,620	1,053	806				
1870-71	2,277	674				674	14	2	2	1,329	377	131	3,620	1,053	807				
1871-72	2,277	674				674	14	2	2	1,329	377	131	3,620	1,053	807				
1872-73	2,277	674				674	14	2	2	1,329	377	118	3,620	1,053	794				
1873-74	2,285	676				676	14	2	1	1,329	377	118	3,628	1,056	795				
1874-75	2,285	676				676	1	1	1	1,329	377	118	3,615	1,054	795				
1875-76	2,285	676				676	1	1	1	1,329	377	118	3,615	1,054	795				
1876-77	2,286	676				676	1	1	1	1,329	377	118	3,615	1,054	795				
1877-78	2,285	676				676	1	1	1	1,329	377	118	3,615	1,054	795				
1878-79	2,281	675				675	1			1,324	375	68	3,606	1,050	743				
1879-80	2,281	675				675	1			1,324	375	68	3,606	1,050	743				
1880-81	2,280	675				675	1			1,324	375	68	3,605	1,050	743				
1881-82	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	68	3,605	1,051	744				
1882-83	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	118	3,605	1,051	794				
1883-84	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	118	3,605	1,051	794				
1884-85	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	117	3,605	1,051	791				
1885-86	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	117	3,605	1,051	788				
1886-87	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	117	3,605	1,051	793				
1887-88	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	117	3,605	1,051	788				
1888-89	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	117	3,605	1,051	783				
1889-90	2,280	676				676	1			1,324	375	117	3,605	1,051	783				
1890-91	2,281	676				675				1,325	374	117	3,596	1,049	792				

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 14 Government Villages, situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1866-67.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND				LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ADMITTED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (P.R.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.					Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Excess for col- luction.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from other sale of surplus.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11		Full Assessment Total of columns 7, 8, 9 and 12.		Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanant.	Casual.	Total.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1846-47	15,685	20,979	518	939	1,457	10,527	2,514	2,394	448	4,109	4,900	263	22,208	53,279	26,226	560					
1847-48	15,635	21,204	381	249	630	20,574	2,264	2,169	308	4,109	4,900	263	22,208	28,279	21,135	757					
1848-49	14,130	21,445	381	584	965	20,480	1,979	1,938	263	4,109	4,900	263	22,208	33,279	20,992	770					
1849-50	16,396	21,673	464	840	1,304	20,369	1,750	1,736	281	4,058	4,970	253	22,208	28,279	20,803	1,376					
1850-51	16,267	21,035	413	777	1,190	19,835	1,823	1,701	284	4,096	5,465	261	22,176	33,271	20,870	408					
1851-52	16,333	21,066	999	1,694	2,693	18,503	1,737	1,750	250	4,066	5,465	261	22,176	25,271	19,004	1,091					
1852-53	16,622	21,949	429	1,393	1,821	19,428	1,687	1,543	236	4,105	5,465	260	22,227	22,247	19,914	709					
1853-54	16,109	20,973	460	6,272	6,732	14,241	1,942	1,880	248	4,098	5,465	251	22,227	26,208	14,739	606					
1854-55	16,107	20,874	404	2,132	2,536	18,338	2,054	1,979	253	4,088	5,465	261	22,227	28,208	19,842	394					
1855-56	16,885	20,010	282	1,659	1,971	18,139	2,146	1,998	228	4,134	5,432	246	22,165	27,435	18,101	28					
1856-57	27,661	15,313		690	690	14,669	4,102	963	280	5,499	3,854	344	37,232	16,634	15,132	76					
1857-58	31,822	16,187				16,187	115	39	5	5,544	3,261	243	36,681	16,677	16,435						
1858-59	31,940	16,615				16,615	118	23	12	4,996	3,046	243	37,030	16,664	16,770						
1859-60	32,147	16,738				16,738	104	28	11	4,779	2,823	243	37,030	16,668	16,668						
1860-61	32,223	16,790				16,730	151	54	4	5,000	2,384	263	37,373	16,688	16,688						
1861-62	32,533	16,799	4		4	16,785	79	33	7	5,040	2,880	908	37,442	16,692	17,410	5					
1862-63	32,309	16,786				16,765	73	28	4	5,486	2,953	536	37,373	16,771	17,380						
1863-64	32,335	16,716				16,716	79	33	6	5,469	2,852	736	37,373	16,701	17,458	27					
1864-65	32,373	16,751				16,751	79	33	10	5,421	2,917	684	37,373	16,701	17,826						
1865-66	32,373	16,752				16,752	79	33	10	6,431	2,917	648	37,373	16,702	17,610						
1866-67	32,385	16,758				16,758	79	33	10	5,409	2,911	649	37,373	16,709	17,617						
1867-68	32,385	16,758				16,758	79	33	10	5,409	2,911	661	37,373	16,708	17,629						
1868-69	32,182	16,628				16,628	79	33	11	5,497	3,037	1,007	37,898	16,699	17,644						
1869-70	32,182	16,615				16,615	79	33	12	5,607	3,037	1,007	37,898	16,685	17,635						
1870-71	32,182	16,615				16,615	79	33	14	5,607	3,000	990	37,898	16,648	17,610						
1871-72	32,185	16,673				16,673	79	33	16	5,604	2,995	980	37,898	16,661	17,679						
1872-73	32,186	16,673				16,673	79	33	18	5,604	2,995	990	37,898	16,661	17,676						
1873-74	32,185	16,673				16,673	79	33	10	5,604	2,995	990	37,898	16,661	17,673						
1874-75	32,179	16,569				16,569	79	39	6,002	2,993	990	37,845	16,651	17,649							
1875-76	32,173	16,569				16,569	79	39	6,002	2,993	990	37,845	16,651	17,649							
1876-77	32,158	16,551				16,551	79	29	6,597	2,989	839	37,525	16,566	17,440	2,216						
1877-78	32,161	16,569				16,569	79	29	5,592	2,981	831	37,525	16,569	17,560							
1878-79	32,169	16,674				16,674	79	20	5,591	2,981	979	37,530	16,684	17,653	41						
1879-80	32,169	16,674				16,674	79	29	5,591	2,981	979	37,530	16,684	17,653	125						
1880-81	32,169	16,675				16,675	79	29	5,591	2,981	979	37,530	16,688	17,654	98						
1881-82	32,169	16,674				16,674	79	99	5,593	2,981	979	37,531	16,684	17,653	24						
1882-83	32,169	16,674				16,674	79	39	5,592	2,981	979	37,531	16,684	17,656							
1883-84	32,200	16,684				16,684	79	29	5,590	2,972	972	37,530	16,683	17,656							
1884-85	32,201	16,684				16,684	79	29	5,590	2,972	972	37,531	16,685	17,659							
1885-86	32,213	16,707				16,707	79	29	4	5,548	2,940	972	37,531	16,685	17,623						
1886-87	32,213	16,705				16,705	79	29	7	5,548	2,940	973	37,531	16,688	17,684						
1887-88	32,213	16,705				16,705	79	29	4	5,548	2,940	972	37,531	16,688	17,691						
1888-89	32,213	16,705				16,705	79	29	6	5,548	2,940	972	37,531	16,688	17,692						
1889-90	32,213	16,706				16,706	79	29	6	5,548	2,940	972	37,531	16,684	17,693	22					
1890-91	32,214	16,705				16,704		1	9	5,545	2,947	974	37,531	16,692	17,697						

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O\*

Revenue Statement for one Government Village Vâlha situated in the Purandhar Talûka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1856-57.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA M)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA M				Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted.	REMARKS
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection	Acres	Full Assessment.	Exemption from assessment on state of grazing	Acres	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment of columns 2, 9 and 12	Collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Permanent	Casual	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1846-47		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs		Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1847-48																			
1848-49																			
1849-50																			
1850-51																			
1851-52		No record																	
1852-53																			
1853-54																			
1854-55																			
1855-56																			
1856-57	5 754	4,484		550	550	3,928	84	13	1	1,143	602	107	6,980	4,899	4,086	558	556		
1857-58	5 802	4,492				4,492	19	2	3	1,155	405	107	6,980	4,899	4,808				
1858-59	5,074	4,544				4,544	39	5	2	1,026	358	97	7,038	4,907	4,848				
1859-60	6,013	4,560				4,560				1,026	357	97	7,038	4,907	4,847				
1860-61	6,013	4,560				4,560				1,026	357	97	7,038	4,907	4,847				
1861-62	6,013	4,560				4,560				1,026	357	97	7,038	4,907	4,849				
1862-63	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1863-64	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1864-65	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1865-66	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1866-67	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1867-68	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1868-69	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1869-70	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1870-71	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1871-72	6,084	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1872-73	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1873-74	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1874-75	6,024	4,553				4,553				1,014	354	97	7,038	4,907	4,850				
1875-76	6,027	4,609				4,599				1,014	354	97	7,041	4,923	4,868				
1876-77	6,015	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,029	4,919	4,862				
1877-78	6,015	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,029	4,919	4,862				
1878-79	6,015	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,029	4,919	4,862				
1879-80	6,015	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,029	4,919	4,862				
1880-81	6,015	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,029	4,919	4,862	565			
1881-82	6,015	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,029	4,919	4,862	1			
1882-83	6,015	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,029	4,919	4,862				
1883-84	6,016	4,565				4,565				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,862				
1884-85	6,016	4,565			29	4,536				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,833	29	29		
1885-86	6,016	4,565			29	4,536				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,833	29	29		
1886-87	6,016	4,565			29	4,536				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,833	29	29		
1887-88	6,016	4,565			29	4,536				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,833	29	29		
1888-89	6,016	4,565			29	4,536				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,833	29	29		
1889-90	6,016	4,565			29	4,536				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,833	29	29		
1890-91	6,016	4,565			29	4,536				1,014	354	97	7,030	4,919	4,833				

R. B PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P 1

Revenue Statement for four adjoining Villages, situated in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (R&M)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of year	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 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13		
			Per Mahants	Casual	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1873-74	7,628	Rs 5,795	Rs 1,408	Rs 1,408	Rs 4,392		6	3	1	1,844	2,171	291	9,478	7,969	4,684		
1874-75	7,628	5,795			5,795		6	3	1	1,844	2,171	291	9,478	7,969	6,087		
1875-76	7,600	5,081			5,081		34	24	124	1,844	1,995	306	9,478	7,100	5,511		
1876-77	7,600	5,081			5,081		34	24	124	1,844	1,995	306	9,478	7,100	5,511		
1877-78	7,628	5,096			5,096		6	2	2	1,844	1,995	306	9,478	7,093	5,404		
1878-79	7,628	5,096			5,096		5	2		1,844	1,995	306	9,478	7,093	5,402	...	
1879-80	7,629	5,096			5,096		5	2	...	1,844	1,995	306	9,478	7,093	5,402	..	
1880-81	7,630	5,097			5,097		5	2	1	1,843	1,994	306	9,478	7,093	5,404	.	
1881-82	7,630	5,097		300	4,797		5	2		1,843	1,994	306	9,478	7,093	5,103	.	
1882-83	7,630	5,097		86	5,011		5	2		1,843	1,994	306	9,478	7,093	5,317	.	
1883-84	7,627	5,098			5,098		6	2	1	1,844	1,993	316	9,477	7,093	5,415	...	
1884-85	7,627	5,098			5,098		6	2	1	1,844	1,993	316	9,477	7,093	5,415	.	
1885-86	7,627	5,098			5,098		6	2	1	1,844	1,993	316	9,477	7,093	5,415	.	
1886-87	7,627	5,098			5,098		6	2	1	1,844	1,993	316	9,477	7,093	5,415	.	
1887-88	7,627	5,098		..	5,098		6	2	1	1,844	1,992	316	9,477	7,092	5,415	.	
1888-89	7,627	5,098		..	5,098		5	2	1	1,844	1,991	316	9,476	7,091	5,415	..	
1889-90	7,627	5,098		...	5,098		5	2	1	1,844	1,991	316	9,476	7,091	5,415	.	
1890-01	7,626	5,098			5,098		5	2	1	1,844	1,991	316	9,475	7,091	5,415	.	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey



APPENDIX P 2

Revenue Statement for two adjoining Villages, situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

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	REMARKS
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for Collection	Acres	Full Assessment	Realisation from auction sale of Grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections Quit rent, &c	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13		
			Permanant	Casual	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1873 74	5,229	2,540		348	348	2,192				1,217	460	190	6,446	3,000	2,382		
1874-75	5,229	2,540				2,540				1,217	453	190	6,446	2,993	2,730		
1875-76	5,219	2,534				2,534				1,217	453	190	6,436	2,987	2,724		
1876 77	5,219	2,534				2,534				1,217	459	203	6,436	2,998	2,737	1,648	
1877-78	5,219	2,534				2,534				1,217	459	203	6,436	2,993	2,737		
1878 79	5,218	2,533				2,533				1,217	459	203	6,435	2,992	2,736	337	
1879-80	5,218	2,534				2,534				1,217	473	209	6,435	3,007	2,737	297	
1880 81	5,218	2,533				2,533				1,217	473	203	6,435	3,006	2,736	189	
1881 82	5,218	2,534				2,534				1,217	473	203	6,435	3,007	2,737	42	
1882-83	5,218	2,534				2,534				1,217	473	203	6,435	3,007	2,737		
1883 84	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	473	203	6,434	3,007	2,737		
1884-85	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	473	248	6,434	3,007	2,782		
1885 86	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	473	248	6,434	3,007	2,782		
1886-87	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	473	248	6,434	3,007	2,782		
1887-88	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	502	248	6,434	3,036	2,782		
1888 89	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	502	248	6,434	3,036	2,782		
1889 90	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	502	248	6,434	3,036	2,782		
1890 91	5,217	2,534				2,534				1,217	502	248	6,434	3,036	2,782		

R B PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F<sup>3</sup>

Revenue Statement for one adjoining Village Kátray situated in the Haveli Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realizations from auction sale of Grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, Quit rent, &c	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13		
			Per-manent.	Usual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
1875-76	2,597	1,166				1,166	.	.	.	243	140	94	2,840	1,306	1,260	...	
1876-77	2,597	1,166				1,166	.	.	.	243	140	94	2,840	1,306	1,260	.	
1877-78	2,597	1,159				1,159	.	...	.	243	140	94	2,840	1,299	1,253	...	
1878-79	2,597	1,159		...		1,159	.	.	.	243	140	94	2,840	1,299	1,253	..	
1879-80	2,597	1,159				1,159	.			243	140	94	2,840	1,299	1,253	..	
1880-81	2,566	1,146			..	1,146	31	13	22	243	140	94	2,840	1,299	1,262		
1881-82	2,566	1,146				1,146	31	13	22	243	140	94	2,840	1,299	1,262		
1882-83	2,566	1,146				1,146	31	13	51	243	140	94	2,840	1,299	1,291		
1883-84	2,567	1,146		..		1,146	31	13	95	243	140	91	2,841	1,299	1,332	.	
1884-85	2,567	1,146			..	1,146	31	13	48	243	140	91	2,841	1,299	1,285		
1885-86	2,580	1,149		..		1,149	31	13	40	243	140	91	2,854	1,302	1,280		
1886-87	2,580	1,149				1,149	31	13	65	243	140	91	2,854	1,302	1,305	.	
1887-88	2,580	1,149				1,149	31	13	216	243	140	91	2,854	1,302	1,456		
1888-89	2,580	1,149			...	1,149	31	13	199	243	140	91	2,854	1,302	1,439	..	
1889-90	2,580	1,149				1,149	31	13	77	243	140	91	2,854	1,302	1,317	...	
1890-91	2,581	1,149				1,149	31	13	131	243	140	91	2,855	1,302	1,371	.	

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P<sup>4</sup>

8 432-6

Revenue Statement for 18 adjoining Villages situated in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1878-79

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (LEAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND LEAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year	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 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 15.		
			Per- manent	Casual.	Total												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
1879-80	45,922	31,689	1		1	31,688	24	5	-	10,047	5,707	1,770	55,993	37,411	33,468	576	
1880 81	45,922	31,687	.	306	306	31,381	13	2		10,047	5,713	1,768	55,982	37,401	33,149	769	
1881-82	45,921	31,691		203	203	31,488	27	3	.	10,048	5,714	1,768	55,994	37,408	33,256	351	
1882-88	45,996	31,770		15,539	15,539	16,231	23	2		9,971	5,626	1,775	55,990	37,398	18,006		
1883 84	45,934	31,723		471	471	31,252	22	2	8	9,969	5,629	1,771	55,925	37,354	33,031		
1884-85	45,934	31,723		501	501	31,222	22	2	8	9,969	5,629	2,360	55,925	37,354	33,690	1	
1885-86	45,928	31,718		65	65	31,653	27	3	5	9,971	5,629	2,360	55,926	37,350	34,018	405	
1886-87	45,928	21,718		514	514	31,204	27	3	3	9,971	5,629	2,360	55,926	37,350	33,567		
1887 88	45,928	31,718	..	450	450	31,268	27	3	5	9,971	6,991	2,360	55,926	38,712	33,633		
1888-89	45,928	31,719		394	394	31,325	27	3	4	9,972	6,994	2,360	55,927	38,716	33,689	59	
1889-90	45,775	31,701		84	84	31,617	27	3	3	9,956	6,984	2,362	55,768	38,688	33,982	95	
1890-91	45,773	31,705		62	62	31,643	27	3	3	9,956	6,983	2,361	55,756	38,691	34,007		

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

General Statement referred to in para. 24 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No 1346

Former Taluka	Sd/- President Village.	Number.	Name of Village	BY FORMER SURVEY.													
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including tank.	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	
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Haveli		1	Kalavda .	1 10 0	1,211	299	1,022	1,181	3	9				1,025	1,700	2	1,102
Furandhar		2	Bopgeon .	1 6 0	2,166	1,082	2,013	229	8	25	2	4	2,023	858		858	
		3	Kalitra	1 4 0	1,694	1,601	1,269	990			18	26	1,378	316		316	
Haveli		4	Devdi	1 4 0	1,912	1,280	878	298			52	61	906	359		359	
		5	Bhavri	1 4 0	4,840	1,530	4,323	1,372	1	3	45	88	4,398	1,463		1,463	
		6	Khanavdi	1 4 0	1,528	313	1,227	700	63	116			1,410	876	229	1,106	
		7	Bhivdi	1 4 0	1,771	271	999	402	8	14			1,007	416	3	419	
		8	Khanad	1 4 0	2,364	350	2,334	1,550	126	212			2,480	2,062	518	2,580	
		9	Manjavdi	1 4 0	472	123	366	223	45	96			410	319	61	380	
		10	Parincha	1 2 0	5,261	2,011	8,796	1,643	291	277			4,087	1,819	1,604	2,823	
		11	Garkda	1 2 0	8,494	603	7,705	2,212	24	44	69	141	7,808	2,404	73	2,477	
		12	Pimpala	1 2 0	1,280	306	1,680	753					1,680	753		753	
		13	Bhivri	1 2 0	2,661	1,154	2,353	1,061	87	197			2,445	1,278	39	1,316	
		14	Peth Narayan	1 0 0	28	30	26	6					26	6		6	
		15	Dhankavdi	1 0 0	1,822	223	1,670	320			48	66	1,713	336		336	
		16	Kaldari ..	1 0 0	2,723	719	2,367	419			117	187	2,514	606		606	
		17	Ghars Kille Furandhar	1 0 0	777	4,239	613	103			24	35	542	141		141	
		18	Somardi	1 0 0	1,286	170	850	213			10	27	940	245		245	
		19	Bakurda	1 0 0	2,525	1,642	1,622	777	6	12	1	1	1,829	790	7	797	
		20	Fur	1 0 0	85	183	661	267			11	29	672	226		226	
		19	Total of the 2nd Group		45,625	20,166	27,174	12,732	719	998	372	665	22,265	12,228	1,623	17,286	
		21	Vaiha	1 2 0	7,020	4,529	5,429	1,211	227	786			6,016	2,697	1,268	4,565	
		21	Grand Total	..	52,645	24,695	45,625	16,524	1,209	1,791	372	665	48,281	19,220	2,891	22,088	

DIX Q

of the 23rd August 1892 for 21 Government Villages situated in the Purnandur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate

BY REVISION SURVEY																			
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including infra		Total area not available for cultivation		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED WATER.		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							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
Rs. s p	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs s p	Rs				
	1,228	290	1,038	1,515	4	8			1,042	1,028		1,328			1 7 5	27 8			
1 10 0	2,204	1,022	1,987	1,971	60	115	10	19	2,027	1,205	38	1,781			0 9 8	44 6			
1 10 0	1,305	1,489	1,460	448	2	8	77	141	1,839	492		692			0 6 2	87 8			
1 10 0	1,388	1,480	865	334			53	135	908	480		480			0 8 7	36 2			
1 10 0	4,614	1,588	4,244	1,865	3	5	133	201	4,380	2,171		2,171			0 7 11	48 4			
1 10 0	1,616	808	1,310	918	111	163			1,421	1,089	260	1,329	5	2	0 14 11	20 8			
1 10 0	1,718	853	965	538	58	36	6	9	990	573	31	604	1	1	0 9 9	44 2			
1 10 0	2,372	245	2,273	2,032	215	220			2,488	2,302	900	8,252	1	1	1 4 11	26 0			
1 10 0	480	120	843	270	76	102			418	372	146	510	1	1	1 8 9	35 8			
1 10 0	4,925	3,099	3,578	1,783	423	541	4	6	4,005	2,330	1,004	3,334			0 13 4	13 1			
1 10 0	2,100	827	7,200	3,092	42	73	180	416	7,429	3,560	113	3,693			0 7 11	49 1			
1 10 0	1,346	790	1,860	1,014	14	19			1,844	1,033		1,033	10	2	0 10 0	87 2			
1 10 0	2,678	1,154	2,204	1,480	196	281			2,460	1,781	76	1,897			0 11 12	39 6			
1 10 0	35	72	26	10			2	1	28	11		11	5	2	0 6 4	88 3			
1 10 0	1,720	891	1,667	408			82	220	1,699	680		680			0 6 5	64 8			
1 10 0	2,771	688	2,318	598			177	300	2,495	1,098		1,098			0 7 0	80 4			
1 10 0	2,418	2,648	633	201			69	136	691	387		387			0 7 10	139 0			
1 10 0	1,230	104	884	280			35	70	919	450		450			0 7 10	83 7			
1 10 0	2,468	1,889	1,755	1,048	47	61	2	3	1,804	1,112	12	1,124			0 10 0	41 0			
1 10 0	820	151	648	359			10	48	667	407		407			0 9 9	37 5			
	46,482	16,910	36,551	17,850	1,243	1,709	888	2,014	37,032	21,573	2,576	24,149	21	9	0 10 2	39 4			
1 8 0	6,969	4,375	5,133	2,202	841	967			6,074	3,293	2,693	5,986	2	1	1 0 0	81 1			
	54,659	23,465	49,022	22,061	2,088	2,714	888	2,014	44,946	26,869	3,269	31,668	23	10	0 11 8	87 1			

R. B. PITT,  
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX R.

No 13 of 1847.

To

CAPTAIN LONDON,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment

In the Deccan, Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to propose rates of assessment for the Mámlatdár's or Soubha Division of the Purandhar Táluka of this zillah.

2. You are, no doubt, aware that the new assessment completed by me was introduced into the petha of Supa of this táluka in 1844, and I am glad to say with such success that, notwithstanding the Government demand was so much lowered, and the two last seasons having been indifferent, the increase of revenue has more than repaid all the expenses attendant upon the settlement. For the 3 years previous to the survey, the actual collections on account of the land-tax were Rs 99,088, and for the 3 years subsequent, Rs. 1,24,840, but to this must be added a portion of the balances no doubt collected since the 30th of September last, up to which date my returns extend. This is a pleasing prospect as regards Government, and the ryots will, if questioned, express their satisfaction too, though I admit that the pauper-farmers and the idle may repine, as they do not receive remissions as formerly, when the nominal assessment was so high that it could seldom or ever be realized.

3. The survey of the villages now reported upon was only partially commenced in 1843, towards the close of the season, and as I was employed the 2 following years in Sholápur, and subsequently in Bárámati, it was not until January 1846 that I was enabled to re-commence Sassur, it is now all finished, with the exception of the lands of the fort of Purandhar, and of a village at its foot, still in progress, and I trust that the rates to be introduced may be sanctioned by the beginning of June, in order that the village papers may all be got ready during the rains.

4. The Soubha Division contains 37 Government villages, 1 of which is at the foot of the fort of Purandhar, and dwindled away with the importance of the latter. It has no lands attached to it, those belonging to the fort were not measured at the former survey of these villages, 6 have very lately lapsed to Government. The Mámlatdár's station is at Sassur, where there is a market held every Monday. Those of the ryots, however, who can afford it, prefer taking their grain to Poona, and I am inclined to think not much is disposed of in the district itself, this is as it should be. But the small quantity of rice that is produced is sold and consumed on the spot, chiefly at Purincheh and Sassur.

5. A line of hills, belonging to those of Purandhar, divides the táluka from Poona-Haveli and Bhimthári, both settled districts, and the town of Sassur, the nearest point to Poona (the villages between the ghát and Sassur being all alienated), from whence it is 16 miles distant, is on the made road between Poona and Sátára, *via* the Baydeo Ghát. This ghát is very steep, and as its ascent requires an additional pair of bullocks, it is but little used by carts, and pack-bullocks convey the chief portion of the surplus produce of the district to the Poona market.

6. Bájri and jowári are the grains chiefly grown, but in the villages towards the south-west extremity of the districts, bájri (for there is little white jowári) alternates with monsoon jowári, wheat, and gram, and it not unfrequently happens that gram is grown as a rabi-crop upon the same land from which the bájri has been reaped. There are a few patches of rice in the hill-villages near the fort of Purandhar, and a small quantity of land is watered by the river Kurra, and in one or two villages from perennial streams. This, at present, is assessed (as shown in Table D), in some places highly, as would appear with reference to the rates for watered land sanctioned in other districts.

7. Almost due east from Sassur, 24 miles, is the town of Supa, and on the made road to Sátára, distant 10 miles, is Jejuri, notorious for its temple of the god Khundoba. Between these three places are the following villages.—Sassur, Nilunj, Nargaon, Jejuri, Pisarva, Balsur, Gurehalli, Kotulla, Mhowri, Tikári, Amburi, Rajewári, Dahwári and Parguon. More correctly speaking, Jejuri might be considered the apex of an obtuse-angled triangle, and lines from thence to Supa and Sassur the legs, allowing the base of the triangle to extend in a waving line to the gháts, and in the area are the villages above mentioned; those not enumerated are either alienated or belong to the petha of Supa, and have already been assessed.

8. There is undoubtedly—and upon this point I speak with certainty—a considerable difference between the climate of Sassur and Supa, in fact, after leaving Supa, I may say

it improves every mile until you reach Soassur. Thus the villages midway between the two towns participate in the advantages and disadvantages of either, the rains are not so scanty as at Supa, nor so certain and timely as at Sassur (for, after all, it is not so much the actual quantity of rain that falls, as the time that it falls, that is of consequence). With respect to markets, there is a similar difference, from which it is obvious that, to assess these villages fairly, regard must be had to the position of Sassur, which is at the very extremity of one end of the base of the triangle.

9 The Pimpalgaon Division of the Bhimthán Taluka is separated from Purandhar by a range of hills, as I have mentioned, and it has struck me that if the villages, now particularly adverted to, enjoy any advantage over Pimpalgaon from their southern aspect, and perhaps from being rather higher, it is counterbalanced by the circumstance of their wanting a good cart-road to Poona, owing to which pack-bullocks must almost wholly be employed.

10 In table A I have given the prices of grain at Sassur and Yewat, also at Supa and Poona, the list for Walla (a small town belonging to Balla Saheb Rastia, half way between Jejuri and the Nira bridge) is not very complete, nor, I fear, very correct, but it is the best I could obtain. The transit duties were abolished in September 1837, so the tables, with the exception of those for Sassur and Yewat, only show the prices of grain since that event. I have omitted the greater part of last year, when, owing to a great and unusual scarcity in the Deccan, almost universal, the current prices of grain nowhere preserved their relative proportion at different markets, indeed, it happened more than once, to my knowledge, that, owing to the wise principle observed, of leaving the markets perfectly uncontrolled and prices to regulate themselves, grain was cheaper in Poona than in the districts where the converse is the rule.

From the returns furnished the following results are deducible —

Bájrí at Sassur has been about 29 per cent. dearer than bájrí at Yewat, and 37 per cent dearer than at Supa. Bájrí at Walla has been 25 per cent cheaper than at Sassur. Jowári has been 13 per cent. dearer at Sassur than at Yewat, and 24 per cent dearer than at Supa.

11 But I doubt whether the return of prices from Yewat can be taken as the index of the superiority of Sassur as a market for grain, and perhaps for the following reason — Yewat is a small town, or rather Yewat is a large village, containing not more than 10 shops, & only of which are otherwise than of the pettiest description, still, as it is the only place with a market that is central in Pimpalgaon, it may be considered, in a measure, as the sample-market for those only, however, who are too poor to carry their grain 26 miles further to Poona, and I cannot but think it is owing to this cause that grain is so much cheaper now at Yewat than it was before the introduction of the survey-rates (*vide* the grain-table), when, owing to the high assessment and the extreme poverty of the cultivators, coupled with the existing transit-duties, more grain was sold at Yewat, and for a better price, than at present. Now, nearly all the grain goes direct to Poona, and the returns of prices furnished, are, I suspect, little better than nominal. Distance from markets must regulate the price of grain, other circumstances being the same, and it must be remembered that the gháts, interposed between Poona and Purandhar, are a disadvantage from which Pimpalgaon is free.

12. Before the survey-rates were introduced into Pimpalgaon, jowári averaged, for the 6 years previous, 11 per cent higher at Sassur than at Yewat, whilst in the price of bájrí there was no difference, Supa having already been assessed 10 per cent higher than Indápur. I think the better plan will be to introduce rates into the villages enumerated in paragraph 7, increased with reference to the average prices of grain at Sassur and Supa, regard being had to the particular position of the former town, to which should be added the difference on account of increased fertility in the red and burriad soils, which Government sanctioned for Pimpalgaon, over and above the difference added on account of enhanced prices. In Pimpalgaon the latter increase was 25 per cent over the Indápur rates, as follows —

Black.	Red	Burriad.
375, 300, 215,	250, 160, 95,	125, 75, 45,

and the difference on account of climate. —

15, 10, 30, 25, 40, 25, 15,

rates sanctioned for Pimpalgaon. —

375, 300, 240, 260, 180, 130, 165, 100, 60.

13 Twenty per cent. over Supa is, I think, the greatest increase that the general circumstances of these villages will warrant. This is certainly not so high a one as might with fairness, be imposed upon the town of Sassur and immediately adjacent villages, but, again, the rates, as they will stand, are higher than any real difference that exists between the border-villages of the Subhá Division and those of Supa. However, there must be a limit to rule, and it has been well observed that the most natural as well as the most consistent rule is to make a change in the rates upon passing from one taluka, or one division

of a taluka, to another "when the average prices of produce in the districts in question are ascertained to differ, and the difference likely to be permanent" Now, 20 per cent. is certainly, in my opinion, the limit of this difference; it is, in other words, an increase of 30 per cent. above the Indápur rates, and 5 per cent. above those of Pimpalgaon. The proposed rates will be—

450, 425, 390, 312, 221, 260, 169, 97, 130, 78, 45;

and the difference on account of climate —

15, 10, 20, 35, 40, 25, 15;

390, 310, 235, 270, 190, 130, 170, 105, 60—corrected.

14. Southward, along the made road from the town of Jejuri, are the villages of Dundaz, Pisurti, and Rakh, these border on Supa Petha, and although favourably affected by climate, are not so advantageously situated with respect to markets as the other villages, and I, therefore, think they should be assessed 10 per cent. lower. On the banks of the Nira, close to the bridge, are the villages of Numbut and Pimpri, for which, as they are in every respect similar to the villages composing the Supa Petha, I beg to recommend the Supa rates. They experience the same uncertain, scanty rains which their miserable condition only too plainly shows, added to this, they are exactly the same distance from Poona as the town of Supa itself.

15. The hill-fort of Purandhar, so celebrated in Maratha history, is 4 or 5 miles south of Sassur, and is built upon the highest part of the hill, from which it takes its name. These branch off from the great Sahyádrí Range, near Singarh, and one spur from the fort runs down to and beyond Jejuri, dividing the villages, already spoken of, as by a wall from those in the valleys south of the fort. The main branch, as stated, divides the taluka from Bhimthari and Haveli, and forms the range immediately to southward of Poona from the fort of Purandhar, which rises to the height of 1,700 feet from the plain. Immediately below there are thrown out minor offshoots towards the River Nira, and in the valleys thus formed are the following villages—Koldaray, Harguray, Mahur, Dhunkawri, Panguray, and Mandur. Pohur is north of and close to the fort, for which, as then climate differs from that of the villages further eastward, some modification will be required in the increase on account of difference of climate, proposed in paragraph 12—the difference is slight, but not unwarranted by the alteration caused by climate. Our mode of classification is an artificial one, and hence it is requisite to alter rates, where the same soils in different localities differ in fertility amongst themselves. The rates proposed in paragraph 13 are—

Black.	Red.	Burrad.
390, 310, 235;	270, 190, 180;	170, 105, 60,
	15, 15, 25;	10,
390, 310, 235,	235, 205, 155,	180, 105, 60

to which add—

16. Where the valleys end, and between them and the River Nira, are the villages of Wir, Tondul, and Jehwur, which should come under the same assessment as the villages mentioned in paragraph 7

17. I have now only to advert to the westerly villages of the Soubha division, which, although almost touching Haveli, border immediately on the Pant Sachiv country. This group of villages consists of Kickvi, Kinzul, Panoleh, Bhongulí, Sawadári, Rajápur, and Nahwi, and certainly, in point of climate, they are more closely assimilated to Haveli than to the villages already spoken of. An inspection of the table of grain prices, as well as of the sketch-map, will likewise show that they are not unfavourably situated with respect to markets. Grain at Bhor generally averages a higher price than at Sassur, but always lower than at Poona. The rice of the Konkan and Máwals is exchanged at Bhor for the bájri and jowári of Indápur, Baramati, and districts far to the eastward. But most of the grain of these 7 villages, I am informed, goes to Poona. Bájri would appear to have been 20 per cent. cheaper at Bhor than at Poona, jowári, about 10 per cent., wheat, 22 per cent., and gram only 7 per cent., so that from 15 to 20 per cent. is the average difference of these four staple articles of produce at Bhor and Poona. The former place is 8 miles distant from the nearest of the villages now spoken of, and I am told that an anna a bullock-load is still levied there. This is the *Thul-mor* abolished in our districts. One reason that grain is taken to Poona in preference is, I think, that it is not so easy to realize cash at Bhor as at Poona. ready money, to the ryot, is not only more acceptable, but absolutely necessary, to enable him to pay his assessment, he is always a loser when he attempts to dispose of his produce upon the spot. Traders from the eastward take back salt and rice in exchange for the grain they bring. From Kickvi, the nearest of these villages to Poona, it is a two-and-half days' journey for laden bullocks (to Poona), and the state of Katrus Ghát precludes carts being used. For all these reasons, and bearing in mind that the rates I am about to propose, although 20 per cent. lower than those of Haveli, are yet 12 per



ates proposed in paragraph . I do not think the increase too slight, more particularly as it includes the great addition to the rates on the red and burrad, sanctioned by Government for Havel. The Havel rates are—

Del.	Black.	Red	Burrad
650,600,	550,450 ;	325,475,350,	225,250,137,75

and deducting 20 per cent. they become—440,360, 260,380, 280,180, 200,110,60. I ought to add, that the Havel rates were originally 11, this number was reduced, however, to 9 for Kheir, as recommended by Captain Stather and Lieutenant Nash. They stand as above.

18. In the hill-villages rice is grown to a small extent, which, as it finds a ready market in the district, is, intrinsically, quite as valuable as in Poona Havel, the rates, therefore, should be the same. Wherever the fall of rain is heavy and there are hills, these and any waste-land become valuable as grazing land, I beg, therefore, to add a rate of assessment of 20 and 35 reas per acre for all such land, whether forming a portion of the ryot's holdings, or otherwise. Distance from Poona very materially regulates the value of grass and as grass-land was assessed at 2 annas an acre in Havel, it will be sufficiently taxed here as proposed. In many of the villages, now reported upon, there is grazing-land unavoidably included in cultivated fields, and, as it certainly ought to pay assessment, I have brought it to account. The grazing-land in the villages, mentioned in paragraphs 7, 14, and 16, is far less valuable than in the hill-villages and those bordering on the Pant's country, and has been lighter-assessed in consequence.

19. There is a small quantity of hill-land (*Dongarneran*) in the district contained on the slopes of the fort of Purandhar, and in 2 villages at its foot, the assessment for which, I beg to recommend, be the same as that proposed for Kheir, viz,—

1st	2nd.	3rd.
150	100	50

The lands of the fort, as I have before observed, have never been hitherto measured; and it is customary for a karkun to be annually deputed from the Mámálar's kutcherry to make a *nuzarpakánu*, or "estimate by the eye," as it is called, of the different patches of rice, nachni, sawa, &c, that may be cultivated, for which 10 and 6 annas a beega are paid, and brought to account amongst the Baptis connected with the fort. I may mention that the coolies claim the greater portion of its lands in *Inám*, but they admit the right of Government to levy assessment on all that is cultivated—only the grass and wood belonging, they say, to themselves, but their claims will, no doubt, be afterwards investigated and decided upon.

20. I have thus endeavoured to point out the position, as respects markets and climate and consequent ability to pay a greater or less amount of assessment, of the villages now reported upon, and this part of the subject being disposed of, it remains to be shown what assessment has been realized since the district came into our possession. For this purpose the figured statement, marked C, has been prepared, but I must premise that, both in it and in the other tables, no regard has been had to fractions of rupees or acres, so slight errors of a few rupees or acres will be found throughout them.

21. Rejecting last year on account of the 6 additional villages lapsed, and taking the 11 preceding years, which are those since the *Mámul* assessment was re-introduced, instead of that of the former survey, I find (column 8 of the figured statement marked C) that the amount of assessment for collection on account of the land-tax stands at Rs 4,35,339, out of which, up to the 30th of October last (column 26), Rs 3,65,039 have been collected, thus making the remissions on account of failure of crops, with the outstanding balances, to amount to the large sum of Rs. 70,300. In other words, it has been found impossible to collect a portion of the revenue amounting to between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the sum fixed to be paid—Rs 7,096 only being now outstanding, the remainder having been *bond fide* remitted, and of the former sum I will venture to predict that little or none will ever be brought to account. For it is but too true, that, be the suspended demand just or unjust, it soon becomes irrecoverable, or its recovery is attended with all the difficulties and evils of levying an assessment where there is no produce. Rs. 3,65,039 being, then, the actual collections during the last 11 years, give an annual average of Rs. 33,185 on account of the land-tax, *inclusive of the Bagayat* assessment, inclusive of which the actual collections in the 30 villages have amounted to Rs 3,23,864, or on the average of 11 years, Rs 29,442, which exceeds by Rs 63, only, the sum the proposed rates are calculated to produce upon the present cultivation. (See Table E in the Appendix.)

22. The present inquiry being for the purpose, more particularly, of ascertaining the rates for dry and rice-land proposed to be introduced, I do not state the probable amount of *Bagayat*, as I have done of *Jerayat* and *Guddat* assessment; it is a work of minute inquiry and detail to settle, from the collected data, what each well and *path* should pay, besides which the *Bagayat* measurements are not quite completed. I shall merely, therefore, observe that if the rates be those sanctioned for Havel—that is, Rs. 2 for land watered by wells, and Rs 3 for that irrigated from streams—the *Bagayat* assessment will certainly not fall short of that which has hitherto been collected, for there are numerous wells, now paying nothing, which will be brought under assessment.

23. You will observe that Rs 29,379—the sum I have stated as the amount produced by the proposed rates on the present cultivation in the 30 villages—exceeds the actual collections, exclusive of *Bāgīyat* (see column 27 of the figured statement marked C), in 7 out of the 11 years, and falls short of them in 4, and this, I trust, will be a sufficient reply to the remark which might be made, that this sum is far too small, when (deducting column 7 from column 8 of the above referred to figured statement) we find that Rs. 29,747 is the smallest sum ever settled for in the 11 years, whilst in Fulsī 1254 (1844-45), Rs. 39,535 was settled to be paid. I might add that it is perfectly useless to rate a man to pay Rs 10, when it is perfectly well known that he either cannot or will not pay it, for such is the case here. I think, therefore, that the column showing the actual receipts should be the one looked to, and as, moreover, I know no reasonable grounds for supposing that were the *Māmūl* rates to remain in force for the next 11 years, the realizations for those years would exceed those that have passed away, I would look to the average the latter shows, as a guide for the future. It is, indeed, questionable whether it may not be taken as very near to maximum, and that the receipts would be less, for in Fulsī 1245 (1835-36) the Poona Zilla was in a very different state to what it now is, and even there-introduction of these high rates was hailed with pleasure, as coming after the still higher rates of the survey. Now, the assessment has already been, or is in progress of being, lowered in the whole zilla.

24. In the Appendix (Table F) I have given a list of the items of land revenue termed *Bapṭis*, for Fulsī 1254 (1844-45), some of which will be affected in amount by the survey. That under the head of *Kuran Lāṁn*, or *Kurans* that have been broken up into arable land, is included in my estimate of the amount produced by the rates on the present cultivation. This remark also applies to the items *Guotan*, *Zamn*, *Gharrākhla*, and *Nudi-Bet*. The amount of *Bāg-Mukta* and *Sheri-Zamn* is also included in the above estimate, as far as regards the *Jerdyat* rates, but they will still have to be brought to account separately, Government having ordered such lands not to be given out at the survey rates. *Dulluran* is the assessment on the hill-land on the slopes of the fort of Purandhar and adjacent villages, as stated in paragraph 19. A few of the other items, as *Zupṭi*, *Inām*, *Tigās*, &c., will be somewhat reduced in amount, but the *Bapṭis*, otherwise, will remain much as at present, except that, if new *Kurans* are formed, the amount of *Kuran-Makta* is capable of increase. The remark of the late Superintendent, that it would be the duty of the Collector, when the survey-rates are introduced, to decide what portion of these lands (hill-land) should be allowed to the village, rent free, for the village cattle, what portion should be sold for *Kurans* with the other Government *Kurans*, and what portion should be given out on the assessment fixed, is strictly applicable here; though such lands as he describes are of less amount in the villages under report than nearer the ghāts. The late Superintendent concludes his remarks with the following, in the truth of which I most fully concur—"As *Kurans*" (he says) "they will not only yield Government a most productive revenue, but supply the whole country with grass, while the very same lands, trampled down at all times by wandering cattle, afford, even to them, but a precarious subsistence, properly managed, they may be made to feed fifty times the number of cattle, and yield a good revenue besides." One-half a rupee a month is, I believe, the amount usually charged for each head of cattle grazing in *Kurans* during the time they may remain, they generally come after the first fall of rain, and frequently in very large droves, being chiefly pack-bullocks belonging to *Wānis* and *Guzars* employed in the transit trade of the country. They soon get into good condition from feeding upon the young shoots of grass that spring up after the showers in May.

25. Owing to the more certain fall of rain, the larger number of the villages composing this portion of the taluka have not suffered from famine in the same degree as have the more easterly districts of the Collectorate, although the figured statement (Table C) will show that it has experienced bad seasons (see the column of Remission), nor has pestilence nor the devastations of war thinned the population to the same extent as in Sholapur, its vicinity to Poona, the cradle of the Marāṭha Empire, will account for this; there are, consequently, a greater portion of persons comparatively in thriving circumstances, and there is much *Misās* land. *Misās* rights are carefully preserved and eagerly insisted upon, and land has a market value, shown by much of it being mortgaged for debt—a thing almost unknown to the eastward. It is thought in many places worthy of care and attention, as shown by numerous embankments of nullahs, which have, gradually, by these means, filled up, and now form fertile fields. Still, much remains to be done, and must remain, whilst the want of a law of primogeniture causes a tendency in every property to break up, especially if a quarrelsome co-sharer is at variance with his relations. It is on this account that *Inām* lands are generally so unproductive of any real benefit to their owners; and it is much to be regretted that where such lands are held for services to be performed, a larger share cannot be insisted upon for the party actually in the performance of the duty, any increase to the present emoluments of the village authorities should be positively stated to be the perquisite of the party in office and his co-partners in the *Watan* specially, and strictly interdicted from having anything to say to it, otherwise, in a generation or two, with peace, and its consequent tendency to keep men in the villages in which they were born, the most liberal provision would be rendered nugatory. I am aware that there is, at present, a regulation which empowers a proper provision being made for the party in office, but it is not, in most cases, by any means an easy matter to act upon it.

26. In the diagram you will observe the expression—*Captain Shortrede's modified Mamul Rates*, by which I would explain that Captain Shortrede slightly lowered the old *Mamul* rates, after they had been re-introduced in 1834-35 (Fush 1244) A map of the district will be, as usual, prepared during the ensuing rains.

27 I hope what I have stated will induce you to concur with me in recommending the proposed rates to the favourable notice of Government, and if I may not have succeeded in convincing my superiors that I am right in my estimates, I trust that I have given sufficient data to enable them to arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion. I shall only add, that if any increase be determined upon, I beg I may be referred to for the purpose of stating the villages in which such increase, and the manner in which it should be made

I have the honour, &c ,

W. E. EVANS, Lieutenant,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
In the Deccan

*Assistant Superintendent's Office,  
Camp at Kicks, 18th February 1847.*

TABLE A.

Table of the Prices of Bajri and Jowari at the undermentioned places.

BAJRI IN OCTOBER										JOWARI IN MARCH.									
Years A.D.	Fusli.	Poona	Sassur	Yewat.	Supa.	Walla.	Wari	Bhor	Years.	Fusli.	Poona.	Sassur	Yewat	Supa.	Walla.	Wari.	Bhor	October	
1837 ..	1247	23	27	30½	31	34	34½	31½	1838 ..	1247	36	41	44	50	30	36½	33½	34½	
1838 ..	1248	27	31	37½	44	34	29½	25½	1839 ..	1248	28	28	30½	32	31½	27	28½	27½	
1839 ..	1249	20	21	30	31	32	28½	22½	1840 ...	1249	31	35	41½	44		31	32½	36	
1840 ..	1250	27	27½	34	34	33½	27	27½	1841 ..	1250	29	35½	43	46		35½	31½	28½	
1841 ..	1251	24	32	30	35	26½	32½	27½	1842 ..	1251	33	32½	48½	46	48	32½	33½	27½	
1842 ..	1252	25	30½	36	40	37	29½	30	1843 ..	1252	33	46	58½	64		37	30½	36	
1843 ..	1253	35	36	46½	47½	40	34	32	1844 ..	1253	39½	45	49½	46½		32½	31½	36	
1844 ..	1254	20	21½	...	29	33	24	25	1845 ..	1254	31	29½	23½	26		37½	22½	27½	
1845 ..	1255	15	17½	19½	18½	19	20½	17½	1845 } 1846 }	1255	15	15½	15½	16		13½	13½	20½	
Add—Difference	...	216	234 75	272	310	288 75	249	239	Add—Difference	...	278 5	308 50	353 25	370 75	109 75	382 5	260	274	
	..	..	14 37	12 75	29 06	21 65	25 39	35 85		..	..	19 28	16 558	34 75	8 28	28 81	39	41 10	
Poona Seers	...	216	249 71	284 75	339 06	310 40	274 39	274 85	Poona Seers...	..	278 5	327 78	369 808	405 50	117 98	311 31	299	315 10	
Average	..	24	27 71	35 59	37 67	34 49	30 48	30 53	Average for Re. 1	..	30 94	36 42	41 089	45 05	39 32	34 59	33 2	35 01 for Re. 1	

*Prices of Grain and Wheat at the undermentioned places, and of Bajri and Jowari*

GRAIN IN MARCH														WHEAT IN MARCH									
Years A.D	Fuili	Poona	Sassur	Yawat.	Supa	Walla.	Wagri	Bhor	Years A.D	Fuili	Sassur	Yawat	Sassur	Yawat	Years.	Poona.	Sassur	Yawat.	Supa	Walla	Wagri	Bhor.	
1838	1247	20	22	22	26		37½	28½	1831-32 .	1241	22	26	33	40	(1838)	}	21	24	28	33	33	34½	36½
1839	1248	16	15½	17½	16	14½	18	12	1832-33	1243	20	14	23	22	(1839)								
1840	1249	16	15½	16½	18	17	14	14½	1838-34 .	1245	15½	29½	25	36	(1840)	}	16	21	22½	21	26	24	20½
1841	1250	22	23	20½	25	23	17½	16	1834-35	1244	30	26	38	60	(1841)								
1842	1251	28	26	..	26	32	26½	28½	1835-36	1245	32	27	31	33	(1842)	}	20	25	26	22	30	28½	23½
1843	1252	24	29½		33	30	21½	28	1836-37	1246	28	29	25	42	(1843)								
1844	1253	26½	29½	34	29½	29½	25½	26½	Add-Difference		168 5	167 5	195	233	(1844)	}	22½	29½	29	30	31	26	22½
1845	1254	18	22½	18½	15½	16½	16½	16			10 40	7 85	12 16	10 45	(1845)								
1846	1255	10	10	10½	6½	9	11½	9	Poona Seers		176 90	175 85	207 18	233 45	(1846)	}	11	18	14½	12	13	11½	10½
									Average		29 49	29 22	34 53	35 50	(1847)								
Add-Difference		184 5	205 76	152	206 75	171	196 5	172 75							Add-Difference		167 5	203 5	220 26	217 75	227 25	219 75	198 25
		..	12 85	7 12	16 22	12 60	20	25 91									12 71	10 82	20 41	17 04	22 41	29 73	
Poona Seers		184 5	216 00	169 12	219 57	183 22	216 5	198 66							Poona Seers	167 5	210 21	220 57	228 16	244 29	242 16	227 98	
Average for Re. 1		20 5	24 28	22 73	24 39	25 27	24 05	22 07							Average for Re 1	18 61	24 02	25 61	26 46	27 14	28 90	26 33	



To  
**W COURTNEY, Esq,**  
**COLLECTOR, POONA.**

SIR,

The accompanying volume of correspondence, on the subject of rates of assessment proposed by Lieutenant Evans for the Mámíatdár's division of the Purandhar Táluka, was forwarded to me by the Revenue Commissioner, S D, with his letter of 17th ultimo, No 2347, in which he requests me to submit, through you, my opinion of the rates in question, which I have now the honour to do.

2 Mr Goldsmid, in his letter to Lieutenant Evans, No 74, has given such a clear abstract of the latter officer's proposals as to make it quite unnecessary for me to do more than shortly allude to the present state of the question, viz, the rates of assessment originally proposed by Lieutenant Evans, and the modifications of those he has been led to recommend, in his last letter on the subject, as the result of a conference with Mr Robertson, who was then in charge of the district. On consideration of the arguments advanced by Mr Goldsmid in his letter above quoted, and with the view of facilitating reference, I will make use of the same capital letters as are employed in the annexed correspondence, to distinguish the several groups of villages for which different rates of assessment are proposed. There are 36 villages in all, affected by Lieutenant Evans' proposals, and the nature of these will, I trust, be sufficiently understood from the annexed table —

Groups of Villages.			Rates of Assessment originally proposed for each Group.	Subsequent Modifications of Original Proposals
Disturbing Letter	Number	Name		
A.	1	Sasur	20 per cent higher than those fixed for the Mahalkari's, or Supa division of the táluka; with the further addition of the increase imposed on the 7 inferior soils, in the case of the Pimpalgaon division of the Bhimthadi Táluka	An increase of 15 per cent to be made in villages Nos 1 and 11 (Sasur and Amburi), and a deduction of 10 per cent in villages Nos 3, 4, 8, 9 and 13, (Nágaon, Jejuri, Kotulla, and Mhowri Dalewári).
	2	Nilunj		
	3	Nágaon		
	4	Jejuri		
	5	Pisarva		
	6	Balsur		
	7	Gurohalli		
	8	Kotulla.		
	9	Mhowri		
	10	Tekowri		
	11	Amburi		
	12	Rájewári.		
	13	Dalewári		
	14	Párgaon		
B	15	Dhondaz	10 per cent. lower than the preceding group.	No modification but an explanation that the rates are calculated by increasing the Indápur rates 20 per cent. and then adding the Pimpalgaon difference.
	16	Pisurti		
	17	Rakh		
C	18	Nimbut	The same as the Supa division, or 10 per cent beyond the Indápur rates	No modification.
	19	Pimpri		
D	20	Koldaray	The same as for the A group, with an additional increase in the rates of 4 classes of soils for difference of climate	No 23 (Pokre), to be raised 15 per cent.
	21	Hurguray		
	22	Mahur		
	23	Pokre		
	24	Dhunkáwri		
	25	Pangári.		
26	Mandur.			

GROUPS OF VILLAGES.			Rates of Assessment originally proposed for each Group	Subsequent Modifications of Original Proposals.
Distinguishing Letters	Number	Name		
<b>E</b>	27 28 29	Wir Tondul. Jehwur	The same as for the A group of villages.	No modification
<b>F.</b>	30 31 32 33 34 35 36	Kickvi . Kinzul. Pandeh Bhogowli Saurdári Rájápur Nahwi	20 per cent. below the rates sanctioned for Poona-Haveli, which would be about 12 per cent above the rates for group A	Recommends an increase of 10 to 15 per cent in event of its being the intention of Government to make the road from the Poona by the Katruz Ghát to Shirwal practicable for carts.

#### *Villages A*

3 The 14 villages forming the group **A** are situated in an irregular figure bounded by lines connecting Supa, Jejuri, and Sassur, the first and last forming, respectively, the extreme east and west points of the figure. Mr Goldsmid doubted the propriety of assessing all the villages of this group at the same rates, as those on the west not only enjoyed a superior climate but better markets than those on the east; while the proposed rates would occasion a difference of 50 and even 62 per cent. between the assessment of certain inferior soils in contiguous villages of this group and of the adjoining Supa Petha. I fully concur with Mr. Goldsmid in this opinion, and consider the difference just noticed greater than desirable for the assessment of contiguous villages.

4. Mr Goldsmid also considers the relative prices of the different markets deducible from the tables appended to Lieutenant Evans' first report, to be so irregular and fluctuating, even in places comparatively near to each other, that they cannot, with safety, be taken as the main elements for relative rates of assessment for different districts. These observations appear to me most just, and I have never yet succeeded in obtaining data, connected with prices, of a nature so satisfactory as to admit of being used—except in the most general way—for determining the relative average prices of different localities. As it is not, I think, difficult to account for this. Independent of liability to error, arising from the multiplicity of varying weights and measures, by which agricultural produce is sold, we have the varying qualities of the produce itself. Grain of one harvest, or of one field, may be greatly more valuable than that of another, and the difference will be still greater between old grain and new. Another source of disparity arises from the difference between the buying and selling wholesale and retail prices. These and numerous other circumstances, which might be named, occasion great disparities in the prices at which purchases and sales of produce are registered in the grain-dealer's books, and the most laborious investigation would, probably, fail of reconciling such discrepancies, and reducing all to some common standard. But, even if this could be accomplished, there would still remain an insuperable difficulty connected with the limited extent of the demand in small local markets, which must ever occasion the range of prices there to be very capricious. In average seasons the demand of such places is fully met by the supplies brought in from surrounding villages. A local failure occurs, and, on the ordinary supplies proving insufficient, prices will rise far beyond what might be anticipated, from no measures being taken for obtaining produce from places beyond the circle of villages to which the ordinary transactions of the market are confined. Some adventurous or fortunate individual will at length do so, as in the instance cited by Mr. Evans in the 8th paragraph of his letter of 28th July last, and obtain an extraordinary profit on his venture, which may incite others to follow his example, when the price will fall as rapidly as it rose. Prices will thus always be subject to extreme and uncertain oscillations when the demand is small, and means of diffusing information, as to the wants of such local markets, as imperfect as in this country.

5 But it is not at these local markets that the bulk of the agricultural produce is disposed of, and the range of prices there is, consequently, of small importance. The direction taken by the great bulk of the exports of the districts under consideration is of main importance to our inquiry. In all the districts alluded to in this correspondence this is, evidently, westwards for the supply of Poona and Bombay, and the average advantages of each district in respect of markets will be accurately measured by its comparative facilities of transporting produce to these marts. Judging in this way, I think we may conclude,



with the utmost confidence, that the villages of the A group enjoy superior advantages for the disposal of their produce over those of Supa, and—excepting Sassur and one or two villages in its vicinity, which are the most favourably situated of the whole—are pretty much on equality with those of Pimpalgaon

6 Supa, in like manner, is better situated than Indápúr, over which it also probably enjoys some slight superiority in point of climate; and though Mr Goldsmid and even Lieutenant Evans seem a little doubtful on the point, I feel confident, myself, that these considerations fully warrant the increase of 10 per cent on the Indápúr rates sanctioned for Supa. The superiority of climate, moreover, will be most apparent in the western villages of the latter division; and these being also the most advantageously situated in point of markets, we may safely assume that the rates for this district bear lightest in these villages, and, consequently, that an increase may appropriately be imposed in proceeding westwards from them into the villages of the Mámlatdár's division, which, in the group A, under consideration, are more and more advantageously situated as they recede from Supa and approach Sassur

7 In consideration of these circumstances, Lieutenant Evans now proposes to modify his former proposal for assessing the whole group at uniform rates, by breaking it up into three, consisting of an eastern, central, and western sub-division, the former rates being reduced 10 per cent in the case of the first, remaining unchanged in the second, and being increased by 15 per cent in the third. These alterations are, I think, judicious. The rates in the villages contiguous to Supa will be 10 per cent above the latter; in the next division they will advance by another step of 10 per cent, and in the third, by one of 15 per cent. These steps are too considerable to be authorized on a consideration of the prices in the respective localities alone, but as we proceed westwards the climate improves, and, independent of the relative increase in the fertility of the lower classes of soil compared with the higher, provided for by what Mr Evans styles the "Pimpalgaon difference," or an increase in the rates of these over and above the regular percentage, the absolute fertility of all classes of soil improves likewise with the same expenditure of labour, or greater produce will be raised from a given quantity of soil as we proceed westwards, and this consideration, added to the others, appears to me fully to warrant the gradation in the rates proposed by Lieutenant Evans.

8. The method, however, which the latter officer has adopted of obtaining the rates by increasing those of the Supa division uniformly by a fixed percentage, and then again increasing the rates so found, in the case of certain soils, by the "Pimpalgaon difference," has thrown a degree of complexity, if not obscurity, over the question, which would, I think, have been avoided by deriving the rates directly from those of Pimpalgaon. I would therefore propose that the rates of Lieutenant Evans' eastern division of group A be 5 per cent. *below*, and those of his central and western divisions 5 and 20 per cent, respectively, *above* the rates sanctioned for Pimpalgaon, with a slight correction, to be hereafter noticed

#### Villages B.

9 No change is proposed by Mr. Evans in the rates of the 3 villages forming group B, and I acquiesce in the propriety of this decision. These villages were originally proposed to be assessed at rates 10 per cent below those of group A, on account of their disadvantageous position in respect of markets; but Mr. Goldsmid rightly considered that they were not more disadvantageously situated than some of the eastern villages of A. This objection, however, has now been obviated by Lieutenant Evans' proposal to make a similar reduction in the rates of the latter villages. The rates of group B are, therefore, the same as those of the eastern division of group A, or, according to my proposal, 5 per cent. below the Pimpalgaon rates.

#### Villages C.

10. Mr Goldsmid approved of Lieutenant Evans' original proposal to assess the 2 villages of this group at the Supa rates, and I concur in opinion with these officers as to their suitability.

#### Villages D.

11. The 7 villages of this group which are situated in the valleys of the southern side of the Purandhar Range, Lieutenant Evans originally proposed to assess at the same rates as those of A, with a further addition, in the case of four classes of soil, in consideration of the moister climate of this division. Mr. Goldsmid considered that further explanation was necessary regarding the circumstances which led him to conclude that only these four classes of soils were fitted to bear higher rates of assessment, and not the three superior and two most inferior soils. Mr. Evans' explanation is given in paragraph 15 of his letter to Mr. Robertson in which he states that he had personally examined these villages when the standing crops afforded him the best opportunities of judging of the respective capabilities of the several classes of soils, and the result led him to be of opinion that the rates should be increased as above stated. I have no doubt that Lieutenant Evans presented this investigation most carefully, but as the result, confessedly, depends upon his judgment, and involves a considerable alteration in the relative values of the different classes of soil, it becomes us to be well satisfied of its necessity before sanctioning an alteration which, in so

far as it disturbs the uniformity of the system of classification must be considered unfortunate and desirable to be avoided, if possible. Everything having a tendency to simplify and systematize the survey operations, I consider an advantage, and everything, on the contrary, having an opposite tendency, I look upon as an evil. Lieutenant Evans' suggestion for a partial augmentation of rates of particular soils, belongs to the latter category, and introduces an additional element of uncertainty into the problem of how to determine the rates, which I think it would be well to dispense with, if possible.

12 The following observations on the effect of climate, in occasioning an alteration of the productive powers of soils, occur in a recent joint report by the several superintendents of survey, and may serve to throw some light on the question under discussion—"Climate does not affect, in a uniform manner, every kind of soil. A change from a dry to a moister climate, for instance, will generally tend to approximate the productive powers of the higher and lower descriptions. The latter will benefit to a greater extent by the additional moisture than the former. The superior productiveness of the better soils, in a dry district, being in a great measure due to their retaining moisture sufficient to enable them to resist the effects of drought—an advantage which will be of less moment wherever droughts are of rare occurrence."

13 These remarks appear to me to contain the true theory of this question. It seems reasonable to conclude that the difference in value between soils of a uniform close texture, highly favourable to the absorption and retention of moisture, and of coarse-grained, gravelly, or sandy soils, from which water drains off rapidly, will be greater in a dry than a moist climate. The effect of additional moisture upon every description of soil seems to be this—In proceeding from a very dry to a moister climate, the productive powers of every soil will improve with every accession of moisture, up to a certain point, at which the supply of moisture is ample, and no more, which may be considered the point of maximum fertility, and beyond this, every fresh accession of moisture will deteriorate its productive capabilities, until they cease altogether, by the soil becoming a swamp or too wet for cultivation at all. And the point of maximum fertility, it is evident, will be reached more rapidly in the case of the superior soils highly retentive of moisture, than of the inferior, loose, sandy soils, admitting of rapid drainage, though the rate of increase of fertility be more rapid and considerable in the case of the latter than the former. Capacity for drainage seems to me the point on which the question under consideration turns. In proportion as soils possess this quality, so will they increase in fertility, up to a certain point, with every accession of moisture.

14. If I am right in this view, which is the result of recent inquiries undertaken for the special purpose of determining the influence of climate on the fertility of soils, it remains for us to ascertain whether the particular soils selected by Lieutenant Evans for increase in this group of villages are those which have the greatest capacity for drainage. I am inclined to think not, for, though it be true that the reds are less retentive of moisture and drain better than the blacks, it is equally true that the burrads drain better than the reds; and Lieutenant Evans has made no provision for any increase in the rates of the 2nd and 3rd burrads, which, I believe, to have the greatest capacity for drainage of any. I am of opinion that, for practical purposes, the capacities for drainage of the several soils will be represented, with sufficient accuracy, in the inverse order of their values, and, consequently, that the percentage increase to the rates on account of a moister climate ought to be greatest in the case of the worst soil, and gradually diminish as we proceed upwards to the superior classes. But, in the case of the villages under consideration, I am inclined to think that an increase on account of change of climate might be dispensed with altogether, and with this reservation I would recommend the adoption of Lieutenant Evans' proposals to assess the 7 villages under consideration at the same rates as the central division of group A, or at an advance of 5 per cent on the Pimpalgaon rates. In making this recommendation I do so on the understanding that the superior climate of the villages of group D compensates their disadvantages in respect of markets, compared with those of group A.

#### Villages E.

15 Lieutenant Evans proposed to assess the 3 villages of this group—Wir, Tondul and Jehwur—at the same rates as group A, and Mr. Goldsmid concurred in opinion as to their being able to bear an equally high assessment, but desired further information regarding their circumstances as to markets, and, particularly, how their proximity to the paths of Shirwal may afford them a vent for produce. Lieutenant Evans has explained that Shirwal is not a much frequented bazar, and that he does not consider them to have any advantages, in point of markets, over the villages of group A. Judging from the map, and their respective distances from Poona, I should say that they were in a worse position than the latter, though the difference, in the case of Wir and Tondul, may not be sufficient to require any alteration in the rates of assessment. In the case of Jehwur, however—if I am correct in supposing it to be the village written Jehwari on the map, and situated some distance lower down the Nira, immediately south of Pisurta and north of Pimpri—I am of opinion that neither in respect of markets nor climate can it possess any advantage over Pisurta and the other villages of group B, and, consequently, it should be assessed at the same rates, which are 10 per cent. lower than those proposed for it by Lieutenant Evans. Another reason for this reduction is that it immediately adjoins Pimpri, which is to be assessed at the Supa rates or 10 per cent. lower still.

## Villages F.

16 This group of 7 westerly villages, situated on the north bank of the Nira, and in the vicinity of the Donja Petha of Poona-Haveli, Lieutenant Evans proposed to assess at rates 20 per cent below those of the latter district, which would be about 12 per cent above those of the central division of group A. Mr Goldsmid considered that they probably possess advantages of climate that would enable them easily to bear rates within 20 per cent. of those imposed in Haveli, supposing the latter to have been found, by experience, to work well, but pointed out, at the same time, that the rates from which Lieutenant Evans proposed to make the deduction of 20 per cent., were not the Haveli but the Kheir rates.

17 The classification of Haveli was effected on a somewhat different plan from that of other districts. Four classes of blacks and the same number of reds having been used, instead of three of each, with the view, if I recollect rightly, of making the colours, to a greater extent than before, a real as well as nominal distinction. This idea, if I mistake not, could not be practically carried out, as, even with these additional classes, it would be frequently necessary to enter a black soil, on account of deficient depth or other deteriorating circumstances, as a red, and a red as a burrad. Nothing, then, was gained by the addition of the new classes; and the old system of using nine classes was reverted to; and, to the best of my recollection, the circular instructions issued by me to the classifiers, referred to in the 4th paragraph of Lieutenant Evans' letter of 28th July last, in addition to the main object of promoting uniformity of classification, included a more systematic arrangement of the several classes of soils, by which they should descend, from the first to the last, in a regular gradation of value. This necessarily involved a slight departure from the Indápur standards, which did not differ regularly amongst themselves, as will be evident from an inspection of any of the rates entered in Lieutenant Evans' report, which have all been derived from those of Indápur. Lieutenant Evans states that the Purandhar District has been classified in accordance with the above circular instructions, and also with the Indápur standard, under the impression that both of these were the same, but I do not consider this of much importance, in a practical point of view, as the difference alluded to is far too slight to be capable of vitiating the assessment.

18, I am of opinion, however, that variations from the Indápur rates, on account of climate or other causes, should be so regulated as to lessen, and not increase, the existing irregularities of the latter, and on this account I am disinclined to the adopting of the Haveli or Kheir rates as the basis of the assessment of the group of villages under consideration; for these present greater irregularities than now appear to me to be warranted by either the system of classification, or the nature of the climate, though probably still insufficient to interfere with the success of a liberal assessment. I think it would be preferable to adopt, in the case of this group, as well as the others, the Pimpalgaon rates for the basis of the assessment, and to fix the rates at 20 per cent. above the latter, which would give about the same result as the rates proposed by Lieutenant Evans.

19. With the view, however, of lessening the irregularities in the Pimpalgaon rates above noticed, I would propose a trifling adjustment, which I think would make them correspond more closely with the true relative values of the several classes of soil, and though the alteration may not be of sufficient importance to have any perceptible effect on the assessment, it seems to me worthy of adoption. The Pimpalgaon rates, arranged according to value and the modifications I have to propose, are shown below —

Pimpalgaon Rates.	Suggested Modification		Resulting Rates.
	Add.	Deduct	
1st—Black	375	...	375
2nd— Do	300	10	310
1st—Red	260	..	260
3rd—Black	230	.. 10	220
2nd—Red	190	.. 10	190
1st—Burrad	165	.. 5	160
3rd—Red	130	..	130
2nd—Burrad	100	..	100
3rd— Do	60	.. 5	65

20 It will be observed that the rates resulting from the trifling additions and deductions here shown, exhibit a more regular gradation of descending values than the original Pimpalgaon rates, and are, I think, in consequence better adapted to the system of classification, and I am also inclined to think that no further alteration need be made in them on account of the superior fertility of the lower classes of soils in the western part of the Purandhar division, due to the moister climate there: for, though we have every ground for believing such a distinction to exist, I am doubtful of its being sufficiently marked to require an alteration of the rates, and such changes should, in my opinion, only be made on the most indubitable evidence of their necessity.

21. If the Pimpalgaon rates, corrected as above, be adopted as the basis of the assessment of the district, with the exception of the two villages C, to be assessed as the Supa Petha, the 36 villages would all fall into four classes, and, according to my suggestions, be assessed at the following rates.—

*1st Class*

Ten villages, *viz.*, Sassur and Amburi of group A, Pokre of group D; and Kickvi, Kinzul, Pandeh, Bhogowli, Saurdári, Rájápur, and Nahwi, forming group F, to be assessed 20 per cent. above the corrected Pimpalgaon rates, or as follows —

Blacks.			Reds.			Burrads.		
1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
450	372	264	312	228	156	192	120	78

*2nd Class.*

Fifteen villages, *viz.*, Nilunj, Pisarva, Bulsur, Guroháll, Tekowri, Rájewari and Párgaon of group A, Kolduri, Hurgurray, Mahur, Dhunkowri, Pangara, and Mandur, of group D, and Wir and Tondul, of group E, to be assessed 5 per cent above the corrected Pimpalgaon rates, or as follows:—

Blacks.			Reds.			Burrads.		
1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
394	325	231	273	195	136	168	105	63

*3rd Class.*

Nine villages, *viz.*, Naigaon, Jejuri, Kotulla, Mhówri, and Dalewári, of group A, Dhoundaz, Pisuri, and Rakh forming group B, and Jehwur, of group E, to be assessed 5 per cent below the corrected Pimpalgaon rates, or as follows —

Blacks.			Reds.			Burrads.		
1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
356	295	209	247	181	124	152	95	62

*4th Class.*

Two villages, *viz.*, Nimbud and Pimpri, forming group C, to be assessed at the Supra rates

*Rice Lands*

22 These are of very small importance, and three rates at which Lieutenant Evans proposes to assess them, are probably sufficient to comprehend all their varieties. The rates in question are Rs 3, Rs 2-4-0, and Rs 1-8-0. Having no experience of the rice cultivation of this district, I am unable to give any decided opinion as to their fitness, though my impression is that they are rather high than low, with reference to the assessment proposed for the dry-crop land.

*Grass Lands*

23. These appear to comprise all land incapable of cultivation, but yet suited for grazing, whether contained within the limits of ryots' holdings, or constituting separate fields or divisions; and Lieutenant Evans' proposal is to assess them at 20 and 35 reas per acre. I think it likely that these rates would be found suitable for the small portions of grass land included in the ryots' holdings, but it may be doubted whether they would be so in the case of extensive tracts wholly composed of this description of land, the grass or grazing of which would, probably, often be found greatly more or less valuable than the rates would indicate. This, indeed, seems to have been contemplated by Lieutenant Evans when observing that it would be the duty of the Collector to dispose of such lands, as well as the Government arable waste, as would best conduce to the interests of Government and the ryot; from which I conclude his meaning to be, that the lands in question are not to be let at the rates he has proposed for their assessment, but either to be given free to the villagers as *gaurán* or sold by auction as *kuwans*. If I am right in this conjecture, I do not see any advantage in imposing an assessment which is, confessedly, merely nominal, and think it would be preferable to leave these lands wholly unassessed. At the same time I fully agree with Lieutenant Evans that the lands in question are quite as legitimate subjects for assessment as those that are arable, but our ordinary system of classification is hardly suited for determining their value, and it seems unnecessary to devise another for the purpose; as, whatever portion of them may not be reserved for the free pasturage of the village cattle can be sold annually, for what it will fetch, with the same facility as arable waste.

*Hill Lands*

23 These I understand to be patches of land on the slopes of hills, occasionally brought under cultivation, and Lieutenant Evans explains in the 22nd paragraph of his letter, that they are confined to the lapsed village of Pokre, and to the lands of the fort of Purandhar. He originally proposed to assess them at three rates, *viz.*, 150, 100, and 50 reas, respectively, but, in consequence of Mr Goldsmid's letter of the 10th May (which does not form part of this correspondence), directing that the *dáthi* grazing lands and *kuwans* should not be classed, he considers the question, as far as Purandhar Taluka is concerned, set at rest, and that no rates for this description of land will require sanction. The extent and value of the hill land are so trifling that it is of little importance what plan may be adopted for its assessment. It would, probably, be included in the grass lands entered as unarable in the survey papers, and the present system of imposing a small assessment on the portion cultivated in each year, might, I think, be continued. Lieutenant Evans, in the 22nd paragraph of his letter to Mr Robertson, alludes to the views entertained by the late Lieutenant Nasir regarding the assessment of hill lands, but the information in connection with this subject

contained in the present correspondence, is too slight to enable me to form any opinion in regard to them.

*Lands incapable of continuous cultivation.*

24 These are not alluded to in Lieutenant Evans' original report, but he states in the 18th paragraph of his letter to Mr Goldsmid, No 77, that there is a good deal of this land in the villages of Kolduri and Dhunkowri, but nowhere else, and he suggests that the rates for its assessment be lowered, as settled in the villages near the gháts. He does not state what these lands are, or in what respects the land in question differs from other arable land capable of continuous cultivation, and having had no experience myself of such soils, I am unable to offer any opinion as to the value of his proposal.

25. Having now submitted my opinion of the various rates of assessment proposed by Lieutenant Evans, I have merely to add, in conclusion, that the few modifications I have proposed will have little, if any, effect on the amount of survey-rental shown in the estimates, which appears to me to have been very judiciously framed, so as to secure an adequate revenue, and afford at the same time a fair prospect of the district improving under the new assessment. It may appear that the extent of relief likely to be afforded to the cultivators by the latter is small, but it must be borne in mind that the district bears no marks of being in a depressed state at present, and appears, on the contrary, to have been improving for the last ten years under the reduced assessment introduced by Captain Shortrede. The measures of the latter officer, however, appear to have been limited to a reduction of assessment, without including any provision for its equalization, and, as might be expected under these circumstances, the introduction of the rates which have now been discussed will occasion considerable changes in the existing assessment of particular villages, but this is the ordinary and inevitable result of the survey operations everywhere, and does not in any degree diminish my confidence in the suitability of the proposed settlement.

I have, &c,

G. WINGATE,

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

Superintendent's Office at Dhárwár, }  
5th October 1847.

No 2382 of 1847

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, ESQUIRE,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you a correspondence \* \* \* \* \* on the subject of proposed rates of assessment for the 36 villages comprised in the Mámledár's division of the Purandhar Táluka of this Collectorate

2 I should have been very glad could this correspondence have been reviewed by the Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey before it came to me to transmit to you, as an opportunity would have been thus afforded for a lucid exposition of all that has been written in respect to the proposed rates, by an officer experienced in such matters, as it is, however, I can only solicit your indulgent consideration to the few remarks I shall venture to make on the subject.

A	14	Villages
B	3	do.
C	2	do.
D	7	do.
E	3	do.
F	7	do.
Total	36	Villages

3 Lieutenant Evans, it will be seen, has sub-divided, for the convenience of assessment, the tract of country for which he proposes new rates, into six parts, and Mr. Goldsmid, to avoid frequent repetition of names, has distinguished these sub-divisions by capital letters, and the villages comprised in them by numerals, distinctive marks to which, for obvious\* reasons, it will be well to adhere.

NOTE.

- \* A The fourteen villages of—  
1 Sasoor, 2 Neeloon, 3 Nagaam, 4 Jeejori, 5 Peesurvy, 6 Belsur, 7 Gorkodee, 8 Kotulla, 9 Nelerwree, 10 Tekouray, 11 Amboore, 12 Rajawaree, 13 Daleary, 14 Pargaam.
- B The three villages of—  
15 Doanday, 16 Peesortee, 17 Rakh.
- C The two villages of—  
18 Numbot, 19 Peempree
- D The seven villages of—  
20 Koldurray, 21 Hagaray, 22 Mahoor, 23 Pokur, 24 Dhukowree, 25 Panjuray, 26 Mandar
- E The three villages of—  
27 Wír, 28 Tondul, 29 Jehwoor
- F The seven villages of—  
30 Kickwee, 31 Keengul, 32 Pandeh, 33 Bhogowlee, 34 Sawardurreh, 35 Rajapoor, 36 Nahwee

4. Lieutenant Evans proposes in his letter of the 18th February that the fourteen villages A should be assessed twenty per cent. higher than the rates fixed for the Mahalkari's division of the taluka (Soopa), with the further addition of the enhanced rates imposed on the Pimpalgaon division of the Bhimbhadi Taluka on the seven inferior soils.

Villages A—paragraph 13.  
5. Mr Goldsmid was of opinion that all these villages ought not to be assessed at the same rates, both on account of difference in climate, and in advantages of markets as well as owing to the great distribution between the proposed rates of assessment on some inferior soils and those in the contiguous villages of the Soopa division; and Lieutenant Evans subsequently modified his original proposals by again dividing these 14 villages into three sub-divisions, and reducing his former rates 10 per cent. with respect to the first or eastern division, retaining his original proposals in the second or central division, and increasing them 15 per cent. in the third or western division.

Lieutenant Evans' letter of 28th July 1847.

Villages numbered 3, 4, 8, 9 and 13

Villages numbered 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12 and 14.

Villages numbered 1 and 11.

6. Captain Wingate considers these alterations judicious; but suggests, with the view of avoiding obscurity, that instead of deriving them from the Soopa rates, they should be drawn directly from those of Pimpalgaon, and with this object proposes that the rates for the eastern division of group A be 5 per cent. below, and those for the central and western division 5 and 20 per cent. respectively above those sanctioned for Pimpalgaon, with a slight modification afterwards explained.

7. Lieutenant Evans' original proposal was to assess the villages forming the group B 10 per cent. lower than those forming A. The objections urged by Mr. Goldsmid to this proposition, that these villages were not more disadvantageously situated than some of the eastern villages of A, has been removed by Lieutenant Evans having subsequently reduced the eastern portion of group A to the same standard, no modification in the rates for these villages was proposed on revision by Lieutenant Evans; and in the propriety of this

Paragraph 14.

Paragraph 19

Vide paragraph 9

Captain Wingate has stated his acquiescence.

8. Both Mr Goldsmid and Captain Wingate approve of Lieutenant Evans' original proposition to assess the two villages forming group C at the Soopa rates.

Villages C

9. Lieutenant Evans originally proposed to assess the seven villages of this group at the same rate as A, but with a further increase on four inferior descriptions of soil. Mr. Goldsmid considered further explanation necessary. Captain Wingate in his 11th and three following paragraphs enters at some length into this subject, in connection with the explanation given by Lieutenant Evans in the 15th paragraph of his letter to Mr Robertson (a copy of which is annexed to his report of the 28th July), the result of which is that he is "inclined to think that an increase on account of change of climate might be dispensed with altogether," and he therefore, with this reservation, recommends the adoption of Lieutenant Evans' proposal to assess these villages at the same rates as the centre division of group A.

Villages D, paragraph 15.

Paragraph 14.

10. This group contains three villages, which Lieutenant Evans proposed to assess at the same rates as he originally proposed for A. Mr Goldsmid, though he concurred with him in thinking they could bear this assessment, was doubtful how far the proximity of the market of Sheerawal might afford them a favourable vent for produce. Lieutenant Evans explains that he does not consider this to give them any advantage over A. Captain Wingate thinks that two of these villages are in a worse position than those of A, though it may not be sufficient to require any alteration in the rates of assessment.

Villages E, paragraph 16.

Paragraph 24

His letter to Mr. Robertson, dated 30th April, paragraph 16, and to Mr. Goldsmid, dated 28th July, paragraph 11.

11. In the case of one of them however, Jewoor (there is only one village of this name in the Mamledar's division of the Purandhar, which is that supposed by Captain Wingate), he is of opinion that the rates should not be higher than those of group B or 10 per cent. lower than those proposed by Lieutenant Evans. and the reasons assigned appear to bear him out in this opinion.

Paragraph 15

12. Lieutenant Evans proposed to assess the villages forming group F at rates 20 per cent below those of the Donja Petha of the Haveli taluka. Mr. Goldsmid considered that they probably possessed advantages of climate, which would enable them to bear these rates. Captain Wingate is of opinion that it is not expedient to adopt the Haveli or Kheer rates as the basis of the assessment on these villages, because variations from the Indapur rates should be so regulated as to lessen and not increase existing irregularities, and he therefore thinks "it would be preferable to adopt in the case of this group as well as the

Paragraph 25.

variations from the Indapur

others, the Pimpalgaon rates for the basis of the assessment, and to fix the rates at 20 per cent above the latter, which would give about the same result as the rates proposed by Lieutenant Evans."

13 In paras 19, 20 and 21 Captain Wingate proposes a trifling adjustment of the Pimpalgaon rates with the view of lessening irregularities, and shows that were these rates thus corrected made the basis of assessment of the district, the whole thirty-six villages, with the exception of the two forming group C to be assessed at the Supa rates, would fall into four classes (he should have said with group C, that they fall into four classes without it there are but three) which would be assessed at the rates shown in his 21st para.

14 His arrangement appears so clear and satisfactory, that there can I think be little doubt that it should be adopted as the basis of the proposed assessment, he explains in paragraph 20 that he does not think that any alteration need be made in these rates on account of the superior fertility of the lower classes of soils in the western part of the Purandhar Táluka, a distinction which, from the difficulties in the way of carrying it out equitably in every instance, it seems desirable, if it can be shown not to be necessary, to avoid

15. The rice lands in this táluka are very inconsiderable, they have been divided into three classes and assessed 1st class at Rs. 3, 2nd class at Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3rd class at Rs. 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ . When Lieutenant Evans' work came to be reviewed by the Committee lately assembled by order of Government, and of which you were President, to the best of my recollection, for I have no notes by me of the result, it was found that this officer invariably measured and classed rice lands, not only separately from jirayat but each compartment separately, and that embankments and cross dykes were always excluded, except when of a mere temporary description.

16 Captain Wingate states that having no experience of the rice cultivation of the district he is unable to give any decided opinion, though he is inclined to think the proposed rates rather high than low with reference to the assessment in dry-crop lands. I should also be inclined to think that remote patches of rice land in this táluka could scarcely bear so high an assessment as those in Haveli.

17. Lieutenant Evans proposes to assess grass lands at 20 and 35 reas per acre. He explains in paragraph 18 of his letter of the 18th February that "in many of the villages now reported on there is grazing land unavoidably included in cultivated fields, and as it certainly ought to pay assessment, he has brought it to account", for these small portions Captain Wingate thinks it likely that these rates would be found suitable, but he adds, "it may be doubted whether they would be so, in the case of extensive tracts, wholly composed of this description of land, the grass or grazing of which would probably often be found greatly more or less valuable than the rates would indicate"

18 In this opinion I quite concur, and think that, after providing for the wants of the village cattle, by allowing the mámoal "gáothán" belonging to it to remain untaxed, when not in excess of what is required, and giving the inhabitants the preference over other competitors, when the established "gáothán" is insufficient, the residue should be annually disposed of by auction for what it will fetch.

19 The value of grazing land depends so much on its situation and other circumstances, that it would be impossible to fix a rate of assessment which would be equitable in all cases, in villages on the high road, for instance, where there is a demand for grass for travellers' horses and cattle, such land would be much more valuable than in remote districts but rarely frequented.

20 Some of these grazing lands are fit for cultivation at least for a time, and in one or two instances lately I have discovered that under the impression that under the new survey their assessment would be much below that on arable land, the mámoal gáothán, has been, instead of being kept for the village cattle, brought under the plough, in such cases it is necessary to subject it to certain rates of assessment, when directed from the definitive purpose for which it was left rent free, in cases however where the ryots find it more profitable to raise a crop, on portions of the arable waste which they have obtained in auction, than to leave it for grass, I do not know that there would be any advantage in interfering to prevent them.

21 With respect to hill-lands ("Dongaree rán," and "Dullee-rán") Lieutenant Evans' original proposal was to assess them by the area, at three rates varying from 150 to 50 reas, some of the difficulties in the way of carrying out such a system are pointed out by Mr Goldsmid in his 32d paragraph. There is not however any advantage in further discussing the subject in this place, as I believe the plan has been at any rate temporarily abandoned, and this description of cultivation will continue to be taxed as at present.

22 In the Purandhar Táluka there is very little "Mál," that is land incapable of continuous cultivation, it occurring in only two villages. Lieutenant Evans in the 18th paragraph of his letter to Mr. Goldsmid, dated 28th July, states that this description of land has been all separately measured; and in the recent examination into this officer's work before the Committee of which you were President, we found, if I recollect rightly, that the importance

of separating lands incapable of continuous cultivation, from those which can be cropped every year, was attended to by this officer, and that in every instance the "Mál" was measured, and classed separately from the "Ralee."

23. Captain Wingate states that having had no experience in this description of soil, he is unable to offer any opinion as to the value of Lieutenant Evans' proposal to lower the rates of its assessment as settled in the villages near the Gháts. I confess I do not quite understand from his report what rates Lieutenant Evans proposes for such lands; but the ground-work being good, I conclude no difficulty could now arise in their equitable assessment hereafter.

24. In Table No. 5 appended to his report of the 28th July Lieutenant Evans gives a contrasted statement showing the present and proposed assessment on cultivated land, together with the average assessment for the last twelve years, and the amount of balance remissions during that period. From this statement it is to be observed *Bágáyat* cultivation is excluded.

25. The present assessment (for A.D. 1845-46) is shown in the statement in question to be Rs 43,284, that which will be leviable on the present extent of cultivation, by the rates proposed by Lieutenant Evans will be Rs 31,919, the average assessment for the last twelve years amounts to Rs. 38,305 and of remissions and outstanding balances for the same period to be deducted therefrom Rs 5,953, leaving the average of actual collections at Rs. 32,352; so that the assessment which will be realized by the new rates now proposed, the first year of their introduction, will be within a few hundred rupees of the average collections during the past twelve; while this assessment being only on lands presently cultivated, it is fair to suppose the amount will be considerably enhanced when the new system has had time to work from the impetus which will be given to agriculture by the equalization and reduction of the burdens now borne by it. This result may therefore, I think, be considered satisfactory.

26. Captain Wingate states in his last paragraph that the few modifications he has proposed (which appear to me very judicious) will have little if any effect on the account of survey rental shown in these estimates, which, he adds, "appear to have been very judiciously framed so as to secure an adequate revenue, and afford at the same time a fair prospect of the district improving under the new assessments."

27. With respect to *Bágáyat* Lieutenant Evans remarks in paragraph 22 of his letter of the 18th February—"The present enquiry being for the purpose more particularly of ascertaining the rates for dry and *Bágáyat* and rice land proposed to be introduced, I do not state the probable amount of *Bágáyat* as I have of Jeerayot and Guddi assessment. It is a work of minute enquiry and detail to settle from the collected data what each well and pat should pay, besides which the *Bagáyat* measurements are not completed. I shall merely therefore observe that if the rates be those sanctioned for Hável, that is two rupees for land watered by wells and three rupees for that irrigated from streams, the *Bágáyat* assessment will certainly not fall short of that which has hitherto been collected, for there are numerous wells now paying nothing which will be brought under assessment."

28. I believe I have now noticed the principal points discussed in the accompanying correspondence; and endeavoured to place the subject of the proposed introduction of the new rates into this division of the Poona Collectorate before you in as clear and concise a manner as I was able. I have not ventured to offer any opinion on some points brought under notice, an omission which is of the less consequence, both as it is not of much value, and because they have passed under the review of an officer of such matured experience in survey matters as Captain Wingate. It only remains for me now to hand up the present proposals for your consideration and the approval and sanction of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c,

W. COURTNEY,  
Collector, Poona.

Poona Collector's Office,  
Camp at Sasur, 1st November 1847. }

No. 2937 of 1847.

To

H. E. GOLDSMID, ESQUIRE,  
Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a book containing the rates proposed by Lieutenant Evans, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Deccan Survey, for the Mámlatdar's division of the Purandhar Táluka, Poona Collectorate, with comments thereon \* \* \* \* \*



\* \* \* \* \*

2. Any further comments on a subject which has been so fully canvassed would be reiteration without benefit. I will therefore merely show what the figured statements which accompany Lieutenant Evans' report contain and by which his propositions may be best understood for a description of the district under report, and of the reasons which influenced this officer in proposing the rates that he has done I would respectfully refer his Honour in Council to Lieutenant Evans' letter quoted above.

3 Table A exhibits prices of grain for a series of past years This document suggests no remark, as all and more than I would say on this subject is contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Captain Wingate's report.

4 Table B is a "statement of cultivation" for a series of years from 1818 to 1844 in the Máuladár's division of the Purandhar Táluka This district is here shown to have contained from 28 to 31 Government villages during the above period and to have attained its highest amount of cultivated acres in 1842-43, when they are estimated at 43,616 acres out of 56,926, the "recorded acres according to the former survey."

5 Table C is a statement of jamábandi collections, remissions and balances in the district under report since the commencement of the British rule for a period of 28 years, column 10 of which contains the total Ein Jáma, and column 26 the actual collections on account of the same Dividing each of these columns into three parts the following results will be found.—

	Table Ein Jáma, Column 10.	Actual Collection, Column 26.	Difference
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p	Rs a p.
Annual average of 1st 10 years	46,516 6 4	26,231 0 0	20,285 6 4
Do. of 2nd 10 years ..	44,045 0 0	28,005 6 4	16,049 9 8
Do. of 3rd period of 7 years	47,226 0 6	32,469 13 8	14,756 2 4
(The last year is excluded the number of villages having been in it increased)			
Average of 27 years	45,785 0 7	28,505 10 8	17,582 12 9

6 The average cultivation during the last 27 years (but one) according to the last column of Table B (a confessedly rough estimate) is 33,929 acres 17 gunthás 12½ annas, and according to it and to the average above given from column 26, Statement C, the revenue actually collected from this district during the past 27 years was at the rate of annas 13-5 per acre including bágáyat rates or (column 27) excluding bágáyat at the rate of annas 11-9 per acre

7. Table D is a "memorandum of the rates now in force in the Suba division of the Purandhar Táluka" This shows that some jráyat land in Sassur pays as high as Rs 5-12-1 per bigha, elsewhere the rate is below three rupees and generally below one. Garden rates are shown to have been equally various, some in Sassur were as low as annas 15-4 per bigha, while in some places they amounted to Rs. 9-9-6.

8. Table E is "a statement of the assessment that will be produced in the villages composing the Subha Division of the Purandhar Táluka by the proposed rates on the present cultivation" This statement is divided into two parts: the 1st includes 30 villages, the 2nd five villages, and gives the following results:—

	Cultivated land Acres.	Assessment. Rs	Rate per acre.	
			Rs	a. p.
In 30 villages	66,952	29,379		
In 5 villages	4,226	1,801		
Total	71,178	31,180	0	7 0

Lieutenant Evans (paragraph 23) compares these results with past realizations excluding bágáyat, and shows their difference to be very small The difference between this rate and that exhibited in paragraph 6 as past realizations proceeds from the circumstance of the different quantity of cultivated land exhibited in each the one being an average of 27 years' cultivation, the other the present amount of cultivation.

9 Table F is a list of babtees on land revenue, some of which can hardly be viewed as anything but land revenue—thus No 5 in this list is “Bagh Mukta” or the revenue levied from gardens by farming them No. 7 “Kuran Mukta” is the revenue obtained by the same process from meadow lands.

10. Table G is a diagram which exhibits the old rates their modification by Lieutenant Shortrede and those now proposed The colors in this document seem to have faded, and hence the limit of the red column is not distinct. A note at foot however states that the proposed assessment on the whole arable land (i. e. the “new Kamal”) is Rs. 32,344 *exclusive of bágáyat*. The contents of this diagram are fully discussed in the accompanying correspondence and their further discussion appears uncalled-for

11. Table H is a neat map of the district, of which it will be observed a large portion is alienated. Table I shows the number of wells in the district to be 671, of which 158 are out of repair, besides these there are 70 wells in inám lands.

12 Along with Lieutenant Evans’ letter of 28th July some more statements are received, of which the most important are No 5, a contrasted statement of proposed and present assessment. Nos 6 and 7 statements showing the amount of test of measurement and classification. These last are very important documents, and should, I submit, accompany every survey report No 8 is a minutely detailed statement of past realizations, and No 9 gives a complete view of the operation of the new rates excluding bágáyat rates.

13 In conclusion, I beg to recommend the adoption of the rates proposed for this district by Captain Wingate in paragraph 19 of his excellent report —any further commendation of which by me would be superfluous. I beg to be favoured with a copy of the accompanying volume for my records. I have taken copies of Mr. Courtney’s and Captain Wingate’s letters.

I have, &c ,  
E H. TOWNSEND,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona District, Revenue Commissioner’s Camp, }  
Mushee, 29th November 1847 }

No. 544 of 1848

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq.,  
REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

SIR,

I have laid before the Honourable the Governor in Council your letter of the 29th November last, No 2937, and its accompanying collection of papers, relative to the operations of Lieutenant Evans for revising the assessment of the lands in the Mámáitdár’s division of the Purandhar Táluka, and His Honour in Council has directed me to reply as follows.

2 According to the rules proposed by the three Superintendents in their Joint-Report, dated 2nd August 1847, the manner in which the preliminary field operations of a revenue survey establishment have been conducted and superintended, is to be detailed in the annual progress reports, and the proposals for the assessment of each district are to be made “by the Superintendent, as the Assistants, from their more limited experience, and the circumstance of their duties confining them to particular districts, have not the same opportunities of acquiring all the information necessary for the purpose, and the discussion of their proposals by the Superintendent would occasion a needless prolixity in the correspondence connected with the determination of the rates of assessment The Superintendent, however, will find it advantageous to consult with his Assistants regarding the state and peculiarities of the districts where they may be employed, as their opinions will often be of much service to him in forming his own conclusions with respect to the rates ”

3. Had the late Lieutenant Nash proceeded in this manner, the information to be gleaned from the present voluminous correspondence would have been placed before Government in a much more convenient and satisfactory form.

4. The correspondence shows that Lieutenant Evans has paid great attention to the subject, and tends to confirm the favourable opinion Government has of his qualifications. The data, however, on which he founds some of his arguments and conclusions appear to Government to be insufficient and faulty; and it considers as most fortunate that his first proposals were reviewed by Mr. Goldsmid, and that, on receipt of his further explanation, the whole correspondence was placed before so able and experienced an officer as Captain Wingate, and his opinion obtained.

5. The *Jerayet* rates recommended in paragraph 20 of Captain Wingate's letter may be at once imposed, the Collector being instructed to watch with care how they work, and keep Government well informed on the subject. His Honour in Council hopes that the

Mr. Goldsmid's letter, dated 10th May, No. 109 of 1847, Government reply, No. 1563, dated 14th idem.

inferior soils in some villages may not be found to be too highly assessed, and regrets that the exigencies of the service did not allow of his acceding to Mr. Goldsmid's recommendation that Mr. Robertson, the Assistant Collector then in charge of the *táluka*, should be detained there "until all questions regarding Lieutenant Evans' proposed arrangements had been fully discussed, the new assessment had been sanctioned by Government, and the local arrangements necessary to its introduction completed."

6. The rice lands in the district are of but trifling extent. The attention of the Collector should be directed to the remarks made by Captain Wingate in paragraph 21, and he should be authorized to make any reductions in the proposed rates which he and Lieutenant Evans may deem necessary at the time of introducing them.

7. The rates proposed by Lieutenant Evans may be sanctioned for grass land incapable of grain cultivation found within the limits of a *ryot's* field; and the question regarding separate fields or divisions of grass land, as well as of arable waste, will be disposed of by the answer which may be eventually given to the Joint-Report of the three Superintendents now before the Government.

8. As the extent and value of the hill lands in the Purandhar District are but very trifling, his Honour in Council has determined on disposing of the question by authorizing the Collector to continue the existing mode of assessing them, unless the data collected by Lieutenant Evans enable him to introduce any other system whose working can be more easily and efficiently superintended by the district officers without being distasteful to the cultivators.

9. When introducing the new rates the Collector will be able to ascertain, and report through you to Government, the manner in which the assessment of the small portion of land which is incapable of continuous cultivation is to be regulated.

10. Lieutenant Evans should be instructed to report, through the Collector and you, the rates which he proposes imposing on *Bágáyát* lands and the amount of assessment derivable therefrom.

11. After the *Jerayet* rates, now authorized, have been introduced, and those imposed on rice and *Bágáyát* lands been determined, Lieutenant Evans should forward, through the usual channels, revised statements, and a diagram contrasting the amount of assessment with past realizations.

12. Copy of the papers contained in the bound volume will be forwarded to you as soon as prepared, and copy of the present letter will be sent direct to Mr. Courtney and Captain Landon.

I have, &c.,

H. E. GOLDSMID,  
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1848

No. 1337 of 1848

To

D. A. BLANE, Esquire,

Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division,  
In temporary charge, Southern Division.

SIR,

With reference to the 9th paragraph of Under Secretary Goldsmid's letter to Mr. Townsend, No. 544, dated 26th January last on the subject of the assessment of the small portion of land which is incapable of continuous cultivation in the *Mámlatdár's*

Division of the Purandhar Táluka, I have the honour to transmit for your information the accompanying correspondence.

2 From this correspondence you will observe that land of this description (commonly called "Mál") incapable of continuous cultivation and referring certain years of fallow to intervene, after cultivation, to enable it again to yield a crop is confined to the two villages of Dhanakowru and Koldharu in the district under consideration; and does not occur in any other part of the Sessor or Mámlatdár's division of Purandhar

3. I beg to annex two statements prepared from Captain Landon's Marátha returns, showing the numbers or fields in which such land occurs, the quantity in acres, and the assessment which that officer proposes to place on it.

4. Where this description of land is found in distinct fields, and is separated both from "Kali" or *yardet* land annually cultivated, and from "Gudee" or rice cultivation, no difficulty would appear to me to exist as to the manner in which the assessment to be imposed on it should be regulated, the usual "Laganpud páhani," or inspection of cultivated and fallow land, which is annually made by the officers of Government, and from which "Pátraks," or figured statements are prepared, will suffice to ascertain what "Mál" numbers are brought under cultivation, and what lie fallow, and the full rate of assessment fixed by the survey on such fields will be taken for the year in which they are cultivated, and no land tax at all be taken during the years of fallow.

5. This appears to have been the practice hitherto; and under a revenue system which is not one of "kháta-bandi," where a rayat cannot throw up the less productive part of his holding, unless he is prepared at the same time to abandon that from which he derives his chief profits, I am not aware that any other can be adopted, the system of the Deccan is purely "Ryatwár," and the assessment with the exception of course of lands held on kowli, is levied only on the land taken up for cultivation, and thus as I have before stated, is ascertained by an annual "Páháni," or inspection in which lands annually cultivable as well as those which require an interval of rest are equally included.

6. The only difficulty then which I apprehend in regulating the manner in which the assessment to be imposed on such lands should be determined, is where, as stated by Captain Landon in the 6th paragraph of his letter of the 3rd April last, "the two descriptions of land" are so "mixed up that it becomes impossible to separate them, without cutting them up into very minute divisions and causing an unnecessary expense for boundary marks."

7 To meet this difficulty Captain Landon proposes to fix the assessment on these mixed fields by levying the full rate on such portions as are annually cultivable, a proportionate rate, fixed with reference to the number of years of cultivation and fallow in a given series, on those parts which required intervals of rest; and then levy the total amount on the field as a whole every year, without reference to whether the "Mál" was actually cultivated or not

8 To this arrangement there appear to me to be objections, for when the quantity of annually cultivable land in such fields is very small in proportion to the "Mál" land, the rayat would find a difficulty in paying his annual revenue, during the years in which the latter was obliged to be fallow, and from the notoriously improvident habits of the cultivating classes, I do not think that the comparatively light assessment which he would have to pay, when the whole was under cultivation, would enable him to reserve a fund to meet the demands against land in the years when by far the greater part yielded him no return at all.

9 The consequence, therefore, would be either that the revenue would not be punctually collected, and outstanding balances would accumulate, or which would be more probable that the whole field would be thrown up during the years of fallow; and the annually cultivable land be only brought under the plough in the years in which the "Mál" was cultivable, thus having the effect of throwing land out of cultivation and reducing the revenue on such mixed fields.

10 In the two villages in which "Mál" land occurs, you will observe that in no instance is it mixed with "Kali" but invariably with rice; and frequently in very small quantities in proportion to the total area of the field, in the former survey rice fields, however small, were always made into separate numbers, and I confess I see no sufficient objection to their being so treated now, their own embankments naturally form them into small fields, and by allowing them to remain so the whole difficulty, it seems to me, vanishes

11. I am not aware of the force of the objection urged by Captain Landon that such an arrangement would be opposed to what has always been considered of so much importance by Lieutenant Nash, *viz.*, to make each plot of ground a separate and entire number, but even admitting this to be ever so desirable, if it can be shown in some cases to be impracticable without the most serious inconvenience, it does not seem to me to be necessary or expedient to adopt such a course, when by deviating from it and separating the rice there would as admitted by Captain Landon be no longer any objection to the "Mál"

being assessed in full every year that it might be cultivated, and leaving it untaxed in the years in which it was unsown

12. As the season was so far advanced, I did not think it expedient to delay the revenue settlement of the two villages in question while this point was being discussed and I therefore instructed my Assistant, Mr. Davidson, to make the current year's jamábandi at the last year's rates, and leave the introduction of the new Survey rates till another season, when the manner in which the assessment of lands of this description should be regulated could be decided on by Government.

13. I was induced to adopt this course partly because frequent changes of system are undesirable, and it is easier to reduce assessment than enhance it, if disapproved, but chiefly because the greater experience which Mr. Mansfield, who has been lately appointed to the survey in this Collectorate, will gain in the Mávals, where lands of this kind are of constant occurrence, will I hope enable him to give a valuable opinion as to the manner in which they should be treated; and I would, therefore, suggest that no definite arrangement be adopted with respect to the assessment of "Mal" lands, until that officer is in a position to favour Government with the result of his own observations.

Captain Landon, it will be observed, in the fifth paragraph of his letter of the 10th inst-ant, states that the embankments of the rice fields in these mixed numbers have been included in the Juráyat, they should, however, have been excluded both from the Jiráyat and the Gádi, as they are unproductive.

I have, &c.,  
W. COURTNEY,  
Collector, Poona

Collector's Office, Poona, 15th June 1848

No 2193 of 1849.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE.

To  
W. COURTNEY, Esq,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 9 of the Secretary's letter, dated 26th January 1848 (No 544), I have the honour to submit a correspondence \* \* \* regarding the settlement of certain "Mal" land in two villages of the Mámátdár's Division of the Purandhar Táluka.

2. According to the suggestion contained in paragraph 13 of the Collector's letter of 15th June, I referred this correspondence to Mr. Mansfield for his opinion on 15th September last that officer, however, replied on the 8th November "I have had little or no experience in the districts of this Zilla, which contain lands incapable of continuous cultivation, and therefore I do not feel myself at present competent to give an opinion on the subject, and do not expect to be able to do so for several months." Under these circumstances, I have thought it better not to detain this correspondence any longer.

3. The question, it will be observed, relates not to the Survey rates that shall be levied, but how these rates (which are already sanctioned) shall be levied. All the questions, which can bear upon this point, appear to have been put and answered in the already voluminous correspondence that has passed on this subject, very little farther therefore will, as it appears to me, require to be said in laying it before Government.

4. In the Collector's views, as expressed in his letter of 15th June 1848, I quite agree viz, 1st that "Mal" land when separate from rice and *geráyet* should pay its full assessment when cultivated, and at no other time, 2nd that when mixed up with rice, the latter should be made (on paper as it is in reality on the ground) into separate fields, and then, as observed by the Collector, "the whole difficulty vanishes"; moreover as this simple remedy was adopted by the former Survey there appears no reason why it should not be adopted now

5. I solicit therefore the sanction of Government for introducing the new rates into the "Mal" and mixed lands of these two villages of Purandhar this year according to the above plan as the rates have been already sanctioned there appears no necessity for making any comments on the two figured statements showing the lands of the villages of Dhan-korn and Koldhur, to which this correspondence relates.

6. As the post travels slowly in this part of the world, I would respectfully suggest that your reply be sent direct to the Acting Collector of Poona.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
E. H. TOWNSEND,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Ratnágiri Districts, Revenue Commissioner's Camp, }  
Peerdawan, 10th May 1849 }

No. 3512 of 1849.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq.,  
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 2193, dated the 10th instant, on the subject of the settlement of certain "Mal" land in two villages of the Mámálatdár's Division of the Purandhár Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, I have been directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to approve of your propositions, and to sanction the introduction of the new rates into these villages on the plan proposed in your 4th paragraph.

With reference to your last paragraph, I have been desired to inform you, that copies of your letter under acknowledgement, and of this communication, will be sent direct to the Acting Collector of Poona for information and guidance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. COURTNEY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1849.

No 2842 of 1849,

To

E. H. TOWNSEND, Esq.,  
Revenue Commissioner, S D.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward copy of a report from my First Assistant, Mr. Davidson, on the result of the introduction of the *jerayet* rates of the new survey and assessment, into the Soubha Division of the Purandhar Táluka, for 1847-48. This report is dated 17th January last, and as, in the ordinary course of business, it should have been sent in October or November last year, Mr. Davidson assigns reason for the delay which has occurred in its submission, viz:—

1st—Apparent "difference in the quantity of the *Inám* land as given in the last year's and present survey accounts," which necessitated a reference,

2nd—"The inefficiency of the táluka officers."

3rd—His own extra duties,

2. The 1st and 3rd reasons appear sufficient; but I am not prepared to admit that the native officers of the Purandhar District were inferior to those of the other districts of this Collectorate

3. When I first received Mr. Davidson's report I was obliged to refer it back to him for the correction of some important errors, which were not rectified when that officer left Poona on sick leave at the beginning of March last. The report was, therefore, of necessity left alone till Mr. Davidson's return on 1st June, and since then several other explanations, which I deemed necessary, have prevented my handing it on until now.

4. The survey rates treated of were reported on, in the first instance, by Lieutenant

\*Lieutenant Evans to Captain Landon, No. 13 of 1847, February 13th.

Mr Goldamid to Lieutenant Evans, No. 74 of April 21st.

Lieutenant Evans to Mr. Goldamid, No. 77, dated July 28th.

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Captain Wingate, to Mr. Collector Courtney, No. 128 of 1847, dated October 5th.

Mr. Courtney to Revenue Commissioner, No. 2362 of 1847, November 1st.

Mr Secretary Goldamid to Revenue Commissioner, dated 26th January 1848, No. 544.

Evans. They were examined by Mr. Goldamid,\* who induced Lieutenant Evans to modify them; and they were also submitted for the consideration of Captain Wingate, who suggested some alterations. Collector Mr. Courtney reported his opinion on to you, and, after receipt of your report No 2937 of 1847, dated 29th November, the sanction of Government was accorded to the rates proposed by Captain Wingate in paragraphs 19 and 20 of his letter,

5. The Soubha Division comprises 38 villages, of which 4 are not here considered, for reasons mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of Mr. Davidson's report; with respect to 2 of these, however—Nos. 35 and 36 of the statements accompanying—I may add that the

Dated 25th May last, No. 3512,  
to the Revenue Commissioner.

orders of Government on the settlement of the non-continuous-ly culturable land have been received, though too late to be acted upon in last year's settlement. The other 2 villages have not been surveyed, one of them—No 37—being *Inám*, and coming under the Courts'

orders, communicated by Government to your Department under date October 24th, 1844, No 3792, and the other—No. 38—Narayan Peth, being merely the site of a village, as will be seen from the 6th paragraph of Mr Davidson's letter dated July 5th, No. 11 amongst the accompaniments to this communication.

6 In illustrating the result of the cultivation and revenue of the year 1847-48 under the operation of the new survey rates, Mr Davidson uses two statements—1 and 2, the former being confined to the land, and the latter to the revenue derived from it

7 From Statement No 1 it appears that there is a great apparent increase under every head in 1847-48 over 1846-47, land of all sorts being included in the present measurements, whereas before they were excluded. Thus, while in 1846-47 there were acres brought

	A	g	a
To account .. . . .	64,244	0	14
In 1847-48 there were . . . . .	1,14,623	38	0
Showing a difference of .. . . .	50,379	35	2

for which the above reason is sufficient, even without the aid of the other, assigned by Mr Davidson, viz, the circumstance of entering the acres in the former statement on an estimate of 1 beega to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre; the effect of which was, certainly, to keep down the stated amount of cultivation

8 Mr Davidson then proceeds to account for the large increase in the quantity of the *Inam* lands, which he does by observing that both hill and bad land are now included in the statements under this head, which were not measured by Mr. Pringle's survey. The present Settlement Officer, Mr Mansfield, supports this view, in reply to a reference I made to him.

9 With respect to the proposal contained at the end of Mr Davidson's 5th paragraph, that the mamdars be called upon to produce sanads, and prove their right to have the additional quantity of land entered in the Government accounts, this is, I am of opinion, a measure of very doubtful policy and justice. If *non-assessable* land was formerly omitted in the accounts of Grants of Inam, it may be presumed it was owing to its being unproductive, and it is an ascertained fact that the chaur and beega varied greatly in size, according to the productive power of the soil. It would, therefore, not be fair to deprive an mamdar of land found in excess of the stated quantity, merely because he cannot show a sanad for it. Possession should, I conceive, be respected in these cases, and a searching inquiry be instituted as individuals die, and this course is really the only practicable one in the present state of the service

10 The effect of the new *jerayet* rates is shown in Statement No 2, accompanying Mr Davidson's report, and from this it appears that the revenue derived from *jerayet* cultivation was—

	Rs	a	p.
In 1846-47 .. . . .	49,062	5	6
In 1847-48 . . . . .	33,903	15	11

showing a decrease of revenue to the amount of Rs. 15,158-5-7, or about  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

11 Notices of certain points connected with the assessment and arrangement of lands in the statements are contained in paragraph 7, and Mr Davidson affords a short view of the settlement of the whole of the Soubha Division in his 8th paragraph, from which it will appear that the net revenue for the year 1847-48 was Rs 10,788-2-10 less than that for the year preceding. This is, of course, attributable to the reduction in the rates

12 In his 9th paragraph, Mr Davidson affords an explanation of the remissions he allowed, which amounted to Rs. 904-0-4, of which sum, Rs 598-5-5 were for cases in which the new assessment was in excess of the old, the excess being suspended for the first year Rs 248-2-11 were similarly suspended for waste land now incorporated in the fields, though formerly distinct, and not paid for. The small sum of Rs. 57-8-10 was for failure of crops. These sums will be found included in the items of Rs 906-12-4, in column 14, of Statement A, and paragraph 16 of the Revenue Report for 1847-48, No 2628 of the 29th November 1848.

13 The *bagayet* rates proposed for the Soubha Division of Purandhar are now under the consideration of Government, and the settlement of the irrigated lands for 1847-48 was, therefore, effected on the old rate, which is Rs 5 per beega. The whole of the lands, *bagayet* and *jerayet*, appear in column 21, Statement No 2, and column 23 contains nothing but the difference between the *mamul bagayet* rate and the *jerayet* assessment. This will be found explained in a letter from Mr Davidson, appended in copy, dated 20th ultimo, No. 27.

14 With regard to the general applicability of the rates introduced by him, and other points on which I considered further information required, I addressed a letter to Mr Davidson, copy of which, as also of his reply, is appended. From the latter it appears that, in the opinion of this officer, several years must elapse before he can venture an opinion on the general applicability

Collector to Mr Davidson,  
No 10th of 1849, dated 27th June.  
Mr Davidson to Collector,  
No. 11 of 5th July 1849.

of the rates. On this point, however, I may add that, during the six weeks I was in the Purandhar District, I was struck with the apparent avidity of the rayats in ploughing up the inferior soils in every direction. In the case of some villages every particle of culturable land seemed occupied.

15. In my letter to Mr. Davidson of 27th June last, No 1698, I called the attention of that officer to paragraphs 5 and 8 of Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's letter to your address, No 544 of 1848, January 26th; some of the points adverted to in that communication have been already touched upon in the preceding part of this letter, those remaining, regard the rice and grass lands.

16. Mr. Davidson, in his reply to me, dated July 5th last, No. 11, paragraph 3, observes that "no reasons for altering the rates of the rice or grass lands presented themselves I am not aware what eventual answer to the joint-report of the three survey superintendents has been given by Government, regarding separate fields or division of grass lands"

17 It only remains for me to notice the concluding paragraph of Mr. Davidson's, containing a general censure against the establishment of the Mámlatdár of Purandhar, and on this, I have called for further and particular information.

I have, &c,  
H. W REEVES,  
Acting Collector.

Collector's Office, Poona, 1st October 1849.

No. 69 of 1852

FROM  
LIEUTENANT J. FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona Revenue Survey,  
To  
CAPTAIN G WINGATE,  
Survey Commissioner.

Poona Districts,  
Camp Karh, 31st March 1852

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 33, dated 17th December 1851, requesting that my assessment and progress reports should in future be addressed to you, I have the honour to inform you that I have arranged with the Collector to carry into operation this season the revised settlement for the *bágáyét* lands of the Mámlatdár's division of Purandhar

Táluka, as also for the introduction of the new rates of assessment in those villages,\* which were excepted from the settlement sanctioned for that district † in 1848, in consequence of their containing lands incapable of continuous cultivation

But as the examination and classification of the garden lands will not be completed until the middle of April, and my own test of the work probably not before the latter end of the month, the introduction of the settlement could not conveniently be carried out this season, were it deferred for the report exhibiting the effect of it, I would therefore request you will have the goodness to solicit the sanction of Government for the introduction of the settlements referred to previous to the transmission of the usual report.

2. My reason for not having made arrangements to complete the classification of the garden lands at an earlier date is that the capabilities for irrigation of wells and paths can be more accurately estimated at this advanced period of the season. The operation is being carried out on the plan, which I have had the opportunity of laying before you, being the same as that adopted for the garden land of Sewnere Táluka, but on your suggestion I propose to make a more extended application of the water rates by forming from them additional classes on a consideration of the nature of the soil and water combined.

3. The garden land rates originally proposed for the district were Rs 2 for mo-thusthal, and Rs 3 for pathusthal lands, excepting some few villages, for which Captain Landon afterwards recommended Rs 4 for the latter description of cultivation. The cases to which it was intended to apply this increased rate are the paths taken off from the Kurra River, which afford a supply of water throughout the year. It appears to me, therefore, judging from what I have seen and ascertained respecting these paths, that they will, with reference to their capabilities, bear the rate which Captain Landon recommended. I propose, therefore, to calculate accordingly the assessment for all such as come into the first water class according to the system of classification I adopt for the mothusthal lands. I beg to recommend the usual rate of Rs 2

4. With regard to the villages, in which the *jeráyét* assessment is to be introduced, I find Lieutenant Eyans proposed to assess them on the following scale —

Blacks.			Reds			Burrads.		
1st.	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd.	1st.	2nd	3rd
Rosa.	894	325	231	273	199	136	168	106-68



These rates were calculated for the system of classification then in use, but as the lands have all been reclassified according to the Joint Report plan of operation, I beg to propose a rate of Re. 1 or 400 raes on the usual scale \* of values in place of the above. The difference in the two rates is very trifling, and will not materially affect the amount of assessment for the whole village.

5 There is rather a considerable extent of rice land in these villages, the assessment on which I propose to calculate at a Rs. 3 rate according to the table of values adopted for these lands in the Juneer and Khed Districts.

6 I have only to request you will have the goodness to obtain the immediate sanction of Government for the introduction of these settlements according to the rates here proposed, or with such modifications of them as may appear to you advisable. I shall be prepared to submit a detailed statement, exhibiting the effect of the settlements, after the completion of the Jamábandi.

I have the honour, &c ,

J FRANCIS, Lieutenant,  
Superintendent, Poona Revenue Survey.

P S—I have omitted to mention that the rice lands have been measured and classified this season on the same plan as in other districts.

J FRANCIS, Lieutenant,  
Superintendent, Poona Revenue Survey.

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No 100 of 1852.

FROM ,  
CAPTAIN G WINGATE,  
Survey Commissioner ;

To  
E. C JONES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona.

*Poona District,  
Camp Khandála, 1st April 1852.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government copy of a letter No. 69, dated 31st ultimo, to my address from Lieutenant Francis, Superintendent of the Poona Survey, in which he requests to be allowed to introduce, in anticipation of the usual detailed report, the revised settlement of the *bágáyat* assessment into the Mámálatdár's Division of the Purandhar Táluka, and also the survey assessment of the entire lands of the villages of Kaldhuri and Dhankuri and of 8 hamlets around the Fort of Purandhar, which were excepted from the settlement sanctioned for the abovenamed táluka in 1848, in consequence of containing lands incapable of continuous cultivation.

2 I have considered in communication with Lieutenant Francis the rates he proposes for the lands in question, and think them in all respects suitable, being at the same time fully satisfied of the advantages that would result from introducing the revised assessment this season, I have no hesitation in recommending that Lieutenant Francis' request may be complied with.

I have the honour, &c.,

G. WINGATE,  
Survey Commissioner.

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No. 896 of 1852.

FROM  
E. C. JONES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona ,

To  
W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D

*Camp Chakan, 6th April 1852.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter from Captain Wingate, Survey Commissioner, No. 100 of 1st instant, with accompaniment, requesting sanction for the introduction of the

*bágáyat* rates in the Mámlatdár's Division of the Purandhar Táluka, and also to the new survey assessment in the villages of Kaldhuri and Dhanhuri, together with the eight hamlets attached to the Fort of Purandhar containing lands incapable of continuous cultivation.

No comment appears to me to be called for from me on handing up this correspondence further than to request the favour of an early reply.

I have &c,  
E. C. JONES,  
Collector of Poona.

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No. 832 of 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT (REVENUE).

*Ratnágiri Districts,  
Camp Hurnee, 12 April 1852.*

Submitted and respectfully recommended for the sanction of Government.

W. COURTNEY,  
Revenue Commissioner, S D.

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No 3056 of 1852

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT (REVENUE).

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government, under date 30th April 1852, on a memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 12th April 1852, No. 832, forwarding for the sanction of Government, a letter No. 896, dated the 6th idem, from the Collector of Poona, with enclosure, recommending the introduction, in anticipation of the usual detailed report, of revised rates of assessment for the *bágáyat* land of the Mámlatdár's division of the Purandhar Táluka, and also of the revised assessment, in the case of certain villages excepted from the previous settlement

Sanctioned under the explanation given and recommendation conveyed in Captain Wingate's 2nd paragraph.

2 Mr. Jones has not even stated whether the application has his support, his attention should be called to paragraph 3 of the Honourable Court's despatch of 25th February 1852, No. 5 of 1852.

H. E. GOLDSMID,  
Secretary to Government.

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No. 136 of 1852

FROM

LIEUTENANT J. FRANCIS,  
SUPERINTENDENT, POONA REVENUE SURVEY,

TO

CAPTAIN G. WINGATE,  
SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

*Poona, 30th June 1852.*

SIR,

With reference to the Government Resolution, dated the 30th April 1852, I have the honour to report the completion of the settlement of the *bágáyat* lands of the Mámlatdár's division of Purandhar, and introduction of the revised assessment into the villages of that district, referred to in the resolution.

2. The operations for classification of the garden lands, and application of the rates sanctioned, were carried out in the manner mentioned in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of my letter No 69 of 1852. I examined a considerable number of the wells, and all the important paths, in the district, testing the information respecting them in the Turram's returns. The

calculation of the assessment was made under my own eye, the extent of irrigated land to which the water-rate was to be applied, and the rate itself, being determined by me for every field.

3 The imperfect nature of the former settlement of these lands, by Lieutenant Evans and Captain Landon, was fully brought to the notice of Government by the Collector, Mr Courtney, in his letter No. 335\* of 1850. The difficulties, which are there pointed out, have been obviated by the new system of classifying garden lands introduced in Borj Petha last year, by which the assessment on wells and on every field irrigated from a *path* is separately shown, the apportionment of this sum amongst the several holders being made according to the respective share of each in the property of the well, and in the case of *pathusthal* according to the occupier's right to a certain portion of the water allotted to the field. All the cultivators of irrigated land were called up when the *jamabandi* was made, and the additional assessment on each holding, on account of the water-rate, was explained to each. Under the instructions of the joint report, all wells, found from inquiry to have been built since the introduction of the revised settlement of the district, have been exempted from assessment, and the same course has been followed with those which were exempted at Lieutenant Evans' settlement, on account of having been recently dug.

† Page 20, Rule 1

4 The following statement gives the result of the first year's settlement:—

*Statement showing the amount of Bāgāyet Kussur for the irrigated lands of the Mámalaídār's division of Purandhar*

BA GA'YET KUSSUR		Grand Total of both	DEDUCT.				Revenue for collection
Wells, Rs	Paths, Rs		Inam.	Remissions		Total	
				For Wells and Paths out of use	On account of land being waste.		
1,857	3,259	5,116	798	54	7	859	4,257

By the Government letter quoted in the margin, I was authorized to grant remissions in Borj Petha for wells and *paths* which had not been used for irrigation during the season that the revised settlement was introduced. On this authority I followed the same course in to whom the remission was given, that they would, in future have to pay the assessment, or *Kussur*, whether the wells were used or not. The sum remitted on this account is shown to be Rs 54. The balance of the settlement has, the Mámalaídār reports, been all collected.

5 The present settlement shows a reduction of about Rs. 674 on the amount fixed by Lieutenant Evans. A considerable part of this sum has fallen to those fields in which there is both *path* and well available for irrigation, for, instead of fixing a single rate on consideration of the two sources of irrigation combined, according to the instructions of the joint-report, Lieutenant Evans would full *pathusthal* and well-assessment, as the water-rate was in many cases as high as Rs 5 per acre on the irrigated land. There were many complaints of over-assessment on fields thus circumstanced. In other cases there was a considerable reduction in the sum fixed on particular *paths*, the rate for which seems to have been determined more with reference to what the *path* formerly paid according to the *Manul* rates, than with respect to its supply of water. A further cause of reduction is the remission of the assessment that was imposed on wells out of repair, and found unserviceable for irrigation in their existing state. I have mentioned these circumstances relating to the reduction on the present over the former settlement, as the amount of it is considerable, and might, otherwise, appear to be more than is called for. No fear of over-assessment can, I think, be entertained, as the facility with which the revenue for the year has been collected affords good evidence of the success of the settlement.

† Page 14.  
Para 62

6. The following statement shows the effect of the rates for *jerāyet* and rice lands in the villages for which the revised assessment is sanctioned in the resolution —

*Statement exhibiting the assessment on the cultivation of 1851-52 according to new and old rates.*

ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO		DEDUCT FROM COLUMN I			Balance remaining for collection.	Add Revenue from other sources	Total of year's Jamābandi
Old Rates	New Rates	Reduction on former Assessment	Remission for one year on account of increase on old Rates	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,212	1,077	135	160	295	917	393	1,310

The reduction here shown is rather small, but I am of opinion it is quite sufficient, when considered with reference to the circumstances of the villages in which the rates have been introduced. Where there has been an increase on the former assessment, it is generally owing to an extension of rice cultivation, and I am persuaded that the rates fixed on this cultivation by our system of classification are so liberal that the increase effected by them will be easily paid. There were no complaints of over-assessment, and the cultivators appeared well satisfied with the settlement.

7. There is a small extent of hill land belonging to the several wadies surrounding the fort of Purandhar, which is cultivated with the *kotia*, in the same manner as the precipitous slopes of the mountains in the Mával districts, but the assessment for this cultivation has hitherto been collected by a crop-rate on the acre, the extent of land under tillage being ascertained from a rough estimate with the eye (*nazurundáz*). I propose to continue the plan of estimating the extent of cultivation by the method now in operation, but to levy the assessment by a fixed rate, without reference to the crop, in fact, to bring the management of this land under the provisions of Rule 13. I have to request sanction for this measure, also for the continuance for the usual lease of the *bágáyet* settlement and assessment introduced into the villages referred to.

8. In the course of my tour through the district for the purpose of testing the *bágáyet* classification, I had opportunities of ascertaining the cultivators' opinions of the settlement for the *geráyet* lands, which has been in operation since 1847-48, and I am glad to state that they generally speak favourably of it. They complain, however, of the heavy assessment on the rice cultivation, of which there is a small extent in the villages adjoining the hills to the east and south of Purandhar Fort. Several petitions on this subject were presented to me, and I, therefore, took a cursory examination of the rice lands of one or two villages, from which I am fully impressed with the opinion that the rates are too high, as applied to the system of classification which was in operation at that period. A very considerable proportion of the rice land is recorded as 1st class, and has, therefore, been assessed at Rs. 3, the highest rate sanctioned, but, from observations and inquiries, I am convinced there is not a single patch of this cultivation in the villages, to which I am referring, which should be entered as 1st class, for the climate, in the first place, is not moist enough to grow any but the very inferior kinds of rice, and even these are an uncertain crop.

9. I propose, therefore, to revise the rates for rice lands, not, however, by a fresh classification of them, but by taking the existing one, and applying a different rate to each class, according to the following table.—

No of the Class	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st	3 0	2 4
2nd.	2 4	1 12
3rd.	1 8	1 4

It will be observed from the above statement that Rs. 2-4-0 is the highest rate now proposed, whereas a Rs. 3 rate was fixed for the rice lands of the villages in which the revised assessment was introduced this season. The reason why I consider a much lower rate is called for in the case to which I am referring, is, first, to compensate for the great difference of climate and position of these villages, considered with regard to rice cultivation as compared with those round the fort of Purandhar, and also because in the classification of them a higher standard of value was adopted, and, consequently, a higher rate fixed than would have been found had the plan of classification applied to the villages assessed this season been applied to them also. The reduced rate is, therefore, calculated to effect an equitable assessment of all the rice land of the district.



3 I think that similar information, in regard to the rice and dry-crops lands of the villages referred to in your 6th paragraph, should also be furnished.

4 It appears to me that the information furnished regarding the rates of assessment on rice lands in the villages referred to in your 9th and 10th paragraphs is not sufficiently full to establish the necessity of the reduction you have proposed. It would be satisfactory to be informed whether any and, if so, what proportion of the lands in question have been thrown out of cultivation in consequence of the heaviness of the present rates and how much heavier are these rates than those you have introduced into the villages referred to in the 6th paragraph of your report, and what is your opinion as to the relative values of the rice lands of the two classes of villages in question?

I have the honour to be, &c.,  
G. WINGATE,  
Revenue Survey Commissioner.

No 155 of 1852.

FROM

LIEUTENANT J FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona Revenue Survey;

TO

CAPTAIN G WINGATE,  
Survey Commissioner,

Poona, 5th July 1852.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 5th instant, No 201 of 1852, I have the honour to submit, according to the form given in your 2nd paragraph, a statement exhibiting the result of the *bágáyet* settlement introduced in the villages of the Mámálatdár's division of the Purandhar Taluka.

Statement exhibiting the extent of irrigated land and the assessment on account of the water-rate

Tenure	MOTHUSTHAL						PATHUSTHAL						TOTAL.														
	Vil- lages	Acres.		Assessment		Rate per Acre	Vil- lages	Acres.		Assessment		Rate per Acre	Vil- lages	Acres.		Assessment		Rate per Acre									
		No	A	g	Rs	a		p	Rs	a	p	No		A	g	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p						
Khalsat Cultivation	27	977	16	1,635	0	0	1	10	7	21	1,153	25	2,682	8	0	3	4	6	80	2,131	14	4,297	8	0	1	15	11
Do Waste		21	15	34	8	0	1	9	6		18	28	57	0	0	1	7	1		40	3	61	8	0	1	8	7
Inam		113	99	198	0	0	1	10	8		279	23	600	0	0	2	2	4		398	12	798	0	0	2	0	0
Grand Total	37	1,117	30	1,857	8	0				21	1,451	39	3,289	8	0				39	2,669	16	5,117	0	0			

2 In cases where I fixed the rate on a consideration of the supply of water from the well and *path* combined, I have entered the assessment under the head of mothusthal, or pathusthal, according as the well or *path* was valued as the chief source of supply. I could not, therefore, prepare a return under the head "Mixed," as given in the form of statement in your 2nd paragraph, without making an examination of all the rough field papers, and it would occupy me some time to do this, I trust, however, the statement will be deemed sufficiently explicit without this additional information.

3 The following statement contains similar information for the villages in which the new rates were introduced.—

	Villages	Jesayet				Rice.				Jesayet and Rice.										
		No	A	g	Rs	a	p	A	g	Rs	a	p	A	g	Rs	a	p	Rate.		
Khalsat Cultivation	4	4,545	3	747	0	2	7	181	13	239	0	1	5	1	4,727	15	986	0	2	4
Do Waste		164	88	30	13	2	0	3	30	4	8	1	3	4	168	28	25	4	2	4
Inam		495	4	97	1	8	1	10	5	20	18	1	8	11	514	9	126	14	3	11
Grand Total	..	5,205	5	864	18			204	8	278	5				5,410	13	1,188	3		

\*Including the remissions for increase of present over former assessment, the average rate is Rs. 1-6-5 on the acre.

4. The revenue from other sources, as given in the statement in paragraph 6 of my first letter, is Rs. 393, but this, I find, includes Rs 69 collected, under Rule 13, from the cultivated portions of numbers on which no assessment is imposed by the survey. This sum, therefore, has now been included in the revenue derived from the land, leaving Rs. 324† as the amount realized from other sources, and Rs 1,310, the year's *jamābandi*, according to the 8th column of statement in paragraph 6

	Rs
† Balance remaining for collection	986
Revenue from other sources	324
Total Jamābandi	1,310

5. With reference to the further information called for respecting the assessment on the rice lands, for which I have proposed a modification, it appears, by a report from the Māmlatdār of the district, that there are only 38 gunthās of rice land now waste in the villages, for which the reduction of assessment is proposed. This circumstance would, of itself, appear to indicate that no change of rates is called for; but as the rice lands are not, for the most part, formed into separate fields, and given out separately for cultivation, but are included with the *jerayet* of the whole *Prathbandi* number in which they are situated, the heaviness of the rice assessment may, therefore, be in some measure counterbalanced by the lightness of the *jerayet* number. As mentioned by me in the 9th paragraph, the rice lands are nominally assessed at the same rate that was introduced in the villages settled this season, but, in consequence of the standard of classification at that period being higher than that I adopt, a much higher rate per acre has been imposed. For instance, there are 115 acres 23-gunthās of Government rice, bearing, by present rates, an assessment of Rs. 274, giving Rs 2-5-11 as the average rate per acre, whereas, by referring to the statement in paragraph 3,† it will be observed that Rs 1-8-5 is the average rate on the cultivated rice in the villages settled by me

6. By the modification which I have proposed, the average rate will be reduced to Rs 1-13-9, which is also higher than that in the villages settled by me, and yet, as before mentioned, there is a very perceptible difference in the productiveness of the rice lands in favour of the latter. It is not that I consider the rate too high, but that the classification was so, and the measure I have recommended is, I think, calculated to effect an equality of assessment for all the rice lands of the district. As the case now stands, the inferior descriptions bear the highest assessment.

7. From the above comparison it would appear, either that the rates introduced by me are too low, or that Lieutenant Evans' are too high; and as the latter amount to as much on the acre as is paid on some of the best rice lands in the Māwal Districts of the Collectorate, I am, respectfully, of opinion that they require the modification I have ventured to suggest

I have the honour, &c,  
J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,  
Superintendent, Poona Revenue Survey.

No 243 of 1852.

FROM

CAPTAIN G. WINGATE,  
Revenue Survey Commissioner,

TO

E JONES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector, Poona.

Dhárwār, 27th July 1852

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report by Lieutenant Francis, No 136, dated 30th ultimo \* \* \* relative to the introduction of the revised assessment of the garden lands of the Māmlatdār's division of the Puranihar Taluka and of the *jerayet* and rice lands of four villages of the same district sanctioned by the Government Resolution, dated 30th April last.

2. From the statement given in Lieutenant Francis' letter No 155, it appears that the cultivated mothusthal *bagayet* land amounts to 977 acres, which has been assessed at Rs. 1,625 or at an average rate of Rs 1-10-7 per acre. The cultivated pathusthal will be found from the same statement to be 1,153 acres, assessed at Rs 2,632 or Rs 2-4-6 per acre

The waste is of very limited extent, being only 21 acres of mothusthal and 27 acres of pathusthal land

3 These rates are, I am satisfied, abundantly liberal and Lieutenant Francis mentions that the full amount settled for realization at the Jamábandi has been realized. The result of the settlement is a reduction of Rs 674 in the assessment of the whole *bugáyet* land alienated and waste included, on the amount fixed by Lieutenant Evans, for which satisfactory reasons are assigned.

4. The settlement of the villages, into which new rates for the whole arable land were introduced is described in the paragraphs of the letter noted in the margin. The result shows an average rate of Re 0-2-7 for the *geráyet* land in cultivation, and Re. 1-5-1 for the rice land, obtained from the amount set apart for collection at the Jamábandi apparently I intended that Lieutenant Francis should have exhibited in all his statements the full survey assessment and the average rate obtained from it, instead of the amount set apart for collection at the introductory Jamábandi, but I do not think it necessary to delay the transmission of his report for the purpose of obtaining amended statements, as you will be able to supply the desiderated information from your own records or obtain it direct from Lieutenant Francis, should you deem it required.

5. The rates for these villages also, I think, abundantly low, though they do not effect a great reduction of the former assessment, for it is evident that the old rates were very moderate from the fact of the whole *geráyet* land with the insignificant exception of 164 acres being cultivated, notwithstanding the poverty of the soil.

6 Lieutenant Francis proposes to revise and reduce the assessment of rice lands fixed by Lieutenant Evans, of which there is a small extent in the villages adjoining the hills to the east and south of Purandhar. The information given in support of this proposal not appearing to be sufficient, I deemed it necessary to call for further details, which are supplied by Lieutenant Francis in the 5th and following paragraphs of his letter No 155. From these it appears that of the whole rice land assessed by Lieutenant Evans, only 38 gunthás are waste. Lieutenant Francis accounts for this by stating that the rice land is not for the most part formed into separate fields and given out separately for cultivation, but is mixed up with dry-crop land in the survey field, in which it is situated, and that the heaviness of the rice assessment may thus be counterbalanced by the lightness of the dry-crop assessment. Such, no doubt, may be the case; but on the other hand, it appears probable that there are a good many of the survey fields composed wholly of rice land, and the reason just given fails altogether to account for the continued cultivation of these. In so far then, as can be judged from the present state of the cultivation, Lieutenant Evans' assessment of rice land must, in fairness, be deemed to have had complete success.

7 It is probable, however, that in villages such as those under consideration, in which the cultivators depend chiefly on their dry-crop cultivation, they on that account value highly the little patches of rice land they hold in addition, and would not be willing to relinquish them even if their assessment were made so high as to leave little, if any, profit from their cultivation. The mere fact, then, of the whole rice land being now cultivated may not be conclusive evidence of the moderation and fairness of the assessment, though it must be admitted to be presumptive evidence of this.

8 It is, however, clear from Lieutenant Francis' explanations that the rates on rice land, obtaining in the villages in question, are very much higher than those imposed by him in other villages of this taluka, and also in other districts of the Collectorate, and he is possibly right in concluding that the rates imposed by him are "either too low or those by Lieutenant Evans are too high," or, it may be that both of these alternatives are true, and that medium rates of assessment would have been better than either.

9 I am of opinion, then, that there is no satisfactory evidence to show that the rates imposed by Lieutenant Evans are excessive, and had the rice lands been of any considerable extent, I should come to the conclusion that they are not so. It is evident, however, that they are excessive as compared with the very liberal standard of assessment for rice land adopted by Lieutenant Francis for the Collectorate generally, and in consideration of this discrepancy, I feel inclined to recommend their revision and reduction as proposed by Lieutenant Francis. The whole reduction will amount to Rs. 59 on an assessment of Rs. 274, and it seems of little importance how the matter may be decided.

10 Lieutenant Francis brings to notice, in the 10th paragraph of his report No 136, the difficulty of preventing Inámdars from appropriating more than their fair share of the water of *pothas* for the irrigation of their lands to the injury of the cultivators of Government land, but he does not suggest any remedy. The difficulty is inherent in the system of pathusthal irrigation and has been discussed at some length in my report on the survey and assessment for Khárdesh. The pathusthal lands of the Poona Collectorate are not sufficiently extensive and important to call for the consideration of a general system of management contrived to provide for the difficulties connected with the apportionment of



the water, and I am of opinion that these should be left to be dealt with by the local officers as complaints on the subjects come before them, and as the circumstances of each case may seem to require.

I have, &c.,  
G. WINGATE,  
Revenue Survey Commissioner

No 2299 of 1852

FROM

E C JONES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona ,

To

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Poona, 31st August 1852.

SIR,

In forwarding the accompanying extract, part of paragraph 4, of a letter from the Revenue Survey Commissioner, handing up your reports on the introduction of the revised assessment of the garden lands of the Mámlatdár's division of the Purandhar Táluka and of the *jeráyet* and rice lands of villages of the same district, I have the honour to request you will have the goodness to furnish me with the amended statements therein alluded to, as well as with the names of the 27 villages alluded to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of your report No 155 of the 21st ultimo

I have, &c ,  
E. C. JONES,  
Collector of Poona.

No. 193 of 1852.

FROM

LIEUTENANT J. FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona Revenue Survey ;

To

E. C. JONES, Esq.,  
Collector of Poona.

Poona, 3rd September 1852.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, No. 2299, forwarding extract from Captain Wingate's letter, in review of my report on the settlement of the *bagáyet* lands of Purandhar Táluka, and requesting an amended statement, prepared after the manner suggested in the above extract, I have the honour, in compliance with these instructions, to submit the following statement, which, as Captain Wingate proposes, exhibits the full survey assessment on the year's cultivation, and the average rate per acre on the rice and *jeráyet* lands, and on the two combined :—

	Villages	Jeráyet.				Rice.			Jeráyet and Rice.		
		No.	Acres Gts.	Ra. s	Rate per Acre A. p.	Acres Gts.	Ra. s.	Rate per Acre. Ra. s. p.	Acres Gts.	Ra. s.	Rate per Acre. A. p.
Khalat Cultivation	4	4,648 3	368 0	3 0	181 18	278 0	1 8 6	4,727 16	1,168 0	3 1	
Do. Waste	--	104 39	20 12	0 3	3 30	4 8	1 3 4	168 28	28 4	2 4	
Inam	--	490 4	97 1	3 1	19 5	29 13	1 8 4	514 9	170 14	3 11	
Grand Total	--	5,242 8	485 13		204 8	311 6	--	5,450 13	1,366 3	--	

2. I beg also to forward statements showing the names of the villages in which the *bagáyet* settlement was revised, and those in which the new rates of assessment were introduced, as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of my letter No 155, of the 21st July 1852.

I have the honour, &c,  
J. FRANCIS,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey

*Names of the Villages belonging to the Purándhar Táluka, into which new rates of assessment were introduced*

No	Names of Villages
1	Kalduri.
2	Dunkowri
3	*8 hamlets round the Fort of Purandhar

J FRANCIS,

Superintendent, Poona Revenue Survey.

No 3048 OF 1852.

FROM

E. C JONES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona ;

TO

W. COURTNEY, ESQUIRE,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, Collector's Office,  
Camp Indapur, 11th December 1852

SIR,

I have the honour to send all the reports\* of the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey,

\* No 136, dated 30th June 1852, from Lieutenant Francis,  
No. 201, dated 5th July 1852, from Captain Wingate.  
No. 155, dated 21st July 1852, from Lieutenant Francis.  
No. 243, dated 27th July 1852, from Captain Wingate  
No. 133, dated 3rd September 1852, from Lieutenant Francis  
(Copy).

and of the Survey Commissioner on the subject of the imposition of the Vehirhunda tax on wells in the Purandhar Táluka introduced in the past year, and which I request may be guaranteed for the next thirty years

2 The settlement for the past Revenue year was made agreeably to the new rates and the revenue duly collected, there being few instances where the demand was disputed, as to be attributed in some measure to the Vehirhunda not being entirely a new tax but imposed in lieu of the tax called *bagáyet kussur* which had previously been exacted

3. The amount of the *kussur* was for 1850-51 Rs. 3,230-10-0, and that of the Vehirhunda for 1851-52 was Rs 9,995-10-8, so that in a financial point of view there is but little difference; it is in the manner in which the new tax is apportioned to the capabilities of the well or water-course that the peculiar distinction between the two systems lies. By the new tax many lands, which never before paid anything for the privilege of being irrigated, are now brought on the list of Vehirhunda paying lands, but in these instances I have questioned some of the holders and they have nothing to say against the justice of the demand or the amount of it.

4 The tax on a few wells was remitted in the settlement for the last year on the point of their being out of repair and with the understanding that the revenue will be collected in the following year if the wells are used

5 I have detained the transmission of these reports, in order to ascertain from the people themselves and from inspection of the locality whether there was any probability of any difficulty arising hereafter in the realization of the revenue on account of the unwillingness of the rayats to abide by the decision of the Survey Department; and I am glad to state that, with the exception of a few individual instances, whose exemptions were claimed

\* One of these hamlets is entered in the taluka accounts as a separate village, for which reason 4 villages are given in the statement following paragraph 1.

owing to the scarcity of the supply of water in certain wells, which can be arranged hereafter between the Superintendent of the Survey and myself, I have found the new assessment was not so unpopular as I had expected from what I had heard before going to the spot.

6 The rice cultivation is of such trifling extent that the alteration in the existing rates would scarcely be called for when it was desirable the same rates should obtain in all similarly cultivated lands throughout the Collectorate

7. The subject of unfair appropriation of the use of the supply of water is one which is very difficult of precaution, the *mámlatdárs*, however, will be warned to prevent as much as possible any aggression of the stronger over the weaker portions of the cultivators

E. C. JONES,  
Collector.

No 3109 OF 1852.

T. D. REVENUE

FROM

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S D ;

TO

H. E. GOLDSMID, ESQUIRE,  
Secretary to Government,  
• Bombay

*Sholápur Districts, Camp Pandharpur, 21st December 1852*

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, No 3048, of the 11th instant, from the Collector of Poona, with inclosures, on the subject of the revised assessment of the garden lands of the *Mámlatdár's* division of the Purandhar Táluka, and of the *jeráyat* and rice lands of 4 villages of the same district.

2 The introduction of the new rates was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3056, of 30th April last, and the papers now submitted contain the Superintendent's report of the completion of the settlement, in accordance with which the revenue of the past year has, it will be seen, been determined and realized

3. The garden lands, the assessment of which has been revised by Lieutenant Francis are situated in 30 villages, of these, it appears, 27 villages contain 977 acres of cultivated *mothusthal-bagayet* land, and 21 villages contain 1,153, of *pathusthal*. The former has been assessed at an average of Rs 1-10-7 per acre, and the latter at Rs. 2-4-6, giving a total of Rs 1,625 for the rice, and of Rs. 2,632 for the other, being a reduction of Rs. 674 in the amount originally fixed by Lieutenant Evans. There are also 21 acres of waste *mothusthal*, and 18 of *pathusthal*, and 118 acres of *mothusthal* in *Inám*, and 79 of *pathusthal*.

4 Mr. Jones, in the 3rd paragraph of his letter, states that the amount of the *Vehr-kunda* for 1851-52 was Rs. 9,995-10-8, or in excess of the old *bágayet kussur* of the year preceding (Rs 8,230-10-0) by Rs. 1,765-0-8. I am unable to discover, from the papers submitted, how this result has been obtained, and a reference has, therefore, been made to the Collector on the subject, the result of which, if necessary, will be communicated in due course.

5. The Revenue Survey Commissioner, it will be seen, considers these rates " abundantly liberal," and the information furnished by the Collector in his 4th paragraph goes to show that they have been, on the whole, well received, and the revenue realized without difficulty.

6. In the 4 villages in which new *jeráyat* and rice-land rates have been introduced, it will be seen that the cultivated *Khalsat-jeráyat* land amounts to 4,546 acres, which has been assessed at Rs 868, or at an average rate of 3 annas per acre; and the cultivated rice land to 181 acres, assessed at Rs. 278, or at an average of Rs 1-8-6 per acre. There are, also, it appears 164 acres of waste *jeráyat* and 495 *Inám*, and 3 acres of waste rice, and 19 *Inám*. The difference between the foregoing

See statement in paragraph 1 of Lieutenant Francis' letter to Collector, No. 183, of 3rd September last

ing and the average rates exhibited in the 3rd paragraph of Lieutenant Francis' letter No. 263 of 27th July last. No. 155, of 21st July last, quoted by Captain Wingate in his 4th paragraph, is occasioned by the latter having been obtained from the amount set apart for collection at the *Jamábada* settlement, while the former exhibits the full survey assessment on the year's cultivation.

7 These rates are considered by Captain Wingate as "abundantly low;" the small reduction which they occasion in the former assessment being attributable to the old rates being very moderate.

8 I solicit the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the subject of Captain Wingate's 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th paragraphs, in which he treats of Lieutenant Francis' proposal to revise and reduce the assessment of rice lands fixed by Lieutenant Evans. Their extent appears very trifling, consisting, principally, of small patches mixed up with the dry-crop land in the survey fields in which they are situated. There is, it will be seen, no satisfactory evidence to show that these rates are too high, on the contrary, the fact of there being but 38 guntás of waste out of the whole rice lands assessed by Lieutenant Evans, seems sufficient proof of their being moderate. At the same time, as the present rates appear, much higher than the very liberal standard of assessment adopted by the Superintendent for the collectorate generally, and the amount involved is but small, I feel inclined to concur in the Commissioner's recommendation to revise them, as proposed by him.

9. No further measures occur to me in respect to the unfair appropriation of the water-supply, alluded to in Captain Wingate's 10th paragraph, than those the Collector reports he has adopted. The Assistant in charge of the district should see that the Collector's orders on the subject are duly attended to.

10. In conclusion, I solicit the final sanction of Government to the new rates for the usual period of 30 years.

I have the honour, &c,  
W. COURTNEY,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

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No 196 OF 1853.

T. D. REVENUE.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government, under date 12th January 1853, on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated the 21st December 1852, No. 3109, with accompaniments, relative to the revised assessment of the garden lands of the *Mámlatár's* division of the Purandhar Táluka, in the Poona Collectorate, and of the *jeráyat* and rice lands of 4 villages of the same district.

1. Measures taken with regard to *bágáyat* lands approved and confirmed.
2. The assessment on rice lands to be revised, as proposed by Lieutenant Francis and Captain Wingate.
3. The local officers carefully to guard against the unfair appropriation of water by *Inámdárs* and others.

H. E. GOLDSMID,  
Secretary to Government

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FROM  
CAPTAIN J. FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey,  
TO  
E. C JONES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona

Poona, 27th October 1854

SIR,

With reference to the instructions in Government Resolution No. 4989, dated the 24th August 1853, I have the honour to submit a report explanatory of the revised settlement introduced during the past season in 18 villages of the Donja Petha, and three villages adjoining the city of Poona, the whole being included under the Hávelí Táluka, and being also, excepting a few lapsed villages, the only part of the Poona Collectorate to which the revised settlement remained to be extended

2 The Donja Petha Division contains altogether 36 Government villages, 18 of which were settled by the late Lieutenant Nash so far back as 1842-43, when the Mámálatdár's division of the táluka was also settled, with the exception of the three villages of it described above as adjoining the city of Poona. The 18 villages of the former, to which the settlement has now been extended, are situated for the most part on its western side, they are, however, somewhat detached from each other, several of them lie round the Fort of Sinhgad, two are only four or five miles from Poona, and two again are within a short distance of the Fort of Purandhar, being surrounded by villages of that táluka. It is important to notice this description of the isolated position of these villages, as there is not the usual district map to accompany this report. Most of them, however, can, I think, be traced on the general map of the Collectorate, to which I must refer you in the absence of a district one, which could not be constructed, as Lieutenant Nash's operations in 1842 were confined to a test of the measurements of the former survey (Mr. Pringle's), whereas, as you are aware, we require to make an entire new survey of a district in order to make a map of it.

3. The 18 villages under report have, however, been subjected to a fresh survey throughout, the first operations of which were carried on in 1845-46 under Lieutenant Evans and Mr Bell, but the Committee of 1847 ordered a revision of their work, which I had not an opportunity of carrying out until the early part of the past season, 1853-54. Lieutenant Prescott commenced it in October last, but when the season for operations in Thána opened, he was relieved of the charge of the establishment by Gopál Náráyan, the Surveyor and Builder of the Public Works Department, who has for some years been attached to this Survey and whose employment on this duty was approved of by the Survey Commissioner, there being no European Assistant or Sub-Assistant available for it in the department. But as the work carried on under the Surveyor's supervision was carefully examined by Mr Hexton during the course of classification, every confidence may, I consider, be placed on it.

4 The test of this measurement work requires to be classed under two separate heads, viz —

1st. — On the numbers or fields, of which the original measurement of 1845-46 was retained, on which the average error was 2 acres 3 gunthás,

2nd. — On the numbers or fields which were divided and remeasured, and on the rice lands, the latter having been entirely remeasured. On these two combined the average error was 2 acres 28 gunthás, and on the whole it is 1 acre 33 gunthás. I consider this result is satisfactory, both as regards the former operations under Lieutenant Evans and Mr Bell, as well as our own.

5. The *jo áyet* as well as the rice lands have been entirely reclassified, and the test of them exhibits the following result —

Average error in <i>jerayot</i> fields		Annas	pees.
Do.	rice	0	7
Do	do.	0	8
Do	on the two combined	0	7½

This may also be considered a satisfactory result for this important operation which was under Mr. Hexton's charge.

6 The staple products of these 18 villages are *bájrí* and *jowári*, the former preponderating, but there is also a considerable extent of *náchni* and *sáva* cultivation on the hill lands. The extent of *rabi* is too small to be estimated in a general way.

7 I have carefully perused the correspondence\* connected with the settlement of 1842.

I find, however, that both Lieutenant Nash and Captain Wingate (the latter was Superintendent at the time) have confined the details of their settlement to the Mámálatdár's division only of the táluka. They considered that the same rates would apply to the villages of the Maháikaris also, and did not therefore seemingly consider it necessary to

\*Ending with Government letter No. 3632, dated 2nd December 1841.

furnish information respecting the latter I am, however, enabled to do so from returns of the cultivation and collections for the period of 11 years, during which the settlement has been in operation, and it is satisfactory to note, from the accompanying statement prepared therefrom, how fully the settlement has realized the opinions regarding it expressed in 1841-42 by Captain Wingate and Lieutenant Nash —

*Statement showing the working of the revised settlement in 18 villages of  
Donya Petha since its introduction in Fasli 1252*

Revenue Year	Government Land under Cultivation		Remissions	Balance, being the Revenue realized	Government Waste Land.	
	Acres	Assessment,			Acres	Assessment.
		Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs
1252	14,763	9,865	224	9,641	1,519	621
1253	14,939	9,724	92	9,632	1,345	562
1254	15,482	9,767	5	9,762	1,136	740
1255	15,460	10,183		10,183	688	323
1256	15,534	10,118		10,118	669	358
1257	15,610	10,182		10,182	512	294
1258	15,835	10,256		10,256	489	266
1259	15,664	10,264		10,264	479	268
1260	14,768	10,287		10,287	476	262
1261	15,860	10,263		10,263	441	253
1262	15,748	10,257		10,257	461	269

8 The highest rate introduced by these officers in the Mahalkaris' division was Re 1-6-0, which was the prevailing rate in the Mamlatdar's division also, except in a few villages near Poona, for which an increase thereon of about 9 per cent was made, being equivalent to a rate of Re. 1-8-0. I should have used the same rates were it not that my system of classification differs from that Lieutenant Nash adopted, in that it effects a lower valuation of the soil and would, therefore, produce a *lower average rate* and consequently a smaller amount of assessment than would result from his classification with the same *maximum rate* applied. I had, therefore to estimate what increase to his maximum rates was necessary, in order to make the average rate and its resulting assessment by my classification equivalent to the same by Lieutenant Nash's system. This, I considered, would be effected by substituting a rate of Re. 1-12-0 for his rate of Re. 1-8-0 and one of Re. 1-10-0 for his of Re. 1-6-0

\* \* \* \* \*

13 I have next to show the manner in which the apportionment of my rates was made I divided the villages of the Mahalkari's division into 5 classes as follows. The three villages near Poona I shall notice separately in the sequel —

\* \* \* \* \*

*5th*—A rate of Re. 1-4 0 for the two villages near Purandhar Fort, being equivalent to the rates introduced in that taluka, and also for one village (Antrol) situated at the extreme western point of the district, near the top of the Madha Ghât

14. The chief considerations by which I have been influenced in making the foregoing apportionment of the rates to each group of villages are distance from Poona, and facilities of access thereto for the transport of produce to that market. In the latter respect, the two first groups are very favourably circumstanced, the road from Poona to Sinhgad being accessible to almost all of them. But the other three groups are cut off from cart communication by the Sinhgad range of hills, which also affects their climate, as their fall of rain is too heavy generally for the favourable cultivation of bajri

15 The rates above given have effected a reduction of assessment taken on last year's cultivation of about 33½ per cent, as shown by the following contrasted statement:—

	Rs
Assessment by Mr. Fringle's rates .. .. .	11,302
Do, by proposed do .. .. .	7,499
	3,803

There is a small extent of waste, the assessment on which is about Rs 1,508. The new *kamâl* or full survey rental is therefore—

	Rs.
On cultivated lands of 1853-54 .. .. .	7,499
On waste do do .. .. .	1,508
	9,007

16 It does not appear necessary to have a diagram to exhibit the effect of the former settlement for so few as 18 villages, moreover there are difficulties in the way of its preparation, as 2 out of the number lapsed to Government only seven years, and a third eleven years since, there remain, therefore, only 15 for which the information usually embodied in a diagram would have been complete for a series of years. In place of a diagram I have prepared the following statement, which shows the cultivation, remissions and revenue for the past seven years, that being, as above explained, on account of the recent lapses of some villages, the full period during which all the 18 villages have been under our management. Taking the average collections for that period, they have paid annually about Rs 11,489, being Rs 2,482 in excess of the full survey rental above given. The reduction by the proposed rates may certainly, therefore, be considered liberal. It is not, however, more, or quite so much so, as that effected by Lieutenant Nash's settlement in the Mámálatdár's and Mahálkaris' divisions —

*Statement showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions and Revenue realized for the last seven years in 18 villages of Donja Petha under Mr. Pringle's Rates.*

Revenue Year	Government Land under cultivation		Remission	Balance, being the Revenue, realized	Government Waste Land	
	Acres	Assessment			Acres	Assessment
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1256	12,781	12,192	945	11,247	4,881	2,903
1257	13,126	12,691	894	11,797	4,509	3,551
1258	13,618	12,944	868	12,076	4,582	3,460
1259	13,248	12,637	791	11,846	4,846	3,824
1260	12,782	12,216	1,095	11,121	5,396	4,314
1261	12,526	12,111	1,031	11,080	5,586	4,399
1262	12,552	12,063	809	11,254	5,634	4,446
Total	90,598	86,854	6,433	80,421	35,434	26,897

17 In the 13th paragraph of his report that officer\* states that Mr Pringle's assessment for all the Mámálatdár's division was Rs 1,19,000, whereas the rates he proposed were estimated to yield Rs 73,000, including the assessment on waste land. There was, therefore, a reduction of Rs 46,000, being at the rate of about 39 per cent. Captain Wingate† estimated the new *kánal*, including the *bágáyat* assessment on wells and *páts*, omitted apparently from Lieutenant Nash's estimate, at Rs 77,000, which would bring the reduction to 35 per cent for the Mámálatdár's division, and for the Mahálkaris, of which no estimate was given as before explained, I find the actual reduction amounted to about 40 per cent., that is to say, the assessment on the cultivation of the year, in which the settlement was introduced, was—

	Es.
By Mr. Pringle's rates	16,404
By Lieutenant Nash's rates	9,866
	<u>6,538</u>

being at the rate of nearly 40 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that the reduction I have now made, though it may appear, and is certainly, considerable, is nevertheless less by about 6½ per cent. than that given to the adjoining villages of the same district. It is, however, I am fully persuaded, all that is required. I feel, therefore, every confidence in recommending for permanent sanction the settlement of these 18 villages as here explained and as introduced by me at the last season's jamábandi.

18 These 18 villages contain a small extent of rice land, for which the maximum rate introduced was Rs 3, which is the same rate that Lieutenant Nash adopted. The entire extent of this cultivation by our survey is 1,076 acres, and its assessment Rs. 2,065, † being on the average Rs 1-14-8 to the acre. The rice lands are generally of inferior quality as is shown by the rather low average rate resulting from our classification and assessment.

19 There is no *bágáyat* cultivation in any of these 18 villages.

20 With regard to the three villages near Poona, their maximum rate assimilated to Lieutenant Nash's in adjoining villages on the plan described in the foregoing paragraphs would be Re 1-12-0, but ½ annas were added, making it Rs. 2 in consideration of their most advantageous position in regard to markets and proximity to the city of Poona, the former for the sale of their produce and especially fodder of all kinds, and the latter for the supply of manure which it affords. Besides it is always customary to impose a higher rate on lands within the limits of, or adjoining, a large town, and how great the reason for the increase in this case I need not further allude to.

21. For *bágáyet* lands I adopted the usual rate of Rs 2 for moathsthal, and Rs 3 for Páthusthas irrigation. I should, however, explain that almost all the valuable gardens round the city are either let by annual sale, or given out on leases for periods of 8 or 10 years; all held on such terms have been excepted from the operation of the survey rates, which would have effected a very large reduction in such cases. This course, I think, will be found in

\*Dated 12th March accordance with the general instructions issued in Government letter No 1885 of 1850\* respecting the lease of the Gora Garden to the Munshi. I have mentioned this circumstance, as the *bágáyet* rates might otherwise appear too low

22 The reduction made in the assessment of these three villages is small, being equivalent only to about 5½ per cent on the cultivation of the year, as is shown in the following statement —

	Rs.
Assessment according to Mr. Pringle's rates	4,764
Do. do proposed rates	4,513
	<hr/>
	251

The revenue derived from the gardens sold by auction or let on lease is not, however included in the foregoing, as they have not been brought under the settlement. The contrasted statement is consequently complete only for the revenue from the lands subject to the ordinary rates of assessment. I am persuaded the reduction though small is fully sufficient for villages so favourably situated as these three are, all their lands being in a circle round the city and cantonment of Poona.

23 But besides the ordinary revenue-paying lands of these villages, there is a considerable extent of cultivated land hitherto exempt from assessment included under the denomination of "*vádagis*," a term applied to the patches of cultivation situated mostly within the walls of the city. The whole of these *vádagis*, excepting a few measured at the time of Mr Pringle's survey, have been exempt from the payment of revenue and have not appeared in the accounts of these villages to the present time. The owners and occupiers of such have not, I believe, any documentary proofs of their right to them as *Inám*, though claiming in most cases to hold under that title, nor to exemption from assessment either. All these "*vádagis*" have now been measured and assessed, and it appears from the survey papers that the extent of those which have heretofore been held rent-free is 209 acres 31 gunthás, bearing an assessment of Rs. 607-15-6. It becomes a question to be now decided whether these lands are or are not to be held rent-free in future. The whole matter should, I think, be referred to the *Inám* Commissioner, before whom the holders should prove their claims to exemption from assessment. I can at any time furnish you, or the *Inám* Commissioner, with a detailed statement of the survey measurement and assessment of these lands.

24. When making the settlement of the three villages near Poona, a case was brought to my notice in which one Rámchandra Malhár Joshi claims to hold a piece of land and pay revenue for it according to the terms of a *miráspatti*, or written agreement, given him by Mr Mills when Collector of Poona. In this case the assessment on the land in question, fixed by the Survey Settlement, is Rs 14, and by the agreement, which is for 25 years commencing in 1839, it is Rs 11-5-0. The remission therefore is Rs 2-11-0, which he claims annually until the expiration of the period named in the agreement. Under the general

instructions† regarding *kauls*, it appears that this party is entitled to the exemption claimed by him. It is desirable that this point should be decided as a guide for this and other similar cases

25. Several cases have also come to my notice in which valuable kurans in the *Mám-laidár's* and *Maháákari's* division of the *táluka* have been given out in lease for 10 years mostly, and generally at sums considerably less than they would realize if sold annually by auction, as they ought to be under the rules of the Joint Report. These agreements were given by Mr Ritchie when Assistant Collector here in 1849, but were not, as far as I can ascertain, submitted for the Collector's sanction. As the revised settlement had been introduced in the *Mám-laidár's* division and part of the *Maháákari's* also, at the time they were given, I am inclined to think they might be set aside as being contrary to the spirit and instructions of the Joint Report Rules. In cases, however, where the agreements refer to lands situated in the 18 villages now reported on, they will, I suppose, have to be respected, but at their expiration it is most desirable that no fresh agreement should be entered into. These kurans, as may be supposed, have been given to influential natives, mostly resident in the city. I can at any time furnish you with the particulars in *Maráthi* of the several cases here referred to.

26 I took the opportunity of the establishments being in *Haveli Táluka* to measure several of the kurans belonging to that district of which there was no recorded measurement in Lieutenant Nash's survey. Their contents will now, therefore, be shown in their respective village registers. Some of these are held as *Inám*, the title to which should, I think, be at once enquired into by the *Inám* Commissioner, as there has not, I am led to believe, been any entry of them or their extent hitherto in the village accounts.



27 No *bágáyet* assessment was introduced in any of the 18 villages of Donja Petha settled by Lieutenant Nash in 1842, nor has any been introduced to the present time. Mr. Courtney brought this subject to my notice in 1850, when he was making the yearly settlement of these villages and requested me to introduce the assessment at once. I had not an opportunity of doing so at that time, but during the past season I have had all the wells and *páts* examined and classed on the systems adopted in other districts of the Collectorate, and I propose, therefore, with the sanction of Government to introduce the usual *bágáyet* assessment fixed at the rate of Rs 2 for mothusthal and Rs 3 for páthusthal irrigation according to the classification valuation. The cultivators will, I apprehend, complain a little against this measure, appearing, as it will do, in the light of an addition to their present assessment, but as it was evidently in contemplation to introduce a garden assessment when the settlement itself was introduced, and as the rates for it above given were actually sanctioned, I consider there is no reason why the measure should not be forthwith carried out and I propose therefore to do it this season.

28 From the *pát* and well inspection returns, it appears that there are about 27 of the latter in use or fit for use, on which the assessment roughly calculated will amount to Rs 134 and for *páts* it will be about Rs 456, the two combined will therefore pay Rs 590. I do not intend to put any assessment on wells which have been built since the settlement was introduced, as such have been exempted under the guarantee given in Rule 1st of the Joint Report, an order to that effect having been in force when the settlement was introduced.

29 In addition to the 13 villages, the settlement of which is heren referred to, there are also the lands surrounding the Fort of Sinhgad known as Ghera Sinhgad, belonging to the Donja Petha Division, but I was unable to complete the survey and classification of them in time to admit of my introducing the settlement during the past season. I beg therefore to solicit permission for its introduction during the present. The rates I would propose are Re 1-6-0 for *geráyet* and Rs 3 for rice lands.

30 In conclusion I beg to recapitulate the subjects on which the instruction of Government are solicited —

Paragraphs 13 and 17	<i>1st.</i> —Sanction for the settlement introduced in 18 villages of the Donja Petha and three adjoining the city of Poona.
Paragraph 24.	<i>2ndly</i> *—Sanction to introduce the revised settlement on the rates proposed for Ghera Sinhgad
Paragraph 22	<i>3rdly</i> —Sanction to introduce the usual <i>bágáyet</i> rates in the 18 villages of the Donja Division settled by Lieutenant Nash in 1842.
Paragraph 18	<i>4thly</i> —Instructions whether the <i>vádagi</i> lands are to be in future exempt from the payment of the survey assessment.
Paragraph 19	<i>5thly</i> —Instructions whether the land held under the terms of agreement in a <i>mnás-patti</i> and other similar cases are to be brought under the rule relative to <i>kaulis</i>

31. It will, I hope, be satisfactory to Government to know that the settlement of all the districts of the Poona Collectorate has now been completed.

I have the honour to be, &c ,

J. FRANCIS, Captain,

Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

No. 2462 of 1854

FROM

E C JONES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona,

TO

H W. REEVES, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S D

Poona Collector's Office,  
Camp Phulgaon, 14th November 1854

SIR,

In handing up for information Captain Francis' report\* of the rates introduced by him during the past season, in eighteen villages in Donja Petha and three in the Mámílatdár's division of Haveli, I have the honour to make the following remarks —

\*No. 433, dated 27th October 1854.

2. The manner in which the measurement and classifications were superintended seems to have satisfied Captain Francis himself, and need call for comment no further than that it is to be regretted that no

Paragraph 3

European officer could have been spared for testing the former, instead of leaving it to be done simultaneously with the latter, which was alone enough to occupy the attention of Mr. Hexton

3 The statement given in paragraph 7 shows that the assessment introduced in the other villages of the petha in Fash 1252, A D 1842-43, has worked well, and consequently Captain Francis was quite right to arrange his rates so as to make the result of his classification tally as near as possible with what was already in force in the neighbouring villages

4 With respect to the rates as introduced by Captain Francis, I beg to state that I consider they may be safely recommended for continuance during the usual period of thirty years.

5 It is my wish to do away with the system of leasing the Government garden land in the neighbourhood of Poona, and to dispose of the occupancy once for all at the expiration of each lease, as has already been done in several instances. Much valuable property has deteriorated from the exertions of speculators being directed to making the most of the land during the term of their lease without any regard for the permanent improvement of the estate.

6 The Waduggs mentioned by Captain Francis in his 18th paragraph are the enclosures round several private buildings and temples, and some are gardens, outside the city, these will probably be found to have but a negative claim to exemption from taxation. I believe the strongest ground the owners have, in support of their freedom, is the fact that the late Government never thought of taxing them. The land is described to be chiefly used for producing flowers, &c, used in temples and religious ceremonies, though I believe in many instances it is productive of fruit and vegetables. In case it should eventually be decided to tax this land, it would be but fair to hand over the proceeds to the municipal fund instead of bringing it to the account of the general land revenue of the district

7. In the case mentioned in Captain Francis' 19th paragraph I consider the holder of the mirás-patti should have the benefit until the close of the term of years therein mentioned, and that the same should be permitted in all such cases where there is no stipulation to the effect that the terms agreed upon are to last for so many years or until next survey.

8 I will enquire into the forms of Kuruns let out by Mr Ritchie in 1849, and if I find that Government interests have been lost sight of, and that I can with justice cancel the contracts, I will do so. You are, of course, aware that the Kurans annually set apart for the use of the grass contractors for the Commissariat and Kirkee are let out at a nominal rate far below their real worth. If these were to be put up to auction they would fetch high prices, particularly those near Poona, but the contractors would charge proportionately for the grass supplied to the Military Department

9. I am not an advocate for the imposition of *bigayet* rates in those villages where the survey assessment on the *jeriyet* has already been in force for upwards of ten years, more especially because I believe the *pats* in many places are used less for gardens than for the rice crops when in want of moisture from failure of rain.

10. I beg to recommend the rates proposed by Captain Francis for Ghera Singhur. I shall take the opportunity of transferring to Captain Francis the decision of the \*question as to the best system to be adopted for the Warkas or hull cultivation on the slopes of Singhur, where the Koeta rate has been introduced since 1852-53, and which is objected to by the natives as falling heavier on them than the old Nuzzur pahani system.

I have the honour to be, &c,  
E. C. JONES,  
Collector of Poona.

No. 1147 of 1855.

FROM

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S D.,

TO

THE OFFICIATING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Territorial Department (Revenue),  
Revenue Commissioner's Office,  
Poona, 26th April 1855

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for submission to Government, a report from Captain Francis of his proceedings in the eighteen villages of the Donjeh Petha and three of Haveli

Poona Táluka, which remained to be brought under survey assessment at the date of the Government Resolution No 4989, dated 24th August 1853

\* No 2462, dated 14th Nov- 2 A letter\* from the Collector of Poona, containing his remarks on Captain Francis' report, accompanies

3 Captain Francis' own account of his work is so full and clear that any explanatory comments from me seem to be superfluous I have given the report my best attention and have no hesitation in recommending Government to sanction definitely the rates which were provisionally sanctioned in the Resolution above quoted They are as follows —

Maximum dry crop for Donja villages —

Rs 1 12 0 two villages, 4 or 5 miles from Poona  
 ,, 1 10 0 Donja and 8 villages on the northern and Poona side of Sinhgud  
 ,, 1 8 0 two villages on the southern side of Sinhgud  
 ,, 1 6 0 two villages still more distant from Poona and west of Sinhgud  
 ,, 1 4 0 three villages near Purandhar.

For the 3 villages of Haveli, &c, close to Poona City

Maximum dry crop, Rs 2

4. In the Donja villages there is no *bágáyel* But in the three near Poona the *bágáyel* rates are to be Rs 2 for mothusthal and Rs 3 for páthusthal But it is to be remarked here that the rich and profitable garden lands surrounding Poona City have most of them been already leased on terms much higher than the survey rates would have yielded On this subject the Collector of Poona has offered some remarks in paragraph 5 of his letter, which are in accordance with the views of Government and should be carried out as soon as opportunities present themselves.

5 There is a small extent of rice land in the 18 Donja villages, for which a maximum rate of Rs 3 has been adopted This was also Captain Nash's rate

6 It will be seen that the measurements of Lieutenant Evans and Lieutenant Pole inspected by the Committee of 1847, have been verified by Captain Francis' operations

7 In his 23rd paragraph, Captain Francis alludes to the small patches of cultivation found in the city of Poona and held hitherto exempt from payment of assessment These patches or fields called "Wadgyas" have now been measured and assessed, and Captain Francis finds them to be in extent acres 209 gunthas 3, bearing an assessment of Rs 607-15-6, but the Inam Commissioner will, of course, decide whether they are assessable by Government The proposal of Mr Jones that the assessment of these lands, if eventually collected by Government be assigned to the Municipality of Poona, may be considered hereafter Captain Francis' opinion expressed in the 24th paragraph of his report, on the case of Ramchandra Malhar Joshi is correct, but I am unable to subscribe to that of the Collector to postpone the realization of the survey rates in all cases in which no stipulation has been made.

8 I have informed the Collector that I do not consider his objections to the *bágáyel* rates, proposed for the 18 villages settled by Captain Nash in 1842, sufficient The rates are those already specified in paragraph 4 of this letter

9 I await the Collector's report on the kurans mentioned by Captain Francis in the 25th and 26th paragraphs of his report

10 The rates proposed for the Ghera of Sinhgud may be sanctioned It is to be noted that the Collector of Poona intends taking Captain Francis' opinion on the cultivation called "Warkas" now assessed according to "Koeta," a mode of assessment which appears to be objected to

11 The settlement of the Donja Petha completes the valuable labours of Captain Francis in the Poona Collectorate

I have the honour, &c.,

H W REEVES,  
 Revenue Commissioner, S D

No 2545 OF 1855.

Territorial Department (Revenue)

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S D

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government under date 16th June 1855.

The following papers have been placed before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for disposal :—

Letter No. 433 of the 37th October 1854 from the Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey and Assessment, explanatory of the revised settlement introduced by him into 21 villages of the Haveli Táluka of the Poona Collectorate during the season of 1854.

Letter No 2462 of the 14th November 1854, from the Collector of Poona, submitting the above communication.

Letter No. 1147, dated the 26th April 1855, from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D. to Government, handing up the preceding communications

	Captain Francis' Farsa	Collector's Farsa	Revenue Commissioner's Farsa
<i>Revision of assessment in 18 villages of the Donya Petha and three villages adjoining the city of Poona</i>	17 & 22	4	3
1. The introduction of the revised assessment into these villages is sanctioned			
<i>System of letting annually garden land near the city of Poona.</i>	21	5	4
2 The Revenue Commissioner is referred to the instructions of Government on this subject contained in their Resolution No 6865, dated 26th November 1853.			
<i>Claims to hold rent-free pieces of cultivated land called vādags</i>	23	6	13
3 The Inam Commissioner, N D., will be furnished with a copy of the paragraphs noted in the margin and requested to enquire into and report on these claims			
<i>Land held under a miras-patti by Rámchandra Malhar Joshi.</i>	24	7	8
4 The land referred to in Captain Francis' 24th paragraph should be continued to Rámchandra Malhar according to the terms of the agreement granted to him by the late Collector Mr Mills In cases, however, in which the agreements contain no specification of the period for which the grant is to hold good, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the realization of the survey rates should not be delayed		*	
<i>Leasing of certain kurans in the Mamlúdar's and Mahálkari's divisions of the Haveli Táluka</i>	25 & 26	8	10
5 The result of the enquiry, which Mr Jones states in his 8th paragraph it is his intention to make on this subject, will be awaited			
<i>Introduction of the bágáyet rates into the 18 villages of the Donya Division</i>	27	9	9
6 In the opinion expressed by Mr Reeves relative to the insufficiency of the objections urged by Mr Jones in his 9th paragraph for introducing the bágáyet rates in the above villages Government concur and authorize their introduction.			
<i>Proposed rates of assessment for Ghera Sinhgud</i>	29	10	11
7 Government sanction the proposal made by Captain Francis for introducing the rates of assessment on the land surrounding the Fort of Sinhgud That officer's report on the best system to be adopted for assessing varkas cultivation on the slopes of Sinhgud will be awaited.			

W HART,  
Secretary to Government

No. 23 of 1857

FROM

CAPTAIN J FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey,

TO

D DAVIDSON, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona.

*Thána Districts,  
Camp Mappaon, 16th January 1857*

Sir,

Will you have the goodness to solicit the Revenue Commissioner's sanction to the immediate introduction of the survey settlement into the several lapsed villages of the Collectorate enumerated in the accompanying statement, wherein I have shown the rate proposed in each case, which has for the most part been assimilated to that introduced into the group of its adjoining villages, where the survey settlement is already in operation

I have, however, made an exception to this rule in the case of Loni Khund belonging to Bhimthadi situated on the Nagar Road, and distant only about 12 miles from Poona. The rate for the adjoining villages of the same district is only 15 annas, but Loni is situated in the extreme western corner of the taluka and adjoins the villages of Haveli, which it resembles in climate and its favourable situation with respect to the Poona market is above explained. I propose, therefore, in consideration of these circumstances to fix a maximum rate of Re 1-4 for this village, which, moreover, is the same rate that was

sanctioned for the adjoining village of Tulapur\* (also belonging to Bhimthadi), to which the survey settlement was extended in 1855. The rate of the adjoining village of Wágholi belonging to Haveli Taluka is Re 1-6

3 You will observe that I have proposed to introduce rates into the village of Pimplesh Sawdagar, belonging to Haveli, which was surveyed whilst under attachment, but released† in accordance with a decision made by the Inam Commissioner. Its present holder, however, has represented his wish to have the survey rates introduced, and I conceive there can be no objection made to this arrangement, as he is willing to abide by the terms of the settlement; an agreement to that effect will have to be drawn out at the time of jamabandi.

4 Accompanying are several Maráthi statements showing the working of the survey settlement in the adjoining villages enumerated in the statement, whose rates I have taken as the standard for fixing the rates herein proposed. I beg, however, these may be returned, as they need not, I think, be forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner. They are sent in order that you may satisfy yourself that the result they exhibit furnishes a safe guarantee for the extension of their rates to adjoining villages.

5 I have also arranged to introduce new rates into the lapsed (17) villages of Purandhar which formed part of the late Madharao Nilkant Purandhar's Jaghir,‡ but I have some further enquiries to make before submitting my proposals for assessing these villages. I intend therefore to make their rates the subject of another communication at some future date

I have the honour to be, &c

J. FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey

*Statement exhibiting the Rates proposed for certain Lapsed Villages of the Poona Collectorate and the rates of adjoining villages already under the operation of the Survey Settlement*

Taluka	Names of villages into which rates are to be introduced	PROPOSED RATE		Adjoining villages to which rates have been assimilated	RATES ACCORDING TO SETTLEMENT.		Remarks.
		Jerkyst	Rice		Jerkyst.	Rice.	
Purandhar, bhubha Petha	{ 1 2 3			...			
Bhimthadi	{ 4 5						
Pabal	6	..	...		..		
Haveli	{ 7 8	Keblowre	1 10 0 3 0 0	Dhonja	1 10 0 3 0 0		The Survey rates were introduced into these villages at the general settlement of the Petha Supa in 1853-54
Khod	{ 9 10	...					
Sewnerc	{ 11 12		..	..			
Maval	{ 13 14	..	..	..			

J. FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S.D

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter, No 22 of 16th instant, together with its English accompaniment from the Superintendent of Poona and Thána Revenue Survey, and to request your sanction to the introduction of the revised rates into the several lapsed villages named therein of this Collectorate.

2 I deem it advisable to send you the Maratta papers mentioned in Captain Francis' paragraph 4, in order that you may see the satisfactory result which they exhibit, and request the favour of your returning them.

3. The settlement of the jamábandi for the current year in these villages will be made as soon as I am favoured with your sanction to the rates, which are the same as in neighbouring villages, except when they have been judiciously altered for good reasons, which Captain Francis assigns.

D. DAVIDSON,  
Collector of Poona.

Poona Collector's Office, 21st January, 1857

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No 873 of 1857.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,  
Southern Division

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement No 829, dated 23rd March last and previous correspondence regarding the rates proposed by the Superintendent of the Poona and Thána Revenue Survey, in his letter No. 22 of the 16th January last, for certain lapsed villages of this Collectorate, I have the honour to forward the statement called for in your endorsement No. 253 of the 20th January and letter No. 402 of the 12th February, showing the highest rates of assessment actually levied in the villages entered in column 5 of the statement forwarded by Captain Francis with his letter above quoted.

2. On comparing this statement with columns 6 and 7 of the Superintendent's statement, it will be found that the rates actually levied in some instances correspond with those entered by Captain Francis. In most cases they are less and in a few instances as regards *jeráyet* they are more.

3. The differences that exist are, I think, easy of explanation as the rates levied are, of course, merely the result of the application of the survey maximum to the classification rates. It is clear that in those instances, where those actually levied are less than those entered in the Superintendent's statement, the village possesses no single field composed entirely of first class soil.

4. The villages in my statement noted with a cross in red ink are those in which the highest rates actually levied have been found to exceed the rates entered in column 5 of Captain Francis' statement, but the excess is, with the exception of Moolkher, in the Haveli Táluka, very trifling and was not general, but happened in the case of one or two numbers in each village only.

5 To account for a trifling excess, it must be borne in mind that survey officers do not adhere to the general classification for every number in the village they may be surveying, they use a discretionary judgment in making exceptions where they consider the land admits of a deviation from the general classification, sometimes by applying the higher and at others the lower rate of the adjoining class. This was done by Captain Francis in the Máwal Táluka, as can be seen by a reference to the concluding portion of the 14 paragraph of his letter No 33 of the 31st January 1854, forwarded to you with the Collector's letter No 298 of 18th February idem, and this course must also have been, I conceive, adopted in those villages in the present case where the highest rates actually levied in a few of the fields have been found to exceed what Captain Francis has entered as the maximum rate of the village.

6. The village of Moolkher is the only one in which the excess is great, Captain Francis having entered Re. 1-6-0 as the maximum *jeráyet* rate of the village wherever the highest *jeráyet* rate levied is Rs 3, and there are several fields bearing assessment at

Rs. 2½, 2¼, and so on downwards to Re 1-6-0 I examined the register of this village myself, it is signed by Lieutenant Nash, and the way in which I account for the excess is this I find that in settling the rates of the Haveli District Rs. 1,200 or Rs 3 an acre was the rate fixed for rice land, which, however, was not separately measured or separately shown in the accounts, and enquiry has proved that rice is cultivated in all those fields of the Moolkher village which pay a higher rate of assessment than the maximum *jeráyet* rate entered by Captain Francis for that village, therefore, properly speaking they do not come under the head of *jeráyet*.

7 I beg to forward statements showing the results of the last five years in those villages, to the rates of which it is intended those now to be introduced should be approximated; these have been framed by an examination of the accounts of the several villages It affords, I think, the best criterion as to the suitability of the rates now proposed, and the result is satisfactory and shows that the system has worked well

8 Five years have not elapsed since the introduction of the survey in the Khed, Sewnere and Mával Tálukas, the statements as regards the villages of these districts therefore show the results of as many years as have passed since they were subjected to the survey rates.

9 I trust you will gather from the present report that the rates now proposed by Captain Francis have received that attention from me that they merit, and that I have made proper enquiries as to their suitability, and if you are satisfied on this point, I must respectfully solicit the favour of your obtaining, with as little delay as possible, the sanction of Government to their introduction.

10 I further beg to report that a school-rate has not been included in the account of the rates now proposed, but that on addressing the Superintendent on this subject, he informed me that he would take measures for imposing one in compliance with your instructions at the introduction of the settlement.

11. I regret excessively the delay that has occurred in forwarding this report, but, as you are well aware, I have at present, with the exception of the Huzur Deputy, who of course remains at the Suddur station, only the 2nd Assistant to assist me in carrying on the work of this Collectorate, and since the District Deputy has become too ill for the active discharge of his duties, my work has greatly increased. I trust I shall, therefore, be excused for not replying to your last reference on this subject sooner. The district officers have all proved themselves excessively dilatory in forwarding the information called for from them and it has been only by personally enquiring into every point myself that I am now enabled to report once more on this matter.

12. The whole of the previous correspondence is herewith returned, as you will doubtless require it for reference.

I have the honour, &c.,

D. C. LEIGHTON,  
Acting Collector, Poona.

*Poona Collector's Office,  
Camp Nassur, 9th May 1857.*

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No. 1544 OF 1857.

FROM

H. W. REEVES, Esquire,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D ,

TO

D C. LEIGHTON, Esquire,  
Acting Collector, Poona.

*Revenue Commissioner's Camp,  
Nehr, 14th May 1857.*

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No 873 of 9th instant, I have the honour under the explanations therein submitted, to authorize, in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, which, however, I shall this day,

1.	*	*	*	} Purandhar Taluka, Supa Petha
2.	*	*	*	
3.	*	*	*	
4.	*	*	*	} Bhimthadi Taluka.
5.	*	*	*	
6.	*	*	*	} Haveli Taluka.
7.	Kehlownah.	*	*	
8.	*	*	*	} Khed "
9.	*	*	*	
10.	*	*	*	} Sewnere "
11.	*	*	*	
12.	*	*	*	} Mawal "
13.	*	*	*	

solicit, the introduction of the new rates of assessment this season, proposed by Captain Francis in his letter \* No. 22 of 16th January last, into the 13 recently lapsed villages of the Poona Collectorate named in the margin, and to request that you will communicate the same to Captain Francis with the least delay practicable.

2. The imposition of a "school-rate" in the whole of the villages referred to in this and in my letter of 6th instant, No 1441, must be provided for, and respecting this, you will have the goodness again to remind Captain Francis of the remarks contained in my letter to the address of Lieutenant Prescott, No. 1375 of 2nd instant, forwarded to you with endorsement of 6th idem, No 1421.

3. A review of the statements received with your letter under acknowledgment shows that in the villages—

Dingoreh	..	..	..	} Sewnere Taluka
Otur	..	..	..	
Phlugsan	..	..	..	} Bhimthadi Taluka
Nandwa	..	..	..	
Niluck	..	..	..	} Mawal "
Wagholl	..	..	..	
Rahatni	..	..	..	} Haveli "
	..	..	..	

The new rates of assessment have not met with the full amount of success which has attended them in the other villages. I request, therefore, you will institute enquiry as to the cause of this, and favour me with a report of the result.

I have, &c,

(Signed) H. W REEVES,  
Revenue Commissioner, S D

No 1545 of 1857

T D., R

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,  
Nelsr, 14th May 1857

True copy, with the Collector's original letter No 141 of 21st January 1857 and accompaniments from Captain Francis, forwarded for the information and approval of His Lordship in Council

2. The Revenue Commissioner, S D., considered it necessary to satisfy himself of the correctness of the rates to which, it is stated, those proposed for the present 13 villages have been assimilated, and this has led to the apparent delay in submitting the Collector's application to Government.

3 Mr Leighton having now furnished full explanation in a letter, which is forwarded to Government, the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has sanctioned the proposed rates in anticipation, owing to the lateness of the season, and trusts his proceedings may meet with His Lordship's approval.

4 The circumstance alluded to in paragraph 3 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter to Mr. Leighton, will not, he believes, affect the settlement of the rates now proposed for the 13 lapsed villages.

H W. REEVES,  
Revenue Commissioner, S D

No 125 of 1857.

FROM

CAPTAIN J. FRANCIS,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey;

To

D LEIGHTON, ESQUIRE,  
1st Assistant Collector in charge  
Thana District.

Camp Chowna, 2nd April 1857

SIR,

In continuation of the subject of my letter No. 22, dated 16th January, I have now the honour to submit for sanction the rates that I would introduce into 19 villages of the

\* Received with Mr. Davidson's No. 141 of 21st January 1857.



Mámlatdár's Division of Purandhar Táluka being the tract of country which has lapsed to Government, consequent on the decease of Madhavrao Nílkant Purandharay and Bulvantrao Ráste.

2. Six of these villages occupy the belt of country lying between Sassur on the east and the Deweh and Bápdeo Ghats on the west. Three of them are on the outskirts of Purandhar Fort, and the remaining ten lie round the town of Sassur, being for the most part on the east of it, one of them is, however, as far east as Jejuri, being close to that celebrated place of pilgrimage.

3. The villages of the first-mentioned group are very favourably circumstanced, in that they are within a short distance of the Poona market, which has been rendered most accessible to them by the opening of that beautiful road down the Deweh Ghát, and that they enjoy a fine climate, for, in consequence of their proximity to the range of Gháts above mentioned, they get all the early monsoon showers peculiar to that locality, and so fertilising for the early bájri crops.

4. One rupee and two annas is the highest rate that was introduced into any part of this division by Lieutenant Evans in 1847-48. But it is generally admitted by those acquainted with the district that his rates were very low. The six villages above alluded to are more favourably circumstanced than any of those settled by Lieutenant Evans, which alone would, in my opinion, form sufficient grounds for an increase upon his rates. But the circumstance of my classification being made on a lower scale of values than his has also to be taken into account in fixing the rate. I estimate the increase required on that account to place the assessment resulting from our respective rates upon an equality, to be 2 annas, i.e., that my rate should be Re 1-4 in villages where Lieutenant Evans' is Re 1-2. It was fully explained in my report on some villages of the Donja Petha\* why this increase over former rates is required, and the measure met the approval of Government, and has, moreover, been attended with the success I anticipated, as the settlement in that district is working most favourably.

5. This point being admitted, we have a rate of Re 1-4 corresponding to his of Re. 1-2, and I have made a further increase of 2 annas on account of the more favourable circumstances of these six villages described above, which therefore makes Re 1-6 the maximum rate in their case. Proceeding upon this plan, I have selected four villages near Sassur for a rate at Re 1-4, five east and south of the above for a rate of Re 1-2, adjoining villages assessed by Lieutenant Evans at a lower rate and I have made Re. 1-0 the maximum rate for the other four, three of which near Purandhar Fort resemble the villages of Dunkowri and Kalduri assessed by me at that rate in 1851-52, and the third is near Jejuri to whose rate it has been assimilated.

6. I append statements showing the working of the settlement in the several villages to which the rates have been assimilated. The result is most satisfactory; such in fact as might be anticipated from the favourable terms of Lieutenant Evans' settlement.

7. The garden land in these villages is considerable, a large portion of which is páthusthal. The villages of Parunch and Walheh have some five bandharas, whose *paths* run throughout the year. The supply is a little deficient at the latter end of the hot season, but still sufficient for the cultivation of sugarcane and other superior kinds of garden produce. In some few instances, I observed plantain gardens irrigated entirely from these streams.

8. I revised the garden rates of all the Mámlatdár's division of this district in 1851-52. My highest rate was Rs. 4 for páthusthal *bágayi*, but I saw no *paths* in the villages then settled equal to those of Parunch and Walheh, and as the rates for this cultivation are dependent almost entirely upon the extent of the irrigational supply, which is greater in the cases here referred to, I propose to make Rs 6-0 instead of Rs 4-0 the highest rate for the best bandáras in these villages. It is notorious that they paid a very large revenue for their garden lands during Ráste's time (they both belonged to him), but our Government would not think of levying the high assessment he did, although its exaction shows what these lands can pay. The rates here proposed will effect a very great reduction on present payments, though not more than is needed, for we have been obliged to give "soot" since the villages have been under our management.

9. There is also a good deal of well garden land. I would make no difference in the manner of assessing that cultivation, but would apply to it the usual water-rate of Re 2 per acre, which, as also the páthusthal rate, is to be levied in addition to the regular *jerdyet* assessment.

10. I have recently laid before the Revenue Commissioner in my progress report for the season of 1855-56 the result of the measurement test of these villages, and their classification, I should explain, was carried out under Mr Hexton's supervision during the months of November and December last. All of them have been tested by him and I have also taken tests in two. This result is exhibited in the annexed statement.

\* See correspondence ending with Government Resolution No 2545 of 1855.

† 356 acres equal to 14 annas 3 pies

‡ Equal to Rs 15 and 20 an acre in a few cases

11. Before closing, I should explain that there is a very small extent of rice land in a few of the villages, for which I propose a rate, of Rs. 3, being that which was sanctioned for this cultivation in Kalduri and Dunkowri assessed by me in 1851-52, as above mentioned.

I have the honour to be, &c,  
**J. FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,**  
 Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey

*Statement exhibiting the Amount of discrepancy between the Test and Original Classification in 19 villages belonging to the Mámátdár's division of Purandhar*

Name of Officer by whom the test was taken.	Number of Fields submitted to test		Number of Fields in which the difference between original and test classification was within											
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
	Soil	Water	Soil	Water	Soil	Water	Soil	Water	Soil	Water	Soil	Water		
Mr. Hexton	155		46	...	41		39		25	..	2		2	

*Statement of the Revenue realizations in the Village of Sasser, since the introduction of the Survey Settlement, in the year 1847-48.*

Revenue year.	Survey Kamál	ASSESSMENT OR		Increase on account of Mukts and cultivation in Hill Numbers.	Total Jamábandi.	Remissions.	Balance, being the Revenue realized	REMARKS.
		Waste.	Cultivation.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1847-48 ... ..	3,131	28	3,098	..	3,098	65	3,033	
1848-49 .. ..	3,131	28	3,098	..	3,098	..	3,098	
1849-50 .. ..	3,153	28	3,120	2	3,122	..	3,122	
1850-51 ... ..	3,173	23	3,150	1	3,151	..	3,151	
1851-52 .. ..	3,213	6	3,207	245	3,452	..	3,452	
1852-53 .. ..	3,210	6	3,204	245	3,449	..	3,449	
1853-54 ... ..	3,210	6	3,204	245	3,449	226	3,223	
1854-55 ... ..	3,210	6	3,204	245	3,449	...	3,449	
1855-56 ... ..	3,210	5	3,205	245	3,450	...	3,450	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,821</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>26,460</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>29,688</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>29,397</b>	

"The increase in the Kamál is due to the introduction of the garden rates during this year."

*Statement of the Revenue realizations in the Village of Kalduri, since the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the year 1851-52.*

Revenue year.	Survey Kamál.	ASSESSMENT OR		Increase on account of Mukts and cultivation in Hill Numbers.	Total Jamábandi.	Remissions.	Balance, being the Revenue realized	REMARKS.
		Waste.	Cultivation.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1851-52 .. ..	595	..	595	...	595	..	595	
1852-53 .. ..	595	..	595	...	595	..	595	
1853-54 .. ..	595	..	595	..	595	..	595	
1854-55 .. ..	595	..	595	...	595	..	595	
1855-56 .. ..	595	..	595	...	595	..	595	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,975</b>	

**J. FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,**  
 Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

*Statement of the Revenue realizations in the village of Pangareh since the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the year 1847-48.*

Revenue year	Survey kumal.	ASSESSMENT ON		Increase on account of mukta and cultivation in Hill Numbers.	Total Jams-bandi	Remissions	Balance being the Revenue realized.	REMARKS
		Waste	Cultivation.					
1847 48	790	15	775	10	785	5	780	*The increase in the kumal is due to the introduction of the garden rates during this year.
1848-49	790	46	744	10	754		754	
1849 50	790	15	775	10	785		785	
1850 51	790	15	775	10	785		785	
1851 52	* 797	15	782	10	792		792	
1852 53	797	15	782	10	792		792	
1853 54	797	15	782	10	792	2	790	
1854-55	797	15	782	10	792		792	
1855 56	797	15	782	14	796		796	
	7,145	166	6,979	94	7,073	7	7,066	

*Statement of the Revenue realizations in the village of Niluz since the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the year 1847-48*

Revenue year	Survey kumal	ASSESSMENT ON		Increase on account of mukta and cultivation in Hill Numbers.	Total Jams-bandi.	Remissions.	Balance being the Revenue realized.	REMARKS
		Waste.	Cultivation.					
1847-48	359	15	344		344	10	334	*The increase in the kumal is due to the introduction of the garden rates during this year
1848-49	359	15	344		344		344	
1849-50	359	15	344		344		344	
1850 51	359	15	344		344		344	
1851 52	*364	15	349		349		349	
1852-53	362	13	349		349		349	
1853 54	362	13	349		349	5	344	
1854 55	362	13	349		349		349	
1855-56	362	13	349		349		349	
	3,248	127	3,121		3,121	15	3,106	

*Statement of the Revenue realizations in the village of Bellsur since the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the year. 1847-48*

Revenue year	Survey kumal	ASSESSMENT ON		Increase on account of mukta and cultivation in Hill Numbers.	Total Jams-bandi.	Remissions	Balance being the Revenue realized.	REMARKS	
		Waste	Cultivation.						
1847 48	2,218	55	2,163		2,163	68	2,095	*The increase in the kumal is due to the introduction of the garden rates during this year	
1848 49	2,218	40	2,178		2,178		2,178		
1849 50	2,218	47	2,171		2,171		2,171		
1850-51	2,218	43	2,175		2,175		2,175		
1851-52	*2,294	36	2,258		2,258		2,258		
1852 53	2,286	31	2,255		2,255		2,255		
1853-54	2,280	40	2,240		2,240	4	2,235		
1854 55	2,280	42	2,237		2,237		2,237		
1855 56	2,289	42	2,247		2,247		2,247		
	20,319	376	19,943		19,943	72	19,871		

J FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thana  
Revenue Survey

*Statement of the Revenue realizations in the village of Jeyuri since the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the year 1847-48.*

Revenue year	Survey kumal.	ASSESSMENT ON		Increase on account of mukta and cultivation in Hill Numbers.	Total Jamá handi,	Remissions.	Balance, being the Revenue realized	REMARKS
		Waste	Cultivation.					
1847-48	1,096	24	1,072	32	1,104	13	1,091	
1848-49	1,096		1,096	18	1,109		1,109	
1849-50	1,096	9	1,087	5	1,092		1,092	
1850-51	1,096		1,096	..	1,096		1,096	
1851-52	*1,160		1,160	43	1,198	..	1,193	*The increase in the kumal is due to the introduction of the garden rates during this year
1852-53	1,170		1,170	30	1,200		1,200	
1853-54	1,170		1,170	30	1,200	4	1,196	
1854-55	1,170	7	1,163	30	1,193	.	1,193	
1855-56	1,170	7	1,163	30	1,193		1,193	
	10,214	47	10,167	213	10,380	17	10,363	

*Statement of the Revenue realizations in the village of Rahh since the introduction of the Survey Settlement in the year 1847-48*

Revenue Survey.	Survey kumal.	ASSESSMENT ON		Increase on account of mukta and cultivation in Hill Numbers.	Total Jamá handi,	Remissions.	Balance, being the Revenue realized.	REMARKS
		Waste	Cultivation.					
1847-48	800	19	781		781		781	
1848-49	800		800		800		800	
1849-50	800		800		800		800	
1850-51	800		800		800		800	
1851-52	*904		904	13	917		917	*The increase in the kumal is due to the introduction of the garden rate; during this year
1852-53	904		904	13	917		917	
1853-54	904		904	13	917		917	
1854-55	904		904	13	917		917	
1855-56	904		904	18	922		922	
	7,720	19	7,701	70	7,771	...	7,771	

J. FRANCIS, Captain,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána  
Revenue Survey.

No 595 of 1857.

FROM THE FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR  
In charge, Poona,  
To CAPTAIN FRANCIS,  
Superintendent of Poona and Thána Revenue Survey.

Poona Collector's Office,  
3rd April 1857

SIR,

In reply to your letter No 125, dated 2nd instant, I beg to observe that you have not mentioned the names of the 19 villages, in which you propose introducing the rates mentioned in your letter.

2 In order, therefore, to avoid the chance of any misunderstanding arising about these rates, I should feel much obliged if you would favour me with a detailed statement naming the particular villages coming under each separate rate of assessment, both for *jeráyet* and *bágáyet* according to the scale laid down in the 5th, 7th and 9th paragraphs of your letter, the *bágáyet*, column being divided into *páthusthal* and well garden-land

3. Such a statement would be of assistance to me in making such enquiries as may enable me to report satisfactorily on the suitability of the rates you propose, and without which being made, the Revenue Commissioner objects to hand on your proposals to Government

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,  
D. C LEIGHTON,  
First Assistant Collector in Charge

No. 130 of 1857

To D LEIGHTON, Esq.,  
First Assistant Collector in Charge.

Camp Chowna, 4th April 1857

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant,\* I have the honour to forward a statement showing the names of the 19 villages of Purandhar therein referred to and the rates, *jeráyet* and *bágáyet*, proposed for each I have the honour to be, &c,

\*No. 595

J FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey

Statement exhibiting the names of 19 Villages of Purandhar Táluka, into which the Survey Settlement is to be introduced and the rates, *Jeráyet* and *Bágáyet*, proposed for each Village

Names of Villages into which the survey rates are to be introduced	PROPOSED RATES						Adjoining Villages to which rates have been assimilated	Rates according to their Settlement	REMARKS		
	Jeráyet	Bágáyet									
		Páthusthal		Mothusthal							
Rs a p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p					
Deweh	}	1	6	0	4	0	0	2	0	}	See paras 3 and 5 of letter No. 125 for explanation regarding rates proposed for this group of villages
Chambh											
Ropegson											
Bhewri											
Korhit Budruk											
Korhit Khurd	}	1	4	0	4	0	0	2	0	}	Kaaba Sassoor
Bluwadi											
Khanowri											
Khulud											
Munjowri											
Guradeh	}	1	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	}	Does not adjoin any of the villages settled by Lieutenant Evans
Sewri											
Purunch											
Walhel											
Pimpleh											
Poor	}	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	}	Belaur and Nicolomj
Somardi											
Paccowri											
Paccowri											
Sakurdeh											
	}	1	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	}	Pangareh ..
	}	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	}	Kaldureh
	}	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	}	Jejuri

J FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey

No 812 of 1857.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,  
Southern Division

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a letter No 125, dated the 2nd ultimo, with accompaniments from the Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey, requesting sanction for the rates he proposes to introduce in nineteen villages, as per margin, of the Mámlatdár's Division of the Purandhar Táluka, which have lapsed to Government consequent on the decease of Madhavrao Nilkant Purandharay and Balwantrao Raste

1 Deweh	11 Guradeh
2 Chamblh	12 Bawri
3 Bopgeon	13 Purunch
4 Bhowri	14 Walheh
5 Korhtá Badruk	15 Pimphle
6 Korhtá Khurá	16 Poor
7 Bhiwandi	17 Somurdi
8 Khanowri	18 Paacowri
9 Khulud	19 Sakurdeh
10 Manjowri	

2. You will observe that Captain Francis has divided these villages into four different groups, six composing the first, four the second, five the third and four the fourth, and a different rate of assessment is proposed for each group

3 In his fourth paragraph, Captain Francis remarks on the lowness of the rates introduced into this division by Lieutenant Evans in 1847-48, and on this point there can, I conceive, be no difference of opinion From enquiries I have made, I find that at the introduction of the survey rates in 1847-48 in the Mámlatdár's portion of this district, no less a sum than Rs. 14,000 was refunded to the cultivators, being the excess of what had been collected from them on account of the year's revenue under the old system over the assessment due on their holdings, according to the survey rates This fact, and the circumstance of the cultivation having increased to an enormous extent in all the villages of the Mámlatdár's division, worthless land only being left uncultivated, afford, I think, convincing proof of Lieutenant Evans' rates being excessively light

4 Captain Francis next remarks that his classification is made on a lower scale of value than Lieutenant Evans' was, and that therefore to place the assessment resulting from their respective rates upon an equality an increase of two annas should be made on Lieutenant Evans' rates This plan, he observes, was adopted by him in settling the assessment of eight villages of the Donja Peth of the Haveli Táluka and the system pursued was explained in paragraphs 8 and 9 of his report No. 433 of the 27th October 1854, submitted to you with the Collector's letter No. 2462 of the 14th November 1854, to which I beg to refer you

5. Proceeding, then, on this plan of adding two annas to Lieutenant Evans' rates, Captain Francis fixes the maximum rate of the six villages composing the first group These villages occupy the belt of country between Sassur on the east and the Diveh and Bapdeo Gháts on the west Their rates should therefore assimilate to those of Sassur, this according to Captain Francis' statement would be Re 1-2-0 as settled by Lieutenant Evans, to which by adding the two annas as stated above Re 1-4-0 would appear to be the proper maximum rate for them, but owing to their peculiarly favourable position, a further increase of two annas has been made, thus making Re 1-6-0 the maximum rate in their case.

6 These six villages undoubtedly enjoy the favourable circumstances detailed regarding them by Captain Francis Four of them are situated on the high road leading to the Diveh, Chamblh, Bopgeon, Diveh Ghát, while the other two are each about two miles distant from the road, so that the cultivators in all of them possess great facilities for conveying the produce of their fields to the Poona market, which is within a few hours' reach of them, and the proximity of these six villages to the range of the Gháts is for the reasons specified by the Superintendent also highly advantageous. I am not aware of any circumstances connected with the position of these villages which tend in any way to detract from the above advantages

7. Taking therefore into consideration the lowness of Lieutenant Evans' rates and the favourable circumstances of these villages, I am of opinion that the rate of Re 1-6-0 proposed for them by the Superintendent is suitable, but for fear you should think it too high as compared with the rate of the adjoining village of Sassur, I would observe that from the enquiries I have made, it would seem that Captain Francis has made some mistake in entering Re 1-2-0 as the maximum rate of Sassur, inasmuch as I find, by the jamábandi chittas of that village for 1851-52, the maximum rate entered at Re. 1-4-0, the lowest being stated at 2 annas If this is correct, the maximum rate proposed for these six villages exceeds that of Sassur by two annas only instead of four and according to this record there must be some error in the statement with which Captain Francis commences his fourth paragraph I have not been able, however, to examine the register of Sassur, which I understand is with Captain Francis, this would at once show if there was any mistake in the chitta I have referred to.

8 As regards the remaining groups, the rate of assessment has been fixed for them according to the rate at which the villages they adjoin were assessed by Lieutenant Evans, two annas being added to that officer's rate in consequence of the difference in the scales of classification, except in the case of three villages adjoining Kaldureh

9 I have enquired into the rates of the villages of Belsur, Nilung, Pangareh, Kaldureh and Jejur and find the maximum to be the same as entered in Captain Francis' statement opposite these villages, the highest rates actually levied being as follows —

	Rs a. p.
Belsur and Nilung	0 15 6
Pangareh ...	0 10 0
Kaldureh	0 4 6
Jejur	0 10 6

10. You will observe from this that the soil of Kaldureh must be very poor, as 4 annas and 6 pies is the highest rate levied there and as the three villages of Poor, Somurdi and Panowri resemble Kaldureh, Captain Francis, I conclude, deemed it inadvisable to make in their case the increase of two annas on Lieutenant Evans' rates

11 In his sixth paragraph, the Superintendent refers to statements he has appended, showing the working of the settlement in the villages to which the rates have been assimilated. I have compared these statements with the accounts of these villages and find them, with a few trifling exceptions, correct, and I therefore agree with Captain Francis in considering the results shown by them to be most satisfactory and that the settlement of Lieutenant Evans has worked most favourably and the rates therefore proposed for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups appear suitable

12 The exceptions to which I allude as regards these statements are as follows. In the year 1853-54 remissions were given which have not been entered, *viz.*—

	Rs a. p.
In Rakh . . . . .	9 10 8
„ Kuldureh...	102 10 7

and also the sums have been entered in these statements in round numbers, the detail of annas and pies, which I could give, being omitted, this is not a matter of any importance, the plan pursued having been this, that any sum in annas up to eight has been struck off, while above eight the next number in rupees has been mentioned, thus, if the balance of revenue realized was Rs. 595-7-11 or Rs 594-13-6 it has been entered by Captain Francis as Rs. 595.

13 Having disposed of the *jeráyet* rates, the Superintendent next refers to the *hágáyet*, dividing it into *páthusthal* and *mothusthal*. The highest rate for the former, with the exception of the two villages of Purunch and Walheh, he proposes to fix at Rs 4-0-0, while for the latter Rs 2-0-0 is to be the maximum rate in all the villages, and as this is the rate that was fixed for all the *Mámlatdár's* division in 1851-52, it seems suitable, there being no apparent necessity for making a difference as regards these nineteen villages

14. For Purunch and Walheh, however, a higher rate of Rs. 6 is proposed for *pathusthal* on account of their having superior *bandhás*.

15. On enquiry I learn that the facts set forth by Captain Francis in his 7th paragraph are perfectly correct. The garden land in these villages is considerable, *supári* tree (for leaves), sugarcane, pepper, plantains and a few grapes, all yielding good returns, form part of the produce of these gardens

16. I cannot, however, find any accounts showing that Rs. 15 and 20 an acre were levied on these gardens by Raste, as stated in the 8th paragraph of the Superintendent's letter. The accounts I have examined show that the rate levied on garden land of *all* descriptions in Walheh was at the rate of Rs 6-11-0 per acre, while that in Purunch was Rs. 5-1-9 and this, as far as I can gather, was the revenue paid on these gardens during Raste's time

17. I am not, however, of opinion that the rate proposed by Captain Francis for the best *bandhás* in these two villages would appear to be too high as compared with the assessment that seems from the accounts I have examined to have been lately levied on the garden land of these villages, inasmuch as the rates I have quoted were levied on garden land of *all* description, whether *páthusthal* or *mothusthal*, and while, therefore, a great decrease will, when the rates now proposed are sanctioned, be made in the well garden-land, I think Rs 6 is not too high a rate for the best *bandhás* in these villages, considering that the irrigational supply is very great. The *paths* running throughout the year and the land watered by them yields plentiful and valuable returns.

18. On examining the statement exhibiting the names of the nineteen villages and the rates proposed for each, which accompanies Captain Francis' letter, you will observe that the village of Pimpleh is included in the bracket with Purunch and Walheh, and thus it is made to appear that a *páthusthal* rate of Rs 6 is proposed for it as well as for other two, but this, I conceive, is a mistake, as Pimpleh is not referred to by name in the Superia-

tendent's 7th and 8th paragraphs, it possesses garden land but not of any value, the *path*, I understand, being available for three months in the year and that only if the monsoon has been abundant, it seems therefore to have been included in the bracket with Parunch and Walhek on account of the same rate of *jerdyet* assessment being proposed for it as for them, all these adjoining the village of Pangareh.

19 As regards rice land referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Superintendent's letter, the highest rates actually levied in the adjoining villages on this description of cultivation appears, on investigation, to be as follows.—

					Rs.	a	p
Dunkowri	...	...	...	..	...	2	4 0
Pangareh	...	...	...	.	...	2	13 0
Kaldure	.		...	...	...	3	0 0

20. I trust that you will gather from this report that I have made proper enquiries as to the suitability of the rates proposed by Captain Francis and if, on a consideration of the facts detailed in his letter and what I have now stated, you agree with me in considering the rates proposed unobjectionable, I earnestly solicit that the sanction of Government may be obtained for their introduction as early as practicable, as it is highly desirable that they should be introduced during the current year

21. I shall address the Superintendent on the subject referred to in my 7th, 10th and 21st paragraphs, and his explanations will be submitted to you as soon as they are received.

22. I regret the delay that has occurred in forwarding this letter, but on the receipt of it I made a reference to the District Deputy Collector in charge of the Purandhar District for the necessary information on several points, as he was better acquainted with the position of these villages and the state of the district generally than I could be, that officer having, however, fallen sick I have been compelled to take part of his duties myself and coming out here for the completion of the settlement of this Taluka, I have been now able, by being on the spot, to make the necessary enquiries myself.

I have, &c,

D. DAVIDSON,  
Collector, Poona.

Poona Collector's Office,  
Camp Sasseur, 2nd May 1857.

No. 1441 of 1857.

FROM

H. W. REEVES, Esquire,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

D. C. LEIGHTON, Esquire,  
First Assistant Collector in charge, Poona.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,  
Camp Nehr, 6th May 1857.

SIR,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 612 of 2nd instant, I have the honour, in consideration of the already advanced state of the season, and of the advisability of introducing at once the new rates of assessment into the villages referred to, to authorize, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, which, however, I shall this day take measures to obtain, the introduction of the new rates proposed by Captain Francis for the nineteen villages of the Purandar Taluka named in the margin of your 1st paragraph, and which lapsed to Government on the death of the late Madhavrao Nilkant Purandharay, and Balwantrao Raste.

2. I shall await the explanations of the Superintendent on the points adverted to in your 21st paragraph.

I have, &c,

(Signed) H. W. REEVES,  
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.



No 1442 OF 1857

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE

Revenue Commissioner's Office,  
Camp Nehr, 6th May 1857.

\* No. 612, 2nd instant.

True copy, with the First Assistant's original letter\* replied to and its accompaniments, forwarded to Government for information and approval.

2. The advanced state of the current season rendering it advisable that immediate sanction should be conveyed to the Collector for the introduction during it of the new rates of assessment, the Revenue Commissioner, S D., has, under the conviction of their having been carefully considered and proposed, at once authorized their adoption, and he trusts that his proceedings may meet with the approval and sanction of His Lordship in Council.

H. W REEVES,

Revenue Commissioner, S D.

No 2933 OF 1857

## TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

## MEMORANDUM

The undersigned presents compliments, and requests that the Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey and Assessment, will have the goodness to submit, as soon as possible, a statement showing the measurement and classification of the fourteen recently lapsed villages of the Poona Collectorate, as well as of the village of Pimpleh Sowdagar in the Haveli Taluka, ~~in connection~~ for the introduction of new rates of assessment into all of which is solicited in Captain Francis' letter No. 22, dated the 16th January 1857, to the address of the Collector of Poona.

2 Captain Francis will also oblige the undersigned by furnishing him with a similar statement as regards the nineteen villages of the Mámlatdár's Division of the Purandhar Taluka, referred to in his letter No. 125†, dated the 2nd April 1857.

† To the address of the First Assistant Collector of Poona in charge

J. D. INVERARITY,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1857.

No. 311 OF 1857.

Poona, 30th June 1857.

The Superintendent, Poona and Thána Survey, presents his compliments to the Chief Secretary and, in reply to his Memorandum,\* No 2933, begs to forward two statements exhibiting, respectively, the dates when the measurement and classification of the fourteen villages referred to in his letter No. 22 of 1857, and of the 19 referred to in No 125 were executed and the result of the test of the same.

2. The village of Pimpleh Sowdagar is included in the fourteen villages referred to in the Superintendent's letter No 22, dated the 16th of January.

J. FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,  
Superintendent, Poona and Thána Revenue Survey

*Statement showing when the Measurement and Classification Operations  
and Test of them were executed in 19 Lapsed Villages*

Name of Taluka.	Number of Villages	SEASON IN WHICH THE SURVEY OPERATIONS WERE EXECUTED		Total Area.	RESULT OF TEST		REMARKS.
		Measure-ment.	Classifi-cation		Average difference between original measurement and test per cent	Average difference of rate per Field between original and test classification.	
				Acres.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Purandhar .	1	1851-52	1852-53	77,449	1 18 0	0 0 7	
	1	1854-55	1854-55				
	17	1855-56	1855-56				

*Statement showing when the Measurement and Classification Operations and Test of them  
were executed in 14 lapsed Villages*

					A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Khed ...	2	1855-56	1855-56	3,404	2 1 0	0 0 7	
Pabal...	1	1854-55	1856-57	7,299	1 20 0	0 0 7	
Sewnere ...	2	1855-56	1856-57	6,057	1 7 0	0 0 4	
Bhmathadi	1	1853-54	1853-54	18,602	1 11 0	0 0 6	
	1	1854-55	1855-56				
Haveli	1	1853-54	1853-54	2,588	0 33 0	0 0 3	
	1	1855-56	1856-57				
Mawal ...	1	1854-55	1855-56	4,445	1 13 0	0 0 6	
	1	1856-57	In progress.				
Purandhar	2	1854-55	1854-55	10,301	0 34 0	0 0 6	Rates have been sanctioned, but settlement not made owing to classification operations not having been completed at the close of the season
	1	1855-56	1855-56				

J. FRANCIS, CAPTAIN,

Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey.

No. 3354 of 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT (REVENUE)

Bombay Custle, 17th July 1857.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1442 of 6th May 1857, with accompaniments.  
Do. do No. 1646 of 14th May 1857, with accompaniments Do.  
Memorandum from the Superintendent, Poona and Thana Revenue Survey, No. 311, dated 30th June 1857, with accompaniments.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the documents noted in the margin

The sanction accorded by the Revenue Commissioner to the introduction of the rates proposed by Captain Francis into 19 lapsed villages of the Purandhar Taluka, and into 14 scattered villages of that and six other talukas of the Poona Collectorate is confirmed by Government.

2. The statements furnished by Captain Francis\* show the accuracy of the measurements and classification as ascertained by test, and, as the rates of assessment are similar to those already introduced into the adjoining villages where they have worked well, their adoption in the lately lapsed villages enumerated in this correspondence, cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

\*With memorandum No 311, dated 30th June 1857.

J. D. INVERARITY,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 6164 of 1893.

FROM

F. L. CHARLES, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

Poona, 16th June 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward report No. 1346 of 23rd August 1892 from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, relating to the introduction of the revision settlement into 21 villages of the Purandhar Taluka.

2. Mr. Porteous handed these papers over to me yesterday with a note explaining that they had only then been placed before him by the late Acting Head Clerk, and stating that though he had made personal enquiries for them, he had been expressly informed that they were not in the office. The late Acting Head Clerk explains that he had mislaid them under a book and could not find them.

3. You are aware that I have never served in the Poona District, and a detailed examination of Mr. Pitt's proposals would be out of place on my part, in the entire absence of local knowledge.

4. But the condition of this portion of the district has already formed the subject of exhaustive discussion, and in any case I do not think much special criticism is necessary, because the fullest consideration was given to the subject in the papers relating to the revision survey of 25 villages of the Haveli Taluka. (Selection CCXXXVIII. New Series, 1890, and in the papers relating to 18 villages of the Purandhar Taluka adjoining those now reported on).

5. Government Resolution No. 2969 of 11th June 1878 approved of the latter settlement, and finally Government Resolution No. 2159 of 23rd April 1879, Revenue Department, reviewed the proposals in detail.

6. In this latter Government Resolution the maxima rates approved of are for dry crop land and for different groups Rs. 2-2, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-14, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1-6-0.

7. In the present report the 21 villages are grouped as follows:—

				Rs. a.
1 Village maximum rate	...	...	...	2 2
19 Villages	...	...	...	1 10
1 Village	...	...	...	1 8

8. I am obliged, as above explained, to express an opinion in the entire absence of local knowledge, but reasoning from the map and analogy, I can see no reason why the sanction of Government should not be accorded to the present proposals, as the villages concerned appear to be subject to exactly the same condition as the others already settled, and about which the fullest discussion took place before the issue of final orders.

9. Five petitions from the residents of the villages of Shivari, Khalad, Kelawde and Parinche against the proposed rates have been received and are hereto appended. The general complaint is that the original assessment is heavy and in the revision survey has been increased which they are unable to pay. I do not think that any case has been made out for special consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. L. CHARLES,  
Collector.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1630</sub> OF 1893.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., M.R.A.C.,  
Survey Commissioner and Director of  
Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 28th June 1893.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the revision of the remaining 21 Government villages of the Purandhar Taluka.

2. The unfortunate circumstance noted in the Collector's 2nd paragraph must prevent the introduction of the revised settlement this year. No intimation of the submission of his remarks by the Collector having been received, an expeditor was sent from this office on the 29th April last. If even then the report had been submitted, there would have been no difficulty in disposing of the papers in time for the introduction of the new rates in 1892-93.

3. These papers deal with the villages settled in and after 1851-52. The taluka has thus been revised in three instalments—eleven villages in 1873-74, 35 villages in 1879-80; and now 21 villages. The guarantee for these last villages should be only up to 1902-03, so that the lease may expire in the same year in the whole taluka.

4. In all three revision proposals the question of grouping seems to have been specially difficult and the final result cannot be made satisfactory. It is impossible, for instance, now to rectify a grouping under which one village is placed in the first group and that adjoining it 5 groups lower. This has occurred with respect to the villages Kamthadi and Umbra in the south-west. But it is possible to improve on the proposals now submitted by Mr. Pitt with respect to the 21 villages under consideration.

Mr. Bagnell, First Assistant Collector, Poona, who knows the taluka intimately, has been good enough to assist me in revising the proposed grouping by Mr. Pitt. My objection to it arises from his having included under one group villages which were rated differently at the original settlement and to his having placed one village, Valha, formerly rated at Rs. 1-2-0 in a lower group than villages formerly rated at Re. 1.

5. The principle on which the grouping was made appears to have been as follows:—

Villages on the Poona-Satara road near the markets of Kikwi, Shirval and Bhor were placed in the first group. Those a little further off on the same road into the second group and those still further off into the third group; but in the second group the taluka town of Sasvad was also placed, and in the third group 2 villages adjoining it. The fourth group contains only one village, Pokhra, near the road from Sasvad to the Poona-Satara road. The remaining groups are fairly regular and contain villages to the east of the line drawn north and south through Sasvad, with two exceptions.

6. The taluka is very rugged; Sasvad is separated from Poona by a high range of hills pierced by the old Sasvad-Poona road which has been abandoned in favour of a more indirect but better route over the Diwa Ghat. The villages then on the extreme west of the taluka are cut off from easy communication with Poona. There is a good road from Sasvad to the Poona-Satara road, which is only difficult near the village of Khetavale. To the east of this road is the Purandhar Fort, surrounded by villages with very difficult communications. Further east between Sasvad and Parincha is another group of villages where communications are not so difficult and where the country is less rugged. From Parincha to Valha there is a good Local Fund road over the Ghat which connects Parincha with the railway station at Valha. Parincha has, moreover,

access by fair roads to Sásvad and south to the Poona-Sátára road. Valha, though still further east has a good road communication but has also a railway station in its limits. In this paragraph I am referring only to the villages for present revision, and in these I propose to make the following modifications in Mr. Pitt's grouping, for the reasons generally given above and for special reasons which have still to be noticed.

7. Kelavda is placed by Mr. Pitt in the first group. It is on the Poona-Sátára road, but lies between two villages of the first and sixth groups respectively. The latter village is on the summit of Kátraj Ghát over which a fully laden cart cannot be drawn by one pair of bullocks. Though its produce no doubt goes partly to Poona, its nearest market is Kikwi. It is comparatively highly rated now; and as highly rated in comparison with its neighbour Kápra for instance, and should I think be placed in the second group at Rs. 2 rather than in the first at Rs. 2-2-0. I need take no objection to the rating proposed for villages Nos. 2, 4 to 10, 12, 13 and 19 and 20. Those in the west are nearer Poona, while the group between Sásvad and Parincha, as has been stated, is fairly circumstanced; better as regards communications, though more distant from Poona; but Nos. 3, 11 and 14 to 18 are very inaccessible, cut off from markets by high hills. They were rated lower at the original survey and should be rated lower now. These villages should be transferred to group VI rated at Rs. 1-8-0. Nos. 19 and 20 though formerly rated at Rs. 1, were too favourably treated. Of these, Pur is close to Pokhra, on the level, and with good road communications; the latter, Sákurda, can hardly be rated differently from the villages to the north, east, and west. Válha, formerly rated at Rs. 1-2-0, is recommended by Mr. Pitt to be raised only to the sixth group. There seems no reason whatever why it should not be in the same class as Jójuri, Parincha and Harni. It was formerly rated with Parincha, and I see no reason why its position should be altered. Of the 21 villages therefore, one should belong to the second, 13 to the fifth and 7 to the sixth group.

The rating of the groups is shown in Mr. Pitt's 19th paragraph.

8. These proposals will leave some irregularities in grouping, the rectification of which must be deferred till the next revision of rates.

9. In para. 24 Mr. Pitt gives the explanation required by standing orders for enhancements above 66 per cent. in individual villages. With regard to all these villages the proposals now made will reduce the enhancement considerably.

10. In Mr. Pitt's 19th para. the total number of villages is stated at 68, whereas only 67 are there accounted for. The 68th village is Madki, which has recently, *i.e.* in 1892, lapsed to Government among other villages belonging to the Vinchurkar. This village will be dealt with under the orders which have been issued by Government as regards the Vinchurkar's villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director of

Land Records and Agriculture

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. <sup>R</sup><sub>5880</sub> OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

Poona, 10th July 1893.

Forwarded.

2. The 21 villages which are now proposed to be brought under a revision survey settlement constitute the last batch for revision in the Purandhar Taluka, in which, owing to its composite formation, revised rates could not be introduced at one and the same time for all the villages composing it.

3. The physical condition of the taluka and its progress in a material point of view have been fully discussed in the papers bearing on the proposals for revision which have already been approved in respect of the previous two batches of villages. Any detailed observations on those points, now, therefore, would be supererogatory. And it seems sufficient to remark that the villages for which revised rates are now proposed have undoubtedly participated in the general development of the taluka which is already proved to have taken place.

4. Mr. Pitt has divided the villages into three groups which coincide with groups Nos. I., V. and VI. already sanctioned in the case of the remaining villages. Mr. Ozanne approves of the division, but suggests modifications as regards particular villages as indicated in the following table:—

Serial Number as per Appendix Q	Name of Village.	Group recommended by Mr. Pitt.	Group recommended by Mr. Ozanne.	Reasons adduced by Mr. Ozanne for the alterations proposed by him.
1	Kelawde ... ..	I Rs. 2-2-0	II Rs. 2-0-0	It is on the Poona-Satara road, but lies between two villages of the 1st and 6th groups respectively. The latter village is on the summit of the Khatrap Ghat over which a fully laden cart cannot be drawn by one pair of bullocks. Though its produce, no doubt, partly goes to Poona, its nearest market is Kikvi. It is comparatively highly rated now, and highly rated in comparison with its neighbour Kamra for instance, and should be placed in the 2nd group at Rs 2 rather than in the 1st group at Rs. 2-2 0.
3	Kamra	V Rs. 1-10-0	VI Rs 1-8-0	Very inaccessible and cut off from markets by high hills, rated lower at the original survey and should be rated lower now.
11	Garad ... ..			
14	Peth Narayan ... ..			
15	Dbankavdi ... ..			
16	Kaldari ... ..			
17	Ghera Purandhar..			
18	Samurdi ... ..			
21	Walha ... ..	VI Rs. 1-8-0	V Rs. 1-10-0	There is no reason why it should not be in the same class as Jajun, Parincha and Harni. It was formerly rated with Parincha.

5. The Commissioner, in charge C. D., has considered these proposals, with an examination of the map of the district; and he agrees with Mr. Ozanne in all his recommendations, except those which relate to the villages of Kelawde, No. 1, and Peth Narayan, No. 14. As regards the former, it seems that the villages in the extreme west, traversed by the Poona-Satara road, are included either in the first or in the sixth group; and that there is no room for an intermediate class such as that proposed by Mr. Ozanne. As far as the

arguments advanced by Mr. Ozanne go, there is nothing to show that Kelawde is in any respect worse off than Kamthan, Kikvi or Kenjal, which have already been placed in the first group; as regards Shivre and Umbre, which were placed in the sixth group, there were, doubtless some peculiar circumstances which justified a difference of five classes between them and their neighbours; and in the absence of more special grounds than have been shown, there seems no really valid reason for reducing Kelawde a class lower, as suggested. As to Peth Náráyen, No. 14, the map shows that, unlike villages Nos. 3, 11, and 15 to 18, it is not far removed from roads, and that the branch road which lies between Sasvad and the Poona-Sátára road is accessible to it at a short distance. It need not, therefore, be transferred from group No. V. to group No. VI., as suggested.

6. With the foregoing remarks, the undersigned submits the proposals for the approval and sanction of Government, including the recommendation that the period of guarantee for these villages should be such that the leases for the whole táluka shall expire simultaneously in 1902-1903.

7. A reference has been made to the Collector for a more precise explanation of the circumstances under which these papers lay unheeded in his office for fully nine months; and such action as is necessary will be taken when the matter has been fully reported on.

J F. FLEET,

Commissioner, in charge C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of revision settlement in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona District.*

No. 8337.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle, 14th November 1893.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2880, dated 10th July 1893—Submitting the correspondence noted in the margin regarding the introduction of revision settlement in 21 Government villages of the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona District.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1346, dated 23rd August 1892, to the Collector of Poona

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 6184, dated 16th June 1893, to the Commissioner, C. D.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. R.—1630, dated 28th June 1893.

**RESOLUTION.**—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 21 villages of the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona District. The rates for the táluka have already been accepted by Government and the only question on which the orders of Government are required is as to the placing of the villages in the appropriate groups.

2. Mr. Pitt proposes to put 1 village in group I with a rate of Rs. 2-2-0, 19 in group V with a rate of Rs. 1-10-0 and 1 in group VI with a rate of Rs. 1-8-0. Mr. Ozanne proposes to put Kelavda in group II with a rate of Rs. 2 instead of in group I. But Mr. Fleet thinks it should remain in group I. Mr. Ozanne's objection to the village being placed in group I is not understood. It is on the high road and is accessible to the Poona as well as the Kikvi market. His Excellency the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to accept Mr. Fleet's view as regards this village. The other alterations in grouping made by Mr. Ozanne are approved.

3. The rates should be introduced in the current year and guaranteed so as to expire along with those in force in the rest of the táluka.

4. The petitions of objections forwarded contain no valid arguments against the proposed rates.

5. Owing to the negligence of the Collector's Head Clerk this report was mislaid for nearly 10 months, and the introduction of the settlement will consequently be a year later than it should have been. The Commissioner, C. D., has already called for a precise explanation and will, no doubt, take such action as is necessary in the matter.

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

<p>The Commissioner, C. D.,          The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),          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.</p>	}	<p>With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that, when it is ready, the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">} By letter.</p>		



SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXXI.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF SÁNGRUN

IN THE

HAVELI TÁLUKA

OF THE

POONA COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1894.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION  
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF SA'NGRUN IN  
THE HAVELI TALUKA OF THE POONA COLLECTORATE.**

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From

R. B. PITT, Esq.,

To

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office :  
Poona, 5th January 1894.

SIR,

In continuation of the \*Reports marginally noted, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, a proposed revised rate for the village of Sángrun in the Subha division of the Haveli Taluka, formerly Inám, which lapsed to Government in September 1892 consequent on the death of the Inámdar.

2. As a preface to this report, which is merely supplementary to the reports above quoted, I should mention that a revised rate was proposed for this village in 1891 and was sanctioned by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the consideration that the village was then Inám. This rate, however, was not introduced as it was not accepted by the Inámdár. Now that the village has lapsed to Government a special report seems necessary, and this is now submitted for the sanction of Government.

3. The village of Sángrun, as already stated, belongs to the Subha division of the Haveli Taluka, and as all the questions connected with the revision settlement have been discussed and disposed of, it seems unnecessary for me to do more than describe the situation of the village and comment as concisely as possible upon the usual statistical information now furnished.

4. As will be seen from a reference to the Taluka map the village of Sángrun is situated on the eastern boundary of the Subha division between the villages of Bahuli and Mándvi Budruk, while its southern boundary rests on the northern bank of the Kadakwásla, or, as it is now called, the Fife Lake. In climate and physical features it resembles entirely the villages adjoining it which have already been brought under revision settlement.

5. Following the precedent of the Taluka this village has been entirely remeasured and reclassified with a view to its revision settlement, and the 142 old survey numbers became 359 new survey numbers and pót numbers in course of the process.

6. The area obtained by the revision survey is contrasted in the subjoined table with the old area under all heads :—

Description	By original survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Dry-crop ... ..	802	790	.	12
Rice .. ..	104	121	17	.
Unassessed, unarable &c. ... ..	590	595	5	...
Total .. ..	1,496	1,506	22	12

The difference between the two totals is very slight. There is, it will be seen, no garden land whatever in the village. The area under rice shows a fair increase, and is due to the conversion of dry crop into rice,

7. The usual information regarding the relative proportion of the crops grown in the village will be found in Appendix A. The largest area is covered by coarse grain, 23.9 per cent. Jowāri and rice cover a somewhat similar area, i. e. 24.2 per cent; next is Bājri with 4.8 per cent, and the remaining area is taken up with other grains. Pulses are represented by 0.5 per cent. only, while of the remaining crops under the head of oil-seeds niger takes up 15.1 per cent.

8. From the statistical appendices noted in the margin, it will be seen that the village under report now contains a population of 718 souls against 524 at the time of the first settlement, or, in other words, an increase of 37 per cent. As regards agricultural stock no record unfortunately is forthcoming for the figures of the former settlement, consequently no comparison can be made. At present, however, agricultural cattle number 110, which gives the very ample proportion of 1 pair of oxen to 12 acres of cultivated land, while milch cattle number 107.

9. A reference to Appendix E. shows that under the old system cultivation averaged 976 acres, but as the former accounts were recorded in Bighas and converted into acres, the figures cannot be accepted as showing the correct areas. The standard assessment during the same period averaged Rs. 1,019, of which remissions were given to the extent of Rs. 445, leaving Rs. 574, or a little more than half for collection. The year of the introduction of the survey rates of assessment, cultivation stood at 897 acres and the standard assessment at Rs. 705 with no remissions. This state of things continued stationary until the year 1873-74, when, owing to 128 acres having been taken up for the Fife Lake, the revenue for collection fell to Rs. 529. These figures, both as regards cultivation and collections, were maintained until the year 1882-83, when 29 acres were again taken up for the same purpose, which reduced the cultivation and collections to 740 acres and Rs. 490 respectively. Since then these figures have remained unaltered. It is very satisfactory to note that neither remissions nor outstanding balances appear during the whole period of the lease, and that no distraint has at any time been resorted to to recover the revenue. The favourable inferences to be drawn from such a revenue history as the above are being obvious and leave no room to doubt the very marked progress towards prosperity that has taken place in the condition of the people during the survey lease.

10. The village of Sāngrun according to its position comes within the fourth group of the Haveli Taluka villages settled in 1890, which were assessed at Rs. 2-4-0, but as the assessment of all the villages then settled was reduced by one-sixth (*vide* paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 4695, dated 7th July 1890), I would beg to propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2. This rate of Rs. 2 is, I should observe, the same rate that was proposed and sanctioned in 1891 while the village was Inām (referred to in the 2nd paragraph of this report), and by its adoption it will avoid the one-sixth reduction. The approximate result of its application to the village under report is shown in the following statement:—

Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	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	₹	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1 Sāngrun . . .	2 0 0	740	489	742	687	...	.	742	687	40.5

11. By the record of the existing settlement there are all 104 acres of rice land in the village under report. Of this area 88 acres are Government land assessed at Rs. 235, or Rs. 2-10-11 per acre. By revision survey the total area is 121 acres, of which 106 acres belong to Government and are assessed at Rs. 312, or Rs. 2-15-1 per acre. The division of this land into old and new rice is shown below:—

Description	Acres	Rupess.	Average per Acre
1	2	3	4
			Rs. a. p
Old Rice ... ..	72	234	3 4 0
New Rice ... ..	34	78	2 4 8

Of the old rice land but 72 acres now remain, and for this area I propose a combined soil and water rate of Rs. 6 per acre, which is the same rate that has already been proposed and sanctioned for the adjoining and similarly situated villages in the Taluka. The new rice is assessed as usual within the highest dry crop-rate.

12. The results of the original and revision surveys in the village under report are contrasted below under every head—

Description	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY		Judicial Quit rent
	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land .. ..	740	489	742	687	...
Do. unoccupied land .. ..	...	...	...	...	...
Inám ... ..	166	96	169	127	33
Government unassessed, unarable &c. ...	590	...	595	...	...
Total ..	1,496	585	1,506	814	33

13. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land was by the original survey Re. 0-10-7 per acre; by the proposed rate it will amount to Re. 0-14-1, or an average increase of Re. 0-3-6 per acre.

14. In conclusion, I have the honour to suggest that the proposed rate, if sanctioned, should be guaranteed to expire with the leases now existing in the Subha division of the Haveli Taluka.

I have the honour to be,  
 Sir,  
 Your most obedient Servant,  
 R. B. PITT,  
 Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



Taluka.	Village	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
Government village, Bāngrun, in the Haveli Taluka, Poona Collectorate	Christians	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	.	.	...	..	
	Jews	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	
	Jains	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
	Lingáyats	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	
	Musalmánas	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	
	Hindus, { Bráhmins	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	
	{ Others	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	
	Total	...	100	190	290	30	204	234	524	.	.	..	...
			151	216	367	118	233	351	718	5	14	.	...

The upper line of figures is that

of young settlement.

Showing the Agricultural Stock.

Number of Villages.	Towns.	CATTLE.										Total.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Poultry.		Carves.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For Plough.		For Breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.						Small.	Large (% of over two 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
								No record.												
	Haveli	108	2	...	.	...	.	62	45	47	28	202	7	2	9	39	3	3	1	12



Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUNDHS, 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.		
		Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	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
1	Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**ABSTRACT.**

No.	Details.	WELLS, BUNDHS, AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.	
		Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.	Pakha.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	For irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4	In disuse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Total of wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the original settlement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX E.

Revenue Statement for one Government Village, Sangrun, situated in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1864-65.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED AREA TO GOVERNMENT.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED TO GOVERNMENT OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.
	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.	Collector, quit-rent &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment Total of column 14, 15, 16.	Grand Total for Columns 7, 10, and 13.		
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.		
1864-65	847	886		207	207	589	438	474	48	216	129	47	1,490	1,489	679		
1865-66	847	888		207	207	589	438	474	48	216	129	47	1,495	1,489	670		
1866-67	847	886		207	207	589	438	474	48	216	129	47	1,490	1,489	679		
1867-68	1,056	1,114	509	4	618	601	100	103	261	220	127	42	1,374	1,343	694		
1868-69	1,056	1,114	509	4	618	601	100	102	261	220	127	42	1,376	1,343	694		
1869-70	1,056	1,115	512	133	644	471	100	101	265	230	127	42	1,376	1,343	708		
1870-71	1,056	1,115	512	132	644	471	100	101	265	230	127	42	1,376	1,343	708		
1871-72	880	841	280	2	332	600	278	375	88	230	137	42	1,376	1,318	739		
1872-73	1,056	1,115	499	2	601	614	100	101	142	260	127	53	1,426	1,383	809		
1873-74	1,056	1,118	498	11	609	607	100	100	101	250	127	53	1,416	1,383	761		
<hr/>																	
1874-75	897	705				705	62	23	171	220	127	46	1,179	915	622		
1875-76	897	705				705	62	23	222	220	127	62	1,179	915	1,029		
1876-77	897	705				705	62	23	225	220	127	62	1,174	915	938		
1877-78	897	705				705	62	23	225	220	127	62	1,177	892	747		
1878-79	897	705				705	62	23	225	220	127	62	1,177	893	777		
1879-80	897	705				705	62	23	166	220	127	62	1,179	916			
1880-81	897	705				705	62	23	135	220	127	62	1,179	916			
1881-82	897	705				705	62	23	175	220	127	62	1,179	916			
1882-83	769	529				529	62	23	40	176	111	38	1,007	663	477		
1883-84	769	529				529	62	23	52	176	111	38	1,007	663	10		
1884-85	769	529				529	62	23	40	176	111	38	1,007	663			
1885-86	769	529				529	62	23	61	176	111	38	1,017	663			
1886-87	769	529				529	62	23	101	176	111	38	1,007	663			
1887-88	769	529				529	62	23	100	176	111	38	1,007	663			
1888-89	769	529				529	62	23	71	176	111	38	1,008	664			
1889-90	769	529				529	62	23	76	176	111	38	1,008	664			
1890-91	740	490				490	62	23	71	166	96	33	968	609			
1891-92	740	490				490	62	23	71	166	96	33	968	609			
1892-93	740	489				489	62	23		166	96	33	968	608			

Former Title		Present Title Number	Name of Village.	Government Occupied Land														Government Occupied Land										Government Unoccupied Waste.		Average assessment of inert land per acre.	Average assessment of fertile land per acre.	Increased percentage inert occupied land	Remarks.	
1	2			5	6	7	Dry-crop		Garden		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess	Total Assessment.	18	19	20	Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess	Total Assessment					31
				Maximum dry-crop per acre.	Total area for culti- vating (including inert land)	Total area not availab. for cultivation.	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment		Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment		Rs.	Acres	Assessment.	Average assessment of per acre.	Average assessment of inert land per acre.	Increased percentage inert occupied land		
Heredit.				Rs. & p.	Acres	Acres.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Acres	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.				
Heredit.		1	Bangrun	180	905	601	652	244			88	236	740	489		690	2 0 0	0 11	685	638	375						687			2 16 1	0 14 10	40.6		

No. 501.

Vadgaon, 18th.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The Collector has no objection to offer to the proposal for the village of Sangrun, taluka Haveli, and begs to recommend the same to be sanctioned.

3. Mr. Pitt's report is so clear, and the conditions applicable to the villages to which this village naturally belongs have already been fully discussed, that the Collector considers no detailed remarks from him are required.

W. PORTEOUS,  
Collector

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director  
of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. S—334 of 1894.

Poona, 10th February

Forwarded to Government.

2. The village in question is surrounded by villages rated in revision settlement at Rs. 2-4-0, and this is therefore the proper rate.

	Rates.		
	Rs.	a. P.	Revised in
Mándvi ..	2	4	0 1875-76
Aglamba ...	2	4	0 1890-91
Bahul ...	2	4	0 Do.

The Superintendent, however, proposes the same lower rate, viz. Rs. 2, which is sanctioned by the late Survey Commissioner, Mr. Stewart, while the village was in the present circumstances different from the present. The reason why the Superintendent proposes to adopt a lower rate for the village than that in the adjoining villages is, as explained by him in paragraph 14 of the 1st remission sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 468 of July 1890, for the villages of the taluka revised in 1890-91. The remission is quite distinct from that of fixing rates, and should not interfere with the principles regulating the latter. The Survey Commissioner would therefore recommend the adoption of Rs. 2-4-0 rate for the village in question whether the 1st remission should or should not be extended to be decided by Government.

3. The rate should be guaranteed so as to expire with the remaining villages of the taluka.

E. C. OZAN,  
Survey Commissioner and  
Land Records and Agriculture

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. R.—564 of 1894.

Rev.

Sátára

Camp Vaduj, 23rd

Submitted to Government

2. The Commissioner, in charge Central Division, concurs with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture that the maximum rate for this village should be Rs. 2-4-0, and not as recommended by Mr. Pitt.

ards the question of allowing a remission of one-sixth of the  
 ch field, there appears to be no reason why the village should  
 it treatment from the rest of the tract resettled in 1890-91.  
 which the concession was granted by Government was that  
 on the entire tract resettled exceeded 33 per cent.; and this  
 e of its force by the addition of the village, now proposed for  
 the tract in question: the excess of 62 per cent. observable in  
 tract resettled in 1890-91 would be but little affected by the  
 the figures for the village of SÁNGRUN in Appendix Q, attached  
 report (see page 81 of Government Selection No. CCXXXVIII.

J. F. FLEET,  
 Commissioner, in charge C. D.

and Assessment, Poona.

No. 1915.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1894.

ndum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2.—564, dated 23rd February 1894—Sub-  
 mitter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 24, 5th January 1894  
 Memorandum from the Collector of Poona, No. 501, dated 18th  
 ary 1894  
 Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
 ds and Agriculture, No 9.—334, dated 10th February 1894.

mitting, with his remarks, the  
 papers noted in the margin  
 containing proposals for the  
 revision settlement of the vil-  
 lage of SÁNGRUN, TÁLUKA  
 HAVELI, District Poona.

OLUTION.—The proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue  
 with the modification as to the rating recommended by the Survey  
 oner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and which is  
 in by the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned. With regard to the  
 of the remission of one-sixth of the assessment on each field, Govern-  
 cur in the opinion expressed by Mr. Fleet in paragraph 3 of his  
 um.

he rates should be introduced in the current year and should be  
 so as to expire concurrently with those for the rest of the táluka.

W. L. HARVEY,  
 Under Secretary to Government.

Commissioner, C. D.,  
 Director of Poona,  
 Survey Commissioner and Director of Land  
 Records and Agriculture,  
 Assistant General,  
 Works Department of the Secretariat,  
 Government of India,  
 Ministry of State for India. } By letter.

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCLXXXVI.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF MANKI

IN THE

PURANDHAR TÁLUKA

OF THE

POONA COLLECTORATE.

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BOMBAY:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.  
1899.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY  
SETTLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE OF MA'NKI IN THE PURANDHAR  
TALUKA OF THE POONA COLLECTORATE.**

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Letter No. 332, dated 5th November 1898, and accompaniments, from J. A. McIver, Esquire, Acting Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Poona, submitting, through the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, proposals for the Original Survey Settlement of the village of Ma'NKI in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate	1—5
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No. 332 OF 1898.

FROM

J. A. McIVER, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Deccan Revenue Survey

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Poona, 5th November 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit through you, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the original survey settlement of the village of Mánki in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

2. This village is one of the many villages belonging to the Vinchurkars which lapsed to Government in the year 1892 in the circumstances explained in Government Resolution No. 2629, dated 20th April 1892. It was measured and classed in the year 1895-96 under orders from the Survey Commissioner.

3. Mánki is situated on the southern boundary of the Táluka a few miles to the westward of the Southern Mahrátta Railway line, which runs north and south through the Táluka.

It is in the neighbourhood of Government villages with maximum survey rates of Rs. 1-10-0, 1-8-0 and 1-6-0.

4. The following is the result of the survey operations :-

	Acres.
Dry-crop	3,310
Garden... ..	368
Rice ... ..	858
Unassessed, unarable, &c.	858
Total ..	4,536

5. The villages surrounding Mánki are Harui, Vir, Pisurti, Jeur and Walha. The rate of Rs. 1-10-0 has been given to the two first, Rs. 1-6-0 for the two next and Rs. 1-8-0 for the last village.

These villages have been dealt with in Settlement Reports of 1878-79 and 1892: *vide* amended Report No. 119, dated 1st February 1879, submitted by Colonel Laughton in continuation of a settlement correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 2969, dated 11th June 1878, and another original report No. 1346, dated 23rd August 1892, contained in Government Selection No. CCLXXVII.

6. Mánki appears to be as well situated and circumstanced as the villages of Harni and Vir which immediately adjoin it, and in the absence of special grounds to show that it is any worse off I propose to adopt the same maximum rates, *viz.*, Rs. 1-10-0 for dry-crop and Rs. 8 for Pátasthal garden land.

There is no rice land in the village.

7. The estimated result of the proposed rates is as follows :-

	Acres.	Assessment.
Government occupied land ...	3,027	2,375
" unoccupied land. ...	...	...
Inám land ... ..	651	571
Unassessed, unarable, &c. . . . .	858	..
	4,536	2,946

8. The total revenue collected in the year 1895-96 according to the Mámul system comes to Rs. 2,164. By the survey settlement the total revenue works



out to Rs. 2,375. This gives a difference of Rs. 211, which is equivalent to a percentage increase of 9.8.

The method followed by the Vinchurkars was to exact from Re. 0-11-3 to Rs. 1-8-0 per each bigha of dry-crop and Rs. 10-0-0 for that of Pátasthal garden land.

Cultivators taking advantage of any surplus water had to pay Rs. 2-8-0 for each bigha under cultivation.

9. The total amount (Rs. 2,164) of revenue according to Mámul as shown in Appendix Q consisted of the following items:—

Remuneration to Pátals ..	Rs.	33
"    "    Kulkarnis		57
Assessment on occupied land		2,069
	Total	2,164

There are no remissions of a permanent nature, but in 1895-96 there were six varieties of remissions which are not very clearly explained in the papers now before me, but which appear to be of an unimportant nature, and it is not necessary to delay this report pending an explanation of them which has been called for from the Mámlatdár of Purandhar.

10. I have, therefore, to recommend that the rates now proposed be sanctioned and guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the rest of the Táluka, *viz*, in the year 1902-03.

11. The position of the village of Mánki can readily be seen on reference to the map attached to the Purandhar Táluka Selection No. CCLXXVII; there is no need, therefore, to prepare a special settlement map.

12. The usual appendices accompany this report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. A. McIVER,

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

Through

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,

Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX D

*Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages for the year 1877, of the Government Village of Mánki in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION									NON AGRICULTURAL POPULATION			
Having interest in land					Labourers			Total Agricultural population	Crafts	Unskilled labour	Others	Total non agricultural population
Land occupants not cultivating	Land occupants cultivating	Tenants and sharers cultivating	Others	Total	Farm servants	Field labourers and crop watchers	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
80	90	850	450	970	5	145	150	1,120	50	40	90	180
6.2	6.9	26.9	34.6	74.6	0.4	11.2	11.6	86.2	3.8	3.1	6.9	13.8

## APPENDIX E.

*Detail of Population according to Religion and Education for the year 1877, of the Government Village of Mánki in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate*

Sex.	As per village census	Percentage on total population able to read or learning	RELIGION													
			Hindu castes										Musalmans	Christians	Parsees	Others
			Kunbis	Mahars	Shoe makers	Mangis	Ratno stis	Fisher men	Bráhmns	Barbers	Guravs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Males	668	4.6	423	71	28	80	21	20	17	16	6	8	..	..	39	
Females	632	...	396	73	25	27	21	17	15	9	7	5	..	..	27	
Total	1,300	2.4	818	144	63	57	42	37	32	25	13	13	...	..	56	

## APPENDIX F.

*Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the Government Villages of Mánki in the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate during the year 1877*

Number of Villages	Táluka.	CATTLE											Ploughs			Carts		Cultivated land per pair of plough cattle.		
		For plough		For breeding		For other purposes		Milk cattle		Young stock		Horses and ponies	Sheep	Goats	Small	Large (4 & over cattle)	For passengers		For produce and goods	
		Oxen	He-buffaloes	Bulls	Bull buffaloes	Oxen	He-buffaloes	Cows	She buffaloes	Calves	Buffalo-calves									Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate	312	..	..	..	23	..	203	36	142	24	740	7	712	130	6	3	54	..	24

## APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Government village of Mánki in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate for the year 1897.

Number of Villages.	Táluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.				
		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.		
		Pak-ka.	Kacha.	Pak-ka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pak-ka.	Kacha.	Pak-ka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.	28	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Number of Villages	Táluka.	TANKS—continued				OTHER SOURCES.								REMARKS	
		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.			
		Pak-ka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pak-ka.	Kacha.	Pak-ka.	Kacha.	Pak-ka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
1	Purandhar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## ABSTRACT.

No.	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 ... ..	28	2	..	..	2	..	
2	For drinking supply of human beings only ... ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	In disuse ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	31	5	..	..	2	..	

APPENDIX Q.

To accompany Acting Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Survey's Report No. 372, dated 5th November 1898.

B 1380-21

No	Name of village	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUL.					ACCORDING TO SURVEY															Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land		
			Total assessment on occupied land.	Remissions			Balance collected	Maximum rates		Gross area, including Ināṣ.	Total area not available for cultivation	Government occupied Land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.				
				Perman-ent	Casual	Total		Dry-crop.	Gar- den.			Dry-crop			Garden.			Total			Acres.	Assess-ment.		Average per acre.	
												Acres.	Asses-ment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Asses-ment.	Average per acre.	Acres.	Asses-ment.	Average per acre.					Acres.
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	
1	Mānki	10 years from 1886-87 to 1895 96	Rs 2,480	Rs -	Rs 321	Rs 321	Rs 2,100	Rs a p	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs	Rs. a p	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs	Rs a p		Rs	Rs a p			+ 12.6
		5 years from 1891 92 to 1895 96 ..	2,448		320	320	2,110	1 10 0	8	4,586	868	2,738	1,204	0 7 5	{ P 185 M 104	{ 1,005 100	{ 5 6 11 1 0 4	3,027	2,375	0 12 7	...	..	..		+ 12.1
		1895-96 ...	2,448		284	284	2,104																		+ 9.8

- Explanation - M = Mōtasthal, P = Pātasthal.

No. 1382 of 1898.

*Camp Málegaon, District Nasik,  
22nd December 1898.*

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The rates proposed by Mr. McIver are suitable and are, therefore, approved. From the appended explanation of the casual remissions furnished by Mr. McIver in his No. 381, dated 10th instant, it will be seen that the remissions granted were not of a serious nature.

FRED YOUNG,  
Acting Deputy Superintendent,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

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No. 381 of 1898.

FROM

J. A. McIVER, ESQUIRE,  
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,  
Deccan Revenue Survey.

*Camp Bambalodd, Post Chikodi,  
District Belgaum, 10th December 1898.*

SIR,

In continuation of my report No. 332, dated 5th ultimo, on the original survey settlement of the village of Mánki in the Purandhar Táluka, and with reference to your reminder No. 1280 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to say that the explanation regarding remissions has only just been received from the Mámlatdár of Purandhar.

2. The temporary remissions made in the year 1895-96 were composed of the following items :—

Rs.

- 143 A remission of 4 annas per rupee of assessment on kharif crop, based on the average remission granted during 10 years when the village was "Dumála".
- 18 A remission of 2 annas per rupee, calculated on the previous item of Rs. 143 (for what reason is not explained).
- 38 This represents a water assessment on land irrigated from wells which is remitted in consequence of the supply of water in the wells being insufficient.
- 1 "Gavat Shusta Suta"—a remission made out of a sum of Rs. 25 imposed on the occupants of land in lieu of their cutting the grass of the "Dumáldár".
- 17 Represents the difference between the assessment originally imposed and that actually collected in the case of cultivators who refuse to cultivate land on the original terms and to whom the land is given at a lower rental.
- 67 "Batta Sut"—after deducting all the remissions from the total amount of assessment, a remission of half an anna per rupee of the remaining amount due to the Dumáldár has been given, and amounts to Rs. 67.

The remissions thus made amount to Rs. 234.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. A. McIVER,  
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Deccan Revenue Survey

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No. 325 OF 1899.

*Dhond, 11th January 1899.*

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Commissioner, Central Division

2. The undersigned concurs with Mr. McIVER as regards the classification of the village of Manki, and would recommend that the proposed rates be sanctioned and guaranteed to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the taluka in the year 1902-1903.

W. D. SHEPPARD,  
Acting Collector.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture

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No.  $\frac{8}{97}$  OF 1899.

*Poona, 20th January 1899.*

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The undersigned approves of the proposals submitted by Mr. McIVER, which have the concurrence of the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, and the Collector of Poona. The village is sufficiently to the westward to enjoy a good and steady rainfall. The southern boundary of the village lands is the river Nira, and the Nira Canal begins in the village adjoining on the west, but does not materially benefit the village under settlement.

W. P. SYMONDS,  
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,  
Land Records and Agriculture.

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No.  $\frac{R}{337}$  OF 1899.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

*Camp Chalusgaon,  $\frac{25}{26}$ th January 1899.*

Submitted to Government with an expression of the undersigned's concurrence in the proposals made by the acting Assistant Settlement Officer.

P. C. H. SNOW,  
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Introduction of an original settlement in the village of Mánki, Táluka Purandhar, District Poona.

No. 1228,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R—337, dated 25th January 1899—Submitting the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the original settlement of the village of Mánki in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona District, and making remarks

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 382, dated 5th November 1898, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 381, dated 10th December 1898.

Memorandum from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1382, dated 22nd December 1898

Memorandum from the Collector of Poona, No. 325, dated 11th January 1899.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s—97, dated 26th January 1899.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by all the officers through whom the papers have passed, are sanctioned. The rates should be guaranteed so as to expire concurrently with those of the other villages of the táluka in the year 1902-03.

G. W. HATCH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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

MAXIMUM RATES

Class	Villages	R	A	P
1	8	1	4	
2	20	1	2	
3	52	1		
4			14	
Alienated villages				

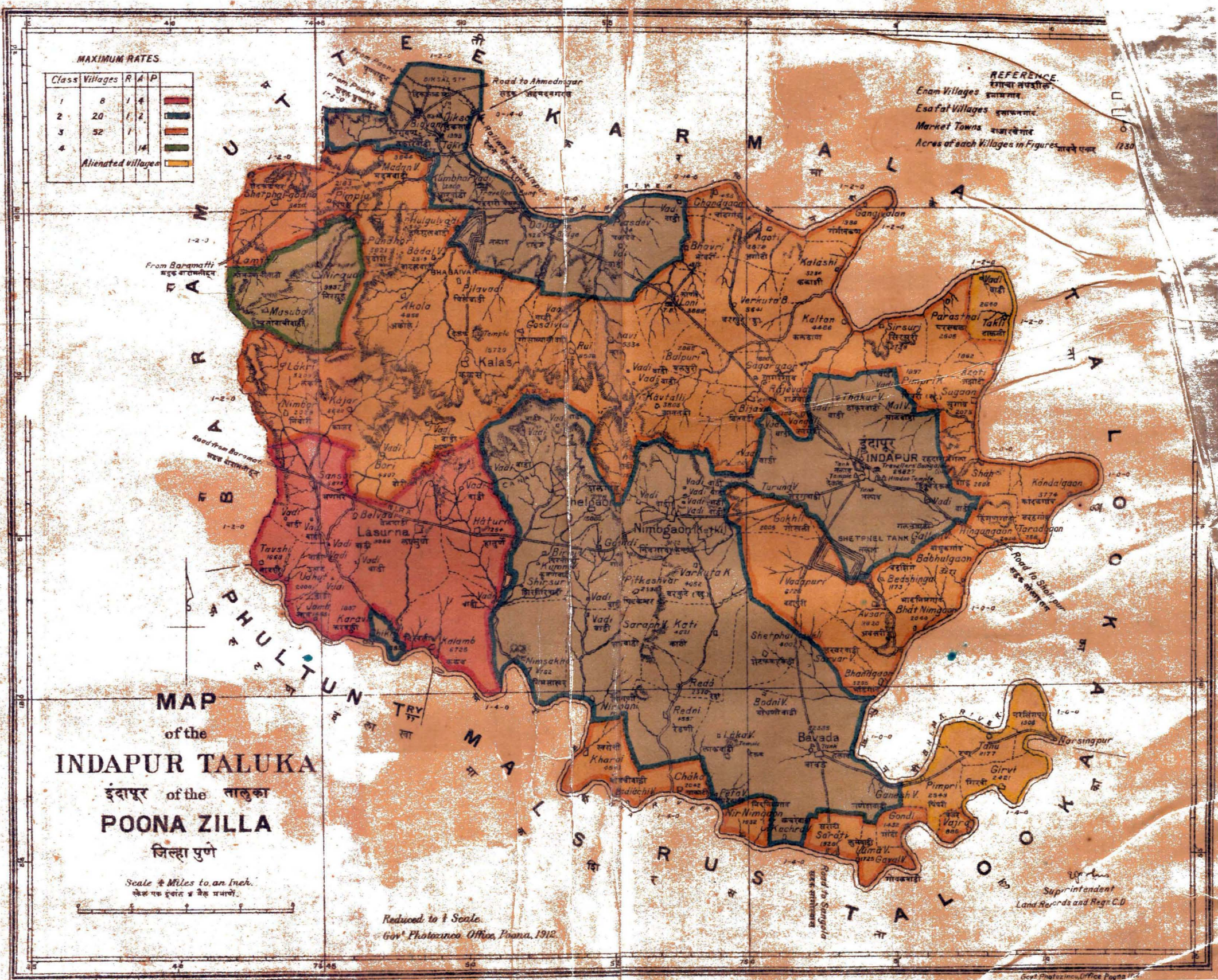
REFERENCE  
 Enam Villages इनाम गाव  
 Esafat Villages इसाफत गाव  
 Market Towns बाजारचे गाव  
 Acres of each Villages in Figures गावचे एकर

MAP  
 of the  
**INDAPUR TALUKA**  
 इंदापूर of the तालुका  
**POONA ZILLA**  
 जिल्हा पुणे

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch.  
 लेख 4 मील इंचांत ३ वेळ प्रमाणें.

Reduced to 1 Scale.  
 Govt. Photodup. Office, Poona, 1912.

By Order  
 Superintendent  
 Land Records and Regn. C.D.





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From

J. P. BRANDER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector, Eastern Division,

Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR,

Poona.

Ghodnadi, 10th November 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to make proposals for modifying the revision settlement rates of Indápur Táluka. These rates were proposed for 80 Government villages by Mr. Young, Superintendent of Land Records, in 1897, and sanctioned by Government in Government Resolution No. 890 of 3rd February 1899, Revenue Department (*vide* Government Selection, No. CCCLXXIX). Owing to the onset and long duration of famine these rates were never introduced. The district officers reported, and Government admitted that the proposed rates are unsuitable, as the táluka from experience of the years since 1896 has shewn itself very liable to precarious and scanty rainfall and has become greatly reduced in well-being from the protracted twelve years' cycle of famine and scarcity. From the Government resolutions contained in Appendix R it will be seen that preparation of fresh proposals has been several times postponed in recent years owing to re-occurrence of bad seasons.

2. Before reading this report the various Government resolutions, etc., in Appendix R should be read, especially Government Resolution No. 9883 of 20th December 1904 and accompaniments. From this Government Resolution it will be seen that certain revised rates have been guaranteed in 1899 by Government for thirty years, and in no case can these rates be increased now till the guaranteed period expires. Government agreed that the pitch of the revised rates was higher than is justified by circumstances then brought to light, that reduction is necessary, and that effect should be given to the same for the whole of the guaranteed period. Mr. Swifte, then Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, expressed the following opinion (*vide* page 10 of the accompaniments to the Government resolution):—"Speaking generally, the táluka could stand little or no enhancement in the existing rates according to the undersigned's view, while in the few prosperous villages (*i. e.*, canal villages) assessments could quite equitably be raised according to circumstances." My own opinion at that time was the same, and in the light of some more years' experience of the táluka it remains unchanged.

3. Since 1897 one nám village Vadapuri has lapsed to Government, so 81 Government villages have now to be dealt with.

4. Reference may be made to my report, No. 2449, dated 11th August 1904, printed at page 2 of the accompaniments to the above Government Resolution. In it the general economic circumstances of the táluka—rainfall, agricultural stock, *tagáts* debts, remissions, grain prices, land values—have been dealt with in detail.

5. The position, physical features, markets and communications of the táluka have been fully described in Mr Young's report.

6. Mr. Young basing his view on the average rainfall of the years 1886 to 1896, *viz.*, 23.96 inches, naturally concluded the average rainfall to be good. In only one of these years, *viz.*, 1896, the first famine year, was the rainfall less than 17½ inches. He did not take account, however, of the fact that four of these years were years of exceptional rainfall, namely, 30 inches and over, so that 23.96 cannot be considered the normal average rainfall even of this period. The average of the 12 years 1897-1908 is 18 inches only, and in five of the years the rainfall was less than 17½ inches. From these figures, and from the general experience of the last 12 years, one of two conclusions must be drawn, either that in Indápur and the Deccan as a whole there has since 1896 been a permanent diminution

in the rainfall or that as is more probable and as was the opinion of Colonel Francis forty years ago there are alternate cycles of good and bad years. The recent cycle of bad years has been so severe as to sweep away agricultural stock and capital to a great extent. Mr. Young concluded that there is no great difference as regards amount of rainfall between different parts of the taluka. I agree with him, except that I have noticed that a few villages around Bhigwán suffer more frequently from crop failure than the others. The chief rains are the rabi rains. The villages in the western hilly portion, such as Akole, Nirgude, etc., have poor soil, growing *bájrí* mostly, which requires kharif rain. The kharif rains cannot be depended upon; so these villages are among the poorest in the taluka and required more remissions than the others. In this taluka cotton is sown on a large scale whenever the kharif rains are good and timely. The great variations in the area under cotton shewn by Appendix B reveal how infrequent good and timely kharif rainfall is. The average rainfall of Indápúr and surrounding talukás for the twelve years 1897 to 1908 is shewn in the subjoined statement:—

Taluka.	Inches.	Cents.
Indápúr ...	18	...
Báramati ...	16	96
Mádha ...	20	21
Karmála ...	19	20
Málsiras ...	17	85

7. The staple crops are *jowári* 61·5, *bájrí* 11·2 per cent., these figures being for 1896. The important crops of safflower, gram and wheat shew great decreases since 1885-1896. Cotton as stated above is a snatch crop. There is no doubt that it brings a good return to the ryots in the exceptional years when they are able to sow it. In considering the question of revised rates serious weight must be given to the fact that the fallow area (80 villages) has risen as follows:—

Year.	Fallow area.
1885-1886 ...	12,787
1893-1894 ...	19,154
1896-1897 ...	56,703
1906-1907 ...	39,215
1907-1908 ...	45,723

The year 1907-1908 was not a good one; 1906-1907 was good. Fallow has thus risen from 6·3 to 17·8 of the total cultivable area (i. e., cropped *plus* fallow area). The great decrease in cattle is no doubt the chief cause of the large increase in fallow, though part of the increase is *possibly* due to the development of irrigation and cultivators finding it more profitable to cultivate *bágáit* lands intensively than inferior *jirát* lands extensively. Decrease in population is probably also a partial cause. No notable decrease in the fallow area can be expected until population and cattle increase in numbers.

8. A statement is appended shewing the amount of irrigation in recent years in each irrigated village. The total canal-irrigated area averages about 13,000 to 14,000 acres. Since 1897 Shetphal tank was constructed at a cost of about 7 lákhs. It irrigates parts of the villages of Shetphal and Bávde, and gives water to 600 or 700 acres sugarcane, twice that amount of rabi and eight months' crops, and also a varying amount of kharif crops. The poverty and want of resources of the locality are shewn by the fact that till lately hardly any of the local cultivators could undertake sugarcane growing owing to want of capital, and the bulk of the cultivation was done by immigrant capitalists. This perennial cultivation is a most valuable resource for the taluka, employing two or three thousand labourers annually, drawn from Indápúr and Málsiras Talukás. It thus acts as a permanent relief work in times of scarcity and famine, and conclusively demonstrates the superiority of the productive irrigation policy of devoting all

the available water to sugarcane over the protective policy of reserving water for food-grain crops which as likely as not every other year need no irrigation and would be injured by it if they got it. Hitherto in years of crop failure the protective system has been followed and rabi irrigation has been given as far as the tail of the canal in the east of the taluka, resulting in great losses of water due to sending it so far down the canal and distributing it to numerous small patches of land scattered over a great area. In future rabi irrigation is not to extend lower than the western villages of the taluka. This reform is inevitable and necessary, though it may make some difference in the economic position of the villages which lose their rabi irrigation. They will still, however, have ample kharif irrigation. It is much less valuable than rabi irrigation but they will have to study to make the best of it. At present groundnut is a favourite and paying crop but the coming restriction of rabi irrigation to the upper reaches will probably result in reduction of its cultivation. If the Agricultural Department could introduce a cotton which will grow well under canal irrigation the taluka would benefit greatly. Broach cotton hitherto tried has proved a failure, either from being not suited to this environment or from unskilful cultivation.

Appendices C, D, F, G, H,  
I, J.

9. Full details regarding the marginally noted appendices have been given in Mr. Young's report, and need not be repeated here. The following variations in population are interesting:—

Year.			Population.
1865-1866	...	...	54,199
1875-1876	...	...	62,722
1877-1878	...	...	39,720
1895-1896	...	...	67,684
1903-1904	...	...	61,890

No fresh census has been taken lately. The figures of 1903-1904 shew a considerable fall from those of 1895-1896. As the seasons since 1903-1904 have been mostly unfavourable no special recovery can yet have taken place. During the famine years large numbers migrated to the Berárs, and a good many appear to have permanently settled there.

Appendix  
F—Agricultural Stock.

10. The following statement shews the variation in agricultural stock at different periods in 80 villages:—

Year.			Agricultural cattle.	Cows, buffaloes and young.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Horses and ponies.
1865-1866	...	...	21,423	24,456	48,148	1,187	1,425
1875-1876	...	...	21,972	17,487	...	...	...
1877-1878	...	...	19,487	3,382	...	...	...
1895-1896	...	...	22,466	27,294	52,977	1,844	1,581
1903-1904	...	...	15,473	17,546	81,265	...	...
1908-1909	...	...	15,056	19,123	53,610	2,251	667

The significant figure here is the very heavy decrease in agricultural cattle since the year of settlement 1865-1866 and since 1895-1896. That there was no great excess in the number of cattle in 1895-1896 as compared with previous years is clear from the fact that the figures of 1895-1896 are not much in excess of those of 1865-1866 and 1875-1876. The decrease since 1895-1896 is 30 per cent. In cows, buffaloes and young stock the decrease since 1895-1896 is 29 per cent. All this means a very serious decrease in cultivating capacity and consequent decrease in agricultural income. It is only in canal villages that the decrease is not so

serious. Elsewhere one is met by the constant lament that so and so who formerly had eight bullocks has now only four, he who had four has now only one or two, and so on. As eight to ten bullocks are needed to drag the heavy wooden plough, this means that very much less land is ploughed and harrowed than formerly. Agriculture is thus in a crippled condition. Things cannot improve until a number of good years allows the cattle to increase. The high price of cattle makes it out of the power to do much to remedy the matter by liberal advances of tagai. High prices indicate that cattle are scarce. Elsewhere I have reported that special measures such as the provision of bulls by tagai or by Government and Local Board grants, as is done in Nagar District, are needed to cope with the difficulty.

Sheep and goats are about the same in number as in 1895-96. Carts have increased by about 400 since that year, pointing to an increase of traffic. The development of irrigation probably accounts for most of this increase. The fall in horses and ponies from 1,425 in 1865-66, and 1,581 in 1895-96 to 667 in 1908-1909 indicates the great decline caused by famine in the well-being of the small farmers. They like to keep a pony if they can afford it.

11. Except in the case of Shetphal toll which represents the traffic of Bhimthadi taluka, not Indapur, toll auction receipts have not increased since 1896-97.

12. Appendices referred to in the margin have been attached to Mr. Young's report, and also, for the years 1902-03, to my report No. 2449 of 11th August 1904 accompanying Government Resolution No. 9883 of 20th December 1904, Revenue Department. *Vide* also paragraph 14 of that report where I have stated that the registration figures of 753 sales in 1902-03 show a sale value of 20 times the assessment. The average assessment of land in the taluka is annas 7 pie 1, that of the land sold is annas 7 pies 2 per acre, so the land sold is of the same quality as the average of land in the taluka. The average price per acre obtained was Rs. 9-6-7. As registration transactions are, as often as not, complicated by money-lending transactions and are not true sales, mortgages, leases, as they purport to be, 979 cases of true sales (*vide* statement attached) stated by the village officers not to be complicated with money-lending transactions were collected. They exhibit, in the case of sales of jirat land, a sale price of Rs. 9-6-5 per acre, or 21 times the assessment. From these figures it is clear that the average value of land is low. From the figures of sublettings no inference can be drawn. They often represent interest, not true rent. Land is let, both juaat and bagait, mostly on the "batai" or crop sharing system. An exception is canal irrigated lands especially those leased for sugarcane growing. They are let at a money rent.

13. The subjoined figures compiled on the basis of the Record of Rights show that the bulk of the land is held by agriculturists, as distinct from non-agriculturists:—

Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists	
Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
A g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
225,126 38	88,628 10 1	46,163 36	18,841 10 1

Too much reliance cannot be placed on the figures as they had to be prepared rather hastily. The results, however, accord with my own observation. Sowkara have not acquired much of the land, probably owing to its general low value, and it being a poor investment.

14. The subjoined statement gives the tagai history of seven years from 1901-02 to 1907-08. The outstandings are considerable, being Rs. 184,151 as compared with the land revenue jamabandi of Rs. 1,12,570. Much money was advanced in the scarcity

of 1905-06 for land improvement. The statement shows that in years of good or fair crop such as 190-03 and 1906-07 good collections have been made, so that if a series of good years ensue, the outstandings will be substantially reduced.

*Statement of tagdí outstandings.*

Year.	Outstandings.	Tagdí given.	Total.	Collection.		* Balance.
				Actual.	Remission.	
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1901-02 ...	1,45,986 15 0	66,411 0 0	2,12,397 15 0	2,573 0 0	370 0 0	2,09,408 15 0
1902-03 ...	2,04,408 15 0	33,013 0 0	2,47,421 15 0	53,953 2 9	10,688 8 0	1,82,775 4 8
1903-04 ...	1,82,775 4 8	5,810 0 0	1,88,585 4 8	27,557 14 5	9,980 8 10	1,81,047 2 0
1904-05 ...	1,61,047 2 0	196 9 0	1,61,243 11 0	5,249 4 9	....	1,45,986 12 8
1905-06 ...	1,45,986 12 8	69,798 0 0	2,15,784 12 8	2,180 0 5	..	2,13,671 11 10
1906-07 ...	2,13,671 11 10	2,304 8 0	2,15,975 9 10	39,873 12 7	50 0 0	1,76,602 7 8
1907-08 ...	1,76,602 7 8	10,218 12 0	1,86,820 9 8	2,329 7 5	..	1,84,161 10 7

15. The marginally noted Appendix, supplied by the Director of Agriculture, shows the prices at Indápur from 1896 to 1908. Appendix N (Prices). Prices in adjoining talukas vary to the same extent and for the same reasons. I have gone in detail into the matter of prices in my report No 1661, dated the 20th August 1909, on the Bhimthadi revision\* settlement proposals, and the remarks in that report apply equally to Indápur prices, as the staple crops and general conditions in the two talukas are similar. It has been shown in that report that when the years of high prices due to famine or scarcity in Western and Northern India are excluded, and the prices of fair to good years like 1903 and 1904 are considered, there is no reason to suppose that there is any real permanent rise in prices as compared with the early years of the current settlements. The years of famine and high prices 1876-77 to 1879-80 were followed by a heavy fall in 1880-81. Similarly in the present year since the good monsoon set in prices have fallen to a great extent and bid fair to go still lower. In paragraph 13 of my report No. 2449 of 11th August 1904 it has been shown that the average prices for Indápur of the good years 1903 and 1904 following the famine years are actually in the case of jowári 17 per cent., and in the case of bajri 8 per cent. below the average prices of the first decade of the settlement. It is safe to conclude that high prices are simply due to crop failure, local or general, and the cultivators have got no benefit from them but rather the opposite.

16. Appendix O (76 villages) gives the revenue history for the twelve years 1896-97 to 1907-08, and indicates well the sufferings of the taluka during recent bad years. In six out of the twelve years there are heavy balances outstanding. In 1908-09 also, the figures for which are not given, half suspension was given to a large number of villages. The remissions are not entered to date, as under the new system they are not settled till the expiry of the three years. The large outstandings in so many years show the extent of crop failure. Since the famine year 1901-02 there have been to my knowledge only two good years. In 1905-06 there was a mild famine or severe scarcity with high prices, especially of fodder, and grass had to be imported by Government. In 1907-08 again the high prices of fodder caused much loss to cultivators and expense in maintaining their cattle.

17. Though in this taluka the general wage rate is not so high as it is in the heavily irrigated areas of Bhimthadi, there can be no doubt that it has risen. Complainants are made that labourers are sometimes not obtainable in sufficient quantity for the perennial cultivation under Shetphal tank. Labourers as a class have improved their position as they get remunerative labour on the Nira canal in Bhimthadi taluka and at the Shetphal tank, and can always get well paid labour in Bombay, Khándesh and the Berars. It is the cultivating and revenue paying landowner, large and small, whose well-being the bad years have reduced so much. The rise in labour rates has increased his expenses

Agriculturists and Labourers' Wages.

of cultivation with no compensating increase in crop outturn. His cattle are often about half their previous number. Cattle are now high in price and beyond his means to purchase, and one bad season has succeeded another with monotonous regularity.

17-A. Much land has been handed over by the Forest to the Revenue Department under Government Resolution No. 1668 of 1898 and Government Resolution No. 11270 of 1907. This land has been given out to cultivation in some villages, though the bulk is still to be given out. The land is being eagerly taken up in most villages. At the Forest Conference held this month it has been settled to retain in Forest Department control only the true riverain strips of forest on the Bhima bank. On further consideration however I am of opinion that the majority of these riverain strips also should be handed over to the Revenue Department, the trees removed, and the land given out to cultivation. They are small and scattered and so not suited for Forest Department supervision. They have no effect on the climate. There is no local demand for wood and it is too far from Poona to make it profitable to send wood there. They are not needed for shade or for grazing for cattle. They do not prevent erosion of the river bank but rather increase it. This is very noticeable at Dalaj. The huge and heavy riverside trees top-heavy with lateral branches operate, when swayed to and fro by the prevalent strong winds, each as an enormous lever prising up the ground at the foot of the tree. The monsoon floods lap against the earth thus loosened about the roots, and the next thing is the fall of the tree carrying away a portion of the bank. This fact though not admitted by Forest Department Officers is well recognised by Engineers, so they accordingly do not allow trees on the banks of rivers in their charge or on the slopes of ground above railway cuttings. On the other hand, these riverain strips will yield splendid crops annually (as they get the annual floods), besides a good occupancy price and annual assessment to Government. These Bhima bank villages are poverty and famine stricken to a degree. The riverain flooded areas are their natural famine protection. I recommend that they be handed over to the Revenue Department and given out to cultivation. Mr. Painter in his revision settlement proposals has made a similar proposal for the riverain forest on the opposite bank of the river in Karmála taluka. The only exceptions I would propose are two or three groves which are or might be used as camping grounds. The villages will greatly profit by the removal of the harassment which the existence of even a small portion of forest entails on them in the way of impounding and illegal exactions by low paid guards.

The addition to the taluka Jamabandi which the bringing of the forest land under cultivation will bring in annually has been roughly calculated at Rs. 14,000 (*vide* para. 6 of Settlement Commissioner's report printed at page 131 of Government Selection No. CCCLXXIX).

18. Patasthal assessment was abolished in Indápur taluka by Government Resolution No. 2759, dated the 15th March 1907, Revenue Department, but in fact no fixed patasthal assessment has ever been levied. Mr. Young classed 353 acres as patasthal in 1897 and proposed a water rate therefor of Rs. 1,742, the maximum rate being Rs. 8 (soil and water combined). Practically all these pats are in the canal villages, and though in the case of some, the patasthal records drawn up by Mr. Young state that the bandhara was constructed and the pat flowed in years of heavy rainfall, almost all the flow is due to canal percolation. Thus the pats were quite mistakenly treated and assessed in 1897 as patasthal in charge of the Revenue Department. This has been pointed out to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation and he is now levying the regular irrigation crop rates on the lands irrigated by the pats. The fortunate owners had for many years escaped the payment of any rate. In comparing the results of the present proposals with those of Mr. Young's, his proposed patasthal assessment Rs. 1,742 must first be deducted from his total assessment.

19. Having regard to the great reduction in cattle and increase in fallow, the precarious rainfall, the reduction in population, the acute depression and losses of the cultivating classes

Rating.

owing to the protracted cycle of bad years, the fact that there has been no permanent rise in prices, there is no doubt that the bulk of the taluka cannot be raised at all, as regards assessment, even though the assessment is comparatively low. Except villages having canal irrigation and some villages favourably situated near Diksal station the rest of the taluka is poor to a degree. There is a marked absence of shops and of good buildings. The houses are tumble-down and the villages in time of crop failure are forsaken by large numbers of their inhabitants for the Berárs and elsewhere. The villages on the Bhima and those in the western central hilly portion are especially miserable in appearance. In the case of the latter the absence of well-being appears in great part due to the fact of the best lands having gone into forest thirty years ago. The taluka is an isolated one, and though well off for communications it has no special industries or trade. Indápúr town used to be important as a half way market between Sholápúr and Poona, but lost all its importance with the construction of the Railway in the sixties, and is a decayed town dependent on dry crop cultivation. It has a struggling weaving industry. The population of the town is poor.

On the other hand, most of the villages getting canal irrigation, require to be raised. Some of them, such as Sansar and Lasurne, are very prosperous, and most of the others are well off or comfortable and form a marked contrast to the rest of the taluka. Certain villages near Bhugwan have also some advantages, and can be raised to some extent.

20 The existing rating is as follows:—The bulk of the taluka is Re. 1. Indápúr itself being the market town is Rs. 1-2-0. Fourteen villages in the south-west corner of the taluka are rated at annas 14, as Colonel Francis considered they had a less rainfall than the rest of the taluka. Some of these fourteen villages are now among the most prosperous owing to the large amount of canal irrigation enjoyed by them.

21. Mr. Young proposed a rate of Rs. 1-4-0 for the bulk of the taluka, and a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 for Indápúr itself and for five villages near Diksal Railway station, Indápúr being the market-town and the other villages having the advantage of the market of Bhugwan and the railway station. Government have accepted the principle that subsequent occurrences show the general pitch of the proposed assessment to be too high. Exception must also be taken to Mr. Young's grouping. The canal villages, such as Sansar, Lasurne, etc., in the south-west are much more prosperous than the villages near Bhugwan, and are nearer the Bárámáti market where, as I have shown in para. 16 of report No. 2449 of 11th August 1904, prices rule considerably higher than those at Indápúr, Bhugwan and Dhond.

22. It has to be borne in mind that no village can be rated higher than the rate already guaranteed by Government. I propose the following rates.

23. Eight villages, Sansar, Lasurne, Haturne, Tawsi, Uddhat, Jamb, Kuravi, Kalamb to be Rs. 1-4-0. These are good villages in the south-west of the taluka. The majority have a good proportion of canal irrigation, others are favourably situated on the Indápúr-Bárámáti road which leads to the important and growing Bárámáti market, and some combine both these advantages.

24. Twenty villages, to be Rs. 1-2-0, namely, the majority of the remaining Nira Canal villages, which are further to the east than the villages noted above. They therefore get an irrigation supply much inferior either in amount or regularity or both to that of villages further west. Except Shelgaon, Gotundi, Nimbgaon they are away from the high road. The well-being of most of them is distinctly less than that of the western villages. The villages referred to are Shelgaon, Gotundi, Nimbgaon, Nimsakar, Nirwangi, Pitkeshwar, Warkutekhurd, Reda, Kati, Shetphal-Haveli, Bavle Chikhali though situated among the Rs. 1-4-0 group is included in the Rs. 1-2-0 group, as it is a long way from the canal and so unfavourably situated for irrigation, and has not recuperated from famine losses. Shetphal-Haveli and Bavle are irrigated by the Shetphal tank, but irrigation began in 1902 or 1903 only and has not had time to develop fully yet, also only limited portions of these villages are irrigated,



so they cannot safely be increased beyond Rs. 1-2-0. Indápúr is left at Rs. 1-2-0. The village has suffered heavily from famine as the following figures show :—

Year.		Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.
1895-96	...	1,512	1,527
1908-09	...	1,157	805

The village is in poor condition, suffers from periodical water famine and has little bagait. There is no special trade or industry to counterbalance these disadvantages. The rate should certainly not be raised, Bhigwan, Diksal, Takrarwadi, Kumbhargaoon, Dalaj, Palasdeo are raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-2-0. The first four are near Diksal station and get much carting to do, while the last three get some irrigation from Bhadalwádi tank, and are on or not far from the Poona-Sholápúr road.

25. The remaining villages, except one proposed to be left at annas 14, to be Re. 1. Kazad, Lakdi, Nimbodi are raised from annas 14 to Re. 1, to be on a par with adjoining unirrigated villages. Though not prosperous there is no reason why they should not be rated at Re. 1 like their neighbours. Below the Nira Canal in the south-east the villages of Khorochi, Chakati, Nir-Numbgaon, Sarati, Lumewadi, Gondi, Ozre, Bhandgaon, Owsari, Wadápuri, Gokhal get some irrigation. But being villages at the tail of the canal, the supply is small and uncertain, the villages are poor and reduced by famine and should be left at their present rate. All the remaining villages of the táluca, *viz.*, those to the east of Indápúr itself, those in the centre and western hilly portion of the táluca, and the villages in the north of the táluca are left at Re. 1. They are all very poor, and have suffered in famine more than any of the others.

26. Nirgude, now annas 14, should be left at that rate. It might, it is true, be made Re. 1 like its neighbours, but it is very isolated in hilly country and cut-off from communications and is so poor, owing chiefly to the best land having gone into forest, that any increase however slight would be felt as a hardship.

27. The total increase for the táluca is Rs. 11,947 or 10·6 per cent. on the present revenue. This increase though moderate is in my opinion all that is advisable to impose at present. If a series of good years ensued and the táluca recovered its former well-being, a general increase of annas 2 could in my opinion be imposed on the unirrigated villages. But it seems useless to wait any longer. Twenty years of the period guaranteed by Government Resolution No. 890 of 3rd February 1899 have still to run. I would recommend that the rates now proposed be levied till the end of this period. If this is not approved, they might be levied for ten years, and at the end of this time fresh consideration be made as to whether different rates, in no case however exceeding the rates formerly guaranteed, should be imposed.

28. In comparing the results with those of Mr. Young's proposals which involved an increase of about Rs. 30,000 or 30·4 per cent., the Fatasthal assessment Rs. 1,742 must, as already explained, be first deducted from the latter. It should be borne in mind also that a large and certain increase, which may be roughly calculated at Rs. 10,000 to 14,000, will be obtained from giving out the forest lands to cultivation. Personally I am of opinion that the people can much more easily pay higher irrigation rates than increased land revenue rates. In this táluca the people have paid, albeit with a grumble, the penal rate of Rs. 6 an acre on area of rabi crops irrigated by them in excess of the auctioned area, and would not refrain from watering excess area in spite of this double rate.

29. In considering the rates for the irrigated villages it is to be remembered, as already stated, that from next year rabi irrigation is to be concentrated above Haturne, so that the lower villages from Shelgaon eastwards, except those under Shetphal tank, will get only kharif irrigation regularly which is much less valuable than rabi.

30 The average assessment by the existing settlement is annas 6 pies 11 an acre, and by the proposed one, annas 7 pies 8 an acre. It is recommended that in irrigated villages on the Nira canal the total increase be credited or reckoned to count towards the Nira Canal revenue, on the lines suggested in my report on the Bhimthadi Settlement proposals. The increase is all due to the fact of irrigation.

31. Two maps A and B are attached showing the villages according to the existing and proposed rates respectively

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. BRANDER,

Assistant Collector, Eastern Division,

Poona.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rain-fall recorded at Indápur District Poona for the years 1897--1908.

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.	
	Inches.	No	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1897 ... ..	0.15	...	0.62	2	3.37	10	12.68	19	1.43	1	18.25	32	
1898 ... ..	0.10	...	1.78	7	4.11	13	14.85	14	3.13	3	23.98	37	
1899 .. ..	0.02	...	5.52	4	1.41	5	12.04	10	0.03	...	19.02	19	
1900 ... ..	0.5	2	0.53	1	9.02	15	0.82	2	0.28	1	11.19	21	
1901 ... ..	2.08	3	1.69	6	7.21	13	6.00	10	1.03	4	18.01	36	
1902 ... ..	0.30	1	0.17	1	2.09	5	10.35	17	10.88	12	23.79	36	
1903 ... ..	0.20	1	3.60	6	9.20	16	12.98	18	0.19	1	26.17	42	
1904 ... ..	...		0.23	1	2.72	9	8.34	12	0.14	1	11.43	23	
1905 ... ..	..	...	0.26	1	5.06	12	3.76	8	...	...	9.08	21	
1906 ... ..	0.49	1	0.70	1	7.81	14	9.90	14	3.50	4	22.40	34	
1907 ... ..	...	...	3.01	3	8.85	18	3.25	8	0.01	...	15.12	34	
1908 ... ..	0.13	1	0.14	...	4.32	11	12.18	14	1.04	3	17.81	29	
Average of 11 years ..	0.36	1	1.60	3	5.62	12	8.59	11	1.83	3	18.00	30	



**APPENDIX B—continued**  
*Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government villages of the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate—continued*

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA											CROPS.														
		Number and area of Villages.				Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available							Cereals														
		Government.		Alienated.		Total		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of cul. to the gross area	Area occupied			Area unoccupied		Total.	Jowar.	Rajri	Faddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.		
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Noe).	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.												
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	
Indapur	1888-89	80	844,205	..	..	80	844,205	80	844,205	100	222,557	26,704	249,261	185	59,774	31,922	91,656	168,832	19,569	..	..	3,672	..	1,218	189,091	1,028	5,615
	1889-1900	80	844,205	..	..	80	844,205	80	844,205	100	320,440	28,706	249,245	232	59,774	34,801	94,560	178,418	8,612	..	..	1,684	..	1,048	189,670	200	2,021
	1900-01	80	844,205	..	..	80	844,205	80	844,205	100	182,755	116,459	246,244	292	59,774	31,832	91,601	49,506	85,018	..	..	2,803	..	1,410	107,185	2,773	3,406
	1901-02	81	850,931	..	..	81	850,931	81	850,931	100	219,016	48,252	225,648	292	59,774	36,310	95,888	192,738	56,245	..	..	1,780	..	968	189,784	3,083	3,680
	1902-03	81	850,931	..	..	81	850,931	81	850,931	100	223,207	33,886	226,543	292	59,774	34,424	94,389	172,200	17,890	..	..	2,348	..	899	193,117	768	3,810
	1903-04	81	850,932	..	..	81	850,932	81	850,932	100	210,029	44,958	255,587	292	59,774	34,424	95,346	131,426	42,768	..	..	3,433	..	988	168,005	8,537	4,699
	1904-05	81	850,932	..	..	81	850,932	81	850,932	100	215,036	40,367	255,383	346	59,774	34,426	95,530	177,356	3,690	..	..	2,622	..	914	184,631	170	4,138
	1905-06	81	850,932	..	..	81	850,932	81	850,932	100	198,215	50,353	266,568	346	59,493	34,688	95,370	151,346	12,817	..	..	1,611	..	870	166,063	641	3,108
	1906-07	81	850,944	..	..	81	850,944	81	850,944	100	215,577	50,694	265,271	385	59,463	35,247	95,678	81,661	75,672	..	..	2,694	..	1,206	161,283	5,131	3,378
	1907-08	81	850,942	..	..	81	850,942	81	850,942	100	208,948	46,384	255,332	810	59,463	35,250	95,610	140,978	80,925	..	..	1,925	..	1,132	174,843	1,875	2,978

CROPS—continued.

Taluka.	Years.	Pulses—continued										Orchard and Garden produce			Drugs and Narcotics			Oil seeds.						Fibres.				Miscellaneous	
		Mfg. Uddi.	Mith Kolth	Others	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees	Total	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Comminently spiced	Sugarcane.	Groundnut.	Linseed	Castor seed	Sesamee seed	Others.	Total.	Dyes	Cotton.	Others	Total.	Miscellaneous including sugarcane and tubers and shrobes	Gross area cropped.	Deficit area within cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.	
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Indapur	1888-89	..	2,071	1,237	9,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	..	242	..	..	..	25,116	771	27,665	..	..	..	36	1,721	337,888	5,328	228,587	
	1889-1900	..	830	674	4,721	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	80	..	..	..	26,291	846	27,855	..	..	..	108	1,458	324,230	3,790	320,440	
	1900-01	..	90	199	1,497	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	70	..	..	..	8,293	56	4,698	..	..	..	49	1,282	49,064	9,640	132,756	
	1901-02	..	4,980	5,285	16,374	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	64	..	..	..	5,116	1,162	7,174	..	..	..	2,898	2,538	196,404	9,640	132,756	
	1902-03	..	4,938	4,007	16,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	102	..	..	..	18,856	923	16,963	..	..	..	765	755	3,811	220,109	6,094	212,015
	1903-04	..	1,612	840	7,218	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	128	..	..	..	9,850	454	24,098	..	..	..	38	38	1,623	328,535	4,828	323,207
	1904-05	..	4,686	4,244	16,065	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	..	144	..	..	..	16,161	1,179	18,140	..	..	..	9,889	2,236	216,580	5,051	210,629	
	1905-06	..	345	806	4,969	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	..	..	..	26,013	666	26,774	..	..	..	246	246	1,002	218,297	3,361	216,036
	1906-07	..	5,478	928	7,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	19,690	395	22,182	..	..	..	2,868	2,808	1,470	800,448	4,233	190,215
	1906-07	..	6,056	7,022	23,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	68	..	..	..	11,379	1,645	15,398	..	..	..	3,608	17,110	840	320,448	4,593	215,577
1907-08	..	9,715	2,306	9,254	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..	112	..	..	..	19,000	666	20,000	..	..	..	2,600	17,110	840	320,448	4,593	215,577	

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**S T A T E M E N T.**

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## Statement showing the irrigation in recent years

Serial No.	Name of village.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Sansar ...	322	453	154	595	552	908	356	735	403	594
2	Bori ..	.	...	14	124	42	146	62	98	41	105
3	Lasavne ..	409	..	..	..	..	125	615	835	473	734
4	Haturne ...	...	...	..	..	..	715	124	855	298	277
5	Solgaon ...	..	...	..	..	...	1,265	561	593	341	584
6	Kalamb ..	127	232	107	441	223	437	274	380	179	315
7	Nimsakhar ..	210	238	381	319	347	645	348	487	238	534
8	Gotandi ..	45	148	36	332	177	323	122	197	54	258
9	Nirwangi ..	130	360	267	366	539	742	336	612	122	579
10	Nimgaon ..	...	...	...	..	40	53	26	39	9	38
11	Pitkeahwar .	16	61	65	199	135	188	...	124	67	143
12	Varkute ..	40	192	63	190	106	156	70	95	61	109
13	Reda ..	..	...	...	.	192	28	116	160	73	131
14	Redni ...	140	192	166	433	366	306	333	371	205	298
15	Khorochi .	96	235	107	389	325	409	243	347	134	291
16	Chakati .	44	76	44	118	56	71	66	64	46	28
17	Kati ...	44	99	70	206	149	155	99	119	77	118
18	Awasari .	37	36	36	62	64	68	79	61	47	...
19	Bhandgaon .	92	144	37	268	229	170	144	133	41	...
20	Wadapuri ..	73	143	123	471	265	245	245	221	95	30
21	Setphal ...	96	164	130	435	110	221	91	133	59	166
22	Bawade ...	339	740	571	2,042	1,027	1,002	917	815	489	..
23	Wazare ...	...	...	...	...	...	69	50	17	16	5
24	Gondi ..	...	...	61	162	90	95	105	91	59	10
25	Sarati ...	16	8	54	115	34	53	58	54	5	...
26	Lumewadi ..	...	...	...	...	...	173	113	133	87	8
27	Nir Nimgaon .	37	50	19	177	96	162	92	120	41	...
28	Gokhal ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	21	...
29	Indapur ..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	27	30	...
30	Chikhah ...	50	70	47	107	54	124	69	116	147	98
31	Kurwali ...	161	134	147	250	175	338	230	264	142	143
32	Jamb ...	67	41	50	143	64	136	77	117	60	92
33	Udhat ...	159	137	114	593	203	502	202	425	163	320
34	Tawaahl ...	115	83	98	376	156	307	194	295	114	216
35	Kumbhargao	61	50	42	85	52	129	60	112	1	53
36	Dalaj ...	227	323	247	590	194	929	380	776	115	461
37	Palasico ...	24	149	323	303	...	364	133	339	12	160

in villages of Indápur Táluk.

1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.		1903-04.		1904-05.		1905-06.	
Kharif	Rabi.	Kharif	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres
780	840	925	845	482	885	457	618	399	1,050	569	560
77	94	88	128	62	104	48	37	80	115	87	68
409	1,013	865	1,227	500	720	266	491	592	1,294	761	647
356	359	607	395	265	365	262	313	277	520	319	306
481	589	735	786	239	366	289	449	278	674	276	341
240	409	381	472	172	272	156	357	171	680	219	374
313	665	463	605	169	140	86	369	229	663	370	331
32	170	58	163	44	20	29	113	55	171	49	99
423	840	445	644	139	42	119	366		698	199	415
56	42	27	42	6	16	7	20	6	29	3	31
92	157	109	128	35	13	56	42	58	123	54	74
195	222	64	110	88	14	40	109	27	112	24	93
174	214	223	232	143	..	103	136	142	170	97	127
505 <sup>1</sup>	461	826	481	187	24	123	228	141	461	204	223
148	291	310	438	21	.	...	20	..	294	207	199
8	49	52	77	..	..	...	...	...	30	8	24
216	239	151	220	104	18	123	186	99	256	132	192
70	92	77	62	59	...	80	43	14	102	29	39
146	194	195	183	46	...	16	110	7	222	12	54
467	416	314	323	193	13	152	231	77	378	117	258
349	381	193	403	58	30	33	101	191	252	201	214
1,801	1,933	1,108	1,207	570	77	521	621	1,325	1,556	1,480	888
...	72	32	43	21	...	..	1	...	75	11	35
.	186	70	90	25	...	...	21	18	160	53	75
.	137	46	65	2	...	8	14	104	67	27	28
...	233	84	65	22	5	4	20	...	154	44	67
.	184	188	126	26	.	20	56	...	194	35	107
..	16	28	21	31	1	.	...	8	4	...	...
...	28	43	45	68	...	16	16	13	9	.	...
79	116	83	143	73	55	8	56	41	110	61	61
242	355	256	385	146	193	106	250	160	344	267	314
101	115	117	157	303	607	74	105	64	182	107	183
102	423	329	575	197	443	173	350	273	526	222	457
210	410	307	411	99	146	92	177	135	412	147	382
70	93	73	14	54	59	67	93	4	93	4	65
392	554	463	60	327	533	375	533	214	900	323	530
100	184	150	10	131	35	74	317	.	317	...	102



APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 80 Government Villages in the Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate during the year 1908-09

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	Cattle.										Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.					Total.	Small.	Large (1 ½ of cover 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
80	Indápur	14,550	231	26	10	156	83	8,630	1,672	7,490	1,331	34,179	667	33,478	20,132	...	1,447	88	2,168
		14,781		275				19,123					53,610		1,447		2,251		

## STATEMENT II.

*Statement of Toll Auction Receipts.*

Year.	Provincial.		Local Board.	
	Kumbhageon.	Indapur.	Sasni.	Shetital.
1896-1897	2,372	789	510	2,010
1897-1898	2,372	789	110	2,010
1898-1899	4,066	687	96	2,010
1899-1900	4,066	687	96	1,745
1900-1901	4,066	687	96	1,745
1901-1902	1,892	630	400	1,745
1902-1903	1,838	546	425	4,300
1903-1904	1,970	660	380	5,525
1904-1905	2,348	784	405	6,015
1905-1906	2,200	910	460	5,075
1906-1907	2,300	1,300	410	6,265
1907-1908	2,005	800	375	6,105
1908-1909	1,400	515	.....	7,835

## Statement of sales in Government villages Indāpur Taluka for 10 years ending 1907.

Serial No	Name of village.	Number of sales	Survey Num- bers.	Area sold.	Jirai.			Bagai.			
					Assessment	Sale price.	Average price per acre.	Area	Assessment.	Sale price.	Average price per acre.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Indāpur	68	76	1,433 1	541 12 4	16,266 5 6	9 15 0	1 24	0 11 6	76 0 0	80 0 0
2	Shaha	24	14	376 3	144 0 0	1,938 0 0	4 4 0				
3	Kadalgaon	19	12	276 23	171 3 4	1,709 0 0	4 6 0				
4	Tarangaon	3	3	125-4	26 12 0	328 0 0	6 0 0				
5	Hingagaon	9	9	133 10	71 0 0	1,400 0 0	11 6 0	4 22	2 12 0	176 0 0	87 7 0
6	Bahnigaon	17	15	243 9	107 14 8	1,433 0 0	6 6 0				
7	Bhat Nimgaon	4	4	56 9	25 4 0	376 0 0	6 10 8				
8	Bedahinge	8	7	131 15	66 0 0	1,625 0 0	12 14 0				
9	Awawari	13	15	303 33	111 2 8	1,480 0 0	5 14 3	2 16	1 7 0	90 0 0	87 5 0
10	Bhandgaon	16	13	323 35	123 8 0	2,011 15 0	8 8 0				
11	Bavde	37	33	370 17	207 10 6	5,947 2 0	15 15 6				
12	Osare	1	1	4 25	3 8 0	36 0 0	16 14 3				
13	Gondi	6	6	55 9	26 2 2	362 3 0	16 1 0				
14	Lumswadi	9	7	123 9	73 10 5	1,390 0 0	11 0 0				
15	Sasari	3	4	63 23	33 4 0	2,310 15 0	25 9 0				
16	Nir Nimgaon	6	6	70 23	33 4 0	580 0 0	3 3 0				
17	Chakati	20	17	227 13	83 15 4	3,366 0 0	10 8 0				
18	Bedni	26	27	443 36	126 0 3	2,933 3 0	9 9 0				
19	Boda	9	10	90 13	33 7 0	323 15 0	9 6 0				
20	Shetphal Haveli	21	20	393 35	166 5 0	5,297 0 0	17 3 9				
21	Kati	18	19	340 16	103 4 4	3,323 13 0	9 15 3				
22	Pitkeohwar	10	10	116 9	35 0 8	1,064 13 0	9 2 0				
23	Gokball	9	8	121 26	54 12 0	1,116 3 0	5 12 3				
24	Wangadi	1	1	60 0	3 5 6	40 0 0	0 12 9				
25	Bajewadi	3	2	36 37	9 0 0	90 0 0	3 10 0				
26	Gagargan	15	9	177 13	33 3 3	1,706 0 0	9 12 0	13 27	11 6 0	375 0 0	40 0 0
27	Bijawadi	17	16	343 21	62 0 4	1,650 12 0	6 12 0	9 25	3 3 2	326 0 0	40 9 0
28	Balpoori	4	5	123 1	12 3 0	490 0 0	3 6 0				
29	Bhardi	7	3	37 12	47 16 0	612 9 0	6 0 0				
30	Chandgaon	3	4	16 6	9 12 0	203 0 0	12 10 0				
31	Warkute Budruk	3	9	123 32	73 13 4	1,536 0 0	3 2 0				
32	Agoti	9	12	123 30	71 20 0	823 0 0	6 6 6				
33	Ganjewalan	9	9	326 37	141 7 0	1,796 0 0	8 0 0				
34	Kalashi	3	2	47 19	16 0 0	433 0 0	8 0 2				
35	Kalthan	27	27	156 15	60 7 0	3,705 0 0	17 6 3				
36	Bhirsodi	11	14	273 3	23 12 0	1,040 0 0	7 1 9				
37	Padasthal	25	23	377 3	75 4 0	2,723 0 0	7 3 3				
38	Ajoti	13	13	131 29	131 8 0	1,910 0 0	13 9 3				
39	Sugaon	10	9	120 26	69 4 5	1,128 0 0	6 12 9				
40	Pimpri Khurda	11	10	137 6	23 4 0	623 0 0	5 7 9	7 3	3 3 0	446 0 0	81 15 6
41	Kaisa	7	6	63 33	16 3 4	271 15 0	3 15 9				
42	Rui	7	3	123 29	43 15 0	940 0 0	5 3 3				
43	Vyabali	10	15	253 21	23 2 0	1,173 12 0	4 10 0				
44	Gotandi	26	21	263 26	121 10 3	3,230 14 0	7 3 3				
45	Bhalgaon	23	31	479 23	243 3 3	6,497 11 0	10 15 9				
46	Anthurna	12	23	370 14	76 0 10	4,066 0 0	15 0 7				
47	Lasurna	23	19	250 23	53 3 0	4,261 0 0	17 0 0				
48	Kalamn	11	12	97 23	60 11 4	1,430 0 0	14 13 0				
49	Chikhali	3	3	19 29	6 8 0	170 0 0	12 6 2				
50	Kurawali	4	4	61 30	29 12 0	760 0 0	12 3 0				
51	Jamb	2	2	53 33	27 5 0	910 0 0	15 7 9				
52	Udhas	4	3	26 13	11 5 3	103 0 0	3 11 5				
53	Tawashi	9	3	204 37	135 5 3	1,433 12 0	7 1 3				

Serial No.	Name of village.	Number of sales	Survey Number	Area sold.	First.			Bagnit. *				Remarks
					Assessment	Sale price.	Average per acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale price	Average price per acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
54	Bansar	18	10	180 7	30 14 0	1,900 0 0	10 15 9	...	...	...	...	
55	Kasad	5	7	47 8	11 5 4	474 0 0	10 0 3	...	...	...	...	
56	Nimbodi	3	2	15 14	8 10 8	342 0 0	16 8 6	...	...	...	...	
57	Lakadi	7	5	49 14	15 8 0	524 0 0	13 12 0	...	...	...	...	
58	Nirgude	4	4	68 26	18 12 0	328 0 0	5 4 3	...	...	...	...	
59	Sheshal Gadhe	2	2	59 13	17 8 0	328 0 0	6 3 9	...	...	...	...	
60	Pimple	3	3	14 34	10 8 0	140 0 0	10 0 0	11 5	5 0 0	225 0 0	20 0 0	
61	Medanwadi	6	7	174 2	59 9 0	619 0 0	3 10 3	...	...	...	...	
62	Akole	18	11	120 30	39 9 0	1,138 14 0	9 14 0	...	...	...	...	
63	Bhadawadi	4	5	30 7	47 2 8	229 0 0	2 8 3	...	...	...	...	
64	Bhigwan	6	6	89 2	50 0 0	922 15 0	10 12 9	...	...	...	...	
65	Dikol	5	6	75 33	57 11 5	1,173 0 0	18 15 3	...	...	...	...	
66	Kumbhargason	2	2	35 13	10 8 0	200 0 0	5 11 0	9 1	5 0 0	550 0 0	50 0 0	
67	Dalaje	30	30	298 31	164 5 1	10,567 10 0	34 1 3	...	...	...	...	
68	Falaseo	14	17	110 10	75 15 0	2,495 0 0	22 8 10	...	...	...	...	
69	Fondhawadi	11	11	214 36	85 9 8	856 0 0	4 1 3	...	...	...	...	
70	Nahawi	15	13	407 6	107 1 2	1,900 14 0	4 9 0	...	...	...	...	
71	Bori	11	11	140 29	20 7 3	1,054 8 0	7 7 9	0 30	1 0 0	50 0 0	55 0 0	
72	Takurawadi	5	7	55 15 1	39 3 2	905 0 0	16 7 6	...	...	...	...	
73	Loni	21	19	270 29 1	124 0 8	2,327 0 0	8 12 0	3 10	3 4 0	100 0 0	33 0 0	
74	Kavatali	7	6	161 22	25 5 4	680 0 0	3 14 0	4 2	4 7 0	50 0 0	13 8 0	
75	Nirwangi	39	21	221 86	248 1 0	4,615 12 0	13 12 9	...	...	...	...	
76	Rhoronhi	19	18	220 22	139 1 0	2,469 15 0	10 11 9	...	...	...	...	
77	Wedapuri	48	55	728 9 1	426 6 9	8,626 15 0	11 4 9	...	...	...	...	
Total		979	928	14,538 21 1	6,203 12 11	1,26,195 2 6	9 6 5	71 32 1	40 3 8	8,200 0 0	44 9 7	

Dry Crops.

N B<sub>1</sub>—Sale price is 21 2/3 times the assessment,  
Bagnit.

Sale price is 78 times the assessment.

## - APPENDIX N. -

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Indápur Táluka from 1896 to 1908.

Years.	Sears of 30 tolas and Chattaaks of 5 tolas per Rupee.							Price per maund of 3,200 tolas.
	Jowári.	Bárfi.	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	Cotton with seed.	Jowári Kadbi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.
1896	19 4	14 14	12 7	10 11	11 7	13 8	9 9	0 14 1
1897	9 1	8 11	6 7	7 5	7 11	10 13	10 1	2 5 4
1898	16 9	15 9	11 2	9 4	13 6	19 0	...	6 12 0
1899	18 11	15 3	9 5	10 0	12 13	16 14	...	...
1900	8 15	9 8	6 9	7 4	7 4	11 4	7 2	2 5 3
1901	12 11	13 3	7 9	7 11	10 6	11 4	6 14	2 3 6
1902	16 11	15 9	7 14	10 10	12 2	11 11	7 12	1 2 6
1903	32 10	19 4	9 6	9 0	12 3	16 2	9 8	0 10 9
1904	27 3	22 15	14 1	12 10	16 14	19 3	6 10	0 12 2
1905	19 0	16 2	15 0	11 2	14 12	17 5	7 8	1 1 8
1906	13 4	12 7	8 14	8 12	9 3	10 0	6 8	2 6 2
1907	17 2	17 1	8 4	9 9	10 5	9 11	7 5	1 2 4
1908	12 3	11 10	7 15	6 6	7 12	9 8	6 2	1 2 3

## APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 76 Villages situated in the Indúpur Talúka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Surrey Settlement was introduced in 1867-68.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám)			Total Land, Government occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of years	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment	Remission during the year			Balance for Collection	Acres	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11	Full assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Grand total for collection Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1896-1897	2,21,493	98,057	.	.	.	98,057	170	148	46	18,568	5,765	1,495	2,35,191	1,03,970	99,597	4,605	...	
1897-1898	2,20,915	97,755	..			97,755	117	111	49	18,551	5,760	1,404	2,34,563	1,03,626	99,298	1,951	...	
1898-1899	2,20,873	97,738	...			97,738	184	144	54	18,551	5,758	1,494	2,34,607	1,03,635	99,281	1,814	...	
1899-1900	2,20,765	97,676		..	..	97,676	292	202	52	18,551	5,768	1,494	2,34,608	1,03,636	99,222	22,184	...	
1900-1901	2,20,765	97,676	..	...	...	97,676	292	202	40	18,551	5,758	1,494	2,34,608	1,03,636	99,210	48,018	...	
1901-1902	2,20,866	97,694	.	.	...	97,694	292	202	6	18,490	5,745	1,485	2,34,608	1,03,641	99,185	23,799	74,784	
1902-1903	2,20,826	97,694	...	...	...	97,694	292	202	15	18,490	5,745	1,485	2,34,608	1,03,641	99,194	2,640	20,180	
1903-1904	2,20,826	97,694	...	..	.	97,694	292	202	349	18,490	5,745	1,485	2,34,608	1,03,641	99,528	5,914		
1904-1905	2,20,761	97,652	...	...	...	97,652	292	202	1,852	18,476	5,742	1,485	2,34,599	1,03,596	1,00,989	45,557		
1905-1906	2,20,676	97,628	..	8,696	3,696	99,932	292	202	1,260	18,476	5,744	1,485	2,34,450	1,03,574	96,677	71,223		
1906-1907	2,20,252	97,396	..	1,532	1,532	96,864	867	485	1,299	18,476	5,740	1,485	2,34,674	1,03,571	98,648	945	.	
1907-1908	2,19,841	97,236	..	428	428	96,810	1,293	615	1,864	18,475	5,740	1,485	2,34,609	1,03,561	98,679	75,333	...	

APPENDIX O<sup>o</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 2 Villages (Varkui and Nimsakhar) situated in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1873-74.

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land, Government occupied unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment. Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collection. Total of columns 7, 10 and 15.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1896-1897	7,410	3,201	...	..	..	3,201	...	...	...	398	165	70	7,808	3,366	3,271	..	..	..
1897-1898	7,410	3,201	...	..	..	3,201	..	..	...	398	165	70	7,808	3,366	3,271	..	..	..
1898-1899	7,465	3,228	...	...	...	3,228	..	...	...	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,298	..	...	..
1899-1900	7,465	3,228	...	...	...	3,228	...	..	...	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,298	622	...	..
1900-1901	7,465	3,228	..	...	...	3,228	...	...	..	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,298	1,100	...	..
1901-1902	7,465	3,228	...	..	..	3,228	...	...	...	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,298	966	1,616	..
1902-1903	7,465	3,228	...	..	...	3,228	...	...	...	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,298	148	914	..
1903-1904	7,465	3,228	...	...	...	3,228	..	...	...	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,298	325	..	..
1904-1905	7,465	3,228	...	...	..	3,228	..	..	22	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,320	1,027	...	..
1905-1906	7,465	3,228	...	...	...	3,228	...	...	..	398	165	70	7,863	3,393	3,298	2,459	...	..
1906-1907	7,560	3,271	...	260	250	3,021	..	...	...	398	165	70	7,958	3,436	3,091	15	...	..
1907-1908	7,560	3,271	...	611	611	2,950	...	..	..	398	165	70	7,958	3,436	2,780	1,918	...	..

APPENDIX O<sup>(B)</sup>.

Revenue Statement for 2 Villages (Nhám and Bori) situated in the Indápur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

Years	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total land, Government, occupied, unoccupied and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally permitted	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remission during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Reduction from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collectors' quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment Total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1896-1897	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,000	..	...	...
1897-1898	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,338	..	...	...
1898-1899	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,338	..	...	...
1899-1900	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,338	556	...	...
1900-1901	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,338	897	...	...
1901-1902	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,338	1,034	888	...
1902-1903	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,338	31	888	...
1903-1904	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,338	152	...	...
1904-1905	6,722	2,337				2,337	...	..	13	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,351	897	...	...
1905-1906	6,722	2,337		85	85	2,252	...	..	...	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,253	1,869	...	...
1906-1907	6,722	2,337		25	25	2,312	...	..	81	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	2,344	18	...	...
1907-1908	6,722	2,337		548	548	1,789	...	..	27	296	80	1	7,018	2,417	1,817	2,105	...	...



APPENDIX O<sup>(3)</sup>.

Revenue Statement for Village Vadapuri situated in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1867-68

Years.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inām)			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inām.			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.	Reversion from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessments.	Collectors, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment total of columns 2, 9 and 12.	Grand total for collections total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Acres	Rs		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02 .. ...	6,183	3,119	...	...	...	3,119	...	...	...	119	72	5	6,302	3,191	3,124	855	2,148	
1902-03 ... ..	6,183	3,119	..	..	...	3,119	...	...	...	119	72	5	6,302	3,191	3,124	27	1,971	
1903-04 ... ..	6,183	3,119	...	...	...	3,119	...	...	...	119	72	5	6,302	3,191	3,124	216	..	
1904-05 ... ..	6,139	3,113	...	...	...	3,113	44	6	1	119	72	5	6,302	3,191	3,119	1,285	...	
1905-06 .. ...	6,139	3,113	..	..	...	3,113	44	6	1	119	72	5	6,302	3,191	3,119	2,652	...	
1906-07 ... ..	6,139	3,071	..	70	70	3,001	44	6	2	119	72	5	6,302	3,149	3,093	5	...	
1907-08 ... ..	6,139	3,071	...	686	686	12,385	44	6	2	119	72	5	6,302	3,149	2,392	2,044	...	

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APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

		By FORMER SURVAY.																		
Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
																		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
<b>Group I.</b>																				
1	Haburne ..	III	0 14	...	...	5,545	1,789	0 5 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	118	0 9 0	5,766	1,907	0 5
2	Lasurne ...	III	0 14	...	...	7,881	2,218	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	231	0 10 8	8,227	2,449	0 8
3	Kalamb ..	III	0 14	...	...	5,810	3,359	0 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	80	0 12 1	5,876	3,439	0 9
4	Kuravli ..	III	0 14	...	...	1,614	1,004	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	20	0 11 2	1,655	1,033	0 10
5	Jamb ..	III	0 14	...	...	1,289	684	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	13	0 9 11	1,313	687	0 8
6	Udhat ...	III	0 14	...	...	1,679	975	0 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	85	0 11 5	1,798	1,069	0 9
7	Tawal ..	III	0 14	...	...	1,417	984	0 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16	0 12 3	1,439	980	0 10
8	Banar ..	III	0 14	...	...	4,844	1,896	0 6 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	136	0 10 3	5,068	3,032	0 6
<b>Total</b>						30,082	13,829	0 7 4							1,035	678	0 10 6	31,117	14,507	0 7
<b>Group II.</b>																				
9	Chikhali ..	III	0 14	...	...	884	393	0 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	17	0 8 6	717	419	0 10
10	Nimsakar ...	III	0 14	...	...	4,738	2,402	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	48	0 10 3	4,807	2,450	0 8
11	Bhelgaon ...	II	1 0	...	...	7,676	2,460	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	359	0 11 5	8,069	3,779	0 7
12	Gohadi ..	II	1 0	...	...	3,425	1,280	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	82	0 8 11	3,517	1,362	0 8
13	Nimbgaon ...	II	1 0	...	...	6,942	1,814	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	502	0 12 1	9,707	1,818	0 4
14	Nirwangi ..	II	1 0	...	...	5,822	3,665	0 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	127	0 10 8	5,711	3,792	0 10
16	Pitkeshwar ..	II	1 0	...	...	1,329	456	0 5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	61	0 8 7	1,445	517	0 5 10
16	Warkute Khurd	II	1 0	...	...	2,974	872	0 4 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	177	108	0 9 9	3,151	876	0 5 0
17	Heda ...	II	1 0	...	...	1,707	702	0 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	86	0 9 10	1,845	788	0 8 10
18	Bodni ..	II	1 0	...	...	4,071	1,974	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	26	0 6 9	4,139	2,000	0 7 9
19	Kati ...	II	1 0	...	...	3,463	1,308	0 5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	123	0 9 0	3,680	1,331	0 5 8
20	Bhetphal Haveli	II	1 0	...	...	2,684	1,385	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	46	0 11 1	2,750	1,43	0 8 6
21	Bawde ...	II	1 0	...	...	17,808	3,399	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	169	0 9 7	17,899	3,668	0 8 6
22	Bhigwan ..	II	1 0	...	...	2,661	1,473	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	33	0 11 8	2,683	1,511	0 9 7
23	Diksal ..	II	1 0	...	...	1,615	1,630	0 13 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	0 11 9	1,631	1,641	0 13 5
24	Takrarvadi ..	II	1 0	...	...	510	389	0 11 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	31	0 13 7	558	433	0 11 11
25	Kumbhargaoon ..	II	1 0	...	...	1,531	950	0 9 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	38	0 11 11	1,602	936	0 9 10
26	Dalaj ..	II	1 0	...	...	2,449	1,642	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	39	0 9 0	2,513	1,681	0 10 9
27	Palsodeo ...	II	1 0	...	...	4,290	2,553	0 9 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	166	0 12 0	4,456	2,719	0 9 9
28	Indapur ..	I	1 3	...	...	22,432	6,183	0 5 6	17	23	1 5 4	499	390	0 11 6	22,848	6,676	0 6 0			
<b>Total</b>						97,306	45,124	0 7 5	17	23	1 5 4	3,546	2,410	0 10 11	101,867	47,532	0 7 7			
<b>Group III.</b>																				
29	Kamad ...	III	0 14	...	...	5,277	1,487	0 4 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	161	0 8 11	5,563	1,648	0 4 7
30	Nimbodi ...	III	0 14	...	...	1,818	551	0 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	51	0 7 5	1,930	602	0 5 0
31	Lokdi ...	III	0 14	...	...	2,154	872	0 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	39	0 7 0	2,226	600	0 4 3
32	Madanwadi ..	II	1 0	...	...	1,905	1,039	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	52	0 11 4	2,070	1,091	0 8 5
33	Shah ...	II	1 0	...	...	2,287	482	0 6 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	18	0 9 6	2,316	498	0 6 5
34	Kandalgaon ...	II	1 0	...	...	2,465	1,705	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	0 8 11	2,483	1,706	0 7 9
35	Tarangaon ..	II	1 0	...	...	414	230	0 9 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	236	0 9 1
36	Hingangaon ...	II	1 0	...	...	1,405	689	0 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	0 8 11	1,414	628	0 7 10
37	Babbangaon ...	II	1 0	...	...	2,401	1,186	0 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	0 8 0	2,415	1,193	0 7 10
38	Bhat-Nimbgaon	II	1 0	...	...	1,763	735	0 6 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	0 8 0	1,765	736	0 6 9
39	Bodlinge ..	II	1 0	...	...	988	471	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	0 10 8	997	477	0 7 5
40	Ausari ...	II	1 0	...	...	2,219	1,232	0 7 6	1	2	3 0 0	22	16	0 11 3	2,243	1,241	0 7 6			
41	Oare ...	II	1 0	...	...	704	340	0 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	310	0 7 10
42	Gondi ..	II	1 0	...	...	1,063	462	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1 0 0	1,064	463	0 6 11
43	Lumewadi ...	II	1 0	...	...	1,423	669	0 9 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	0 8 10	1,430	673	0 9 7

occupied Land in the Indapur Taluka.

By Revenue Survey															Percentage District	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Revenue.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
																<b>Group I.</b>	
1 4	..	..	5,54	8,566	0 7 4	..	..	..	211	168	0 12 9	5,766	2,728	0 7 7	42 8	Haturna ..	1
1 4	..	..	7,88	4,627	0 9 4	..	..	..	346	330	0 15 8	8,257	4,927	0 8 11	43 9	Losurna ..	2
1 4	..	..	5,410	4,760	0 12 8	..	..	..	60	71	1 1 8	5,976	4,870	0 12 1	42 9	Kalamb ..	3
1 4	..	..	1,014	1,184	0 14 8	..	..	..	80	41	1 0 10	1,054	1,476	0 14 8	42 8	Kuravli ..	4
1 4	..	..	1,292	934	0 11 7	..	..	..	21	19	0 14 6	1,313	853	0 11 7	42 0	Jamb ..	5
1 4	..	..	1,6 9	1,388	0 12 2	..	..	..	110	121	1 0 9	1,760	1,514	0 12 6	42 8	Udhat ..	6
1 4	..	..	1 417	1,384	0 15 1	..	..	..	31	23	1 1 6	1,438	1,367	0 15 1	42 9	Tawat ..	7
1 4	..	..	4,814	2,00	0 8 11	..	..	..	212	104	0 14 6	5,056	1,93	0 9 2	42 9	Sansar ..	8
			30,082	11,756	0 10 8	..	..	..	1,035	927	0 14 11	31,117	30,736	0 10 5	42 8	Total	
																<b>Group II.</b>	
1 2	..	..	684	509	0 11 11	..	..	..	38	28	0 10 8	717	591	0 11 10	28 6	Jikhali ..	9
1 2	..	..	4 733	3,068	0 10 5	..	..	..	74	65	0 12 4	4,807	3,150	0 10 6	28 6	Nimskar ..	10
1 2	..	..	7,575	3,847	0 8 2	..	..	..	404	404	0 12 1	8,469	4,251	0 8 6	12 8	Shelgon ..	11
1 2	..	..	3,435	1,461	0 6 9	..	..	..	92	58	0 10 1	3,517	1,600	0 6 10	12 4	Gotundi ..	12
1 2	..	..	6,042	1,478	0 8 11	..	..	..	968	565	0 12 7	6,707	2,643	0 4 10	12 5	Nimbgaon ..	13
1 2	..	..	5,522	4,123	0 11 11	..	..	..	159	143	0 13 1	5,71	4,288	0 11 11	12 5	Nirwagi ..	14
1 2	..	..	1,329	518	0 6 2	..	..	..	141	63	0 9 8	1,44	562	0 6 6	12 6	Phikeshwar ..	15
1 2	..	..	2,974	988	0 5 4	..	..	..	177	131	0 10 11	3,11	1,109	0 6 8	12 6	Warkote-Khur ..	16
1 2	..	..	1,07	790	0 7 5	..	..	..	139	98	0 11 2	1,84	988	0 7 8	12 4	Beda ..	17
1 2	..	..	4,071	3,221	0 8 9	..	..	..	62	29	0 7 6	4,133	3,250	0 8 9	12 5	Bodni ..	18
1 2	..	..	3,4 4	1,369	0 6 8	..	..	..	216	138	0 10 3	3,68	1,497	0 6 8	12 8	Kati ..	19
1 2	..	..	2,614	1,558	0 9 5	..	..	..	85	53	0 12 1	3,709	1,610	0 9 6	12 5	Shetphal Havel ..	20
1 2	..	..	17,0 1	1,574	0 9 7	..	..	..	281	190	0 10 10	17,86	10,764	0 9 8	12 5	Bawde ..	21
1 2	..	..	3,49	1,657	0 10 9	..	..	..	42	48	0 13 3	3,633	1,700	0 10 9	12 5	Shigwan ..	22
1 2	..	..	1,616	1,721	0 15 2	..	..	..	15	12	0 12 10	1,630	1,723	0 15 2	12 5	Dihal ..	23
1 2	..	..	540	449	0 12 8	..	..	..	43	23	0 14 2	6-2	427	0 13 4	12 5	Takrarnadi ..	24
1 2	..	..	1,661	1,089	0 11 0	..	..	..	61	48	0 12 2	1,633	1,111	0 11 1	12 4	Kumbhgaon ..	25
1 2	..	..	3,444	1,735	0 11 4	..	..	..	64	44	0 11 9	3,510	1,779	0 11 4	12 5	Dalsj ..	26
1 2	..	..	4,300	2 872	0 10 9	..	..	..	320	187	0 12 7	4,48	3,059	0 10 11	12 5	Palasdeo ..	27
1 2	..	..	22 412	8,188	0 5 6	17	25	1 5 4	469	380	0 11 6	22,948	8,578	0 6 0	12 5	Indapur ..	28
			97,396	60,90	0 8 3	17	25	1 5 4	3,544	2,675	0 12 1	1,07,10	62,303	0 8 5	11 2	Total	
																<b>Group III.</b>	
1 0	..	..	5,277	1,642	0 5 0	..	..	..	226	114	0 10 4	5,565	1,938	0 5 3	14 3	Kasad ..	29
1 0	..	..	1,810	600	0 5 7	..	..	..	112	60	0 8 5	1,890	688	0 5 8	14 3	Nimbo-ii ..	30
1 0	..	..	2,194	654	0 4 9	..	..	..	64	23	0 8 0	2,218	688	0 4 10	14 3	Lakdi ..	31
1 0	..	..	1,995	1,038	0 8 4	..	..	..	75	43	0 11 4	2,070	1,091	0 8 5	14 3	Madanwadi ..	32
1 0	..	..	2,267	421	0 6 1	..	..	..	27	18	0 9 6	2,311	428	0 3 5	14 3	Shah ..	33
1 0	..	..	2,405	1,193	0 7 8	..	..	..	12	10	0 9 11	2,428	1,205	0 7 9	14 3	Kandalgaon ..	34
1 0	..	..	414	208	0 9 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	414	208	0 9 1	14 3	Taragaon ..	35
1 0	..	..	1,406	683	0 7 10	..	..	..	9	5	0 8 11	1,416	683	0 7 10	14 3	Hingangaon ..	36
1 0	..	..	2,401	1,188	0 7 10	..	..	..	14	7	0 8 0	2,415	1,188	0 7 10	14 3	Babhulgaon ..	37
1 0	..	..	1,753	735	0 6 9	..	..	..	2	1	0 8 0	1,755	735	0 6 9	14 3	Bhat-Nimbgaon ..	38
1 0	..	..	998	471	0 7 9	..	..	..	9	6	0 10 6	997	477	0 7 5	14 3	Bedgaon ..	39
1 0	..	..	3,219	1,023	0 10 6	1	2	2 0 0	53	28	0 11 7	3,243	1,041	0 7 5	14 3	Ausari ..	40
1 0	..	..	704	340	0 7 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	340	0 7 10	14 3	Orre ..	41
1 0	..	..	1,043	483	0 6 11	..	..	..	1	1	1 0 0	1,046	483	0 6 11	14 3	Gondi ..	42
1 0	..	..	1,453	669	0 9 7	..	..	..	7	3	0 6 11	1,459	672	0 9 7	14 3	Lumewadi ..	43

Number	Name of Village.	By FORMS SURVAY															
		Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total			
		Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Rs a.	Rs a	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Ra.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	
44	Sarafi ..	II	1 0	..	1,771	1,349	0 11 3	..	..	..	17	11	0 10 4	1,788	1,840	0 11 1	
45	Nir Nimbgaon ..	II	1 0	..	1,384	865	0 9 11	..	..	..	8	4	0 10 8	1,390	860	0 9 11	
46	Chakati ..	II	1 0	..	1,828	898	0 7 9	..	..	..	17	13	0 11 4	1,845	900	0 7 9	
47	Gokhall ..	II	1 0	..	1,889	818	0 8 9	..	..	..	48	10	0 4 10	1,432	878	0 8 9	
48	Wangali ..	II	1 0	..	1,188	259	0 8 7	..	..	..	85	20	0 7 1	1,173	272	0 8 7	
49	Rajavadi ..	II	1 0	..	260	98	0 5 6	..	..	..	17	11	0 10 4	277	94	0 5 6	
50	Gangtgaon ..	II	1 0	..	1,031	272	0 4 4	..	..	..	36	19	0 8 8	1,066	291	0 4 4	
51	Dijowdi ..	II	1 0	..	2,603	401	0 2 6	..	..	..	28	24	0 10 8	2,935	425	0 2 6	
52	Bajpudi ..	II	1 0	..	1,138	183	0 1 11	..	..	..	12	6	0 8 0	1,160	138	0 1 11	
53	Bhavadi ..	II	1 0	..	1,103	536	0 8 3	..	..	..	16	16	1 0 0	1,118	538	0 8 3	
54	Chandgaon ..	II	1 0	..	928	580	0 9 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	928	580	0 9 11	
55	Warkate Budrak ..	II	1 0	..	4,531	1,907	0 6 5	..	..	..	24	27	0 8 0	4,885	1,994	0 6 5	
56	Agoti ..	II	1 0	..	1,034	1,139	0 9 5	..	..	..	62	36	0 11 1	1,898	1,175	0 9 5	
57	Ganjewalan ..	II	1 0	..	1,616	940	0 10 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,616	940	0 10 1	
58	Kalnabi ..	II	1 0	..	2,368	1,127	0 7 11	..	..	..	3	1	0 8 0	2,285	1,128	0 7 11	
59	Kalthan ..	II	1 0	..	3,696	1,809	0 7 10	..	..	..	54	27	0 11 0	3,920	1,906	0 7 11	
60	Shivodi ..	II	1 0	..	2,047	933	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,047	933	0 7 8	
61	Pedasthal ..	II	1 0	..	2,321	923	0 8 10	..	..	..	3	2	0 10 8	2,324	930	0 8 10	
62	Ajoti ..	II	1 0	..	1,538	951	0 9 10	..	..	..	1	1	1 0 0	1,539	953	0 9 10	
63	Sugao ..	II	1 0	..	1,173	805	0 11 0	..	..	..	42	33	0 13 7	1,318	838	0 11 0	
64	Pimpri Khurd ..	II	1 8	..	1,084	260	0 3 10	..	..	..	32	20	0 10 0	1,066	270	0 3 10	
65	Kalae ..	II	1 0	..	6,920	2,544	0 4 4	..	..	..	330	109	0 8 1	6,920	3,707	0 4 4	
66	Kui ..	II	1 0	..	5,638	1,103	0 5 0	..	..	..	96	46	0 7 6	5,684	1,307	0 5 0	
67	Vyabali ..	II	1 0	..	1,903	488	0 4 0	..	..	..	146	126	0 13 6	2,051	593	0 4 0	
68	Bhetphal-Gadhe ..	II	1 0	..	3,005	1,115	0 4 7	..	..	..	127	73	0 8 10	4,043	1,193	0 4 7	
69	Pimpri ..	II	1 0	..	891	343	0 6 3	..	..	..	18	9	0 8 11	909	352	0 6 3	
70	Akole ..	II	1 0	..	3,375	1,185	0 5 10	..	..	..	135	98	0 8 0	3,410	1,263	0 5 10	
71	Bhadalvadi ..	II	1 0	..	1,442	497	0 5 5	..	..	..	34	23	0 11 5	1,476	491	0 5 5	
72	Holgandvadi ..	II	1 0	..	416	153	0 5 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	153	0 5 11	
73	Pondhavi ..	II	1 0	..	1,858	708	0 6 3	..	..	..	87	47	0 11 8	1,933	755	0 6 3	
74	Loni ..	II	1 0	..	2,021	1,026	0 8 4	..	..	..	96	87	0 7 3	2,180	1,123	0 8 4	
75	Karatal ..	II	1 0	..	3,472	480	0 8 7	..	..	..	115	53	0 7 3	3,527	469	0 8 7	
76	Khorohi ..	II	1 0	..	4,079	2,405	0 9 7	..	..	..	30	19	0 10 0	4,109	2,424	0 9 7	
77	Navi ..	II	1 0	..	3,987	1,070	0 5 9	..	..	..	17	22	0 10 10	3,964	1,122	0 5 10	
78	Bori ..	II	1 0	..	3,703	1,127	0 4 11	..	..	..	250	108	0 10 8	3,953	1,235	0 4 11	
79	Wadapuri ..	II	1 0	..	6,813	3,149	0 8 0	..	..	..	60	..	..	6,873	3,149	0 8 0	
80	Bhandgaon ..	II	1 0	..	3,632	1,747	0 9 3	..	..	..	9	8	0 14 8	3,641	1,755	0 9 3	
Total ..		..	..	..	1,16,933	4,696	0 6 3	1	2	0 2 0	2,712	1,571	0 9 3	1,22,653	48,542	0 6 6	
<i>Group IV.</i>		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
81	Nirgude ..	III	0 14	..	6,123	1,908	0 4 9	..	..	..	138	81	0 6 0	6,310	1,969	0 5 0	
Total ..		..	..	..	2,53,810	1,07,800	0 6 10	18	30	1 10 8	7,427	4,710	0 10 2	2,90,956	1,13,570	0 6 11	

N B — Garden assessment has been included.



## APPENDIX R

*Papers connected with the Second Revision Settlement of the 80 villages of the Indápur Táluka have been printed in Government Selection No. CCCLXXIX.*

Revenue Survey and Assessment.  
Poona.

No. 3334.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1901.

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 2076, dated 1st March 1901.—

"I have the honour to submit herewith a statement\* showing the names of talukas of which the revision settlement would have been undertaken during the next three years, with the year of existing settlement and the year of expiry of settlement. Further detailed particulars are contained in the Detailed Calendar of current land revenue settlements. The Bhimthadi, Sirur and Purandhar Tálukas have each suffered acute distress during the past and present years. The condition of western Purandhar and of northern Sirur is in the present year more favourable than the remaining portions of those tálukas, but the crops have even in the favoured villages been a good deal below normal. The people are still suffering from the effects of the famine of last year and while their debts have increased their agricultural stock has decreased. Moreover, it would seem impossible to deal with the different portions of these tálukas separately in revising the settlements. The condition of the greater part of Bhimthadi is pitiable, harvest having been bad for five years. At the same time I do not think that it would be equitable to revise assessments on the ground that the present condition of the people as regards stock, indebtedness, etc., might justify a decrease. Lenient treatment for a few years and judicious assistance in the form of tagái will restore the tálukas to the condition of a few years ago.

"The Haveli Táluka has not experienced acute distress during the current year, but the harvest has not been up to the average. The rayats are undoubtedly much less prosperous than before the severe famine of last year. The gain from an enhancement two years hence would not compensate for the feeling that an enhancement would not unreasonably create.

"2. The Indápur Táluka is the only táluka for which revised rates have been sanctioned (*vide* Government Resolution No. 890, dated 3rd February 1898), but not introduced. The táluka suffered from acute famine last year and is still suffering keenly. The numbers on relief do not adequately represent its condition as considerable numbers have gone to seek work in Berár, Khándesh and elsewhere. There has been a great loss of cattle and the majority of the rayats are absolutely without resources. The levy of the enhanced assessment in this táluka should, I think, be postponed for at least three years. The revised rates involve an increase of about 30 per cent. and until the táluka has had time to recover from the effects of the present famine any increase would involve hardship. One of the reasons urged in favour of the sanctioned enhancement was the erroneousness of the view adopted at the time of the first revision survey as to the equableness and quantity of the rainfall. The figures of the past two seasons are in favour of the view adopted at the first revision.

"Occupants of land are bankrupt of almost everything except hope and reliance on the generosity of Government, and I would earnestly urge that this one remaining asset may not be forfeited."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2—1420, dated 22nd April 1901.—

"Submitted to Government.

"2. The Collector's proposal in respect of the Indápur Táluka is that the recovery of the enhanced rates be postponed for three years with effect from the past revenue year. The Commissioner, while supporting this recommendation, would much prefer to cancel the orders sanctioning the revision, which would leave Government free to reconsider the condition of the táluka at a future date, unfettered by orders already in existence. The Commissioner would invite attention to the Collector's remarks, and if the Collector accurately depicts the condition of the agricultural population, and the Commissioner believes that the picture is not overdrawn, the present revised settlement is likely to require radical modification.

"3. The only other táluka of the district in which higher rates are leviable this year under a revision settlement is Haveli, of which 80 villages were resettled in 1893-94 and one village was resettled in 1894-95. The group of 80 villages referred to forms the Mulshi Petha, where an increment equal to 75 per cent. of the total difference between the original and revision rates was recovered last year and is also recoverable this year under the rules. In the one separate village alluded to the 75 per cent. increase is recoverable for the first time this year. The Collector says nothing as to whether these increases should be recovered or not. In the Commissioner's opinion there is no necessity for any remission, as the settlement was introduced several years ago and the crops this season though not equal to the average, would seem to have been fairly satisfactory.

"4. No orders are required in respect of the impending revision in the Bhimthadi, Sirur, Purandhar and Haveli Tálukas. Government have already directed in paragraph 1 of their Resolution No. 8235 of the 31st December last that no revision proposals, except such as would result in the reduction of existing assessments, should be submitted for three years."

RESOLUTION.—The Collector's proposal is that the levy of the enhanced assessment in Indápur should be postponed for at least three years. The Commissioner interprets it as meaning that the recovery should be postponed for three years with effect from the past revenue year, the revised rates falling to be collected in the year after next. Government are of opinion that the concession should be granted for three years counted from the ensuing year, and that before the close of that period the suitability of the revised assessment in the circumstances then existing should be reported upon. The eastern tálukas of Poona have suffered continuously for five years and are entitled to liberality.

P. J. MEAD,

Acting Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Famine Department of the Secretariat.

*Statement showing the names of tálukas in the Poona District of which the revision settlement would have been undertaken during the next three years with the year of existing settlement and the year of expiry of settlement.*

Name of Táluka.	Date of commencement of settlement	Date of expiry of settlement.
Bhimthadi ... ..	1871-72 to 1889-90 ... ..	1900-1
Sirur ... ..	1873-74 to 1886-87 ... ..	1902-3
Purandhar ... ..	1873-74 to 1899-1900 ... ..	Do.
Haveli ... ..	1873-74 to 1894-95 ... ..	Do.

No. 1053.

Poona, dated 31st March 1903.

To—The Collector of Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to draw your attention to the following facts. I have been looking into the economic condition of the Indápur Táluka with some minuteness lately, and feel compelled to inform you that there is little or no prospect of introducing the revision settlement of the Indápur Táluka with any success for at least three years more. The revenue settlement of the táluka was made by Mr. Young in 1897, and sanctioned by Government. But its introduction was postponed owing to the famine. The introduction, however, as I believe to be made now. The increase in assessment made by the new settlement is 30 6 per cent for the 80 Government villages to which it relates.

My reasons are as follows—

Ever since the revision settlement was made in 1897 the táluka has suffered from almost continuous famine, until the present year when fortunately an excellent crop has been secured. None the less agricultural resources and stock are at a very low ebb. Agricultural cattle for instance are not only very much fewer than at the former settlement in 1865-66, but also considerably fewer than after the famine of 1876. The figures are as follows—

*Agricultural Cattle.*

1865-66	...	...	...	21,423
1877-78	...	...	...	19,487
1895-96	...	...	...	23,231
1901-02	...	...	...	14,256



The effect of the recent famine has thus been far more severe than that of the famine of 1876. The number of agricultural cattle is about one half of what it was when the revision settlement was made. How this affects individual villages can be judged from the case of the following villages. Shaha had 130 agricultural cattle in 1867-68, 123 in 1895-96, and had only 36 in 1900-01; Lasurna had 604 in 1867-68, 743 in 1895-96 and 621 in 1900-01; being a canal village it has not suffered so much. Indápur had 1,624 in 1867-68, 1,512 in 1895-96 and 897 in 1900-01; Vyahali had 199 in 1867-68, 164 in 1895-96 and 133 in 1900-01, Chandgaon had 512 in 1867-68, 116 in 1895-96, and 76 in 1900-01; Kalas a large village in the west, had 930 in 1867-68, 808 in 1895-96 and 447 in 1900-01. These are all typical villages, chosen at random. In consequence the cattle are insufficient to plough all the lands. Several years of freedom from famine are required to restore the number of cattle to even a fair proportion of the old level.

The second reason why the revision settlement cannot be introduced with success at present is the large amount of agricultural indebtedness for tagai. Deducting all the remissions recommended, the total arrears for recovery under both the acts amount to not far short of one year's Local Fund and Land Revenue demand. The total land revenue and local fund demand of the taluka is Rs 1,19,379-2-5. The arrears under the Land Improvement Act deducting remissions recommended, is Rs. 32,880-2-7, those under the Agricultural Loans Act deducting remissions recommended is Rs. 69,920-9-11, giving a total under both Acts of Rs. 1,02,800-12-6. How this affects particular villages is clear from the following. The village of Indápur pays Rs. 7,868-13-0 land revenue and local fund. Its tagai arrears under both Acts are Rs. 18,808-8-1. Sugaon pays Rs. 891-1-2 land revenue and local fund. Its tagai arrears are Rs. 2,094-10-2. Gokhal pays Rs. 333-12-11 land revenue and local fund. Its tagai arrears are Rs. 1,241-11-4. Naturally the irrigated villages which number 35 out of the total of 86 are not so heavily indebted, but the unirrigated villages are heavily indebted, and Indápur, Sugaon and Gokhal are ordinary examples of them (I should say that Gokhal is irrigated partly but to the extent of a few numbers only).

How all this affects the average cultivator is as follows. Nearly every cultivator has tagai arrears under the Agricultural Loans Act. These arrears on an average taking a proportion from the figures stated above amount for each cultivator to more than one half again of his land revenue and local fund dues. Besides a good many cultivators in each village have arrears under the Land Improvements Act. In Indápur village for instance over 80 separate sums for land improvements have been granted. A large portion of these tagai works are for various reasons more or less failures, and the tagai recipient has to repay the loan from his ordinary resources only.

In these circumstances I am convinced that the taluka cannot at present pay land revenue and local fund demand increased by 30 6 per cent and also pay off all its tagai arrears. I doubt whether even if no tagai arrears existed, the increased land revenue and local fund demand could be paid until agricultural stock and resources have increased considerably. I put aside for the present the question of good or bad seasons, but the notorious uncertainty of the Indápur rains have also to be reckoned with. It, therefore, seems to me that the revision settlement cannot be introduced with any success for at least other three years. If it is introduced now, I think the major proportion of the tagai arrears cannot be recovered, and the people would have difficulty in paying the increased assessment by itself. It is surely better that the people should pay off their present debts, and then have the revision settlement introduced, than that the revision settlement be introduced and the tagai arrears remitted. It is important that tagai debt be contracted under the full knowledge that repayment will be expected.

I, therefore, very strongly recommend that the introduction of the revision settlement be postponed for three years more. It will take all this time with ordinary seasons to pay off the tagai arrears.

J. BRANDER,  
Assistant Collector, E. D., Poona.

No. 3461 of 1903.

Camp Supa, 22nd April 1903.

Mr Brander's attention is drawn to Government Resolution No. 3334, dated 15th May 1901, a copy of which was forwarded to him under this office No. 5053, dated 7th June 1901, under the provisions of which the revised rates are not to be introduced in taluka Indápur in any case till 1904-05. Before the close of the period indicated he should, as directed by Government, report on the suitability of the revised assessment in the circumstances then existing.

L. C. SWIFTE,  
Acting Collector of Poona

No. 2449 of 1904,

Poona, 11th August 1904.

From—J. P. Brander, Esq., I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Eastern Division, Poona;  
To—The Collector of Poona

Sir,

With reference to your No. 3461, dated 22nd April 1903, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. Government Resolution No. 3334, Revenue Department, dated 15th May 1901, should be referred to. The Collector of Poona stated that the taluka was suffering severely from famine, there had been a great loss of cattle, and the rayats had no resources, hence the levy of the enhanced assessment of the revision survey should be postponed. He pointed out that the Settlement Officer's belief in the equableness and quantity of the rainfall had not been borne out by the rainfall figures of the two preceding years. The Commissioner, supporting the Collector's recommendation, said he would prefer to cancel the orders sanctioning the revision, and that in view of the condition of the cultivators the revised settlement was likely to require radical modification. Government admitted the severity of the suffering and the need for liberality and postponed the levy of the enhanced assessment for three years, stating that before the close of this period the suitability of the revised assessment in the circumstances then existing should be reported on.

3. Being then in ignorance of the orders on the subject and thinking that the revised rates were to be introduced in the ordinary course, I reported last year in my No. 1053, dated 31st March 1903, which may be referred to, that there was no possibility of introducing the revised rates. The condition of the taluka has not materially altered since last year and my opinion remains unchanged.

4. Having toured in the taluka during the last three touring seasons I am fairly well acquainted with it and during the touring season just expired have kept specially in view the question of whether the revision settlement can be introduced or not. The consideration of the number of agricultural cattle, of the general resources of the people and of the extent of their indebtedness makes it not difficult to settle the question. One of the chief factors in the situation is the terrible decrease in agricultural cattle which are reduced far below the figure they stood at after the famine of 1877-78. The decrease is

Year.	Cattle.
1877-78	19,487
1895-96	22,460
1903-04	15,478

31 per cent. since 1895-96, the year for which the revision settlement statistics were taken. The number also stands 20.5 per cent. below that of 1877-78, the year after the former great famine. This would give an area of 32 acres of cultivable land per pair of bullocks

Cultivable area	Acres	249,490
Pair of bullocks		7,789
	=	32 acres.

which is quite inadequate. But a large number of bullocks are occupied in carting. Accordingly the fallow area which in 1895-96 was 15,832 acres or 6.3 per cent. of the cultivated area stood at 82,962 acres or 13.1 per cent. in 1902-03, a year of ample rain and bumper crops in the taluka. So large a fallow area is in great part due to want of bullocks to cultivate the land. All villages do not suffer equally in this respect. A reference to columns 12 and 13 of the appended statement will show how heavily many villages have lost in plough cattle. Besides, the actual area cultivated is, from scarcity of bullocks in many cases, not ploughed (only harrowed) or ploughed most inadequately and in consequence the return from the land is poor compared with normal years.

5. Secondly, the change in the agricultural wealth and general resources of the cultivators is also apparent from the following figures. Milch cattle and young stock have fallen from 27,294 in 1895-96 to 17,546 in 1903-04, namely, 35 per cent., a great loss. Population has declined from 67,684 in 1895-96 to 61,890 in 1903-04 or 8.5 per cent. A fairly well doing cultivator as often as not keeps a pony, and it is significant that horses and ponies have fallen from 1,581 in 1895-96 to 727 in 1903-04 or 54 per cent. decrease. There is only one marked increase in agricultural stock, namely, of sheep and goats, from 52,977 in 1895-96 to 81,265 in 1903-04 or 53 per cent., apparently due to the cultivators in the recent bad years having to some extent eked out their livelihood by rearing sheep and to the demand for animal manure for the Nira Canal sugarcane fields.

6. Thirdly, the famine years have left the cultivators heavily incumbered with debt both to their *savkars* and to Government for *tagai*. In the earlier years of the famine the cultivators stopped paying anything on their current accounts to their *savkars* from inability to pay. Naturally the *savkars* ceased to grant fresh loans and the cultivators were left helpless and took large amounts of *tagai* loans from Government. Now their former debts, with interest accumulating more and more, are with them undischarged, and they are also heavily encumbered with *tagai* loans. A most striking result of the famine is that money-lending in the Eastern Division has to a great extent come to a stand-still and few cultivators unless they have lands irrigated by a canal can obtain loans at any price. Recuperation after famine is therefore greatly retarded and it will take many years before the normal state of things revived. As to *tagai* loans, the attached statement (1) shows how heavily the cultivators are encumbered. The figures have been made up after the close of the

revenue instalment of 1903-04. Tagáí arrears under both Acts, deducting Rs. 10,808 proposed as remissions, amount to Rs. 2,14,500, *i. e.*, practically the land revenue of one year which is Rs. 1,04,780. The tagáí arrears under the Agricultural Loans Act are, deducting remissions proposed, Rs. 57,934, *i. e.*, more than half of one year's land revenue. The majority of the cultivators have taken loans under this Act. So that each cultivator may be considered to be in arrears with tagáí loans to more than half of his land revenue. The tagáí debtors under the Land Improvements Act cannot be considered apart from the general body of cultivators. Many of the principal cultivators in each village have contracted these loans. There are 833 tagáí works, which gives an average of 10 1/4 works to each village. The average is really higher in the unirrigated villages (which form the bulk of the villages in the táluks) and it is to be remembered that often two loans were taken for the same work. Out of 833 tagáí works 50 1/2 are estimated not to have yielded any return to the cultivators this year, this too after a year of plentiful rainfall (26 1/2 inches) which has brought up the water-level. Thus the majority of these grantees have to pay the instalments out of their ordinary resources, there being no land improvement yielding any profit. This is, of course, very hard for them to do. The real reason for the apparent failure of so many tagáí loans for land improvement is that the cultivators being very hard pressed to maintain themselves and their cattle in the famine, sought eagerly for tagáí loans. They spent part of the loan on land improvement, but much they used for maintenance. It was inevitable that they should do so under the stress of bitter necessity. This however is not the present point, which is that the grantees have in the majority of cases to repay their loans from their ordinary and greatly reduced resources. The total arrears *plus* future dues to be repaid under the Land Improvement Act amount to Rs. 1,24,974 or 119 per cent of one year's land revenue. It is found in practice most difficult to recover these instalments, the works being so often incomplete or unproductive. It is easy to see that the State, with regard to the majority of these loans, stands to the cultivator in the relation of an ordinary money-lender whenever profit, out of which the instalment can be paid, has not resulted from the improvement. The levy of the enhanced revision settlement rates is incompatible with the recovery of these loans to any extent, seeing that under the present unrevised rates recovery is so difficult.

7. The total land revenue remissions for the years from 1897-98 till date amount to rather less than one year's land revenue. This is not excessive. A number of the villages got some protection from irrigation and so required less remissions, but the amount of remissions given is no measure of the loss and suffering caused by the famine, which is fully reflected by the decrease in agricultural stock and material resources of the people.

8. The figures of toll receipts (Statement II) when compared with those given on page 3 of the Indápur Settlement Report indicate some decline of trade and traffic on the Sholápur Road and on the route from Málsiras (Sarate toll). The large increase at the Shetphal toll is entirely due to increased traffic from Báramati in Bhimthadi Táluks. Practically no Indápur traffic passes this toll.

9. To sum up. Plough cattle are vastly reduced in numbers, with the result that a considerable extent of the land is not brought back to cultivation and much of what is cultivated is not properly tilled. There has also been a heavy reduction in the other agricultural stock and resources as shown by the recent census. The cultivators are heavily indebted both to their *sáv kárs* and for tagáí loans. Their tagáí instalments are in heavy arrears and great difficulty is found in recovering tagáí from them. The revision settlement proposals were made upon a consideration of the statistics of the year 1895-96 which was the end of a long cycle of prosperous years. However appropriate that settlement may have appeared in the then circumstances, these circumstances have entirely changed, and any one who had to make the revision settlement of the táluks how would have very different data and experience to go upon than were available in 1895-96, and would not unlikley reach very different conclusions. From considering all the above data, and from personal acquaintance with the condition of the cultivators and of particular villages, I am convinced beyond all doubt that it is impossible to introduce the revised rates next year. An example of the local estimate of the condition of the táluks is the remark made to me by a Kulkarni that the people in his village were scarcely able, in these years of crop failure, to pay their present land revenue and tagáí dues and how then could they pay increased rates? The revenue year just expired has been one of poor crops, the rain though plentiful having been untimely, and the *annewári* for the taluka is *báji* 6 annas, *jowári* 4 annas. If the cultivators realised, which they do not, that next year they are liable to the enhanced rates, I feel sure their feelings would be those of despair.

10. Accordingly I recommend that for a definite period of at least three and preferably five years more the present rates be continued. The recent two famines have reduced agricultural stock to a much lower ebb than the 1878 famine did and all this time will be required to restore the stock to normal. During this period, too, the cultivators will be fully occupied in paying back by degrees their tagáí loans besides the ordinary land revenue. On the expiry of such period there will be no harm in considering then whether the revised rates can be introduced or a fresh revision settlement made. I believe that the táluks may then be able to bear without difficulty some increase on the present rates, but not so much as the present revised rates involve.

## PART II.

11. The question has been raised by the Commissioner, C. D., in his No R.—1420 of 22nd April 1901 whether the revision settlement of 1895—1897 should not be cancelled rather than merely postponed. This question is sure to arise again. The Commissioner was then of opinion that the condition of the cultivators made it likely that the revised settlement would require radical modification and he preferred a cancellation of that settlement. I therefore think it not out of place to state my views, based as they are on an experience of the taluka for 8 touring seasons and on the statistics of the last 7 or 8 years, besides those of former years.

12. Government Selection 379 may be referred to. The Settlement Officer of 1897 (see paragraph 18 of the report) took a materially different view as to the equableness and quantity of the rainfall from Colonel Francis who made the first revision settlement. This was only natural as the average rainfall of the 11 years preceding 1897 had been as much as 23.96 inches. It is clear that he regarded this as the normal average rainfall of the taluka. The experience of the last 8 years however indicates that there are cycles of good years

Year.	Average inches.
1896 to 1896 ... ..	23.96
1896 to 1903 ... ..	19.38

and of bad. Mr. Young made his proposals at the end of a series of good years and naturally based his inferences on them. Colonel Francis, no doubt, was mistaken, as Mr. Young points out, in accepting the rain-gauge figures of his time which gave an average of 7 inches only per annum. Colonel Francis however had (according to the Revenue Commissioner—see page 86, Government Selection 379) an experience of Indapur for many years and his remarks in paragraph 151 of his report as to the precariousness and untimeliness of the rainfall will obtain full credit after the experience of the last 8 years, especially from considering the

Year.	Rainfall.
1896 ... ..	14.66
1897 ... ..	18.25
1898 ... ..	23.98
1899 ... ..	19.2
1900 ... ..	11.19
1901 ... ..	18.1
1902 ... ..	23.79
1903 ... ..	20.17
Average ... ..	19.38

partial failure, the anevarí being jowári 4

	Percentage.
Kharif ... ..	18.6
Rabi ... ..	76.8

Colonel Francis concluded that the western villages got less good rainfall than the eastern villages, while Mr. Young was of opinion that the western villages, if any, had the better rainfall, because the crop returns show that they grow more kharif crops. But the real reason for the greater growth of kharif crops, which are chiefly bájri in the western villages, is in my opinion, not so much a difference in climate but a difference in soil, as I had occasion to point out in making settlement proposals for Bhumthadi. The western villages in the hilly ground near Kalas have thin light soils which grow bájri, not jowári whereas the villages in the east bordering the Bhima and Nira Rivers have deep black soil suited to rabi crops but not to bájri. The marginal figures of average annual rainfall from 1896 to 1903 supplied by the Irrigation Department, Poona, for canal stations, in which Bhádalvádi represents the west and Numbgaon and Bávda the east of the taluka, show

Average for 8 years.	Inches.
Bhádalvádi ... ..	18.22
Numbgaon ... ..	18.92
Bávda ... ..	18.87

beyond doubt that the rainfall is practically the same for the whole taluka. The positive statement of Colonel Francis in his paragraph 159 that for the previous three seasons there had been average good crop in the east and almost entire failure round Kalas in the west can be satisfactorily accounted for by the no doubt correct supposition that in those years the rain of the early or south-west monsoon was a failure and that at the later monsoon good. This would suit the rabi crops in the east well but result in failure of the kharif crops in the west. The marginal figures show that the rainfall of the taluka is pre-eminently rabi. This would account for the failure of the year's crops in the west noticed by Colonel Francis. This view seems to be

## Average from 1892 to 1903

	Inches
Monsoon kharif ... ..	5.78
Monsoon rabi ... ..	9.83

further borne out by comparatively heavy remissions given in many western villages (see Statement I). Colonel Francis' most important remark however is in his paragraph 188 where he says "Capital will accumulate in cycles of good seasons to disappear again to a considerable extent as each unfavourable cycle comes round." Also he says that "unless we can cure this lasting defect (of the rainfall) the Indapur district can never attain to a permanent state of prosperity." How amply the truth of this judgment has

been borne out the agricultural statistics, already quoted, prove. But of these facts, now established beyond doubt by the experience of the last 8 years, there is no recognition in the Settlement Report of 1897. It is therefore open to grave doubt whether the rates proposed in that report and accepted by Government are not too high for the táluka even when it shall be restored to a more normal condition. The Famine Commission of 1878, on the basis of a century's experience, concluded that India was liable to famine in some part every 12 years and that famine is not a rare occasional event, but a normal cyclic occurrence. The non-occurrence of famine from 1878 to 1896 seems to have made this conclusion to some extent forgotten. But in 1877, 1897 and 1900, *i. e.*, within about 25 years there have been three very severe famines in Indápúr (or two, reckoning the famines of 1897 and 1900 as one). There is no reason to suppose that severe scarcity and actual famine will not again visit the táluka after a number of years, and as heretofore sweep away a large amount of the accumulated agricultural resources. In such a táluka an assessment which can be paid without difficulty in average seasons is necessary, leaving years of famine to be dealt with by remissions.

13. Mr. Young found that the prices of jowári and bájrí, the staple grains, had risen 24 and 33 per cent., comparing the prices of the first and third decades. The experience of the last two years shows the great need of caution before deciding whether that rise will be permanent. The marginal figures supplied by the Director, Land

	Jowári		Bájrí	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
First six months, 1903 ...	1	8	2	1
Whole year, 1903 ...	1	8	2	1
Last six months 1904 ...	1	5	1	9

Records and Agriculture are the average prices per maund at Indápúr for the periods stated opposite to them. Calculating from these data by rule of three the average price for the whole of 1904 would be jowári Rs. 1-2-9 and bájrí 1-9-1. This of course may not ultimately prove to be the average price, but it would approximately be the normal price if no abnormal conditions, such as failure of the monsoon, occur. Accepting this, then the average price of the last two years is that found in the margin. So far from showing any rise, this is for jowári a fall of 17 per cent. and for bájrí of 8 per cent. from the average prices of the first decade. The low prices of 1903 are in great part due to the excellent crops

of 1902-03, but in 1903-04 the crops were comparatively poor and still the average prices of 1904 are lower than in 1903. Communications have for many years been good, allowing excess of crops in one district to make up a deficit in another; population has not increased much during the whole settlement; the areas under jowári and bájrí have continued the same on an average of years, so that it is very doubtful whether higher prices than formerly will be the rule in future normal years. Years of scarcity cannot be reckoned, as in them the average cultivator will get only enough crop for subsistence, or less than enough with no surplus to sell.

14. Appendices K, L, M have been prepared for the year 1902-03 to see what change, if any, the famine has made in the value of land. They may be compared with K, L, M in the Settlement Report of 1897. The selling price of land (783 cases) per acre is now Rs. 9-6-7 or 20 times the assessment as against Rs. 9-7-9 then or 18 times the assessment. Simple mortgage price (144 cases) is 5-11-3 per acre or 11 times the assessment as against Rs. 8-14-6 or 16 times the assessment, a considerable fall. Subletting (2,874 cases) is Rs. 1-10-0 per acre or 35 times the assessment as against Rs. 1-6-11 per acre or 3 times the assessment. No special conclusions can be drawn from these figures. There is little variation from the former figures. The value of land appears not to have fallen. It is impossible, however, to tell whether in the case of the sales and mortgages previous account transactions are not often mixed with them.

15. Summing up, a correct estimate of the Indápúr Táluka would be in my opinion somewhat less unfavourable than that of Colonel Francis and less favourable than that of Mr. Young. The rainfall is not so precarious as the former thought. It is rather the case that cycles of better and bad years succeed one another. This has not been taken into account, apparently, at the revision settlement of 1897, but it seems inevitable for the accumulated wealth of good years to be swept away periodically when a famine comes. The attached Statement III from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture shows that the táluka has the lowest prices for staple food grains in the whole district. It lies far away from and midway between the great markets of Poona and Sholápúr. There is little high class cultivation. There is no market near for orchard produce which is therefore not much grown. The cultivation is not of an advanced nature, nor are the people progressive. Numbers migrated to the Berars in last famine, some of them apparently permanently. On the other hand there is a nucleus of permanent stability in some 30 villages, irrigated to a greater or less extent by the Nira Canal, as is amply demonstrated by the small remissions given in many of them during the famine and by the reduction in agricultural stock having been less in these villages than in the unirrigated (see Statement I). How far this comparative prosperity will remain in future it is impossible however to say as the Block System proposed to be introduced under the Nira Canal seems to involve that the canal will be less run on protective lines than formerly and assured supplies of

water in famine years may be confined to the upper reaches in Bhimthadi Táluka. The large increase in sheep and goats, even during the famine years, 53 per cent., is a good sign, showing that the cultivators are developing a second resource. The recent throwing open to grazing of some 40,000 acres in Indápur in 1903 gives great facilities for still more extension of the grazing industry, while the animal manure will find a ready sale for the sugarcane fields under the Nira Canal in Bhimthadi and under the Shetphal Tank (Indápur). Much safflower is grown in the táluka among the jowári and the produce goes to make oilcake, used as a cattle food and a manure for the sugarcane fields. This crop often gives a fair return when the jowári more or less fails and much of the land revenue is paid by means of it. Land revenue remissions, too, which were 0.94 of one year's land revenue for the famine years 1897-98 to 1902-03, were less than were required for the adjoining Bhimthadi Táluka in which from 1897-98 to 1901-02 the remissions were 1.33 of one year's land revenue. Indápur, being further east, appears to get the rains of the later—the north-east—monsoon with more regularity than Bhimthadi, the bulk of which lies at a point short of which the force of both the monsoons to a great extent expends itself. For instance in 1902-03 Indápur had good late rains and excellent crops while in Bhimthadi the crops were average only. Severe too though the famine losses have been, they have not been so severe in Indápur as in Bhimthadi as the following table shows:—

*Percentage declined since 1895-1896.*

	Indápur	83 typical villages of the 116 Bhimthadi villages.
Population ... ..	—8.5	—20
Agricultural Cattle ... ..	—31.0	—40
Milch cattle and young stock ... ..	—35.0	—51

The Indápur figures are for 1903-1904, the Bhimthadi for 1902-1903. Experience too has shown that the land revenue is recovered now-a-days without much difficulty in Indápur but with much difficulty in Bhimthadi, indicating that Indápur has been less crippled than Bhimthadi. Lastly, the rise of the great market of Baramati, at which of late there has often been an attendance of 10,000 to 15,000 persons weekly, gives a good market to the villages at the south-west of the Indápur Táluka, there being good access along the Indápur-Baramati Road. Prices at Baramati range higher than anywhere in Indápur Táluka.

16 The existing rating according to the first revision settlement is as follows:—The bulk of the táluka is rated at Re 1 with a special increase of As. 2 for Indápur and a reduction of As 2 for some western villages supposed by Colonel Francis to have inferior rainfall. The revised rates sanctioned in 1899 are Rs. 1-4-0 for the táluka as a whole and Rs. 1-6-0 for 5 villages near Diksal Railway Station and also for Indápur, the market town. It is possible to take exception to these rates on two grounds—(1) the amount of the general enhancement, which is 29 per cent. excluding pátashal rates over the existing rates, (2) the grouping. Prices in the district being determined as a rule by Poona rates, Statement III shows that Indápur rates are the lowest in the district. The prices at Dhond, 40 miles nearer Poona, are higher but not very much. Last year I recommended in the Bhimthadi settlement proposals that the existing rates of Rs. 1-2-0 and (in the north of Bhimthadi) Re 1 be kept unchanged, except in the case of canal villages near Baramati, for which on account of their nearness and good access to the Baramati market an increase from Rs 1-2-0 to Rs 1-4-0 was proposed. Some of these Re 1 and Rs 1-2-0 Bhimthadi villages adjoin the Indápur villages rated by Mr. Young at Rs. 1-6-0 and 1-4-0. In view of recent experience I am inclined to think that after the táluka has fully recovered from the famine Rs. 1-2-0 might well be the rate for the most of the Indápur villages and not Rs. 1-4-0. The bulk of the Bhimthadi unirrigated villages which are nearer Poona are proposed by me to be left at Rs 1-2-0, but in the case of the Indápur villages the good roads and accessibility of the Railway and the more regular rainfall counterbalance the lower prices of Indápur Táluka and may be found to justify the same rate of Rs 1-2-0 being imposed in Indápur as in Bhimthadi. Similarly those villages which in any way have an advantage over the others might be increased to Rs 1-4-0 rather than Rs. 1-6-0. As to the actual grouping, it may be questioned whether in the proposals of 1897 sufficient weight was given to the considerably higher range of prices prevailing at Baramati as compared with both Indápur and Dhond (see Statement III). Both Indápur and Dhond (in Petha Dhond) prices are low and Bhigwan prices, I have found by enquiries, are much on the same level, and little higher than at Indápur and lower than at Dhond. The villages near Bhigwan accordingly have some advantage over those farther away, but the best situated villages are undoubtedly those on the Indápur-Baramati Road on the Baramati side, such as Sansar, Lasurne, Anturne, which could pay Rs 1-4-0 without difficulty. Their prosperity is no doubt in great part due to irrigation, but they also have facilities for access to the Baramati market. The present rate of As. 14 in these villages is too low. There are some villages in the central western part which, Statement I shows, got a larger proportion of remissions than other villages, for example, Nimbode, Lakdi, Nurgude, Bhádlawádi, Akole,

Holgundwádi. They are not so well situated for communication as the most of the other villages. The Settlement Officer will have to decide whether they should be left specially at Re 1 or made Rs. 1-2-0 with the other villages. Personally I think their comparative nearness to Bâramati and Bhigwan is a sufficient set off to the above disadvantage and that they could be classed at Rs. 1-2-0

17. The inclusion in the revision settlement proposals of 1897 as páthasthal of some lands irrigated by waste water from the Nira Canal has been objected to by the Irrigation Department. Though Government sanction has been given to the assessment it would still seem necessary to cancel it as the revenue belongs properly to the Irrigation Department. If fresh revision settlement proposals are made this will have to be borne in mind

18. I have thought it advisable to put down these views as the facts noted may be of use to any future Settlement Officer, should it be decided to have fresh revision settlement proposals made later on. The remarks made about the revised rates and groups are of course not final statements of opinion. It might even come about that after a number of years the táluka's condition might change so much for the better that the rates proposed by Mr. Young could be introduced. But the inferences stated by me are those which it appears proper to draw from, considering the whole history of the existing settlement along with which it has now been possible to include the experience of the last 7 or 8 years of famine and scarcity, as supplementary to and corrective of the experience of the prior period.

19. The statistics in this report are up to date. They were compiled in May 1904. The census of population and agricultural stock was taken in April—May 1904. It may be noted that the correct figure of agricultural cattle for 1895-96 in Mr Young's report paragraph 22, should have been 22,466.

*P.S.*—Since writing the above I have seen the Settlement Report of Mádha, a táluka in Sholápur District resembling Indápur. The Settlement Report of Mádha was written by Mr. Young in 1900. For Mádha as for Indápur Mr. Young proposed two groups of Rs. 1-6-0 and 1-4-0 respectively, the existing rates being in the main Rs. 1-2-0 and Re. 1. The Collector of Sholápur, passing remarks on this report in 1902, *et c.*, after the worst of the famine was over doubts whether the rates can justifiably be increased at all. He proposes that if the rates are to be raised, as it may be safe, he says, to do if the three ensuing years give good harvests, the rates should be cut down one-half, namely, from Rs. 1-6-0 and 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 and 1-2-0 respectively. These proposals for Mádha accord with what I have proposed for Indápur in this report, namely, that the rates cannot be raised at present and that should they be raised ultimately a reduction from Rs. 1-6-0 to 1-4-0 and from Rs. 1-4-0 to 1-2-0 respectively for the general groups appears necessary. It is fair in my opinion to consider that Indápur is not superior to Mádha. As to prices, the average price of jowári, the chief food grain grown in both tálukas, for the 30 years prior to 1896-97, omitting the famine and scarcity years 1876-77 till 1879-80 inclusive, and also omitting one or two years for which figures for either táluka are not available, is as follows :—

		Price per Maund.			
		Rs a. p.			
Mádha	...	...	...	...	1 7 10
Indápur	...	...	...	...	1 10 2

Thus Indápur prices range 9 per cent. higher than Mádha prices. But this is certainly counterbalanced and possibly outbalanced by the great inferiority of rainfall in the case of Indápur as the marginal figures show.

		Inches.		
Mádha	...	28.30	Nine years, 1898 to 1896.	the great inferiority of rainfall in the case of Indápur as the marginal figures show.
Indápur	...	22.13		

The classification of both tálukas at the first revision settlement is assumed by me to be the same. I cannot state definitely whether this is the case as the report of the first revision settlement of Mádha is not with me. Seeing, however, that Indápur was settled in 1865-66 and Mádha in 1870-71, it is assumed, in default of definite knowledge, that the classification of both tálukas was effected on similar principles.

I have, &c,

J. P. BRANDER,  
Assistant Collector, E. D., Poona.

STATEMENT I

Serial No.	Village.	Land Revenue.	Total land revenue remissions for the six years 1897-98 to 1902-03 inclusive (Local Fund remissions not to be entered).	Divide column 4 by column 3 to one decimal.	Total taga arrears under both Acts.	Divide column 6 by column 3 to one decimal.	Taga grants—Land Improvement Act.				Plough cattle, 1896-96.	Plough cattle, 1902-04.	Bāgāyat wells.	Bāgāyat wells under which there was any crop in 1903-04	Remarks
							Arrears.	Number of taga works in villages.	Number of taga works that yielded some return in 1903-04.	Total principal including interest still to be paid off (includes arrears plus future dues—Interest for over-due period not to be included).					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Indāpur ...	Rs. 7,837	Rs. 7,945	1 08	9,803	1 33	4,270	101	64	21,941	1,512	1,113	124	60	
2	Shāha ...	498	639	1 28	1,143	2 31	535	6	1	1,820	123	63	4	1	
3	Kandalgaon ...	1,167	1,455	1 22	646	0 55	...	...	...	...	207	112	5	...	
4	Taratgaon ...	235	228	0 97	222	0 94	...	...	...	...	37	25	...	...	
5	Hingangaon ...	650	391	0 60	257	0 39	117	2	.	141	167	79	5	3	
6	Bābhulgaon ...	1,167	1,909	1 63	2,660	2 27	908	11	2	2,718	263	131	9	4	
7	Bhat-Nimgaon ...	657	675	1 02	1,578	2 40	360	6	...	731	167	88	4	...	
8	Bedshinge ...	466	473	1 01	763	1 63	460	4	1	915	43	22	3	1	
9	Avasari ...	837	720	0 85	1,179	1 40	654	11	4	1,332	128	70	4	4	
10	Bhāndgaon ...	1,733	1,547	0 89	1,428	0 82	188	4	...	627	241	138	3	3	
11	Bāvde ...	9,348	12,214	1 31	6,127	0 75	3,359	47	5	6,204	1,706	1,259	111	75	
12	Ozari ...	335	555	1 65	1,191	3 55	390	2	...	710	41	29	2	1	
13	Gondi ...	433	737	1 68	715	1 63	60	1	...	115	87	59	3	...	
14	Lumewādi ...	849	651	0 76	643	0 75	250	5	...	275	146	103	2	...	
15	Sarāti ...	1,217	921	0 76	550	0 45	190	2	1	208	208	125	10	3	
16	Nir-Nimgaon ...	859	1,020	1 18	1,561	1 81	850	10	6	1,137	119	85	2	...	
17	Chakati ...	888	1,104	1 24	850	0 95	1 40	3	...	147	77	69	20	10	
18	Redāni ...	1,974	2,626	1 33	1,044	0 82	580	9	6	2,161	168	156	33	23	
19	Reda ...	741	436	0 58	402	0 54	285	11	6	1,441	217	187	22	20	
20	Shetphal Haveli ...	1,574	422	0 26	1,237	0 78	90	7	...	554	256	216	12	12	
21	Kati ...	1,283	934	0 72	1,313	1 02	1,026	19	9	2,253	358	237	36	36	
22	Pitkeshwar ...	617	213	0 41	1,224	2 36	369	3	...	732	73	76	26	22	
23	Nimgaon Ketki ...	1,795	270	0 15	2,032	1 13	1,116	20	37	3,951	727	569	156	125	
24	Gokhah ...	313	60	0 19	906	2 88	547	11	5	1,109	93	52	10	6	
25	Vāngli ...	272	113	0 41	1,198	4 40	420	13	5	890	47	13	7	5	
26	Rājewādi ...	94	...	...	466	4 35	155	8	2	437	51	22	4	3	



Serial No.	Village	Land Revenue	Total land revenue remissions for the six years 1897-98 to 1902-03 inclusive (Local Fund remissions not to be entered).	Divide column 4 by column 3 to one decimal.	Total tagá arrears under both Acts.	Divide column 6 by column 5 to one decimal.	Tagá grants—Land Improvement Act.				Plough cattle, 1895-96.	Plough cattle, 1903-04.	Bágáyat wells.	Bágáyat wells under which there was any crop in 1903-04.	Remarks
							Arrears.	Number of tagá works in villages.	Number of tagá works that yielded some return in 1903-04.	The principal including interest still to be paid off (includes arrears plus further dues—interest for over-due period not to be included).					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.	Rs		Rs		Rs.			Rs.					
27	Gágargaon	280	57	0 20	451	1·61	299	7	5	1,374	53	20	11	4	
28	Biwádi	420	.....	...	235	0·70	228	5	...	666	133	86	25	5	
29	Balpada	188	181	0 96	807	2 25	104	5	4	500	56	12	3	1	
30	Bhawádi	558	434	0 78	553	1 00	278	8	1	498	97	57	3	2	
31	Chándgaon	660	127	0·22	292	0·52	198	7	4	752	116	104	1	...	
32	Varkute Bk.	1,879	2,008	1 06	3,615	1 91	2,258	34	4	5,749	420	239	21	10	
33	Agoti	1,109	623	0 56	1,674	1·50	1,080	27	14	3,595	871	169	9	7	
34	Gánjevalan	914	683	0 74	600	0·65	353	7	4	925	107	66	3	...	
35	Kalásbi	1,084	965	0·89	827	0·77	633	16	2	2,762	276	148	10	4	
36	Kalthan	1,876	1,624	0 86	1,468	0 78	878	21	9	3,228	431	278	17	13	
37	Siraodi	902	1,299	1·44	1,527	1 69	447	5	...	2,001	166	84	9	2	
38	Pudsthal	905	1,090	1 20	1,494	1·65	410	4	2	1,096	150	67	2	2	
39	Ajoti	939	228	0 24	60	0 06	9	2	1	345	139	89	15	7	
40	Sugaon	838	1,110	1 32	1,168	1·38	775	16	5	2,976	196	106	20	5	
41	Pimpri Kd.	270	142	0·52	1,063	3·93	239	7	4	334	39	25	12	5	
42	Kalus	2,611	1,555	0 59	1,378	0·52	288	8	5	490	703	519	68	64	
43	Rni	1,160	467	0 40	885	0 76	607	12	8	1,863	351	174	51	10	
44	Vyáhalí	576	360	0 62	378	0 65	60	2	1	66	164	123	21	9	
45	Gotondi	1,283	431	0 33	412	0 32	...	5	4	26	232	177	45	30	
46	Shelgaon	3,716	1,122	0 30	104	0 02	30	9	1	100	946	742	100	40	
47	Anthurne	1,763	670	0 38	1,282	0 69	25	1	1	26	884	837	63	63	
48	Lasurne	3,357	287	0·08	1,613	0 47	571	9	7	3,262	743	620	75	69	
49	Kalamb	3,313	980	0 29	1,127	0 34	323	5	4	874	633	489	29	24	
50	Chikhatti	899	89	0·22	639	1 60	62	1	1	392	53	48	6	6	
51	Kurodi	1,002	258	0 25	1,468	1·45	342	8	6	447	193	166	18	17	
52	Jám	638	181	0·28	844	1 32	125	2	1	143	87	60	4	4	
53	Uddhat	986	537	0·54	1,068	2·00	799	11	3	1,328	195	173	9	4	
54	Tavas	899	1,264	1·43	200	0 22	200	1	1	281	85	78	5	4	
55	S...	...	1 387	0 69	...	...	955	9	3	1 025	413	365	56	41	

56	Kazad	...	1,552	3,042	1 96	3,371	2 17	757	17	6	1,080	433	224	82	20
57	Nimbodi	...	580	1,470	2 53	2,708	4 66	960	16	6	1,031	208	98	44	10
58	Lakdi	...	578	1,555	2 69	2,671	4 95	1,480	22	7	2,376	82	121	23	18
59	Nirgude	...	1,845	3,871	2 09	3,514	1 90	1,041	14	8	1,706	492	340	49	12
60	Shetphal (Gad)	...	1,159	2,335	2 01	1,768	1 52	353	4	4	748	413	212	26	17
61	Pimpale	...	342	472	1 37	799	2 30	262	4	2	421	100	88	8	2
62	Madanwadi	...	959	2,240	2 33	1,506	1 67	718	10	2	873	242	161	18	12
63	Akole	...	1,213	2,103	1 65	909	0 74	4	2	1	164	413	297	46	20
64	Bhadalwadi	...	467	765	1 63	1,158	2 47	435	4	1	532	132	66	11	8
65	Holgundwadi	...	152	327	2 15	583	3 81	100	2	...	112	21	4	...	...
66	Bhigwan	...	1,414	3,292	2 32	4,649	3 28	2,655	24	4	5,697	373	233	22	4
67	Diksal	...	1,449	4,450	3 07	3,128	2 15	945	12	5	2,039	145	63	13	7
68	Kumbhargaoon	...	932	701	0 75	3,129	3 35	1,411	13	5	3,574	203	143	12	4
69	Dalaj	...	1,522	592	0 38	992	0 68	540	7	..	880	528	373	...	...
70	Palaadeo	...	2,654	1,492	0 56	1,122	0 42	785	15	6	1,608	62	444	48	40
71	Pondhavi	...	646	848	1 30	4 3	0 74	...	...	...	...	173	119	14	9
72	Nhavi	...	1,093	503	0 46	1,812	1 65	878	14	7	2,091	328	172	48	10
73	Bori	...	1,243	1,206	0 97	1,554	1 25	130	5	1	348	263	163	51	44
74	Takrarwadi	...	433	1,065	2 46	1,128	2 60	130	3	1	142	83	77	3	3
75	Loni	...	1,075	381	0 35	1,425	1 32	1,153	30	6	3,591	306	191	33	12
76	Kontali	...	477	110	0 23	1,855	3 88	1,202	18	9	2,363	222	100	23	23
77	Nirwangi	...	2,657	3,040	0 82	1,513	0 41	262	5	4	474	613	403	36	31
78	Khorochi	...	2,410	2,474	1 02	2,332	0 96	582	7	3	1,185	350	247	11	4
79	Varkute Kd.	...	960	376	0 39	1,337	1 39	530	9	2	1,709	222	195	58	50
80	Nimsakbar	...	2,337	2,182	0 93	55	0 02	55	2	...	547	263	222	32	32
Total		...	1,04,780	99,174	0 94	1,15,308	1 10	46,506	333	329	1,24,974	22,466	15,473	2,044	1,261

STATEMENT II.

*Auction sale amount of the road tolls in the Indápur Táluka*

Year.	Provincial.		Local Board.	
	Kumbhárgaon.	Indápur.	Sarati.	Shetphal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-1897	2,372	789	510	2,010
1897-1898	2,372	789	110	2,010
1898-1899	2,066	687	96	2,010
1899-1900	2,066	687	96	1,745
1900-1901	2,066	687	96	1,745
1901-1902	1,592	630	400	1,745
1902-1908	1,638	546	425	4,300
1903-1904	1,970	660	880	5,525

STATEMENT III.

*Statement showing normal prices, i. e., averages of 8 years (1888—1895)*

No.	Name of Station.	Normal prices in lbs. per rapesee as worked out from prices per maund reported in Táluka Form No. 88			
		Jowár.		Bájr.	
		Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas.
1	Poona	34	11	28	36
2	Mulshi (Paud) Petha	33	17	27	24
3	Mával (Wadgaon)	35	8	30	5
4	Khed	37	15	30	37
5	Ambegaon (Ghoda) Petha	35	17	26	3
6	Junnar	38	9	32	10
7	Sirur (Ghodnadi)	38	2	32	...
8	Purandhar (Sásvad)	36	12	30	10
9	Bhimthadi (Báramati)	38	35	32	14
10	Dhond Petha	40	11	34	38
11	Indápur	43	11	34	11

APPENDIX K.

*An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 80 villages of Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years of 1902-1903.*

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.	148	2,967	1,595	0 8 7	10,433	3 8 6	6
Class II.—11 to 25 do.	300	5,064	2,200	0 6 11	38,809	7 10 7	17
Class III.—26 to 50 do.	164	1,971	821	0 6 7	29,102	14 12 2	35
Class IV.—51 to 100 do.	92	533	197	0 5 10	14,079	26 6 7	71
Class V.—101 to 250 do.	49	322	84	0 4 2	9,754	30 4 8	116
Total ...	753	10,857	4,897	0 7 2	1,02,227	9 6 7	20

## APPENDIX L.

*An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 80 villages of Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years of 1902 and 1903.*

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
Class I.—1 to 10 times	63	1,383	Rs. a. p. 730 0 0	0 8 9	8,951	2 15 5	5
Class II.—11 to 25 "	89	473	201 0 0	0 9 9	2,983	6 4 2	14
Class III.—26 to 50 "	25	145	63 0 0	0 6 11	2,412	16 10 1	38
Class IV.—51 to 100 "	16	82	34 0 0	0 5 7	2,179	26 9 2	64
Class V.—101 to 150 "	1	1	0 12 0	0 12 0	100	100 0 0	133
Total	144	2,034	1,028 12 0	0 8 1	11,605	5 11 3	11

## APPENDIX M.

*An abstract statement showing sublettings in 80 villages for the Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years of 1902 and 1903.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is taken.	Number of cases.	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per acre for which sublet.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sublet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I.—1 to 5 times	1,847	44,191	Rs. 20,927	Rs. a. p. 0 7 6	Rs. 50,341	Rs. a. p. 1 2 2	2
Class II.—6 to 10 "	606	3,053	3,425	0 6 9	22,412	2 12 6	6
Class III.—11 to 25 "	348	2,105	914	0 6 11	12,927	6 2 3	14
Class IV.—26 to 50 "	60	303	83	0 4 4	2,674	8 18 2	32
Class V.—Above 50 "	11	55	9	0 2 7	730	13 4 4	81
Total	2,874	54,707	25,958	0 7 4	89,084	1 10 0	35

Dated 24th August 1904.

Forwarded with compliments to the Collector of Poona.

The undersigned knows the Indápur Táluka fairly well, and, agreeing in the main with Mr. Brander, would strongly deprecate the introduction therein of the proposed revised rates as they now stand. The táluka as a whole is a poor and isolated one with no large prosperous centres or industries. At the same time the existing rates cannot be said to be entirely suitable for renewal during the currency of a fresh settlement as canal villages on the Indápur-Báramati road for instance could undoubtedly stand a considerably higher rating than 1½ annas.

A similar remark would probably be applicable to the case of the few villages which grow (or shortly will grow) sugarcane and other irrigated crops under the Shetphal Tank, which was completed after the revised rates as they now stand had been sanctioned.

4

On the whole the undersigned is inclined to recommend that a revision settlement of the taluka be undertaken *de novo* in the light of the experience of the past 5 or 6 years. Speaking generally, the taluka could stand little or no enhancement in the existing rates according to the undersigned's view, while in the few prosperous villages assessments could quite equitably be raised according to circumstances. As the period at which the revised settlement was due for introduction has now long passed it is not clear that any good would result from a further postponement of the final settlement of the matter under consideration. Such a course would, it is believed, result in unnecessary loss to Government on the one hand, and possibly injustice to some agricultural communities on the other.

L. C. SWIFTE,

Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

No 8609 of 1904.

Poona, 26th August 1904.

From—W. D. Sheppard, Esquire, I. C. S., Collector of Poona,

To—The Commissioner, C. D.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 3334, dated 15th May 1901, and your memorandum No. a.—1784, dated 21st June 1904, forwarding Mr. Under Secretary Keatinge's No. 4543, dated the 15th idem, I have the honour to forward herewith report No. 2449, dated 11th August 1904, from Mr. Brander, Assistant Collector, E. D., Poona, with remarks thereon, dated 24th August 1904, from Mr. Swifte, my Personal Assistant.

2 Mr. Brander's report deals first with the question whether present conditions justify the introduction of the sanctioned revised settlement which has been suspended since 1899.

3. His conclusions are that they do not. He draws attention to the continuance of bad seasons, to the reduction of the population from 67,000 in 1895-96 to 61,000 in 1903-04, to the decrease in bullocks from 22,000 in 1895-96 to 15,000 in 1903-04, to the increase in fallow from 6.8 per cent. to 13.1 per cent. and to the loss of 35 per cent. of the milch cattle and young stock. He points out that the cultivators have incurred much unremunerative indebtedness through the medium of tagai loans and that the taluka is indebted on account of the Land Improvement Act alone in a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 or 119 per cent of one year's land revenue.

4. Successive bad years have also prevented the rayats from repaying their old indebtedness to their *savkars*, and Mr. Brander estimates that under this head their liabilities must be heavy and must have largely increased.

5. These facts being clear and undisputed, it can hardly, I think, be suggested that the present time is a suitable one for introducing the sanctioned settlement and in agreement with Messrs. Brander and Swifte I would respectfully suggest that for a further indefinite period not less certainly than five years its introduction should be postponed.

6. This leads to the second point discussed by Messrs. Brander and Swifte, *viz.*, whether the revision settlement of 1895-97 should not be cancelled.

7. Mr. Brander points to the pessimism of the Settlement Officer in 1867 and the optimism of the corresponding officer of 1895 as regards the condition of the taluka generally and more particularly as to the quantity and equableness of the rainfall. Colonel Francis put it too low; Mr. Young too high. Colonel Francis laid stress on its extreme variability. Mr. Young on its regularity during the years immediately preceding his settlement. Both had good ground for their opinions, but recent events have proved that Colonel Francis was the more correct of the two.

8. The conclusions arrived at roughly are that in the 1895-97 settlement the rainfall has been overvalued and the rates based thereon are therefore excessive, that the range of prices has been misunderstood and the real prices have been lower than supposed, that the western villages depend more largely on kharif crops than on rabi, that the average rabi rains are nearly double the kharif rains, and that therefore it was wrong to fix a specially high rate for the western villages near Diksal. Finally, Mr. Brander submits that the taluka generally is unable to bear an all round rate of Rs. 1-4-0 with a special rate of Rs. 1-8-0 for the villages near Diksal.

9. Mr. Swifte is of opinion that the villages near the canal and the Shetphal tank could easily bear enhancement, while he agrees that as a whole the revised settlement is unsuited to the taluka.

10. In these circumstances it seems to me very desirable that the revised settlement should be cancelled and that Government should then decide whether to continue the existing settlement for a lengthy term or have new proposals put forward.

11. In favour of the continuance of the existing settlement is its acknowledged lightness and its consequent suitability to a time of great depression. In favour of the immediate revision we have the fact that two officers, Messrs. Swifte and Brander, thoroughly well acquainted with the taluka, are at present serving in the district and having quite recently had experience of settlement proposals for similar and adjacent tracts may be relied on to make suitable proposals. It is also clear from Mr Swifte's remarks that there are certain villages in the taluka in which the rates are much too low. A fresh revision settlement therefore while ensuring fair treatment to all will ensure to Government in certain cases an increase of revenue, while they otherwise will unnecessarily lose.

12. It does not appear to me to matter much which of these two courses is taken so long as the revised settlement proposals are cancelled. The propriety of any increase will be all the more apparent if proved by actual experience to have worked successfully in Bhimthadi and Sirur for which proposals are shortly being submitted to Government, but on the other hand there is no economic reason of which I am aware why the rayats of Indápur should escape a revision which is considered necessary in the case of the adjoining talukas.

I have, &c.,  
W. D. SHEPPARD,  
Collector of Poona.

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No. R.—2995, of 1904.

Poona, 23rd September 1904.

Forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for the favour of his remarks.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,  
Commissioner, C. D.

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No. A.—7060, of 1904.

Poona, 12th November 1904.

From—H. S. Lawrence, Esquire, I. C. S.,  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture ;

To—The Commissioner, C. D.

Sir,

I have the honour to return the papers forwarded with your endorsement No. R.—2995 dated 23rd September 1904. The Collector recommends that the proposals for the revision settlement of the Indápur Taluka sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 890, dated 3rd February 1899, should be cancelled and that fresh proposals should be prepared.

2. I do not fully understand the object of the proposed cancellation. If it is suggested that in the prosperous villages referred to by Mr. Swifte new rates would be introduced which would be higher than those proposed by Mr. Young and sanctioned by Government, I have the honour to point out that the revision settlement has been already announced and guaranteed (*vide* Government Resolution No. 7188, dated 10th October 1899) and that no enhancement of these rates can be contemplated.

3. On the other hand I observe that it is not proposed to reduce the rates below the level originally sanctioned in 1867. I agree with Mr. Sheppard that there would be some advantage in having the rates revised by officers who have given so much attention to this matter as Mr. Swifte and Mr. Brander, but I venture to suggest that the most convenient course would be (1) to select those villages which are able to bear the full increase of assessment sanctioned, and (2) to propose such reduction as may be necessary in the revised rates applied to other villages. It would then be possible for Government to apply the rates already sanctioned in the first case and to modify them so far as it might be necessary in the second case.

I have, &c.,  
H. S. LAWRENCE,  
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. N.—4063 of 1904.

Poona, 29th November 1904.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner agrees with Mr. Sheppard in thinking that present conditions will not allow of the introduction of the revised rates in the taluka.

3. Mr. Lawrence, in paragraph 2 of his letter, appears to have misunderstood Mr. Swifts. That officer states that the prosperous villages near the canal and the Shetphal Tank are in a position to bear a higher rating than the existing one of 14 annas; but he has not gone the length of asserting that in any single village the rates should be higher than, or indeed as high as, those of the revised settlement of 1899.

4. For all practical purposes the Collector and Director seem to be in substantial accord, and the Commissioner begs to support the recommendations which he understands them to concur in making, *viz.*, (1) that the revised settlement which was sanctioned in 1899 should not for the present be introduced, and (2) that some further enquiries should be undertaken. Whether the revised settlement sanctioned in 1899 is to be merely modified or altogether cancelled and a fresh revision undertaken is very much a question of form. In either case the enquiring officers would naturally have to report which, if any, of the villages can bear the rates fixed in 1899, and in which of them some modification (of course in the direction of reduction) of these rates is necessary. The number of villages in the former category would seem likely (judging from such information as is available) to be very small. And this being so, it would perhaps be the simpler and more satisfactory course to cancel the sanction accorded in 1899 and take up the work of revision *de novo*, the alternative submitted for the consideration of Government being to extend for a further definite period the term of the settlement of 1867.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Revision settlement of the Indápur Taluka of  
the Poona District.

No. 9883.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1904.

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 8609, dated 26th August 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. N.—2995, dated 23rd September 1904.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—7060, dated 12th November 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. N.—4063, dated 29th November 1904.

**RESOLUTION**—There is in reality no difference of opinion among the officers whose reports are now before Government. Certain rates of assessment have been guaranteed, though the levy of them has been postponed, and it would be illegal to enhance any of them till the period of guarantee has expired. But there is no bar to a reduction of any of them either for the whole of that period or a part of it. It seems clear that extensive, though not general, reductions ought to be made and effect given to them for the whole period for which revised rates have been guaranteed. The pitch of the assessment as revised is higher than is justified by circumstances now brought to light, and it should be modified in accordance with what these circumstances indicate as suitable and with the pitch of assessment in adjoining talukas. The Collector should arrange that proposals for this modification, which will be in effect a revision settlement to be substituted for that already instituted subject to the condition that no assessment already guaranteed can be enhanced, be prepared by Mr. Brander or other competent officer as soon as possible. Such modified rates as are sanctioned will then be announced as substituted for those before announced for the remainder of the period of guarantee. In the meantime the original settlement rates will continue to be levied, but in the circumstances there is no need to specify a period for which they should continue to be levied.

G. F. KEATINGE,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision Settlement of the Indápur Táluka.

No. 2072.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1905.

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No 1475, dated 15th February 1905.

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 9883, dated 20th December last, I have the honour to intimate that it will not be possible to prepare proposals for the modification of the revision settlement of Táluka Indápur during the present season as Mr. Swifts is fully occupied by his duties as Personal Assistant, and Mr. Brander has in hand now the preparation of two revision settlement reports for the Sirur and Parandhar Tálukas."

"2. I attach for your perusal copies of the \*correspondence on the subject which has passed between Mr Brander and myself.

"3. I am of opinion that the preparation of the proposals must be postponed till after the coming rains, more especially as the present season has proved a bad one and the severe distress that is now indicated will require the most careful attention of the District Officers."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T. R.—352, dated 18th February 1905.—

"Submitted to Government. It seems clear that the work cannot be done this season; and in the circumstances of the case, there is no particular disadvantage in the postponing it for a year."

RESOLUTION.—In the circumstances reported the Collector's proposal is sanctioned.

G. F. KEATINGE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision Settlement of the Indápur Táluka.

No. 845.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1906.

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 14483, dated 29th December 1905 :—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 2072, dated 11th March 1905, Revenue Department, I have the honour to forward copy of letter No. 2873, dated 19th instant, from the Assistant Collector, Eastern Division, Poona, and to intimate that in the circumstances stated by Mr. Brander the work of preparing proposals for the modification of the revision settlement of the Indápur Táluka cannot be done this season. I have, therefore, to request that you will kindly move Government to further postpone the work till after the next season."

Letter from the Assistant Collector, E. D. Poona, No. 2873, dated 19th December 1905, to the Collector of Poona.

With reference to your No. 12311, dated 6th November 1905, I have the honour to report as follows.

Orders have been issued to the Mámlatdár of Indápur to collect and collate the necessary information through the Circle Inspectors. He now informs me that owing to famine so many people have left the villages that the Circle Inspectors will be unable to collect the information this year.



Besides this, my ordinary work is already increased owing to the famine and will before long be heavily increased. There may be village works which will have to be supervised by me as well as dole, suspensions, grass-transportation, tagá distribution and other matters. This charge as a famine charge is a heavy one. I have besides some other settlement work on hand. Supplementary information with regard to the Bhumthadi settlement has to be submitted and settlement proposals made for three Inám villages.

It is obvious that in a year like the present I cannot give the detailed attention to one táluca which the settlement of it demands, namely visiting the villages. I, therefore, am of opinion that it is impossible for me to prepare the proposals this season except at the sacrifice of other more important work. The táluca is famine-stricken and there is no harm in letting it continue under the present rates for another year.

Under these circumstances I request that you will be so good as to postpone the making of settlement proposals till next year, when, if normal conditions return, there will be no difficulty. Government in Government Resolution No. 2072, dated 11th March 1906, agreed to the postponement last year for similar reasons. This year the condition is much worse. By Government Resolution No. 9883 of 20th December 1904 the Collector is to arrange for the preparation of the proposals "as soon as possible". It is, therefore, presumed that the Collector may postpone them this year without further reference to Government. The favour of an early reply is requested so that necessary instructions can be issued to the Mámátdár.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—53, dated 5th January 1906 :—

"Forwarded to Government with reference to their Resolution No. 2072 of the 11th March last. The Collector should report in October next when it would be possible to submit the revised proposals."

Memorandum from the Joint Director of Land Records, No. L.—C.—7, dated 9th January 1906 :—

"Forwarded with compliments."

**RESOLUTION.**—The preparation of the proposals for a modification of the revision settlement of the Indápur Táluca may be postponed. As suggested by the Commissioner, C. D., the Collector of Poona should report in October 1906 the date on which he considers it will be possible to submit the proposals.

G. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Joint Director of Land Records,  
The Accountant General,  
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision Settlement of the Indápur Táluca.

No. 10289.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1906.

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 11081, dated 25th September 1906 :—

"With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 845, dated 29th January 1906, I have the honour to state that Mr. Brauder proposes to prepare proposals for the modification of the revision settlement of Indápur Táluca during the ensuing touring season and submit them by the end of the touring season or as soon afterwards as possible."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3263, dated 2nd October 1906 :—

"Forwarded to Government for information."

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records, No. 3397, dated 15th October 1906 :—

"Forwarded with compliments."

**RESOLUTION.**—Recorded,

E. G. TURNER,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Director of Land Records,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision Settlement of the Indápur Táluka.

No 2360.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1908.

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. R.—143, dated 15th January 1908 :—

“ With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10289, dated 31st October 1906, I have the honour to state that Mr. Brander was unable to submit, before he went on leave, proposals for the modification of the revision settlement of Indápur Táluka. Mr. Joglekar is now in charge of the sub-division. He has been collecting information required for the proposals, but as the juráyat crops in Indápur Táluka are a complete failure this year, it appears advisable to postpone the work for another season.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T.R.—236, dated 22nd January 1908 :—

“ Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for the favour of his remarks ”

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, No. 401, dated 3rd February 1908 —

“ Returned with compliments

“ 2. In the circumstances explained by the Collector, the work may be postponed for another season.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T.R.—411, dated 7th February 1908 :—

“ Submitted to Government with an expression of concurrence in the Collector's proposal which is supported by the Settlement Commissioner.”

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

J. E. C. JUKES,

Acting Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. R.-1017 of 1910.

*Bhimashankar, 28th February 1910.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner, Poona.

2. The literature dealing with the Revision Settlement of the Indápur Táluka has begun to assume portentous proportions.

3. Proposals in this connection were first submitted in 1897 (13 years ago) by Mr. Young, late of the Bombay Revenue Survey Department. These proposals were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 890, Revenue Department, of 3rd February 1899. But, owing to successive years of famine, scarcity and general agricultural depression, it was then thought impolitic, and has since been deemed out of the question, to introduce the new rates in their sanctioned form. The following is a brief history of the case subsequently to the issue of the Government Resolution of 1899. The season of 1899-1900 turned out to be one of famine, necessitating relief to agriculturists rather than the introduction of enhanced rates. In March 1901 the Collector proposed formal postponement of introduction for three years. This proposal was in effect accepted by Government, who, in their Resolution No. 3334, dated 15th May 1901, ordered the submission of a fresh report upon the suitability of the revised assessment, before the three years above mentioned should have elapsed. In March 1903 Mr. Brander, then Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka, wrote advocating the further postponement for three years of introduction of the revised rates for reasons detailed in his No. 1053 (*vide* Appendix R). His attention was, however, drawn to the orders contained in Government Resolution of 15th May 1901 and he was asked to submit a formal report as called for therein. He accordingly submitted the required report under his No. 2449, dated 11th August 1904. This was commented on by the undersigned who had previously been in charge of the táluka but was in August 1904 doing duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector, Poona. The Collector (Mr. Sheppard) forwarded this report and remarks thereon, together with his comments on 26th idem. The papers passed through the Settlement Commissioner and Commissioner, Central Division, as usual, and finally orders were issued on them in Government Resolution No. 9883, Revenue Department, dated 20th December 1904. These orders laid down that, the pitch of assessments as proposed by Mr. Young in 1897 having been found higher than was justified by circumstances since brought to light, for the time being the original settlement rates should continue to be levied, and that modified rates should be proposed as soon as possible by Mr. Brander *de novo*, subject to the proviso that in no case could the pitch of such modified rates exceed the assessments already guaranteed by Government in connection with the approval they had accorded to Mr. Young's proposals in 1899. A postponement of the submission of these new proposals was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2072, dated 11th March 1905. The next season being one of famine, a further postponement was sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 845, dated 29th January 1906. Further bad seasons followed, and a still further postponement was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2630, dated 5th March 1908. Eventually Mr. Brander prepared the new proposals towards the end of 1909 and these are now submitted. The táluka is fortunate in having an officer of Mr. Brander's prolonged local experience to submit the present report. This adds little, however, to what has gone before, since during the vicissitudes of the last 13 years as above detailed a mass of information in connection with the subject has been collected which it would be difficult to supplement otherwise than by merely bringing it up to date. The salient point of difference between Mr. Young's and Mr. Brander's proposals is the divergence between the views of these officers as to what should be considered the normal rainfall of the táluka. Mr. Brander in paragraph 6 of his present report has given reasons in detail as to why Mr. Young's views cannot be accepted regarding the currency of the settlement which should have been introduced in 1899. The experience of the last 12 years certainly justifies Mr. Brander's contentions. The only other special circumstance which has to be considered in connection with these proposals is that while the generality

of the táluka has, agriculturally speaking, for many years past been on the downward grade owing to repeated bad seasons, loss of cattle, reduction in population, increase in fallow, rise in wages, and absence (according to Mr. Brander's views) of any permanent rise in prices, yet owing to the extension of irrigation under the Nira Canal and Shetphal and Bhadalwadí tanks certain villages have considerably increased in prosperity, and are likely to do so still further. In 1904 the undersigned wrote that generally speaking in jirayát villages the táluka could stand little or no enhancement, while assessments could quite equitably be raised in irrigated villages. To this view he still adheres after a tour through the táluka during the present season. Indápúr town, formerly a market of considerable importance, is now in a decaying condition, owing to the construction of the railway, agricultural depression, and, it is stated, also to the evil reputation of the local traders. Diksal is on the railway and Bhigwan close by, and hence these and two adjoining villages form a centre for some trade and local employment of labour, but agriculturally speaking they are in a wretched condition. This season they had practically no rabi jirayát crop whatever. Except as regards the villages specially mentioned above, the táluka is purely agricultural. The general facts of the situation are agreed upon by all the local officers, and have indeed been already accepted by Government. This being so, the adjustment of minor details is a matter which may safely be left in the hands of an officer of Mr. Brander's experience. The undersigned agrees almost entirely with his proposals as to rating (paragraphs 19-29 of his report). The only question which the Collector has to raise is as regards the villages of Bhigwan, Diksal, Takrarwadí and Kumbhargaoon. Mr. Brander proposes to raise the rate from Re. 1 to Rs 1-2, the sole reason given for the contemplated increase being that they are near the Diksal station and get much carting to do. This is perfectly true, but it seems somewhat doubtful whether proximity to a railway station and consequent existence of some local employment for labourers, petty traders and cart drivers can in itself be considered a good ground for enhancing agricultural assessments. On the contrary it may be argued that there being a local demand for labour in connection with non-agricultural objects, agricultural labour would not always be easily obtained, and the wages of agricultural labour would be to some extent enhanced above the normal, with the result that the profits of agriculture, when a favourable season permits their existence, would *pari passu* diminish. These villages can usually have little, if any, agricultural produce to export, and their proximity to the railway is, agriculturally speaking, for the reasons above given, perhaps not an unmixed blessing. The point, however, is not one of much practical importance as it is proposed to raise them two annas only, and they could probably stand this owing to their general resources if the increase were thought to be justified on principle.

L. C. SWIFTE,

Collector of Poona.

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Ref. No. 121-S S of 1910.

Poona, 16th April 1910.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

After the exhaustive discussions which have taken place on the condition of this táluka there is no need to add much in the way of comment.

I recommend that Mr. Brander's proposals as to the revised rates should be accepted as they stand and that those rates should be announced before the close of the current revenue year, levied in the revenue year 1910-11 and continued during the remainder of the period of the second revision which is now current.

G. H. ANJANGAONKAR,

for Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. C-1547 of 1910.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

*Camp Mahabaleshwar, 10th May 1910.*

Submitted to Government.

2. It seems unnecessary for me to write at any length on these proposals. Government have directed that the rates already guaranteed should be modified; Mr. Brander, with his unrivalled knowledge of the taluka, has submitted reasonable and well considered proposals, and Mr. Swifte, after a careful examination of them, recommends them for sanction. I agree with the Settlement Commissioner that the rates now proposed are suited to the existing conditions of the taluka and beg to recommend that they be sanctioned as they stand for the remaining period of the current guarantee.

3. To permit of the rates being levied in 1910-11, they will have to be announced before 31st July 1910. It is suggested that the orders of Government should be issued at a very early date to ensure that another year is not lost.

W. T. MORISON,  
Commissioner, Central Division.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Revision settlement of the Indapur taluka.

No. 10278.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1911.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. C.—1547, dated 10th May 1910—

Letter from Mr J. P. Brander, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Eastern Division, Poona, No. 2070, dated 10th November 1909, with accompaniments

Memorandum from the Collector of Poona, No. E-1017, dated 28th February 1910.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ret, No. 121-S.S., dated 16th April 1910.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the modification of the revision settlement rates of the Indapur taluka of the Poona district.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for a modification of the revision settlement of the Indapur taluka which, on the basis of a report submitted in 1897 by the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 890, dated 3rd February 1899. The grouping and rates in force previous to that date were as follows :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Rate.
		Rs. a. p.
I	...	1
II	...	65
III	...	14
		0 14 0

The rates sanctioned by Government in 1899 were Rs 1-6-0 for 6 villages in group I and Rs. 1-4-0 for 74 villages in group II, and their effect was to raise the assessment on Government occupied land by 29 per cent., exclusive of a patasthal assessment, then estimated at Rs. 1,742, which has never been levied and which was finally abolished under Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907. Owing to the intervention of famine the revised rates have never been actually levied, and as early as 1901 the failure of two successive seasons had so altered the circumstances of the taluka that Government

considered it prudent to issue orders\* that the revised rates should be re-examined. Owing to a variety of conditions, chief among which has been the occurrence of several more bad seasons, the enquiry could not be entered upon till 1909, when it was undertaken by Mr. Brander who has an intimate knowledge of the táluka. His report, which deals with one village more than the settlement report of 1897, shows conclusively that the estimate then formed of the normal conditions of the táluka was too sanguine, and that the levy of the rates then sanctioned is impracticable. Apart from the precarious nature of the rainfall, the main economic features of the táluka at the present time are the depletion of its agricultural stock and the increasing cost of plough bullocks. The population has now fully recovered from the set backs caused by unfavourable seasons, the figures being as follows :—

1881	...	...	48,114
1891	...	...	70,986
1901	...	...	66,895
1911	..	...	78,059

The general conditions however have led to increasing difficulty and expense in cultivation, with the result that the fallow area has largely increased while the cultivated area has been insufficiently worked. The revenue history of the táluka during the last 12 years has been exceptionally unfortunate and there are still large arrears of land revenue and tagái dues. A careful examination of registered transactions shows that the average value of land continues to be low. Government however cannot accept Mr. Brander's conclusion that the recent high level of prices is simply due to crop failure, local or general, nor the assertion that the cultivators have lost rather than benefited by the high prices. The causes and nature of the rise in prices are problems of an infinitely intricate character, but it is certain that on the whole high prices of agricultural produce enrich and do not impoverish the cultivator. The Governor in Council however agrees with the views maintained by Mr. Brander, and supported by the officers who have commented on his proposals, that as regards the bulk of the táluka, the rates sanctioned in 1899 are unsuitable and the assessments of the previous settlement, which are still in force, although undoubtedly low, should continue to be levied in most villages. The grouping and rates proposed by Mr. Brander are the following :—

Group.	Number of villages.		Rate.
			Rs. a. p.
I	...	8	1 4 0
II	.	20	1 2 0
III	...	52	1 0 0
IV	...	1	0 14 0

In the case of 51 villages the assessment remains the same as that at present in force. Of the old 14-anna class, 8 villages have been promoted to group I and rated at Rs. 1-4-0 on account of the great advantages accruing from their proximity to canals and markets, as shown by the measure of prosperity which they enjoy. The only other change of importance is the rating at Rs. 1-2-0 of 2 villages of the old 14-anna class and 17 of the Rs. 1 class on account of similar but less pronounced advantages. The Collector is doubtful of the propriety of including the 4 villages near Diksal Station in group II. Government however consider that proximity to a railway station is usually a factor of great importance in the grouping. In other respects Mr. Brander's proposals have the support of the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Division, and the Governor in Council is pleased to accord them his approval and sanction. The increase in the assessment of the táluka will amount to 10.6 per cent. on the present income, and, as is necessary, the new assessment will not in any case exceed that sanctioned and guaranteed in 1899.

2. The usual concession should be granted to individual cases of increase over 25 per cent.

\* Vide Government Resolution No. 9883 dated 20th December 1904.

3. The new assessments should be introduced in the current year and levied in 1912-13. They will continue in force till the expiry of the present settlement in 1928-29.

4. The Governor in Council is pleased to commend the care and judgment which Mr. Brander has displayed in the submission of his proposals.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India (by letter),  
J. P. Brander, Esq, I. C. S.

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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## Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	BY FORMER SURVEY															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-drop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>Group I.</b>																		
1	Hafurne	III	0 14 0			5,648	1,789	0 8 2					211	118	0 9 0	5,768	1,907	0
2	Lasurne	III	0 14 0			7,881	8,218	0 6 7					348	331	0 10 8	8,227	2,449	0
3	Kalamb	III	0 14 0			5,910	2,859	0 9 3					68	80	0 12 1	5,879	2,409	0
4	Kuravli	III	0 14 0			1,314	1,004	0 10 2					30	29	0 11 2	1,058	1,038	0 1
5	Jamb	III	0 14 0			1,298	654	0 8 4					21	19	0 9 11	1,218	607	0
6	Uddhat	III	0 14 0			1,879	978	0 6 4					119	85	0 11 5	1,798	1,080	0
7	Tawai	III	0 14 0			1,417	684	0 10 7					21	16	0 12 2	1,438	969	0 3
8	Sansar	III	0 14 0			4,844	1,896	0 6 4					212	190	0 10 3	5,056	2,032	0
9	Total of Group I					30,082	13,920	0 7 4					1,085	878	0 10 8	31,117	14,507	0
<b>Group II.</b>																		
9	Chikhall	III	0 14 0			684	398	0 9 4					33	17	0 8 8	711	418	0 11
10	Nimsakar	III	0 14 0			4,733	2,402	0 8 2					74	48	0 10 8	4,807	2,460	0
11	Shelgaon	II	1 0 0			7,576	8,430	0 7 4					494	359	0 11 5	8,089	2,779	0
12	Gotundi	II	1 0 0			3,425	1,380	0 8 0					92	58	0 8 11	2,517	1,348	0
13	Nimbgaon	II	1 0 0			6,042	1,314	0 8 5					605	502	0 12 1	6,707	1,818	0
14	Nirwangi	II	1 0 0			5,528	3,086	0 10 8					180	127	0 10 8	5,711	3,702	0 2
15	Pitkeahwar	II	1 0 0			1,329	466	0 8 9					114	61	0 8 7	1,443	517	0
16	Warkute-khurd	II	1 0 0			2,974	879	0 4 7					177	108	0 9 0	3,151	986	0
17	Boda	II	1 0 0			1,707	702	0 6 8					138	88	0 9 10	1,946	788	0
18	Redni	II	1 0 0			4,071	1,074	0 7 9					62	36	0 8 9	4,138	2,000	0
19	Kati	II	1 0 0			3,464	1,208	0 5 8					216	123	0 9 0	3,880	1,531	0
20	Bhatphal Havali	II	1 0 0			2,944	1,385	0 8 0					65	46	0 11 1	2,709	1,481	0
21	Bawde	II	1 0 0			17,809	9,809	0 8 6					281	189	0 9 7	17,898	9,509	0
22	Bhigwan	II	1 0 0			2,461	1,478	0 8 6					52	28	0 11 8	2,633	1,511	0
23	Diksa	II	1 0 0			1,315	1,580	0 13 5					16	11	0 11 9	1,830	1,542	0 12
24	Takrarwadi	II	1 0 0			840	308	0 11 10					43	34	0 12 7	858	433	0 12
25	Kumbhargaoon	II	1 0 0			1,851	930	0 9 10					51	28	0 11 11	1,802	885	0
26	Daled	II	1 0 0			2,449	1,648	0 10 0					64	39	0 9 0	2,613	1,581	0 10
27	Palnadeo	II	1 0 0			4,380	2,558	0 9 8					230	166	0 12 0	4,480	2,719	0 8
28	Indapur	I	1 2 0			22,482	8,183	0 8 6	17	28	1 5 4		498	360	0 11 6	22,948	8,570	0 6
20	Total of Group II					67,806	48,114	0 7 5	17	28	1 5 4		3,544	2,410	0 10 11	100,567	47,563	0 7
<b>Group III.</b>																		
29	Kamad	III	0 14 0			5,277	1,487	0 4 5					236	161	0 8 11	5,560	1,589	0 4
30	Nimbodi	III	0 14 0			1,318	551	0 4 11					113	61	0 7 6	1,980	602	0 8
31	Lakdi	III	0 14 0			2,194	572	0 4 2					64	28	0 7 0	2,385	600	0 4
32	Madanwadi	II	1 0 0			1,905	1,088	0 8 4					7	63	0 11 4	2,070	1,091	0 5
33	Shah	II	1 0 0			2,287	482	0 8 1					27	18	0 9 8	2,314	408	0 3
34	Khandalgaon	II	1 0 0			3,485	1,108	0 7 8					18	10	0 9 11	2,463	1,205	0 7
35	Tarangaon	II	1 0 0			414	230	0 9 1								414	230	0 9
36	Hingangaon	II	2 0 0			1,405	688	0 7 10								1,414	688	0 7
37	Bahulgaon	II	1 0 0			3,401	1,186	0 7 10					14	7	0 8 0	3,416	1,183	0 7
38	Bhat-Nimbgaon	II	1 0 0			3,758	726	0 8 9								1,758	726	0 8
39	Bedalga	II	1 0 0			988	471	0 7 9								997	477	0 7
40	Anarsi	II	1 0 0			2,219	1,023	0 7 6	1	2	2 0 0		23	16	0 11 2	2,245	1,041	0 7
41	Onro	II	1 0 0			704	340	0 7 10								704	340	0 7

## APPENDIX—Q.

occupied land in the Indapur Taluka.

By Revenue Survey															Percentage increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Group I		
1 4 0	"	"	5,545	2,573	0 7 5	"	"	"	211	170	0 12 11	5,756	2,743	0 7 7	43 8	Haturne	1
1 4 0	"	"	7,851	4,625	0 9 5	"	"	"	856	332	0 15 4	8,227	4,918	0 9 8	43 8	Laturne	9
1 4 0	"	"	5,510	4,829	0 13 4	"	"	"	60	72	1 1 5	5,876	4,901	0 13 4	43 8	Kalamli	8
1 4 0	"	"	1,614	1,453	0 14 4	"	"	"	89	42	1 1 3	1,658	1,485	0 14 4	43 8	Kuravli	5
1 4 0	"	"	1,295	940	0 11 8	"	"	"	31	19	0 14 6	1,313	939	0 11 8	43 8	Jamb	5
1 4 0	"	"	1,079	1,403	0 13 4	"	"	"	115	122	1 0 5	1,798	1,534	0 13 7	43 8	Uddhat	6
1 4 0	"	"	1,417	1,343	0 15 2	"	"	"	21	23	1 1 6	1,438	1,366	0 15 2	43 8	Thandi	7
1 4 0	"	"	4,844	2,725	0 9 0	"	"	"	213	195	0 14 10	5,058	2,920	0 9 3	43 7	Sansar	8
"	"	"	30,095	10,880	0 10 7	"	"	"	1,035	975	0 15 1	31,117	20,855	0 10 8	43 7	Total of Group I	8
															Group II		
1 2 0	"	"	534	507	0 11 10	"	"	"	58	23	0 10 8	717	529	0 11 10	28 1	Chikhali	9
1 2 0	"	"	4,738	3,079	0 10 5	"	"	"	74	61	0 13 2	4,807	3,139	0 10 5	28 1	Nimsakar	10
1 2 0	"	"	7,556	3,648	0 8 2	"	"	"	464	464	0 13 1	3,969	4,252	0 8 5	12 5	Shelgaon	11
1 2 0	"	"	3,425	1,451	0 6 9	"	"	"	92	58	0 10 1	3,517	1,809	0 6 10	12 4	Gotundi	12
1 2 0	"	"	0,043	1,478	0 3 11	"	"	"	665	595	0 13 7	5,707	3,043	0 4 10	12 5	Nimbgaon	13
1 2 0	"	"	5,532	4,178	0 11 11	"	"	"	160	143	0 12 1	5,711	4,268	0 11 11	12 5	Nirwangli	14
1 2 0	"	"	1,329	513	0 6 2	"	"	"	114	69	0 9 8	1,443	632	0 6 5	12 5	Pitkeahwar	15
1 2 0	"	"	2,974	938	0 5 4	"	"	"	177	121	0 10 11	3,151	1,109	0 5 8	12 5	Warkute-khurdi	16
1 2 0	"	"	1,707	790	0 7 5	"	"	"	189	97	0 11 3	1,845	897	0 7 8	12 0	Reda	17
1 2 0	"	"	4,071	2,221	0 8 0	"	"	"	62	39	0 7 6	4,138	2,250	0 8 9	12 5	Rodni	18
1 2 0	"	"	3,464	1,350	0 6 3	"	"	"	216	138	0 10 3	3,580	1,497	0 6 6	12 5	Kati	19
1 2 0	"	"	3,644	1,556	0 9 5	"	"	"	65	52	0 13 10	3,739	1,610	0 9 6	12 5	Shotphal Havali	20
1 2 0	"	"	17,601	10,574	0 9 7	"	"	"	281	180	0 10 10	17,889	10,764	0 9 8	12 5	Bawde	21
1 2 0	"	"	2,451	1,057	0 10 8	"	"	"	52	43	0 13 3	2,533	1,700	0 10 9	12 5	Bhigwan	22
1 2 0	"	"	1,515	1,721	0 15 2	"	"	"	15	13	0 12 10	1,630	1,733	0 15 2	12 5	Dalsal	23
1 2 0	"	"	540	440	0 13 8	"	"	"	49	38	0 14 2	533	487	0 13 4	12 5	Taknarvadi	24
1 2 0	"	"	1,851	1,069	0 11 6	"	"	"	41	43	0 13 6	1,602	1,112	0 11 1	12 5	Kumbhargaoon	25
1 2 0	"	"	2,440	1,735	0 11 4	"	"	"	64	44	0 11 0	2,513	1,779	0 11 4	12 5	Dalsaj	26
1 2 0	"	"	4,260	2,372	0 10 9	"	"	"	129	137	0 13 7	4,490	3,059	0 10 11	12 5	Palasdeo	27
1 2 0	"	"	22,432	8,138	0 5 8	17	23	1 5 4	499	360	0 11 6	23,948	8,575	0 6 0		Indapur	28
"	"	"	97,306	50,179	0 8 3	17	23	1 5 4	3,544	2,678	0 13 1	100,827	52,853	0 8 5	11 2	Total of Group II	20
															Group III.		
1 0 0	"	"	5,277	1,617	0 4 11	"	"	"	236	131	0 10 2	5,583	1,788	0 5 2	12 5	Kasad	29
1 0 0	"	"	1,313	820	0 3 5	"	"	"	112	57	0 8 3	1,350	877	0 5 7	14 4	Nirbodi	30
1 0 0	"	"	2,194	643	0 4 8	"	"	"	64	31	0 7 9	2,553	674	0 4 9	12 5	Lakdi	31
1 0 0	"	"	1,395	1,038	0 8 4	"	"	"	75	53	0 11 4	2,970	1,091	0 8 5		Mudanwadi	32
1 0 0	"	"	2,337	462	0 6 1	"	"	"	27	16	0 9 6	2,314	496	0 3 5		Shah	33
1 0 0	"	"	2,465	1,193	0 7 8	"	"	"	16	10	0 8 11	2,463	1,205	0 7 9		Khandalgaon	34
1 0 0	"	"	411	236	0 9 1	"	"	"				414	236	0 9 1		Taratgaon	35
1 0 0	"	"	1,405	688	0 7 10	"	"	"	9	5	0 8 11	1,414	689	0 7 10		Hingangaon	36
1 0 0	"	"	3,401	1,198	0 7 10	"	"	"	14	7	0 8 0	3,415	1,193	0 7 10		Babhulgaon	37
1 0 0	"	"	1,757	735	0 6 0	"	"	"	2	1	0 8 0	1,755	736	0 6 9		Bhat Nimbgaon	38
1 0 0	"	"	96	471	0 7 1	"	"	"	2	6	0 10 2	897	477	0 7 5		Beldinge	39
1 0 0	"	"	3,31	1,033	0 7 6	1	3	0 0	23	16	0 11 2	3,343	1,041	0 7 5		Ausari	40
1 0 0	"	"	704	340	0 7 10	"	"	"	"	"	"	740	340	0 7 10		Ozre	41

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY															
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III — continued.</i>		Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3	Gondi	II	1 0 0			1,063	462	0 6 11				1	1 1 0 0	1,064	463	0 6 11	
4	Lunswadi	II	1 0 0			1,462	869	0 9 7				7	8 0 6 10	1,469	872	0 9 7	
5	Sarati	II	1 0 0			1,771	1,249	0 11 8				17	11 9 10 4	1,788	1,260	0 11 8	
6	Nirnimbgaon	II	1 0 0			1,354	865	0 9 11				6	4 0 10 8	1,360	869	0 9 11	
7	Chakati	II	1 0 0			1,823	838	0 7 9				17	12 0 11 4	1,845	900	0 7 9	
8	Gokhall	II	1 0 0			1,889	318	0 3 9				39	10 0 4 10	1,422	823	0 3 8	
9	Wangali	II	1 0 0			1,128	262	0 8 7				46	20 0 7 1	1,173	372	0 8 7	
10	Rajawadi	II	1 0 0			260	88	0 6 6				17	11 0 10 4	277	94	0 5 0	
11	Gagargaon	II	1 0 0			1,031	273	0 4 4				85	10 0 8 8	1,066	291	0 4 4	
12	Bijowdi	II	1 0 0			2,603	401	0 2 6				26	21 0 10 8	2,688	429	0 2 7	
13	Balpucl	II	1 0 0			1,128	132	0 1 11				12	8 0 8 0	1,160	139	0 1 11	
14	Bhawadi	II	1 0 0			1,102	668	0 8 3				18	16 1 0 0	1,118	668	0 8 3	
15	Chandgaon	II	1 0 0			620	680	0 9 11						936	680	0 9 11	
16	Warkute Badruk	II	1 0 0			4,881	1,987	0 6 6				64	27 0 8 0	4,885	1,994	0 6 6	
17	Agoti	II	1 0 0			1,984	1,139	0 9 5				52	39 0 11 1	1,988	1,176	0 9 5	
18	Gangewalan	II	1 0 0			1,516	940	0 10 1						1,518	940	0 10 1	
19	Kulshi	II	1 0 0			2,388	1,127	0 7 11				2	1 0 6 0	2,285	1,128	0 7 11	
20	Kalchan	II	1 0 0			2,869	1,869	0 7 10				64	27 0 11 0	2,920	1,905	0 7 10	
21	Shirhodi	II	1 0 0			2,047	923	0 7 8						2,047	923	0 7 8	
22	Padastral	II	1 0 0			2,231	929	0 8 10				8	2 0 10 9	2,224	929	0 8 10	
23	Ajoti	II	1 0 0			1,638	951	0 9 10				1	1 1 0 0	1,639	951	0 9 10	
24	Sugaon	II	1 0 0			1,173	805	0 11 0				42	28 0 13 7	1,215	838	0 11 0	
25	Pimprikhard	II	1 0 0			1,084	250	0 3 10				32	20 0 10 0	1,066	270	0 3 10	
26	Kales	II	1 0 0			9,300	3,544	0 4 4				320	168 0 8 1	9,620	2,707	0 4 6	
27	Rul	II	1 0 0			5,838	1,162	0 5 0				96	45 0 7 6	5,934	1,207	0 5 0	
28	Vyabai	II	1 0 0			1,903	469	0 4 0				148	125 0 13 6	2,051	693	0 4 1	
29	Shetpal Ga.lho	II	1 0 0			3,905	1,118	0 4 7				137	76 0 6 10	4,042	1,192	0 4 9	
30	Pimple	II	1 0 0			891	643	0 6 8				19	9 0 8 0	909	652	0 6 8	
31	Akole	II	1 0 0			3,275	1,185	0 5 10				135	68 0 8 0	3,410	1,253	0 5 10	
32	Bhadalwadi	II	1 0 0			1,442	487	0 5 5				24	26 0 11 5	1,478	491	0 5 5	
33	Holkundwadi	II	1 0 0			418	163	0 5 11						416	162	0 5 11	
34	Fondhaydi	II	1 0 0			1,850	708	0 5 9				67	47 0 11 8	1,933	755	0 5 9	
35	Loni	II	1 0 0			2,091	1,066	0 8 4				95	67 0 7 3	2,186	1,128	0 8 4	
36	Kovtali	II	1 0 0			3,473	430	0 8 7				115	52 0 7 8	3,557	482	0 8 7	
37	Kbroochi	II	1 0 0			4,079	2,465	0 9 7				30	19 0 10 0	4,109	2,484	0 9 8	
38	Navi	II	1 0 0			2,987	1,070	0 5 9				77	52 0 10 10	3,064	1,122	0 5 10	
39	Bori	II	1 0 0			3,708	1,127	0 4 11				280	128 0 10 8	3,963	1,296	0 5 3	
40	Wadapuri	II	1 0 0			5,312	3,146	0 8 0				*90		6,872	3,149	0 8 0	
41	Bhadgaon	II	1 0 0			3,032	1,747	0 9 8				9	8 0 14 3	3,041	1,756	0 9 8	
	Total of Group III					110,969	46,960	0 6 8	1	3	2 0 0	2,712	1,571	0 9 3	122,652	48,542	0 6 4
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
	Nirgude	III	0 14 0			6,183	1,908	0 4 9				126	51 0 6 0	6,319	1,959	0 5 0	
	Grand Total					258,510	1,07,830	0 6 10	18	30	1 10 9	7,427	4,710	0 10 2	260,965	1,12,570	0 6 11

\* N. B.—Garden assessment has been included

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey															Percentage increase.	Name of Village	Number.
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.			
1 0 0	...	...	1,098	402	0 6 11	...	...	...	1	1	1 0 0	1,094	468	0 6 11			Gondi ... 42
1 0 0	..	..	1,482	809	0 9 7	..	..	..	7	8	0 6 10	1,459	872	0 9 7			Lunewadi ... 43
1 0 0	..	..	1,771	1,249	0 11 8	..	..	..	17	11	0 10 4	1,788	1,360	0 11 8			Sarati ... 44
1 0 0	..	..	1,384	835	0 9 11	..	..	..	6	4	0 10 8	1,390	859	0 9 11			Nirambazon ... 45
1 0 0	..	..	1,828	898	0 7 9	..	..	..	17	12	0 11 4	1,845	900	0 7 9			Chakati ... 46
1 0 0	..	..	1,380	818	0 8 9	..	..	..	23	10	0 4 10	1,422	828	0 8 8			Gokhali ... 47
1 0 0	...	...	1,122	252	0 3 7	..	..	..	45	20	0 7 1	1,178	272	0 3 7			Wangali ... 48
1 0 0	..	..	200	86	0 5 6	..	..	..	17	11	0 10 4	277	84	0 5 6			Rajawadi ... 49
1 0 0	..	..	1,081	372	0 4 4	..	..	..	25	19	0 8 8	1,068	291	0 4 4			Gagaragon ... 50
1 0 0	...	...	2,602	401	0 2 8	..	..	..	88	24	0 10 8	2,688	425	0 2 7			Bijowdi ... 51
1 0 0	..	..	1,138	131	0 1 11	..	..	..	12	6	0 8 0	1,160	188	0 1 11			Balpudi ... 52
1 0 0	..	..	1,102	888	0 8 8	..	..	..	16	16	1 0 0	1,118	682	0 8 8			Bhawadi ... 53
1 0 0	..	..	926	580	0 9 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	926	580	0 9 11			Chandgaon ... 54
1 0 0	..	..	4,821	1,987	0 8 5	..	..	..	54	27	0 8 0	4,895	1,994	0 8 5			Warkute Budrak ... 55
1 0 0	..	..	1,934	1,139	0 9 5	..	..	..	62	88	0 11 1	1,985	1,175	0 9 5			Agoti ... 56
1 0 0	..	..	1,516	949	0 10 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,516	949	0 10 1			Gangewalan ... 57
1 0 0	..	..	2,228	1,127	0 7 11	..	..	..	2	1	0 8 0	2,255	1,128	0 7 11			Kalashi ... 58
1 0 0	..	..	3,885	1,869	0 7 10	..	..	..	54	27	0 11 0	3,920	1,908	0 7 10			Kalthan ... 59
1 0 0	..	..	2,047	933	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,047	923	0 7 8			Shirhodi ... 60
1 0 0	..	..	2,231	959	0 8 10	..	..	..	8	3	0 10 8	2,254	930	0 8 10			Padasthal ... 61
1 0 0	..	..	1,588	931	0 9 10	..	..	..	1	1	1 0 0	1,590	952	0 9 10			Ajoti ... 62
1 0 0	..	..	1,178	805	0 11 0	..	..	..	42	28	0 12 7	1,215	829	0 11 0			Sugaon ... 63
1 0 0	..	..	1,034	260	0 3 10	..	..	..	32	20	0 10 0	1,066	270	0 3 10			Pimprikhurd ... 64
1 0 0	..	..	9,200	2,544	0 4 4	..	..	..	320	168	0 8 1	9,620	2,707	0 4 6			Kalas ... 65
1 0 0	..	..	6,826	1,168	0 5 0	..	..	..	96	45	0 7 6	5,924	1,207	0 5 0			Rui ... 66
1 0 0	..	..	1,023	468	0 4 0	..	..	..	148	125	0 15 6	2,051	698	0 4 1			Vyabali ... 67
1 0 0	..	..	3,906	1,116	0 4 7	..	..	..	127	79	0 8 10	4,042	1,192	0 4 9			Shephal Gadhe ... 68
1 0 0	..	..	891	343	0 6 2	..	..	..	18	9	0 8 0	909	352	0 6 2			Pimple ... 69
1 0 0	..	..	3,276	1,185	0 5 10	..	..	..	125	68	0 8 0	3,410	1,253	0 5 10			Akole ... 70
1 0 0	..	..	1,442	467	0 5 5	..	..	..	24	24	0 11 5	1,476	491	0 5 5			Bhadawadi ... 71
1 0 0	..	..	416	122	0 5 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	122	0 5 11			Holgunwadi ... 72
1 0 0	...	...	1,320	708	0 5 9	..	..	..	67	47	0 11 3	1,328	755	0 5 9			Pondhadi ... 73
1 0 0	..	..	3,091	1,056	0 8 4	..	..	..	95	67	0 7 8	2,188	1,123	0 8 4			Loni ... 74
1 0 0	..	..	3,472	480	0 3 7	..	..	..	115	83	0 7 3	3,587	482	0 3 2			Kowtal ... 75
0 0	..	..	4,079	2,460	0 9 7	..	..	..	80	19	0 10 0	4,109	2,464	0 9 8			Khorochi ... 76
0 0	..	..	3,987	1,070	0 5 9	..	..	..	77	52	0 10 10	3,064	1,122	0 5 10			Navi ... 77
0 0	..	..	3,708	1,127	0 4 11	..	..	..	260	168	0 10 8	3,953	1,296	0 5 3			Bori ... 78
0 0	..	..	6,312	3,149	0 8 0	..	..	..	60	..	..	6,372	3,149	0 8 0			Wadapuri ... 79
0 0	..	..	3,022	1,747	0 9 3	..	..	..	9	3	0 14 3	3,041	1,755	0 9 3			Bhadgaon ... 80
..	..	..	1,10,923	47,289	0 6 4	1	2	2 0 0	2,712	1,600	0 9 6	1,22,652	46,881	0 6 5	0 8		Total of Group III ... 82
14 0	..	..	6 183	1,908	0 4 9	..	..	..	126	61	0 6 0	6,319	1,969	0 5 0	..		Group IV. Nargude ... 81
..	..	..	3,63,810	1,19,256	0 7 8	12	30	1 10 2	7,427	5,202	0 21 5	260,265	1,24,528	0 7 8	10 6		Grand Total ... 81

see dry crop assessment in the papers.

F. PRATT,  
Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXX.—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BHIMTHADI TALUKA

OF THE

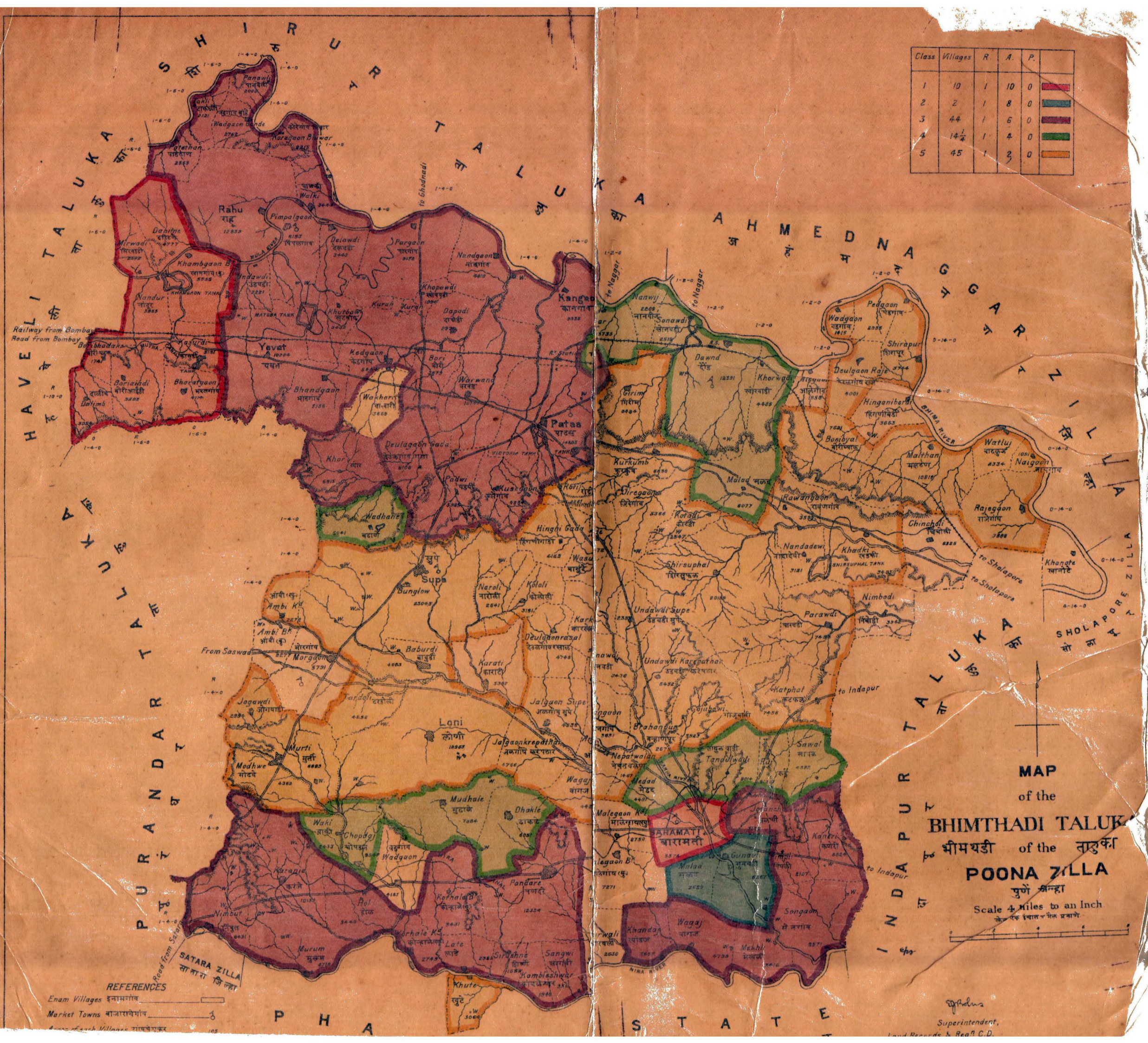
POONA COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

1912

Class	Villages	R.	A.	P.
1	10	1	10	0
2	2	1	8	0
3	44	1	6	0
4	14 1/4	1	4	0
5	45	1	2	0



MAP of the  
**BHIMTHADI TALUK**  
 of the **POONA ZILLA**  
 पुणे जिल्हा

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch  
 ४ मैल प्रति एक इंच

Superintendent,  
 Land Revenue & Reg. C.D.

REFERENCES  
 Enam Villages इनामगाव  
 Market Towns बाजारचेगाव

Area of each Village गावचेपत्र

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From

J. P. BRANDER, Esquire, I C. S.,  
Assistant Collector, Eastern Division, Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR, Poona.

Poona, 20th August 1909.

Sir,

With reference to your No. R.-3453 of 21st May 1909 under Government Resolution No. \*10204 of 27th October 1906, Revenue Department, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. Mr. Switte's report dealt with the condition and statistics of the táluka upto 1902 inclusive. The history of the táluka from then till date, will now be shortly dealt with.

3. *Appendix A.*—Taking the average rainfall in late years to be about 21 to 23 inches, the marginal figures

Year.	Rainfall		A'newári, Bhim thadi Taluka	
	Báramati.	Dhord		
			Kharif	Rabi.
1908	19 32	17 65	5	4
1904	12 18	13 42	3	4
1905	12 44	12 48	1	1
1906	24 70	20 60	8	7
1907	17 02	16 38	4	4
1908	16 53	12 77	3	5
Average	17 3	15 95	4	4 1

show that the rainfall has been in defect in five out of the last six years. The result has been only one year of fair crops, the others have been years of crop failure. The cycle of bad years, whatever the present season may have in store, had not ended in 1908-09. The year 1905-06 was one of severe scarcity bordering on famine. The táluka has thus had no fair chance to recover from previous famine losses.

4. *Appendix B.*—The area under fallow has increased remarkably as the marginal figures show. The fallow area had since 1890-91 almost doubled by 1895-96, *í e*, in the good years immediately before the famine years. Possibly this can be partly accounted for by diversion of cattle and labour to cultivate irrigated lands in canal villages and to carting manure required there and the irrigated produce. The great decrease of population and cattle accounts for the still further increase of fallow

during the famine years. From 1895-96 to date, irrigation especially sugarcane growing which increased from 2,001 acres in 1895-96 to 5,169 acres in 1907-08 has greatly developed and engages much more capital and labour than before. This probably accounts for part of the increase of fallow, it being found more paying to employ labour and capital in growing crops secured by irrigation than in cultivating the poorer dry-crop soils. Fallow now amounts to 23 per cent. of the total occupied area. The area under cotton is inconsiderable but shows a tendency to increase. Cotton is however not planted to any extent yearly, but only when heavy rains fall early in June, an uncertain occurrence.

5. *Appendix F.*—A special census of agricultural stock has been taken lately. The statement below shows the figures in the years of settlement of the various villages, in 1902-03, and in 1908-09:—

\*Vide Appendix B.



Number of Villages.	Year.	Agricultural cattle.	Milch cattle and young stock	Sheep and goats.	Ploughs	Carts.
114	Three years of settlement ...	33,942	30,343	68,208	3,554	2,302
114	1902-1903 ...	24,961	23,648	1,10,527	2,760	3,739
115	1908-1909 ...	28,779	34,286	1,35,956	2,906	4,196

The figures show that in spite of bad seasons there has been, if the táluka be considered as a whole, a marked recovery from the effect of the worst famine years as revealed by the figures of 1902-03. Milch cattle and young stock are now considerably in excess of, while agricultural including plough cattle are still much below the figures in the years of settlement. The increase in sheep and goats is very satisfactory and illustrate the vast possibilities of Western India as a pastoral and grazing country if the vast areas now under control of the Forest Department, where no forest of value can ever be grown, are handed over for management to the Revenue Department. In 1903 and again in 1908 large areas in Bhimthadi Táluka were so handed over by the Forest Department to the Revenue Department. The demand for manure under the canal makes the keeping of sheep and goats profitable. They pick up a living even in famine times. The keeping of these animals, and the cartage and sale of their manure to the canal villages is a very important source of livelihood to the villages not commanded by the canal. The increase in carts is chiefly due to the development of irrigation, requiring more manure to be imported, and resulting in more produce to export. The number of cattle however is still far below the number required, as the increase in fallow indicates.

6. *Appendix N.—Prices.*—In the margin are given the Baramati prices of

Year.	Jowári.		Bájri.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1903 ...	1	6 8	1	14 3
1904 ...	1	9 2	1	13 2
1905 ...	2	2 2	2	12 3
1906 ...	3	0 9	3	0 3
1907 ...	2	7 4	2	7 1
1908 ...	3	8 6	3	9 10
Average ...	2	5 9	2	9 5

of jowári and bájri for the last 6 years. These crops and sugarcane are the chief crops of the táluka. The average price of the last six years is thus for jowári 48 per cent. and for bájri 41 per cent. over the average price of the first thirteen years (excluding three famine years), subsequent to the settlement (*vide* paragraph 22 of Mr. Swifte's Report), and for jowári 23 per cent. more, for bájri 4 per cent. less than the average price of the second decade of the settle-

ment, 1886-87 to 1895-96. Such comparisons however are extremely arbitrary. In most of the last six years prices have risen high owing to exceptional circumstances. The year 1905-06 was one of general crop failure and famine in Western India, and prices went up with a bound. Before time enough elapsed to allow stocks to be replenished and prices to fall, the Punjab and United Provinces were overtaken by the very severe famine of 1907, so prices remained high and the effect of the general depletion of grain stocks over all India is shown in the high prices of 1908 and 1909 also. Great quantities of grain were exported from Western to Northern India in these years. It would be entirely premature and unsafe to infer that there has been any real and permanent rise in prices,

Year.	Jowári.		Bájri.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
18 years—1873-74 to 1885-86 excluding famine years 1876-77 to 1878-79 ...	1	9 0	1	13 3
10 years—1886-87 to 1895-96 ...	1	14 1	2	11 1
1903 ...	1	6 8	1	14 3
1904 ...	1	9 2	1	13 2

apart from these exceptional circumstances. The years 1903 and 1904, namely those just before the famine year 1905, exhibit prices much the same as the average of the thirteen years subsequent to the settlement and are actually lower than the average of the decade from 1886-87 to 1895-96, as the marginal figures show. A

similar sharp rise of prices occurred in the great famine of 1876-77, continued for some years and was followed by a sharp fall. The figures of these years and of the years 1906 to 1908 are given in the margin, and may be compared with advantage. As these figures show, this phenomenon of high prices continuing some years is no novelty. It would be quite unsafe to infer therefrom that there has been any real permanent rise in prices. It is possible, indeed probable, that as soon as one or two good crop years occur, prices will come down greatly, probably to the level prevailing in the first thirteen years of the settlement excluding the three famine years 1876-77 to 1878-79.

Year.	Jowár.			Béjál.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1876-76	1	9	8	1	12	9
1876-77	3	3	4	3	12	3
1877-78	3	9	5	3	7	9
1878-79	3	7	9	3	7	9
1879-80	2	12	4	3	2	2
1880-81	1	0	8	1	7	8
1904	1	9	2	1	13	2
1905	2	2	2	2	12	3
1906	3	0	9	3	0	3
1907	2	7	4	2	7	1
1908	3	8	6	3	9	10

7. At first sight it might be thought that these high prices have been advantageous to the cultivators. It is true that irrigators have been so benefitted, as they have every year assured crop outturns. Other cultivators, however, the vast majority, have, it can safely be said, not benefitted at all. When the cultivator has either no crop, or a poor crop just sufficient to maintain his family, as has happened in the majority of years since 1895-96, high prices confer no benefit on him. They are indeed only the index of the scantiness of crop outturn. The great reduction in plough cattle means that the average cultivator can cultivate considerably less land or cultivate his land less efficiently than before, the result being greatly reduced crop outturn. As reported by me elsewhere, it appears to be the general scarcity of cattle resulting in less efficient cultivation which, coupled with bad seasons, is chiefly responsible for reduced crop outturns and the consequent high prices. Again the expenses of cultivation have greatly increased. Bullocks cost almost twice as much as formerly. The wages of agricultural labourers owing to decrease in population due to plague and famine, migration of labourers to industrial work in large towns like Bombay and Poona and to irrigated cultivation on the Nira and Mutha Canals, have risen greatly, and at certain seasons labour is difficult to obtain. Labourers are now as a class well off. But the cultivating owners of land in unirrigated villages who pay the Government assessment are as a class in a crippled condition compared with 1895-96, owing to the combined effects of bad seasons, scarcity and dearness of cattle, and dearness of labour.

8. Appendices O, O<sup>1</sup>, O<sup>2</sup>.—The extent to which remission and suspension have been necessary since 1901-02 owing to crop failure is shown by the following statement, which includes the figures of Dhond Petha. Heavy suspensions were again necessary in 1908-09, but these figures have not been included in the statement:—

Year.	Remission.			Suspension.
	Current year.	Past year.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1902-03	0 8 0	45,998 15 7	45,999 7 7	.....
1903-04	.....	32,729 0 7	32,729 0 7	.....
1904-05	.....	10 12 0	10 12 0	93,159 10 5
1905-06	11,606 7 1	68 0 6	11,674 7 7	1,89,772 7 2
1906-07	280 15 0	88,844 5 11	89,125 4 11	.....
1907-08	4,284 2 11	92,764 7 3	97,048 10 2	79,084 14 5

9. The subjoined statement of toll receipts shows that the volume of traffic in and from the irrigated areas is steadily increasing. The Shetphal toll on the Bárámáti-Díksál Road though in Indápur Táluka, is concerned with the

traffic of Bhimthadi Táluka only. The Karanje toll is on the Bárámati to Nira Station (S. M. Railway) road.

Year	Amount of toll suction at each toll.		
	Shetphal.	Pumpl.	Karanje.
1903-1904	...	597	3,160
1904-1905	6,015	1,850	4,200
1905-1906	5,075	1,830	2,785
1906-1907	6,265	1,500	4,305
1907-1908	6,105	1,135	3,575
1908-1909	7,835	725	5,605

Mr. Godbole, retired Executive Engineer, has surveyed a line for a light Railway from Dhond to Bárámati and is confident, from the figures of traffic collected by him, that the Railway will pay. The general opinion agrees with this.

10. My general conclusions are these:—(1) there is no reason to delay any longer the introduction of revised rates, (2) the rates finally proposed and entered in Appendix Q printed with Government Resolution No 10204, dated 27th October 1906, Revenue Department, require in the case of some villages to be raised, in the case of others to be reduced.

11. As to (1) there has been, in spite of bad seasons, substantial increase in agricultural stock, though that stock is still very far from adequate. It is a matter of common knowledge, and the figures of tolls and carts show that the volume of irrigated produce is steadily increasing, unaffected by bad years. The trade, commerce and population of Bárámati, the trade centre, are always increasing. All through the busy season for 6 to 8 months thousands of persons attend the weekly bazar, and hundreds of carts ply between Bárámati and Diksal daily. The irrigated villages enjoy this prosperity and villages which, though not irrigated, are near these also benefit by supplying manure, labour and carts for the purposes of the irrigation industry. Care was taken in framing the original proposals that the proposed increase in canal villages should be in no sense an increase on account of actual supply of water by the Irrigation Department, and it was pointed out that even unirrigated land in canal villages is higher in value than land in unirrigated villages (*vide* paragraph 26, group IV, of Mr. Swifte's report). A statement is attached of sales in recent years in canal villages of dry crop land lying above the canal and so not commanded (called A land) and land below the canal but at present not irrigated (called B land). Column 9 shows that the value of B land, reckoned in the number of times the assessment, is fairly high, no doubt owing to the possibility of the land at some future date becoming irrigable if more water becomes available, while the value of A land is, in most cases, also considerable. The average price in 93 cases of A sales was 45 and in 135 cases of B sales 58 times the assessment. The good roads and convenient access afforded by them to markets and Railways are, no doubt, factors in these higher values. The remaining villages of the táluka including Dhond Petha have not recovered from the famine, but either no increase is proposed in their case or an increase of two annas in the case of a few villages in the central part of Bhimthadi táluka proper in the Karha River valley. They are proposed to be raised from Re. 1-0 to Rs. 1-2 to belike the neighbouring villages. They supply manure and labour to the canal villages. Above all, an automatic and scientific suspension and remission system is now in force, and the cultivators are taxed only according to the actual income received by them. Suspensions and remissions have been given generally since 1901-02, a factor which must have greatly contributed to recuperation. This suspension and remission system will effectually prevent the small increase in rates proposed for some of the unirrigated villages from being any hardship.

12. As to (2) the following increases should be made. The villages of Madad, Sawal, Rui, Tándulwádi, Katphal, Chopdaj, Wáki, Mudhale, Dhákale

are all near to and benefit by the canal area and the traffic routes, and supply manure, labour and carting to that area. They should be made Rs. 1-4. The central villages of Bhimthadi Taluka proper, namely Sonawdi-supā, Nepatwān, Wagaj-karhepathar, Jalgaon-supā and Jalgaon-karhepathar, Barhānpur, Anjangaon, Undawdi-supā, Undawdi-karepathar, all now Re. 1-0 should, for the reasons given in the last paragraph, be raised to Rs. 1-2, the existing rate of Loni, Karkhel, Naroli, Wasunde which are in the same locality and alike in all respects.

13. The following reductions should be made. Karanje should instead of Rs. 1-6 as proposed be Rs. 1-4 and thus be the same as proposed for Waki, Chopdaj, Mudhale which it resembles in conditions. It is a very large village of which only one-fourth is below the canal. Supā should most certainly not be raised to Rs. 1-4 as proposed but kept at Rs. 1-2. It is a decayed and poor village with most precarious rainfall, suffered greatly in famine, and has not recovered. The following figures show how hard hit the village has been :—

Year.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Sheep and goats.
1895-96	1,963	907	2,244
1908-09	895	265	1,249

Neighbouring villages are proposed to be left at Rs. 1-2, and there is no reason for making Supā different from them.

14. The following postponements of increases are required. Dhond and the neighbouring villages of Khorawdi, Sonawdi-patas, Nanviz, Gar have been proposed to be raised from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 and Kāngaon from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-6. But the rainfall in Dhond peta is scantier than that of Bhimthadi Taluka, being in recent years about 2 or 3 inches less annually; (for the years 1892—1902 the average rainfall at Bāramati was 33·21, at Dhond 19·66 inches). These villages have heavy black soil which much more than in lighter soiled villages fails to yield crops unless it receives heavy rain. In consequence they suffered greatly in the famine years and have not yet recuperated. The figures below show how most of them have been depleted in cattle :—

	Year.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Carts.
Dhond	1888-89	718	725	74
	1895-96	636	677	78
	1908-09	431	416	63
Kāngaon	1871-72	692	469	83
	1895-96	748	1,086	101
	1908-09	404	354	58
Khorodī	1871-72	109	123	15
	1895-96	176	124	17
	1908-09	91	102	11
Gar	1871-72	250	211	8
	1895-96	256	212	17
	1908-09	131	107	18
Sonawdi-patas	1871-72	144	86	13
	1895-96	175	123	13
	1908-09	78	79	12
Nanviz	1872-73	107	116	17
	1895-96	172	51	17
	1908-09	112	87	23

I recommend then that the revised rates be not introduced in these villages for 5 or 6 years yet, to give them time to recuperate and to pay off their heavy

tagai outstandings. The Railway is close to these villages, but where there are no surplus crops to export, as is usually the case with them, a Railway is no advantage. These villages have little or no bágáit, as the water level in villages near the Bhima is too deep to allow of wells.

15. The villages in the east of Dhond peta, Rájegaon, Nángaon, Watluj, Malhan, Shirapur, Pedgaon, Wadgaon-darekar, Deudgaon-rája should be left at Re. 1 as proposed. They are poor villages. The same applies to Khunte, an isolated and poor village on the right bank of the Nira river.

16. The effect of rates now proposed is as follows:—The total assessment in the proposals concurred in by the Director, Land Records and the Commissioner, Central Division, and printed in Appendix Q attached to Government Resolution No. 10204 of 1906 was Rs. 2,45,635, an increase of 8·4 per cent. Under my present proposals, the revised total assessment will be Rs. 2,47,776, an increase of Rs. 20,865, *i. e.*, 9·1 per cent. Out of this increase however Rs. 2,224 would not come into operation for 5 or 6 years until the six villages referred to in paragraph 14 have the increase applied to them. So the immediate increase will be Rs. 18,641, *i. e.*, 8·2 per cent.

17. The water-logging question need not be considered in this connection, as annual remissions are given on all land proved to be uncultivable from that cause. In one or two villages systematic drainage has been carried out by the Irrigation Department under Dr. Mann's instructions, with very promising results, which go to show that most of the area affected can be cured by proper drainage, which is a matter of money, organization, and effective supervision.

18. The following matter appears important. All the increases proposed in villages in Bhimthadi Táluka excluding Dhond peta are directly due to the existence of the Nira canal, and the trade, traffic and prosperity created by it. I strongly recommend that all the increase in these villages, irrigated and unirrigated alike, be credited to the canal accounts. This can easily and equitably be done as follows:—For each village whether irrigated or not in which an increase has been made, after the actual collections for the year are known, a calculation would be made by rule of three of what the actual collections would have been under the unincreased rates. The difference between the latter figure and the actual collections of the year would be credited to irrigation revenue. For instance, if by revision the land revenue demand of a village is increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 14,000 and the actual collections in one year are Rs. 13,000 then by rule of three the collections under the unenhanced assessment would have been Rs. 9,286. Hence Rs. 13,000—9,286 = Rs. 3,714 would be credited to irrigation revenue. I am also of opinion that in the case of all irrigated villages in Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indápur Tálukas under the Nira canal and Shetphal tank, & still further step should be taken. It has happened in many years that owing to the existence of irrigation in the canal villages it has been possible to collect the land revenue on dry crop areas in these villages on which there was no crop or poor crop, when neighbouring unirrigated villages with similar outturn were unable to pay the land revenue. But irrigation revenues have never got any credit in the accounts for this, as they should have got. It is therefore recommended that in future, in the case of villages irrigated by the canal, after appropriating from the actual collections the amount above-mentioned to irrigation revenue, the following further credit be made. The percentage of actual collections on demand for the nearest unirrigated village or group of villages should be calculated; then in the case of the irrigated village in question, there should be credited to land revenue only this percentage of the collections that would have been received under the former unenhanced assessment, and the balance should be credited to irrigation revenue. For example taking the case of the irrigated village above-mentioned the assessment of which is enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 14,000, let us suppose that in the adjoining unirrigated villages only 77 per cent. of the demand has been collected, then out of Rs. 9,286 the amount of land revenue which, when Rs. 13,000 have been collected out of Rs. 14,000, would by rule of three have been collected under the unenhanced rules, 77 per cent. only of Rs. 9,286, *i. e.*,

Rs. 7,150 would be credited to land revenue and the balance Rs. 2,136 to irrigation revenue. Hence in this irrigated village, the revenue of which is enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 14,000 by adding the result of these two calculations, we find that Rs. 3,714 + Rs. 2,136, in all Rs. 5,850 should be credited to irrigation revenue in these circumstances. These calculations are simple and can be readily made. They should be made on the basis of the actual collections in the year, without troubling about the year to which the dues belong. The proposal is new, but no one can, I think, deny the justice and cogency of the reasons for crediting these amounts to irrigation revenue. To credit in this way would affect the total land revenue receipts of the District but slightly. It is of the utmost importance that Deccan canals should pay the interest on their capital cost in order to convince the Government of India that they can be constructed from loan funds as productive works. By crediting to irrigation revenue as above described, it is probable that the annual net revenue of the Nira will exceed 4 per cent. The increase that will accrue in years of famine and scarcity from the second of the above calculations will throw light on the real value of the canal in famine.

19. It should be seriously considered whether the guarantee should be for so long a term as thirty years. In the old days no doubt so long a period was advisable to encourage people to improve their lands, undeterred by the fear of their improvements being taxed. But now a days it must be well enough understood that at revision settlement there is no re-classification of the soil or enhancement on account of improvements effected by individuals; also enhancements when they do occur are moderate and would never deter any one who proposed improving his land. Economic and agricultural progress is now rapid and may be expected to become increasingly so. Under the new system of suspension and remissions the land revenue demand is now adjusted to the actual agricultural income received in the year, and the cultivator has now no fear that he may have to sell his cattle or otherwise trench on his capital to pay an unvarying land revenue demand. Under these conditions recovery from famine and bad seasons is likely to be fairly quick. The general adoption under the auspices of practical instruction by the Agricultural Department, of dry farming, systematic cattle breeding, modern agricultural implements, improved methods, new and paying crops like cotton, etc., may very possibly increase agricultural returns greatly within the next 15 years. Light railways will be constructed and increase the value of land in the tracts they traverse. There may be improved road transport such as Renard trains. New canals will be constructed and old ones have their existing reservoirs increased in capacity, irrigating large additional areas of land and increasing the value both of such land and of unirrigated villages within a large radius, owing to the supplies of manure, labour and carting that will be drawn from them. The transferring of forest areas to revenue pasture will develop greatly the rearing of sheep and goats. No prudent land-lord would with such prospects of development make his leases of so long a period as thirty years. The assessment partakes of the nature of both rent and a tax. Agricultural and industrial instruction and research require money. The only important source of increased revenue in India is land revenue, and when taxation or assessment can be paid without hardship by the people, it will be generally admitted except by doctrinaires, that it is more beneficial to the people to raise increased taxation and devote all the money available to industrial, technical and agricultural teaching and research on the part of the State than to refrain from such taxation. A settlement at the present time for so long a period as thirty years not only in Bimthadi but elsewhere in the Presidency would be, in my opinion, a mistake of the same nature though on a small scale as the colossal one of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. I therefore recommend that in the case of Bimthadi the revision settlement be made for 15 years only. Before this period elapses there is certain to be a light railway from Dhond to Baramati, a vast increase in perennial and other irrigation owing to increase of water-supply from the reservoirs to be constructed for the Nira right bank canal, and probably the Mutha canal extension will have been constructed. The irrigated area will no doubt also extend greatly as economy in use of water and levelling of fields for irrigation are enforced. These causes will, for reasons given above, raise the value of land in even the unirrigated tracts of Bimthadi.

20. I therefore recommend that a guarantee of fifteen years only be given. If however one of thirty years were adopted, it should not be extended to the villages the rates of which are not raised, and ten years hence the question of revising the rates in their case should be considered.

21. The villages of Karkhel and Wasunde should for the present be excepted from the guarantee. In the former, two tanks have been constructed, and the question of imposing a water-rate or special extra assessment on the lands benefitting by percolation is under consideration. In the latter the question of constructing a similar tank and of levying a similar rate is under consideration.

22. Since the preparation of the original proposals, pátasthal assessment has been abolished in Bhimthadi by Government Resolution No. 2759, dated the 15th March 1907, Revenue Department, as the amount of water-rate Rs. 373 entered in Appendix Q attached to Government Resolution No. 10204 of 1906 is small; for convenience the reduction of this amount has not been taken into consideration in calculating the amount and percentages of increase.

23. With regard to paragraphs 3 and 4 of Government Resolution No. 10204 of 27th October 1909, the disforestation question has been separately taken up, and under the orders in Government Resolution No. 11270 of 18th November 1907, 6,796 acres forest in Bhimthadi and 22,844 acres in Dhond are to be handed over to the Revenue Department for giving out to cultivation or for management of the uncultivable parts as grazing areas. A large amount of this land has been sold this year on the restricted tenure or leased for six years according as the land is not commanded or is commanded by prospective canals. In Indápur and Dhond considerable areas have been given out chiefly on lease. The work of inquiry and distribution is still in progress. The land has been eagerly taken up. The cultivators make no objection to the restricted tenure, nor does the fact of that tenure seem to depreciate the sale value to any extent. Competition for the land has generally been keen and prices realised good, and in many cases very much in excess of twenty times the assessment, the rate usually taken to be ordinary value of land in unirrigated areas liable to crop failure. From this experience there can be no doubt that Government will realise a large sum by the sale of cultivable lands now included in forest in the Deccan, and land revenue will of course increase by the payment of the assessment annually on these lands. Large areas, however, similar to the areas to be handed over to the Revenue Department still remain with the Forest Department in Bhimthadi, Dhond, Sirur, Indápur, namely, a large part of the 16,692 acres referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 11270 of 18th November 1907. These areas have no trees worth the name on them and were treated by Government as riverain in the above Government Resolution under a misconception. Only a limited portion of these 16,692 acres is really riverain, namely, the part of the forest blocks which is on the river bank, the remaining parts of the blocks stretching inland from the river being "dry" forest similar to the land ordered to be handed over to the Revenue Department. The Conservator, however, treated the whole of any blocks which touched the river at any point as riverain. It is necessary that in Bhimthadi, Dhond, Sirur, Indápur, the "dry" forest be demarcated from the true riverain in these blocks, and handed over to the Revenue Department for giving out to cultivation. After this is effected the remaining riverain forest in Bhimthadi and Indápur will consist of small isolated areas of no great value, certainly not worth retaining under Forest Department control. They should be managed by the Revenue Department as Village Forest. The Rangers and guards in Bhimthadi and Indápur can be entirely dispensed with. The Sirur Range can also be abolished. There is some good riverain forest in Sirur Táluka on the Bhima, but the Dhond Ranger can conveniently manage it. Thus the expense of a Ranger and his staff in three tálukas can be saved to Government.

24. There are in some villages, in the riverain forest itself, between the river and that part of the bank where tree-growth begins, a strip of excellent alluvial ("Ombal") soil twenty yards wide on an average, flooded every year. These strips are either bare of growth, or in some cases have only low bushes,

Splendid crops could be grown on these strips similar to the crops grown on similar river-bank land not included in forest. I have noticed such strips in the forest areas of Kumbhārgaon and Dalaj (tāluka Indāpur), and of Khorawdi and Sonawdi-patas in Dhond Petha and am certain they will be found in several other villages. These strips are of no use as forest, as trees cannot take root in the ground where it is swept by the current. Cultivation of them will not injure the adjoining riverain forest. Unfailing bumper crops can be grown on these strips owing to the moisture and the rich silt deposits. They are indeed the natural protection against famine of these villages, destitute of wells, in which they occur. This alluvial land should be excluded from riverain forest, wherever it occurs and given out to cultivation. It will fetch a high sale price or rent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. BRANDER,

Assistant Collector, Eastern Division,  
Poona.

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No.  $\frac{B}{5272}$  OF 1909.

*Poona, 1st September 1909.*

1 Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. As I have been only a few months in this district and as I have not visited the tract under report, I do not propose to make any remarks on this report, more especially as the Commissioner is so fully acquainted with the tāluka.

L. ROBERTSON,  
Collector.



APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Baramati and Dhond, District Poona, for the years 1903 to 1908.

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.		
<i>Baramati.</i>	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1903 ...	...	...	2 22	5	6 91	13	10 19	14	...	...	19 32	32		
1904 ...	...	...	0 80	3	1 68	2	9 09	14	0 61	2	12 18	21		
1905 ...	...	...	0 15	1	1 37	3	4 60	8	5 91	12	0 41	1	12 44	25
1906 ...	...	...	2 19	1	0 38	2	6 01	12	15 50	17	0 82	2	24 70	34
1907 ...	...	...	0 42	2	3 20	5	7 79	20	5 61	9	...	...	17 02	36
1908 ...	...	...	0 39	1	0 04	...	5 72	12	9 01	12	1 37	4	16 53	29
<i>Dhond.</i>														
1903 ...	...	...	1 19	4	5 79	15	10 87	15	...	...	17 85	34		
1904 ...	...	...	1 35	3	1 53	6	9 80	15	0 74	3	13 42	27		
1905 ...	...	...	0 10	1	0 12	1	5 51	11	3 84	7	2 89	2	12 46	22
1906 ...	...	...	0 17	1	...	...	6 86	16	10 24	12	3 53	5	20 80	34
1907 ...	...	...	0 39	2	2 19	4	10 36	27	5 34	9	0 10	1	18 38	43
1908 ...	...	...	0 02	...	4 22	12	7 54	14	0 99	3	12 77	29		

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 115½ Government Villages of the Bhamthad Taluka including the Dhond Petu of the Poona Collectorate.

Taluka	Year.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.																	CROPS.							
		Number and area of villages.				Area for which Agricultural statistics are available													Cereals							
		Government.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 9 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.					Jowar.	Bajra.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Ton.	Gum.
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net)				Not available for cultivation.													
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	
Bhamthad (including Dhond Petu.)	1902-03	115½	598,428	115½	598,428	115½	598,428	100	24,118	218,473	104,928	458,556	2,150	73,052	68,837	189,989	211,864	90,503	473	4,700	410	689	303,379	3,704	5,479	
	1903-04	115½	598,485	115½	598,425	115½	598,425		29,414	218,739	117,397	458,449	2,143	73,089	65,745	199,976	198,032	100,949	598	7,412	544	555	298,103	5,375	6,753	
	1904-05	115½	598,496	115½	598,426	115½	598,426		23,543	221,162	108,763	458,467	2,098	73,088	65,737	199,969	229,023	117,704	898	7,483	265	800	310,198	398	6,789	
	1905-06	115½	598,428	115½	598,425	115½	598,425		29,106	277,737	151,631	468,274	2,192	73,041	65,616	140,061	178,259	83,413	1,043	3,139	268	699	297,098	2,973	4,151	
	1906-07	115½	598,426	115½	598,426	115½	598,426		23,407	221,000	100,968	458,402	2,191	73,035	65,708	140,024	149,861	140,568	1,197	5,419	669	1,372	296,104	6,936	4,214	
	1907-08	115½	598,428	115½	598,429	115½	598,429		20,127	221,254	106,950	468,401	2,138	73,038	66,809	140,028	186,268	192,003	1,346	5,506	468	854	296,668	3,927	3,940	

Taluka.	Year.	CROPS—continued.																											
		Pulses.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Medicines.			Oil-seeds.										Fibres.						
		Mug and Uddi.	Moth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Rauzan.	Linsed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Miscellaneous, including silk and fibers and resins.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder cropped.	Net area
Bhamthad (including Dhond Petu.)	1902-03	1,420	11,962	185	23,750	178	27	206	408	63	..	63	534	5,515	363	453	44	24,404	547	26,312	..	140	3,090	2,390	823	367,008	13,417	353,591	
	1903-04	2,790	14,715	146	20,779	129	9	200	458	49	1	69	479	5,407	1,201	1,094	69	23,153	228	26,235	237	2,975	3,272	311	368,733	12,551	345,182		
	1904-05	90	742	73	7,977	268	15	260	543	43	..	43	778	3,510	54	1,239	63	26,773	301	30,448	..	163	105	268	551	361,325	6,630	354,705	
	1905-06	807	13,570	139	21,934	277	73	291	613	29	..	29	738	4,487	293	328	69	22,693	954	24,638	402	1,683	2,090	905	292,261	16,419	306,843		
	1906-07	3,566	20,323	199	35,368	235	113	315	663	60	..	60	603	4,922	2,245	399	54	19,945	993	22,636	..	1,440	3,795	5,235	612	368,289	10,266	367,407	
	1907-08	3,053	14,332	174	26,426	225	27	223	556	70	..	70	638	5,199	1,778	450	41	23,224	1,129	26,703	..	2,728	3,689	5,316	494	390,365	9,601	361,461	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of 115½ Government villages in Taluka Bhimthadi (including Dhond Peta) for the year 1902-09

No. of Villages.	Taluka.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.	
		For plough		For breeding		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of cover 2 cattle.)	For passengers.	For produce and goods.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows	She-buffaloes	Calves.	Buffaloes Calves.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
115½	Bhimthadi ...	28,450	67	36	20	132	74	15,976	2,195	14,488	1,632	63,246	1,444	67,272	68,684	100	2,809	244	3,852

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## APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Dhond Peta and Bhimghadi Taluka from 1903 to 1908.

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas and chataks of 5 Tolas per rupee.						Jowári kadbi.	Per maund of 40 seers.		
	Jowári	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Tur dál.	Gram.	Safflower seed.		Jowári.	Bájrí.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	
Bhimghadi	1903	28 3	21 2	9 9	10 10	12 14	...	0 5 5	1 6 8	1 14 3
	1904	25 6	21 15	14 14	11 18	16 2	...	0 10 6	1 9 2	1 18 2
	1905	18 11	14 7	13 13	11 0	13 11	...	0 9 8	2 2 2	2 12 3
	1906	13 2	18 4	8 15	8 9	10 9	...	1 18 2	3 0 9	3 0 3
	1907	18 4	16 6	8 7	8 9	10 2	...	0 11 5	2 7 4	2 7 1
	1908	11 5	11 1	7 15	6 5	7 11	10 8	1 3 4	3 8 6	3 9 10
Dhond	1903	29 13	20 13	10 1	9 8	13 13	19 13	0 7 10	...	...
	1904	25 10	20 6	13 8	10 4	17 0	18 4	0 8 7	...	.....
	1905	15 11	12 3	11 4	10 5	15 1	15 5	0 6 11	.....	.....
	1906	18 8	12 9	8 12	8 3	9 13	10 14	1 6 5	....	...
	1907	17 2	17 13	3 1	7 13	11 8	11 4	0 5 7	...	...
1908	11 10	11 11	6 4	6 4	7 15	9 14	0 14 10	.....	...	

Statement of sale prices of Lands in 22 canal villages in Bhimnagar Taluka, the lands being either (A) above the canal or (B) below the canal but not irrigated by it.

Serial number	Name of village.	The year in which land was sold.	Survey Number, (A) Portion of land above the canal which is not irrigable (B) Portion of land below the canal not irrigated and number of cases of each.	Survey Number of which the land is sold.	Area of sold land.	Assessment of sold land.	Amount derived from sale	Number of times the assessment for which sold.	Average of sale price per acre.	Whether the whole land is Jirait or not.	Condition of sale of land— 1 Very good 2 Good 3 Ordinary. 4 Inferior. 5 Mainau (not available).	Whether there was any previous transaction between the parties concerning the sale or sale was a pure one.	Remarks
1	Bardmati ..	1908-07	A-6	..	187 80	43 2 0	1,460 0 0	33 0 0	7 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
			B-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Medda ..	1899-07	A-15	..	195 80	143 4 10	3,861 0 0	25 0 0	19 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
			B-3	..	13 26	5 0 0	300 0 0	40 0 0	16 1 0	Do	..	Do	
3	Mekhal ..	1901-06	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	Do	..	Do	
			B-9	..	98 28	94 8 0	7,378 0 0	78 0 0	76 0 0	Do	..	Do	
4	Pandare ..	1894-07	A-18	..	208 16	89 4 0	7,802 9 0	86 0 0	36 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-4	..	80 28	11 0 0	1,825 0 0	147 0 0	68 0 0	Do	..	Do	
5	Niravaj ..	1901-06	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-15	..	213 36	171 1 0	10,140 0 0	59 0 0	47 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
6	Gumadi ..	1899-07	A-1	..	40 16	20 0 0	460 0 0	28 8 0	11 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-13	..	71 12	53 13 9	3,827 0 0	68 0 0	40 0 0	Do	..	Do	
7	Kanber ..	1899-06	A-9	..	129 29	80 13 3	1,470 8 0	47 0 0	13 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-2	..	16 26	3 0 0	465 0 0	168 0 0	26 0 0	Do	..	Do	
8	Khandaj ..	1899-02	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-8	..	88 36	33 13 0	816 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
9	Bangwi ..	1903-07	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-9	..	100 27	99 8 0	4,868 0 0	49 0 0	43 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
10	Malid, tarf Bardmati.	1903-06	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-4	..	24 4	20 8 4	2,854 0 0	136 0 0	116 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale	
11	Jalochi ..	1900-09	A-1	..	8 23	1 9 0	60 0 0	39 0 0	1	Do	..	Do	
			B-10	..	196 1	78 0 0	8,211 0 0	44 0 0	16 0 0	Do	..	Do	
12	Pimpil ..	1901-07	A-8	..	41 11	13 4 0	316 0 0	24 0 0	8 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Shirame ..	1901-06	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-14	..	127 6	178 6 0	7,136 0 0	40 0 0	66 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale	
14	Korbale Budruk ..	1907	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-1	..	25 9	17 0 0	1,800 0 0	76 0 0	61 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
15	Korbale Khand ..	1901-07	A-8	..	28 16	20 11 0	1,800 0 0	76 0 0	71 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-5	..	63 24	25 13 4	849 14 0	32 0 0	13 0 0	Do	..	Do	
16	Kambleshwar ..	1898-04	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-3	..	66 16	48 0 0	8,000 0 0	62 0 0	46 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
17	Songson ..	1908-07	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-16	..	149 33	184 10 11	6,693 0 0	46 0 0	44 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale	
18	Hol ..	1898-07	A-6	..	153 3	44 8 0	1,180 0 0	27 0 0	8 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Murum ..	1901-07	A-6	..	90 8	36 11 0	1,897 15 0	46 0 0	19 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale.	
			B-1	..	15 20	7 0 0	360 0 0	50 0 0	28 8 0	Do	..	Do	
20	Late ..	1899-07	A-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			B-21	..	162 83	132 14 0	6,670 0 0	61 0 0	68 0 0	Jirait	..	Pure sale	
21	Karanjo ..	1903-07	A-18	..	294 1	66 1 3	3,445 13 0	63 0 0	12 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-2	..	13 9	10 6 3	419 14 0	48 0 0	31 0 0	Do	..	Do	
22	Nimbut ..	1898-08	A-10	..	192 20	40 13 0	1,847 14 0	46 0 0	70 0 0	Do	..	Do	
			B-0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			A-98	..	1,564 6	547 11 3	26,870 9 0	46 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	..	
			B-136	..	1,492 4	1,119 6 7	65,118 13 0	28 0 0	46 0 0	..	..	..	..

## APPENDIX R.

No. 8417.

From

L. C. SWIFTE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer,  
Eastern Division, Poona ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Poona, 20th August 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to state my views with regard to the second Revision Settlement of the Bhimthadi Táluka (including Dhond Peta) of the Poona Collectorate. Bhimthadi Táluka, exclusive of Dhond Peta, comprises 79 villages, 69½ being Government and 9½ Inám. The Dhond Peta contains 51 villages, 47 being Government and 4 Inám. All these 13½ Inám villages except 1 have been settled. The sanctioned period of the current lease of the Government villages expired in 1900-01. The Revision Settlement has been delayed, principally owing to famine, but partly owing to my having been in charge for a prolonged period of the office of Collector of Poona, and consequently having been unable to devote much time to settlement work.

2. In this report when the Bimthadi Táluka alone is mentioned, it is to be taken as including the Dhond Peta. To distinguish when necessary, Bhimthadi Táluka from its administrative sub-division Dhond Peta, the expression Bhimthadi Táluka proper or Bhimthadi proper has been used, or the words "excluding Dhond Peta" have been added.

3. In 1872, the year in which the first Revision Settlement was introduced, 53 Government villages were settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington (Government Selection CLI). In 1873, 30 Government villages were settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington (Government Selection CLI). In 1874, the Government one-fourth of one village was settled. One village, then Inám, now Government, was settled in 1874-75. In 1878, 10 Government villages (Survey Superintendent's No. 317 of 1878) and in 1879, 16 Government villages (Survey Superintendent's No. 87 of 1879) were settled, on both occasions by Colonel Laughton. In 1889, 5 Government villages were settled by Mr. Fletcher (Government Selection No. CCXXX). One village is forest land only, and is not included in this report.

4. This report deals with 115½ Government villages only. Particulars of the settlements now in force are given below. The leases of all 115½ villages expired in 1900-01. The Sharakati village of Khor is for the purposes of this, as of the last, settlement treated as a Government village :—

Number of villages.	Dates and authority.	
53	Government Resolution	No. 385, dated 26th January 1872.
30½	Do.	No. 1332, dated 19th August 1874.
1		No data.
10	Do.	No. 4027, dated 9th August 1878.
16	Do.	No. 1311, dated 11th March 1879.
5	Do.	No. 4756, dated 27th June 1889.
115½		

5. Bhimthadi Táluka was formerly composed of the táluka proper of 74 villages with head-quarters at Pátas, and the Báraмати History. Peta of 55 villages with head-quarters at Báraмати

In 1878 the Táluka Head-quarters were changed to Supa. In 1892 the Bára-mati Peta was abolished, Bára-mati became the Táluka Head-quarters, and the villages in the Bhima Valley became the Dhond Peta with Dhond, the junction of the Bombay-Madras and Dhond-Manmad Railway, as head-quarters.

6. The present area of the villages under report is as follows :—

Number of villages.	Total culturable area.	Unassessed, village sites, roads, &c.	Forest.	Total.
115½	462,940	66,772	71,824	601,536

7. Bhimthadi Táluka in the south-east of the Poona District is bounded on the north by the river Bhima which separates it from Sirur Táluka of the Poona District, Shrigonda and Karjat Tálukas of the Ahmednagar District and a corner of Karmála Táluka of Sholápur District. The western border is formed by Haveli and Purandhar Tálukas of the Poona District. On the south the river Nira separates the táluka from Phaltan State and from a small part of Peta Khandála, Sátára District. The eastern border is formed by the Indápur Táluka of the Poona District. In the north of the Táluka the Dhond Peta lies between the river Bhima on the north and a low range of hills formed by the continuation eastwards of the Bhuleshwar range in Purandhar Táluka. Bhimthadi Táluka, excluding Dhond Peta, slopes gently down from these hills to the rivers Karha and Nira. The Táluka is an ordinary Deccan one, consisting in great part of hilly ground, stony uplands and thin soil. But in the Karha and Nira river valleys there is a considerable amount of good black soil. The Dhond Peta is lower and flatter than the rest of the Táluka, and many of the villages near the Bhima have good black soil. The area classed as forest is large, being nearly one-eighth of the whole, but trees are few except in the Dhond Peta which has a considerable amount of Bábul forest. Pátasthal existed during part of the current lease in 17 villages, but in 7 of these the water-rate had been permanently remitted by 1882. Pátasthal has now almost ceased to exist.

8. In 1874, by which time the Revision Settlement had been introduced into 83½ villages, the G. I. P. Railway was in existence, with Kedgaon, Pátas and Dhond Stations in the north, and Uruli and Diksál Stations just outside the Táluka. The Poona-Sholápur provincial road passed through the north of the Táluka. Short roads connected Kedgaon, Pátas and Dhond Stations with their respective villages. A good road ran from Kedgaon Station to Sirur in the north, and to Supa and Nira bridge in the south, connecting at Nira bridge with the old Sátára-Jejuri-Poona Road. The Dhond-Ahmednagar Road had been made. Roads connected Pátas with Dhond, Bára-mati and Supa. An important road, made in 1871-72, murrumed and partly bridged, ran from Bára-mati to Diksál Station (18 miles), to which place now-a-days a heavy export jagri trade from Bára-mati and the canal villages goes on half the year. In 1873-74 roads from Bára-mati to Indápur and from Bára-mati to Nira bridge were constructed. The current lease, therefore, of the majority of the villages began with the Táluka well provided with roads, and during the lease no new roads of much importance have been made. The chief existing roads, however, have been greatly improved. The opening of the Nira Canal in 1885, the most important event in the history of the current lease, has given prosperity to many villages and created a large trade in the produce of irrigated land, especially in jagri. This traffic has been greatly facilitated by the reconstruction of the Bára-mati-Indápur Road, and of the Bára-mati-Nira Road during the last famine. The latter road gives the canal villages easy access to Bára-mati, and to Nira Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The traffic on it is large. The Southern Mahratta Railway was opened in 1886. Nira Station is the station resorted to by the Western canal villages. The opening of the Dhond-Nagar-Manmad Railway in 1878 has made Dhond an important junction, the population of which has increased from 970 in 1871-72 to 3,861 in 1903. There are many cart-tracks. Details of

new roads or important reconstructions made during the lease are given below. One or two of the roads of secondary importance from want of funds are in bad order. But the taluka as a whole is well provided with roads:—

No.	Name of road.	Condition.	Remarks.
1	Bárámati-Indápur ...	} .....	Reconstructed. Details stated above.
2	Bárámati-Nira Station ...		
3	Dhond-Kurkumb ...		
4	Boribyal-Rawangaon ...	Do. ...	Made in 1891-92. The ghát was recently repaired, gives the northern villages of Bhimthadi access to Dhond market and Station
5	Bárámati-Mawdi-Jejuri ...	Earth ...	Made in 1891-92. Useful to one or two villages only.
6	Bárámati-Sángwi ..	Do. ...	Gives fair weather communication between Bárámati and Jejuri and is used by many villages.
			Useful to 5 or 6 irrigated villages and connects the market towns of Bárámati and Phaltan.

9. The proceeds of auctions held to dispose of the right of collecting tolls in the taluka for recent years are shown below. The Tolla. Shetphalgadhe toll near Bhigwan and Diksál, though in the Indápur taluka, is entered, as nearly all the heavy traffic on this road comes from Bhimthadi. There are 2 ferries in Dhond Peta, but the amounts realised from them are small.

Name of road.	Name of village at which toll placed.	AMOUNT REALISED FOR				
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02	1902-03
Bárámati-Indápur ..	Pimpili ..	Rs. Not in existence	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Bárámati-Nira Bridge	Málegaon and Karanje.	...	...	2,450 6 10	1,300	816
Bárámati-Diksál ..	Shetphalgadhe.	704	1,745	1,745 0 0	1,745	4,300

10. There are some good "Malai lands" on the banks of the Bhima in Dhond Peta which are watered by the annual overflow of that river. In some villages these lands have been taken into forest and are not now available for cultivation.

Malai.

11. Fairs are held in 5 villages; all are insignificant except 1 at Supa, where a business of Rs. 2,000 in grain, sweetmeats and cloth is done.

Fairs.

12. The climate is dry. It is very hot from March to May. The general health appears fair; the death-rate in 1902 being 40 per mille, the birth-rate 43 per mille. But recently a severe attack of plague caused 1,253 deaths between June 1902 and May 1903.

Climate.

13. The rainfall for 11 years ending 1902 is given in Appendix A, furnished by the Agricultural Department. Lieutenant Nash who introduced the Original Settlement says of the Kurkumb tract, which is typical of the whole taluka, "Scanty uncertain rain is the character of the climate." I prefer to base calculations upon the average of the ten, rather than of the eleven, years ending 1902-03, as the rainfall in Bhimthadi and elsewhere in 1892 was exceptionally heavy. The average fall at Bárámati for those 10 years was 21'37 inches. It is true that in some recent years the rainfall has been very deficient, but that the above average presents the normal state of things is clear from the subjoined statement of rainfall at canal villages furnished by the Irrigation Department.

Rainfall—Appendices A, &c.



Name of Station.	Average rainfall	Years.
Bárámati ...	20.56	} For 22 years ending 1902-03
Pandhara ...	20.78	
Wadgaon ..	21.05	
Pimpra ..	20.99	

The west of Bhimthadi has about the same rainfall as Bárámati in the east; this is clear from the above figures for Pimpra, a Purandhar village 2 miles from the Bhimthadi border. The average rainfall for the 10 years ending 1902-03 in adjacent talukas is given in the margin. According to these figures, Bhimthadi annually gets rather over one inch more rain than Indápur. The average rainfall of Dhond Peta for the 10 years is 18.25 inches. This is less than that of Indápur and more than 3 inches less than that of Bhimthadi proper. Nor is the average rainfall in the villages of the Dhond Peta of

the side nearer Poona appreciably higher than this general average would indicate. Lieutenant Nash, it is true, thought that the west of Dhond had a considerable rainfall as compared with the Kurkumb (eastern) tract. Colonel Waddington accepted this view, and chiefly for this reason assessed the villages west of the point where he supposed the better rainfall to begin at four annas higher than those east of that point. But later when assessing Haveli (Government Selection CLI, page 472) he modified his opinion. Stating that the eastern Haveli and western Bhimthadi villages are notorious for precarious rainfall, he assessed some of the most easterly Haveli villages at four annas less than he had assessed the western ones of Bhimthadi, evidently as much in consideration of the precarious rainfall as of certain disadvantages which those Haveli villages had, and the Bhimthadi villages had not. The following statistics on the Irrigation Department for the Mutha-Mulla Canal stations give additional proof that the rainfall is practically uniform in both the west and east of the Peta, and these averages correspond closely with the average for the last ten years for Dhond itself, 18.25 inches, furnished by the Agricultural Department.

#### Mutha-Mulla Canal.

Name of Station.	Average rainfall.	Years.
Uruli ... ..	18.03	For 40 years ending 1902.
Kásurdi ... ..	16.48	" 26 do. 1902.
Kedgaon ... ..	18.77	" 24 do. 1902.
Pátas ... ..	18.63	" 23 do. 1886.

Uruli is in Haveli Taluka, 18 miles east of Poona and 2 miles from Dhond Peta border. The other three canal stations are in Dhond Peta. The large amount of bájri grown in the western villages is mainly due to the soil being light, not to better rainfall. Thus Kábangaon, which is an exception among the western villages in having black soil, grows seven times as much jowári as bájri. My own observation bears out the facts to which the above figures testify. Certain rainfall extends only ten miles east of Poona in Haveli Taluka. There is a prevalent tradition that the country between Jejuri and Bárámati was formerly cursed, the ill-effects of the malediction being supposed to remain till this day in the failure of the periodical rains. A tract in the Karha river valley is recognized to have a more precarious rainfall than the rest of Bhimthadi proper. In the season 1902-03, with a rainfall only 2 inches under the average, Bhimthadi had many villages with not more than 8 anna crops, while a considerable number, chiefly in the Karha valley, had crops of four annas, and less. I personally saw lands in several villages where there was hardly a one

anna crop. My conclusion is that the rainfall in Bhimthadi Taluka proper and Dhond Peta is uncertain and precarious, and in nearly all the Dhond Peta and in the Karha Valley it is usually defective as well. The uncertainty of the rainfall is often puzzling to cultivators who after a heavy shower do not know whether to sow or not, as continuous and favourable rain may follow: while on the other hand the shower may prove to be an isolated one, in which case the seed sown is usually lost. Sowings not uncommonly take place two or three times over in the same season, while in the same village the lands of the lucky cultivators may be seen bearing a fair or good crop at a time when those, of their less fortunate brethren, who have sown a little too early or too late show an extremely poor yield, or none at all.

14. The following is a précis of Appendix B which has been supplied by the Agricultural Department and prepared for 10 years. The figures of 1896-97 and 1899-1900 have been omitted owing to the abnormal nature of those years:—

Class.	Crops.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Other.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals ...	(Early) Bajri, Paddy, Coarsegrains. 22 43, 0-17 0-09.	22-69	60-03	10-54	83-26
	(Late) Jowari, Wheat 57-93, 2 10.				
	(Others) Season not stated, 0-54				
2. Pulses ...	(Early) Tur, Mug and Udid, 0-77 0 25	4-06	2-02	0-04	6-12
	Math and Kulthi, 3-014.				
	(Late) Gram, 2 02				
3. Orchard and garden produce.	(Others) Season not stated, 0-04	0	0-12	0-07	0-19
	Vegetables and fruit trees ...				
	(Others) Season not stated 0 07.				
4. Drugs and Narcotics.	Tobacco ...	0	0 05	0	0 05
5. Condiments and spices.	Chillies, &c. ...	0 23	0	0	0 23
	0-23.				
6. Sugarcane ...	Sugarcane ...	0	0-59	0	0-59
7. Oilseeds ...	(Early) Sesame ...	0-22	3 40	0-33	3-95
	0-22.				
	(Late) Linseed ...				
	0 18.				
8. Fibres ...	Safflower ...	0-01	0	0-39	0-40
	8-22.				
	Others 0-33.				
9. Miscellaneous.	(Early) Cotton ...	0	0	0-21	0-21
	0-01.				
	(Others) 0-39.				
	Includes roots and tubers ...	0	0	0-21	0-21
	Total ...	27-21	71 21	1-53	100

The late rains are heavier, so late crops predominate. Except in Peta Dhond the majority of the villages grow a fair amount of bajri. Of the more valuable crops, the area under wheat for 10 years averages 8,284 acres, and in 1902-1903 there were over 6,000 acres of sugarcane, the latter mostly under the Nira Canal. The average area under safflower for ten years is 32,275 acres. The safflower seed is pressed locally. The Nira Canal protects, more or less, 22 of the villages, irrigating 21,697 acres and producing an irrigation revenue of Rs. 1,71,974. In these 22 villages the value of the sugarcane produce alone is estimated at 24 lakhs, and the value of all irrigated crops at over 28 lakhs. The Matoba and Shirsuphal Tanks provide some irrigation in 5 villages, and the Mutha-Mulla Canal gives some scanty and precarious irrigation for Kharif crops,

chiefly in a few villages in Peta Dhond. Assessed waste in Peta Dhond amounts to 2,446 acres 29 gunthas, but of this only 1,320 acres 31 gunthas is unoccupied and is given for grazing. In Bhimthadi Táluka proper assessed waste is 436 acres 8 gunthas, mostly given for grazing. The percentage of fallow land in the area cultivated is 16·9 for the 10 years, a large proportion to the whole. In 1891-1892 the percentage of fallow land was at its lowest, being 7·6. The forest area was till lately 71,824 acres; of this 25,989 acres and 36 gunthas in Bhimthadi proper, and 8,172 acres and 35 gunthas in Peta Dhond, have recently been transferred to the Revenue Department for pasturage.

**Agricultural implements.** 15. The only Agricultural implement not of local manufacture is the iron sugarcane pressing mill.

**Markets—Appendices C, C-1, &c.** 16. In Appendices C, C-1, details are given of weekly bazaars held at seven villages in Bhimthadi proper and at three in Dhond Peta, and in C-2, C-3, of two outside the border. The bazaars in Bhimthadi proper &c all petty, except those of Baramati and Supa. The Baramati one is the largest and most important, Baramati being the business centre for most of the canal villages, and attracting also people from the neighbouring villages of Indapur. Five miles south of the Bhimthadi border is the town of Phaltan with a smaller bazaar. In Indapur, near the north-east corner of Bhimthadi, is the important bazaar of Bhigwan resorted to by many villages of Bhimthadi proper and Dhond Peta. Dhond Peta has three fair bazaars, the largest being at Dhond. Uruli bazaar in the east of Haveli Táluka is convenient for the villages in the west of Dhond Peta, while the villages in Dhond Peta which lie between the rivers Bhima and Mutha-Mulla resort both to Yewat in Dhond Peta and to the Talegaon-Dhamdhere bazaar in Sirur Táluka.

**Exports and Imports.** 17. From both Dhond Peta and Bhimthadi jowari and jagri are exported. From Dhond Peta alone wheat, bajri, safflower-seed oil, pan-leaves, ground-nut, gram, wool, firewood from the reserved forests for the Poona market; from Baramati kamlis (blankets) and dhotars, are exported. The imports of both Dhond and Bhimthadi are cloth, cloth-yarn, sugar, salt, metals, salt-fish, oil, rice, oil-cake, and spices.

**Manufactures** 18. The only manufactures are Baramati lugdis, khans, dhotars, uparnis, kamlis. There are 122 hand-looms at Baramati and 400 weavers. The Baramati dhotars and uparnis are noted for their durability, and are in great demand in Poona and elsewhere. The value of the articles manufactured annually is Rs. 80,000. The Dhond Peta has no manufactures, but a branch tannery is now being started there.

19. The density of the population (114 villages) is now 111 per square mile as compared with 91 in the years of Settlement. Population 103,654. Kunbis numbering 63,891 are the most numerous of the castes. Christians numbering 1,957 mostly belong to Pandita Ramabai's Mission at Kedgaon. The proportions of the agricultural and non-agricultural population are 80·75, and 19·25 respectively. The percentage of craftman is 3·35. The area of cultivated land per pair of oxen is 37 acres. This is due to the famine which has greatly reduced the cattle in numbers. Carts (114 villages) have increased from 2,302 in the years of Settlement to 3,739. A number of these are let out to hire as a business. Ploughs (114 villages) have decreased from 3,554 to 2,760.

**Shops, Looms, Schools, Occupants and Tenants cultivating land, &c.—Appendices G, H, I.** 20. The figures of the former Settlement are not available for comparison with those of the marginal appendices. Oil pressing is chiefly done at Baramati, in which place also are most of the 130 looms abovementioned. Dharmashilas number 171. There is practically no cotton, and therefore no gins. Schools number 29, of which 19 are Government, 4 Municipal, including one secondary school, and 6 are private. There is one girls' school. The percentage of the population able to read and write to the whole is males 3·09, females ·09. Of the total survey numbers 69·42 per cent. are cultivated by occupants alone and in partnership with others, 9·9 by sub-tenants at a money rental and 10·4 at a rental in kind.

21. The figures in Appendices K, L, M are supplied by the Registration Department. The following table shows the comparative average sale, mortgage, and lease value per acre of land in Bhimthadi Taluka proper, Dhond Peta and the adjoining Purandhar Taluka :—

Taluka.	Sale value.	Sale value in multiples of assessment.	Mortgageable value.	Mortgageable value in multiples of assessment.	Lease value.	Lease value in multiples of assessment.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Bhimthadi proper...	22 6 0	45 times...	11 14 7	19 times ..	2 8 2	4 times.
Dhond Peta ...	13 5 3	19 times..	9 11 2	12 times...	2 2 3	Twice.
Purandhar Taluka.	51 14 0	62 times...	21 3 0	22 times...	5 12 0	4 times.

Taking the average rate per acre of the cases of ordinary sales as the value of land, and omitting the land of the highest value only, the right of occupancy in land is worth 19 times the assessment in Bhimthadi proper (445 cases), 11 times in Dhond (821 cases), and 26 times in Purandhar (263 cases). According to these figures, in spite of the apparent advantages which the Poona-Sholapur Road and G. I. P. Railway confer on it, land in Dhond Peta is inferior in value to land in Bhimthadi proper, and land in Purandhar is superior to land in Bhimthadi and Dhond. Details for the previous settlement are not forthcoming. Complete reliance, however, cannot be placed on these figures as showing the actual value of land. A sale or mortgage is often only the climax of a series of transactions.

22. The following summary of Appendix N<sup>1</sup> gives the prices of various articles of produce at Baramati during the current lease. They form my basis of comparison of the rise and fall of prices. Appendix N, a record of prices from 1888-89 to 1902 furnished by the Agricultural Department, being a record of the average prices of each year, cannot be compared with the prices in Appendix N<sup>1</sup> as the latter are the prices of March in each year. Reliable returns of prices for the period before the Settlement are not available :—

Period.	Prices	
	Jowari.	Bajri.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
13 years subsequent to settlement from 1873-74 to 1885-86 ...	1 9 0	1 13 3
10 years from 1886-87 to 1895-96 ... ..	1 14 1	2 11 1

The prices of jowari and bajri only, the staple crops, are given. The areas under other produce are small and not important, excepting sugarcane. In examining the prices of these 13 years, those of the famine years 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79 being excessive have not been taken into account. From 1896-97 till date is a period of 7 years, the majority of them years of famine or scarcity. In only 2 of these are the prices normal. To make this period the subject of comparison would give fallacious results. Comparing the above 2 periods it will be seen that jowari has risen 20·3 per cent, and bajri 15·9 per cent. The following table shows the prices in the 3 decades without excluding any famine years :—

Period.	Prices.	
	Jowári.	Bájri.
1st decade after Settlement 1873-74 to 1882-83	Rs. a. p. 2 0 3	Rs. a. p. 2 3 11
2nd decade from 1883-84 to 1892-93	1 14 6	2 2 0
3rd decade from 1893-94 to 1902-03	2 10 0	2 13 5

From this table it is clear that the 2nd decade showed a fall of prices, but as between the 1st and 3rd decades the price of jowári rose 30 per cent. and that of bájri 26 per cent. As said above, however, prices fluctuated violently in both these decades owing to famine, and the real permanent rise in prices is not of this extent. The following table shows the prices in the 3 decades excluding the three famine years in the 1st decade, and the two worst famine years in the 3rd.

Period.	Prices.	
	Jowári.	Bájri.
1st decade 1873-74 to 1882-83	Rs. a. p. 1 6 8	Rs. a. p. 1 10 11
2nd decade 1883-84 to 1892-93	1 14 6	2 2 0
3rd decade 1893-94 to 1902-03	2 1 7	2 5 3

Thus, excluding the actual years of famine, but not the years during which high prices ruled owing to scarcity, the price of jowári in the 3rd decade is 48 per cent., that of bájri 38 per cent., higher than in the 1st decade. But the high prices of the 3rd decade are in a great measure due to continued scarcity. I therefore think that a comparison of the prices of the first 13 and the next 10 years of the lease gives the truest index of the real rise in prices. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that the prices of the year 1902-03, when the Táluka enjoyed an average season, March being the month of record, approximate fairly closely to the average of the second period of 13 years as the marginal figures show. In jagri, the main product of the canal villages, there has been no appreciable increase in price. Railway exports excepting jagri are small. The subjoined statement shows the chief exports in 1902.

Period of year.	Jowári.		Bájri.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20 years ending 1895-96	1 14 1	2 1 11	1 11 2	2 3 4
1902-03	1 14 1	2 1 11	1 11 2	2 3 4

Station.	Articles.	Weight in maunds.
Kedgaon	1. Food-grains	None.
	2. Jagri	328
Pátas	Food-grains	127
Yewat	1. Food-grains	339
	2. General—mostly Government Forest firewood	67,254
Dhond	1. Food-grains	None.
	2. Jagri	193

The records of exports before the famine have been destroyed, otherwise the exports of normal years would probably be seen to be larger. Still the people, except in the case of jagri, do not use the Railway much for exporting. Whatever is exported is conveyed mostly by the Poona-Sholápur Road. Diksal just outside the Táluka is the station from which the greater amount of the jagri produced in the canal villages is exported. From it 175,857 maunds of jagri were exported in 1902, as well as about 3,726 maunds of grain belonging to Bhimthadi. From Nira Station on the S. M. Railway, just outside the Táluka, 42,217 maunds of jagri, mostly belonging from Bhimthadi were exported in 1902.

23. The revenue history of all the villages for as many years as figures are available is given in the marginally noted appendices O, O<sup>1</sup>, O<sup>2</sup>, &c. In 1875, owing to a great fall in prices, the maximum rates of the 53 villages settled in 1871-72, were reduced by 2 annas all round, and the classification valuation scale was reduced from 10 annas downwards (Government Resolution No. 4980, dated 30th August 1875). This reduced the total assessment of these villages from Rs. 1,33,131 to Rs. 1,12,221. The 53 villages show in 1879-80, owing to famine, a fall in occupied area of 21,409 acres, and a similar increase in waste. There were heavy outstandings in 1873-74, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02. Remissions were considerable in 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1898-99, and heavy in 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02. The 30½ villages settled in 1873-74 had considerable outstandings in seven years of the current settlement and heavy outstandings in four other years, with considerable remissions in four of the years and heavy remissions in three other years. As regards 10 villages settled in 1878, the occupied area fell by 1/15th in that year. In five years outstandings were considerable or heavy. Remissions were considerable in 1901-02 and heavy in 1899-1900, 1900-01. In 16 villages settled in 1879, remissions were considerable in 1899-1900, and 1901-02, and heavy in 1900-01. In 5 villages settled in 1889, outstandings were considerable to heavy in 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02, and there were heavy remissions in 1899-1900, 1900-01, 1901-02. In addition many lands, particulars of which are not available, were forfeited after the famine of 1877, and the outstanding balance of Rs. 1,79,274-4-8 due to Government was written off. The whole record is not a bright one, but this circumstance is inevitable owing to the liability of the taluka to famine and scarcity. The comparative stability of each of these groups of villages is best shown by the remissions each got since 1897-98. Lowest in the scale is Bandgaon village, which forms a separate group and the remissions in which amount to 2½ times one year's assessment. Next to this the 53 villages grouped together suffered most; in this group remissions amount to nearly twice one year's assessment. It is to this group that certain villages, the rating of which I propose to reduce, belong. In the group of 5 villages remissions were 1½ths, in that of 30½ villages 1¼th of one year's assessment. In the 10 villages remissions were rather less than, and in the group of 16 villages they were only ¼rd of, one year's assessment. Many of the last group are irrigated villages and are near the trade centre of Baramati, and so the famine affected this group only slightly as compared with the others.

24. During the last 16 months out of the 115½ villages under consideration all but 10 have been specially visited in connection with this report the circle book figures of population and agricultural stock for each village having been examined; so that a fairly intimate acquaintance with the condition of the taluka and of individual villages has been acquired. During the current lease the taluka has suffered from two famines of exceptional severity, the second of which lasted with intervals of famine and of scarcity from 1897 to 1902 inclusive. The subjoined statement shows the condition of 114 of the 115½ villages in the various years of settlement and in the present year.

Statement for 114 villages.

Description.	Years of settlement.	1902-03.	Difference.	Increase or decrease per cent.
1	2	3	4	5
Population ... ..	84,917	108,654	18,737	+20.8
Agricultural cattle ... ..	53,942	24,961	3,981	-26.4
Milch cattle including young stock ... ..	30,343	23,648	6,695	-22.06
Sheep and goats ... ..	63,208	110,627	42,319	+62.04
Carts ... ..	2,302	3,739	1,437	+62.4
Ploughs ... ..	3,554	2,760	794	-22.3

Population has considerably increased. Agricultural cattle, milch cattle, and ploughs, are over 20 per cent. lower than in the years of settlement,

showing how severely the resources of the agricultural classes have been crippled. On the other hand the large increase of carts is evidence of a development in trade, the chief location of which is in the canal villages in Bhimthadi. This increase, however, is partly due to the cultivators taking to carting for a living when their crops failed. Sheep and goats show a large increase.

They are very largely used to provide manure for irrigated crops. Statistics of irrigation wells at the commencement of the lease can be had for 79 villages only, where they have increased from 1,376 to 2,003, or 45 per cent. Only a small percentage however of these wells are actually working and much money has been unprofitably spent in connection with the remainder.

The extent of the depression, which the famine of 1877 and the recent famine each caused, will not be clear unless the figures for the villages settled before 1877 are shown separately from those of the villages subsequently settled. The subjoined statement is for 83 villages settled in 1871-72 and 1873-74.

Description.	Years 1871-72, 1873-74	In 1895-96	Differ- ence, columns 2 and 3	In 1902-03	Difference, columns 2 and 5 + or -	Percent- age of column 2 on column 6.	Difference, columns 3 and 5 + or -	Percent- age of column 3 on column 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Population ... ..	64,507	88,445	24,138	70,719	+6,412	+9.9	-17,726	-20
Agricultural cattle ... ..	30,277	30,584	1,807	18,228	-11,049	-37.7	-12,356	-40
Milch cattle including young stock ... ..	24,878	34,223	9,345	16,550	-8,298	-33.4	-17,673	-51

The statement shows that since 1895-96, a year which was the end of a series of prosperous years, population, agricultural cattle, and milch cattle, have dropped by 20, 40, and 51 per cent. respectively, and these items, as compared with the years of settlement, now stand respectively at +9.9, -37.7, and -33.4 per cent. Among these 83 villages are nearly all the villages of Dhond Peta, and a large number of the unirrigated villages of Bhimthadi proper. The above fairly represents the present condition of the great majority of the villages excluding those of the Nira Canal. Granted good seasons, it will be several years before they reach again the footing on which they stood when the current lease began. Of the 83 villages, 55 had in 1895-96 made progress in population and agricultural stock as compared with the year of settlement, and 28 were stationary or had declined. A bright exception to the general rule, however, is the prosperous condition of most of the 22 villages on the Nira Canal, including Bārāmāti. They were but little affected by the famine.

A large trade has developed in irrigated produce, especially in jagry, centering at Bārāmāti, where for half the year merchants are busy buying jagry from the producers and sending it off in carts to Diksal Station. A return stream of carts coming from Diksal brings manure for the sugarcane fields to Bārāmāti, from whence it is distributed to the other canal villages. The population of Bārāmāti is less than 6,000 and has not much increased, but the town is prosperous. The annual municipal revenue is Rs. 20,000. It has a big bazar with a weekly business of Rs. 10,000, and prices range higher there than in the adjoining Dhond Peta and Indapur Taluka as the following table shows. The prices are those of ten years from 1888-89 onwards, excluding famine years. Poona prices are reckoned as 100

*Prices per maund of 40 seers.*

	Jowār.	Ratio.	Bājrl.	Ratio.
	Rs a. p.		Rs. a p	
Poona ... ..	2 6 4	100	2 13 6	100
Purandhar ... ..	2 4 5	95	2 11 7	95
Sirur ... ..	2 3 6	92	2 9 6	91
Bhimthadi ... ..	2 2 2	89	2 8 5	88
Dhond ... ..	1 15 7	82	2 6 7	84
Indapur ... ..	1 15 0	80	2 6 4	84

25. The táluka has been greatly reduced by the two famines and stands

on a lower level than at the commencement of the lease. The rainfall, especially in the north and in Dhond Peta, is precarious. Lying between the Haveli and Purandhar Tálukas in the west, and Indápur in the east, the táluka as a whole does not get so much of the early monsoon as the two former tálukas, or so much of the later rains as Indápur. Famine, when it comes, affects the táluka with peculiar severity, and shortage of crops, especially on the northern side, has a tendency to become chronic. The experience of the present lease has been that after an interval of fair to good years, a period of scarcity has come and swept away all or most of the progress made, except in the small number of villages protected by irrigation. It is reasonable to count on there being during the currency of the coming lease at least one period of famine or acute stress. Especially striking is the practical ruin for the time being which the many years' drought has caused to motasthal irrigation. The figures in paragraph 24 show a large increase of wells. But in the majority of villages owing to deficient rain and fall in the water level only a very small percentage of the wells are working, and consequently the resources of many villages are proportionately reduced.

To make matters worse, as abovementioned, a lot of money, both tagái and private, has been unprofitably spent in the vain hope of securing a good water-supply in many of the useless wells. A number of years of good rainfall is required before the wells will work as formerly. Agricultural stock is in great defect. Agricultural indebtedness, especially for tagái loans, is very heavy, tagái arrears amounting to nearly as much as the annual land revenue demand, in addition to the current instalments annually falling due. The returns show some rise in prices during the lease, but this slight advantage is outweighed by the general depression, and had prices not risen appreciably, I should

be inclined to propose a general reduction in rates as, with the exception of the irrigated villages, the táluka (including Dhond Peta) seems to be worse off than at the beginning of the current settlement. At any rate there is no room for any general enhancement, however light I accordingly propose to leave the majority of the villages at their present rates. I propose an increase in the case of 25 villages and a slight reduction in the case of 16. The villages on the Nira Canal owing to the development in trade and industry may legitimately be raised.

26. The existing rating is as follows :—

As to 53 villages settled in 1871-72, Colonel Waddington considering that the villages east of Pátas were in point of uncertain rainfall on a par with Indápur formed two groups rated at Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2 according to respective distance from Poona. Considering that Pátas and villages west of it had better rainfall—a view which later he largely abandoned—and adopting, it appears, the somewhat theoretical axiom that villages within 25 to 40 miles of Poona should be 50 per cent. and villages nearer Poona 75 per cent. above maximum Indápur rates, he made two groups of Rs. 1-12 and 1-8. The above four groups in 1875 were reduced to Rs. 1-10, 1-6, 1-2 and 1-0 respectively. I have shown, I think, that it is erroneous to suppose that villages west of Pátas have much, if any, better a rainfall than those east thereof. In practice, however, the rates so fixed have suited the majority of the villages fairly well, except for the villages between the Bhima and Mulla-Mutha, which, though out off for 4 months of the year by these rivers from markets and from the Poona-Sholápúr road, were classed along with villages not so handicapped. Of 30½ villages settled in 1873-74, 1½ were rated at Rs. 1-4, 11 at Rs. 1-2, and 18 lying further east at Rs. 1-0. In 1878 10 villages were rated, 2 at Rs. 1-10, 1 at Rs. 1-6 like the adjoining villages, and 7 were made Rs. 1-2, being an advance of annas 2 on the assessment of neighbouring villages. In 1879, 16, and in 1889, 5, villages were rated according to the existing rates in adjoining villages. I now propose to make six groups of the táluka as follows :—

Appendix Q.



Group I, Rs. 1-10.

Seven villages—(a) six villages,—within 30 miles of Poona, and near the Poona-Sholapur road. Rates, unchanged; and (b) Bārāmāti the prosperous trade centre of the canal villages.

Group II, Rs. 1-8.

Five villages. This is a new class. Bharatgaon, Mirwadi, Dahitna are reduced from the Rs. 1-10 class, Bharatgaon, because it has difficult communication with the Poona-Sholapur road, is poor and had declined before the famine years; Mirwadi and Dahitna because they are isolated by the Mutha-Mulla river from roads and markets and are poor villages. They were, previously it seems, wrongly classed with the Rs. 1-10 villages Malad and Gunawadi heavily irrigated by the Nira Canal and adjoining Bārāmāti, the centre of the sugarcane industry, are also included in this class though they were formerly rated at Rs. 1-2 only.

Group III, Rs. 1-6.

Twenty villages. Of which the rates of 15 are unchanged; includes a group of villages in Dhond Peta farther from Poona than the Rs. 1-10 group and if anything more liable to crop failure. Nimbut being favourably situated near the junction of 3 roads was rated at Rs. 1-4. It now has Nira Station not far away, and is raised to Rs. 1-6. Khandaj, Wagaj, Pandare and Jalunche, prosperous irrigated villages and not far from Bārāmāti, are also included in this class.

Group IV, Rs. 1-4.

Twenty-three villages, rated for the first time at Rs. 1-4, includes 12 irrigated villages on the Nira Canal and on or near the Bārāmāti-Nira road. These villages are raised, some from Rs. 1-0, some from Rs. 1-2. They are all good villages, and share in the development of trade and industry created by the Nira Canal. Care has been taken that the proposed increase in canal villages shall be in no sense an increase made on account of actual supply of water by the Irrigation Department. If canal water has increased in value, it is for the Irrigation Department to increase their rates. At the same time even unirrigated land in villages under the command of the canal is considerably more valuable than land of similar quality in entirely unirrigated villages, the reason being no doubt the expectation of being able to grow on the former valuable irrigated crops at some future date. Now, however, that irrigation on the block system is contemplated, it is possible that certain lands in canal villages will obtain permanent irrigation to the exclusion of all others; and as the effect of the working of that system, if introduced, cannot be clearly foreseen, the rating of irrigated villages becomes a matter of no little difficulty. Kangaon, a fair village, is raised from Rs. 1-2, and classed along with its neighbour Pátas, Pátas had declined considerably even before the famine years and is reduced from Rs. 1-6. The villages of Walki, Koregaonbhuwar, Wadgaonbanda, Panawli, Takli, Patethan lying between the Mutha-Mulla and Bhuma are impeded by these rivers in communications and access to markets, features for which no allowance was made in fixing the existing rates. They are poor and depressed villages, and so are reduced from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-4. It is also very necessary to give some relief to Deulgaon-gada, Padvi, Kusegaon. They have very poor soil, had declined before the famine years, and are less favourably situated than the villages rated at Rs. 1-6. They are therefore reduced from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 1-4.

Group V, Rs. 1-2.

Forty and a quarter villages. Villages at present rated at Rs. 1 0 under the earlier settlement may, I think, be raised to Rs. 1-2, the rate adopted at the later settlement for similar villages, unless

there are special reasons to the contrary. Accordingly Mudhale, Kololi, Khadki, Deulgaon-rasal are raised from Re. 1-0 and rated as the neighbouring villages. The Government  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Malad was rated at Rs. 1-4, probably so as to be the same as the Inám  $\frac{3}{4}$ . The village is poor, population declined, the Inámdár's arrears very large, and it is necessary to reduce the rate to Rs. 1-2, the rate existing in and proposed to be continued for surrounding villages. Karanje though on the Nira Canal is not heavily watered, somewhat out of the way, and *not so prosperous* as most of the other canal villages. Rs. 1-2 would thus appear to be an appropriate rating in this case. Wadhane at the last settlement was classed along with the Purandhar villages at Rs. 1-4, mistakenly I think. It is separated from Purandhar by hilly ground, and its market is Supa. It is a small poor village, with many deserted houses. I therefore class it now at Rs. 1-2, like Supa. The majority of the villages keep their rates unchanged at Rs. 1-2, including most of the villages in Central Bhimthadi proper, and those adjoining the villages of Dhond, all this tract having precarious rainfall without any compensating advantage. Dhond itself has some superiority in its considerable population, market and railway junction. But Dhond and the villages near it are peculiarly liable to scanty rainfall. Heavy remissions were granted last year for Dhond, the crops having failed even in an average season. Also the Dhond market is not large and prices are low, being only a shade higher than Indápur prices. I, therefore, keep Dhond Rs. 1-2. Medad though not far from Baramati is in the Karha river famine zone and is therefore left at Rs. 1-2.

Group VI, Re. 1-0.

Twenty villages:—Nineteen of these are at Re. 1-0 at present Jalgaon-Supa, Jalgaon-Karepathar, Anjangaon, Wagaj, Barhánpur, Nepatwalan, Sonawdi, are in the famine zone of the river Karha already alluded to. Crop failure is almost chronic, and has occurred even in an average year like 1902-03. I also leave the neighbouring Dhakale, Undawdi-Supa, Undawdi-Karepathar, all poor villages, at Re. 1-0. Khunte, a poor village on the Phaltan side of the Nira, with a population greatly decreased, and with no canal protection, is left at Re. 1-0. The villages in the east of Dhond Peta are poor and specially liable to precarious rainfall, and are left at Re. 1-0. In Girim the present rate is Rs. 1-2; but the population has decreased by almost a quarter, the land is poor up-land soil and the village is not prosperous. I therefore class it at Re. 1-0 along with the villages east of Dhond.

The effect of the proposals is shown as follows:—

Former Survey groups.		Revision Survey groups.	
I ...	9 at Rs 1-10	I ...	7 at Rs. 1-10.
II ...	25 at Rs. 1-6.	II ...	5 at Rs. 1-8.
III ...	2½ at Rs. 1-4.	III ...	20 at Rs. 1-6.
IV ...	51 at Rs. 1-2.	IV ...	23 at Rs. 1-4.
V ...	28 at Rs. 1-0.	V ...	40½ at Rs. 1-2.
		VI ...	20 at Rs. 1-0.
Total ...	116½	Total ...	115½

The 16 villages in which reductions are proposed, are nearly all small villages, and the total gross reduction, including a small reduction of Pátasthal rate in these and other villages, is Rs. 1,794 only. The total gross increase in 25 villages is Rs.12,906.

27. Two maps, A and B, are appended, the former showing grouping according to the proposed rates, the latter according to the old rates. It will be seen that the proposed rates are in many cases lower than those proposed in 1897 and sanctioned for Indápur, but the liability of these eastern talukas to failure of rainfall was perhaps not then sufficiently realized as 1896-97 was the end of a series of good years. It is the opinion of District officers (Government

Resolution No. 3334, Revenue Department, dated 15th May 1901) that these Indápur rates are likely to require radical modification. Further, a great part of Bhimthadi has a less certain rainfall than Indápur, and to this extent Indápur is the better táluca of the two (of course leaving irrigated villages out of consideration). This theory is strongly borne out by my personal experience.

28. Lands watered by wells sunk during the lease are not subjected to any increase of assessment on account of existing facilities for irrigation.

29. The revision measurements and classification have been accepted as correct. There is however much land thrown out of cultivation by water-logging and salt efflorescence in 20 villages under the Nira Canal. The total culti-

Appendix S—Water-logging. The total cultivable area of these 20 Nira Canal villages (Appendix S) is 95,030 acres or 148 square miles. The total area of the Government occupied survey numbers water-logged in whole or part is 14,262 acres 10 gunthas or 22 square miles and the actual area water-logged in those survey numbers is 3,761 acres 12 gunthas or nearly 6 square miles. The total assessment of the 20 villages is Rs. 56,804 and that of the water-logged survey numbers is Rs. 11,299-3. A careful estimate of the amount of land rendered uncultivable in each survey number has been made and recorded by a special staff of Circle Inspectors and checked by superior authority. Government has decided (Government Resolution No. 4044, Revenue Department, 22nd June 1903) that the lands be inspected with a view to draining them and that remissions may be given in cases where water-logging has caused crop failure, but that meantime the lands are not to be re-classified. It would be unfair to increase the assessment of survey numbers that are water-logged. I propose that in those villages in which an increase is made,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in 18 out of the 20 affected villages, the present assessment of all survey numbers affected in any degree by water-logging be kept unchanged and that the unaffected survey numbers of the village alone be subjected to the increase. I think it better to exempt from the increase survey numbers in which the water-logging is even less than 10 per cent., because when once water-logging has begun, it is likely to increase. I am aware that many villages in Gujارات in which there is water-logging were treated at the revision settlement *en bloc*, and proposed increases for the whole village were, for instance, reduced one-half or postponed. But the conditions there were different; the water-logging was from the sea or river estuaries. It generally could not be controlled, and the extent to which it might spread was uncertain. It had affected the greater part of the villages, reducing them to poor circumstances. But in Bhimthadi the reverse is the case. The villages where there is most water-logging are often the most prosperous. Water-logging is caused almost entirely by excess water from the sugarcane crops, which are deluged with water every ten days all the year round, and the more sugarcane there is in a village, the more prosperous the village. The damage is done to particular survey numbers only and the hardship is suffered by individuals. It would be impossible, for instance, to reduce the proposed increase of these villages by one-half, because in some villages a large proportion of the survey numbers is affected, in others only a few are. The increases have been proposed, after considering the present condition of the villages, water-logged though they may be in part. In spite of the water-logging the people are in a good way. A man may have one survey number wholly or partly water-logged, but usually he has other land which is unaffected. Further, the average area rendered uncultivable works out at 27 per cent. of each affected survey number and in the majority of cases much of the survey number is not affected. Many inquiries were made of occupants of water-logged survey numbers, but none were found willing to relinquish them. The occupants go on from year to year paying the assessment on them from the produce of other fields and stick to the lands in hopes that some day they will improve. The question of draining these lands is now believed to be under the consideration of the Irrigation Department. Until the affected survey numbers are restored by drainage, I propose that they remain at their present assessment. In four villages of Dhond Peta a little water-logging also occurs, but no change in rating is proposed in these villages. In two of them and in part of a third the water-logging or salt-efflorescence is due to canal water; in the remaining part of the third and in all the affected survey numbers of the fourth village the efflorescence is not caused by canal water. The retention of the existing assessment on affected survey numbers in the 18 villages in which water-logging exists and in which an increase is proposed will in practice reduce the total increase of assess-

ment effected by the settlement proposals by Rs. 2,018 per annum until the lands are freed from water-logging and the increase can be imposed on them.

30. At the commencement of the lease there was pátasthal in 16 villages with a total water-rate of Rs. 980. At present there is pátasthal in 10 villages with a total water-rate of Rs 183-6 only. It is necessary, and I propose, to remit permanently the whole water-rate in 7 of the villages and part of it in an eighth village, a total sum of Rs. 117-10. These páts and bandhárás have all been specially inspected for the purpose of this report. For from 7 to 12 years they have ceased to flow. The chance of their ever flowing again is very remote. I find that when there is the least likelihood of a pát flowing again the people, even though the pát has not flowed for years, are unwilling to surrender their right to water. The pátasthal numbers in the remaining three villages I have provisionally rated according to their individual circumstances at the maximum rate of Rs. 8 (soil and water combined) now in force for the táluka. As there has been no irrigation, even by these, for several years, this combined rate has been fixed roughly at about two-thirds of the existing assessment which includes a separate water-rate and a jurát rate, by lowering classes of páts, and in certain cases by reducing pátasthal area.

31. The total approximate result (calculated, according to custom, by rule of three on present assessments) of the proposed rates for Government occupied land is given below :—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	No. of villages.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY			Percentage increase including water-cess.	Percentage increase excluding water-cess.
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment including water-cess	Assessment excluding water-cess		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs		Rs.	Rs.		
I ...	1 10	7	19,528	14,601	19,528	16,065	16,065	9.96	9.96
II ...	1 8	5	16,905	11,427	15,905	12,995	12,995	13.9	13.9
III ...	1 6	20	86,786	60,380	86,786	64,331	64,331	6.6	6.6
IV ...	1 4	28	69,863	42,657	69,863	46,326	46,291	5.6	8.5
V ...	1 2	40	166,099	66,529	166,099	67,094	67,034	.8	.8
VI ...	1 0	20	68,541	31,868	68,541	31,221	31,221	— 46	— 46
		116	416,157	2,26,910	416,157	2,38,022	2,37,987	4.89	4.88

The total net increase for the táluka is Rs. 11,112. Including and excluding the pátasthal rate the increase amounts to respectively 4.89 and 4.88 per cent, on the present revenue. The greatest increase on a single village is 44.4 per cent, for Báraimati. In no other village does the increase exceed 37.5 per cent. Details for every village are given in Appendix Q.

On account of water-logging the total net increase that can be realised for the present will be reduced by Rs. 2,018 (see paragraph 29) i.e., to Rs. 9,094.

32. The results of the first and proposed revision settlement are contrasted as follows :—

Description.	FORMER SETTLEMENT.		REVISION SETTLEMENT.			Judl.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Government Pátasthal rate on Inám land.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	416,157	2,26,910	416,157	2,38,022	...	...
Government unoccupied land ...	3,803	2,360	3,803	2,450	...	...
Inám land ...	45,037	23,922	45,037	24,831	12 12 0	6,692
Unarable unassessed land ...	136,539	...	136,539	...	...	...
Total ...	601,536	2,63,192	601,536	2,65,303	12 12 0	6,692

Fifty-six inám survey numbers with an area of 1,126 acres are affected by water-logging in villages in which an increase is proposed. The reduction in increased assessment on inám land that will be made by retaining the existing assessment on these survey numbers amounts to Rs. 73. This reduction is not included in the above table.

33. The average assessment on Government occupied land of all descriptions was under the existing settlement Re. 0-8-9 per acre, while under the proposed settlement it will be Re. 0-9-2 including the water-cess, an increase, or Re. 0-0-5 per acre.

34. As the recent revision settlement of Indápur Táluka directed attention to the loss to Government revenue caused by the inclusion of land in forest, it may not be out of place to do the same for Bhimthadi. The forest area was acres 17,213 gunthas 17 in 1871-72, and now stands at 71,824 acres or nearly one-eighth of the whole táluka area. The total assessment lost to Government by the inclusion of cultivable land in forest from 1871-72 till 1901-02 amounts approximately to Rs. 7,70,000 and in the Dhond Peta alone, the total annual assessment of which is Rs. 97,732, where much of the best soil lands have been made forest, the total assessment lost during the current settlement amounts approximately to Rs. 6,00,000, out of the Rs. 7,70,000, or more than six times the annual assessment. Against this has to be set the annual small profits or deficits on working land as forest. The decline in a number of villages of Dhond Peta appears to some extent to be due to the inclusion in forest of what was in many cases their best land, preventing the population and resources from rising to their former level. But as Government have recently issued orders on the re-classification of forest lands in the Poona District, further remarks on this subject would appear unnecessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. C. SWIFTE,

Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer,  
Eastern Division, Poona.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Bhamthads (Bārdāns), District Poona, for the years 1892 to 1902.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 15th April)		Ante monsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st 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.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892 ... ..	1 28	2	2 36	4	16 58	25	11 51	22	9 34	8	41 67	61	Monsoon set in early with good showers in June, and sowing of bājri and other kharif crops completed under favourable fall in July, August, and September. Rain on the whole favourable though slightly injurious in parts in the latter month. Rabi sowings commenced in time and completed under useful break in Haste (25th September to 7th October). Heavy rain of Swati (22nd October to 8rd November) damaged kharif crops ready for harvest and rabi seedlings. No rain afterwards. Season good on the whole.
1893 ... ..	0 31	2	13 48	10	8 00	12	11 81	18	0 75	4	34 35	46	Ante-monsoon showers unusually heavy. Sowing rain was late and irregular. The young crops withered by the break in July and they were further damaged by the scanty rain in August and September. Later rains, however, were somewhat satisfactory for rabi crops. The yield of both kharif and rabi was under average. Season, on the whole, fair.
1894 ... ..	2 23	4	0 24	1	5 0	14	15 37	22	0 54	2	23 46	43	Rain wholly insufficient for kharif sowing till the end of June. July rain favourable for sowing and the seedlings thrive well under good fall in August. September rain useful for standing kharif and rabi sowing. Haste rain at the end of September light and useful, but the fall of Chitra (8th to 21st October) and Swati being heavy was injurious to kharif crops ready for harvest and useful for rabi crops. Rabi return would have been full but for total absence of rain after Swati. Season fair to good.
1895 * ... ..			1 73	4	5 22	18	23 20	20	1 34	3	31 49	54	Sowing rain sufficient and kharif sowings satisfactorily completed in July. August rain insufficient, but the subsequent good fall of Purna and Uttara (September) made up the deficiency. October rain was again timely for standing kharif and for rabi crops. Swati rain in the beginning of November proved useful for the development of young rabi crops. Season fairly good.
1896 ... ..	1 70	2	5 27	7	11 98	22	1 33	7	3 07	2	23 56	40	Sowing rain sufficient and seasonable. Kharif crops did well under favourable rain in July, but they suffered owing to a long break at end of August. September gave only scattered showers. October was equally dry. Kharif crops consequently withered and rabi sowing retarded. Heavy and general rain on 20th November though late encouraged rabi sowing over extensive area, but these late sown crops yielded little but fodder. Season poor.
1897 ... ..	0 08	...	0 17	1	8 10	10	11 39	17	1 08	1	16 32	29	Rain insufficient from the commencement of the kharif sowing. The fall in July and August was light and interrupted by long breaks. Kharif crops were withering, but September fall improved the prospect. Rabi sowing effected in October under favourable rain, but there being no rain afterwards they suffered. The crops further suffered from blight and cyclonic rain in February. Season for kharif poor and for rabi fair.

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APPENDIX A—continued.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 6th June)		Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December)		Total.		
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1898	0.80	1	2.19	6	8.47	10	13.85	15	1.12	2	20.93	84	Sowing rain deficient from the commencement. Both July and August months closed with great want of rain, causing kharif crops to wither in places. September fall proved most opportune and changed the situation. October rain heavy and useful for standing kharif and rabi sowing. Late rains not quite sufficient for the development of rabi crops. Rabi outturn thus reduced to 6 from 8 annas. Kharif crops were poor to fair and rabi crops maddling.
1899	0.16	1	5.13	8	1.75	5	4.98	12	0.20	1	12.22	27	Sowing rain insufficient. July rain was deficient and August gave only occasional drizlings. Kharif crops could not be sown over large area. September rain was good for commencing rabi sowing, but it did not continue long. October and November were dry. The rabi seedlings where sown perished except where helped by irrigation. Practically there were no kharif harvests.
1900	1.46	1	0.19	1	11.61	22	0.88	3	0.18	1	14.42	28	Sowing rain feeble, kharif sowing was not completed until the end of July. Owing to the protracted break lasting till the last week of September, late kharif crops withered and rabi sowing was retarded. This was followed by the long break of October. Swati showers at the end of October induced more sowings of rabi; but the total absence of subsequent rain completely withered the rabi seedlings except in fields protected by irrigation.
1901	2.84	3	1.74	5	6.27	11	6.36	12	0.88	2	17.37	38	Kharif sowing rain deficient till the end of July and the sown crops suffered. Fall in August insufficient and further deteriorated the crops. Rain in September and October sufficient and materially helped the withering kharif crops and pushed on rabi sowings. There was hardly any rain afterwards and rabi crops withered in most places except in irrigated area which also yielded poorly. Season poor to fair.
1902	0.90	1	2.17	4	2.46	3	7.85	8	3.00	3	19.38	31	Sowing rain insufficient and kharif area was not sown in full. Rain in July and August was again defective and sown crops began to wither. September rain, however, made up the defect and improved the surviving kharif crops and encouraged rabi sowings. Rabi crops thrived well under subsequent good rain in October and November, but some damage was caused by heavy rain in December. Season fair to good.
Average	0.98	1	3.20	5	6.66	15	9.96	15	2.21	3	33.21	39	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Dhond Peta, District Poona, for the years 1892 to 1902.

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	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892	...	...	5 39	3	12 00	15	12 63	18	3 73	7	33 75	43	
1893	0·76	2	5 90	7	7·44	14	5·65	13	2·51	2	22·26	38	
1894	1 72	6	0 33	2	5 17	16	11 90	15	2·59	2	21 71	41	
1895	0·15	1	1·19	2	6 96	14	17·03	15	1 26	2	26 59	34	
1896	...	...	3 64	5	10·98	26	1·53	5	2 18	2	18·33	37	
1897	0·09	...	0·08	...	7·17	14	12·94	16	0 28	1	20 51	31	
1898	0 03	...	0 84	3	4·53	13	8 80	15	0·90	2	15·10	33	
1899	.	...	1 65	7	2 23	5	10 80	11	...	...	14 63	23	
1900	0·60	1	...	...	7·01	19	1 56	6	0·72	1	9 89	27	
1901	1 84	3	3 01	3	6 15	17	6 15	11	1·60	4	18 75	38	
1902	...	...	0·30	2	5 76	11	3·45	11	5·17	11	14 63	35	
Average	0 47	1	2·03	3	6 86	15	8·40	12	1 90	3	19·66	34	



APPENDIX A—continued

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Sirúr (Ghodnadi), District Poona, for the years 1892 to 1902.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (1st August to 31st 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.	
	Inches.	No	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892	0 08	...	1.94	5	11 59	24	16 94	18	4.18	6	34.73	53	
1893	0 16	1	9.43	9	8 26	18	8.69	13	0 09		26 63	41	
1894	0 95	5	0 76	2	7 26	15	10.17	19	0.25	2	19 39	43	
1895	0.15	1	1 03	3	7 81	17	20.23	12	1 69	3	30 91	36	
1896	...	...	5 28	5	13.17	20	1 32	4	1.63	1	21 40	30	
1897	...	...	0 41	1	2.30	9	18 05	20	...	...	20 76	30	
1898	0.03	...	0.43	2	4.86	11	13 18	14	1.97	3	20 49	30	
1899	...	...	4.95	6	3.53	6	4 44	9	...	...	12.92	21	
1900	0 65	1	...	...	14 10	23	1 75	7	0.88	2	17.38	33	
1901	0 44	1	0 72	3	5 53	12	3 43	10	3.35	3	13 47	29	
1902	...	...	0 45	2	7 69	15	7.96	10	4 53	8	20 63	35	
Average	0.22	1	2 31	3	7.83	16	9.65	12	1.69	3	21.70	35	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Pārandhar (Sāsavad), District Poona, for the years 1892 to 1902.

Years.	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 23rd October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1892	...	...	3.21	4	19.81	33	14.23	26	6.23	6	43.18	69		
1893	...	...	5.61	6	12.99	23	9.55	15	1.90	3	29.16	47		
1894	...	4	1.40	1	12.53	28	3.70	13	1.11	2	21.21	43		
1895	...	0.18	...	0.78	1	7.70	21	1.99	12	1.27	3	17.92	37	
1896	...	...	0.63	2	13.12	42	1.98	6	1.20	1	21.98	51		
1897	...	...	1.15	1	7.67	24	9.46	14	...	...	18.28	39		
1898	...	0.39	1	0.59	2	8.50	24	9.10	14	1.61	4	20.19	45	
1899	...	...	1.17	4	8.72	15	5.18	7	0.27	2	15.34	28		
1900	...	...	...	...	15.01	32	3.11	5	3.55	1	18.67	38		
1901	...	0.29	2	3.54	6	10.04	21	4.67	10	0.86	2	19.40	41	
1902	...	...	1.12	3	8.82	20	7.14	11	5.33	11	22.41	45		
Average	0.80	1	1.75	2	11.81	26	6.92	12	1.76	3	22.54	44		

## APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Haveli (Poona), District Poona, for the years 1892 to 1902.

Years.	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.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892 ... ..	0 03	...	2 48	4	20·24	27	11 70	20	10·74	6	45·19	57	
1893 ... ..	...	...	4 68	7	20·53	26	5·88	11	1 03	4	32·12	48	
1894 ... ..	0 58	1	0 79	2	19·34	30	9 42	16	3 46	5	33·59	54	
1895 .. .	0·32	1	0·09	...	14 33	24	14·21	12	9·53	3	32·43	40	
1896 .. .	2·47	2	7·12	6	23·84	44	4·20	9	0·78	1	48·41	62	
1897 ... ..	...	...	0 65	2	14·69	28	20 66	19	1·18	1	37·18	50	
1898 ... ..	0·18	1	0 61	3	11 85	29	9·48	13	0·80	1	22·92	52	
1899 ... ..	...	...	2·88	6	5·40	12	3·42	11	0 67	1	12·37	30	
1900 ... ..	0·03	..	...	...	23 90	30	4·68	10	1 95	2	30·56	42	
1901 ... ..	0 26	2	4 94	8	17·25	32	5·13	11	2·55	3	30·13	56	
1902 ... ..	...	..	2·34	2	16·91	20	8·15	13	3·72	9	31·12	49	
Average ...	0 35	1	2·41	4	17·57	27	8 82	14	2·77	3	31·92	49	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Indápur, District Poona, for the years 1892 to 1902.

Years.	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.		
	Inches.	No	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1892	...	...	2.00	7	8.10	19	10.20	21	3.88	10	24.18	57		
1893	...	...	1.29	4	6.81	8	6.02	16	9.19	19	0.24	1	23.55	48
1894	...	...	1.26	3	0.28	1	4.55	12	11.09	21	0.31	2	18.29	39
1895	...	...	0.13	...	1.77	3	7.78	12	17.67	17	2.99	5	30.34	37
1896	...	...	0.53	1	1.34	3	7.05	16	2.39	5	3.35	2	14.66	27
1897	...	...	0.15	...	0.62	2	3.37	10	12.68	19	1.43	1	18.25	52
1898	...	..	0.10	...	1.78	7	4.11	13	14.86	14	3.13	3	23.98	37
1899	...	...	0.02	...	5.52	4	1.41	5	12.04	10	0.03	...	19.02	19
1900	...	...	0.59	2	0.53	1	9.02	15	0.82	2	0.23	1	11.19	21
1901	...	...	2.08	3	1.69	6	7.21	13	6.00	10	1.03	4	18.01	36
1902	...	...	0.30	1	0.17	1	2.09	5	10.35	17	10.88	12	23.79	36
Average	...	...	0.59	1	2.05	4	5.52	12	9.82	14	2.50	4	20.48	35

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Shrigonda, Ahmednagar District, for the years 1892 to 1902.

Years.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Babu (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.		
	Inches.	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1892	...	...	3.89	5	10.74	14	12.66	18	2.57	3	29.86	40		
1893	...	...	1.22	2	10.28	6	6.20	10	9.78	16	0.70	1	23.16	35
1894	...	...	0.02	...	0.80	1	5.33	13	10.27	17	0.47	2	16.99	33
1895	...	...	0.12	1	0.04	...	5.71	12	19.69	19	1.03	2	26.59	34
1896	...	...	...	...	3.05	4	10.01	16	...	...	2.64	2	15.70	22
1897	...	...	0.02	...	0.03	...	3.24	8	15.76	18	0.49	1	19.54	27
1898	...	...	0.22	1	...	...	4.65	9	7.52	12	0.76	2	13.15	24
1899	...	...	...	...	1.86	5	3.23	4	5.33	9	...	...	10.47	18
1900	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	10.16	21	0.27	1	0.30	1	10.76	23
1901	...	...	1.60	4	1.59	2	5.63	10	4.71	10	0.98	4	14.51	30
1902	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	4.16	11	6.79	8	7.10	13	18.09	32
Average	...	...	0.29	1	1.91	2	6.28	11	8.44	12	1.55	3	18.47	29

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Karmāla, District Sholāpur, for the years 1892 to 1902.

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.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892	...	...	3 09	6	10 34	20	11 65	19	6 56	10	31 64	55	
1893	...	2 13	3	8 03	10	8 76	18	13 19	21	0 24	1	32 35	53
1894	...	5 08	6	0 46	1	8 79	21	17 07	25	0 29	2	31 69	55
1895	...	0 18	1	0 82	2	6 99	15	23 83	19	1 47	3	33 29	40
1896	...	0 58	3	1 00	5	8 44	19	2 13	3	2 77	2	14 92	32
1897	...	0 05	0	0 43	2	3 81	9	16 84	23	0 04	...	20 67	34
1898	...	0 13	...	1 50	3	8 26	72	12 72	15	0 38	2	22 99	32
1899	...	0 15	1	2 07	6	3 99	7	10 54	8	...	...	16 75	22
1900	...	0 12	1	0 18	1	13 18	21	0 50	1	0 47	1	14 45	25
1901	...	1 45	3	0 85	3	6 91	15	7 13	9	1 69	2	18 03	32
1902	...	...	...	1 55	4	3 14	9	8 58	16	12 14	12	25 41	41
Average	...	0 90	2	1 82	4	7 51	15	11 24	14	2 87	3	23 83	38

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Khandāla, District Sātara, for the years 1892 to 1902.

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.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1892	...	...	3 67	5	8 23	22	12 90	22	6 89	6	31 69	55	
1893	...	...	4 05	6	12 23	21	5 50	14	0 88	4	22 71	45	
1894	...	0 89	5	...	8 02	17	7 11	14	1 48	3	17 50	39	
1895	...	...	1 26	2	9 44	19	10 96	14	0 66	4	22 32	39	
1896	...	0 27	1	2 59	7	16 41	36	1 43	5	0 84	1	21 64	50
1897	...	1 11	1	1 12	3	11 05	22	17 47	25	...	30 75	51	
1898	...	0 08	...	3 94	6	8 56	19	8 55	14	1 68	2	22 61	41
1899	...	0 80	1	2 85	6	5 79	9	5 65	8	0 75	1	16 84	25
1900	...	0 96	1	0 09	...	15 25	29	1 93	6	0 22	1	18 45	37
1901	...	0 88	2	2 07	6	11 39	23	7 23	10	2 04	2	23 61	43
1902	...	...	2 76	2	7 89	18	7 02	14	3 52	13	21 19	47	
Average	...	0 45	1	2 22	4	10 39	22	7 80	13	1 72	3	22 58	43



## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Bazars are held in the  
Bhimthadr Taluka proper, Poona Collectorate.

No	Villages.	Day on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Báramata	Thursday	All kinds of grain...	1,500	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, rice, pulses of tur and gram, mug, &c. Salt, jagri, ghi, oil, chillies, &c. Pasodi, sadi, choli (khan), waistcoats called "bandi" Woollen thread and blankets, &c. Gold and silver metals, cop- per, brass, iron and tin pots Cows, bullocks, buffaloes, horses, goats and sheep. Vegetables, fruits, &c
			Groceries ...	1,500	
			Cloth and clothes ...	1,000	
			Fibres and yarns ...	200	
			Metals and pots ...	200	
			Cattle ..	5,500	
			Miscellaneous ...	400	
	10,300				
2	Şupa	Wednesday	All kinds of grain...	500	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, rice, pulses of tur and gram, mug, &c. Salt, jagri, ghi, oil, &c Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Groceries ...	100	
			Miscellaneous ...	50	
				650	
3	Morgaon	Saturday	All kinds of grain...	200	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Blankets, clothes, vegetables, &c.
			Other products ...	100	
				300	
4	Vadgaon	Sunday	All kinds of grain...	300	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Blankets, clothes, vegetables, &c.
			Other products ...	100	
				400	
5	Karanje	Monday	All kinds of grain ...	200	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Blankets, clothes, vegetables, &c.
			Other products ...	100	
				300	
6	Ravangaon	Tuesday	All kinds of grain...	100	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Blankets, clothes, vegetables, &c.
			Other products ...	50	
				150	
7	Murti	Tuesday	All kinds of grain...	100	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, &c. Blankets, clothes, vegetables, &c.
			Other products ...	50	
				150	



APPENDIX C<sup>(1)</sup>.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Dhond Peta, Táluka Bhímshadi, Poona Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Day on which Bazár is held,	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dhond ..	Sunday ...	{ All kinds of grain... Other products ...	Rs.	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, rice, pulses of tur and gram, mug, &c.  Cloth, metal pots, vegetables, &c.
				1,250	
				405	
				1,655	
2	Bori Párdhi (Khedgaon).	Tuesday ...	{ All kinds of grain... Other products ...	918	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, rice, &c.  Salt, oil, vegetables, &c.
				95	
				1,013	
3	Yewat ..	Friday ...	{ All kinds of grain... Other products .	950	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, rice, &c.  Cloth and cattle, vegetables, &c.
				400	
				1,350	

APPENDIX C<sup>(2)</sup>.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Sirúr Táluka, Poona Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Day on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Talegaon Dhamdhera.	Monday ...	{ All kinds of grain.. Other products ..	Rs.	Jowári, bájri, wheat, rice, &c. Cloth and cattle.
				1,000	
				1,200	
				2,200	

APPENDIX C<sup>o</sup>.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Basárs are held in the Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Day on which Basár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs	
1	Bingwan ...	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain..	1,000	Jowári, bájrí, wheat, gram, rice, pulses of gram and tur. Salt, jagrí, ghi, oil, chillies, etc. Sadi, choh and pasodies. Gold and silver (metals), copper, brass and iron pots. Vegetables and fruits, etc.
			Groceries ...	200	
			Cattle and clothes ..	200	
			Metals and pots ...	75	
			Miscellaneous ..	25	
				1,500	

APPENDIX D.

*Details of population according to occupation by percentages of 115½ villages in Bhimhadri Taluka, 1902-1903.*

B 1245-12

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population	Crafts.	Unskilled labour	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7.55	42.15	11.7	5.7	67.1	4.35	9.3	13.85	80.75	8.35	6	9.9	19.25

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APPENDIX E.

*Details of population according to Religion and Population.*

Sex.	As per village Census.	Percentage 'on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGIONS.									
			Hindus.					Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsis.	Others.	
			Brahmins.	Lingayats	Kunbis.	Low castes, such as Mahars, &c.	Others.					
Males	52,070	3.09	1,641	483	32,183	6,854	8,221	1,680	113	40	855	
Females	52,297	.09	1,493	450	31,708	6,633	7,911	1,459	1,344	35	759	
Total	104,367	1.59	3,139	933	63,891	13,487	16,132	3,139	1,957	75	1,614	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of 115½ Government villages in Taluka Bhimthadi, Poona District, for the year 1902-1903.

Number of Villages	Taluka	CATTLE											Horses and ponies	Sheep	Goats	Plovens.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle).	For passenger.	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
115½	Bhimthadi ... ..	24,615	143	80	29	307	60	11,086	1,338	6,590	1,318	49,005	1,425	78,611	32,608	51	2,788	218	8,560	27 acres.

Note.—The figures for the previous settlement are not available.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination, Taluka Bhimthadi.

Number of Villages.	Shops	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW GENS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor shops.	Tiffin-houses.	Dharma-shālas.	TEMPLES.				
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu	Mahomedan.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
115½	534	44	74	56	...	...	1897-98 ... ..	4,794	1897-98 ... ..	2,737	1897-98 ... ..	4,190	4	19	71	659	74
							1898-99 ... ..	5,370	1898-99 ... ..	4,257	1898-99 ... ..	3,674					
							1899-1900 ... ..	3,222	1899-1900 ... ..	7,709	1899-1900 ... ..	4,042					
							1900-1901 ... ..	3,289	1900-1901 ... ..	3,938	1900-1901 ... ..	3,918					
							1901-1902 ... ..	5,434	1901-1902 ... ..	4,958	1901-1902 ... ..	3,134					
						Total ... ..	22,999	Total ... ..	23,694	Total ... ..	18,968						
						Average	4,300	Average ..	4,719	Average ... ..	3,791						

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with the attendance in the year 1901-1902.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	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
115½	Bhimthadi ...	1871-72 ... 1901-02 ...	Primary 19	Local Board 891	Not available, ...	the record Primary. 2 1	having been destroyed by fire. 205 30	Primary. 1	30	Local Board 5 1	Primary aided. 95 23	

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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, etc., in the year 1901-1902.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	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.		REMARKS.
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
115½	Bhimthadi ...	9,799 377	596 2.2	7,008 27.02	659 2.5	2,019 (Percentages on 7.7)	589 2.2	2,324 (whole) 8.9	394 1.5	430 1.6	2,116 9.8	23,696 91.4	2,238 8.6	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 115½ Government villages in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate for the year 1901-02.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	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 disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	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
115½	Bhimthadi	2,531	1,051	425	22	58	5	79½	228	6	1	4	..	2	20	7	12	8	2	1	4	2	37	1	..	

Abstract.

Number.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	For irrigation	2,531	1,051	6	1	3	2
2	For drinking supply of human beings only	425	22	4	..	1	4
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings	58	5	2	20	2	37
4	In disuse—Fallen in or in disrepair—Other causes	1,022	..	19	..	1	..
	Total	4,036	1,078	21	21	7	43

## APPENDIX K.

*An abstract statement showing ordinary sales of land in 69 villages of the Bhimthadi Taluka proper of the Poona 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
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	42	813 14	404 0 0	0 7 11	2,931 0 0	3 9 8	7
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	189	2,698 8	1,195 0 0	0 7 1	17,327 0 0	6 6 2	14
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	224	2,599 35	1,267 0 0	0 7 5	47,513 0 0	18 4 6	37
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	205	1,546 10	823 0 0	0 8 7	57,083 0 0	36 14 8	68
Class V— 101 to 250 times ...	158	642 33	367 0 0	0 10 6	57,176 0 0	105 7 10	160
Total ...	818	8,100 20	4,042 0 0	0 7 11	1,81,932 0 0	22 6 0	46

## APPENDIX K(1).

*An abstract statement showing ordinary sales of land in 46 villages of the peta Dhond, taluka Bhimthadi of the Poona 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
		A g a.	Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	272	4,397 5 2	3,216 1 10	0 11 8	21,253 2 0	4 15 4	6
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	549	7,412 8 0	5,600 14 4	0 10 9	82,170 9 0	11 1 4	16
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	247	2,416 15 0	1,383 3 9	0 9 2	51,236 12 0	21 3 3	37
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	98	1,028 25 3	609 15 5	0 9 6	39,507 3 4	38 6 9	64
Class V— 101 to 250 times ...	81	114 12 0	72 11 11	0 10 1	11,014 12 0	96 9 9	153
Total ..	1,306	15,368 25 5	10,282 15 3	0 10 8	2,05,182 5 4	18 5 3	19

## APPENDIX K(2).

*An abstract statement showing ordinary sales of land in 68 villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona 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
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ..	6	253 0	148 0 0	0 9 4	796 0 0	3 2 4	5
Class II— 11 to 25 times ...	30	364 0	398 0 0	1 1 5	7,376 0 0	20 4 2	18
Class III— 26 to 50 times ...	108	899 0	518 0 0	0 9 2	11,079 0 0	13 5 2	21
Class IV— 51 to 100 times ...	124	887 0	828 0 0	0 15 3	50,523 0 0	58 4 4	61
Class V— 101 to 250 times ...	166	517 0	501 0 0	0 15 8	80,635 0 0	156 0 4	161
Total ...	419	2,900 0	2,393 0 0	0 13 4	1,50,439 0 0	51 14 0	62

## APPENDIX L.

*Abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 69 villages of the Bhamliadi Taluka proper of the Poona Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	435	8,804 16½	5,114 0 0	0 9 4	32,749 0 0	8 11 6	6
Class II— 11 to 25 times	410	6,019 21	3,587 0 0	0 9 8	56,254 0 0	9 10 19	16
Class III— 26 to 50 times	332	2,038 30	1,146 0 0	0 9 0	42,393 0 0	21 0 3	37
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	168	940 0	1,143 0 0	1 3 5	36,895 0 0	39 2 5	82
Class V—101 to 150 times	111	438 2½	815 0 0	0 12 7	46,676 0 0	106 6 9	135
Total	1,456	18,239 2¾	11,397 0 0	0 9 11	2,17,288 0 0	31 14 7	19

APPENDIX L<sup>(a)</sup>.

*An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 46 villages of the Dhond Peta, Taluka Bhamliadi of the Poona Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	223	8,398 18½	2,870 11 0	0 13 7	14,976 10 0	4 8 11	5
Class II— 11 to 25 times	195	2,531 2½	1,701 15 8	0 30 9	37,038 15 0	10 10 4	15
Class III— 26 to 50 times	60	785 17¼	477 12 9	0 9 9	17,554 7 0	23 5 8	38
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	26	90 4	71 10 8	0 12 9	5,594 12 0	62 1 6	73
Class V—101 to 150 times	7	5 15½	5 8 5	0 15 6	785 10 0	146 2 7	150
Total	511	6,799 18	5,127 5 1	0 12 0	65,948 6 0	9 11 2	12

APPENDIX L<sup>(b)</sup>.

*An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 68 villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	42	722 0	867 0 0	1 2 11	5,921 0 0	8 0 9	7
Class II— 11 to 25 times	103	1,242 0	942 0 0	0 12 1	9,753 0 0	7 13 7	10
Class III— 26 to 50 times	31	878 0	394 0 0	1 0 8	14,195 0 0	37 8 9	37
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	111	523 0	548 0 0	1 0 9	24,367 0 0	47 8 6	47
Class V—100 to 150 times	55	126 0	68 0 0	0 7 0	8,394 0 0	65 6 4	130
Total	332	3,003 0	2,308 0 0	0 14 6	68,620 0 0	31 3 0	22



## APPENDIX M.

*An abstract statement showing Sublettings in 69 villages of the Bhimkhadi Taluka proper of the Poona Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sublet	Number of cases.	Total acres sublet	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per acre sublet.	Average number of times the Survey assessment for which sublet.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	827	18,088 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,346 0 0	0 8 8	28,08 <sup>a</sup> 0 0	1 8 10	8	
Class II— 6 to 10 times ...	529	12,075 5	6,384 0 0	0 8 6	8 <sup>a</sup> ,048 0 0	2 11 1	5	
Class III— 11 to 25 times ...	468	2,565 82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,554 0 0	0 9 9	17,494 0 0	8 12 9	11	
Class IV— 26 to 50 times ...	50	211 81	98 0 0	0 7 5	3,592 0 0	17 0 4	38	
Class V— above 50 times ...	6	27 6	9 0 0	0 5 4	5,697 0 0	21 0 0	68	
Total ...	1,878	82,893 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,392 0 0	0 8 9	82,682 0 0	2 8 2	4	

APPENDIX M<sup>(2)</sup>.

*An abstract statement showing Sublettings in 46 villages of the Dhond Peta, Taluka Bhimkhadi, of the Poona Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sublet.	Number of cases	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per acre sublet	Average number of times the Survey assessment for which sublet.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	3,285	67,479 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	58,595 0 9	0 13 11	1,19,605 11 3	1 12 4	2	
Class II— 6 to 10 times ...	665	7,800 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,667 4 10	0 9 7	31,732 11 0	4 1 1	6	
Class III— 11 to 25 times ...	287	1,576 27	850 12 4	0 8 8	11,122 2 4	7 0 10	18	
Class IV— 26 to 50 times ...	84	175 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 9 10	0 4 2	1,425 3 0	8 1 10	31	
Class V— above 50 times ...	6	29 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 9 8	0 6 10	1,155 0 0	89 5 11	96	
Total ...	4,167	77,061 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,171 5 5	0 8 7	1,65,040 11 7	2 2 8	2	

APPENDIX M<sup>(3)</sup>.

*An abstract statement showing Sublettings in 68 villages of the Purandhar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sublet.	Number of cases.	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per acre sublet.	Average number of times the Survey assessment for which sublet.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Class I— 1 to 5 times ...	147	2,270	3,550	1 9 0	15,189	6 11 0	4	
Class II— 6 to 10 times ...	149	1,457	1,265	0 14 10	3,136	5 0 6	5	
Class III— 11 to 25 times ...	175	225	329	1 0 8	2,418	10 11 7	10	
Class VI— 26 to 50 times ...	15	49	28	0 9 2	1,705	24 9 5	43	
Class V— above 50 times ...	12	14	9	0 10 3	759	54 8 5	86	
Total ...	448	4,015	5,081	0 15 1	23,208	5 12 0	4	

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Bhimkhadi Taluka and Dhond Peta from 1888-89 to 1902.

Taluka and Peta.	Articles	Prices per maund of 40 seers (1 seer 80 tolas).															Total.	Average
		1888-89.	1889 90	1890 91	1891-92.	1892-93	1893 94.	1894-95.	1895.	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Bhimkhadi Taluka.	Jowari ...	2 4 10	2 4 8	1 12 10	1 15 4	2 6 9	2 4 2	1 14 4	1 12 1	2 3 11	4 5 10	2 10 1	2 7 10	4 7 7	2 15 0	2 11 5	38 8 2	2 9 1
	Bajra ...	2 11 1	2 9 9	2 5 2	2 11 9	2 10 1	2 6 5	2 6 8	2 1 7	2 10 11	4 9 4	2 9 9	2 11 1	4 8 7	2 14 7	2 9 7	42 8 4	2 18 4
	Wheat ...	2 11 6	3 0 2	2 11 8	4 1 10	4 1 3	3 4 9	2 11 8	2 11 8	3 3 3	6 0 8	3 11 3	3 6 4	5 7 6	4 14 9	4 10 9	56 11 8	3 12 6
	Tur ...	3 4 7	3 10 11	3 7 9	4 8 3	4 15 7	3 10 3	3 12 11	3 18 7	3 11 9	6 2 6	4 8 8	4 0 2	5 10 7	4 9 2	3 14 9	63 8 5	4 3 9
	Gram ...	2 6 11	2 14 2	2 9 4	3 8 0	3 9 1	2 7 5	2 4 10	2 13 6	2 14 2	5 6 6	3 2 7	3 8 4	5 4 7	3 15 2	3 6 2	49 13 9	3 5 2
	Safflower seed ...	2 11 7	2 7 7	2 0 8	2 5 1	2 13 4	2 6 4	2 3 5	2 18 7	3 2 2	3 11 6	2 2 7	2 9 0	...	...	...	31 6 10	2 1 6
	Cotton (with seed) ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jowari Kadbi ...	0 10 11	0 12 0	0 8 9	0 10 11	1 8 6	0 9 10	0 9 7	0 10 0	1 0 1	1 15 10	0 9 8	0 13 9	0 15 7	1 5 6	0 12 9	13 4 8	0 14 2
Dhond Peta.	Jowari ...	2 3 4	2 4 4	1 14 8	1 13 7	1 12 6	2 3 4	1 9 7	1 7 5	1 15 7	4 4 1	2 9 3	2 8 2	4 8 7	2 15 2	2 5 6	36 7 8	2 6 10
	Bajra ...	2 8 0	2 7 6	2 1 1	2 6 3	2 8 5	2 9 11	2 3 11	2 0 1	2 10 11	4 7 9	2 12 1	2 14 11	4 7 1	2 13 11	2 8 8	41 8 6	2 11 1
	Wheat ...	2 11 4	3 2 6	2 10 6	3 7 3	4 7 3	4 5 4	2 13 0	3 2 4	3 11 10	6 4 4	4 2 4	3 7 8	5 3 3	5 0 0	4 7 1	59 0 0	3 14 11
	Tur ...	2 15 5	3 3 8	3 3 8	3 13 9	4 8 10	3 18 10	3 10 11	4 4 0	3 11 10	5 12 4	5 1 0	3 14 0	6 1 6	5 10 7	4 5 2	64 2 6	4 4 5
	Gram ...	2 7 7	2 14 6	2 6 9	3 1 6	3 14 4	2 10 2	2 0 7	2 12 2	3 3 2	5 2 5	3 0 7	3 0 11	4 14 9	3 14 5	3 8 8	48 11 8	3 3 11
	Safflower seed ...	2 3 0	2 3 9	2 0 11	2 10 1	2 9 0	2 6 6	1 12 10	2 7 10	2 13 5	2 7 8	2 0 7	2 5 11	3 9 10	...	3 14 9	35 10 1	2 6 0
	Cotton (with seed)...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jowari Kadbi ...	0 18 11	1 2 6	1 9 2	0 15 11	0 7 10	0 6 6	0 9 10	0 10 4	0 10 8	1 11 5	0 8 6	0 8 8	3 5 4	1 5 8	1 2 1	16 0 4	1 1 1

APPENDIX N<sup>(1)</sup>.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in Bhamthada Taluka from 1873-74 to 1902-03

Years.	PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS (1 seer = 80 tolas).									
	Jowari.	Bajr.	Wheat.	Rice (cleaned).	Tur (dál)	Gram	Jagr.	Safflower seed	Jowari Kabli	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1873-74	1 1 5	1 5 6	1 6 5	3 5 4	..	1 15 7	6 11 9	1 8 7	0 3 10	
1874-75	0 14 9	1 0 11	1 9 10	2 15 6	.....	..	5 0 10	1 0 7	0 2 8	
1875-76	1 9 8	1 12 9	2 1 11	3 12 1	.....	1 12 8	4 0 0	1 10 1	0 4 3	
1876-77	3 3 4	3 11 3	4 6 4	4 11 6	.....	2 15 5	6 1 8	4 0 4	1 3 4	
1877-78	3 9 5	3 7 9	5 9 6	5 10 8	5 14 10	4 8 8	..	..	..	
1878-79	3 7 9	3 7 9	4 6 4	4 11 6	5 6 2	4 1 2	.....	.....	.....	
1879-80	2 12 4	3 2 2	3 1 3	4 5 8	3 15 2	3 1 11	..	..	..	
1880-81	1 0 3	1 7 8	1 10 2	3 8 8	2 7 6	1 13 8	..	..	0 2 1	
1881-82	1 2 1	1 7 8	2 0 9	3 2 4	2 3 4	1 11 11	..	1 14 6	0 3 5	
1882-83	1 6 2	1 8 1	2 1 11	3 5 4	2 3 4	1 14 6	5 6 9	2 0 0	..	
Total	20 3 2	22 7 6	23 6 5	39 8 9	22 2 4	23 15 7	27 5 0	12 2 1	2 3 7	
Average	2 0 3	2 3 11	2 18 5	3 15 3	3 11 1	2 10 7	5 7 5	2 0 4	0 5 11	
1883-84	2 2 3	2 1 9	2 6 4	3 8 8	2 3 4	1 13 8	5 4 3	1 13 1	0 6 10	
1884-85	2 0 6	2 5 11	2 10 10	4 5 3	2 11 1	1 15 7	4 8 4	1 14 1	..	
1885-86	1 9 0	2 0 8	2 7 5	4 0 9	3 11 3	2 1 9	5 4 3	1 14 6	0 8 6	
1886-87	1 4 4	1 7 8	2 0 9	3 8 8	2 7 6	1 15 7	5 4 3	2 0 0	0 4 0	
1887-88	1 11 1	1 15 7	2 7 5	3 8 8	2 7 6	1 15 7	5 4 3	2 3 7	0 6 8	
1888-89	2 6 6	2 11 1	2 9 10	4 5 8	2 15 5	2 11 1	4 8 4	3 1 3	0 8 6	
1889-90	2 0 6	2 4 9	2 10 10	4 0 9	2 15 5	2 3 4	6 0 2	1 14 6	0 7 4	
1890-91	1 6 3	1 10 4	2 9 0	3 8 8	2 7 6	1 13 8	7 0 3	2 0 0	0 4 3	
1891-92	2 3 8	2 11 1	3 6 8	4 11 6	4 3 3	3 2 2	6 0 2	2 13 9	0 12 9	
1892-93	2 0 6	1 15 7	3 13 6	4 0 9	3 11 3	2 1 9	5 4 3	2 13 9	0 6 6	
Total	19 1 0	21 4 5	27 2 7	39 11 3	29 14 10	21 14 2	53 12 6	22 8 6	4 1 3	
Average	1 14 6	2 2 0	2 11 5	3 15 7	2 15 0	2 3 10	5 5 1	2 4 1	0 7 3	
1893-94	1 14 6	2 4 9	2 14 10	4 0 9	3 4 8	1 15 7	4 3 4	2 0 0	0 5 4	
1894-95	1 14 6	2 1 9	2 12 9	4 0 9	3 8 0	2 3 9	4 3 4	2 1 8	0 6 3	
1895-96	1 11 2	2 1 3	3 1 3	3 10 6	2 15 5	2 3 4	4 10 10	2 18 9	0 6 7	
1896-97	4 3 4	4 9 6	5 2 1	5 10 3	4 15 0	4 9 6	5 0 2	3 10 2	0 10 8	
1897-98	3 12 4	2 11 1	3 6 5	3 12 5	4 3 9	2 15 5	7 0 3	2 3 7	0 5 4	
1898-99	1 9 6	1 12 6	2 8 0	4 0 9	3 1 11	2 9 6	4 15 6	2 0 1	0 6 0	
1899-00	5 4 1	5 2 5	5 9 6	4 5 3	6 3 10	5 10 3	6 0 2	.....	1 5 4	
1900-01	2 9 6	2 15 5	5 5 7	4 0 9	4 15 0	4 3 9	7 5 2	.....	1 1 0	
1'01-02	2 10 4	2 8 4	4 13 11	3 8 8	3 11 3	3 8 0	5 1 6	.....	0 10 8	
1902-03	1 11 2	2 3 4	4 9 0	3 8 3	3 11 3	3 0 9	5 4 3	.....	0 5 4	
Total	26 4 5	28 6 6	39 9 7	40 11 7	40 10 1	32 15 10	54 12 6	14 13 3	5 14 11	
Average	2 10 0	2 13 5	3 15 4	4 1 2	4 1 0	3 4 9	5 7 8	2 7 6	0 9 6	

APPENDIX O

Revenue Statement of 53 villages situated in the Bhamkhadi Taluka of the Poos into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1871-72.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLOCATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IN AM)			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN AM.			Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally realized	Remarks
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection	Acres.	Full assessment.	Remission from abolition sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rents, &c.	Total of columns 2, 3 & 11		Full assessment. Total of columns 2, 9 and 12	Grand Total for collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Permanents.	Seasonal.	Total.								Acres.	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Acres.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1861-62																			
1862-63																			
1863-64																			
1864-65																			
1865-66																			
1866-67																			
1867-68																			
1868-69																			
1869-70																			
1870-71																			
1871-72	190,946	1,38,252	51,413		61,478	81,689	2,547	1,800	266	21,600	11,700	3,123	223,997	1,40,312	85,228	16,738	671		
1872-73	200,681	1,38,257		10	10	1,53,277	2,762	865	327	21,407	11,710	3,116	224,500	1,45,802	1,36,780	85,185	12,620		
1873-74	200,876	1,39,862		33,489	33,430	99,443	2,377	1,270	324	21,507	11,710	3,120	224,559	1,45,802	1,39,023	87,237	3,764		
1874-75	194,131	1,38,544	14,978	150	16,187	1,18,407	9,589	5,102	625	21,010	11,71	3,126	224,178	1,45,806	1,17,086	4,011	1,404		
1875-76	190,659	1,03,656			16,720	66,528	11,613	6,155	1,855	21,511	10,788	3,397	224,076	1,23,502	94,691	4,281	2,632		
1876-77	188,997	1,04,870		685	685	1,04,205	18,308	7,779	36	21,609	10,907	3,428	224,588	1,23,284	1,07,971	67,593	63,135		
1877-78	196,927	1,04,153		680	680	1,03,523	13,733	7,599	754	21,453	10,512	3,407	223,132	1,23,284	1,07,865	20,070	8,568		
1878-79	181,240	1,00,404				1,00,491	19,013	10,442	836	21,452	10,836	3,346	222,314	1,21,472	1,04,178	19,115	10,458		
1879-80	169,840	90,220		358	338	89,882	44,376	20,631	468	21,313	10,509	7,833	223,528	1,21,264	93,202	416	27		
1880-81	167,302	93,793		598	668	89,190	34,018	19,901	2	21,164	10,416	7,823	222,504	1,21,100	1,01,016	1,443	80		
1881-82	160,310	92,952		3,019	2,019	80,933	33,915	17,100	078	21,065	10,333	7,820	220,590	1,20,451	99,377	76	72		
1882-83	180,290	93,828		13,264	33,264	90,528	20,838	10,381	968	20,053	10,310	7,997	208,010	1,14,677	80,490	104	11		
1883-84	166,917	93,061		86	86	61,075	19,408	10,140	908	20,081	10,122	7,998	207,480	1,14,283	90,054	7			
1884-85	169,689	95,030				65,680	16,396	8,337	581	20,090	10,777	7,993	207,125	1,14,144	1,04,164	6			
1885-86	173,700	97,576				97,576	12,271	6,708	640	21,090	10,122	4,995	207,070	1,14,460	1,06,298				
1886-87	176,032	98,438				98,435	10,730	5,406	788	21,080	10,177	7,967	206,384	1,14,017	1,07,185				
1887-88	174,085	98,523				98,522	0,070	4,004	543	21,009	11,181	7,967	204,843	1,14,307	1,07,097				
1888-89	178,613	99,440				99,440	6,577	3,283	429	21,068	11,181	7,967	204,258	1,13,963	1,07,099	168			
1889-90	178,139	99,224				99,226	6,064	3,473	489	21,063	11,181	8,120	204,166	1,13,801	1,07,901				
1890-91	176,774	98,968				98,968	7,225	3,738	572	21,071	11,178	8,121	204,178	1,13,864	1,07,681				
1891-92	176,121	99,181				99,181	8,969	2,202	633	21,073	11,178	8,121	201,169	1,12,661	1,07,935	519	26		
1892-93	176,164	98,618				98,628	2,380	1,637	443	20,814	11,447	8,038	199,304	1,11,612	1,08,709				
1893-94	176,880	28,469				98,438	2,643	1,641	468	20,811	11,447	8,038	199,366	1,11,581	1,02,613				
1894-95	175,430	96,736		67	67	98,070	1,472	1,001	428	20,961	11,447	8,038	197,743	1,11,274	1,02,739				
1895-96	175,545	96,776				96,776	1,298	996	412	20,836	11,446	8,038	197,674	1,11,218	1,02,526	26			
1896-97	176,619	96,828				96,598	1,202	682	301	20,833	11,445	8,038	197,653	1,11,209	1,02,637	1,300	9		
1897-98	175,708	98,911				98,911	1,113	607	240	20,833	11,447	8,038	197,684	1,11,220	1,02,788	4,334	30		
1898-99	175,533	98,846				98,840	1,244	630		20,823	11,449	8,038	197,650	1,11,221	1,02,465	7,831	5,701		
1899-1900	176,440	96,738				96,798	3,358	979		20,823	11,443	8,038	197,660	1,11,219	1,02,434	78,464	86,061		
1900-01	176,830	96,094				96,091	1,888	973		20,823	11,446	8,038	199,020	1,11,220	1,02,730	84,320	79,159		
1901-02	175,372	98,162		26,117	26,117	72,045	9,613	1,000		20,672	11,453	8,036	198,057	1,11,516	75,691	58,260	59,138		

The 53 villages mentioned in this Appendix are as noted by —

- |                  |                   |                    |               |                    |                  |                 |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Yeat.          | 8 Baralgaon.      | 16 Kodgaon         | 24. Khorow.   | 32. Deulgaon Baja. | 39. Padel.       | 47. Rawangson.  |
| 2 Pimpalgaon.    | 9 Dalhira.        | 17 Ferguson        | 25. Malton.   | 33. Naigrua.       | 40. Khandit      | 48. Shrivahad   |
| 3 Walki.         | 10. Dahitina      | 18. Naigson.       | 26. Dapodi    | 34. Warwad.        | 41. Hingol Gada. | 49. Sonwadi.    |
| 4. Bahu.         | 11. Boril Alandi. | 19. Abutawa.       | 27. Nanwadoli | 35. Shirpur.       | 42. Wauanda.     | 50. Pias.       |
| 5. Mirwadi       | 12. Takkil.       | 20. h. h. h. h. h. | 28. Boril.    | 36. Warigaon Daro- | 43. Jirgaon.     | 51. Gar         |
| 6. Wadgaon Banda | 13. Kasurdi       | 21. Deulwadi.      | 29. Boril     | 37. Boril Parth.   | 44. Wadulji      | 52. Boril Radak |
| 7. Kargam        | 14. Panowli.      | 22. Rangson        | 30. Kurkumb   |                    | 45. Wadulji      | 53. Gira.       |
| 8. War.          | 15. Tholwad       |                    |               |                    | 46. Wadulji      |                 |

APPENDIX O—continued.

Revenue Statement for 304 villages situated in the Bhamkhad Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1873-74.

(The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Revision 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.			Remarks.			
	Occupied acres	Full standard assessment.	Remissions during the year			Balance for Collection	Acres.	Full assessment.	Remission from auction-sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2 & 11		Full assessment. Total of columns 8, 9 and 13	Grand Total for collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13		Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.								Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1853-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1854-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1855-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1856-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1857-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1858-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1859-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1860-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1861-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1862-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1863-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1864-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1865-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1866-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1867-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1868-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1869-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1870-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1871-72	..	69,066	45,237	..	..	45,237	1,719	408	16	13,285	5,277	1,457	107,061	60,930	40,710	..	..	..	..	
1872-73	..	62,112	45,241	..	..	45,241	1,603	380	11	13,356	5,277	1,457	107,060	60,804	40,709	..	..	..	..	
1873-74	..	135,925	67,348	17,842	0,752	24,394	42,764	268	67	14,723	9,410	1,418	150,908	79,825	44,189	4,751	15	..	..	
1874-75	..	135,990	67,335	1,407	1,497	65,588	818	72	13	14,694	9,387	1,405	150,883	78,794	67,255	1,350	153	..	..	
1875-76	..	135,547	67,158	..	2,211	64,947	734	245	27	14,907	6,563	1,612	150,988	73,996	66,536	1,368	649	..	..	
1876-77	..	135,279	66,964	..	43	66,021	1,077	473	..	14,907	6,406	1,688	150,938	75,543	66,008	59,255	60,593	..	..	
1877-78	..	135,250	66,732	..	39	66,696	1,093	479	67	14,809	6,385	1,662	150,935	73,585	66,423	6,962	3,008	..	..	
1878-79	..	134,444	66,430	..	13	66,427	1,778	619	16	14,587	6,380	1,662	150,848	73,438	66,103	6,319	2,390	..	..	
1879-80	..	130,989	64,761	..	283	64,496	5,386	2,399	20	14,591	6,390	1,663	150,838	73,430	66,189	643	238	..	..	
1880-81	..	131,106	64,684	..	19	64,943	6,136	2,088	..	14,601	6,390	1,663	150,838	73,432	66,664	653	407	..	..	
1881-82	..	129,918	64,230	..	73	64,207	5,744	2,481	80	14,660	6,308	1,659	150,232	73,137	65,946	32	..	..	..	
1882-83	..	130,664	64,467	..	13,162	61,335	4,372	1,995	94	14,382	6,514	1,618	149,838	73,806	65,347	60	18	..	..	
1883-84	..	130,849	64,734	..	71	64,715	3,678	1,290	61	14,318	6,312	1,616	149,837	72,866	65,362	87	..	..	..	
1884-85	..	131,444	65,302	..	..	66,202	1,493	644	33	14,399	6,312	1,631	147,176	72,358	66,085	..	..	..	..	
1885-86	..	131,012	65,504	..	..	65,504	864	893	91	14,314	6,351	1,630	147,089	72,197	67,155	..	..	..	..	
1886-87	..	131,922	65,610	..	..	65,610	66	238	29	14,307	6,327	1,618	146,935	72,120	67,167	..	..	..	..	
1887-88	..	131,869	65,443	..	..	65,448	706	827	32	14,307	6,533	1,618	146,932	73,509	67,098	..	..	..	..	
1888-89	..	131,566	65,542	..	..	65,512	544	307	33	14,307	6,539	1,634	146,817	73,258	67,199	354	..	..	..	
1889-90	..	131,906	65,542	..	..	65,542	570	215	88	14,307	6,546	1,780	146,648	72,303	67,340	..	..	..	..	
1890-91	..	131,906	65,542	..	..	65,542	470	215	46	14,307	6,543	1,780	146,643	72,300	67,346	..	..	..	..	
1891-92	..	132,383	65,603	..	..	65,603	413	170	66	14,307	6,543	1,780	146,303	72,306	67,421	996	..	..	..	
1892-93	..	132,173	65,602	..	30	65,632	413	138	10	14,384	6,998	1,761	146,910	72,733	67,403	..	..	..	..	
1893-94	..	131,378	65,460	..	2	65,462	512	890	9	14,384	6,989	1,765	146,730	72,744	67,362	..	..	..	..	
1894-95	..	132,041	66,973	..	1	66,972	170	67	32	14,384	6,992	1,764	146,146	73,039	67,750	..	..	..	..	
1895-96	..	133,013	65,982	..	..	65,952	80	56	23	14,337	7,093	1,765	146,800	73,009	67,730	..	..	..	..	
1896-97	..	133,637	65,980	..	..	65,960	43	33	19	14,331	6,969	1,765	146,011	73,009	67,734	52	16	..	..	
1897-98	..	132,636	65,979	..	..	65,979	43	23	8	14,331	6,969	1,765	146,009	73,001	67,733	3,631	414	..	..	
1898-99	..	132,734	66,044	..	..	66,044	35	23	..	14,237	6,954	1,765	147,398	73,000	67,908	3,910	2,903	..	..	
1899-1900	..	132,734	66,044	..	..	66,044	33	22	..	14,237	6,934	1,765	147,398	73,003	67,911	39,277	34,190	..	..	
1900-01	..	131,621	65,533	..	..	65,533	411	238	5	14,237	6,926	1,779	146,539	72,679	67,307	46,315	25,771	..	..	
1901-02	..	131,640	65,500	..	26,969	25,989	30,611	650	238	17	14,132	6,988	1,734	146,473	72,668	43,263	24,461	3,015	..	..

The 304 villages mentioned in this Appendix are as noted below—

- |                 |             |                    |                |                |                     |                  |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Wadana       | 6. Bahurdi. | 11. Tardoli.       | 16. Madala.    | 31. Pandhri.   | 36. Jalgaon (Gupa). | 39. Undwad (Kar- |
| 2. Ambli Khurd. | 7. Choyda.  | 12. Waki.          | 17. Murum.     | 32. Sonar.     | 37. Jalgaon (Kar-   | 40. Undwad (Kar- |
| 3. Wondwa.      | 8. Karanja. | 13. Hoi.           | 18. Barhanpur. | 33. Wari.      | 38. Jalgaon (Kar-   | 41. Malad.       |
| 4. Mota.        | 9. Lodi.    | 14. Kughala Khurd. | 19. Keta.      | 34. A'jangaon. | 39. Koioli.         |                  |
| 5. Jogandi.     | 10. Sapa.   | 15. Do.            | 20. Napatvan.  | 35. Deugoon.   | 40. Undwad (Gupa).  |                  |

APPENDIX O—continued.

Revenue Statement for 10 villages situated in the Bhimkhadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1878-79.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND RATING 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.	
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realisation from auction-sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quitrent, &c	Total of columns 8, 9 and 11.		Full assessment. Total of columns 8, 9 and 12			Grand total for collection. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13
			Formant	Canal	Total								Rs.	Rs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
1883-80	30,829	13,814	.	.	.	13,814	689	284	50	2,302	888	263	30,820	14,968	14,123	.	.	
1869-70	30,829	13,814	.	.	.	13,814	689	284	52	2,302	888	199	33,820	14,968	14,065	.	.	
1870-71	30,829	13,814	.	.	.	13,814	689	285	50	2,302	888	199	33,820	14,967	14,068	.	.	
1871-72	30,829	13,793	.	.	.	13,793	688	265	50	2,302	883	199	33,820	14,946	14,018	506	.	
1872-73	30,829	13,785	.	.	.	13,785	689	265	52	2,302	883	199	33,820	14,938	14,036	293	.	
1873-74	30,805	13,778	882	882		12,896	689	265	46	2,302	878	199	33,796	14,931	13,141	1,759	.	
1874-75	30,704	13,750	.	.	.	13,750	688	265	46	2,302	888	199	33,096	14,668	13,979	41	.	
1875-76	30,794	13,790	.	.	.	13,790	688	265	46	2,302	888	199	33,096	14,668	13,979	41	.	
1876-77	30,790	13,770	13	13	13	13,763	688	265	46	2,302	888	199	33,091	14,664	13,963	13,439	.	
1877-78	28,994	13,248	.	.	.	13,248	688	265	46	2,156	829	180	31,140	14,077	13,428	6	.	
1879-79	29,700	16,997	.	.	.	16,997	1,018	254	17	3,311	890	177	33,039	18,111	17,144	1,064	103	
1879-80	29,428	16,772	.	.	.	16,772	1,297	449	17	3,209	890	188	33,034	18,111	16,977	186	.	
1880-81	29,385	16,736	77	77	77	16,651	1,271	468	17	3,209	891	188	33,035	18,111	16,899	87	5	
1881-82	29,213	16,638	.	.	.	16,638	1,433	558	23	3,314	894	190	32,890	18,000	16,850	.	.	
1882-83	29,218	16,640	3,416	3,416		14,225	1,433	558	40	3,309	892	188	32,980	18,000	14,453	.	.	
1883-84	29,014	16,700	16	16	16	16,690	869	198	53	3,299	889	188	31,673	17,793	16,890	.	.	
1884-85	29,180	16,676	.	.	.	16,676	326	177	37	3,245	879	188	30,781	17,681	16,798	.	.	
1885-86	28,349	16,907	.	.	.	16,907	125	138	36	3,245	879	188	30,719	17,681	16,629	.	.	
1886-87	28,349	16,907	.	.	.	16,907	125	138	36	3,245	879	188	30,719	17,624	16,863	.	.	
1887-88	28,100	16,676	.	.	.	16,676	289	169	30	3,245	882	188	30,718	17,666	16,851	.	.	
1888-89	28,336	16,694	.	.	.	16,694	73	68	31	3,247	902	188	30,865	17,614	16,841	.	.	
1889-90	28,340	16,612	.	.	.	16,612	59	43	41	3,248	902	245	30,647	17,613	16,998	.	.	
1890-91	28,380	16,674	.	.	.	16,674	18	7	7	3,249	902	245	30,646	17,636	16,928	56	.	
1891-92	28,390	16,700	.	.	.	16,700	.	.	.	3,248	902	245	30,647	17,635	16,946	219	.	
1892-93	28,389	16,668	.	.	.	16,668	.	.	.	3,251	903	247	30,640	17,621	16,945	.	.	
1893-94	28,389	16,688	.	.	.	16,688	.	.	.	3,251	903	247	30,640	17,621	16,945	.	.	
1894-95	28,389	16,688	.	.	.	16,688	.	.	.	3,251	903	247	30,640	17,621	16,945	.	.	
1895-96	28,384	16,684	.	.	.	16,684	.	.	.	3,251	903	247	30,638	17,647	16,941	.	.	
1896-97	28,398	16,678	.	.	.	16,678	.	.	.	3,265	905	252	30,638	17,649	16,930	.	.	
1897-98	28,337	16,675	.	.	.	16,675	.	.	.	3,265	905	252	30,622	17,640	16,937	94	.	
1898-99	28,367	16,674	.	.	.	16,674	.	.	.	3,265	905	252	30,629	17,639	16,928	35	38	
1899-1900	28,367	16,674	.	.	.	16,674	.	.	.	3,265	905	252	30,623	17,639	16,936	7,023	4,907	
1900-01	28,367	16,674	.	.	.	16,674	.	.	.	3,265	905	252	30,623	17,639	16,928	10,821	2,289	
1901-02	26,375	16,054	6,048	6,048		10,006	.	.	.	3,131	890	237	28,508	16,974	10,245	3,827	3,901	

The 10 villages mentioned in this Appendix are as noted below—

- 1. Kandej.
- 2. Kambleshwar.
- 3. Rui.
- 4. Pimpil.
- 5. Tanouwadi.
- 6. Entphal.
- 7. Khor.
- 8. Karlad.
- 9. Khungon Bud.
- 10. Nandur.

APPENDIX O—continued.

Revenue Statement for 16 villages situated in the Bhamibadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1873-80.

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

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Cultivated area.	Full standard assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 9, 10 and 11.	Full assessment, Total of columns 9 and 12.		Grand total for collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.									Rs.	Rs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1863-70	58,963	29,417	.	.	.	29,417	1,299	656	85	6,963	527	66,108	31,865	29,974	.	.	.	.	
1870-71	58,986	29,441	.	.	.	29,441	1,300	532	26	6,963	527	66,108	31,865	29,974	.	.	.	.	
1871-72	58,986	29,441	.	.	.	29,441	1,300	532	26	6,963	527	66,108	31,865	29,974	1,222	.	.	.	
1872-73	58,986	29,441	.	.	.	29,441	1,300	532	26	6,963	527	66,108	31,865	29,974	37	.	.	.	
1873-74	59,947	34,430	3,688	3,688	3,688	34,430	1,350	532	19	5,949	529	66,355	31,944	30,984	42	.	.	.	
1874-75	59,945	34,429	2	2	2	34,427	78	20	6	5,949	529	66,355	31,944	30,985	8	.	.	.	
1875-76	59,918	34,426	158	158	158	34,418	78	20	5	5,949	529	66,355	31,944	30,970	26,742	.	.	.	
1876-77	59,822	34,357	12	12	12	34,345	150	80	6	5,949	529	66,355	31,944	30,972	26,742	.	.	.	
1877-78	59,801	34,406	.	.	.	34,406	77	36	4	5,949	529	66,355	31,944	30,972	665	.	.	.	
1878-79	59,873	34,324	.	.	.	34,324	769	173	5	5,735	2,714	510	64,791	31,151	32,979	.	.	2	
1879-80	61,139	35,404	53	53	53	35,411	1,071	390	.	6,111	3,365	510	68,721	39,222	35,921	5	.	.	
1880-81	60,874	35,368	.	.	.	35,352	1,610	405	.	6,006	3,323	495	69,498	39,109	35,849	81	.	.	
1881-82	60,754	35,326	4	4	4	35,320	1,610	405	.	5,996	3,318	495	69,300	39,047	35,739	147	.	.	
1882-83	60,692	35,300	3,467	3,467	3,467	31,849	1,549	391	3	5,924	3,304	495	68,194	38,965	35,209	.	.	.	
1883-84	60,621	35,275	.	.	.	35,275	898	94	2	5,900	3,304	495	68,194	38,973	.	.	.	.	
1884-85	60,108	35,192	3,467	3,467	3,467	31,729	269	81	23	5,811	3,314	495	67,551	38,567	35,072	.	.	.	
1885-86	60,100	35,207	.	.	.	35,207	78	16	46	5,881	3,314	495	67,149	38,637	34,708	.	.	.	
1886-87	60,143	35,197	.	.	.	35,197	78	16	21	5,870	3,318	495	67,100	38,526	35,079	.	.	.	
1887-88	60,132	35,188	.	.	.	35,188	44	13	17	5,879	3,322	495	67,069	38,520	.	.	.	.	
1888-89	60,084	35,157	.	.	.	35,157	44	13	16	5,878	3,328	495	67,030	38,499	35,031	463	.	.	
1889-90	60,029	35,155	.	.	.	35,155	44	13	45	5,878	3,328	676	67,029	38,497	34,975	.	.	.	
1890-91	60,030	35,148	.	.	.	35,142	44	13	14	5,878	3,323	676	67,015	38,484	35,022	.	.	.	
1891-92	60,091	35,140	.	.	.	35,140	29	13	3	5,878	3,322	676	67,026	38,489	35,018	56	.	.	
1892-93	61,079	35,138	22	22	22	35,114	74	6	2	5,874	3,400	676	68,067	39,001	35,797	1	.	.	
1893-94	60,041	35,111	.	.	.	35,110	40	29	4	5,874	3,400	676	68,065	38,998	35,692	.	.	.	
1894-95	60,038	35,116	.	.	.	35,116	24	23	.	5,874	3,400	676	68,040	38,997	35,792	.	.	.	
1895-96	60,068	35,118	.	.	.	35,118	24	23	6	5,874	3,400	687	68,066	38,990	35,811	.	.	.	
1896-97	60,029	35,099	.	.	.	35,099	34	23	8	5,873	3,400	688	68,026	38,985	35,705	23	.	.	
1897-98	60,019	35,098	.	.	.	35,098	34	23	15	5,873	3,400	689	68,016	38,979	35,709	17	.	.	
1898-99	60,019	35,098	.	.	.	35,098	34	23	9	5,873	3,400	689	68,016	38,978	35,708	65	.	.	
1899-1900	60,019	35,093	.	.	.	35,093	24	23	.	5,873	3,400	689	68,016	38,975	35,701	6,007	3,983	.	.
1900-01	60,034	35,100	.	.	.	35,100	21	23	9	5,873	3,400	674	68,030	38,992	35,738	11,659	6,746	.	.
1901-02	60,037	35,096	10,668	10,668	10,668	24,638	23	28	7	5,873	3,400	674	68,023	38,979	35,119	2,985	1,223	.	.

The 16 villages mentioned in this Appendix are as noted below —

- |              |              |                |              |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Baramati. | 5. Makhali   | 9. Sangli.     | 13. Madad.   |
| 2. Nimbud.   | 6. Gunawadi. | 10. Nirwagaji. | 14. Savai.   |
| 3. Jalambhi  | 7. Molad.    | 11. Naroli.    | 15. Kotandi  |
| 4. Bousoun   | 8. Gajabavi. | 12. Kanheri    | 16. Farandi. |

APPENDIX O—continued.

Revenue statement of 5 villages situated in the Bhimthari Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1889-90.

[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 ALLOCATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted
	Occupied acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections quit rent &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 & 11		Full assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	General.	Total.								Acres.	Rs.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1879-80	16,786	7,680	..	..	..	7,680	1,675	678	..	1,816	837	289	20,477	9,085	7,849	872	..	
1880-81	17,105	7,749	..	..	126	7,623	1,617	654	..	1,816	837	269	20,898	9,240	7,999	10	..	
1881-82	17,125	7,725	..	..	161	7,664	1,643	678	..	1,816	837	264	20,862	9,240	7,928	4	..	
1882-83	16,617	7,699	..	..	..	7,699	1,650	336	..	1,816	837	264	19,466	8,923	7,865	..	..	
1883-84	16,619	7,590	12	..	13	7,598	1,118	877	61	1,631	816	258	19,200	8,773	7,677	17	..	
1884-85	16,358	7,588	6	..	6	7,593	1,133	873	7	1,631	816	258	19,117	8,767	7,627	..	..	
1885-86	16,408	7,601	..	..	..	7,601	1,078	360	14	1,681	810	268	19,117	8,767	7,685	..	..	
1886-87	16,443	7,607	..	..	..	7,607	951	303	69	1,637	816	268	19,041	8,726	7,924	..	..	
1887-88	16,432	7,600	..	..	..	7,600	989	608	207	1,636	816	267	19,037	8,724	8,066	..	..	
1888-89	16,488	7,612	..	..	..	7,612	909	294	79	1,600	798	267	18,997	8,904	8,146	..	..	
1889-90	16,447	9,334	..	611	611	8,733	761	185	15	1,630	1,058	265	18,823	10,867	9,968	79	..	
1890-91	16,418	9,322	..	612	612	8,716	760	173	27	1,630	1,058	265	18,828	10,858	9,999	..	..	
1891-92	16,415	9,328	..	208	208	9,120	780	172	28	1,620	1,058	318	18,828	10,688	9,461	..	..	
1892-93	16,640	9,369	..	269	269	9,100	485	134	14	1,630	1,067	318	18,771	10,560	9,427	..	..	
1893-94	16,776	9,379	..	69	69	9,320	345	95	9	1,647	1,070	318	18,708	10,924	9,643	..	..	
1894-95	16,776	9,379	..	69	69	9,320	345	95	27	1,647	1,050	318	18,703	10,624	9,600	..	..	
1895-96	16,776	9,378	..	..	..	9,378	144	16	6	1,647	1,050	318	18,687	10,446	9,699	..	..	
1896-97	16,776	9,378	..	..	..	9,378	144	13	13	1,647	1,050	318	18,667	10,446	9,704	73	..	
1897-98	16,776	9,378	..	..	..	9,378	144	15	8	1,647	1,050	318	18,567	10,440	9,699	193	11	
1898-99	16,768	9,371	..	..	..	9,371	136	13	..	1,647	1,050	318	18,661	10,438	9,694	616	101	
1899-1900	16,768	9,471	..	..	..	8,471	136	13	..	1,670	1,071	318	18,674	10,466	9,684	4,610	2,613	
1900-01	16,784	9,385	..	..	..	9,385	138	13	..	1,670	1,071	318	18,590	10,469	9,688	5,447	4,606	
1901-02	16,792	9,318	1,468	..	1,468	7,635	215	79	..	1,670	1,071	318	18,687	10,469	8,149	4,481	3,084	

Villages mentioned in this Appendix are as noted below —

1. Patethan,

2. Dannd

3. Lata,

4. Sirsanna,

5. Dhakola.



## APPENDIX O—concluded.

Revenue statement for one Village Bhandgaon situated in Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

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.	Reductions from Auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quitrent, &c.	Total of columns 9, 10 & 11		Full assessment—Total of columns 9 and 12				Grand Total for collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.								Acres.	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1822-23	2,608	1,466				1,466	400	271	54	309	131	80	2,601	1,593	1,680				
1823-24	2,789	2,522		22		1,601	228	125	9	309	181	80	2,104	1,778	1,640				
1824-25	2,569	1,523				1,523	226	125	15	309	181	80	2,104	1,779	1,689				
1825-26	2,569	1,523				1,523	226	125	16	309	181	80	2,104	1,779	1,689				
1826-27	2,681	1,500				1,500	114	59	6	309	181	80	2,104	1,780	1,626				
1827-28	2,681	1,500				1,500	114	59	7	309	131	80	2,104	1,780	1,627				
1828-29	2,747	1,624				1,624	48	25	3	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,667				
1829-30	2,747	1,624				1,624	48	25	4	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,726				
1830-31	2,747	1,624				1,624	48	25	7	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,728				
1831-32	2,747	1,624				1,624	48	25	8	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,730				
1832-33	2,747	1,624				1,624	48	25	8	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,728				
1833-34	2,600	2,523				1,723	226	125	22	309	130	80	2,104	1,778	1,628				
1834-35	2,569	1,480				1,480	180	109	48	309	130	80	2,104	1,778	1,688				
1835-36	2,603	1,489				1,489	102	60	24	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,711				
1836-37	2,628	1,580				1,580	102	60	31	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,713				
1837-38	2,628	1,580				1,580	102	60	9	309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,693	165	10		
1838-39	2,628	1,580				1,580	102	60		309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,687	46	46		
1839-40	2,628	1,580				1,580	102	60		309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,687	1,551	1,500		
1840-41	2,628	1,580				1,580	102	60		309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,687	1,501	1,817		
1841-42	2,629	1,580		288		1,261	102	60		309	130	80	2,104	1,779	1,349	500	580		

L. C. SWIFTE,

Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, E. D., Poona.

*Effect of Revision Settlement proposals*

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Groups	By FORMER SURVEY.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>Group Z.</b>																		
1	Bor Aladhi	I	1 10	...	...	8,638	2,716	0 7 0	...	...	...	76	52	0 11 1	3,723	1,707	0 7	
2	Bor Buaak	I	1 10	...	...	1,019	694	0 16 7	...	...	...	36	41	1 2 8	1,065	715	0 10	
3	Dalmb	I	1 10	...	...	2,081	1,017	0 7 10	...	...	...	68	56	0 15 10	3,174	1,109	0 8	
4	Kasardi	I	1 10	...	...	2,154	2,037	0 13 3	...	...	...	91	118	1 4 5	2,243	1,758	0 12	
5	Khamgaon	I	1 10	...	...	4,222	4,873	1 2 5	...	...	...	78	143	1 19 0	4,308	4,016	1 2	
6	Nandur	IV	1 10	...	...	2,137	808	0 8 8	...	...	...	44	59	1 5 5	2,131	987	0 7	
7	Baramati	IV	1 2	...	...	3,969	3,930	0 13 0	...	...	...	168	184	1 2 8	3,327	3,274	0 12	
<b>Total of the 1st Group</b>						18,947	18,214	0 11 9				578	687	1 5 1	16,623	14,601	0 11	
<b>Group II</b>																		
8	Bharatgaon	I	1 10	...	...	3,985	1,346	0 7 3	...	...	...	88	56	0 15 6	3,043	1,402	0 7	
9	Dahilno	I	1 10	...	...	3,250	3,700	0 12 11	...	...	...	30	53	1 5 9	3,359	2,723	0 12	
10	Mirwad	I	1 10	...	...	1,875	1,840	0 10 8	...	...	...	39	45	1 2 6	1,914	1,294	0 10	
11	Malad	IV	1 2	...	...	3,268	3,247	0 15 10	...	...	...	30	33	1 1 7	2,298	2,280	0 15	
12	Ganardi	IV	1 2	...	...	5,320	3,940	0 10 9	...	...	...	481	468	1 1 5	5,881	3,628	0 11	
<b>Total of 2nd Group</b>						15,218	10,738	0 11 3				627	645	1 1 7	15,205	11,429	0 11	
<b>Group III</b>																		
13	Nandgaon	I	1 8	...	...	4,335	4,317	1 0 8	...	...	...	29	29	1 0 0	4,264	4,346	1 0	
14	Pargan	I	1 6	...	...	6,207	5,322	0 13 11	...	...	...	41	45	1 1 11	6,243	5,488	0 13	
15	Khopodi	I	1 8	...	...	821	759	0 14 8	...	...	...	5	5	1 0 0	898	787	0 14	
16	Dapudi	I	1 6	...	...	3,479	3,324	0 15 0	...	...	...	108	122	1 2 1	3,687	3,940	0 12	
17	Boripardi	I	1 6	...	...	2,498	1,450	0 9 8	...	...	...	68	74	1 2 10	2,651	1,794	0 9	
18	Walwad	I	1 6	...	...	6,289	5,530	0 14 3	...	...	...	574	615	1 1 2	6,803	6,246	0 14	
19	Khyatno	II	1 8	...	...	4,251	580	0 4 1	...	...	...	51	46	0 14 5	3,302	630	0 4	
20	Dolwad	II	1 8	...	...	2,720	2,774	1 0 0	...	...	...	47	44	0 15 0	3,227	2,818	0 15	
21	Pimpalgaon	II	1 8	...	...	4,230	3,498	0 12 1	...	...	...	49	53	1 1 4	4,279	3,519	0 13	
22	Rahu	II	1 8	...	...	9,273	8,338	0 10 11	...	...	...	167	203	1 3 5	9,439	8,629	0 11	
23	Kedgaon	II	1 6	...	...	4,128	2,729	0 10 5	...	...	...	210	300	1 3 10	4,268	3,988	0 10	
24	Undawdi	II	1 6	...	...	1,629	1,308	0 12 4	...	...	...	12	8	0 10 9	1,704	1,311	0 12	
25	Yavat	II	1 6	...	...	7,330	3,368	0 7 3	...	...	...	214	230	1 0 6	7,600	6,536	0 7	
26	Bhandgaon	II	1 6	...	...	2,641	1,431	0 9 3	...	...	...	40	59	1 4 2	2,683	2,359	0 9	
27	Nimbut	III	1 4	...	...	4,080	1,709	0 6 8	...	...	...	132	177	1 5 5	4,212	1,858	0 7	
28	Khor	II	1 6	...	...	3,789	909	0 3 11	...	...	...	228	332	1 7 6	3,965	1,341	0 8	
29	Khandaj	IV	1 3	...	...	3,371	3,186	0 15 0	...	...	...	85	107	1 4 2	3,465	3,275	0 15	
30	Nira Waganj	IV	1 2	...	...	4,417	3,795	0 13 5	...	...	...	13	13	1 1 4	4,429	3,718	0 12	
31	Pandarp	V	1 0	...	...	9,008	5,144	0 9 1	...	...	...	494	451	0 14 7	9,900	5,505	0 9	
32	Jalochi	IV	1 2	...	...	2,498	886	0 5 8	...	...	...	50	49	0 15 4	2,545	824	0 5	
<b>Total of Group III</b>						54,121	37,419	0 10 11				2,615	3,011	1 1 9	56,786	40,330	0 11	
<b>Group IV</b>																		
33	Putas	II	1 6	...	...	4,622	2,463	0 9 9	...	...	...	200	77	1 5 2	4,702	2,753	0 9	
34	Kangson	IV	1 3	...	...	3,701	3,911	0 12 10	...	...	...	77	71	0 14 9	3,779	3,683	0 12	
35	Walki	II	1 6	...	...	2,125	1,939	0 15 0	...	...	...	12	18	0 13 4	2,143	2,006	0 15	
36	Koregaon Bhiwar	II	1 3	...	...	859	619	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	869	619	0 11	

Q-continued

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	0-90			
1 10	...	...	2,658	1,715	0 7 6	...	...	...	75	53	0 11 1	8,738	1,707	0 7 7	..	Bori Alodhi	1	
1 10	...	...	1,019	674	0 10 7	...	...	...	86	41	1 2 9	1,065	715	0 10 10	...	Bori Bhadak	2	
1 10	...	...	9,081	1,017	0 10 10	...	...	...	88	93	0 15 10	2,174	1,109	0 8 2	...	Dalimb	3	
1 10	...	...	3,154	1,687	0 13 3	...	...	...	91	118	1 4 5	3,245	1,768	0 12 6	..	Kasurdi	4	
1 10	...	...	4,329	4,873	1 2 5	...	...	...	79	143	1 18 0	4,308	5,016	1 2 8	..	Khanggaon	5	
1 10	...	...	2,137	908	0 6 9	...	...	...	44	50	1 5 5	2,181	897	0 7 1	...	Nandar	6	
1 10	...	...	3,869	4,468	1 5 5	...	...	...	128	265	1 10 10	3,827	4,728	1 3 9	44-4	Baramati	7	
...	...	...	18,947	18,297	0 12 11	..	..	..	678	769	1 5 4	19,828	18,055	0 12 3	9-90	Total of the 1st Group		
Group II.																		
1 8	..	..	2,965	1,242	0 6 8	..	..	..	58	52	0 14 4	3,043	1,294	0 6 9	-7-6	Bharatgaon	8	
1 8	..	..	3,750	2,492	0 11 11	..	..	..	59	45	1 2 6	3,398	2,537	0 12 0	-7-6	Dahise	9	
1 8	..	..	1,675	1,153	0 9 11	..	..	..	80	41	1 0 10	1,914	1,194	0 30 0	-7-6	Mirawadi	10	
1 8	..	..	3,268	2,296	1 5 1	..	..	..	30	44	1 7 5	2,288	3,040	1 0 11	38-3	Malad	11	
1 6	...	...	4,840	4,820	0 14 3	...	...	...	481	610	1 7 2	5,261	4,650	0 14 11	33-3	Gunavdi	12	
...	...	...	15,318	12,203	0 12 9	...	...	...	687	792	1 5 9	15,905	12,866	0 13 1	13-9	Total of 2nd Group.		
Group III.																		
1 6	..	..	4,235	4,317	1 0 9	..	..	..	20	20	1 0 0	4,284	4,316	1 0 4	..	Nandgaon	13	
1 6	...	...	6,207	5,292	0 13 11	..	..	..	41	48	1 1 11	6,249	5,436	0 13 11	..	Pargaon	14	
1 6	...	...	891	728	0 14 6	..	..	..	5	5	1 0 0	886	727	0 14 7	...	Khopodi	15	
1 6	..	..	2,479	3,324	0 15 0	..	..	..	108	123	1 2 1	2,687	2,446	0 15 2	...	Dapodi	16	
1 6	...	...	2,408	1,460	0 9 8	..	..	..	68	74	1 2 10	2,681	1,624	0 9 6	..	Boripardihi	17	
1 6	...	...	6,624	5,680	0 14 8	..	..	..	669	607	1 1 1	6,805	6,180	0 14 6	...	Warwand	18	
1 6	...	...	2,251	680	0 4 1	..	..	..	81	48	0 14 5	2,202	628	0 4 4	...	Khutase	19	
1 6	..	..	2,780	3,774	1 0 0	..	..	..	47	44	0 15 0	2,227	2,818	0 15 11	...	Delawdi	20	
1 6	..	..	4,230	3,468	0 13 1	..	..	..	49	58	1 1 4	4,270	3,519	0 13 2	..	Pimpalgaon	21	
1 6	...	...	9,273	6,335	0 10 11	..	..	..	167	203	1 3 5	9,439	6,538	0 11 2	..	Bahn	22	
1 6	...	...	4,135	2,736	0 10 5	..	..	..	310	360	1 3 10	4,305	2,089	0 10 11	...	Kodgaon	23	
1 6	...	...	1,699	1,303	0 12 4	..	..	..	13	8	0 10 8	1,704	1,311	0 12 4	...	Undawdi	24	
1 6	...	...	7,386	3,266	0 7 3	..	..	..	214	220	1 0 6	7,000	3,500	0 7 7	..	Yavat	25	
1 6	..	..	2,047	1,621	0 9 9	..	..	..	46	58	1 4 2	2,063	1,686	0 9 10	..	Bhandgaon	26	
1 6	...	...	4,080	1,979	0 7 4	..	..	..	123	195	1 7 8	4,212	3,074	0 7 11	10-0	Nimbut	27	
1 6	...	...	3,739	939	0 8 11	..	..	..	398	332	1 7 6	3,866	1,241	0 5 2	...	Khor	28	
1 6	...	...	3,371	3,872	1 2 4	..	..	..	85	130	1 8 5	3,459	4,023	1 2 6	22-2	Khandaj	29	
1 6	...	...	4,417	4,623	1 0 4	..	..	..	13	16	1 5 4	4,429	4,544	1 0 5	22-2	Nira Wagaj	30	
1 6	...	...	9,066	7,033	0 12 8	..	..	..	404	620	1 4 1	9,580	7,651	0 12 9	137-6	Pandare	31	
1 6	..	..	2,496	1,083	0 6 11	..	..	..	50	68	1 1 11	2,546	1,141	0 7 1	22-2	Jalochi	32	
...	...	...	84,121	61,205	0 10 8	...	...	...	2,610	3,126	1 3 0	88,736	64,331	0 11 10	0-6	Total of Group III.		
Group IV.																		
1 4	...	...	4,663	2,232	0 7 11	..	..	..	[M. 189 P. 11]	197 32	1 0 8 2 14 7	4,763	2,41	0 8 4	-0-9	Patas	33	
1 4	...	...	6,701	6,456	0 15 5	..	..	..	77	79	1 0 5	6,778	6,535	0 15 5	11-1	Kangson	34	
1 4	...	...	2,122	1,511	0 12 8	..	..	..	19	15	0 11 7	2,148	1,624	0 12 7	-9-0	Walki	35	
1 4	...	...	859	529	0 10 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	859	529	0 10 5	-9-0	Meregaon Zhiwar	36	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Forman Suwar.														
			Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group IV—continued.			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.
37	Wadgaon Bando	II	1 6	...	...	2,259	810	0 5 9	...	...	...	8	6	0 12 0	2,380	818	0 5 5
38	Panowh	II	1 6	...	...	1,065	803	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	808	0 4 4
39	Takli	II	1 6	...	...	1,312	783	0 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	783	0 3 9
40	Patethan	II	1 6	...	...	2,081	1,140	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,084	1,140	0 9 9
41	Pimpil	II	1 2	...	...	1,805	731	0 9 0	...	...	...	27	32	1 3 0	1,239	753	0 9 9
42	Songaon	II	1 2	...	...	5,657	5,032	0 12 0	...	...	...	134	142	1 1 8	5,833	5,181	0 12 2
43	Mekhal	II	1 2	...	...	2,224	2,230	0 14 9	...	...	...	36	30	1 2 6	2,250	2,250	0 14 2
44	Saugvi	IV	1 2	...	...	2,580	2,268	0 14 2	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	2,582	2,268	0 14 2
45	Kambleshwar	IV	1 2	...	...	1,607	1,287	0 12 8	...	...	...	2	2	1 0 0	1,609	1,289	0 12 8
46	Kaueri	IV	1 2	...	...	3,855	1,469	0 6 2	...	...	...	132	155	1 3 9	3,988	1,618	0 6 6
47	Shirane	IV	1 2	...	0 8 0	1,098	905	0 12 2	...	...	...	11	12	1 2 11	1,109	912	0 12 8
48	Lato	IV	1 2	...	...	2,013	1,681	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	1,681	0 12 8
49	Korhale Khurd	IV	1 0	...	...	1,837	1,225	0 10 8	...	...	...	27	14	0 8 4	1,854	1,239	0 10 9
50	Korhale Budruk	IV	1 0	...	...	4,230	2,844	0 8 9	...	...	...	104	98	0 14 9	4,328	2,440	0 8 11
51	Hol	IV	1 0	...	...	3,626	2,413	0 10 7	...	...	...	133	114	0 12 9	3,739	2,527	0 10 9
52	Merram	IV	1 0	...	...	4,520	2,653	0 9 5	...	...	...	212	180	0 12 6	4,729	2,819	0 9 9
53	Deulgaon Gada	IV	1 6	...	...	4,229	871	0 5 4	...	...	...	79	71	0 14 11	4,296	942	0 5 9
54	Padvi	II	1 6	...	...	2,467	603	0 7 0	...	...	...	270	260	0 14 6	2,727	923	0 3 11
55	Kusgaon	II	1 6	...	...	2,645	639	0 4 2	...	...	...	101	81	0 14 0	2,745	780	0 4 4
Total of Group IV			...	...	...	67,789	41,105	0 5 8	...	...	...	1,664	1,562	0 15 11	69,352	42,657	0 9 11
Group V.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Dband	IV	1 2	...	...	6,559	3,560	0 8 8	...	...	...	202	238	1 2 8	6,790	3,798	0 9 9
57	Khorawdi	IV	1 2	...	...	2,115	1,063	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	1,083	0 8 8
58	Karanje	IV	1 2	...	...	6,103	2,529	0 6 7	...	...	...	431	396	0 14 8	6,524	2,915	0 7 7
59	Boiyhal	IV	1 2	...	...	4,753	1,271	0 4 4	...	...	...	88	68	0 8 10	4,821	1,337	0 4 4
60	Bonowal Patna	IV	1 2	...	...	746	699	0 14 4	...	...	...	24	28	1 3 8	773	687	0 14 2
61	Nonwis	IV	1 2	...	...	1,646	1,493	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	1,493	0 14 6
62	Gar	IV	1 2	...	...	1,844	1,186	0 10 2	...	...	...	39	29	0 12 0	1,883	1,215	0 10 2
63	Deulgaon Basal	V	1 0	...	...	2,642	1,259	0 5 6	...	...	...	73	36	0 7 11	2,716	1,293	0 5 7
64	Mhad	V	1 2	...	...	2,321	2,091	0 9 11	...	...	...	94	89	1 0 10	2,407	2,190	0 10 2
65	Ambi Khurd	V	1 2	...	...	1,853	545	0 5 8	...	...	...	54	53	0 15 8	1,705	598	0 5 7
66	Sawal	V	1 2	...	...	2,453	983	0 4 7	...	...	...	63	51	1 0 6	2,515	1,046	0 4 9
67	Bul	V	1 2	...	...	1,812	399	0 4 5	...	...	...	106	79	0 11 11	1,918	448	0 5 2
68	Tandulwadi	V	1 2	...	...	2,204	1,523	0 6 5	...	...	...	105	109	1 0 4	2,310	1,631	0 6 12
69	Gajubavi	V	1 2	...	...	3,918	954	0 3 11	...	...	...	196	187	0 11 2	4,112	1,091	0 4 5
70	Katphal	V	1 2	...	...	4,469	1,263	0 4 11	...	...	...	105	131	0 13 0	4,615	1,492	0 5 11
71	Paravdi	V	1 2	...	...	4,304	1,227	0 4 11	0 26 0	0 12 0	1 2 2	211	225	1 0 10	4,515	1,553	0 5 6
72	Shiresphal	IV	1 2	...	...	11,099	2,222	0 3 2	...	...	...	334	204	0 9 9	11,480	2,425	0 3 2
73	Nandandovi	IV	1 2	...	...	3,127	750	0 5 7	...	...	...	44	29	0 9 5	3,201	776	0 5 6
74	Bawanagaon	IV	1 2	...	...	2,221	1,058	0 7 7	...	...	...	143	116	0 12 10	2,364	1,170	0 7 11
75	Kotawdi	IV	1 2	...	...	3,078	351	0 2 9	...	...	...	63	65	0 12 10	3,141	406	0 3 0
76	Jiragaon	IV	1 2	...	...	3,672	727	0 3 4	...	...	...	117	99	0 9 6	3,800	800	0 3 2
77	Kurkumb	IV	1 2	...	...	4,709	1,279	0 4 4	...	...	...	188	95	0 8 2	4,892	1,371	0 4 2
78	Roti	IV	1 2	...	...	1,484	399	0 4 4	...	...	...	26	10	0 6 2	1,490	399	0 4 5
79	Hirgaon Gada	IV	1 2	...	...	2,174	633	0 3 5	...	...	...	49	13	0 4 11	2,215	636	0 3 2
80	Wasande	IV	1 2	...	...	2,622	723	0 4 4	...	...	...	29	39	0 5 11	2,722	774	0 4 5
81	Katphal	IV	1 2	...	...	2,474	983	0 5 9	...	...	...	212	200	0 12 0	2,686	1,183	0 5 9

Continued.

By Revision Survey															Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rain			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average.			
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs a	Rs. a	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs. a. p.	A g. a.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Group IV—continued		
1 4	--	--	2,281	730	0 5 3	--	--	--	8	5 0 10 0	2,280	741	0 5 3	--0	Wedgaon Barte	37	
1 4	--	--	1,045	370	0 4 3	--	--	--	--	--	1,045	375	0 4 3	--0	Panowli	38	
1 4	--	--	1,312	602	0 5 5	--	--	--	--	--	1,312	603	0 5 5	--0	Takli	39	
1 4	--	--	2,034	1,030	0 8 2	--	--	--	--	--	2,034	1,036	0 8 2	--0	Patechan	40	
1 4	--	--	1,265	801	0 10 2	--	--	--	27	35 1 4 9	1,292	850	0 10 4	--11	Pimpri	41	
1 4	--	--	6,697	5,591	0 13 4	--	--	--	180	165 1 8 5	6,838	5,756	0 13 6	--11	Songgaon	42	
1 4	--	--	2,234	2,244	1 0 1	--	--	--	26	33 1 4 4	2,250	2,277	1 0 2	--11	Mekhal	43	
1 4	--	--	2,589	2,640	0 15 9	--	--	--	2	1 0 0	2,591	2,642	0 16 2	--11	Sangwi	44	
1 4	--	--	1,607	1,480	0 15 2	--	--	--	2	2 1 0 0	1,509	1,433	0 15 2	--11	Kambleswa-	45	
1 4	--	--	3,585	1,653	0 6 10	--	--	--	183	172 1 4 8	3,983	1,835	0 7 4	--11	Kaneri	46	
1 4	--	0 8 0	1,088	1,005	0 14 8	--	--	--	11	14 1 4 4	1,100	1,013	0 14 8	--11	Shivama	47	
1 4	--	--	2,012	1,807	0 14 10	--	--	--	--	--	2,012	1,807	0 14 10	--11	Late	48	
1 4	--	--	1,837	1,571	0 13 4	--	--	--	27	17 0 10 1	1,904	1,549	0 13 3	--25	Korhale Khurd	49	
1 4	--	--	4,280	3,800	0 10 11	--	--	--	104	120 1 2 6	4,384	3,930	0 11 2	--23	Korhale Budruk	50	
1 4	--	--	3,050	3,016	0 13 3	--	--	--	183	142 1 1 1	3,769	3,268	0 13 4	--25	Hol	51	
1 4	--	--	4,528	3,316	0 11 1	--	--	--	213	207 0 15 7	4,730	3,528	0 11 11	--26	Murrum	52	
1 4	--	--	4,227	797	0 2 0	--	--	--	M 07	41 0 9 9	4,296	841	0 3 2	--0	Deulgaon Gada	53	
1 4	--	--	3,543	630	0 2 2	--	--	--	P 2	8 1 8 0	3,767	787	0 3 4	--0	Padwi	54	
1 4	--	--	2,645	626	0 3 9	--	--	--	224	143 0 10 7	2,746	708	0 4 2	--0	Kusegaon	55	
--	--	--	07,846	44,517	0 10 7	--	--	--	M 1,492	31,474	0 15 9	20,263	46,336	0 10 8	--0	Total of Group IV	
Group V.																	
1 2	--	--	6,666	3,480	0 8 8	--	--	--	292	230 1 2 8	6,760	3,706	0 9 0	--	Dhond	56	
1 2	--	--	2,112	1,053	0 9 0	--	--	--	--	--	2,112	1,053	0 9 0	--	Khorwadi	57	
1 2	--	--	6,103	2,529	0 6 7	--	--	--	421	336 0 14 8	6,524	2,915	0 7 3	--	Karange	58	
1 2	--	--	4,752	1,271	0 4 4	--	--	--	58	46 0 8 10	4,835	1,317	0 4 4	--	Soribai	59	
1 2	--	--	746	809	0 14 4	--	--	--	24	28 1 2 8	772	897	0 14 5	--	Sohowli Patas	60	
1 2	--	--	1,618	1,488	0 14 6	--	--	--	--	--	1,648	1,491	0 14 6	--	Nawak	61	
1 2	--	--	1,544	1,180	0 10 3	--	--	--	59	29 0 12 0	1,633	1,215	0 10 4	--	Gar	62	
1 2	--	--	8,613	1,416	0 5 3	--	--	--	73	40 0 8 9	8,718	1,459	0 6 3	--12	Deulgaon Basal	63	
1 2	--	--	3,381	2,091	0 9 11	--	--	--	94	90 1 0 10	3,475	2,190	0 10 1	--	Medad	64	
1 2	--	--	1,682	545	0 5 8	--	--	--	54	53 0 15 5	1,706	898	0 5 7	--	Ambi Khurd	65	
1 2	--	--	3,463	958	0 4 7	--	--	--	62	64 1 0 6	3,515	1,040	0 4 9	--	Sawal	66	
1 2	--	--	1,312	806	0 4 6	--	--	--	106	79 0 11 11	1,418	648	0 5 1	--	Rui	67	
1 2	--	--	3,904	1,523	0 5 5	--	--	--	196	198 1 0 4	3,910	1,631	0 5 11	--	Tandulwadi	68	
1 2	--	--	2,916	954	0 3 11	--	--	--	196	137 0 11 2	3,112	1,091	0 4 3	--	Gojubawi	69	
1 2	--	--	4,480	1,382	0 4 11	--	--	--	156	131 0 13 6	4,615	1,463	0 5 2	--	Katphal	70	
1 2	--	--	4,304	1,327	0 4 11	0 25 0	0 12 0	1 2 5	214	235 1 0 10	4,518	1,553	0 5 8	--	Paravdi	71	
1 2	--	--	11,960	2,222	0 3 2	--	--	--	334	304 0 9 9	11,430	2,438	0 3 5	--	Shireupat	72	
1 2	--	--	2,257	780	0 5 7	--	--	--	44	26 0 9 5	2,301	778	0 5 8	--	Nandadevi	73	
1 2	--	--	3,221	1,056	0 7 7	--	--	--	143	115 0 13 10	2,364	1,176	0 7 11	--	Bavangaon	74	
1 2	--	--	3,078	381	0 3 9	--	--	--	66	50 0 12 11	2,141	406	0 3 0	--	Kotawdi	75	
1 2	--	--	3,573	737	0 3 4	--	--	--	117	62 0 9 5	3,690	800	0 3 3	--	Jirgaon	76	
1 2	--	--	4,700	1,270	0 4 4	--	--	--	198	96 0 8 3	4,828	1,371	0 4 4	--	Kurkumb	77	
1 2	--	--	1,424	390	0 4 4	--	--	--	20	16 0 8 2	1,430	390	0 4 5	--	Roti	78	
1 2	--	--	3,174	623	0 3 5	--	--	--	48	13 0 4 11	3,216	665	0 3 5	--	Hingul Gada	79	
1 2	--	--	3,622	735	0 4 4	--	--	--	30	36 0 6 11	3,732	774	0 4 5	--	Wamude	80	
1 2	--	--	3,474	633	0 4 8	--	--	--	212	190 0 15 8	3,686	1,168	0 5 2	--	Karkhal	81	

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group	By Forman Suvar.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rise.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group V—concluded.			Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
82	kont	IV	1 9	...	...	16,209	5,416	0 8 4	...	...	...	688	680	0 13 1	16,306	5,064	0 0 8	
83	Babardi		1 3	...	...	2,794	1,699	0 9 2	...	...	...	138	140	0 13 9	2,967	1,748	0 0 9	
84	Sopa		1 2	...	...	16,872	7,888	0 7 11	...	...	...	738	711	0 14 5	16,360	8,309	0 0 8	
85	Naroli		1 2	...	...	1,952	821	0 6 9	...	...	...	82	189	1 11 1	2,034	960	0 0 7	
86	Tardoli		1 2	...	...	8,078	1,314	0 6 10	...	...	...	84	56	0 10 8	3,167	1,170	0 0 6	
87	Jogawdi		1 2	...	...	3,033	972	0 7 8	...	...	...	56	45	0 12 10	3,089	1,017	0 0 7	
88	Murti		1 2	...	...	4,647	1,341	0 4 7	...	...	...	408	311	0 13 2	5,055	1,651	0 0 5	
89	Modhwe		1 2	...	...	2,794	828	0 4 9	...	...	...	293	263	0 14 5	3,086	1,090	0 0 5	
90	Chopdaj		1 2	...	...	2,351	1,032	0 7 1	...	...	...	173	120	1 0 9	2,503	1,313	0 0 7	
91	Mudhale		1 0	...	...	5,717	1,647	0 4 7	...	...	...	200	110	0 8 10	4,917	1,767	0 0 4	
92	Kololi	V	1 0	...	...	3,178	687	0 4 11	...	...	...	33	21	0 10 2	2,311	688	0 0 5	
93	Khadki		1 0	...	...	4,163	1,693	0 6 8	...	...	...	232	165	0 11 5	4,304	1,268	0 0 6	
94	Malad Patas	III	1 4	...	...	1,850	470	0 5 11	...	...	...	48	33	0 10 8	1,288	428	0 0 6	
95	Wadhane		1 4	...	...	2,966	711	0 3 10	...	...	...	29	16	0 8 10	2,985	737	0 0 3	
96	Waki	IV	1 2	...	...	1,928	543	0 5 4	...	...	...	178	197	1 1 8	1,906	739	0 0 6	
Total of Group V			...	...	...	159,875	61,115	0 6 1	0 26 0	0 12 0	1 2 5	6,524	5,416	0 13 3	166,099-28	66,529	13 0 6	
Group VI																		
97	Rajgaon	V	1 0	...	...	4,480	2,554	0 9 1	...	...	...	99	67	0 10 10	4,599	2,001	0 0 9	
98	Naignon		1 0	...	...	627	332	0 8 6	...	...	...	10	9	0 14 5	637	341	0 0 8	
99	Watulj		1 0	...	...	1,464	953	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464	933	0 10 4	
100	Malhan		1 0	...	...	6,931	2,112	0 6 8	...	...	...	75	46	0 9 10	6,006	2,168	0 0 5	
101	Shirapur		1 0	...	...	2,988	2,308	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,908	2,399	0 12 11	
102	Pudgaon		1 0	...	...	2,399	1,746	0 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,399	1,746	0 11 7	
103	Wadgaon Darekar		1 0	...	...	1,050	995	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	936	0 14 4	
104	Dougaon Raje		1 0	...	...	2,880	1,180	0 7 2	...	...	...	...	17	11	0 10 4	2,677	1,203	0 0 7
106	Olrim		IV	1 7	...	...	2,597	944	0 5 10	...	...	...	183	163	0 14 5	2,740	1,107	0 0 6
106	Sonawdi Supa		1 0	...	...	2,876	1,367	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	73	81	0 13 7	2,947	1,446	0 0 7
107	Khunte	1 6	...	...	2,410	2,091	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	16	17	1 1 0	2,438	2 078	0 13 1	
108	Nepatwalan	1 0	...	...	1,142	924	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	26	21	0 12 11	1,168	946	0 12 1	
109	Wagajkarha	1 0	...	...	3,467	1,673	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	146	110	0 11 10	3,616	1,738	0 0 7	
110	Jaignon Supa	1 0	...	...	3,641	1,868	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	201	190	0 15 1	3,880	2,048	0 0 8	
111	Jalgaon Karepathar	1 0	...	...	3,012	2,441	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	170	167	0 14 3	3,098	2,598	0 10 1	
112	Barhanpur	1 0	...	...	2 21	1,094	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	72	48	0 10 9	2,108	1,132	0 0 8	
113	Aofjgaon	1 0	...	...	2,681	1,806	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	121	90	0 11 11	2,162	1,696	0 0 8	
114	Dhakale	1 0	...	...	8 0 0	4,611	1,661	0 5 6	...	...	...	238	223	0 15 1	4,787	1,728	0 0 8	
115	Undawdi Supa	1 0	...	...	1,710	887	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	177	135	0 13 9	1,887	802	0 0 5	
116	Undawdi Karepathar	1 0	...	...	2,715	1,431	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	299	293	0 10 10	4,034	1,734	0 0 6	
Total of Group VI			...	...	...	26,612	29,616	0 8 5	...	...	...	1,929	1,550	0 13 10	68,641	31 366	0 0 8	
GRAND TOTAL			...	...	...	402,263	3,14,146	0 8 6	0 26 0	0 12 0	1 2 5	13,706	12,761	0 14 9	4,16,167-28	3,20,910	12 0 8	

-continued-

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total.					
Dry crop	Rice	Garden.	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs a.	Rs a	Rs a	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	A	Rs a p	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p			
1 2	-	-	18,208	8,445	0 8 4	-	-	-	668	538	0 13 1	18,898	8,954	0 8 6	-	Loni	82
1 2	-	-	2,797	1,901	0 8 2	-	-	-	179	244	0 13 7	2,967	1,745	0 9 5	-	Babardi	84
1 2	-	-	15,573	7,888	0 7 11	-	-	-	788	711	0 14 5	16,280	8,399	0 8 2	-	Supa	85
1 2	-	-	1,953	621	0 8 9	-	-	-	82	139	1 11 1	2,094	960	0 7 7	-	Naroli	85
1 2	-	-	3,073	1,314	0 6 10	-	-	-	84	50	0 10 8	3,127	1,370	0 6 11	-	Tardoli	86
1 2	-	-	2,033	973	0 7 8	-	-	-	66	45	0 13 10	2,089	1,017	0 7 10	-	Jogawdi	87
1 2	-	-	4,654	1,348	0 4 8	-	-	-	401	300	0 12 0	5,055	1,616	0 5 3	-	Murti	88
1 2	-	-	2,794	619	0 4 9	-	-	-	292	268	0 14 5	3,188	1,091	0 5 8	-	Modiwe	89
1 2	-	-	2,831	1,032	0 7 1	-	-	-	172	180	1 0 9	2,508	1,212	0 7 3	-	Chopdaj	90
1 2	-	-	5,717	1,852	0 5 2	-	-	-	200	123	0 9 10	3,917	1,975	0 5 4	12 5	Mudhale	91
1 2	-	-	3,178	750	0 5 6	-	-	-	33	23	0 11 2	3,211	773	0 5 7	12 5	Kolaji	92
1 2	-	-	4,122	1,905	0 7 4	-	-	-	232	185	0 12 9	4,394	2,090	0 7 7	12 5	Khadki	93
1 2	-	-	1,250	414	0 5 4	-	-	-	48	28	0 9 4	1,298	442	0 5 5	-10 0	Malad Patas	94
1 2	-	-	2,950	641	0 8 6	-	-	-	29	34	0 7 9	2,985	650	0 3 6	-10 0	Wadhane	95
1 2	-	-	1,023	542	0 5 4	-	-	-	178	197	1 1 8	1,306	739	0 6 7	-	Waki	96
			166,585	61,661	0 6 2	0 26 0	0 12 0	1 2 5	6,514	5,493	0 13 5	1,66,099	67,094	0 6 6	8	Total of Group V	
															Group VI		
1 0	-	-	4,400	2,534	0 8 1	-	-	-	99	87	0 10 10	4,559	2,601	0 9 2	-	Rajgaon	97
1 0	-	-	627	332	0 8 6	-	-	-	10	9	0 14 5	637	341	0 8 7	-	Nalgaon	98
1 0	-	-	1,464	939	0 10 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464	913	0 10 2	-	Watiuj	99
1 0	-	-	5,331	2,112	0 5 8	-	-	-	76	46	0 9 10	6,006	2,156	0 5 9	-	Malthan	100
1 0	-	-	2,840	2,308	0 12 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,840	2,366	0 12 10	-	Shirapur	101
1 0	-	-	5,309	1,746	0 11 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 3 9	1,716	0 11 7	-	Podgaon	102
1 0	-	-	1,066	938	0 14 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,066	982	0 14 2	-	Wadgaon Darekar	103
1 0	-	-	2,600	1,190	0 7 2	-	-	-	17	11	0 10 4	2,677	1,201	0 7 2	-	Deulgaon Raja	104
1 0	-	-	2,557	830	0 5 3	-	-	-	133	114	0 12 7	2,710	933	0 5 9	-11 1	Girina	105
1 0	-	-	2,840	1,306	0 7 9	-	-	-	61	41	0 10 9	2,917	1,438	0 7 11	-	Sonawdi Supa	106
1 0	-	-	2,419	2,061	0 13 7	-	-	-	16	17	1 1 0	2,435	2,178	0 13 8	-	Khunde	107
1 0	-	-	1,442	924	0 10 11	-	-	-	26	31	0 12 11	1,108	645	0 12 11	-	Nepatwaha	108
1 0	-	-	3,467	1,672	0 7 9	-	-	-	140	0	0 11 10	3,016	1,788	0 7 11	-	Wagajkarha	109
1 0	-	-	3,649	1,858	0 8 2	-	-	-	201	160	0 15 1	3,550	2,016	0 8 3	-	Jalgaon Supa	110
1 0	-	-	3,912	2,441	0 10 0	-	-	-	178	167	0 14 3	4,089	2,686	0 10 2	-	Jalgaon Karepatkar	111
1 0	-	-	2,021	1,084	0 8 6	-	-	-	72	48	0 10 8	2,103	1,132	0 8 7	-	Barhanpur	112
1 0	-	-	2,921	1,805	0 8 7	-	-	-	121	90	0 11 11	3,102	1,892	0 8 9	-	Anangraon	113
1 0	-	-	4,560	1,708	0 5 6	-	-	-	227	205	0 14 5	4,787	1,773	0 5 10	-	Madhale	114
1 0	-	0 8 0	1,710	867	0 8 3	-	-	-	177	125	0 12 2	1,877	862	0 5 1	-	Sonawdi Supa	115
1 0	-	-	3,785	1,431	0 6 3	-	-	-	289	208	0 10 10	4,034	1,634	0 6 6	-	Lonawdi Karepatkar	116
			56,032	29,737	0 8 5	-	-	-	1,900	1,494	0 12 6	53,541	31,221	0 8 6	-48	Total of Group VI	
			408,440	2,24,900	0 8 11	0 26 0	0 12 0	1 2 5	13,704	13,077	0 13 3	4,10,127	2,28,022	0 9 2	4 80	GRAND TOTAL	

L. C. SWIFTE,  
 Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer,  
 Poona, E. D.

## APPENDIX S.

Statement of water-logging in Nera Canal villages in Government occupied land.

No.	Villages.	Total Survey numbers in village	Total water-logged Survey numbers.	Total cultivable area of village.	Total area of water logged Survey numbers less pot kharab.	Total area water-logged.	Total assessment of village.	Total assessment of water-logged Survey numbers.	Rem
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Acers	A. g.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
1	Baramati ..	847	51	4,618	874 29	210 2	3,871	868 12	
2	Medad ..	253	5	8,991	69 23	13 34	2,413	31 14	
3	Malad Turf Baramati ..	152	25	2,568	557 2	43 27	2,500	558 5	
4	Gunawadi ..	450	33	5,751	566 9	209 25	3,964	419 14	
5	Pimpli ...	92	25	1,843	425 10	137 22	808	283 0	
6	Kanheri ..	340	35	5,856	634 25	126 35	1,713	371 14	
7	Sangson ..	443	100	8,173	1,777 33	332 20	5,744	1,437 8	
8	Nirawagaj ..	269	14	4,724	297 25	18 15	3,917	214 14	
9	Sangwi ...	156	27	2,942	517 25	188 4	2,534	442 12	
10	Khandaj ...	212	14	3,579	214 8	48 0	3,320	215 0	
11	Korhale (Khurd) ...	97	11	2,394	182 11	29 11	1,280	76 2	
12	Shirasne ..	80	9	1,500	113 2	14 35	958	98 8	
13	Laté ..	141	14	2,378	257 28	27 15	1,839	233 0	
14	Pandare ..	526	135	10,867	2,577 19	848 8	5,795	2,203 14	
15	Kambleshwar ..	105	12	1,892	259 25	22 30	1,409	279 12	
16	Korhale (Budruk) ..	292	38	6,182	688 6	207 33	2,862	510 8	
17	Hol ..	234	74	4,974	1,563 8	456 18	2,957	1,212 4	
18	Nimbut ..	397	17	5,633	241 16	120 3	2,401	179 4	
19	Murum ..	283	61	5,965	1,381 10	318 20	3,256	1,058 12	
20	Karanje ..	407	43	9,265	763 21	323 15	3,260	608 6	
	Total...	5,286	735	95,080	14,262 10	3,761 12	56,804	11,299 3	



## APPENDIX R

Papers connected with previous Revision of assessment of 83½ villages have been printed in Government Selection No. CLI, those regarding 5 villages in Selection No. CCXXX. There are no data as regards one village.

No. 317 OF 1878.

From

Colonel G. A. LAUGHTON,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik;

To

G NORMAN, Esquire,  
Collector of Poona.

Camp Násik, 5th April 1878.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the ten Government villages marginally noted, of the Bhimthadi Táluka, Poona Collectorate, and shall feel obliged by your forwarding my report to Government through the usual channels, along with any remarks you may think fit to make.

1	Kandaj	..	...	} Kallas Petha, Táluka Indápur.
2	Kumbleshwar	..	...	
3	Rai	..	...	
4	Pimpli	..	...	
5	Tandulwari	..	...	
6	Katphal	..	...	
7	Khor	..	...	
8	Karkhel	..	...	
9	Khámgaon Budruk	..	...	
10	Nandur	..	...	

2. The current settlement of the first six villages was introduced in 1846-47; but by order of the Collector the rates did not come into force until the following year. The thirty years lease expired in 1876-77.

3. The current rates were also introduced into the other four villages at the same time, and took effect from the same year, consequently the thirty years lease having expired in 1875-76, the revision settlement ought to have been introduced last year; this, however, on account of the famine which prevailed, could not be done.

4. The first six of these villages belonged originally to the Kallas Petha of the Indápur Táluka; the next two to Petha Supa of the old Purandhar Táluka; and the last two to the Subha Division of the old Bhimthari Táluka. The villages which belonged to Indápur and Purandhar were transferred to Bhimthari in 1866-67. Seven of them, *viz.*, Kumbleshwar, Kandaj, Pimpli, Tandulwari, Rue, Katphal, and Karkhel, now belong to the Mahálkari's division of Baramati, while the remaining three, Khor, Khámgaon Budruk, and Nandur are included in the Mámlatdái's charge whose station is at Pátas. The last two villages are situated on the right bank of the river Mula-Mutha, about 18 miles in a westerly direction from Pátas, having the G I P. Railway and the high road from Sholápur to Poona immediately on their southern border. Khor is on the western border of the táluka, almost due west of Pátas about 9 miles, and only four or five miles to the south of the above high road and the rail road.

5. The seven villages mentioned in the former paragraph are all within a few miles of Baramati in an easterly direction, with the exception of Karkhel which is to the north about 11 miles distant; while Kumbleshwar and Kandaj lie to the south-west, on the left bank of the Nira River, about 7 and 5 miles from Baramati.

6. The revision survey of these villages was carried out in 1874-75, and they were classed in 1875-76.

7. The original survey numbers were left pretty much as they were measured by the present survey. Every separate occupancy entered in the Government accounts was, however, measured, and when not a survey number of itself, was entered as a "Pot number" of the survey number in which it was situated. As many of these survey numbers were of a very large size, and included within their boundaries many Pot numbers; by orders of the present Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, all these villages have been re-examined, and wherever a number was found exceeding 30 acres in area, belonging to one occupant, it has been made into two or more survey numbers of about 20 acres each, while the maximum number of "Pot numbers" included within the boundaries of one survey number, of five acres, of purely Jerayet soil, has been reduced to ten, instances having been found of 56 Pot numbers being included in a survey number of 22½ acres.

8. This work has been carried on, not only in this táluka, but also in nineteen villages of the adjoining táluka of Parandhar, and has necessitated the breaking up of 69 3 per cent. of the whole of the survey numbers, in the twenty-nine villages. The result in the ten villages of this táluka is as follows:—

According to the survey of 1874-75 they contained 1,588 survey numbers, and now they contain 2,297 survey numbers, which is equal to an increase of 44 6 per cent.

9. The general results as regards area of the revision survey compared with the present one is as follows:—

	Total Area.	Deduct Unarable	Remaining Arable.
Present Survey ... ..	43,844	10,753	33,091
Revision Survey ... ..	44,439	9,212	35,227
Increase ... ..	—595	.....	2,136
Decrease .. ..	....	1,541	....

The very small increase in the total area, *viz.*, 1·3 per cent, seems to show that the work of the present survey was fairly well done; and had it not been for the excessive size of some of the survey numbers and the large number of P&ts included in a survey number of a large area, there would, perhaps, not have been the necessity of re-surveying the whole.

10. But the following table giving the individual difference between the areas of 270 survey numbers comprised in two villages, taken at hap-hazard, shows that nearly 11 per cent. of these numbers were found to be over 10 per cent. in difference of area, that is, in some instances the revision survey area showed in excess, and sometimes it was less, whereas in the total outturn the difference was of no consequence, nevertheless necessitating a re-survey. And it would have been well had there been no necessity for the alterations explained in paragraphs 7 and 8, by the work having been taken into hand at the time of the revision survey, and thus saved all the trouble and much of the expense which has since been incurred.

Difference in areas of fields between present and revision surveys—two villages.

Total survey fields.	Differences in areas of old and present Survey.						
	Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.
270	187	54	12	8	3	1	5

11 In like manner it became necessary for a considerable re-classification of the survey numbers which were broken up, as above described, as well as for the purpose of carrying out the views of Government as contemplated in paragraph 5 of their Resolution No 1028, Revenue Department, dated 25th February 1874, for convenience, the paragraph in question is quoted in full.

“Boorkees of permanent construction are to be treated as wells. There is no objection to the plan which Colonel Anderson states he has adopted of classing at a higher rate, land within a certain distance from a stream from which water can be obtained by means of a Boorkee. The same principle may be adopted in the case of land which is found to derive benefit from its proximity to a tank. This should form a part of the regular process of classification, in order that it may be tested by the classing assistants in the same manner as other classification returns.”

12. The measurement of these villages was made under the superintendence of Messrs. Francis and Morant, and the following is a statement of the test taken by them :—

*Measurement Test Statement*

Name of Assistant.	Number of fields tested	Fields of which the percentage error was within.										Remarks.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Above 10 per cent.
Mr Francis and Mr. Morant ... ..	148	120	19	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	.	2	

13 The classification of the same villages was carried out under Mr. Whitcombe, and the following shows the result of his test. —

*Classification Test Statement.*

Name of Assistant.	Number of fields tested.	Result, errors within.												Remarks
		As. p	As. p	As. p	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	Over four annas		
Mr. Whitcombe .. ..	148	85	30	18	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...		

14. From Mr. Whitecombe's report I learn the following regarding the natural features of these villages:—He reports that the lands of five of them, *viz.*, Kambleshwar, Kandaj, Pimpri, Tándulwádi, and Khámgaon Budruk are for the most part fairly level, and possess black soil to the extent of  $\frac{1}{3}$ ths of their area; the richest soil being met with in the villages situated on the banks of the rivers Mula-Mutha and Nira. The land in the remaining five villages is of a poor description, and only in the low-lying portions is there any black soil met with, and that only in patches; the general aspect of the country being hilly, undulating, covered with loose stones and sometimes boulders. Mr Whitecombe estimates that the relative proportions of soil to be as follow —Black 36, Red 29, and Barad 35 per cent., respectively.

15. The four villages lying on the banks of the rivers Mula-Mutha and Nira have the advantage of an abundant water-supply, the remaining six being at a distance from the rivers are dependent on wells and nalas; but as the latter run dry in the hot months, the inhabitants obtain water by digging holes (Jiras) in the beds of the nalas. This description accords with that of most parts of the Deccan, but chiefly is applicable to the greater part of this táluka.

16. The following is a contrasted statement of the rainfall of the táluka of Bhimthadi with that of the adjoining tálukas from 1867-68 to 1876-77; the information is obtained from the Collector's office at Poona —

Year.	Petha Baramati.	Subba Bhimthadi.	Subba Haveli.	Purandhar.	Indapur.	Surat.	Remarks.
1867-68	13 62	...	...	...	10 74	13 88	Figures taken from the Collector's returns for periods as far back as reliable data is obtainable.
1868-69	26 22	...	...	...	8 43	17 60	
1869-70	22 19	...	...	...	24 47	25 95	
1870-71	17 32	...	...	...	25 77	17 47	
1871-72	12 30	12 60	19 88	17 77	9 90	9 91	
1872-73	20 77	19 10	20 20	14 62	26 47	22 26	
1873-74	10 17	14 18	26 80	17 77	14 14	18 16	
1874-75	26 81	25 64	37 75	31 26	28 46	15 17	
1875-76	9 61	12 28	37 43	22 50	20 49	15 97	
1876-77	7 54	6 00	14 90	17 54	4 95	10 94	
Average	16 60	15 00	26 16	20 24	17 18	16 73	

17. From the above it will be observed that the rainfall has been recorded in two places within this táluka, one at Pátas, the Mámlatdár's station, and also at the Mahálikari's Cutcherry at Baramati, the averages of each for the last six years are almost similar, yet both are less than that obtaining at Indapur, both districts however depend more on the later rain, beneficial to the rabi crops, which, in the case of the villages under report, is 68·2 per cent. of rabi to 31·8 of kharif.

18. The climate is very dry, with great heat during the months of March, April and May. With the exception of a few babul trees on the banks of the rivers, and a few Nim, tamarind and mango trees in the garden lands, of which there is no great extent of area; the appearance of the rest of the country is arid and treeless.

19. The mode of cultivation in no way differs from what obtains in the surrounding district. Manpre, as a rule, is only applied to irrigated lands; and as much as 40 cart-loads to the acre are said to be used when planted with sugarcane, all other crops taking about 20 cart-loads to the same area. Nearly 47 per cent. (actually 46·8) of the crops grown is jowári, and only in two villages do they attempt a second crop, consisting of either gram or Jowári, after Bájri or Múg.

20. I know of no other district in the Deccan, which, during the last 30 years has obtained so great benefit from the opening-up of roads, and making communication by cart easy to any of the great bazar towns, or Railway Stations. The G. I. P. Railway now traverses the táluka from east to west; the great metalled road from Sholapur to Poona runs in the same direction, almost parallel to the Railway. There is good road communication to the chief Railway stations in the district, *viz.*, Dhond, Pátas and Khergaon, and to two more at no great distance from the border, Diksal and Uroli. There are other roads; one connecting Pátas with Baramati, another to Supa, and from thence to Nira Bridge, on the Sátára high road. Baramati is connected with Indapur by a very fair road metalled, but not bridged, and during the past season of Famine, a line was marked out from Supa to Baramati, and one from the latter place to Jejuri in the Purandhar Táluka, both of these roads can be used as "fair weather" roads, but as they are neither metalled or bridged, they are useless to a great extent in the monsoon.

21. Within the limits of the táluka, there are three large Bazar towns, Baramati, Supa, and Pimpalgaon, at no great distances from the villages under report according to the directions they lie in, and the large Bazar towns of Talegaon in the Surár Táluka, Poona Collectorate, and Phaltan across the Nira River in the Phaltan State. At the last two, as also at Baramati are there cattle markets, thus, whenever the ryot finds it

necessary to sell his surplus produce, he has only to select the most convenient market, and the way is open to his carts. What a different picture to the state of things thirty years ago? We have only to turn to the reports of the Survey Officers of the day, to discover one of the great causes which kept the value of grain down to a rate, to which under the existing state of things, it is never likely to return.

22. With the exception of a small quantity of salt-petre, there is no manufacture of importance among the villages now to be settled.

23. The percentage of irrigated to dry-crop land is 3:1 chiefly under wells, of which, for irrigational purposes there are 214; of these, 137 were in use at the time of the present settlement, the increase is equal to 56.2 per cent. The water is obtained at no great distance from the surface generally at about 20 feet. Of Pats there are only 11; they are all Kacha, and are found only in two villages. As 9 of these were formerly assessed, it would appear that only two more have been made during the present lease. It would seem, however, that on account of the poor state of these Pats, the cess was only levied in years of good rainfall, when the Bagayat lands under the Bandharas were actually irrigated by them.

24. As all the data required by the Survey and Settlement Commission, N. D., in accordance with his Revision Settlement report on the district of Indi is not forthcoming, the following statement regarding wells is prepared according to the usual form:—

Total No. of wells in 1846-47.			As at present.										Details of Column 12.		Remarks.
			Details of old Wells.					New Wells constructed and							
			In working order.		Out of repair.			In working order.			Out of Repair.				
In working order.	Out of repair.	Total.	From 1846-47.	Wells since re- paired.	From 1846-47.	Since 1846-47.	During the 1st Decade.	During the 2nd Decade.	During the 3rd Decade.	Out of Repair.	In working order.	Out of repair.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
137	72	209	129	5	87	8	11	21	28	24	313	214	99		

25. The system of sub-letting land, which is pretty general, is either on the "Ardah" or "Thizai" conditions; the owners in either case taking half or a third of the produce, supplying a proportional quantity of seed grain, and meeting the full Government demand. In Bagayat lands he has similarly to defray half or a third of the expense incurred on account of Mdt, ropes, and manure. As a rule, there are no instances of sub-letting for cash payments.

26. The following statement compiled from the statistical returns obtained at the time of classification, aided by the census returns of 1872, shows the comparative state of these villages thirty years ago, and at the present time:—

	At the time of previous Settlement.	1876.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population ...	4,611	*7,253	2,642	...	+57.3
Houses ... { Flat-roofed and tiled.	507	574	67	...	+13.2
Houses ... { Thatched	333	316	...	22	-6.5
Agricultural Cattle ...	2,179	2,330	151	...	+6.9
Cows, Buffaloes and their young.	No record	3,056	979	...	...
Sheep and Goats ...	No record	6,516	3,252	...	...
Ploughs ...	220	263	43	...	+19.5
Carts ...	52	161	109	...	+209.6
Horses and Ponies ...	No record	194	41	...	...
Wells ... { Irrigation	137	214	77	...	+56.2
Wells ... { Drinking	...	20	20	...	...
Wells ... { Out of repair	72	99	27	...	+37.5

\* Figures of General Census taken in 1872.

27. It will be seen that in every item in which an increase is indicative of improvement in the social status of the people the above statement shows that such improvement has come to pass.

28 In comparing the above statement with a similar one of the 48 villages settled in 1871-72 by Colonel Waddington, and also 39 villages settled in 1873-74 by the same Officer, all of which belong to the Bhimthadi Taluka, we find that in the items of population, ploughs, carts, and agricultural cattle, the increase is not unlike, and all showing a very great improvement in the state of things during the term of the past 30 years lease.

Present 10 villages.				Increase per cent.	48 Villages in 1871-72	39 Villages in 1873-74.
Population	...	...	...	57·3	39 5	43 5
Ploughs	...	...	...	19·5	22 5	31 2
Carts	...	...	...	209 6	270	202 6
Agricultural Cattle	...	...	...	6·9	19	10·4

29. The population has increased from 66·4 to the square mile in 1846-47 to 104·5 in 1872, the year of the General Census, equal, to nearly 58 per cent. As there are no manufactures of any worth, it may be assumed that the greater part of the people is of the agricultural class, but, as by orders of the late Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., Colonel Francis, the details under this head were not made up at the time of classification, but the figures of the census of 1872 were ordered to be adopted, it is impossible to state what the exact proportion is, for no such details are shown in the Census returns.

30. The amount of occupied land in these ten villages is 30,790 acres—which divided by 263 gives 113 acres to the plough. This small number of ploughs to so large an area is accounted for by there being considerable tracts of land which are simply retained in occupancy on account of the grass.

31. The increase in the number of carts, 209 6 per cent., is indicative also of much prosperity; for it proves that in spite of the railway the inhabitants obtain considerable profit by exporting the surplus produce of their villages beyond the borders of the taluka.

32. From a statement made up at the time of classification, it will be seen that only within the last decade of the present settlement have any schools been established. The number of pupils who attend is, however, only 60.

Established.	Paid from the Imperial Revenue				Paid from the Local Fund Revenue.				Total.				Remarks.	
	For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls		For Boys		For Girls			
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Before the last Settlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
During the 1st Decade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 2nd do.	...	...	...	...	2	60	...	...	2	60	...	...	...	...
Do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	2	60	...	...	2	60	...	...	...	...

33 The following is a return of sales and mortgages of land for the last year obtained from the Registry Office :-

Year.	Name of Village.	Area.	Assessment.			Sum realised.	Remarks.
			Jerayat.	Bagayat.			
1876-77	Kambleshwar	A. g. 95 88	Rs. a. p. 53 0 0	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. 1,200	Mortgaged.	
"	Katpbal	5 12	7 0 0	...	150	Do.	
"	Kandaj	12 8	11 0 0	...	230	Do.	
"	Bui	89 9	15 0 0	...	300	Do.	
"	Nandur	{ 34 29 }	16 2 8	...	100	Sold.	
		{ 14 17 }	5 0 0	..	270	Do. including one well and trees.	

34. The above statement, though going far to show the generally increased value of land, and affording a satisfactory proof that the assessment is not oppressive, should nevertheless be taken with considerable caution in estimating the actual value of the land entered in the return. There is no proof shown in the Register whether each sale, or mortgage, was a *bond-fide* transaction for which the vendor or mortgagor, immediately received the sum of money entered, or whether the transaction was simply the closing of an old account, by which the lender obtained a tangible security for the money he had from time to time advanced.

35. The next is a statement of actual sales which took place in default of payment of revenue, and the amount realized in each case, also notices issued on account of non-payment of revenue within the specified time, and the amount realized in each case:—

Year.	Notices issued.	Cases in which actual sales took place.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Balance of Revenue due.		Price realized at sale.		Remarks
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1873-74 ...	698	2	A. g	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	1876-77 being a year of famine, has been excluded.	
			36 18	9 0 0	5 8 6	4 0 0			
			87 6	18 0 0	4 5 0	5 0 0			
1874-75 ...	120	5	6 18	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 5 0			
			87 30	28 0 0	28 0 0	34 2 0			
			26 1	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0			
			48 29	22 0 0	14 6 0	15 14 0			
1875-76 ...	180	4	70 23	25 14 0	24 15 4	29 0 0			
			...	.....	....	.....			

36. The returns for last year, being the year of famine, have been excluded, but from those of the three previous seasons, it will be observed, what an extremely small percentage of actual sales took place against notices served. In 1875-76 no sales took place at all, with the exception of one case, the first on the list, in every instance the price realized at the time of sale was more than the balance due on the revenue outstanding. A glance at the column of assessment shows, however, that the land sold was universally of a poor quality, for, with the exception of the first case in 1874-75, the assessment rate of the remainder is less than eight annas per acre; in the above case the sale realized 26 per cent. in excess of the assessment due.

37. The following is a statement showing average prices of grain in the Bhimthadi Táluka, during the past thirty years compiled from returns obtained from the Mámátdár, and also the percentage increase in their values for the three decades of the present lease, a detailed statement is to be found in the appendices.—

Years.	Average Seers per Rupee.					Percentage.					Remarks
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
From 1846-47 to 1855-56.	42	36	25	26	48	...	...	...	...	...	
From 1856-57 to 1865-66.	25	20	16	16	29	68	80	66	62	48	Increase on the first 10 years.
From 1866-67 to 1875-76.	24	20	14	14	24	4	...	14	14	21	Increase on the second 10 years.
1876-77	...	16	13	12½	15	16	...	...	...	...	Do. first 10 years. Famine year.

38. Also a contrasted statement of average prices for the same grains obtaining in the adjoining districts for the same period.—

Name of grain.	Average of 10 years from 1866-67 to 1875-76.				Actual of 1875-76.				Remarks.
	Bhimabadi	Punadhar.	Indápur.	Sirur.	Bhimabadi.	Punadhar	Indápur.	Sirur.	
Jowári ... ..	24	22	31	27	36	26½	33	32½	The actuals for the last year of the lease 1876-77 are omitted, it being the year of famine.
Bajri ... ..	20	18	29½	20	25	21½	30	23	
Wheat ... ..	14	14	16	13	13	16	13	15½	
Gram ... ..	14	14	...	15	24½	20	...	24	
Karda ... ..	24	...	29½	20	30	...	27	23	

39. In the prices of jowári and bajri, the staple food of the district, it will be seen that the ryot is about seventy-three per cent better off during the last than during the first decade of the present settlement, in the other grains the increase is even greater.

40. The average prices of the same grains during the last decade as compared with prices ruling in the adjoining districts contracts not unfavourably for these ten villages; from which it may be assumed that no difficulty was experienced in conveying surplus produce to the best market, and that the seller was not obliged to part with his property at any but a remunerative price, which certainly was not the case in former times.

41. I now come to the revenue history of these ten villages; and the following statements are abstracts of Appendices C 1 and C 2. They are made out for four villages whose settlement was introduced in 1845-46, and for six villages into which the present rates did not come into force until 1846-47:—

REVENUE HISTORY FOR TEN YEARS PRECEDING, AND AFTER SETTLEMENT.  
For four villages.

Names of villages.	Years	Average of occupied acres including Government and alienated land.	Average of unoccupied Government waste	Average Re-missions.	Average Col-lections.	Average of outstanding at end of year.
Khor ... ..	From 1836-37 to 1845-46. Preceding the Survey Settlement ... ..	6,691	1,938	371	4,329	...
Karkhel ... ..	From 1846 47 to 1855-56 .. ..	12,133	3,305	48	5,004	338
Khamgaon Budruk.	From 1856-57 to 1865-66	15,044	451	...	6,279	..
Nandur ... ..	From 1866-67 to 1875-76 ... ..	15,123	315	68	6 278	236
	For 1877 alone ... ..	15,119	...	13	6,272	5,911

For six villages

Names of villages.	Years	Average of occupied acres including Government and alienated land	Average of unoccupied Government waste.	Average Re-missions.	Average Col-lections.	Average of outstanding at end of year.
Kandaj ... ..	From 1837-38 to 1846-47. Preceding the Survey Settlement ... ..	9,026	614.	446	10,153	.
Kamblishwar Rai ... ..	From 1846-47 to 1856-57 ... ..	15,780	2,385	179	6,873	310
Punphl Tandalwari ... ..	From 1857-58 to 1866-67 .. ..	17,940	341	205	7,485	431
Katphal ... ..	From 1867 68 to 1876-77 ... ..	17,995	206	81	7,625	548

42. Some very curious results are obtained from a study of these statements. The average areas of occupied land, including Government and alienated property of the ten villages, are more than double during the last decade to what they were during the ten years preceding the year of settlement, whereas the average collections have fallen off about 4 per cent. during the same period; and yet there has been a steady increase in the average collections during the present lease on the maximum rates fixed at that time. This plainly proves that the rates previous to the present lease must have been excessive, and that the collections were obtained from a very small area of land, the remainder lying waste, as stated by Lieutenant Nash in his report to Lieutenant Wingate (the Superintendent of the Survey at that time), dated 2nd November 1838, of which the following is an extract:—

"5. Following our seizure of the country and connected in the superstitious opinions of the natives with it, came the cholera, a dreadful and active assistant to the other causes of depopulation and ruin. The deaths from this cause in the village, where I am now pitched, in the three years following the exile of the Peishwa, were 460. The village may in those days have contained 1,000 inhabitants, though their number is now much less. To the above I may add the two or three minor famines which have occurred within the last 20 years, and especially that of (Fusli) 1234, as fruitful causes of misery and poverty."

"6. These are the principal causes of the present deplorable condition of the pargana. I will now endeavour to describe a few of the most obvious of their effects. The Government arable lands in the pargana measure 191,000 acres; of these 106,000, or considerably more than one-half, lie uncultivated, and a portion of this is covered with thick thorny bushes, which it will be difficult to eradicate. The village walls are crumbling and falling, and within them, for one inhabited house, two may be found in the last state of desolate decay; of many the very ruins have disappeared, and vacant yards alone remind one of their former existence."

43. Although the maximum rates for this district were pitched 10 per cent. higher than those of the adjoining district of Indápur, nevertheless the total collections (though during the last three years of the present lease there has not been an acre of arable waste unoccupied), have never reached the sums realized during the ten years preceding 1846-47. The average remissions during the same period have gradually diminished, and only in the year 1866-67, when there was a very limited rainfall, were the remissions of any extent; in that year they amounted to Rs. 5,063 out of a total of Rs. 14,988, the full assessment, or more than one-third.

44. The rainfall for 1866-67 is as follows:—Bhimthadi 8-57, Indápur 4-06, and for Purandhar 11-57.

45. Having now given a general description of these villages, having shown the nature of their climate, the productions, facility of communication, markets, manufactures, past and present statistics, prices, and also their revenue history, I now come to the subject of proposals for the revision of the present assessment.

46. It will be allowed, I think, from what has been adduced, that the social status of these villages, along with the rest of the taluka, has in every respect improved within the last 30 years. New roads have been opened up in every direction, all the arable waste land has been taken up; the rise in price of the principal article of export, *viz*, grain amounts to nearly 80 per cent., and last, but not least, the people have been enjoying the benefits of a low assessment as compared to the state of things anterior to the year of settlement. Every thing in fact points to the justice of imposing a fair increase on the present rates of assessment.

47. I herewith insert an extract from my Classing Assistant, Mr. Whitcombe's report on these villages, and am glad to take this opportunity of thanking him for the zealous care with which he has not only prepared his report, but for the assistance he has cheerfully accorded me in the preparation of the different statements and appendices which accompany my report:—

"25. The villages now under report were classed during the Pratbandi survey under the supervision of Lieutenant Evans, during seasons 1845-46 and 1846-47 under two different valuation scales. One being adopted for the eight Petha villages, and the other for the two villages belonging to the Subha Division. Both scales, as contrasted with the one used at the time of the revision survey, are given below:—



No.	Pratbandi Survey Classification Valuation Scales adopted for the		Difference	Revision Survey Scale.	Difference between the Pratbandi and Revision Survey Classification Valuation Scales as adopted for the			
	Eight Petha Villages	Two Subha Division Villages.			Eight Petha Villages.		Two Subha Division Villages.	
					Less than the Revision Scale.	More than the Revision Scale.	Less than the Revision Scale.	More than the Revision Scale.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As.	As. p.	As. p.	As p.	As p
1	18 2	15 0	1 10	16	2 10	...	1 0	...
2	10 7	12 0	1 5	14	3 5	...	2 0	...
3	8 10	10 5	1 7	12	3 2	...	1 7	...
4	7 5	9 2	1 9	10	2 7	...	0 10	...
5	5 10	7 2	1 4	8	2 2	...	0 10	...
6	4 5	6 7	2 2	6	1 7	...	...	0 7
7	3 2	5 2	2 0	4	0 10	...	...	1 2
8	2 7	4 0	1 5	2	...	0 7	...	2 0
9	1 7	2 5	0 10	1	...	0 7	...	1 5
1st deli.	15 2	16 0	0 10	20	4 10	...	4 0	...
2nd deli.	11 5	15 0	3 7	18	6 7	...	3 0	...
3rd deli.	...	12 0	...	16	...	...	4 0	...

"26. It will be observed that the scale adopted for the two Subha Division villages, was, owing probably to their proximity to the city of Poona, and other advantages, pitched somewhat higher than the one used for the eight Petha villages, as it was then the practice to combine in the soil valuation all other elements that are now taken into consideration in fixing the maximum rates of villages. It will also be observed that the general tendency at the time of the Pratbandi survey was to lower the valuation of the better description of soils, and to raise that of the poorer, quite out of proportion to their relative productive capabilities, and which is just the reverse of the present system. The difference in one instance of the poorer soils is as much as 100 per cent."

48. As observed by Mr. Whitecombe the tendency at the time of the present, or Pratbandi survey, was to lower the valuation of the better description of soils and to raise that of the poorer sorts.

49. From my own observation I can state that care has been taken to prevent such a pernicious system from being continued in the present revision classification; every class of soil has been valued as nearly as possible in accordance with its productive capabilities.

50. In proposing the following maximum dry-crop rates, I have been guided as much by the rates proposed and introduced by Colonel Waddington into the surrounding villages, when making the revision settlements of the Bhimthadi Taluka, and of the Supa Petha, as by the improved condition of the people and taluka generally.

51. For the two villages of Nandur and Khamgaon Budruk, I propose a rate of Rs. 1-10-0; for the village of Khor, Rs. 1-6-0; and for the remaining seven, viz., Karkhel, Kaphal, Tandulwar, Rui, Pimply, Khandaj, and Kambleshwar, Rs. 1-2-0.

52. The first-named two villages from their vicinity to Poona,—to the railway stations of Khedgaon on the one side of Uroli on the other, as well as to the large Bazar towns of Pimpalgaon and Supa,—can easily stand a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0.

53. The village of Khor is not quite so favourably situated, yet the bazars of Supa and Patas are at no great distance, and it is also close to the railway station of Khedgaon; but as Colonel Waddington fixed the rate of Rs. 1-6-0 for the adjoining villages, it were better to assess this one at the same rate also.

54. Colonel Waddington assessed most of the villages, which are adjacent to the remaining seven, at a Re. 1-0-0 maximum rate; these villages are far from being so favourably situated as the other three, yet they have the bazars of Barámati and Phaltan in their vicinity, and road communication is open to them in every direction: for these villages I propose an increase of two annas on Colonel Waddington's rate; and judging from the increase of percentage in these, as compared with the increase in those adjoining, I find the maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 is not excessive, in fact, it gives a lower percentage in most instances than what Colonel Waddington obtained with his one rupee maximum rate, which result can only be accounted for, I apprehend, from the fact of the poorer soils having been more carefully classed in these than in the other villages.

55. I also append an extract from a letter from Colonel Anderson to Colonel Waddington No. 771, of 22nd May 1873, in which, alluding to the maximum dry-crop rates

fixed for the villages on the other side of the river Nira, in the Phaltan State, and which were assessed by Colonel Prescott at a similar, or Re. 1-0-0 rate, he considers that that rate was far too low, and gives it as his opinion that a rate even as high as Rs. 1-6-0 would not have been excessive.

"2. The rates for Phaltan were fixed by Major Prescott: Rs. 2-8-0 maximum being adopted for a few villages close to the Salpa Ghaut, and Re. 1-0-0 being fixed all along the Nira River, and intermediate rates between; this grouping was, according to my idea, most anomalous, and apparently based more on existing payments than on existing capabilities."

"3. The villages on the extreme east of the Natsputa Mâhâl of the old Pandharpur Tâluka joining the Phaltan Jaghir which were settled in 1858, were settled on a Re. 1-0-0 maximum, and those on the extreme west on the old high road to Sâtâra from Poona which were in the Khandâla Mâhâl of Wâi, were settled in 1861 on a Rs. 1-6-0 maximum. I should have raised all these rates about 4 annas and taken about Rs. 1-4-0 for the extreme eastern third of Phaltan, Rs. 1-6-0 for the central third, and Rs. 1-10-0 for the western third. The rough sketch appended will explain my meaning."

56. There is no rice cultivation in these villages.

57. I now come to the garden lands. There is no data forthcoming to show the quantity of garden land under wells at the time of the present survey. As already reported, there are, for irrigational purposes, 214 wells; of these 109 were formerly assessed; the Vir-hunda, or water cess, than imposed, amounted to Rs. 720, of which Rs. 21 have been kept in abeyance owing to a deficiency of water-supply. The area of land irrigated under these wells, both old and new, is 1,062 acres; and, in accordance with the Resolution of Government No. 1028, of the 25th February 1874, the area under formerly assessed wells will now be assessed within the highest rate on dry-crop lands, and the area under new wells at simple dry-crop rates.

58. The Pat-hunda formerly fixed was Rs. 65; neither in this instance is there any data forthcoming to show how large an area was assessed under Pats. The present area is 70 acres, and I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 7-8-0 combining soil and water, for such lands, which gives Rs. 200 or an average rate of Rs. 2-14-3 per acre, as the water-cess.

59. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment on each class of village, and on the whole of the ten villages:—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					
			Area and Assessment by present Accounts.		Area and Assessment by Revision Survey and proposed rates.		Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
			4	5	6	7		
I	2	Rs. 8.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
II	1	1 6	6,211	3,880	6,654	6,066	2,186	56.8
III	7	1 2	3,603	1,034	4,030	1,258	224	21.7
			20,975	8,863	22,156	10,502	1,640	18.5
Total	10	...	30,789	13,777	32,840	17,827	4,050	29.4

60. From the foregoing statement it will be observed that the average increased percentage on these ten villages is only 29.4. From the full statement, Appendix D, of which the other is the abstract, it will be seen that the difference in individual villages varies from 63.8 in Khambgaon Budruk, to 2.4 in the village of Khatphal. The first village from its position, as being close to the railway station of Urol, and possessing exceedingly fine land bordering on the river Mula-Mutha, and at no great distance from the Karakwala Canal, can safely bear this increase; while the other village is situated on the high Mal-land close to the western border of the Indâpur Tâluka, and has none of the advantages possessed by the other.

61. I append a statement marked E, showing the difference of percentage increase in these, and also in the adjoining villages of the Bhimthadi Tâluka and the old Supa Petha settled from 1871 to 1874. It is worthy of remark that though bearing the same rates, in some instances higher rates than those in the adjoining villages the percentage increase is, in almost every instance, lower in the villages under report than in those formerly settled, although the rates in the latter were reduced by order of Government, No. 4980, dated 30th August 1875. I can only attribute this less increase to a more careful classification of the lower or poorer soils as stated before.

62. The average rate per acre on the present recorded area and assessment is Re. 0-7-2. And according to the revision survey and proposed assessment is Re. 0-8-3, this includes dry-crop and garden, there being no rice.

63. In addition to the Government land, there is an area of 2,387 acres Inám land, bearing assessment, Rs. 888-0-0 and paying annual Judi, Rs. 199-0-0. The following shows the whole land of these villages in an abstract form —

	Acre.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land ...	32,840	13,777	17,827	...
Government unoccupied assessed land ...	...	..	...	...
Inám .. .. .	2,387	888	1,001	199
Unarable .. .. .	...	...	...	...
Total ..	44,439	14,665	18,828	199

64. I have not attempted to estimate the expense of the revision survey, as it would hardly be fair to include the cost of the breaking up of numbers, and re-classification of a great part during the present season with the expenditure incurred in 1874-75—1876-77, as a return whereby to compare the cost of this work with the cost of what has been done in other districts, and, for similar reasons, the cost of the revision survey in the remaining villages of this táluka, as also in several other tálukas which have yet to be settled, will be considerably enhanced.

65. In conclusion, I have to state that the re-division and re-classification work alluded to in paragraphs 7 and 8, in these, and in the 19 villages of the adjoining táluka of Purandhar was only finished on the 24th of March, and the assessment papers have only just been completed; otherwise this report would long since have been sent in. I have to request that the early sanction of Government may be obtained for the rates now proposed, to enable the settlement to be introduced before the 5th of June in accordance with the provisions of Act I of 1875, and that guarantee may be given for the same period as that to which the rates for the villages of the same táluka, 54 in number, settled in 1871-72, has been extended, namely, to A. D. 1900-01.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, COLONEL, Acting Superintendent,  
Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of cultivation in A. D. 1875-76.*

District.	Surveyed Villages	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam lands.		
			Total.	Kharif	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Táluka Bhim- thadi of the Poona Col- lectorate.	Khálsa 10 villages.	Jowári ... ..	46·8	...	46·8
		Bájrí ... ..	27·9	27·9	...
		Ujga ... ..	1·4	1·4	...
		Kardai ... ..	1·3	...	1·3
		Wheat .. ..	1	...	1
		Gram .. ..	0·6	...	0·6
		Múg ... ..	0·4	0·4	...
		Túr ... ..	0·3	0·3	...
		Sugarcane ... ..	0·2	...	0·2
		Miscellaneous ... ..	10·5	1·8	8·7
		Waste or fallow ... ..	5·6	...	5·6
		Total ...	100·0	31·8	68·2

1876 77 being the year of famine, the year previous to that has been taken to show the details of cultivation.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI

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

Taluka	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and plough oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Id.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Bhimtadi	Government Villages 10.	9	279	886	816	890	274	20	99	883	181	263	64	180	194	160	148	808	1,415	1,888	2,753	2,330	5,220	1,294	.	.	.
		1	128	968	888	846	187	.	72	209	52	280	No	record	No	record	No	record	No	record	2,179	.	No	record.	...	...	...

The upper figures show the returns of the Revision Settlement  
The lower do. Present do.

## APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the average yearly price of grain in seers of 80 tolas for the last 34 years, as obtained from the Mámlatdár of Bhmthadi.

Years.	Average price prevailing in the Táluka					Remarks
	Jowán.	Bájr.	Wheat.	Gram.	Karda.	
1843-44 ...	47½	38½	31	30	54	
1844-45 ...	27	25	20	19½	44½	
1845-46 ...	16½	16½	14	12	21	
1846-47 ..	38	32	17	16	26	
1847-48 ..	64	53	24	33	70	
1848-49 ...	68	55	35	35	52	
1849-50 ...	34	31	24½	32	40½	
1850-51 ...	38	31	26	27½	39	
1851-52 ...	42	40	27	24	44½	
1852-53 ...	57	42½	33	26	54½	
1853-54 ...	26½	25	24	21	34	
1854-55 ...	33	30	21	24	37½	
1855-56 ...	24	21	21	25½	34½	
1856-57 ...	30	26	25	19	35½	
1857-58 ...	27½	22½	23½	20½	42	
1858-59 ...	41	34	26	27½	55	
1859-60 ...	38	28	21	21	40	
1860-61 ...	30	23	18	18	23	
1861-62 ...	20	16	11½	15½	23	
1862-63 ...	14	10½	10	17	20½	
1863-64 ...	13	11	9	10	18	
1864-65 ...	18½	12½	9½	9	15½	
1865-66 ...	14½	15	8	9½	13½	
1866-67 ..	15	14	11	11	16	
1867-68 ...	34	23	14	14	29	
1868-69 ...	14½	14½	10½	10	16½	
1869-70 ...	19½	16½	8	8½	24½	
1870-71 ...	17½	15	10	15	24½	
1871-72 ...	12	11½	10	10½	18½	
1872-73 ...	22½	18	13	9	20	
1873-74 ...	30	22½	19	14	28	
1874-75 ...	39	35½	22	21½	35	
1875-76 ...	36	26	18	24½	30	
1876-77 ...	16	13	12½	15	15	

*N. B.*—The figures entered in this statement were obtained from time to time from the Mámlatdár of Bhmthadi according to the practice obtaining in this Survey, and was the only information that was considered of a sufficiently reliable nature for the purpose for which it was required.

APPENDIX C<sup>3</sup>

Revenue statement for 6 villages, situated in the Bhimkhadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1846-47 but brought into force in 1847-48.

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

Year.	Occupied land paying Assessment to Government						Unoccupied assessed arable Government Land.				Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially. (Inam)			Total Land Govern- ment, Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inam				Balance outstanding at close of Year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assess- ment.	Remission.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auc- tory sale of grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assess- ment.	Collections, Out-put.	Total of columns 2, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 3, 9 and 13.	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 12	Balance outstanding at close of Year.			
			Permanent	Canal.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1837-38	7,967	10,285				10,225	1,186	1,266		558	714		9,691	12,205	10,223				
1839-39	8,027	10,434		22	22	10,412	1,108	1,184		490	570		9,622	12,198	10,412				
1839-40	8,071	11,646				11,446	136	132		515	601		9,621	12,179	11,466				
1840-41	8,001	11,471				11,471	105	108		515	601		9,621	12,163	11,471				
1841-42	8,001	11,404				11,464	104	117		515	601		9,620	12,152	11,464				
1842-43	8,048	11,236		215	215	11,020	258	245		515	601		9,621	12,151	11,020				
1843-44	8,850	11,271		1,055	1,015	10,216	250	311	23	515	601		9,621	12,183	10,230				
1844-45	8,402	10,875		1,285	1,235	9,640	727	843	153	510	589		9,733	12,307	9,733				
1845-46	7,798	10,160		1,359	1,359	8,791	1,218	1,445	90	508	589		9,623	12,184	8,881				
1846-47	8,207	10,688		579	579	10,109	847	911	71	508	589		9,623	12,155	10,177				
1847-48	14,399	8,738		1,124	1,124	8,506	3,728	967	145	1,048	333		18,171	8,039	5,749	1,204			
1849-49	14,009	8,550				8,550	3,026	1,165	200	1,046	333		18,171	8,039	6,750	82			
1849-50	12,210	9,118				8,118	3,933	1,867	319	1,029	328		18,171	8,039	6,432	523			
1850-51	12,709	8,489				8,483	3,418	1,221	843	1,039	328		18,171	8,039	6,382	340			
1851-52	14,130	8,690		83	83	8,617	3,013	1,030	454	1,023	323		18,171	8,039	6,671	16			
1852-53	14,279	8,752				8,758	2,838	968	233	1,029	328		18,171	8,039	6,934	14			
1853-54	15,315	7,123		553	553	6,540	1,827	887	182	1,034	318		18,171	8,039	6,702	1,101			
1854-55	16,377	7,228				7,228	1,796	679	60	998	318		18,171	8,039	7,202				
1855-56	16,399	7,505		9	9	7,495	774	207	33	998	318		18,171	8,039	7,528				
1856-57	18,718	7,581				7,580	400	126	5	998	318		18,171	8,039	7,091	17			
1857-58	16,747	7,595				7,595	420	117	2	998	318		18,171	8,039	7,897				
1858-59	16,906	7,629				7,629	421	113	3	977	305	2	18,318	8,047	7,833				
1859-60	16,941	7,623				7,635	364	104		998	319	2	18,303	8,047	7,627				
1860-61	16,941	7,625				7,625	364	104		993	318	33	18,303	8,047	7,658				
1861-62	16,977	7,631				7,631	315	98	6	998	318	80	18,303	8,047	7,717				
1862-63	16,977	7,631				7,631	328	98	6	998	318	103	18,303	8,047	7,739				
1863-64	17,010	7,618				7,638	295	91		998	318	88	18,338	8,047	7,733				
1864-65	17,010	7,633				7,638	295	91		993	318	99	18,338	8,047	7,737				
1865-66	17,010	7,638				7,638	295	91		998	318	99	18,303	8,047	7,737				
1866-67	17,010	7,638		2,053	2,053	5,586	295	91		998	318	98	18,303	8,047	5,681	4,314			
1867-68	17,036	7,653				7,653	295	91		972	301	116	18,303	8,047	7,708				
1868-69	17,005	7,642				7,642	295	91		1,003	314	119	18,303	8,047	7,765				
1869-70	17,005	7,643				7,642	295	91		1,003	314	54	18,303	8,047	7,806				
1870-71	17,005	7,643				7,642	295	78		1,003	314	54	18,303	8,032	7,806				
1871-72	17,005	7,613				7,642	295	76		1,003	314	54	18,303	8,032	7,806				
1872-73	17,005	7,642				7,642	295	76		1,003	314	54	18,303	8,032	7,806				
1873-74	16,981	7,636		812	812	6,823	295	76		1,003	314	54	18,290	8,032	7,636				
1874-75	16,970	7,637				7,637				1,003	314	54	18,270	8,025	6,877	423	The decrease in total area is owing to some land being granted for the use of the villagers.		
1875-76	16,990	7,637				7,637				1,003	314	54	17,973	7,951	7,601	5			
1876-77	16,970	7,636				7,636				1,003	314	54	17,972	7,950	7,600	7,524	Famine year		

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11, and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into the areas from the Dighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Digha equals 30 guntas.

APPENDIX C<sup>(2)</sup>

Revenue Statement for 4 Villages, situated in the Bhimkhadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1846-47.

[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.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-Sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1836-37	5,968	4,084	...	116	116	8,916	2,597	1,918	47	1,547	1,168	47	10,107	7,120	4,012	...	
1837-38	5,610	3,953	...	38	38	8,915	2,950	2,027	129	1,647	1,168	47	10,107	7,148	4,091	...	
1838-39	5,465	3,686	...	181	181	3,505	3,105	2,054	146	1,547	1,174	47	10,107	6,914	3,898	...	
1839-40	6,456	4,237	...	186	186	4,051	2,104	1,502	107	1,547	1,174	71	10,107	6,913	4,229	...	
1840-41	6,942	4,617	...	611	611	4,006	1,596	1,110	106	1,669	1,186	71	10,107	6,913	4,183	...	
1841-42	7,719	5,151	...	720	720	4,431	819	677	122	1,669	1,186	71	10,107	6,914	4,624	...	
1842-43	7,517	5,031	...	8	8	5,023	1,021	697	97	1,569	1,173	71	10,107	6,906	5,191	...	
1843-44	6,954	4,690	...	240	240	4,460	1,562	1,017	140	1,591	1,199	71	10,107	6,906	4,661	...	
1844-45	6,974	4,799	...	297	297	4,472	1,567	998	195	1,546	1,169	71	10,107	6,908	4,793	...	
1845-46	7,318	4,914	...	1,842	1,842	3,572	2,042	1,373	209	1,232	878	84	10,592	7,168	5,856	...	
1846-47	11,112	5,015	...	478	478	4,542	2,869	1,819	671	1,519	697	84	15,494	7,015	5,297	...	
1847-48	9,958	4,228	...	...	...	4,228	4,082	2,108	871	1,468	683	84	15,468	7,014	4,678	...	357
1848-49	10,195	4,133	...	...	...	4,133	3,720	2,192	448	1,458	679	84	15,373	7,000	4,665	...	332
1849-50	9,680	3,910	...	...	...	3,910	4,129	2,447	330	1,404	649	84	15,273	7,000	4,393	...	
1850-51	9,769	4,006	...	...	...	4,006	4,285	2,392	884	1,319	602	84	15,373	7,000	4,474	...	1,076
1851-52	9,977	4,200	...	...	...	4,200	4,132	2,201	470	1,319	602	84	15,478	7,003	4,754	...	526
1852-53	10,182	4,408	...	...	...	4,408	4,061	2,017	292	1,278	581	84	15,471	7,007	4,779	...	81
1853-54	11,540	4,998	...	11	11	4,997	2,611	1,501	226	1,278	581	84	11,429	7,000	5,317	...	859
1854-55	12,090	5,175	...	...	...	5,175	2,069	1,187	660	1,278	581	84	15,467	6,948	5,909	...	
1855-56	13,290	5,917	...	...	...	5,917	2,069	809	72	1,278	581	84	15,461	6,943	6,139	...	
1856-57	13,645	6,053	...	...	...	6,053	511	280	71	1,278	581	84	15,464	6,943	6,209	...	
1857-58	13,642	6,068	...	...	...	6,068	514	280	67	1,281	586	84	15,434	6,929	6,222	...	
1858-59	13,639	6,060	...	...	...	6,060	514	280	62	1,281	586	84	15,434	6,928	6,208	...	1
1859-60	13,718	6,082	...	...	...	6,082	530	274	67	1,272	583	84	15,520	6,939	6,293	...	
1860-61	13,782	6,105	...	...	...	6,105	468	261	64	1,272	583	84	15,517	6,939	6,253	...	
1861-62	13,888	6,184	...	...	...	6,184	368	209	44	1,261	566	108	15,517	6,939	6,316	...	
1862-63	13,862	6,180	...	...	...	6,180	394	193	31	1,261	566	111	15,517	6,939	6,325	...	
1863-64	13,862	6,180	...	...	...	6,180	394	193	31	1,261	566	111	15,517	6,939	6,326	...	
1864-65	13,862	6,180	...	...	...	6,180	394	193	41	1,261	566	140	15,517	6,939	6,322	...	
1865-66	13,862	6,180	...	...	...	6,180	394	193	59	1,261	566	142	15,517	6,939	6,374	...	
1866-67	13,862	6,180	...	612	612	5,508	394	193	59	1,261	566	142	15,517	6,939	5,769	...	749
1867-68	13,862	6,180	...	...	...	6,180	394	193	85	1,261	566	142	15,517	6,939	6,287	...	
1868-69	13,824	6,172	...	...	...	6,172	394	193	50	1,299	574	145	15,517	6,939	6,367	...	
1869-70	13,824	6,172	...	...	...	6,172	394	193	52	1,299	574	145	15,517	6,939	6,399	...	
1870-71	13,824	6,172	...	...	...	6,172	394	193	50	1,299	574	145	15,517	6,939	6,367	...	
1871-72	13,824	6,161	...	...	...	6,151	394	189	50	1,299	574	145	15,517	6,914	6,346	...	
1872-73	13,824	6,148	...	...	...	6,143	394	189	52	1,299	574	145	15,517	6,906	6,340	...	
1873-74	13,824	6,148	...	70	70	6,073	394	189	46	1,299	574	146	15,517	6,906	6,294	...	
1874-75	13,824	6,143	...	...	...	6,143	...	...	...	1,299	574	145	15,517	6,717	6,588	...	
1875-76	13,824	6,143	...	...	...	6,143	...	...	...	1,299	574	145	15,123	6,717	6,289	...	
1876-77	13,824	6,140	...	18	18	6,137	...	...	...	1,299	574	145	15,119	6,714	6,272	...	5,911

The decrease in total area is owing to some land being granted for the use of the villagers. Famine year.



APPENDIX D.

General Statement referred to in paragraph 60 of the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey and Assessment, letter No. 317 of 1878.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.		By FORMER SURVEY														By REVISION SURVEY																	
	Number	Name of Village.	Maximum dry crop rate	Government occupied land.														Government occupied land.														Government unoccupied assessed waste	Government assessment of land per acre	Increase percentage.
				Total arable acres, including Inam		Total unarable acres.		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total		Water cess	Total assessment	Total arable acres, including Inam.		Total unarable acres.		Dry crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Water cess.	Total assessment.			
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
Dhimbhadli	1	Khamson Budruk	1 10	4,056	308	4,364	2,966	..	..	67	122	4,203	3,088	..	3,088	4,792	880	4,312	4,909	..	..	79	149	4,301	5,067	..	5,067	..	..	1 3 5	63.8			
	2	Nandur ..	1 10	2,989	1,877	1,094	768	..	..	15	26	1,940	793	..	793	2,765	1,313	2,310	947	..	..	44	62	2,263	1,908	..	1,909	..	..	0 7 3	27.4			
		Total	..	7,044	2,475	6,180	3,732	..	..	72	148	6,211	3,880	..	3,880	7,577	3,093	6,621	5,856	..	..	123	210	6,664	6,966	..	6,966	..	..	0 14 7	59.3			
Parandhar	3	Khor ..	1 6	3,886	3,029	3,443	769	..	..	180	250	3,693	1,024	10	1,034	4,261	2,632	3,904	924	..	..	226	289	4,030	1,163	95	1,258	..	..	0 5 0	31.7			
	4	Khambleshwar ..	1 2	1,746	166	1,460	916	..	..	6	11	1,466	926	..	926	4,213	887	1,624	1,268	..	..	3	3	1,626	1,266	..	1,266	..	..	0 13 7	40			
Dandap	5	Kondaj ..	1 3	3,441	216	3,229	2,332	..	..	70	123	3,399	2,454	..	2,454	4,463	764	3,374	3,172	..	..	91	102	3,465	3,274	..	3,274	..	..	0 10 2	33.4			
	6	Pimpri ..	1 2	1,699	408	1,463	651	..	..	21	41	1,474	692	..	692	1,704	395	1,454	756	..	..	23	28	1,468	768	..	768	..	..	0 8 6	19.9			
Parandhar	7	Tundniwari ..	1 2	4,701	1,014	3,806	1,351	..	..	64	94	3,870	1,452	..	1,452	3,784	240	3,989	1,847	..	..	106	109	4,076	1,666	..	1,666	..	..	0 8 6	14			
	8	Bul ..	1 2	1,705	416	1,276	432	..	..	17	27	1,592	469	..	469	3,613	277	1,694	417	..	..	106	60	1,700	407	..	407	..	..	0 4 5	8.3			
Parandhar	9	Katphal ..	1 2	5,361	2,772	5,067	1,660	..	..	71	108	5,188	1,668	..	1,668	5,908	1,607	5,497	1,953	..	..	156	129	5,663	1,692	..	1,692	..	..	0 4 9	2.4			
	10	Karkhal ..	1 3	4,189	923	3,869	1,032	..	..	117	142	4,006	1,224	3	1,227	1,916	377	4,053	1,063	..	..	213	163	4,266	1,224	76	1,300	..	..	0 4 11	6.9			
		Total	..	23,161	5,248	20,699	8,320	..	..	366	540	20,275	6,860	3	6,863	23,389	4,497	21,436	2,910	..	..	601	617	22,169	10,427	76	10,503	..	..	0 7 7	16.6			
		Grand Total	..	93,091	10,753	80,161	12,821	..	..	699	943	30,769	13,764	13	13,777	35,327	9,212	31,500	16,690	..	..	1,040	1,066	32,640	17,656	171	17,827	..	..	0 8 8	20.4			

G. R. LAUGHTON, Colonel,  
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik.

## APPENDIX E.

*Contrasted statement showing the increased percentage on proposed rates for 10 Villages of the Bhamthade Taluka, and of those adjoining, formerly settled.*

Class	Number of villages	Name of village.	Proposed maximum rate	Resulting percentage increase.	Adjoining villages previously settled.	Maximum rates.	Percentage increase	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs a. p.					
I	1	Khambsan, Budrak, Nandur	1 10 0 1 10 0	68% 27 4	Mirandi Dahima Bori Abadi Baratgaon	1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0	67 66 31 10	Reduced from Rs 1 15-0 to Rs 1-10-0 by Government Resolution No. 4680, dated 30th August 1876.
					Underwadi Yewat	1 6 0 1 6 0	41 26	
I	2	Khov	1 6 0	22-7	Kedgaon Devigaon Gada Fadvi	1 6 0 1 6 0 1 9 0	47 38 8	Reduced from Rs. 1-0-0 to Rs 1-0-0 by Government Resolution No. 4680, dated 30th August 1876.
	10	Karkhad	1 2 0	5-9	Wasubda Jirgaon Kurkumb	1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0	21 24 31	
III	4	Khambleshwar	1 2 0	40	Kuta	1 0 0	32	Reduced from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs 1-2-0 by Government Resolution No. 4680, dated 30th August 1876.
	5	Kandaj	1 9 0	32 4	Pandara	1 0 0	40	
	6	Pimpri	1 2 0	13 9	Anjanson	1 0 0	51	These rates were introduced in 1873-74, and not have been reduced.
	7	Tavdnivart	1 2 0	14	Wagn	1 0 0	34	
	8	Rui	1 2 0	8-3	Nepatwalan Barhauppr	1 0 0 1 0 0	34 26	
	9	Katphal	1 2 0	24	Underwadi Supa	1 0 0	37	

No. 1650 of 1878.

To  
THE COMMISSIONER,  
Central Division.

Poona Collector's Office, 15th April 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report of Colonel Laughton, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, submitting proposals for a revised assessment in ten villages of the Bhamthadi Taluka, the period of 30 years, for which the original survey was settled, having expired.

2. Colonel Laughton's report is very full, but as it is impossible to make any detailed criticism of an assessment without an enquiry to test its incidence on individual holdings, I will confine myself to pointing out the few objections to Colonel Laughton's statements and conclusions that occur to me.

3. First as to prices. I do not think it can safely be assumed that prices have risen 78 per cent. (para. 39). At present owing to the deplorable failure of the crops here and elsewhere during the past two years, they are abnormally high. I find, on referring to the table, Appendix B, that for the four years succeeding the last year of scarcity before the famine, 1871-72, 1872-73—1875-76, prices ranged from 22½ to 36 seers of jowari, the staple commodity per rupee averaging 32 seers, or about 33 per cent. in excess of the average for the first ten years of the currency of the present settlement, and if the first two years when prices are quoted so low as to suggest a possibility of error, were omitted, the increase would be under 25 per cent. But a complete expose of the fallacious reasoning based on calculations of prices for arbitrary terms of years, was made by Mr Pedder in a note quoted by the Decan Riots Commission, page 92 of the minutes.

4. The practice of sub-letting land, as described in para. 25, should, I think, be taken to be limited to good land only and, from my own enquiries, I should be inclined to doubt if it could be described as common to sub-let at a rent of half the produce, except in the case of Esgat lands.

5. Para. 28.—The statistics as to live-stock can be no longer relied on owing to the great loss last year. The number of plough cattle surviving, as reported in September last, was 1,115 or less than half the number, 2,330, entered in the report.

6. Para. 31.—It is perhaps doubtful if the increase in the number of carts is indicative of very largely increased exports. These carts do not, I think, as a rule, ply locally, but go off to the large cities and other districts where exports are larger and ply for hire, during the months the cattle are not required for agricultural purposes.

7. Para. 32.—The returns of sales and mortgages of land are not sufficiently numerous to be any index of the selling value of land, the mortgages are, as explained in the report especially, misleading. Of the two sales quoted, I notice, one number fetched six times the

assessment, the other sale includes a well, and is, therefore, valueless as an example. The statement showing the sums realized for land sold in default of payment of revenue, shows the average price realized was somewhat less than the old assessment.

8 I now wish to make a few remarks as to the revised rates proposed. It appears from the results that due care has been taken to avoid the error made at the time the other villages of the Deccan were re-assessed and the lighter soils been treated fairly, while the acreage of land hitherto classed as unarable has not been materially increased.

9. I need not discount on the pitably depressed state of the villages under report resulting from repeated partial failures of crops and one absolute failure during the past ten years. Much of what Colonel Laughton has written of the improved material condition of the ryots is necessarily contradicted by the present condition of things. Too much importance also should not be given to the railway as a means of export. I should think it very doubtful if any large quantity of grain is sent to Poona, the principal market, from any of the villages mentioned, by rail. As from returns I have of the traffic by rail for the past five years, omitting 1877, the exports of grain from the stations of Urah and Kedgaon have been for each year—

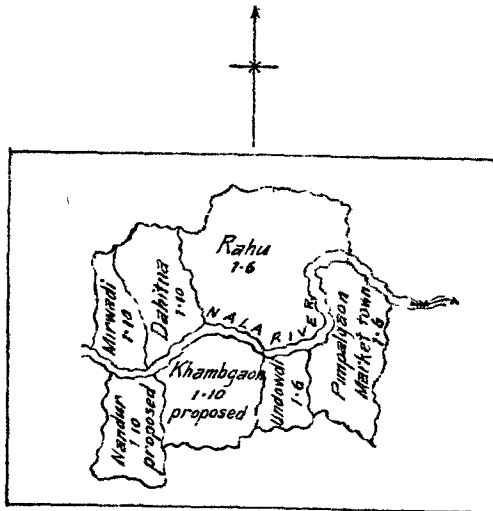
to 31st December 1872 . . . . .	299 tons.
1873 . . . . .	75 "
1874 . . . . .	None.
1875 . . . . .	4,556 tons.
1876 . . . . .	700 "

and of the ten villages, 3 only, Nandur, Khamgaon and Khore, are within 10 miles of a railway station.

10. The proposed increase to the rate is only in excess of the 25 per cent recommended as the limit by the Riot's Commissioners, Mr. Pedder, the late Mr. Havelock and others, in four villages.

11. As the increase in these villages is less than those assessed by Colonel Waddington, I presume the difference is due to the more careful adjustment of the assessment on poorer soils and the greater liberality shown in deciding whether land is unarable or not. I think, considering the very bad times the ryots have had, and that during the past thirty years other taxation, *s. e.*, the Stamp and Salt taxes, has been considerably increased, the rates cannot be regarded as too low.

12. In the villages of Khamgaon Budruk and Nandur, the increase is 63·8 and 27·4 respectively. These villages are situated on the Mula River, Nandur being due east of Khamgaon.



The tracing gives the situation of these villages. By Colonel Waddington's settlement the villages of Mirrowdi and Dabitha are settled at the 1·10 rate; Pimpalgaon (the market town for the group), Rahu, the richest village of all, and Undowdi at 1·6. You will observe that Khamgaon is bounded on two sides by the villages of Undowdi

Originally 1·12 and 1·8 reduced 2 annas by Government Resolution No 4980 of 30th August 1875.

and Rahu, assessed at 1·6, and I cannot understand why it should be assessed at the higher rather than the lower rate. I would respectfully suggest that Khamgaon be assessed at a maximum, 1·6 anna, rate, which would reduce the assessment from Rs. 5,057 to 4,179, an increase of about 33 per cent., or with Local funds 41 per cent. more than the full assessment settled by Captain Wingate. Nandur might be more fairly assessed at maximum 1·8 rate, reducing the increase to 17 per cent., or, with Local Funds, about 24 per cent more than the old assessment. At the same time it might be a matter for consideration whether it would not be advisable to levy an insurance rate of 2 annas or 4 annas per acre on all lands in these two villages irrigable by the Mutha Canal; the same remark applies to the villages of Khandaj and Kambleshwar and, I think, Tandulwadi, which will be under the Nira.

13. I make these suggestions with some diffidence, but apart from the considerations already brought forward, the paucity of plough cattle, the destitution of the ryots, the absence of any reason shown for assessing these villages at a maximum rate 18 per cent. higher than those of the adjacent and (I speak from personal knowledge) more prosperous villages Rahu and Undowadi and the market town, Pimpalgaon, the recorded opinions of officers, who have paid especial attention to the subject, adverse to the sudden introduction of highly enhanced rates, the fallacy of the test of prices for arbitrary periods generally, and the falsity, of the assumption in this particular instance, that the increase may be safely taken at 70 per cent; I would call attention to the fact which has come within my experience that it is in these river-side villages that the failure of the crops is more frequent. In the year of partial scarcity, I have known 1871-72, 1875-76 and 1877-78, these crops always suffer most. In good years, it is true, they are the finest to be seen in the Deccan, but I believe, owing the presence of lime in the soil in large quantities, without very plentiful rains, a good harvest cannot be expected. The increase at Khandaj and Kambleshwar is heavy, and it is a question for Government whether the recent famine is not a reason for reducing the maximum rate to the more favourable standard, enjoyed by Panadare and the other towns and villages, more favourably situated as regards markets in the vicinity. The pátasthal rates appear rather high without a knowledge of how they are fixed. These last two years, most of the páts have been useless or available for kharif irrigation only. Some classification, fixing separate rates for kharif, rabi, and perennial irrigation, would, I submit, be advantageous.

I have, &c.,

A. KEYSER,

Acting Collector.

THROUGH THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

No. 388 of 1875.

From

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,

Central Division

Bombay, 30th April 1875.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for consideration of Government, a letter\* from the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey, on the subject of the revision of assessment of ten villages now included in the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona Collectorate. It would appear that these villages were formerly distributed between the old Indápur, Puanthar and Bhimthadi Tálukas.

2. The first seven of these villages, which originally belonged to the Kallus Mahál of the Indápur Táluka, are situated around the town of Baramati on three sides—north, south and east—the most distant being about nine miles off that place. The remaining three villages are in the north-west of the present Bhimthadi Táluka, within 25 miles of the town of Poona, and in close vicinity to the high road from Poona to Sholápur and also of the railway—the Yawat station being situated within six miles of all these three villages.

3. In the remeasurement of these villages the original survey numbers were generally retained, but every separate "khata" or "occupancy" comprised in a survey number was separately measured and classed but no boundary marks defining its limits were erected. Many of these survey numbers were of considerable size and contained very many so included separate occupancies. One instance, as stated by the Superintendent, having been met with of 56 such separately recorded occupancies having been included in a survey number of acres 22-31. Twelve, fifteen or more separate occupancies will, therefore, have been frequently met with in a survey number of 20 acres.

4. When recognized sub-division of land exists to a great extent, it is a great mistake in the revision survey to make large survey numbers including a large number of such occupancies. In such cases the survey numbers must be made small, and not only limited by area but also with another limit of the number of included occupancies, and it is essential that those separately recognized occupancies have some regular boundary mark to protect their limits. For the survey number boundary all experience shows that nothing is so permanent a boundary mark as the earthen "bandh" or ridge-like mound at the corners. For the included smaller occupancies a stone at the corner suffices, the stone is of course liable to removal, and frequent disputes on this score arise, but if the survey number is of moderate size and the corners clearly ascertainable, by all of the measurements therefrom as laid down in the survey books, the means exist for at once ascertaining if a complaint regarding the removal of a stone marking the corner of an included occupancy or plot number, as it is called, is true or false. The stone is a survey mark protected by law and any removal of it is severely punished.

5. Generally in the work of the Poona Revision Survey stones appear to have been very largely resorted to as boundary marks of survey numbers where bandhs should have been erected under the general orders relating to boundary marks. In future strict adherence to those orders has been required. Where stones are used as the marks denoting the corners of survey numbers, considerable doubt and disputing is certain to arise. Stones are often knocked down by cattle butting against them or are removed by design and it becomes exceedingly difficult for want of a clearly identifiable starting point to ascertain precisely where and to what extent the boundaries have been tampered with.

6. The revision measurement work in these villages has been corrected during the present field season, so far that all survey numbers over 30 acres held by one occupant have been sub-divided so as to make survey numbers of about 20 acres each, a measure which greatly facilitates the transfer of land and therefore adds to its value, and survey numbers have been made down to five acres each when the number of occupancies having separate recognition in the accounts amounted to ten or more, every separate occupancy having its corners defined by a stone.

7. It seems that the total area of these villages by the old and new survey agreed within 1·3 per cent, but in individual fields considerable differences were discovered which must have in the main arisen from the boundary marks of fields having been tampered with. At the time of the former survey of these villages the boundary mark rules had not been laid down so definitely as they were a few years afterwards by Government and stones were used very freely as marks. In two villages given, I conclude, by the Acting Superintendent as fair specimens in paragraph 10 of his report, it appears that out of 270 survey fields areas were found in error in 29 fields by an amount exceeding 10 per cent. of the true area.

8. Some examination of the revision classification done before this year in these villages was called for by the breaking up of survey numbers above described, and also for the purpose of adding one-eighth to the classification of all lands within 5 chains of a stream on which a Burki or apparatus for raising water can be erected, as sanctioned by paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874, a very legitimate small increase to the assessment which had not hitherto been introduced in this survey.

9. Though not mentioned by Colonel Laughton, the classification valuation was by my direction further increased on the better classes of soil by an addition commencing with one anna from 16 to 12 annas classification valuation of a field descending to 3 pies on a field of 9 anna classification. This is done with the object of placing a higher valuation on the better soils in comparison with the poorer and to correct the undoubted tendency of our classification in the contrary direction. This was done in the revision of the Kaldgi Collectorate as explained in paragraph 14 of my letter No 85, dated 17th January 1875, which was generally sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1670 of the 18th March 1875.

10. I do not attach very much value to the returns of rainfall obtained from district kacheries given at the Superintendent's 16th paragraph. In the first place some of the returns are often so inconsistent as to induce doubt and, therefore, render comparison fruitless and, secondly, the annual amount of rainfall is no true test of climate for agricultural purposes: much more depends on the habit of a tract as to opportuneness of fall than on the total annual fall. The Bhimthadi Taluka is generally one of notoriously uncertain fall, especially in the eastern part, but the western part is better, though still somewhat uncertain.

11. Communications and markets are exceedingly good. Large markets in the taluka, a number of roads in various directions and a railway running through the taluka communicating with the city of Poona. All this shows great change from the state of affairs existing 30 years ago, when there was one road in the taluka and that then a very indifferent one—the Poona and Sholapur Road. The table of comparative statistics for the present and 30 years ago for these villages given at paragraph 26 of the Superintendent's report, shows how greatly the improved conditions of the taluka have benefited the people.

12. The returns of sales and mortgages given at paragraph 33 of the Superintendent's report are satisfactory so far as they go, the instances given are, however, too few to admit of any decided conclusions being drawn from them. The number of notices issued in default of payment of revenue and sales under distraint are shown in a tabular statement given at paragraph 35 of the Superintendent's report. The number of notices issued in

1873-74—698—is very large. There was, however, about this time a good deal of agitation going on in this part of the country against the revision of assessment and refusal to pay was openly advocated by the Native Press. It appears, however, that in two cases only was actual sale necessary even in that year. The sum brought for land at such a forced sale is an item of no value whatever. In 1874-75 and 1875-76 the number of notices decreased to 120 and 180, respectively, five cases of sale occurring in the first year, and no record of the result being given in the second. One way or the other there is, under the circumstances, little value in these figures.

13. Prices, past and present, are referred to in the table at paragraph 37 of the Superintendent's report. Jowári and bájri may be placed in one class as the staple food of the people, any surplus only of which will be exported; while wheat, gram and kurda or safflower seed are products mainly grown for sale. The average prices of the first decade and the last are shown as follows—

Year.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kurda.
Seers for one rupee.					
1846—56	42	36	25	26	43
1866—76	24	20	14	14	24

Moreover, it appears from an examination of the detailed annual statement of prices given in the appendix to the Superintendent's letter, that prices at the commencement of the decade 1846—56, when the first settlement was made, were considerably lower than the average of the decade. In the general increase of prices, and especially of exportable products, a full justification of a considerable increase of assessment must be visible.

14. From the statement at paragraph 41 of the Superintendent's report it will be seen that under the settlement now expired the occupied area of these villages has more than doubled, and from the Statement C appended to the Superintendent's report, the arable assessed unoccupied waste been entirely absorbed into occupation.

15. At paragraph 46 the Superintendent goes into the subject of past and present classification to show that the present valuation of the better soils is higher, and therefore better adapted to their true value in comparison with the poorer soils than the classification formerly. The graduated increase on ordinary classification valuation of the better soils of from one anna downwards imposed by my direction is not here alluded to; it will tend to farther increase the difference between the better and lower classes of soils. I cannot help feeling some doubt if there is not an error in the statement columns 2 and 3, where different classification valuations by the former survey are given for different villages. Variations in classification valuations of the different classes of different districts in the lower classes of soil were sometimes made, but the use of different scales of classification value in the same taluka and neither commencing with 16 annas for the first class, strikes me as anomalous, I may be wrong, but I cannot help suspecting that the sums shown as classification valuation in columns 2 and 3 represent actual assessment deduced from the actual classification by the use of different maximum rates as is done every day.

16. I now come to the question of the rates of assessment to be imposed. It is stated by the Superintendent that Colonel Waddington, in the revision of the mass of the taluka, placed a Re 1 maximum dry-crop rate on the villages adjacent to the seven in the south-east of the taluka and recommends Rs 1-2 for these villages. Kambleshwar and Kanda, which are on the banks of the Nira, under the above rate show percentage increases of 40 and 33 per cent. respectively. These villages alone of the seven have generally a superior soil as shown by the average rate per acre, Re. 0-13-7 and Re. 0-15-2 respectively. In the remaining five villages the proposed rate gives increase of assessment varying from 14 to 24 per cent., the rate of increase falling steadily in proportion to the average rate per acre, which in Rui, Katphal and Karkhel is between four and five annas only; therefore the soil in these villages must be generally of poor quality. In such villages we do not expect to obtain large increases of revenue. As before mentioned, Colonel Waddington assessed the nearest village of the Supa Petha at a dry-crop maximum of Re. 1. There must have been a considerably higher standard of classification applied to those villages than to these which were more recently classed, since with an increase of two annas to the maximum rate, the increase to the revenue is most insignificant. Under the circumstances of this very small increase of revenue I see no objection to the adoption of the increased maximum rate, and were it not that these villages are situated in a tract of very uncertain climate, I should be inclined to recommend the addition of another anna to the maximum.

17. For the three villages in the north-west of the taluka in assimilation to the rates fixed for adjacent villages and introduced two years ago dry-crop rates of Rs 1-10-0 for the two most westerly and nearest to the railway station and to Poona, Khámgaon and Nandur and of Rs. 1-6-0 for the third—Khor—are proposed. The first two are in every way better situated than the last. Khámgaon has evidently much superior soil; the rate of increase in this

village is 63 per cent. In the two other villages—Nandur and Khor—the soil is evidently inferior; the rates of increase here are 27 and 21 per cent. I do not see any objection to the adoption of these rates. Khámgaon is just the kind of village in which a considerable increase may be justly looked for,—one with much superior soil and in the immediate vicinity of a great high road and a railway station. The Acting Collector objects to these assessments and wishes to reduce Khámgaon to a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0 and Nandur Rs. 1-8-0 which, he states, would reduce the increase to 33 per cent in the case of Khámgaon including local fund to 41 per cent, and in Nandur to 17 per cent or with local fund to about 24 per cent. I must note that the Acting Collector here includes local fund in calculating the percentage increase of the new assessment but excludes it in taking the old assessment on which to calculate the increase of the new which is a novel mode of calculation. The Acting Collector wishes to put these two villages on the same rates as Rahu and Pimpalgaon, Rs. 1-6-0, instead of on the rate of equally adjacent villages to the north the Mirwadi and Rahitul which were assessed two years ago on a Rs. 1-10-0 maximum. Westerly position always an advantage in these parts as regards climate, vicinity to a railway station and vicinity to a great high road are all points in which these two villages have an advantage. I can, therefore, in justice see no reason for putting them on a par in assessment with villages with inferior advantages in the above important respects even for the reason brought forward in the last paragraph of the Collector's letter,—the recent occurrence of the famine, which affected however all the vicinity equally.

18. The Acting Collector further suggests the levy of an insurance rate of 2 or 4 annas per acre on all lands in these two villages irrigable by the Mutha Canal. This insurance rate question is a separate one, which must be dealt with as independent measure everywhere applicable and not as in relation to two villages only.

19. The Acting Collector states that in his experience the crops suffer most in seasons of partial scarcity in these river-side villages; this is somewhat contrary to the general idea. As a general rule the river-side villages have much more good deep black soil than villages farther inland. Deep black soil will produce something with much less rain and less frequent rain than the lighter soils. Such soils will be sown after an amount of rain on which no one would dare to sow the light soils, and it may be in bad years partial and indifferent crops may be seen on the deep soils but on the adjacent and light soils simply nothing would be seen because nothing would have been sown. Bad as crops may be in bad years in the river-side villages with this excess of black soil they would be far better than those in the lighter and shallower soils inland, even though they did get less rain, of which, however, we have no proof. It is more a question of depth of soil and consequent retentiveness of moisture under the uncertain rainfall of parts of the Deccan than of the frequency of the rainfall. Given a fair amount of rain, the deep soil once saturated can stand long breaks between one fall and another: the shallow and light soils require both amount and frequency or more or less of failure occurs, as frequency and amount more often than not fail to occur together to the fullest extent desirable, failure to some extent in the light soils is more common than otherwise. To say that crops fail more often than elsewhere in the vicinity in villages with a preponderance of deep black soil, is hardly consistent with common experience derived from common observation.

20. In his final observations the Acting Collector suggests that the pátasthal rates appear rather high. In fact, as shown in paragraph 58 of the Acting Superintendent's letter a maximum rate of Rs. 7-8-0 on soil and water combined, which would give about Rs. 6 water-rate for perennial irrigation, supposing any existed, has been adopted. This gives an average of Rs. 2-14-3 per acre as water cess. The Acting Collector suggests, as an improvement, the adoption of "some classification fixing separate rates for kharif, rabi and perennial irrigation." This is precisely what is done. The mouth to which the path or channel is ordinarily available being the basis of the valuation of the water obtained from it, according to the system of classing water-supply in use in the Southern Marátha Country survey for the last 30 years which has now been introduced in the Poona survey. The total increase of revenue is from Rs. 13,777, that leviable last year, to Rs. 17,827 under the proposed revision, an increase of Rs. 4,050 or 29 ½ per cent. As already shown, the amount of increase varies much in different villages; but it is well that the increase in every case falls heaviest on those villages having the greatest advantages of soil and situation.

22. On the whole I beg to recommend the rates proposed for sanction. I have doubt if in some of the villages Government are getting quite all they have a fair right to look for; but the number of villages is few and they are in a situation where very moderate assessments are called for, there is, therefore, under these circumstances, no call for proposing any change.

23. I must now make a few general remarks on the letter of the Acting Collector Mr. Keyser, No. 1650 of the 15th instant, in which he criticises the proposals for the revision of the assessment of these villages, which criticisms represent the line of thought of many of the younger Revenue Officers of the present day. He first objects to any conclusions drawn from the change in prices in justification of any increase in assessments. In examining the arguments on this point it will be seen that the Acting Collector draws all his deductions from the comparative prices of the common food-grains, while a better standard of comparison must be admitted to exist in the comparative prices of wheat, gram,

oil-seeds, and other exportable products, which show a considerably higher increase of price than the common food-grains.

24. In reference to jowari the Acting Collector states that the prices of four selected years in the last decade, *vis.* from 1872-73 to 1875-76, are only 33 per cent. higher than the average of the first decade. It certainly is not stating the case fairly to compare certain selected years on the one side with the average of a whole decade on the other. From 1872-73 to 1875-1876 were years of very low prices for recent times and those years do truly give an average of 32 seers. But compare them with selected years of the first decade, *vis.*, with the four years commencing with 1846-47, which gave an average of 51 seers, as also the prices of the two first years of those four give an average of 66 seers. The Acting Collector casts doubt on the correctness of the returns for those two years solely on account of their lowness. The quotation of a price of jowari at 60 to 70 seers 30 or 35 years back will excite no doubt in the mind of any one whose recollection carries him so far back. In a very good year far lower prices than that were common even 50 or 100 per cent lower in inland markets and indubitable record exists of the occurrence of such prices in former times.

25. Officers who have known the country for the last 10 or 15 years can form no idea of what the state of it was thirty to forty years back or how great a change has occurred. They see the ryot of today fairly housed and clothed, but find cause of complaint that he is not better housed, better clothed and less in debt; they ignore the undoubted fact that his father lived in a hovel, had barely a rag to his back, and was in debt as much as the money-lender would allow him, and though not to the same amount as at present, to a much more burdensome extent compared with means than at present.

26. The Native Press and some among the younger Revenue Officers pretend to believe that the Government assessment has much to do with the indebtedness of the ryot in certain districts; if there was no Government assessment at all, would he be better off; if the assessment had always been higher, would he have been any worse off? There would, at any rate, have been less margin on which the money-lender could operate, the sums actually lent from time to time would have been less. Moderate assessment of the land tax is admitted by all to be just and expedient, but no point is gained by unduly low assessment. The only result is that instead of Government the money-lender steps in as the creditor, to the destruction of the ryot and the loss of the State.

25. The Acting Collector doubts if the increase of carts is any index to largely increased exports, as he thinks that these carts do not ply locally but go off to the large cities and other districts where exports are larger. There can be no doubt the carts are employed in whatever manner the owners find answer best. We know that some exportable products such as wheat, gram and oil-seeds, are grown in these villages, and they must be removed for sale or consumption. When goods for freight fail here, they will be sought elsewhere. The cattle provide the means of turning to account common gram and fodder which otherwise would be of small value; therefore an active export trade, though not entirely local, cannot exist apart from great local benefit.

28. I beg that this correspondence may be forwarded to Government with as little delay as conveniently possible.

Your obedient servant,  
W. C. ANDERSON, Colonel,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No.  $\frac{R}{1708}$  OF 1878.

From E. P. ROBERTSON, Esq.,  
Commissioner, Central Division ;  
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department,  
Bombay.

Poona, 7th May 1878.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a letter, No. 388, dated 30th ultimo, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, submitting, as per margin, the Revision Settlement Report of the ten villages marginally specified; and now included in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Deputy Superintendent's letter No. 317, dated 5th April 1878, and accompaniments.

Acting Collector of Poona's letter No. 1650, dated 15th April 1878.

(1) Khanda,	} Kallan-Petha, taluka Indapur.	
(2) Kamblekhwar,		
(3) Bui,		
(4) Pimpri,		
(5) Tandulwadi,		
(6) Kapthal,		
(7) Khon,		} Peta Supa, old taluka Furandhar.
(8) Karkhel,		
(9) Khansoa Bd.,		
(10) Nandur.		



2. It will be noticed that the Honourable Colonel Anderson shows that the old and new measurements agreed on the whole within 1·3 per cent. That is satisfactory. He, however, at the same time points out that in large numbers with many sub-occupancies the discrepancy on remeasurement has been very heavy indeed, exceeding 10 per cent. of the true area.

3. This would have been unsatisfactory had not the Survey Commissioner been able to see where the cause rested, so as to be able to correct it. He has taken steps to prevent so great a discrepancy again occurring in these villages.

4. It appears that while in the Southern Marátha Country and other surveys it has been the custom to denote field corner boundaries by what are known as the survey earthen mounds, here in the Deccan survey this most necessary safety and precaution has been neglected, and few, if any, earth boundary marks have been erected. The consequence has been that many of the stone boundary marks have been removed by dishonest land-owners and the record of the survey has in a measure been lost. Colonel Anderson has now caused the earthen boundary marks to be erected at the field corners and angles, and has only used the stones for subordinate marks or for sub-occupancy marks.

5. Formerly, on a dispute arising amongst the ryots, it was next to impossible for a zilla surveyor to satisfy parties and measure for them their sub-numbers in dispute, because he had no fixed marks to fall back upon. Now such disputes will be easily disposed of, as the surveyor will have the earthen boundary marks to take his measurements from.

6. I feel certain Government will approve of the step taken by Colonel Anderson in this matter.

7. The Survey Commissioner has, I consider, acted wisely, in accordance with orders issued on former revisions, in breaking up, where possible, enormous numbers containing a large number of sub-occupancies.

8. Where the old survey failed most was in the unequal pressure that was brought to bear on the poorer soils. I am glad to notice that this is now receiving the particular attention of the Survey Department, and that while the better soils, which had been under-classed, are being brought up to a more correct standard, the poorer soils are receiving due consideration. On this point I would draw attention to Colonel Anderson's 9th paragraph, and trust the principle adopted by him may be approved of.

9. The rates which have now after due consideration been recommended for each of the villages, appear to me to have been well considered and fairly adjusted.

10. It is true that the Acting Collector has taken certain objections to the revision proposed. Mr. Keyser's remarks have been well and fully met by Colonel Anderson, and I fail to see any reason for departing from the revised rates now submitted by the Survey Commissioner for sanction.

11. The question of an insurance rate on lands capable of irrigation from the Mutha Canal must await the final settlement of the general question raised on that subject.

12. Colonel Anderson is correct in pointing out that, owing to the due consideration given to the source from which water is obtained and the general amount of the supply, practically there are in the classification separate rates for kharif, rabi, and perennial irrigation.

13. The Acting Collector is much in error in treating lightly the benefits derived from an increase in the number of carts. Carts are one of the most profitable possessions a cultivator possesses. One cart and pair of bullocks used during the slack agricultural season enables the fortunate owner to feed his cattle and himself free of cost, while his actual gains probably far more than equal all the assessment he has to pay to Government. An increase in carts amongst the agricultural population must be taken to point most clearly to a great increase in material prosperity. I believe I am not going beyond the mark when I state each cart and pair of bullocks used by the cultivator in the carrying trade is at the very least an addition of clear profit to his income, varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 in the year.

14. I recommend the proposals submitted by the Survey Commissioner for the revision-assessments of the ten villages reported on for the approval and sanction of Government.

I have, &c.,

E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, Central Division.

Revenue survey and assessment.

No. 2692.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 27th May 1878.*

Letter from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. R-1700, dated 7th May 1878—

Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Nánik Revenue Survey, No. 317, dated 5th April 1878

Letter from the Acting Collector of Poona, No. 1650, dated 15th April 1878.

Forwarding one (No. 388 of 1878) from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, together with correspondence as per margin, relative to the revision of the assessment of 10 villages named below, and now included in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate; and recommending, for approval and sanction, the proposals of the Survey Commissioner for the revision assessments of the villages in question:—

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Kandaj.      | (6) Katphal.         |
| (2) Kambleshwar. | (7) Khor.            |
| (3) Rui.         | (8) Karkhel.         |
| (4) Pimpri.      | (9) Khangaon Budruk. |
| (5) Tandulwadi.  | (10) Nandur.         |

RESOLUTION.—This report treats of the revised settlement which it is desired to impose on ten villages formerly distributed between the old Indápúr, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi Talukas, but which are all now included in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District. Colonel Laughton has written a very lengthy report and given very full details of these villages, and it appears to Government he might have been somewhat more concise with advantage. The Survey Commissioner shows that in the remeasurement of these villages it has been found necessary to decrease materially the size of the survey numbers, and in order permanently to preserve the measurements, to insist on "bandhs" being erected at the corners of the numbers, instead of having the boundaries defined merely by stones, as was formerly the practice. It was found that these stones, either for dishonest purposes or through accident, were often removed, and difficulties were constantly arising in defining accurately the sizes of the numbers. The necessity for the precaution now taken is shown by the fact that while the old and new measurements agreed on the whole within 13 per cent. the discrepancies in sub-occupancies within large numbers exceeded on remeasurement 10 per cent. of the true areas. In consequence of these large numbers being broken up some examination of the revision classification done before this year was necessary, the result of which was to place a higher valuation on the better soils in comparison with the poorer.

2 Before considering the proposed rates, it will be well to glance at the main facts which have guided the Survey Department in their operations. Much reliance cannot be placed on the returns of rainfall, but it is allowed that in Bhimthadi the fall of rain is uncertain. On the other hand, as compared with the state of affairs 30 years ago, communications and markets are exceedingly good. Seven of the villages are close to the large town of Bārāmāti, and through or close to them run made roads, the other three are within 25 miles of Poona and in immediate vicinity to the high road leading to that city, and are also within a few miles of the railway station of Yewat, while all are close to bazar towns. The sales of occupancy rights in 1873-74 to 1875-76 were very few, prices of agricultural products, especially of produce grown for export, have risen very considerably, and the occupied area of these villages has more than doubled, in fact it appears from statement C, appended to the Superintendent's report, that the arable assessed unoccupied waste land has been entirely taken up for cultivation.

3. The rates proposed by Colonel Laughton are as shown in the margin. In the first seven villages the rate is 2 annas higher than that proposed by the late Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, for the mass of taluka adjacent. Of these seven under the above rate, Kandaj and Kambleshwar, which are situated on the banks of the Nira, show an increase of 40 and 33 per cent., respectively, and the average rate per acre is 13 annas 7 pies and 15 annas 2 pies, respectively. In the remaining five the assessment is increased by from 2 4 to 14 per cent., the average rate per acre ranging from between 4 and 5 annas in Rui, Katphal and Karkhel to 6 annas 6 pies and 8 annas 6 pies in Tandulwadi and Pimpri, respectively. The area of these ten villages according to the present accounts is 30,789 acres, assessed at Rs. 13,777, while under the revision survey the area rises to 32,840 acres, assessed at Rs. 17,827, an increase of Rs. 4,050.

4. Colonel Anderson and the Commissioner, Central Division, strongly support these proposals which, as regards Khangaon and Nandur, are opposed by the Acting Collector, Mr. Keyser, on what are shown both by Mr. Robertson and Colonel Anderson to be insufficient grounds. Mr. Keyser's arguments amount mainly to this that the increased prices test is fallacious; that the railway is of little good for carrying the grain of these villages to market; that in consequence of partial failure of crops for two years and total

failure for one year previous to the revision, the ryots cannot bear any increase in their rates; that the augmented number of carts cannot be held as indicative of largely increased exports; and that the ryots have had additional taxation to bear from the salt and stamp duties. Government cannot agree with the first or second of these arguments, and the third would have weight if the settlements were for one year only. The increase in the number of carts is clearly shown to be indicative, if not of increase in exports, of a valuable addition to the income, and therefore to the well-being of the ryots, while to the fifth it can be replied that Government believe the cultivators can bear their own share of the general taxation imposed by the two laws mentioned by the Collector.

5. After careful consideration of the arguments advanced on both sides in these papers, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the proposed rates are fair and reasonable, and they are accordingly sanctioned. The ryots may be told that the rates now fixed do not include the water advantage rate, which is still under consideration of Government.

6 The date of relinquishment of occupancies may be extended to 5th June 1878 under section II, clause 2, of Bombay Act I of 1875.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

for Acting Secretary to Government,

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,  
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,  
The Collector of Poona.

No. 87 of 1879.

From

COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON,  
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,  
Poona and Násik;

To

J MOORE, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona.

NAGAR DISTRICTS,

Camp Kolhar, 25th January 1879.

Sir,

In continuation of the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 2692, dated May 27th, 1878, giving sanction to the revised rates proposed in my letter No. 317, dated 5th April last (a copy of which is appended), for ten villages of the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, I have now the honour to forward the following proposals for the revised settlement of (16) sixteen villages of the same táluka, which are intermixed with, and most of them adjacent to, the above ten villages, the rates of assessment for which are reported on at paras. 50 to 59 of the above letter No. 317.

2. Appended is a map of the táluka, showing the villages now reported on, coloured yellow, and those settled last year coloured according to the sanctioned rates, explanation of which is given on the map under the head of References. It will be observed that most of these sixteen villages are in a group adjacent to those for which a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 was sanctioned.

3. The total area of these villages is acres 78,800, or 122·3 square miles. The population amounts to 13,568, which is equal to 110·9 per square mile. The proportions of agricultural, partly agricultural, and those who do not follow agriculture as a means of livelihood, are as follows —first 5,548, second 711, and the last 7,303.

4. Twelve of these villages were surveyed in 1874-75, and the remaining four in 1877-78. These last villages were measured according to the Southern Marátha Country rules, while the former were all examined last season, and alterations made in the manner described in paras. 7 and 8 of the accompanying report No. 317.

5. The difference of area, as found by the revision survey and by the present survey, is shown in the following statement:—

		Total Area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remaining Arable.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Present Survey	...	77,695	12,775	64,920
Revision do.	...	78,800	9,545	68,755
Increase	...	605	.....	3,835
Decrease	...	.....	3,230	...A..

The difference of 605 acres in the total area, equal to 0.8 per cent, is a very fair proof that the former measurement was accurately made, while the decrease in unarable area proves that much of what at that time was considered unculturable has, by careful husbandry, been made productive as the former survey has proved so accurate it may be asked what was the necessity for re-measuring these villages, the reasons for this are given in paras. 7 and 8 of my former report.

6. The natural features of these villages differ in no way from those reported on previously; and as they are intermixed with them, I would refer you to para. 14 of my report.

7. For description of climate, mode of husbandry, communications, and markets I must also refer you to the same report, paras. 16 to 21.

8. From the statistical papers prepared at the time of classification, I learn that only in two villages are there any manufactures. Baramati and the adjacent village of Gunaudi, in these villages there are 162 looms for the weaving of cotton fabrics and woolen kamblis. The former consist of Dhotars, Fagotas, Lugdis and Kadis, most of these looms (106) are in the market town of Baramati, which is also the largest town of the district, having 4,370 inhabitants. It has also a Post Office, and two Government Schools, the only schools with the exception of a private school in the adjoining village of Gunaudi, in the part of the district under report; there are 132 scholars. Baramati is under a Municipal Commission, the streets are clean and well lighted, and some of the houses are large and well built.

9. The following statement shows the comparative state of these villages, thirty years ago and at the present time:—

	1847-48	1878	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population	8,949	13,568	4,619	...	+51.6
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	850	1,903	1,053	184	+123.9
{ Thatched	784	600	...	105	-23.4
Agricultural cattle	3,338	3,283	...	...	-3.1
Cows, Buffaloes, and their young	No record.	1,717	...	...	...
Sheep and Goats	Ditto	9,677	...	...	...
Ploughs	365	437	72	...	+19.7
Carts	97	323	226	...	+233
Horses and Ponies	No record	195	...	...	...
Wells { Irrigation	166	360	194	...	+117
{ Drinking	12	30	18	...	+150
{ Out of repair	68	153	85	...	+125

All the above items exhibit a considerable improvement, except in the one of agricultural cattle. Much confidence, indeed I may say none, can be placed in the return of 1847-48; for it is absurd to suppose that ploughs and carts should have increased so much, and that agricultural or draft cattle should have decreased 3.1 per cent. It will be observed that in the item of cows, buffaloes, &c, in 1847-48, there was no separate record kept; consequently I am disposed to think that many of the cattle entered at that time as "Agricultural" may have been what would now be considered as "Young," and entered in the present census papers in another column; besides, during the last two years of famine, many agricultural cattle may have succumbed to the want of sufficient food—others again must have been taken away from the district with carts plying for hire in distant parts, and thus a sufficiently correct return was unobtainable.

10. The following statement obtained from the statistical papers is worthy of notice, as showing how much land is actually cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village accounts as occupants:—

Villages.	PERCENTAGE OF					Total Survey Numbers including P&T Numbers.
	Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the occupants, in whose names they are entered in the village accounts	Survey Numbers not cultivated entirely by the occupants, in whose names they are entered in the village accounts, but in partnership with others.	Survey Numbers sub-let on money rents.	Survey Numbers sub-let on grain payment as rent.	Survey Numbers Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	81.26	3.69	1.35	11.55	225	4,448

From the above it will be observed that the proportion of fields in these villages which are not actually cultivated by the owner, or occupant under Government, is less than 20 per cent.

Even this very low percentage might be decreased, but that many holders of land, who from youth, old age, or other causes, have been obliged to sub-let their lands, being unable to cultivate it themselves.

11. Accompanying this Report are Appendices marked A and B, giving returns of sales and mortgages of land for the years 1874-75-76 and 77, as obtained from the Registry Office, and also another statement marked C, prepared by the Classing Officer, Mr. Whitcombe, giving the same information, as well as the systems on which dry-crop and garden lands are sub-let. I have excluded in the mortgage returns all cases where the sum obtained on loan was less than ten times the assessment of the land. From these statements it will be seen that land, when sold outright, has realized as much as 22 times the annual assessment, and when mortgaged as much as 216 times.

12. The value of the information obtained from such returns has often been commented upon, and though at first glance it would appear from the large sums obtained on sale or on mortgage that the land must be of great value, yet the doubt always presents itself, whether the whole transaction is, as entered in the bond, actually before us, or whether it is not the final transaction by which an account of a long series of dealings is finally closed.

13. The following is a statement obtained from the taluka authorities, showing the number of notices issued during the past three years, on account of non-payment of revenue, the actual sales which took place, and the amount obtained in each case:—

Year.	Number of notices.	Cases in which actual sales took place.	Area	Survey Assessment.		Balance of Revenue due.		Price realized at sale.	Remarks.
				Rs.	Rg.	Rs.	Rg.		
1875-76 ...	740	3	40—13 42—6 25—18	29 26 14	29 13 14	1 Anna. Do. Do.			
1876-77 ...	224	...	...	...	...	...			
1877-78 ...	836	3	35—0 26—0 22—39	19 18 7	19 18 7	1 Anna. Rs. 28. 1 Anna.			

In spite of the years of famine, 1877 and 1878, it is remarkable what a very small percentage of sales took place against notices served. In one year, 1876-77 *none*; and in the following year only *three* sales out of 836 notices served; out of these cases, in two there was no bid for the land which, from the rate of assessment, is evidently very poor, and was bought in by Government at a nominal sum of one anna, while in the remaining case, the land sold for ten rupees more than the annual assessment, hardly any commentary is necessary on the above which plainly proves that the state of the district, notwithstanding a precarious rainfall, is certainly in a fair condition, and that the ryot is able to pay the Government due in spite of poor seasons.

14. In paras 37—40 of my last year's report I gave returns showing the average prices of gram in the Bhumthadi Taluka, it is needless to say any thing more on this subject, except to add the selling price for the past or heaviest famine year.

Year	Average Seers per Rupee of					Remarks
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat	Gram.	Kardal.	
1877-78 ...	9½	9½	8½	8½	14½	Famine year.

15. The following is an abstract of Appendix marked D, giving the Revenue History of these villages for the ten years preceding the present settlement, and for all the years subsequent to it:—

Years.	Average of occupied acres including Government and alienated land.	Average of unoccupied Government waste	Average remissions	Average collections.	Average of outstanding at end of year.
From 1837-38 to 1846-47 ...	32,136	3,386	1,769	17,309	203
From 1847-48 to 1856-57 ...	55,766	7,555	1,155	23,667	871
"  1857-58 to 1866-67 ...	64,555	1,359	1,411	27,282	873
"  1867-68 to 1876-77 ...	64,903	916	385	28,601	2,705
For 1877-78 ...	64,843	77	...	28,932	665

From the above it is apparent that in the first decade of the present settlement the average area of occupied land, both Government and alienated, increased above 73.5 per cent.; while during the last decade it nearly doubled itself, being actually more than 95 per cent. The Government unoccupied waste has been reduced in the last year to only 77 acres, and the collections for the same or famine year show an increase of 67.2 per cent. on the average collections for the ten years preceding the present settlement. It is very evident that these villages have improved in every way similar to those adjoining them for which the proposed rates were sanctioned last season; it remains, therefore, only to propose rates for these villages also.

16. In paragraphs 47—49 of my report on the adjoining villages I gave a detailed explanation of the manner of classification of the soils as now obtaining, the same system has been applied to these villages now under report, and, as stated before, as most of them adjoin and are intermixed with villages for which a maximum dry-crop of Rs. 1-2-0 was sanctioned last year, I now have to propose a similar rate for fourteen villages, and for the other two a rate of Rs. 1-4-0; these two are Baramati and Nimbut. The first is the chief bazar town of the district; it is also the Mahalkari's head-quarter station. The second is close to the old Nirá bridge, and on the old main road from Sátara to Poona and the Diwa Ghaut, it also adjoins villages in the taluka of Purandhar, for which a similar rate has already been sanctioned.

17. Twenty-six gunthas of dry-crop land have, since the introduction of the expiring settlement, been converted into rice land. The assessment I would propose for this small quantity is the same as approved of by Government for new rice land in the adjacent taluka of Purandhar, namely, a maximum of Rs. 8, the application of which will be in accordance with the rules suggested by Colonel Anderson in his revision settlement report on the old Bankapur Taluka, No. 7 of 1875, dated 4th January, 56th paragraph, and approved of by Government in their Resolution No. 1031, dated 16th February 1876.

18. There is no data to show the area assessed as garden previous to the introduction of the present settlement. The revision survey shows an area of 1,835 acres of which 44 acres have the aid of pát water. Only in three villages is there any attempt made to utilize water from adjoining streams, to aid motasthal garden land, and that only when there has been a more than ordinary rainfall; to meet this precarious supply a very low scale of assessment has been applied to such lands. Only 3 acres 19 gunthas are under what may be termed superior cultivation, such as sugarcane and fruits, the remaining area is cultivated with wheat, bárrí, jowári, chíjjes, &c.

19. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment:—

Class.	Villages	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Government occupied land.					
			Area and assessment by present accounts.		Area and assessment by Revision Survey and proposed rates.		Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I ...	2	Rs a. 1 4	8,367	3,788	8,540	5,653	1,865	49.2
II ...	14	1 2	50,527	24,618	54,094	30,599	5,981	24.3
Total ...	16	...	58,894	28,406	62,634	36,252	7,846	27.6

From the above will be seen that the average increase percentage on these 16 villages amounts to 27.6. The highest being 71.7 per cent in the village of Baramati and the lowest 5.4 per cent in the village of Kotaudi.

20. The average rate per acre on present recorded area and assessment is Re. 0-7-9, and according to the rates now proposed, and area obtained from the revision survey, is Re. 0-9-3 including dry-crop and garden lands.

21. Besides Government land, an area of 6,043 is Inám, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,568 and paying annual Judi Rs. 522. The following abstract form shows area and assessment according to revision survey and proposed rates:—

	Acres.	Existing assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Judi.
Government occupied assessed land ...	62,634	Rs. 28,406	Rs. 36,252	...
Do. unoccupied assessed land ...	78	78	42	...
Inám ...	6,043	2,882	3,568	522
Unarable ...	9,545	...	...	...
Total ...	78,300	31,324	39,862	522

From the above it will be observed that the increase of revenue, including Judi, will amount to Rs. 8,538, and I have now only to request, if the rates as above proposed meet with the approval of Government, that sanction may be obtained for their introduction, and that a guarantee be given for the same period as that to which the rates for the villages settled in 1871-72 has been extended, namely, to A. D 1900-1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

Statement showing the sales of Land in certain Villages of the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate from 1874 to 1877 (accompaniment to No. 87 of 25th January 1879).

No	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Arable acres.	Assessment.	Amount realized.	Date of transaction.	Remarks.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
				A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.			
1	Baramati ...	41	Government.	35 31	28 0 0	99	1874	Information obtained from the Poona Collectorate Registry Office.	
		80	Do. ...	18 14	13 0 0	100	1876		
		2	Do. ...	80 3	5 0 0	100	1876		
2	Nimbut ...	88	Do. ...	17 26	4 0 0	200	1876		
		90	Do. ...	27 5	6 0 0				
3	Jalauchi ...	17	Do. ...	160 23	73 0 0	800	1874		
		18							
		19							
		28							
		29							
4	Songaon ...	140	Do. ...	8 10	2 0 0	100	1874		
		227	Do. ...	7 6	4 9 6				
		47	Do. ...	26 7	15 0 0			39	1874
		96	Do. ...	10 20	8 0 0			69	1874
		97	Do. ...	33 28	26 0 0				
238	Do. ...	40 0	29 0 0						
5	Gunaudi ...	42	Do. ...	22 15	17 0 0	400	1874		
		176	Do. ...	56 1	15 0 0				
		167	Do. ...	37 11	14 0 0				
		27	Do. ...	4 2½	2 11 3			20-12-0	1874
		37	Do. ...	3 12	2 0 0				
		38	Do. ...	5 17	3 14 0				
39	Do. ...	4 38	3 4 0						
6	Malád ...	27	Do. ...	36 29	23 0 0	200	1875		
		43	Do. ...	29 1	11 0 0	200	1876		
7	Gojubavi ...	63	Do. ...	10 33	7 0 0	100	1874		
		167	Do. ...	31 32	11 0 0	99	1874		
		168	Do. ...	15 35	3 0 0				
		169	Do. ...	22 38	4 0 0				
9	Sangwi ...	90	Do. ...	9 28	8 0 0			175	1874
9	Nirawagaj ...	135	Do. ...	40 33	29 0 0	95	1874	Proportion of sale price to assessment 23 times.	
		22	Do. ...	14 9	10 0 0	95	1874		
10	Medad ...	20	Do. ...	38 31	24 0 0	150	1874		
11	Sawal ...	94	Do. ...	25 1	7 0 0	28	1874		
		95	Do. ...	23 37	9 0 0				
		96	Do. ...	1 1	0 4 0				



## B.

Statement showing the Leases and Mortgages of Land in certain Villages of the Bhimhadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate of and above ten times the amount of Assessment.

Number of transaction	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable acres.	Assessment	Amount of debt incurred.	Date of transaction	Remarks.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
				A. g.	Rs a. p	Rs.						
1	Báránati ...	14	Government.	15 38	16 0 0	} 1,000	1874	Information obtained from the Poona Collectorate Registry Office.				
		7	Do. ...	24 3	8 0 0							
		45	Do. ...	32 14	25 0 0		262		1875			
		154	Inám ...	45 16	16 0 0		200		1874			
2	Nimbut ...	2	Do. ...	20 27	5 0 0	300	1874					
3	Jalauchi ...	Portion of 103	Government.	1 17	0 7 4	99	1875	Proportion of Mortgage to Assessment 216.				
		78	} Do. ...	42 12½	18 8 0	200	1876					
		81										
		262	Do. ..	35 2	23 0 0	300	1874					
		238	Do. ...	7 14	5 0 0	} 150	1874					
		237	Do. ...	7 24	5 3 2							
		4	Do. ...	32 7	21 0 0				300	1874		
		24.	Do. ...	19 10	13 0 0	} 226	1874					
		25	Do. ...	18 22	4 0 0							
		14	Do. ...	29 14	18 0 0				182	1874		
4	Songaon ...	5	} Do. ...	126 36	70 0 0	900	1876					
		215										
		216										
		217										
		148						Do. ...	25 1	12 0 0	} 200	1876
		149						Do. ...	9 37	6 0 0		
		Portion of 123						Do. ...	15 10	10 8 0		
		293	Do. ...	14 0	7 0 0							
		Portion of 4.	Do. ...	9 2½	7 8 0	98	1874					
		Do. ...	Do. ...	9 2½	7 8 0	600	1874					
		72	Do. ...	30 5	24 0 0	500	1874					
		Portion of 55.	Do. ...	10 0	7 8 0	300	1874					
5	Mekhal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10 0	7 8 0	300	1874					
		28	Do. ...	9 37	7 11 0	150	1874					
		Portion of 56.	Do. ...	10 19	8 11 0	300	1875					
		75	Do. ...	22 15	17 0 0	400	1875					
		49	Do. ...	22 4	17 0 0	500	1875					
		Portion of 61.	Do. ...	11 27½	9 0 0	400	1876					
		64	Do. ...	40 5	23 0 0	} 600	1874					
		65	Do. ...	43 23	27 0 0							
		97	Do. ...	16 1	18 0 0			} 600	1874			
		98	Do. ...	9 17	15 0 0							
		129	Do. ...	15 19	7 5 4	} 200	1874					
		180	Do. ...	9 13	4 10 8							
		8	Do. ...	6 4	4 0 0			} 69	1875			
6	Gunandi ...	9	Dp. ...	1 20	0 12 0							
		143	Do. ...	26 10	9 0 0	180	1876					
		161	} Do. ...	54 0	27 7 0	400	1874					
		177										
		176										

## B—continued.

Number of transaction.	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Arable acres.	Assessment.	Amount of debt incurred.	Date of transaction	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
7	Malád ...	24	Government.	22 5	13 0 0	200	1876	
		57	Do. ..	26 11	15 0 0	} 600	1876	
		61	Do. ..	17 8	12 0 0			
8	Gojubavi ...	112	Do. ...	24 7	5 0 0	} 200	1874	
		118	Do. ...	15 23	2 0 0			
9	Sangwi ...	188	Do. ...	20 1	10 0 0	} 500	1874	
		201	Do. ...	3 19	5 4 0			
		196	Do. ...	1 30	1 2 6			
10	Nirawagaj ...	24	Do. ..	25 14	10 0 0	} 200	1874	
		25	Do. ...	26 9	8 0 0			
		65	Do. ...	10 7	8 0 0	100	1874	
		197	Do. ...	0 15	0 8 0	} 300	1874	
198	Do. ...	1 27	2 10 0					
Do. ...	3 19	4 14 0						
11	Kanehri ...	109	Do. ...	26 27	8 0 0	118	1874	
		Portion of 199	Do. ...	13 31	20 14 8	265	1876	
		197	Do. ...	0 15	0 8 0	} 163	1876	
		198	Do. ...	1 27	2 10 0			
		199	Do. ...	3 19	4 14 0			
12	Sawal ...	26	Do. ...	30 25	11 0 0	} 340	1874	
		20	Do. ...	22 16	6 8 0			
13	Parandi ...	35	Do. ...	11 35	4 8 0	150	1874	

C

Statement giving examples of money and grain rents of sub-letting lands, as also sales and mortgages of land that have come to my notice from personal enquiry.

Serial number	Taluk	Village	Old Revenue Survey Number	Acres	Assessment	Tenure	Sums realized	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	Bhimabail	Jalouchi	9	A. g. Beg. 12 24	Rs. a. p. 18 0 0	Government	Rs. a. --	Sub-let on the "Tizal" condition. The owner, who meets the Government demand and supplies 1/3rd of the seed grain, exacts 1/3rd of the produce.	
2		Do	76	Jt. 24 31	10 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let on the "Ardali" condition. The owner, who meets the Government demand and supplies 1/3rd of the seed grain, exacts half of the produce including fodder.	
3		Mekil	48	Jt. 23 4	17 0 0	Do	600 0	Mortgaged for nine years	
4			50	Jt. 28 5	17 0 0	Do	650 0	Mortgaged for eleven years.	
5		Do	8	98 9	24 0 0	Do	225 0	Half of the land mortgaged for five years. Mortgagee to pay the annual assessment, and in lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land.	
6			84	Jt. 20 14	15 0 0				
7		Do	84	7	7 89	5 0 0	Do	28 18	Mortgaged for seven years. Mortgagee to pay the annual assessment, and in lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land.
8				28 18	20 0 0				
9		Bardmal	Portion of 66	Jt. 18 18	18 8 0	Do	175 0	Sold.	
10		Do	102	Jt. 19 33	15 0 0	Do	160 0	Do.	
11		Do	106	Jt. 20 21	11 0 0	Do	80 0	Mortgaged for seven years. Mortgagee to pay the annual assessment, and in lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land.	
12		Do	87	Jt. & B. 21 30	Jt. 11 0 0 Bag 7 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let on the "Tizal" condition. The owner to pay the Government revenue, and all expenses incurred with the exception of labour, and to receive 1/3rd of the produce.	
13		Do	18	Jt & B. 9 17	Jt. 3 0 0 Bag 12 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let. The owner to pay the annual assessment and supply the seed grain only, and to receive 1/3rd of the produce.	
14		Sangaon	Portion of 218	16	Jt. 16 30	7 8 0	Do	99 8	Sold.
15				153	Jt. 23 32	10 0 0	Do	300 0	Do.
16		Do	182	Jt. 33 18	7 0 0	Do	150 0	Do.	
17		Ganaudi	Portion of 31	Jt. 43 30	23 0 0	Do	290 0	Four-thirteenths of the land sold.	
18		Do	8	Jt & B. 12 8	8 0 0	Do	267 0	Half of the land mortgaged for 11 years. The mortgagee to pay the annual assessment and in lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Mortgagee to pay Rs. 25 annually towards clearing the sum borrowed. Mortgaged for ten years. Interest at 18 per cent. per annum. From the total value of the produce the Government assessment and interest are to be paid, and the balance, should there be any to go towards decreasing the money advanced. Should the amount not be cleared in 10 years, the mortgagee forfeits his claim to the land.	
19		Mahad	85	Jt. 37 15	27 0 0	Do	210 0	Sold.	
20		Do	48	Jt. 29 6	21 0 0	Do	300 0	Do.	
21		Do	101	Jt. 26 27	24 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let on the "Ardali" condition. The owner who meets the Government demand and supplies half the seed grain exacts half of the produce including fodder.	
22		Medal	Portion of 53	Jt. & B. 21 4	Jt. 10 0 0 Bag 2 0 0	Do	160 0	Sold.	
23		Gojobavi	39	38	Jt. 38 38	14 0 0	Do	145 0	Do.
24				38	Jt. 21 38	11 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let on the "Panchadevi" condition, i.e., the owner, who meets the Government demand and supplies 1/3rd of the seed grain, exacts 1/3rd of the produce including fodder.
25		Do	176	Jt & B. 8 25	Jt. 3 0 0 Bag 8 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let on the "Tizal" condition i.e., the owner who meets the Government demand and supplies 1/3rd of the seed grain and cost of 1/3rd of the required manure exacts 1/3rd of the produce including fodder.	
26		Saval	53	18	8	10 0 0	Do	150 0	Sold.
27				53	Jt. 25 15	9 0 0	Do	200 0	Do.
28		Do	36	Jt. 28 25	10 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let on the "Ardali" condition, i.e., the owner who meets the Government demand and supplies 1/3rd of the seed grain, exacts half of the produce including fodder.	
29		Do	87	Jt. & B. 27 29	Jt. 11 0 0 Bag 3 0 0	Do	--	Sub-let on the "Tizal" condition, i.e., the owner who meets the Government demand, supplies 1/3rd of the seed grain, and 1/3rd of all other expenses, exacts 1/3rd of the produce including fodder.	
30		Kanehri	Portion of 130	181	Jt. 2 7	9 0 0	Do	30 0	Sold by auction by Court decree.
31	181			Jt. 17 30	12 8 0				
32	Parandi	61	15	3	11 5 0 0 Bag 3 0 0	Do	100 0	Mortgaged. No interest. Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land, and pay the annual Government demand.	
33			15	Jt. 23 8	8 0 0				
34	Wagaj	13	Jt. 23 8	17 0 0	Do	300 0	Sold.		
35	Sangvi	90	Jt. 9 38	8 0 0	Do	175 0	Do.		

APPENDIX D.

Revenue Statement for 16 Villages, situated in the Bhimkhadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1847-48.

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

Year.	Occupied land paying assessment to Government.						Unoccupied assessed arable Government land.				Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land—Government, Occupied Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year	Remarks
	Occupied acres	Full standard assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres	Full standard assessment.	Collections, quarter, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment—Total of columns 3, and 12.	Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Canal.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1837-38	27,174	22,448	5,432	161	5,593	16,835	3,934	3,097	35	4,384	5,916	...	35,469	29,961	16,600	...		
1838-39	25,546	21,508	5,088	950	6,938	14,566	4,075	2,827	67	4,381	5,310	...	35,901	29,640	14,622	...		
1839-40	28,260	23,125	5,514	490	6,004	17,121	3,599	1,533	43	4,943	5,274	...	35,303	29,684	17,164	...		
1840-41	29,113	23,684	5,158	729	5,887	17,797	1,748	985	98	4,348	5,274	...	35,210	29,683	17,296	...		
1841-42	29,262	23,806	4,765	1,330	5,975	17,921	1,604	974	46	4,357	5,504	...	35,213	30,174	17,967	...		
1842-43	29,328	24,122	4,454	1,138	5,592	18,540	1,494	1,020	33	4,367	5,304	...	35,178	30,440	18,473	...		
1843-44	29,392	41,120	21,684	1,222	23,556	19,204	2,409	2,073	177	4,364	5,029	...	35,749	48,221	18,441	309		
1844-45	27,254	40,024	20,322	4,314	24,637	15,377	3,806	3,239	650	4,104	4,953	...	35,228	48,221	18,037	189		
1845-46	27,463	33,728	13,961	4,251	17,912	15,086	3,076	7,890	432	4,106	4,655	...	35,204	45,823	15,271	268		
1846-47	27,817	35,303	12,516	3,190	15,706	19,655	4,542	5,660	271	3,966	4,708	...	33,539	45,630	19,927	1,291		
1847-48	27,088	23,497	46	4,320	4,366	19,181	5,839	4,096	498	5,246	3,105	...	33,268	30,668	19,629	3,401		
1848-49	46,163	23,715	96	...	96	23,619	10,789	4,878	622	3,340	3,105	...	33,268	30,698	23,341	699		
1849-50	42,763	20,926	36	...	36	20,891	14,218	6,089	1,027	3,319	3,065	...	33,300	30,700	21,945	2,013		
1850-51	46,298	23,926	...	...	...	22,925	10,768	4,960	593	3,319	3,065	...	33,300	30,700	23,318	1,670		
1851-52	47,413	23,535	...	769	769	22,766	9,690	4,103	774	3,319	3,066	...	33,321	30,601	23,566	33		
1852-53	48,213	24,321	...	12	12	24,309	7,787	3,391	698	3,319	3,065	...	33,307	30,507	23,007	...		
1853-54	52,133	26,439	...	6,165	6,165	19,973	4,967	2,294	453	3,319	3,065	...	33,319	30,307	19,726	...		
1854-55	53,166	26,394	...	...	...	26,394	3,905	1,623	195	3,268	3,077	...	33,359	30,794	20,609	...		
1855-56	55,497	27,004	...	120	120	26,884	1,574	663	41	3,268	3,077	...	33,359	30,794	26,865	...		
1856-57	54,923	26,768	...	...	...	26,768	2,943	959	120	3,268	3,077	...	33,359	30,794	26,864	...		
1857-58	55,916	27,129	...	3	3	27,126	1,564	670	36	3,156	3,095	...	33,359	30,794	27,158	...		
1858-59	58,367	28,180	...	172	172	27,988	1,744	748	44	3,097	2,946	...	33,198	31,355	28,055	...		
1859-60	58,323	28,411	...	121	121	28,290	1,664	639	45	3,111	2,783	...	33,198	31,355	28,358	...		
1860-61	59,092	28,469	...	36	36	28,474	1,361	639	36	3,325	3,523	...	33,198	31,355	28,780	...		
1861-62	59,023	28,447	...	3	3	28,444	1,360	615	33	3,311	3,393	...	33,198	31,355	28,921	...		
1862-63	59,023	28,447	...	...	...	28,447	1,230	512	26	3,310	2,593	...	33,198	31,355	29,972	...		
1863-64	59,053	28,454	...	...	...	28,454	1,210	515	41	3,311	2,836	...	33,198	31,355	29,061	117		
1864-65	59,098	28,469	...	...	...	28,469	1,230	618	41	3,301	2,811	...	33,198	31,355	29,119	28		
1865-66	59,053	28,454	...	...	...	28,454	1,245	520	34	3,303	2,831	...	33,198	31,355	29,107	84		
1866-67	59,058	28,454	...	13,798	13,798	14,698	1,245	520	35	3,300	2,831	...	33,198	31,355	16,330	5,607		
1867-68	59,097	28,474	...	...	...	28,474	1,228	515	23	3,273	2,800	...	33,198	31,355	29,222	...		
1868-69	59,040	28,417	...	...	...	28,417	1,267	556	38	3,269	2,852	...	33,198	31,355	29,281	...		
1869-70	58,983	28,417	...	...	...	28,417	1,263	556	35	3,262	2,832	...	33,198	31,355	29,974	...		
1870-71	59,060	28,441	...	...	...	28,441	1,200	622	25	3,232	2,823	...	33,198	31,355	29,989	...		
1871-72	59,086	28,441	...	...	...	28,441	1,200	622	25	3,232	2,823	...	33,198	31,355	29,989	1,222		
1872-73	59,086	28,441	...	...	...	28,441	1,200	622	25	3,232	2,823	...	33,198	31,355	29,989	37		
1873-74	59,047	28,420	...	3,686	3,686	24,744	1,259	532	13	3,249	2,822	...	33,198	31,355	25,759	43		
1874-75	59,045	28,429	...	1	1	28,427	75	20	6	3,241	2,822	...	33,198	31,341	28,065	8		
1875-76	59,038	28,425	...	159	159	28,268	98	30	5	3,240	2,822	...	33,198	31,336	28,770	...		
1876-77	59,022	28,357	...	19	19	28,346	159	90	...	3,240	2,822	...	33,198	31,322	28,667	25,748		
1877-78	58,894	28,406	...	...	...	28,406	77	86	4	3,249	2,822	...	33,198	31,324	28,692	438		

## Statement referred to in paragraph 14.

Years.	Average prices prevailing in the Tduka.					Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	
1843-44	47½	38½	31	30	54	
1844-45	27	25	20	19½	41½	
1845-46	16½	16½	14	12	21	
1846-47	38	32	17	16	26	
1847-48	64	53	24	33	70	
1848-49	68	55	35	35	52	
1849-50	34	31	24½	32	40½	
1850-51	38	31	26	27½	39	
1851-52	42	40	27	24	44½	
1852-53	57	42½	33	26	54½	
1853-54	26½	25	24	21	34	
1854-55	33	30	21	24	37½	
1855-56	24	21	21	25½	34½	
1856-57	30	26	25	19	35½	
1857-58	27½	22½	23½	20½	42	
1858-59	41	34	26	27½	55	
1859-60	38	28	21	21	40	
1860-61	30	23	18	18	23	
1861-62	20	16	11½	15½	23	
1862-63	14	10½	10	17	20½	
1863-64	13	11	9	10	18	
1864-65	18½	12½	9½	9	15½	
1865-66	14½	15½	8	9½	13½	
1866-67	15	14	11	11	16	
1867-68	34	23	14	14	29	
1868-69	14½	14½	10½	10	17½	
1869-70	19½	16½	8	8½	24½	
1870-71	17½	15	15	15	24½	
1871-72	12	11½	10	10½	18½	
1872-73	22½	18	13	9	20	
1873-74	30	22½	19	14	28	
1874-75	39	36½	22	21½	35	
1875-76	36	25	18	24½	30	
1876-77	16	13	12½	15	15	
1877-78	9½	9½	8½	8½	14½	

## General Statement referred to in paragraph 19 of the Superintendent,

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka	Number	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry crop rate.	By Forman Survey.												
					Total taxable acres including log lands.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land.								Water-cess.	Total Assessment	
							Dry-crop		Rice		Garden.		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	
Puran dhar	Indapur	Bhokrahal.	1	Baramati	Rs a p 1 4 0	4,767	607	3,883	2,084	...	...	41	81	3,904	2,165	...	2,165
			2	Nimbut	1 4 0	5,358	1,073	4,413	1,602	...	...	51	121	4,468	1,023	...	1,023
			Total			10,126	1,680	8,275	3,686	...	...	92	202	8,372	3,188	...	3,188
			3	Jalanohi	1 2 0	2,529	337	2,431	875	...	...	24	61	2,455	888	...	888
			4	Songam	1 2 0	7,437	1,135	6,727	3,008	...	...	5	14	6,732	3,020	...	3,020
			5	Mekhali	1 2 0	3,286	150	3,222	2,167	...	...	9	23	3,231	2,190	...	2,190
			6	Gunandi	1 2 0	5,921	447	5,354	2,778	...	...	20	75	5,383	2,853	...	2,853
			7	Malad	1 2 0	2,924	65	2,857	1,658	...	...	...	...	2,887	1,666	...	1,666
			8	Gojubavi	1 2 0	4,118	1,808	3,804	1,125	...	...	20	48	3,824	1,173	...	1,173
			9	Sangvi	1 2 0	4,602	109	4,525	1,681	...	...	...	...	4,625	1,681	...	1,681
Indapur	Bhokrahal.	10	Niravaga	1 2 0	4,670	128	4,389	2,044	...	...	...	...	4,383	2,044	...	2,044	
		11	Naroli	1 3 0	2,227	415	1,978	771	...	...	47	65	2,070	968	7	873	
		12	Kanehri	1 2 0	5,069	1,655	4,717	1,034	...	...	84	60	4,761	1,724	...	1,724	
		13	Medad	1 2 0	3,395	606	3,509	1,948	...	...	23	71	3,537	1,919	...	1,919	
		14	Sawal	1 2 0	3,514	869	3,120	928	...	...	16	38	3,136	954	...	954	
		15	Rotandi	1 2 0	1,643	905	1,827	354	...	...	15	38	1,642	387	2	389	
		16	Parandi	1 2 0	4,898	2,889	4,485	1,765	...	...	67	149	4,552	1,434	10	1,444	
		Total			54,795	11,085	60,233	23,004	...	...	294	655	60,527	24,689	19	24,618	
Grand Total			64,920	12,776	55,608	27,480	...	...	388	807	65,894	28,327	19	28,406			

N.B.—There is a reduction of 04 per cent in the village of Gojubavi. This is a very poor village. The former average rate per acre  
There is an increase of 21/2 acres

Poona and Nerbak Revenue Survey and Assessment, letter No. 87 of 1873.

Rt BAVUNOR SURVAR															Average assessment rent/ind per aca.	Increase percentage.
Total arable acres including inden.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land										Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste				
		Dry-crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Water cons.	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	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p	Rs.	
4,335	469	3,812	3,610	...	...	161	308	3,973	3,713	...	3,713	...	...	0 16 0	71.7	
5,429	1,028	4,404	1,787	...	...	133	178	4,607	1,835	..	1,835	...	...	0 6 9	18.8	
10,968	1,467	9,506	5,867	...	...	274	386	6,543	5,683	...	5,683	..	...	0 10 7	40.2	
5,024	196	2,574	918	...	..	59	80	2,633	978	...	978	...	...	0 5 11	10.4	
7,008	1,213	5,734	5,047	...	..	136	148	4,880	5,195	...	5,195	28	21	0 12 1	33.5	
3,214	371	2,230	2,930	..	..	37	31	2,267	2,957	...	2,957	...	..	0 14 8	35.0	
5,331	436	4,975	3,278	...	..	424	464	5,339	3,743	..	3,743	35	16	0 11 1	31.3	
3,278	86	2,209	2,282	..	..	30	32	2,339	2,314	...	2,314	...	...	0 15 11	30.6	
5,061	699	4,360	1,033	...	..	196	135	4,500	1,168	..	1,168	...	...	0 4 0	0.4	
2,019	196	2,014	2,313	...	...	3	2	2,016	2,314	..	2,314	..	..	0 14 2	37.7	
4,729	229	4,419	6,717	...	...	13	13	4,412	3,730	...	3,730	1	1	0 13 5	26.7	
3,288	482	1,979	634	...	...	62	61	2,061	863	79	964	..	...	0 7 6	10.4	
5,592	1,040	5,042	1,729	...	..	133	157	5,175	1,836	..	1,836	...	...	0 5 10	9.4	
2,389	523	3,145	2,135	...	...	95	99	3,540	2,234	..	2,234	14	4	0 10 1	16.4	
4,067	844	3,564	994	...	..	63	65	3,626	1,059	...	1,059	..	...	0 4 9	9.9	
2,161	384	2,083	384	..	..	68	56	2,161	410	..	410	..	...	0 3 0	5.4	
5,940	1,835	5,085	1,434	1	1	214	308	5,229	1,633	16	1,648	...	..	0 5 0	14.1	
35,497	8,048	25,552	23,972	1	1	1,541	1,832	34,094	30,505	94	30,599	79	42	0 9 1	24.3	
68,765	9,546	60,798	34,220	1	1	1,835	1,918	62,034	36,158	94	36,253	78	43	0 9 2	27.6	

was Re 0-4-11 and now it is only Re 0-4-0. The reduction is attributable to the more careful classification of the poorer soils.  
Government occupied land.





No. 588 of 1879.

From

J. G. MOORE, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Poona ;

To

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Camp Sirur, 4th February 1879.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter No. 87, dated the 25th ultimo, and accompaniments from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, containing proposals for the revised settlements of 16 towns in the Bhimthadi Táluka, and as the rates appear moderate (an average of 9 aa 3 pies per acre including garden land), and as they are the same as those sanctioned by Government for other villages in the Bhimthadi Táluka with which they are mixed up and for villages in the Purandhar Táluka which they adjoin, they may, I think, be approved.

2. The only remark which I have to make is that I fail to see the advantage which Nimbut derives from its situation on the old Sátára road, along which there is little or no traffic, the nearest bazár town being more than 10 miles distant

3. Nor do I think that Bárámáti itself possesses such great advantages as to render so large an increase as 71 per cent. advisable. I would make no exception in the case of Bárámáti, and apply a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2 to all the (16) villages.

I have, etc.,

J. MOORE,

Collector.

Through the Survey Commissioner.

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No. 260 of 1879.

From

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,  
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
Northern Division ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,  
Central Division.

*Bombay, 26th February 1879.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, No 87 of the 25th ultimo, proposing revised rates of assessment for sixteen villages of the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, which are intermixed with and most of them adjacent to the 10 villages, the revised rates for which were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2692 of the 27th May last.

2. These villages have all been either remeasured under the provisions detailed in paragraph 6 of my report on the 10 villages settled last year, No 388 of the 30th April last, or, if their remeasurement was executed antecedent to my bringing those provisions into force, as was the case with some villages, the remeasurements have been corrected in accordance with those provisions, and generally the revision survey of these villages has been brought into accordance with the regulations relating both to measurement and classification detailed at paragraphs 5 to 9 of my letter above referred to.

3. The revision survey of these villages agrees within 0.8 per cent. of the total area, as found by the original survey, which is a little less than the difference which occurred in the 10 villages settled last year, it there being 1.3 per cent.

4. The area entered by the last survey as unarable and therefore unassessed. Acres 12,775, is now, by the present survey, decreased to acres 9,545, acres 3,230 having been removed to the arable head and brought under assessment. Land was at the time of the last survey freely entered as unarable, because it was truly so considered at that time. The

great advance in prices has made a great change, and much of what was formerly called unproductive has now come within the category of lands which are ordinarily occupied at a profit.

5. Bārāmāti is the only town of importance; it contains a population of 4,370 souls; is the largest town of the tālukā, with a post office and two Government schools, and in this place and the adjacent village of Gonaudi are the only manufactures met with. Among these villages in all there are 162 looms weaving cotton and common woollen fabrics.

6. Paragraph 9 of the Superintendent's report shows the comparative principal statistics of these villages now and 30 years ago. The following are the most important items —

Items.	1847-1848.	1878.	Increase or decrease per cent.
Population	8,949	13,568	+ 51 6
Houses, flat-roofed and tiled	850	1,903	+ 123 9
Agricultural cattle	3,388	3,238	— 3 1
Carts	97	323	+ 233
Wells for irrigation	166	360	+ 117

7. These statistics afford the strongest evidence of satisfactory progress in themselves, and they are the more remarkable as the data for the returns for 1878 were taken on the spot in the commencement of 1878, just after the close of the famine. The population shows very much the usual rate of increase, and though there is a small decrease in the agricultural cattle, it is no more than we often find to have occurred from the diminution in the number of inferior cattle kept, now that grazing has become a matter of value, and the substitution of fewer cattle of better quality than formerly existed has become common. These villages are situated in the tract of country which was most severely affected by the famine of 1877, and it is most worthy of notice that the returns of population and cattle obtained in the ordinary course of the survey collection of statistics should show results so little differing from those ordinarily met with where no famine has occurred. As regards the population, it may be reasonably doubted if the returns of 1878 show the full number, as many of the poorer classes were, in 1877, driven by the high prices to go to a distance and seek for a livelihood, many of whom did not return till the survey season of 1878 came round. Be this how it may, an increase of 51½ per cent. in the population, showing the maintenance of the normal increase of population ordinarily found in the comparative statistics of the tālukās settled antecedent to the famine, is quite inconsistent with any very heavy mortality having occurred during the famine year, such as we hear popularly surmised to have occurred in the Deccan, and find officially stated to have occurred in other parts of India which were not more severely affected than this tract was.

8. The statement at paragraph 10 of the Superintendent's report, the information for which I have directed to be obtained in the Deccan on the Southern Marātha Country plan, shows the condition of occupation of the land. From this it appears that 84·85 per cent. of the survey numbers or fields of these villages are actually cultivated by the persons who hold directly under Government. This is a larger proportion even than we have met with in Kālādgi and Dhārwar, where about 75 per cent. is generally cultivated by the occupant himself. This shows that, however bad the condition of the Deccan ryot may be represented to be, his needs have not driven him to part with his hold on his land to any extent. That some cases of sub-letting land will and must occur, can only be expected, for it is not always and under all circumstances convenient to a land-holder to cultivate his land or all of it himself.

9. The statements regarding sale and mortgage of land, though we may not be sure that we have the whole transaction before us, are as sufficient as elsewhere to prove that land is thoroughly saleable, and is efficient as security for loans.

10. Regarding prices, I can say no more than I did in my review of the report on the proposed settlement of the ten villages settled last year at paragraph 13 of my letter No. 388, dated 30th April last, showing that an increase of some 70 to 80 per cent. had occurred. At the present time, in consequence of the lowering of stocks by the famine, prices are more than cent per cent. higher than those shown in the statement at paragraph 13 of my letter above referred to, as the average of the ten years ending with 1876, notwithstanding that the harvest in the Deccan this year has been generally fair. These prices will give a grand opportunity to the people to replace lost cattle and to decrease their inevitably existing debts if they choose to avail themselves of it.

11. The statement, Appendix D to the Superintendent's Report, shows the revenue state of these villages for ten years antecedent to the first settlement thirty years ago and for every year since. The average results for each decade are summed up in the Superintendent's 15th paragraph, but the results will be better appreciated by the exhibition of the figures for a few selected years. This is accordingly done below :—

	Year.	Occupied area.	Remissions, permanent and casual.	Collections.	GOVERNMENT ASSESSED ABANDONED WASTE.	
					Acres	Assessment.
Year before settlement ...	1846-47	27,817	15,708	Rs. 19,656	4,542	Rs. 5,530
Year after settlement ..	1847-48	47,083	4,366	19,131	9,839	4,096
During settlement period ...	{ 1857-58	55,615	3	27,126	1,594	670
	{ 1867-68	59,097	...	28,474	1,228	515
	{ 1877-78	58,894	...	28,406	77	38

These figures generally speak for themselves, but a few remarks upon them will not be out of place

12. The areas of the year before settlement, 1846-1847, are not trustworthy; these are taken from the village accounts antecedent to the revenue survey, and are of course based on the areas of the original or Pringle's Survey carried out some 18 or 20 years before, from the absence of boundary marks in this survey, the entries of really occupied and unoccupied area soon fell into confusion, as there was really no means of identifying any survey field.

13. The remission of 1847-1848, the year of introduction of the new survey assessment, are due to the old rates only being collected on any holding in that year when they were less than the new, the difference being written off as remission

14. In 1876-1877, the famine year, the outstanding revenue at the end of the year amounted to a large sum, Rs. 25,742, it is to be regretted that no information is given as to how much of this has been since collected, as this would be a point of considerable interest. I imagine that a large proportion of it has been brought in by this time, on this point you may be able to supply accurate information.

15. In the decennial periods shown in the above statement, remissions have practically disappeared since the settlement; in the detailed statements, however, Appendix D to the Superintendent's report, several years show small sums remitted, and the years 1853-1854, 1866-1867 and 1873-1874, remissions of a considerable sum, in each amounting to some thousands of rupees. These were years of failure of rainfall to which this particular part of the Poona Collectorate is specially liable. In such years it has been the practice to grant remissions and not mere suspension of collection. This was systematically introduced for the first time in 1876-1877, during the year of the recent famine, in which year from the last column of the statement Appendix D Rs. 25,742 were left outstanding at the end of the year for future collection.

16. The revenue payable under the settlement is supposed to be fixed on the average of years, good years making up for bad, and remissions are undoubtedly contrary to the strict system, and should only be given in very exceptional individual cases. In Native States remissions are rarely given; in fact only when there is no remedy suspension of payment in bad years is a recognized part of their system. On the average of years, Native States actually draw a considerably heavier land revenue from their territories than the British Government fixes as the demand, even not deducting any remissions which may be given by our Government. It appears to me that the system of allowing suspension of revenue in necessary cases in these tracts of uncertain rainfall, is in every way better than that of clear remissions; it is more just to the State and not unjust to the people on the ancient custom of the country, it is also much more likely to encourage habits of thrift, and the feeling that a responsibility incurred must be fulfilled. It may be said that the abolition of remissions may bear hardly in individual cases, but it could only do so in the cases of pauper cultivators, without stock or means, who have in fact no business to hold land at all but should be earning a livelihood by working for others for hire; in such cases remissions may be a necessity from absolute inability to realize the revenue. People of this class take up land in the expectation, if the year proves a good one, of being able to live in comparative idleness for a considerable part of the year, and, if it proves a bad one, of getting acquitted of the Government demand by a remission of the revenue due from them, and living how they can for the remainder of the year. The system of allowing remissions on a very moderate average revenue demand is utterly discouraging of all habits of steady thrifty industry.

17. The precarious condition of the pauper cultivator is further aggravated by the fact that he can rarely obtain anything but very inferior land, all the superior land having been long ago taken up; the very lowness of the assessment on the very poor lands, from one to three annas per acre, is moreover an absolute temptation to the needy and idle. From this poor land in a good or fair year only can a remunerative return be expected. The man without means might indeed apparently sub-rent better land from others, or cultivate it on some of the common forms of partnership with the holder. But the holder knows who he has to deal with and the small chance of his fulfilling any engagement. Consequently the residuary unoccupied Government waste, the poorest land, is fallen back

on, and that, though it may on the average prove sufficiently remunerative to a ryot of means, holding a mixture of good and bad land, heavy and light soil for one description of which the rainfall of any year is probably more suitable than for both, yet this poor land is certain to bring the cultivator, who starts without means, in a very few years and on the occurrence of the first thoroughly bad year, to the condition of an absolute pauper or worse, for he will probably be as much in debt as he can manage to get.

18. The only remedy for this state of affairs, is for the village officers to be held responsible for forwarding the "kabalayat," or agreement for taking up land from Government, given into them by any person notoriously without means, without a representation to that effect, and that any ryot, who absolutely cannot pay his revenue, be held to be such a person without means in the absence of proper explanation of failure having been due to some temporary circumstances. In former times before survey settlements were known, and when annual remissions were a recognized part of the revenue system, it was in my remembrance common for the more active revenue officers to exercise considerable discrimination as to who they allowed to take up land or to hold land when the inability to pay revenue was asserted and manifest; weeks were to my knowledge in some instances spent over the jamabandi of a taluka, and a thorough purging from the roll of utter pauper-cultivators effected. Now "revenue management" is supposed to be unnecessary. The survey and assessment of all the lands in defined fields is supposed to have obviated any necessity for the exercise of individual intelligence and discrimination on the part of the officers in charge of talukas. Some change of ideas in this respect might not be without useful fruit; there might be possible some small decrease in the occupied area in some parts of the country, but this would be immaterial compared with the other advantages attained.

19. But on the subject of remissions I have somewhat digressed from the subject of this letter—the revision assessment of the 16 villages in question. There can be no doubt that they have immensely improved in condition during the thirty years of the past settlement, and that some increase in assessment is justly due.

20. These sixteen villages are generally scattered about the south-east of the taluka, one main block of ten, including the town of Barámati, forming the south-eastern extremity of the taluka. Here the rainfall is very uncertain. One village, Nimbut, is in the south-western corner, where the rainfall is better and more certain than in the east and centre of the taluka; it is also well situated as regards made-roads of some traffic, being close to the junction of the old Sátara and Poona road and that leading to Supa and the railway.

21. It is now proposed to place these villages into two classes, and to adopt a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0 for two of them—the town of Barámati and the village of Nimbut, and Rs. 1-2-0 for the remainder, this being in general assimilation to the rates sanctioned and introduced into ten villages last year. There is a very small area—acres 4½ only—of pátasthal garden or land watered from channels from streams, and that ordinarily of inferior water-supply, only 3¼ acres having such a water-supply as will admit of superior crops being grown; for this pátasthal gardenland the Superintendent omits to propose any rate, but a maximum rate of Rs. 8 should be adopted, that is, an assessment scale headed by that amount, but the water-supply is generally indifferent, and I find that in no case will the actual assessment of any field exceed Rs. 3-8-0 per acre. The area of rice land is wholly insignificant, amounting only to 26 gunthás, or a little over half an acre, which will be assessed under the same scale as the pátasthal irrigated land. The well garden lands cover an area of acres 1,835; those having no aid from paths will be assessed in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874, orders of Government, that under wells constructed before the last settlement at rates not exceeding the highest dry-crop rate, and that under wells constructed since at their actual dry-crop rate.

22. The result of these rates is an increase of 49·2 per cent. in the two villages under the Rs. 1-4-0 dry-crop rate, and of Rs. 24-3-0 on the remaining fourteen villages under the Rs. 1-2-0 rate. This latter rate of increase is exceedingly moderate beyond all doubt. The total rate of increase on the proposed rates on the whole fourteen villages is 27·6 per cent.

23. The Collector of Poona in his letter No. 588 of the 4th instant, forwarding the proposals of the Superintendent, objects to the proposed rates for both the villages in the first class Nimbut and Barámati. The Collector states that "I fail to see the advantage which Nimbut derives from its situation on the old Sátara road, along which there is little or no traffic, the nearest bazar town being more than 10 miles distant." But though this point is not elicited by the Superintendent in his letter vicinity to the road is not the main reason for putting Nimbut in a higher class than the other twelve villages, it is much farther to the west, and has certainly an advantage in rainfall over the east and centre of the taluka. The advantage in proximity to the road is not a very light one either, this road from Sátara to Poona, though in the main supplanted by the new road by the Katraj Ghát, is not entirely disused, and in addition, close to this village, the made-road leading to Supa and the Patas Railway Station, branches off from the old Sátara and Poona road. The river bank would be the natural halting place for carts, and the village of Nimbut the centre chief source of the supply of fodder. The adjacent villages of the Furáudhar Taluka are assessed at the same rate, Rs. 1-4-0 dry-crop maximum, and the villages

of the Sátára Collectorate, exactly opposite, were assessed by me at a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0 in 1861. The Rs 1-4-0 rate, moreover, increases the assessment of Numbut, but 19·2 per cent. or considerably below the average, a point the Collector can hardly have observed. There may, under all these circumstances, be some doubt if Rs 1-4-0 is a proper rate for Numbut, but in my opinion the doubt is whether it is not a trifle low, and whether Rs. 1-6-0 would not have been more appropriate. But as a rate of Rs. 1-4-0 has been adopted for the adjacent villages of Purandhar I think the same rate may be proper here, and would certainly suggest the sanction of it.

24. As regards the town of Baramati the Collector states as follows:—“Nor do I think that Baramati itself possesses such great advantages as to render so large an increase as 71 per cent. advisable. I would make no exception in the case of Baramati, and apply a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 to the whole 16 villages” I consider the rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for any of these villages a very moderate one. Baramati has an average soil of very superior quality as indicated by the average high rate per acre 15 annas, such soil was always much undervalued in the old survey. Moreover, it is a place of same size and is a good market town. Baramati thus enjoys some special advantages ordinarily considered as justifying some increase of rate over the other villages; the increase proposed, it is true, raises the assessment of this town 71·7 per cent., which is a reason for careful examination and ascertainment if this increase is fully justifiable and fully expedient also. Regarding this increase being justifiable, on strict principle, I do not think there can be much doubt; the expediency of imposing so large an increase above that imposed on the surrounding villages now for settlement, appears to me more open to doubt, and after considering the whole circumstances fully I am inclined to recommend that Baramati be assessed at the same maximum as the adjacent villages, *viz.*, Rs 1-2-0. This will reduce the increase on this village from Rs. 1,553 to Rs. 1,181, and from 71·7 to 50·5 per cent. Regarding the proposal of the Collector to reduce the maximum rate of Numbut also from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 I have given my opinion and reasons for it in the preceding paragraph, and can only again repeat that I consider it should be beyond doubt confirmed on the Rs. 1-4-0 rate.

25. As regards the remaining fourteen villages the proposed rate Rs. 1-2-0 effects no increase exceeding 89·6 per cent. in any case, the average being, as before stated, 24·3 per cent.; in one case, Gojubavi, number 8 of the list, there is actually a minute decrease of 0·1 per cent. It is evident that this village contains a large proportion of very inferior soil, the average assessment of the acres 4,396 of Government occupied land comprised in it being but Rs. 0-4-0 per acre. It will be observed that all the cases of very low percentage increase are accompanied by a very low rate per acre, which clearly shows that the fullest attention has been given to that most material point in revision assessments, the low valuation of the poorer soils. If the town of Baramati has the maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 applied to it there will be a reduction of Rs. 872 in the total increase of revenue estimated by the Superintendent, which will then stand at Rs 7,474 or 26·3 per cent. on the assessment for 1877-78.

26. The Government unoccupied waste in all these villages only amounts to acres 78 assessed at Rs. 42, in four villages only in fact is there a single acre of unoccupied assessed arable waste land.

27. I beg now that these proposals may be taken into early consideration, and that the rates sanctioned may receive the guarantee of Government up to the same period as the rest of the taluka, namely, to A. D. 1900-01.

Your obedient servant,

W. C ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D

No. R.-574 of 1879.

From

E. P. ROBERTSON, Esquire,  
Commissioner, C. D.

To

The Honourable Mr. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, C.S.I.,  
Chief Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department.

*Camp Násk, 3rd March 1879.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a letter No. 260, dated 26th February 1879, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and its accompaniments, being proposals for revised rates of assessment for 16 villages of the Bhumthadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, which are intermixed with, and most of them adjacent to the 10 villages, the revised rates for which were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2692 of 27th May last.

2. The Collector, Mr. Moore, in his letter forwarding Colonel Laughton's proposals, objects to the higher maximum rate of 1·4 put on to Baramati and Nimbut. These objections have been replied to by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, who concedes the reduction asked for by the Collector as regards Baramati, but adheres to the rate originally proposed for Nimbut. I consider the reasons given by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner are sound, and that the rates proposed by him with the modification as regards Baramati should receive the sanction of Government.

3. The remarks made by Colonel Anderson in his 16th, 17th and 18th paragraphs are important; so important to my mind as to be deserving of the particular attention of Government, and to call for the issue of special orders.

4. It is an undoubted fact that much land is held by almost pauper cultivators, and that lands are taken up by them as a speculation in the hope of a fortunate season. They have not the means to cultivate properly, and if the season is not a remarkably good one they are hard put, and the Government assessment is only realized with difficulty. For the sake of these men themselves, for the sake of the people generally, and on account of the bad and demoralizing influence the pauper condition of these Government tenants has upon the rest of the cultivators it is far more desirable that they should remain in their proper place of labourers than that they should hold land.

5. I think it will be well that every application for land or kabulayat should be accompanied by a statement verified by the village officers as to the means of the proposed occupant and his ability to cultivate the land properly. Nowhere in England and nowhere in Europe would a landlord accept a pauper tenant, who, in place of cultivating his land and improving it, would allow it to be ruined. The time has certainly come when Government should direct its Revenue Officers to exercise some discrimination as to the persons whose offer for land is to be accepted. I, therefore, heartily and strongly support Colonel Anderson's proposals on this point, and trust Government will consider it advisable to issue clear, stringent and special orders on this point.

I have, etc,

E. P. ROBERTSON,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 1311.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1879.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 574, dated 3rd March 1879—Forwarding one

Letter from the Superintendent, Poona and Násk  
Revenue Survey, No. 87, dated 26th January 1879  
Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 688, dated  
4th February 1879.

from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., together with correspondence as per margin relative to the revision of the assessment of sixteen villages, named below, of the Bhumthadi Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, which are intermixed with, and most of them adjacent to the ten villages, the revised rates for which were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2692 of 27th May

last, and recommending for sanction, with certain modification as regards Baramati, the rates proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.—

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Baramati. | 9. Sāngvi     |
| 2. Nimbut.   | 10. Nuawagaj. |
| 3. Jalanchi. | 11. Nāroti.   |
| 4. Songaon.  | 12. Kanchri.  |
| 5. Mekhal.   | 13. Medad.    |
| 6. Gunaudi.  | 14. Saval.    |
| 7. Mālgā.    | 15. Kotandi.  |
| 8. Gojubavi. | 16. Parandi.  |

RESOLUTION.—The rates proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with the modification as regards Baramati, are sanctioned.

2. The subject discussed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the Commissioner's letter, and in paragraphs 16, 17 and 18 of Colonel Anderson's letter, should be considered separately, and for this purpose copies of these paragraphs may be sent to the Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions, for any remarks they may have to offer.

D. MACKENZIE,

for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C D.  
 The Collector of Poona  
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.  
 The Commissioner, N. D., } with copies of paragraphs referred to.  
 The Commissioner, S. D., }

No. 309 of 1879.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 21st March 1879.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1311, dated 11th instant, sanctioning the revision of assessment in 16 villages of the Baramati Taluka, it is requested that sanction may be granted for introducing these rates at any date before the 5th June in accordance with section 2, clause 1, of Bombay Act I of 1875, as it appears that it will not be possible to introduce these rates before the 31st March in consequence of the incomplete state of the preparations in the Taluka Kacheri for the introduction of the above settlement

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

No. 1690.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1879.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D., No. 309, dated 21st March 1879.—Requesting, for the reason given, that sanction may be granted to the revised assessment rates, sanctioned for 16 villages of the Baramati Taluka in the Government Resolution No. 1311, dated 11th March 1879, being introduced into those villages at any date before the 5th June in accordance with section 2, clause 1, of Bombay Act I of 1875

RESOLUTION.—As solicited by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the rates may be introduced on any date before the 5th June 1879.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

for Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C D.  
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.  
 The Collector of Poona.

No. 2643.

*Poona, 15th March 1905.*

Forwarded with compliments.

L. C. SWIFTE,  
Acting Collector,  
Poona.

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 No. A.-5444 OF 1905.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture,

Bombay, Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department, Bombay.

*Poona, 27th July 1905.*

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Revision Settlement Report of the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona District. It was prepared in August 1904 by Mr. Swifté on materials collected by Mr. Brander; Mr. Sheppard found himself unable to deal with it during the cold season, and it was forwarded to me by Mr. Swifté as Acting Collector in March without a review by the Collector. Further information which I considered it necessary to call for has been furnished in letter No. 7934 of the 24th instant, from the Collector of Poona, and is appended to this review. On the 14th instant, the settlement was discussed in detail by the Commissioner, Central Division, Mr. Logan, with Mr. Swifté and myself.

2. The report shows that up to 1896 the táluka had prospered greatly under the terms of the existing settlement. Population had increased over 30 per cent. and agricultural wealth had been accumulated in carts and all classes of cattle. In the last ten years there has been a considerable set-back in prosperity except in the canal-irrigated villages, but even now after a period of great depression, population is 20 per cent. greater than at the beginning of the settlement; and sheep and goats and carts are 60 per cent. more numerous. In agricultural and milch cattle alone is there a considerable decrease; and of this a probable explanation is to be found in the reservation of 70,000 acres for forest during the course of this settlement.

3. Further the value of land is shown to have been greatly enhanced; the average sale value which in 1879 was 22 times the assessment being now 45 times in Bhimthadi proper (excluding Dhond Petha where it is still only 19 times the assessment). The custom of granting cash leases appears to have grown up; in 1878 Colonel Laughton reported that there were no such instances, whereas 6,000 cases are now entered in Appendix M in which the average rental varies from twice to four times the assessment. In the important matter of prices Mr. Swifté concludes that rises of 20 per cent. and 16 per cent. have occurred in jowári and báñri. The following calculations lead to the inference that Mr. Swifté has under-estimated the amount of increase:—



	Jowari per maund.	Bajri per maund.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average price for the years 1878-74 to 1885-86 excluding 1876-77, 1877-78 and 1878-79 ... ..	1 9 0	1 13 3
Average price for the years 1896—1905, excluding 1897 and 1900 ... ..	2 1 9	2 5 5
Increase per cent. ...	35	27 9

A comparison of the prices in the last decade (excluding the two famine years 1897 and 1900) with those in the first thirteen years of the current settlement (also excluding the famine years 1876-77 to 1878-79) thus results in increases of 35 and 28 per cent.

4. In paragraph 13 stress is laid on the precarious character of the rainfall; the fact may readily be admitted, and it is for this reason that in spite of a high average of fertile soil the dry-crop assessment of the taluka is as low as 8½ annas per acre. But it is important to distinguish the rabi rains from the kharif, for three-fourths of the taluka depend on the rabi harvest and it will be seen that even in the eleven years 1892—1902, in seven years more than 12 inches of rabi rain were registered at Baramati.

5. In regard to the revenue history of the tract I invite attention to Appendix O. Remissions were granted after the famine of 1876-78 to the extent of Rs. 1,36,000 and in the years 1897—1902 of Rs. 3,00,000. The area of land relinquished after the first famine was 32,000 acres and after the second 4,200 acres. There can be no doubt that the position of the rayat has been enormously strengthened by the increased liberality shown by Government in recent years. On the other hand, the increase in fallow lands requires consideration.

In 1885 these amounted to 43,000 acres and in 1903 to 112,000 acres. In the canal tract it is true that this process results from the concentration of labour and capital on irrigated lands, and the canal villages account for 12,500 acres of the increased fallows; but the fact remains that for the last five years since the famine twice as much land lies uncultivated as in former years.

6. On careful consideration of these facts, I am unable to concur in the conclusion recorded in paragraph 25 that the taluka stands on a lower level than at the commencement of the lease. In view of the recent period of distress I do not consider that a large increase of assessment should be demanded at the present time, but I can see no justification for a reduction in any case.

7. After a detailed consultation with Mr. Logan, I venture to put forward for consideration the following revision of the grouping:—

Group I should stand unchanged as now at Rs. 1-10 and receive in addition Baramati;

Group II should consist of

Malad            } at Re. 1-8.  
Gunawdi        }

Owing to their proximity to the Baramati market and the high value of land therein;

Group III at Re. 1-6—

All the existing villages at this rate together with the remaining 17 villages in the irrigated tract, and Kangaon and Jalonchi;

Group IV at Re. 1-4—

Dhond, Khorwadi, Sonawdi, Nanwiz, Gar, Supa, Wadhane and ¼ Malad Patas;

Group V at Re. 1-2—The rest of the group proposed by Mr Swifte and Gurim;

Group VI at Re. 1-0—As proposed by Mr Swifte except Gurim.

These proposals are shown on an alternative map which I submit, and in a Revised Appendix Q.

8. The result of these modified proposals is shown in the following statement:—

Groups as proposed by the Director.	Present assessment.	Assessment under Mr Swift's proposals.	Assessment under Director's proposals.	Percentage increase of col 4 over col 2.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Group I—10 villages	20,050	21,080	21,505	+ 7.3
" II— 2 "	5,978	7,970	7,971	+ 33.3
" III—44 "	1,05,698	1,13,572	1,18,795	+ 12.4
" IV— 7½ "	17,872	17,750	19,722	+ 10.3
" V—38 "	46,704	47,412	47,404	+ 1.5
" VI—19 "	30,238	30,238	30,238	...
Total 115½ "	2,26,538	2,38,022	2,45,635	+ 8.4

9. In regard to the Pátasthal assessment noted in paragraph 30, I would suggest that in accordance with the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No 2986 of 20th April 1904, an occasional rate under Land Revenue Code, Section 55, be levied, and the Pátasthal assessment cancelled.

10. The question of the water-logged lands on the Nira Canal presents some difficulty. The area is 3,700 acres out of 95,000 acres, and for the most part portions only of a survey number are affected. From Appendix S, it will be seen that the average area of survey numbers affected is 19 acres, and of portions water-logged is 5 acres. I am of opinion that the most satisfactory course would be to permit the occupants to subdivide the water-logged portions, and to give them the option of relinquishing these portions. The question of the treatment of these lands may be separately decided upon the report of Messrs Visvesvaraya, Knight and Mehta, which I forwarded to the Public Works Department in February 1904. But since the circumstances of these lands appear to change from time to time, and the introduction of the Block system of irrigation will radically alter the conditions, I am unable to support the view that we should accept the recorded statements of water-logged areas as final and exempt the whole survey numbers concerned from any enhancement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

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APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement propos

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
<b>Group I.</b>																	
1	Bori Abndhi	I	1 10	..	..	3,068	1,716	0 7 6	..	..	..	M 75	52	0 11 1	3,738	1,707	0 1
2	Bori Bhdak		1 10	..	..	1,019	674	0 10 7	..	..	..	M 36	41	1 2 8	1,055	715	0 1
3	Dalimb		1 10	..	..	2,091	1,017	0 7 10	..	..	..	M 98	92	0 15 10	2,174	1,109	0 1
4	Kasurdi		1 10	..	..	2,154	1,637	0 12 2	..	..	..	M 91	116	1 4 5	2,345	1,758	0 1
	Khamgaon		1 10	..	..	4,229	4,873	1 2 5	..	..	..	M 79	148	1 13 0	4,308	5,016	1 1
6	Nandur		1 10	..	..	2,137	908	0 6 10	..	..	..	M 44	59	1 5 5	2,121	907	0 1
7	Bharatgaon		1 10	..	..	2,986	4,184	0 7 3	..	..	..	M 68	56	0 15 5	3,043	1,402	0 1
8	Dahitue		1 10	..	..	2,360	2,700	0 12 11	..	..	..	M 39	63	1 5 9	2,329	2,759	0 1
9	Mirawdi		1 10	..	..	1,875	1,948	0 10 8	..	..	..	M 30	45	1 3 6	1,914	1,294	0 1
10	Baranath		IV	1 2	..	..	3,699	3,090	0 13 6	..	..	..	M 168	134	1 2 3	3,927	3,274
10	Total of the 1st Group					27,167	16,308	0 11 4	..	..	..	M 712	841	1 2 11	27,869	20,050	0 1
<b>Group II</b>																	
11	Malad	IV	1 2	..	..	2,268	2,247	0 15 10	..	..	..	M 30	23	1 1 7	2,298	2,280	0 1
12	Gunavdi		1 2	..	..	4,940	3,340	0 10 9	..	..	..	M 421	458	1 1 5	5,281	3,688	0 11
2	Total of the 2nd Group					7,108	5,497	0 13 4	..	..	..	M 451	481	1 1 5	7,569	5,978	0 12
<b>Group III.</b>																	
13	Nandgaon	I	1 6	..	..	4,236	4,317	1 0 4	..	..	..	M 29	29	1 0 0	4,264	4,246	1 0
14	Fargaon		1 6	..	..	6,207	5,998	0 23 11	..	..	..	M 41	46	1 1 11	6,245	5,483	0 13
15	Rhopodi		1 6	..	..	601	728	0 14 0	..	..	..	M 5	5	1 0 0	606	787	0 14
16	Dapudi		1 6	..	..	2,479	2,224	0 15 0	..	..	..	M 108	122	1 2 1	2,527	2,440	0 15
17	Boripardi		1 6	..	..	2,428	1,450	0 9 3	..	..	..	M 68	74	1 2 10	2,501	1,524	0 9
18	Warwand		1 6	..	..	6,229	5,550	0 14 3	..	..	..	M 599	607	1 1 1	6,303	6,160	0 14
19	Khutbo		1 6	..	..	2,251	580	0 4 1	..	..	..	M 81	46	1 2 7	2,308	634	0 4
20	Dalawadi		1 6	..	..	2,780	2,774	1 0 0	..	..	..	M 47	44	0 15 0	2,827	2,813	0 15
21	Pimpalgaon		1 6	..	..	4,220	3,406	0 18 1	..	..	..	M 49	53	1 1 4	4,279	3,510	0 13
22	Kahu		1 6	..	..	6,273	6,236	0 20 11	..	..	..	M 167	208	1 3 5	6,439	6,538	0 11
23	Kodgaon	1 6	..	..	4,126	2,738	0 10 5	..	..	..	M 210	260	1 3 10	4,398	2,989	0 10	
24	Undawdi	1 6	..	..	1,693	1,803	0 12 4	..	..	..	M 12	8	0 10 3	1,704	1,311	0 12	
25	Yavat	1 6	..	..	7,588	3,968	0 7 3	..	..	..	M 214	220	1 0 5	7,600	3,880	0 7	
26	Bhandgaon	II	1 8	..	..	2,247	1,681	0 9 3	..	..	..	M 46	58	1 4 2	2,303	1,589	0 8
27	Khor	1 6	..	..	2,729	908	0 8 11	..	..	..	M 159	206	1 1 6	2,926	1,151	0 8	
28	Pataz	1 6	..	..	4,663	2,488	0 8 9	..	..	..	M 183	216	1 3 6	4,723	2,718	0 8	
29	Waki	1 6	..	..	2,125	1,998	0 15 0	..	..	..	M 18	15	0 13 4	2,143	2,008	0 11	
30	Koregaon Bhiwar	1 6	..	..	809	619	0 11 6	..	..	..	M 18	15	0 13 4	829	619	0 11	
31	Wadgaon Bande	1 6	..	..	2,263	210	0 5 9	..	..	..	M 68	6	0 12 0	2,269	210	0 1	
32	Panowil	1 6	..	..	1,045	303	0 4 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,045	303	0 4	
33	Thidi	1 6	..	..	1,312	763	0 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,312	763	0 9	
34	Patethau	1 6	..	..	2,024	1,140	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,024	1,140	0 9	
35	Denigao Goda	1 6	..	..	4,220	371	0 3 4	..	..	..	M 67	45	0 10 9	4,296	923	0 4	
36	Fadwi	1 6	..	..	3,427	668	0 3 0	..	..	..	M 224	183	0 11 6	3,727	668	0 3	
37	Kasgaon	1 6	..	..	2,645	869	0 4 2	..	..	..	M 46	40	1 1 9	2,745	780	0 4	
38	Kasgaon	IV	1 2	..	..	6,701	5,511	0 13 10	..	..	..	M 77	71	0 14 9	6,778	5,528	0 11

Q

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Survey															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
															<i>Group I.</i>			
1 10	..	..	3,658	1,715	0 7 6	.	.	..	M. 76	53	0 11 1	8,738	1,767	0 7 7	..	Bori Aandhi	1	
1 10	.	..	1,010	874	0 10 7	.	.	..	M. 88	41	1 3 3	1,955	715	0 10 10	..	Bori Bhadak	2	
1 10	.	..	2,081	1,017	0 7 10	.	.	..	M. 69	93	0 15 10	2,174	1,109	0 8 2	..	Dalimb	3	
1 10	.	..	2,164	1,037	0 12 2	.	.	..	M. 91	116	1 4 8	2,245	1,758	0 13 6	..	Kasurdi	4	
1 10	..	..	4,220	4,873	1 5 2	.	.	..	M. 79	148	1 13 0	4,308	5,016	1 2 8	..	Khangnon	5	
1 10	.	..	2,137	908	0 6 10	.	.	..	M. 44	69	1 5 5	2,181	967	0 7 1	..	Nandur	6	
1 10	..	..	2,065	1,340	0 7 3	..	..	..	M. 68	50	0 15 6	3,045	1,402	0 7 4	..	Bharatgaon	7	
1 10	..	..	3,350	2,700	0 12 11	.	.	..	M. 99	63	1 5 9	3,389	2,753	0 13 0	..	Dahitue	8	
* 1 10	..	..	1,875	1,249	0 10 8	.	.	..	M. 39	45	1 2 6	1,014	1,294	0 10 10	..	Mirawdi	9	
1 10	..	..	9,669	4,463	1 8 6	..	..	..	M. 159	280	1 10 11	3,327	4,729	1 3 9	+44	Baramati	10	
..	..	..	27,167	20,482	0 12 2	..	..	..	M. 712	923	1 4 9	27,869	21,505	0 12 4	+7.3	Total of the 1st Group.	10	
															<i>Group II.</i>			
1 8	..	..	2,268	2,998	1 5 2	..	..	..	M. 30	44	1 7 6	2,238	3,040	1 5 2	+38.3	Malad	11	
1 8	..	..	4,340	4,330	0 14 8	..	..	..	M. 421	611	1 7 2	5,281	4,931	0 15 0	+33.3	Gunavdi	12	
..	..	..	7,198	7,316	1 0 6	.	.	..	M. 451	655	1 7 3	7,559	7,971	1 0 10	+32.2	Total of the 2nd Group.	2	
															<i>Group III.</i>			
1 6	..	..	4,236	4,817	1 0 4	.	.	..	M. 39	29	1 0 0	4,264	4,348	1 0 4	.	Nandgaon	13	
1 6	..	..	6,207	5,922	0 13 11	..	..	..	M. 41	46	1 1 11	6,248	5,438	0 13 11	.	Pargaoon	14	
1 6	..	..	981	792	0 14 6	.	.	..	M. 5	5	1 0 0	888	787	0 14 6	.	Khopodi	15	
1 6	.	..	2,479	2,524	0 15 0	..	..	..	M. 108	123	1 2 1	2,567	2,445	0 15 2	..	Dapudi	16	
1 6	..	..	3,408	1,450	0 9 8	..	..	..	M. 63	74	1 2 10	3,561	1,534	0 9 6	..	Boripardihi	17	
1 6	..	..	6,294	5,563	0 14 3	.	.	..	M. 569	607	1 1 1	6,803	6,180	0 14 6	.	Warwand	18	
1 6	..	..	2,251	590	0 4 1	..	..	..	M. 51	46	0 14 5	2,305	628	0 4 4	..	Khutao	19	
1 6	.	..	2,780	2,774	1 0 0	.	.	..	M. 47	44	0 15 0	2,827	2,818	0 15 11	..	Delawadi	20	
1 6	..	..	4,230	3,468	0 13 1	..	..	..	M. 49	53	1 1 4	4,379	3,619	0 13 2	..	Pimpalgaon	21	
1 6	..	..	9,272	6,835	0 10 11	..	..	..	M. 107	208	1 8 5	9,439	6,638	0 11 1	..	Babu	22	
1 6	..	..	4,185	1,728	0 10 5	..	..	..	M. 310	280	1 3 10	4,395	2,988	0 10 11	..	Kodgaon	23	
1 6	..	..	1,693	1,503	0 12 4	..	..	..	M. 12	9	0 10 8	1,704	1,311	0 12 4	..	Undawdi	24	
1 6	..	..	7,368	3,880	0 7 3	..	..	..	M. 214	220	1 0 5	7,600	3,666	0 7 7	..	Yavat	25	
1 6	..	..	2,947	1,631	0 9 3	..	..	..	M. 45	63	1 4 2	2,033	1,669	0 9 5	..	Bhandgaon	26	
1 6	..	..	3,739	906	0 3 11	..	..	..	M. 226	242	1 1 2	3,965	1,151	0 4 8	..	Khor	27	
1 6	..	..	4,382	2,438	0 8 9	..	..	..	M. 200	230	1 2 5	4,782	2,718	0 9 2	..	Patas	28	
1 6	..	..	3,125	1,903	0 10 0	..	..	..	M. 18	15	0 13 4	2,143	2,003	0 15 0	..	Walki	29	
1 6	..	..	859	619	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	859	619	0 11 0	..	Koregaon Bhiwar	30	
1 6	..	..	2,213	510	0 5 9	..	..	..	M. 8	6	0 13 0	2,200	616	0 5 9	..	Wadgaon Bande	31	
1 6	..	..	1,045	303	0 4 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,045	303	0 4 8	..	Panowli	32	
1 6	..	..	1,312	763	0 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,312	763	0 9 4	..	Takli	33	
1 6	..	..	2,034	1,140	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,034	1,140	0 9 0	..	Patethan	34	
1 6	..	..	4,227	879	0 3 4	..	..	..	M. 69	45	0 10 5	4,296	923	0 3 5	..	Doungaon Goda	35	
1 6	..	..	3,548	708	0 3 2	..	..	..	M. 234	183	0 11 8	3,727	866	0 3 8	..	Pedwi	36	
1 6	..	..	2,645	639	0 4 2	..	..	..	M. 101	81	0 14 5	2,746	730	0 4 7	..	Knaegon	37	
1 6	..	..	6,701	7,102	1 0 11	..	..	..	M. 77	87	1 2 1	6,778	7,169	1 1 0	+22.2	Kangoon	38	

Numbers	Name of Village.	By FORMAS SURVY.																
		Number of Group.	Madnum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group III—contd.</i>																		
38	Nimbat	III	1	4		4,080	1,700	0 6 8				M	182	177	1 6 6	4,213	1,858	0 7
40	Khandaj		1	2		3,271	3,168	0 15 0				M.	85	107	1 4 2	3,458	3,376	0 15
41	Mira Wajaj		1	2		4,417	3,705	0 13 5				M.	12	13	1 1 4	4,420	3,718	0 13
42	Pimpri		1	2		1,365	922	0 8 1				M.	27	23	1 3 0	1,339	753	0 9
43	Songson		1	2		6,997	5,032	0 13 0				M.	286	249	1 1 6	6,833	5,181	0 12
44	Mekhall		1	2		3,324	2,920	0 14 0				M	28	30	1 3 0	3,250	2,950	0 14
45	Bangwi	IV	1	2		2,580	2,389	0 12 2				M	2	2	1 0 0	2,632	2,228	0 14
46	Kamleshwar		1	2		1,697	1,287	0 12 8				M	2	2	1 0 0	1,500	1,229	0 13
47	Kaneri		1	2		3,855	1,468	0 8 2				M.	133	155	1 2 3	3,032	1,643	0 8
48	Shirsano		1	2		2,098	905	0 12 3				M.	11	13	1 3 11	1,100	918	0 13
49	Lato		1	2		2,012	1,631	0 12 4								2,012	1,621	0 12
50	Korhale Khurd		1	0		1,837	1,225	0 10 8				M.	27	14	0 8 4	1,684	1,239	0 10
51	Korhale Budruk		1	0		4,380	2,344	0 8 0				M.	104	98	0 14 9	4,284	2,440	0 8
52	Hoi		1	0		3,056	2,413	0 10 7				M.	133	114	0 13 9	3,739	2,537	0 10
53	Morrum		1	0		4,323	2,653	0 8 5				M.	213	188	0 12 0	4,739	3,219	0 1
54	Karanja	IV	1	2		6,108	2,529	0 8 8				M.	421	336	0 14 8	6,524	2,915	0 1
55	Pundaro	V	1	0		9,063	5,144	0 9 1				M.	494	451	0 14 7	9,400	5,595	0 1
56	Jalohi	IV	1	2		2,488	898	0 5 8				M.	50	46	0 15 4	2,545	824	0 5
57	Total of the 3rd Group					168,073	1,01,053	0 10 8								168,613	1,06,896	0 10
<i>Group IV.</i>																		
57	Dhond		1	2		6,558	5,650	0 8 8				M.	203	220	1 2 8	6,759	3,796	0 8
58	Khorawdi		1	2		2,112	1,033	0 8 0								2,172	1,033	0 8
59	Sonowdi Pata		1	2		748	695	0 14 4				M.	24	23	1 2 6	772	697	0 14
60	Nanwis	IV	1	2		1,848	1,485	0 14 8								1,943	1,423	0 14
61	Gar		1	2		1,844	1,188	0 10 3				M	39	39	0 11 11	1,933	1,315	0 10
62	Supa		1	2		16,972	7,696	0 7 11				M	788	711	0 14 5	16,800	9,999	0 8
63	Malad Pata		1	2		1,250	660	0 5 11				M.	49	32	0 10 8	1,268	622	0 5
64	Wadhane	III	1	4		2,959	711	0 8 10				M.	23	16	0 6 10	3,055	737	0 9
65	Total of the 4th Group					32,699	16,820	0 8 8				M.	1,130	1,063	0 14 11	33,219	17,572	0 8
<i>Group V</i>																		
65	Borhpal		1	2		4,768	1,271	0 6 3				M.	63	46	0 8 10	4,836	1,317	0 6
66	Medad		1	2		3,381	3,021	0 9 11				M	94	99	1 0 10	3,475	3,190	0 10
67	Ambi Khurd		1	2		1,653	545	0 5 3				M.	54	53	0 15 8	1,708	595	0 5
68	Sawal		1	2		3,453	923	0 4 7				M.	62	64	1 0 6	3,515	1,040	0 4
69	Rui		1	2		1,813	390	0 4 6				M	106	79	0 11 11	1,918	448	0 4
70	Tandulwadi		1	2		8,904	1,539	0 8 5				M.	106	108	1 0 4	3,910	1,631	0 4
71	Gojubavi		1	2		3,910	954	0 8 11				M.	190	137	0 11 3	4,112	1,091	0 4
72	Katphal	IV	1	2		4,460	1,893	0 4 11				M.	153	131	0 13 8	4,615	1,493	0 4
73	Paravdi		1	2		4,904	1,227	0 4 11	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	M.	207	206	0 15 10	4,919	1,239	0 4
74	Shiresopal		1	2		11,096	2,322	0 3 2				M.	384	364	0 9 9	11,430	2,426	0 4
75	Nandadevi		1	2		2,127	750	0 5 7				M	44	35	0 9 5	2,201	776	0 5
76	Ravanganon		1	2		2,221	1,058	0 7 7				M.	143	115	0 12 10	2,394	1,170	0 5
77	Kotawdi		1	2		2,073	851	0 2 9				M.	63	65	0 12 11	2,141	606	0 5
78	Jiraganon		1	2		3,273	737	0 3 4				M	117	80	0 9 5	3,090	810	0 5
79	Kurkumb		1	2		4,708	1,270	0 4 4				M.	138	95	0 9 2	4,892	1,371	0 5

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village	No.
Maximum Rates			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	Group III—continued	
1 6	...	...	4,060	1,880	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 182	186	1 7 8	4,212	2,075	0 7 11	+10 02	Nimbut	36	
1 6	...	...	3,871	3,872	1 2 5	...	...	...	M. 95	131	1 8 8	2,456	4,003	1 2 9	+22 2	Khandaj	40	
1 6	...	...	4,417	4,538	1 0 5	...	...	...	M. 12	16	1 5 4	4,120	4,544	1 0 5	+23 3	Nira Wajaj	41	
1 6	...	...	6,697	881	0 11 2	...	...	...	M. 27	89	1 7 1	1,293	920	0 11 5	+22 3	Pimpri	42	
1 6	...	...	1,205	8,150	0 14 8	...	...	...	M. 136	182	1 5 6	6,833	6,532	0 14 10	+22 2	Songnon	43	
1 6	...	...	3,324	3,568	1 1 9	...	...	...	M. 26	37	1 6 9	3,280	3,605	1 1 9	+22 3	Makhali	44	
1 6	...	...	2,650	2,794	1 1 4	...	...	...	M. 2	2	1 0 0	2,583	2,790	1 1 4	+23 3	Sangvi	45	
1 6	...	...	1,607	1,878	1 0 8	...	...	...	M. 2	2	1 0 0	1,500	1,576	1 0 8	+22 3	Kambleshwar	46	
1 6	...	...	5,855	1,519	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 133	189	1 6 9	3,988	2,098	0 8 2	+23 3	Kaneri	47	
1 6	...	...	1,093	1,108	1 0 1	...	...	...	M. 11	16	1 7 3	1,109	1,133	1 0 2	+22 3	Shrusane	48	
1 6	...	...	2,012	2,056	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	2,065	1 0 4	+22 3	Lato	49	
1 6	...	...	1,887	1,684	0 14 8	...	...	...	M. 27	19	0 11 3	1,864	1,703	0 14 7	+27 4	Korbale Khurd	50	
1 6	...	...	4,390	3,223	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 104	132	1 4 4	4,384	3,856	0 12 3	+27 5	Korbale Budruk	51	
1 6	...	...	3,656	3,318	0 14 6	...	...	...	M. 133	157	1 2 11	3,789	3,476	0 14 8	+27 6	Hol	52	
1 6	...	...	4,526	3,645	0 12 11	...	...	...	M. 212	229	1 1 2	4,739	3,870	0 13 1	+27 5	Murrum	53	
1 6	...	...	8,103	3,001	0 8 1	...	...	...	M. 421	472	1 1 11	6,624	3,663	0 8 9	+22 2	Karanje	54	
1 6	...	...	9,066	7,078	0 12 8	...	...	...	P. 404	620	1 4 1	9,590	7,683	0 12 11	+27 5	Pandare	55	
1 6	...	...	2,493	1,083	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 50	59	1 2 10	2,546	1,142	0 7 2	+22 2	Jalochi	56	
...	...	...	159,071	1,129,845	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 4,542	5,150	1 2	2,162,013	1,16,795	0 11 8	+12 4	Total of the 3rd Group	57	
																	Group IV,	
1 4	...	...	8,853	3,958	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 202	262	1 4 9	6,780	4,218	0 10 0	+11 1	Dhond	58	
1 4	...	...	2,112	1,170	0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	1,170	0 9 10	+11 1	Khorwadi	59	
1 4	...	...	748	743	0 15 11	...	...	...	M. 24	31	1 4 8	772	774	1 0 0	+11 00	Sonowdi Patas	60	
1 4	...	...	1,048	1,059	1 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,059	1 0 1	+11 1	Nanwis	61	
1 4	...	...	1,944	1,318	0 11 5	...	...	...	M. 39	32	0 12 2	1,833	1,350	0 11 6	+11 1	Gar	62	
1 4	...	...	15,872	6,542	0 8 9	...	...	...	M. 789	790	1 0 0	16,360	9,352	0 8 2	+11 1	Supa	63	
1 4	...	...	1,250	490	0 5 11	...	...	...	M. 48	32	0 10 8	1,298	492	0 6 1	...	Malad Patas	64	
1 4	...	...	2,963	711	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 23	16	0 8 10	2,885	727	0 8 11	...	Wadhane	65	
...	...	...	32,938	18,650	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 1,130	1,163	1 0 8	33,813	19,722	0 9 4	+10 9	Total of the 4th Group.	66	
																	Group V	
1 2	...	...	4,723	1,371	0 4 3	...	...	...	M. 83	46	0 8 10	4,855	1,517	0 4 2	...	Borhatal	67	
1 2	...	...	3,331	2,901	0 9 11	...	...	...	M. 94	89	1 0 10	3,475	2,130	0 10 1	...	Madad	68	
1 2	...	...	1,623	545	0 5 3	...	...	...	M. 54	59	0 15 8	1,706	598	0 5 7	...	Ambi Khurd	69	
1 2	...	...	3,453	953	0 4 7	...	...	...	M. 63	64	1 0 6	3,615	1,040	0 4 9	...	Sawal	70	
1 2	...	...	1,513	369	0 4 6	...	...	...	M. 106	79	0 11 11	1,418	446	0 5 1	...	Rui	71	
1 2	...	...	3,304	1,333	0 6 5	...	...	...	M. 106	108	1 0 4	3,010	1,631	0 6 8	...	Tandulwadi	72	
1 2	...	...	3,916	954	0 3 11	...	...	...	M. 196	187	0 11 2	4,112	1,091	0 4 3	...	Gojubavi	73	
1 2	...	...	4,460	1,368	0 4 11	...	...	...	M. 165	131	0 13 6	4,615	1,463	0 5 2	...	Katthal	74	
1 2	...	...	6,304	1,327	0 4 11	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	M. 214	211	0 15 9	4,519	1,839	0 5 5	...	Parvadi	75	
1 2	...	...	11,066	3,323	0 3 2	...	...	...	M. 334	304	0 9 9	11,450	2,426	0 3 5	...	Shiruphal	76	
1 2	...	...	2,127	750	0 5 7	...	...	...	M. 44	36	0 9 5	2,201	778	0 5 8	...	Nandadevi	77	
1 2	...	...	3,221	1,055	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 143	116	0 12 10	2,384	1,170	0 7 11	...	Sawangom	78	
1 2	...	...	3,073	351	0 3 9	...	...	...	M. 63	46	0 13 11	2,141	400	0 3 0	...	Kotwadi	79	
1 2	...	...	3,873	737	0 3 4	...	...	...	M. 117	93	0 9 5	3,690	808	0 3 0	...	Jiregon	80	
1 2	...	...	4,703	1,278	0 4 4	...	...	...	M. 186	96	0 8 2	4,652	1,371	0 4 0	...	Kurkumb	81	

Name of Village.		By FOUACA SNAVA.														
		Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total		
		Number of Group.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group V - continued		Re. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3	Boti	1 2	..	..	1,424	368	0 4 4	..	..	..	M 30	10	0 6 2	1,450	368	0 4 6
1	Hingul Gada	1 2	..	..	3,174	683	0 8 5	..	..	..	M 42	23	0 4 11	3,216	683	0 8 5
2	Wasunde	1 2	..	..	2,692	739	0 4 4	..	..	..	M. 60	30	0 6 11	2,722	774	0 4 5
3	Karkhel	1 2	..	..	5,474	953	0 4 6	..	..	..	M. 179 P. 84 W.C. 44	257 33 1 1 11	0 11 5	3,698	1,133	0 6 2
1	Loni	1 2	..	..	10,208	3,443	0 6 4	..	..	..	M. 658 P. 8	430 10 8	0 13 1	18,966	3,984	0 6 6
5	Baburil	1 2	..	..	2,734	1,599	0 6 2	..	..	..	M. 170 P. 8 W.C. 3	144 10 8	0 13 7	2,967	1,745	0 6 5
3	Naroli	1 2	..	..	3,952	821	0 6 6	..	..	..	M. 45 P. 37 W.C. 79	33 23 2 11 8	0 13 6	3,035	851	0 7 7
7	Tardoli	1 2	..	..	3,073	1,314	0 6 10	..	..	..	M. 84	56	0 10 3	3,127	1,370	0 6 11
3	Jogawdi	1 2	..	..	2,033	972	0 7 8	..	..	..	M. 36	45	0 13 10	2,078	1,017	0 7 9
2	Murti	1 2	..	..	4,617	1,341	0 4 7	..	..	..	M 401 P 7 W.C. 6	300 1 9 2	0 13 0	5,055	1,644	0 5 3
1	Modhwo	1 2	..	..	2,70	628	0 4 9	..	..	..	M. 202	263	0 14 5	3,068	1,091	0 5 9
1	Chopda	1 2	..	..	2,351	1,032	0 7 1	..	..	..	M. 272	1 0 9	0 13 10	2,623	1,212	0 7 9
2	Waki	1 2	..	..	1,623	643	0 5 4	..	..	..	M. 178	297	1 1 8	1,920	739	0 6 7
3	Girin	1 2	..	..	2,567	944	0 5 11	..	..	..	M. 133	163	0 14 3	2,740	1,107	0 6 0
4	Deulgaon Rosal	1 0	..	..	3,043	1,259	0 5 6	..	..	..	M. 73	38	0 7 11	3,714	1,295	0 5 7
5	Mudhale	1 0	..	..	5,717	1,647	0 4 7	..	..	..	M. 230	110	0 8 10	5,947	1,767	0 4 9
3	Kololi	1 0	..	..	2,178	697	0 4 11	..	..	..	M 33	21	0 10 8	2,211	693	0 5 0
1	Khadki	1 0	..	..	4,183	1,39	0 6 6	..	..	..	M 232	268	0 11 5	4,594	1,838	0 6 9
3	Total of the 6th Group.				123,941	42,708	0 6 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	M 6,068 R. 88 W.C. 146	3,832 63 2 6 0	0 12 5	129,483	46,704	0 6 10
Group VI																
3	Rajgaon	1 0	..	..	4,490	2,534	0 9 1	..	..	..	M. 99	67	0 10 10	4,559	2,601	0 9 2
1	Nalgaon	1 0	..	..	627	383	0 8 6	..	..	..	M 10	9	0 14 5	637	341	0 8 9
2	Wadulj	1 0	..	..	1,464	938	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,464	938	0 10 2
1	Malthan	1 0	..	..	5,931	3,112	0 5 8	..	..	..	M. 76	46	0 9 10	6,000	2,159	0 5 9
1	Bhinspur	1 0	..	..	2,988	2,303	0 13 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,296	2,388	0 12 10
3	Pedgaon	1 0	..	..	3,308	1,746	0 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,308	1,746	0 11 8
1	Wadgaon Darekar	1 0	..	..	1,066	935	0 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	935	0 14 2
2	Deulgaon Rajo	1 0	..	..	2,600	1,180	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 27	11	0 10 4	2,677	1,211	0 7 2
1	Bonawdi Supa	1 0	..	..	2,576	1,337	0 7 9	..	..	..	M 61 P. 11 W.C. 11	41 1 13 1	0 10 9	2,647	1,437	0 7 10
7	Khunte	1 0	..	..	2,410	2,061	0 12 8	..	..	..	M 16	17	1 1 0	2,435	2,073	0 13
1	Nepatwain	1 0	..	..	1,143	924	0 12 11	..	..	..	M 36	21	0 13 11	1,168	945	0 12 11
1	Wagalkorha	1 0	..	..	3,467	1,678	0 7 9	..	..	..	M. 149	110	0 11 10	3,616	1,788	0 7 11
1	Jalgaon Supa	1 0	..	..	3,649	1,855	0 8 2	..	..	..	M. 201	190	0 15 1	3,850	2,046	0 8 6
1	Jalgaon Karapathar.	1 0	..	..	3,813	2,441	0 10 0	..	..	..	M 176	157	0 14 3	4,068	2,598	0 10 2
1	Burhanpur	1 0	..	..	2,081	1,034	0 8 6	..	..	..	M. 73	46	0 10 5	2,103	1,133	0 8 7
1	Anjangaon	1 0	..	..	2,921	1,603	0 8 7	..	..	..	M. 131	90	0 11 11	3,013	1,695	0 8 9
1	Dhakale	1 0	..	..	4,651	1,551	0 5 6	..	..	..	M 227 P 9 W.C. 10	208 1 14 8	0 14 5	4,263	1,723	0 6
1	Undawdi Supa	1 0	..	..	3,710	667	0 6 3	..	..	..	M 177	135	0 12 2	3,827	693	0 6 10
1	Undawdi Karapathar	1 0	..	..	3,735	1,431	0 6 3	..	..	..	M 209	208	0 10 10	4,034	1,634	0 6 6
1	Total of the 6th Group				64,065	22,872	0 8 7	..	..	..	M 1,729 R. 20 W.C. 21	1 3 0 15 1 18 7	0 13 8	75,901	30,338	0 8 6
1	GRAND TOTAL				423,292	114,140	0 6 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	M 13,876 P 217 W.C. 873	13,209 178 3 6 6	0 14 6	410,166	130,546	0 8 9

Explanation - M. = Motasthal, P = Patasthal, W = Water Cons.  
 Note. - The percentage shown in column 84 is irrespective of Water-cons.



Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	No
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total					
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group V—continued		
1 2	1 2	1 2	1,424	380	0 4 4	...	...	...	M. 26	10	0 6 3	1,459	399	0 4 5			Roti
1 2	1 2	1 2	9,174	482	0 3 5	...	...	...	M. 42	18	0 4 11	9,216	695	0 3 8	Hingul Gada	81	
1 2	1 2	1 2	2,992	735	0 4 4	...	...	...	M. 90	30	0 6 11	2,738	774	0 4 6	Wasanda	83	
1 2	1 2	1 2	3,474	983	0 4 8	...	...	...	M. 212	155	0 11 8	3,689	1,188	0 4 11	Berkhat	83	
1 2	1 2	1 2	16,908	6,445	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 653	629	0 13 1	16,969	8,934	0 8 6	Loni	84	
1 2	1 2	1 2	2,797	1,091	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 170	144	0 13 7	2,967	1,745	0 9 5	Babardi	86	
1 2	1 2	1 2	1,953	521	0 6 9	...	...	...	M. 82	60	0 11 8	2,034	581	0 6 11	Nardi	86	
1 2	1 2	1 2	4,073	1,314	0 6 10	...	...	...	M. 84	68	0 10 8	3,197	1,370	0 6 11	Tardoli	87	
1 2	1 2	1 2	2,938	972	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 59	46	0 12 10	2,989	1,017	0 7 9	Jogawadi	88	
1 2	1 2	1 2	4,654	1,546	0 4 8	...	...	...	M. 401	300	0 12 0	5,055	1,646	0 5 3	Murti	88	
1 2	1 2	1 2	2,794	829	0 4 9	...	...	...	M. 263	263	0 14 6	3,086	1,091	0 5 3	Modhve	90	
1 2	1 2	1 2	3,331	1,032	0 7 1	...	...	...	M. 172	130	1 0 9	2,508	1,212	0 7 9	Chopdaj	91	
1 2	1 2	1 2	1,529	543	0 5 4	...	...	...	M. 178	197	1 1 8	1,908	739	0 6 7	Waki	92	
1 2	1 2	1 2	2,567	944	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 138	163	0 14 3	3,740	1,197	0 6	Girm	93	
1 2	1 2	1 2	3,944	1,416	0 6 3	...	...	...	M. 78	49	0 3 9	3,716	1,456	0 6 3	+12 4	Deulgaon Rosal	94
1 2	1 2	1 2	5,717	1,833	0 5 2	...	...	...	M. 208	134	0 9 11	5,917	1,977	0 5 4	+19 5	Mudhal	95
1 2	1 2	1 2	2,178	750	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 88	34	0 11 8	2,311	774	0 5 7	+13 5	Kololi	96
1 2	1 2	1 2	4,133	1,306	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 283	198	0 13 16	4,394	2,091	0 7 7	+12 5	Khadi	97
...	...	...	123 351	43,373	0 6 9	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	M. 5,146	4,030	0 13 0	123,498	47,404	0 5 11	+1 6	Total of the 5th Group.	33
Group VI.																	
1 0	1 0	1 0	4,460	3,534	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 99	67	0 10 10	4,855	3,091	0 9 2	Rajgaon	96	
1 0	1 0	1 0	827	322	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 10	9	0 13 5	837	341	0 8 7	Nalgaon	99	
1 0	1 0	1 0	1,454	938	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444	933	0 10 2	Watuaj	100	
1 0	1 0	1 0	6,931	3,112	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 75	46	0 9 10	6,906	2,169	0 5 9	Malhan	101	
1 0	1 0	1 0	3,936	2,398	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,998	2,398	0 13 10	Shimpur	102	
1 0	1 0	1 0	3,899	1,740	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,389	1,746	0 11 8	Pedgaon	103	
1 0	1 0	1 0	1,056	935	0 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,036	935	0 14 2	Wadgaon Barchar	104	
1 0	1 0	1 0	2,950	1,190	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 27	11	0 10 4	2,977	1,201	0 7 2	Deulgaon Rajo	106	
1 0	1 0	1 0	3,936	1,306	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 61	41	0 10 9	3,947	1,437	0 7 10	Sonawdi Supa	106	
1 0	1 0	1 0	2,113	3,061	0 13 8	...	...	...	M. 16	17	1 1 0	2,485	2,078	0 13 8	Khanke	107	
1 0	1 0	1 0	1,143	924	0 13 11	...	...	...	M. 26	21	0 12 11	1,168	945	0 12 11	Nepakwala	108	
1 0	1 0	1 0	3,467	1,073	0 9 0	...	...	...	M. 149	110	0 11 10	3,616	1,733	0 7 11	Wagajkarha	108	
1 0	1 0	1 0	3,649	1,283	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 201	190	0 15 1	3,530	2,043	0 8 6	Jaigson Supa	110	
1 0	1 0	1 0	3,312	2,441	0 10 0	...	...	...	M. 170	157	0 14 3	4,088	3,038	0 10 3	Jaigson Karepathar	111	
1 0	1 0	1 0	2,031	1,034	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 73	49	0 10 8	2,103	1,133	0 8 7	Barhanpur	112	
1 0	1 0	1 0	2,931	1,005	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 131	90	0 11 11	3,102	1,095	0 8 9	Anjansoon	114	
1 0	1 0	1 0	4,860	1,593	0 5 6	...	...	...	M. 237	205	0 14 8	4,787	1,779	0 5 11	Dhatala	114	
1 0	1 0	1 0	1,710	677	0 6 3	...	...	...	M. 127	136	0 12 2	1,867	802	0 6 10	Undawdi Supa	114	
1 0	1 0	1 0	3,735	1,431	0 6 3	...	...	...	M. 236	203	0 10 10	4,034	1,634	0 6 6	Undawdi Karepathar	114	
...	...	...	54,078	26,983	0 9 7	...	...	...	M. 1,736	1,380	0 12 8	54,591	30,238	0 8 3	Total of the 6th Group.	11	
...	...	...	402,480	2,33,363	0 9 3	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	M. 18,707	13,271	0 15 8	416,155	2,45,533	0 9 5	+5 4	GRAND TOTAL	11

To

THE DIRECTOR, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,  
Bombay, Poona.

Poona, 24th July 1905.

SIR,

In continuation of No. 8417, dated 20th August 1901, submitted by me as Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, Eastern Division, Poona, I have the honour to state below the reasons regarding the reduction and increase of rates proposed by me as regards the villages situated in the Bhimthadi Taluka proper:—

Villages in which it is proposed to reduce the rates :

1 Wadhane, 2 Malad Patas, 3 Kusegaon, 4 Padvi, 5 Deulgaon Gada.

The reasons for reduction have already been stated in short in paragraph 26 of my Report. I now give them in full detail.

*Wadhane*—It is a small village. It was hard hit by the last famine. It is still partially deserted. In point of rainfall, climate and communication it is not superior to Supa, with which it is now proposed to be rated.

*Malad Patas*.—The village is poor, its population having declined. It should bear the same assessment as is proposed for the surrounding villages. The village was more than half deserted during the last period of scarcity. Many agriculturists are living by driving carts.

*Kusegaon, Padvi and Deulgaon Gada*.—These villages declined before the famine. During the famine they suffered heavily. As regards rainfall, I may mention the fact that during the last 9 years, Páts were generally dry though Pátasthal assessment was fixed on 49 survey numbers. Of these 3 villages, the owners of all these numbers except one man have given up their claims to Pátasthal irrigation during the currency of the ensuing settlement. The villages have also poor soils.

2. The villages in which it is proposed to increase the rates are as follows:—

1 Baramati, 2 Malad, 3 Gunavdi, 4 Nimbut, 5 Khanduj, 6 Nira-waguj, 7 Pendar, 8 Jalochi, 9 Pimpli, 10 Songaon, 11 Mekhali, 12 Sangvi, 13 Kambleshwar, 14 Kanheri, 15 Shirasne, 16 Late, 17 Korhale Budruk, 18 Korhale Khurd, 19 Hol, 20 Murum, 21 Deulgaon Rasal, 22 Mudhale, 23 Kololi, 24 Khadki.

These consist of 20 villages under the Nira Canal: one under the Shirsuphal tank and only 3 non-canal villages. The latter four are rated according to the rates proposed for the neighbouring villages and as regards the former 20, it has been stated in paragraph 25 of my Report that the rates are increased owing to development in trade and industry. This reason, I am aware, is not in itself an accepted ground for an increase of assessment, but requires an increase of prices and rentals for its support. Regarding prices, the subject has been fully dealt with in paragraph 22 of my previous Report, showing that there has clearly been a rise in prices. As regards the rental, Appendix "M" shows beyond doubt that sub-lettings are very high. This is due to a most remarkable rise in the letting value of the land in villages under command of the canal. This abnormal rise in canal villages has served to swell the figures of the taluka as a whole. The proposed increase in the rates of the assessment therefore is principally confined to villages along the Nira Canal, and it is justifiable on the following grounds:

- (1) Rise in prices.
- (2) Rise in the value of land.

At the outset I may remark that at the time of the current settlement jowári, bájri, wheat and other cereals were grown in these villages. Now in addition to these, sugarcane, rice, groundnuts, plantains and other valuable crops are grown. There has been as stated above a rise in prices. But apart from

this fact, which is a justifiable cause for enhancement, there is an extension of irrigated area and there is the introduction of superior kinds of crops made possible by the canal to be considered. An acre under sugar or rice is admitted on all hands to leave a larger margin of profit to an agriculturist than an acre under unirrigated jowári or bájrí. I compare below the figures of these 20 villages for the year 1886-87 with the year 1903-04. I have selected the year 1886-87 for comparison because it was about that time that canal water was beginning to be generally used for irrigation purposes :—

Year.	Area under irrigated jowári, bájrí, other cereals and pulses	Area under irrigated wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886-87 ... ..	2,931	1,426	7	26
1903-04 ... ..	9,886	2,270	390	4,688

*Rise in the value of land.*

The following table will show the rise, in the value of land in these 20 villages.—

Years.	Average rate of rent per acre sublet.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which sold.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-86 ... ..	2	6½	16¾
1903-04 ... ..	6½	27½	85½

It will thus be seen that land has greatly increased in value, because it is now applied to the raising of valuable crops and of ordinary crops with a surer prospect of success owing to the guarantee against drought. Besides the improvement produced by the growth of urban as opposed to rural population—such as at Baramati, the gradual development of the country—such as the opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the reconstruction of the Baramati-Nira, Baramati-Indápur and the Baramati-Dixal Roads. The introduction of new staples such as sugarcane which could not previously be grown are all factors to be considered in proposing enhancements. Lands from which sugarcane has been removed and which have been sown with other crops yield four times the ordinary outturn. That there is an increase in the value of the produce of land need scarcely be demonstrated. Moreover, the skilful cultivation all along the Nira Canal and the facilities of obtaining labour from non-canal villages during bad seasons which are numerous in the non-canal villages may also be taken into account. The Baramati market which is year after year growing in importance and which is located where three made-roads meet, is the place where huge quantities of miscellaneous farm produce are weekly disposed of by the irrigators who share in the general enhancement of values due to a higher and still expanding standard of living. Of fodder, fuel, fowls, eggs, sheep and other animals for slaughter, vegetables, fruits and a variety of other miscellaneous articles—all produce of the farm—no mention is made in the price statistics attached to a settlement report. And last but not least is to be considered the protection against famine enjoyed by the canal villages. I have not heard of the failure of this canal since its inauguration and it has now been running for many years. In fact, the taluka as a whole is of extremely little account with the exception of the canal villages which are nearly all extremely prosperous and still rising in importance.

I have, etc.,

L. C. SWIFTE,

Acting Collector of Poona.

No.  $\frac{1175}{2175}$  OF 1905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Poona, 10th August 1905.*

Forwarded to Government.

2. The Commissioner concurs in the views of the Director. The proposals regarding the revision of Mr. Swifte's grouping embody the results of a conference between Mr. Lawrence and the undersigned at which Mr. Swifte was present and had full opportunity of expressing his opinion. The result of these proposals is that the total demand will be increased by Rs. 29,097 or 8.4 per cent., while under Mr. Swifte's proposals it would have increased by only Rs. 11,484 or 4.8 per cent. The average assessment per acre, which was 8 annas 9 pies in the settlement of 1879 and 9 annas 2 pies under Mr. Swifte's proposals, will now be 9 annas 5 pies. Mr. Swifte appears to have given more weight to the late period of temporary distress than it requires, in view of the more elastic policy to be adopted in future in similar periods.

3. The increase of fallow (outside the canal villages) referred to in paragraph 5 of the Director's report is no doubt due in great part to a decrease of population and a consequent scarcity of agricultural labour. But the two causes of this decrease were in no way connected with the assessment; and when they cease to operate, the moderation of the new assessment will no doubt be proved by the re-occupation of the whole area.

4. The Commissioner has expressed his views on the recommendations of the Nira water logging committee in this office No. R.—55 of the 9th January last. As regards the present question discussed in paragraph 10 of the Director's report, whether the numbers affected should be wholly exempted from enhancement, he concurs with the Director. It is only small parts of numbers which apparently are usually spoilt and, as was observed in the memorandum quoted above, the people show a strong disinclination to part with the affected numbers or portions, even if the full assessment is exacted yearly. The inference from this, and from the fact that the revival of this question was due to the Settlement Officer and not to the people, is that the matter is not of great importance to the land-holders and there would therefore seem to be no strong ground for separating the affected tract from the general operation of the revision. If the enhancements work out to anything which appears a real grievance the people will not be slow to bring it to notice and the matter can then be dealt with on such principles as may in the meantime have been enunciated on the report of the Committee now before Government.

A. G. LOGAN,  
Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Poona.

Proposed introduction of revision settlement into the Bhimthadi Taluka, including Dhond Peta.

No. 10204.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1906.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. x.—2478, dated 10th August 1905.

Letter from the Assistant Collector and Settlement Officer, Eastern Division, Poona, No. 8417, dated 20th August 1904.  
Memorandum from the Collector of Poona, No. 2643, dated 15th March 1905.

Letter from the Collector of Poona, No. 7934, dated 24th July 1906.

Letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A.—5444, dated 27th July 1906.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Bhimthadi Taluka, including Dhond Peta, of the Poona District.

**RESOLUTION.**—In the present circumstances of depression there can be no question of raising the assessment in this taluka. The existing rates should be continued until the end of the revenue year 1908-09. A report should be submitted on the situation in June 1909, when it may be considered whether the present proposals should be sanctioned or any modification made in them.

2. Regarding patasthal irrigation mentioned in paragraph 30 of Mr. Swifte's report, orders will be issued separately.

3. With reference to paragraph 34 of Mr. Swifte's report, the Commissioner should be informed that Government will not shrink from a further revision of the forest classification, if investigation should show that in this taluka any considerable area which is now under forest could with greater advantage be given out to cultivation. A report should be submitted on the question without delay.

4. Government desire also to be informed what has been done recently in the way of giving out to cultivation land included in pasture forests both in Bhimthadi and Indapur.

E. G. TURNER,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Director of Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Conservator of Forests, C. C.,  
The Accountant-General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. R.-5009 of 1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,  
Poona, 15th November 1909.

Submitted to Government.

2. The proposals were carefully considered and discussed before they were submitted to Government in 1905, but as in that year the taluka was affected by a scarcity bordering on famine their introduction was postponed pending the further report that has now been prepared. Of the intervening years since 1905 the first was a fair season, the second poor and the third decidedly poor.

3. The noticeable points are that since 1905 there has been no reduction in the high percentage of fallow, but that there has been a marked rise in the number of cattle, agricultural as well as milch cattle and young stock, and that the increase in sheep and goats continues. Additional evidence has been obtained of the high value of unirrigated land in the canal villages and figures are given as to the course of prices since the proposals were first prepared.

4. In paragraph 4 Mr. Brander mentions various facts as accounting for the large area of fallow. He refers to the great decrease in population. This decrease is not on the figures for the years of settlement but on the Census of 1891 as compared with that of 1901. Since the settlement there has been an increase even in the villages outside the canal area, but a comparison of the two tables given in paragraph 24 of the original report shows that since 1891 there was a decrease of 20 per cent. in 83 villages coupled with an increase of over 50 per cent. in the remainder which are mainly villages in the canal area. The fact that there was such a large decrease in population in the non-canal villages between 1891 and 1901, combined with a succession of poor seasons partly explains the large proportion of fallow. But the agricultural stock has appreciably increased since 1901 and probably the population with it. Under these circumstances a decrease in fallows should have been manifest especially in a year like 1906-1907, if the want of cattle and a scanty population had been the main cause of the land being left uncultivated. It is possible that there may have been a change in the accuracy of the record of fallows, but assuming that the figures since 1891 have been compiled on the same basis for every year, the cause of the increase must be sought for in the economic changes produced by the diversion of labour to the canal villages, the extension of the sheep and goat breeding industry and a greater migration for employment in towns. The people appear to be relying on other sources of employment and have not the time and labour to spare for bringing the poorer lands under cultivation. A visit to the taluka when the crops are on the ground will show that very little of the good land is left uncultivated. It is noticeable that the increase in the fallow area began before the cycle of bad years and at the time when the influence of the canal began to make itself felt. In view of the large area of fallow it is rather surprising to find a keen demand for the land recently handed over by the Forest Department. It is too early to judge how far this may be due merely to land fever, but the indications are in favour of the conditions of the existing settlement being regarded as easy by the people.

5. The statement showing prices realized for lands in the canal villages is interesting and proves that the price of unirrigated land has gone up along with that of irrigated land even though the land may not be under command of the canal. The value of unirrigated land below the canal is comparatively higher because of the hope of getting water in the future, and probably also because of the high subsoil water level and of the other benefits which accrue from having water flowing near by.

6. In paragraph 6, Mr. Brander discusses the price question and comes to the conclusion that given normal conditions the prices are not likely to be higher than those that prevailed in the first decade of the Settlement. But his methods of comparison are open to criticism. It is hardly right, for instance,

to compare the prices of 1903 with the stocks in the market were very large with the averages for decades, or to compare the prices during the years of high prices beginning from 1876 with those of 1905 to 1908, while leaving out of account the high figures of 1896-1897 and 1899-1900. I agree with the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Lawrence. The undoubted rise in the price of kadi and of safflower seed are items that also may properly be taken into account.

7. Since 1905 the following roads have been taken over for maintenance out of Provincial Funds and are now in better order than they were before, *viz* :—

Diksál-Báramati Road,  
Báramati-Nira Bridge,  
Báramati-Indápur,

and a large broken bridge on the first is being reconstructed. The Local Board has metalled the Báramati-Sángvi Road.

8. I fully agree with the Settlement Officer that the introduction of revised proposals need no longer be deferred.

9. In the recommendations previously agreed upon by the Commissioner and the Director of Land Records as to grouping, Mr. Brander now proposes some modifications. He suggests that eight villages which were proposed for Group V, rate Re. 1-2-0, and one proposed for Group VI, rate Re. 1, should be put in Group IV and rated at Re. 1-4-0. The present rating is Re. 1 for Mudhale and Dhakale and Re. 1-2-0 for the others. The villages except Katphal lie close along the canal on its northern side and have undoubtedly benefited by their proximity to the canal area. Having seen most of the villages, I think an increase is justifiable except as regards Katphal which approximates more closely to the average village in Group V than it does to the remaining eight.

10. At the same time these eight villages on the northern side of the canal while as favourably situated as other villages in Group IV, are much more behind their neighbours below the canal than is expressed by a difference between a rating of Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-6-0. In fact if they are put up to Re. 1-4-0 it might well be argued that the canal villages proposed for inclusion in Group III should go up to Group II and have a rating of Re. 1-8-0. But this would give a high increase in the villages of Pandare, Hol, Murum and the two Korhales which are now rated at Re. 1 only and as these are five of the most prosperous villages on the canal it would be impossible to leave them out and raise the others to Re. 1-8-0. Another consideration is that in the canal villages the revenue has rarely to be suspended. Mr. Brander's proposal is therefore recommended for acceptance except as regards Katphal.

11. The second modification proposed is that 9 villages proposed for Group VI should be placed in Group V. They are all in the Báramati end of the Karha Valley, and Mr. Brander thinks they should be rated the same as their northern neighbours, *viz*, Loni, Karkhel, Nardli and Wasunde. I have seen all the villages mentioned and the only objection I have to take to the proposal is that they are not better off than the other villages proposed to be kept in Group VI. I would therefore leave them in Group VI unless the whole of that group is combined with Group V. I do not think there would be any hardship in such a course when the effect of the orders regarding suspension and remission is taken into account.

12. I agree with the proposal that Supa should remain at Re. 1-2-0 but not as regards the proposed reduction of Karanje which belongs more properly to Group III.

13. As regards the postponement of the increases in Kargaon and in the five villages around and including Dhond, if the increases are justifiable, the grounds for the recommendation cannot be regarded as sufficient.

14. It is a question whether the villages of Pimpnigaon and Delavdi which receive considerable benefit from the Mátoba Tank should not be raised to Group II for the same reasons as those for which rating in the villages in the canal area has been increased as well as that in Khadki under the Shirsuphal

Tank. The rating in Dhond Petha is however already high and it will probably be best to leave them as they are.

15. With regard to withholding the guarantee from Karkhel and Wasunde the proposal is unnecessary in view of the Government orders since received.

16. Mr. Brander is in favour of a short guarantee, but Government is not a mere money-seeking landlord and there are many important considerations that make it sound policy to give a long guarantee. Whether under the circumstances the guarantee should be for the full 30 years' period or whether the time from the date of the expiry of the last settlement should be deducted may be a matter for consideration.

17. His further proposal that the increment on the settlement and the differences between the actual collections and what would have been collected had the canal not been where it is, should be credited to Government hardly merits discussion.

E. CARMICHAEL,  
Commissioner, C. D.

(Through the Settlement Commissioner.)

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REFERENCE No. 97—S S. OF 1910.

Poona, 24th February 1910.

Submitted to Government.

I cannot usefully at this stage enter upon any detailed discussion of the proposals, past and present; but a few remarks on general principles may not be out of place.

2. Mr. Brander in paragraph 19 recommends that the settlement period should be one of 15 years only, while the Commissioner prefers the longer period of 30 years but expresses no opinion as to whether the 30 years should count from 1900-1901 or from 1908-1909.

3. The latest and most authoritative pronouncement on the proper policy to be followed in such a case is that contained in the Government of India Resolution of 16th January 1902. It was there stated that where rents are fair and agricultural production not subject to violent oscillations it is sufficient if the demands of Government are re-adjusted once in 30 years, but where there is a rapid development of resources owing to the construction of roads, railways or canals, the postponement of re-settlement for so long a period is both injurious to the people and unjust to the general tax-payer.

4. Mr. Brander, who has, I believe, a specially intimate knowledge of this tract of country has shown that there are good grounds for expecting rapid development and I therefore favour his proposal for a settlement period which shall not be too long. There are two main objections to frequent revisions of assessment. The first is the "harrassment of the people by re-settlement operations," and the second is the possible discouragement of agricultural improvement. Mr Brander has shown that the second objection does not apply and the first objection in our Presidency does not exist.

5. The evils and injustice of a permanent settlement were exposed in 1883 in the Secretary of State's Revenue Despatch No. 24, dated 22nd March 1883, and the reasons then advanced have only acquired greater force by the passage of time. Very briefly summarized they were:—

(i) Unnecessary sacrifice of direct revenue while at the same time there is a continuous tendency towards narrowing the field of indirect taxation (the huge decline in the opium revenue began after 1883).

(ii) Experience in Bengal and the United Provinces has not shown that a permanent settlement brings prosperity to the Agricultural classes or is a boon either to tenants or to the owners of the soil.



6. The Government of India's Resolution of 1902 showed that it has been found necessary in Bengal to "check the license and moderate the abuses" of the permanent settlement by a long series of legislative measures designed for the protection of the tenant. And the effect on the land-owner is to cause an unhealthy inflation of his credit, an increase of indebtedness and a tendency to his being ousted from the soil by the commercial classes.

7. It is, I believe, a fact that the finances of Government now-a-days are so straitened that it is a matter of great difficulty after providing for ordinary recurring charges to find a surplus for meeting urgent and recognised wants.

Under such circumstances a Government which in justice to the general tax-payer and in the true interests of the country at large wisely husband its principal financial asset need not be afraid of the reproach of being a "mere money-seeking landlord."

8. I recommend that the period of settlement should expire simultaneously with that of the adjacent and similarly situated taluka of Indápur, *i.e.*, in 1928-1929.

F. G. PRATT,  
Acting Settlement Commissioner  
and Director of Land Records.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment*

Poona.

Revision settlement of the Bhimthadi taluka,  
including Dhond peta.

No. 10329.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1911.

Read Government Resolution No. 10204, dated 27th October 1906.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—5009, dated 15th November 1909—

Letter from Mr J P. Brander, L.C.S., Assistant  
Collector, Eastern Division, Poona No. 1861, dated  
20th August 1909, and accompaniments.  
Memorandum from the Collector of Poona,  
No. R.—5272, dated 1st September 1909

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers  
specified in the margin, containing pro-  
posals for the revision settlement of the  
Bhimthadi taluka, including Dhond peta, of  
the Poona district

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Ref.  
No. 97-s.s., dated 24th February 1910.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Commissioner, C. D., in his memorandum No. R.—5009, dated 15th November 1909, are sanctioned. All the eighteen villages in group VI, referred to in paragraph 11 of the Commissioner's memorandum, should be included in group V, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 per acre; and as the remaining village of Dhakale in group VI will be transferred to group IV as recommended in paragraph 9 of the Commissioner's memorandum, the whole of group VI will disappear.

2. The revised rates should be introduced in the revenue year 1911-12, levied in and from the year 1912-13 and guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

R. D. BELL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
The Collector of Poona,  
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of  
Land Records,  
The Director of Agriculture,  
The Accountant General,  
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,  
The Government of India (by letter).

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REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

Number	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY																	
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<b>Group I</b>																			
	Bori Alindhu	I	1 10			5,658	1,715	0 7 6					M.	75	52	0 11 1	3,738	1,702	0 7 7
	Bori Bhadak	I	1 10			1,019	674	0 10 7					M	36	41	1 2 8	1,055	716	0 10 10
	Dahunb	I	1 10			2,061	1,017	0 7 10					V	98	92	0 15 10	2,174	1,109	0 8 2
	Kaardi	I	1 10			2,154	1,637	0 12 2					VL	91	119	1 4 5	2,345	1,753	0 12 6
	Khangson	I	1 10			4,222	4,873	1 2 5					M.	79	149	1 13 0	4,308	5,016	1 2 8
	Nandur	I	1 10			2,137	908	0 6 10					M.	44	59	1 6 5	2,181	967	0 7 1
	Bharatgaon	I	1 10			2,985	1,348	0 4 2					M	68	55	0 15 5	3,040	1,402	0 7 4
	Dahitoe	I	1 10			3,850	2,700	0 12 11					VL	39	53	1 5 9	3,989	2,733	0 13 0
	Mirawdi	I	1 10			1,875	1,249	0 10 9					VL	39	48	1 2 6	1,914	1,291	0 10 10
	Baramati	IV	1 2			3,639	3,000	0 13 6					M.	128	184	1 2 8	3,827	3,574	0 13 8
	Total of Group I					27,157	19,300	0 11 4					M	712	841	1 2 11	27,899	20,050	0 11 6
<b>Group II</b>																			
	Mahad	IV	1 2			2,938	2,247	0 15 10					M	30	33	1 1 7	2,208	2,280	0 15 10
	Ganasul	IV	1 2			4,840	3,240	0 10 9					VL	421	458	1 1 5	5,281	3,828	0 11 3
	Total of Group II					7,108	5,487	0 13 4					VL	451	491	1 1 5	7,559	5,978	0 13 9
<b>Group III</b>																			
	Vandgaon	II	1 6			4,335	4,517	1 0 4					M.	29	29	1 0 0	4,264	4,346	1 0 4
	Wadgaon	II	1 6			6,907	5,892	0 13 11					VI	41	45	1 1 11	6,248	5,438	0 13 11
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			801	783	0 14 6					M.	5	5	1 0 0	800	787	0 14 6
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			2,409	2,334	0 16 0					M.	108	132	1 2 1	2,587	2,446	0 15 7
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			2,408	1,680	0 9 8					M.	63	74	1 2 10	2,661	1,621	0 9 0
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			6,329	5,250	0 14 3					M	569	607	1 1 1	6,803	6,180	0 14 6
													P	5	5	1 9 7			
													W.C.	5	5	1 9 7			
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			2,261	690	0 4 1					M.	51	46	0 14 5	2,302	694	0 4 4
	Wandgaon	II	2 6			2,780	2,974	1 0 0					M	47	44	0 15 0	2,827	2,818	0 15 11
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			4,230	3,408	0 13 1					M	49	53	1 1 4	4,279	3,519	0 13 2
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			9,273	6,335	0 10 11					M.	167	208	1 3 5	9,429	6,538	0 11 1
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			4,185	2,739	0 10 5					M.	210	280	1 3 10	4,395	2,968	0 10 11
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			1,692	1,303	0 12 4					M.	12	9	0 10 8	1,704	1,311	0 12 4
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			7,386	3,880	0 7 3					M	216	220	1 0 5	7,600	3,888	0 7 2
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			2,647	1,581	0 9 3					M.	46	53	1 4 2	2,693	1,680	0 9 5
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			3,739	909	0 3 11					M	168	200	1 1 5	3,905	1,261	0 5 0
													P	37	36	3 6 6			
													W.C.	37	36	3 6 6			
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			4,553	2,488	0 8 9					M.	199	216	1 2 5	4,792	2,713	0 9 3
													P	13	14	4 1 4			
													W.C.	13	14	4 1 4			
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			2,125	1,903	0 15 0					M	18	15	0 13 4	2,143	2,009	0 15 0
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			859	619	0 11 8									859	619	0 11 6
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			2,232	610	0 8 5					VL	5	6	0 13 0	2,260	618	0 5 9
	Wandgaon	II	2 6			1,045	303	0 4 8									1,045	303	0 4 8
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			1,812	798	0 9 4									1,812	798	0 9 4
	Wandgaon	II	2 6			2,084	1,140	0 9 0									2,084	1,140	0 9 0
	Wandgaon	II	2 6			4,220	891	0 3 4					M.	67	45	0 10 9	4,286	823	0 3 6
													P	9	7	2 14 3			
													W.C.	9	7	2 14 3			
	Wandgaon	II	1 6			3,467	603	0 3 0					M.	324	163	0 11 8	3,787	606	0 3 11
													P	46	40	2 1 9			
													W.C.	46	40	2 1 9			



Name of Village.		By FORMER SURVEY.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop	Else.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group III—contd.</i>																		
segaon	II	1	6			2,645	839	0 4 3					M. 101	91	0 24 8	2,746	730	0 4 7
mbut	III	1	4			4,080	1,709	0 6 8					M. 133	177	1 6 8	4,257	1,880	0 7 3
ngaoon	IV	1	2			6,701	5,811	0 18 10					M. 77	71	0 14 9	6,778	5,882	0 13 11
sandoj	IV	1	2			3,371	3,188	0 16 0					M. 68	107	1 4 2	3,478	3,276	0 16 2
ra Waga	IV	1	2			4,417	3,705	0 13 5					M. 13	13	1 1 4	4,430	3,713	0 13 5
mpli	IV	1	2			1,385	721	0 9 1					M. 27	39	1 3 0	1,323	753	0 9 4
ngaoon	IV	1	2			6,097	5,032	0 12 0					M. 139	149	1 1 6	6,246	5,182	0 12 2
skhali	IV	1	2			3,321	2,098	0 14 6					M. 36	30	1 2 0	3,290	2,060	0 14 6
ngwi	IV	1	2			3,680	2,398	0 14 2					M. 2	2	1 0 0	3,682	2,398	0 14 2
ambleshvar	IV	1	2			1,507	1,287	0 13 8					M. 2	2	1 0 0	1,509	1,289	0 13 8
aneri	IV	1	2			3,855	1,465	0 8 2					M. 133	125	1 2 5	3,980	1,643	0 6 7
hiraoo	IV	1	2			1,099	905	0 13 3					M. 11	13	1 2 11	1,109	918	0 13 3
ate	IV	1	2			2,012	1,681	0 13 4								2,012	1,681	0 13 4
karanja	IV	1	2			6,108	2,629	0 6 8					M. 421	320	0 14 8	6,528	2,915	0 7 2
alochi	IV	1	2			2,486	938	0 5 3					M. 50	48	0 15 4	2,534	934	0 5 10
Korbale Khurd	V	1	0			1,837	1,325	0 10 8					M. 27	14	0 2 4	1,854	1,329	0 10 8
Korbale Budruk	V	1	0			4,230	2,344	0 9 9					M. 104	98	0 14 9	4,328	2,440	0 9 11
Hol	V	1	0			3,656	2,415	0 10 7					M. 133	114	0 13 9	3,770	2,527	0 10 6
Murrum	V	1	0			4,628	2,663	0 9 5					M. 213	166	0 13 6	4,794	2,819	0 9 6
Pandare	V	1	0			2,066	1,144	0 9 1					M. 494	461	0 14 7	2,527	1,605	0 9 4
Total of Group III						155,013	1,01,008	0 10 3					{ M. 4,491 P 709 } W C. 206	4,648 100 2 12 11	182,913	1,06,998	0 10 6	
<i>Group IV</i>																		
1 Malad Patna	III	1	4			1,050	460	0 5 11					M. 49	35	0 10 3	1,085	495	0 6 1
Wadbane	III	1	4			2,695	711	0 3 10					M. 29	16	0 8 10	2,711	727	0 3 11
Dhond	IV	1	2			6,563	3,690	0 8 9					M. 202	239	2 3 6	6,802	3,795	0 9 0
Khornadi	IV	1	2			2,112	1,063	0 8 0								2,112	1,033	0 8 0
bonowdi Patna	IV	1	2			749	659	0 14 4					M. 24	28	2 2 9	777	687	0 14 5
Nanawiz	IV	1	2			1,648	1,492	0 14 6								1,648	1,469	0 14 6
Gar	IV	1	2			1,844	1,181	0 13 3					M. 89	29	0 11 11	1,873	1,215	0 10 4
Medad	IV	1	2			2,321	2,001	0 21 1					M. 94	89	1 0 10	2,410	2,100	0 10 1
Sawal	IV	1	2			3,453	282	0 4 7					M. 62	64	1 0 6	3,517	1,046	0 4 9
Rul	IV	1	2			1,312	869	0 4 6					M. 708	79	0 11 11	1,391	848	0 5 1
Tandulwah	IV	1	2			3,604	1,623	0 6 5					M. 208	109	1 0 4	3,713	1,732	0 6 5
Chopaj	IV	1	2			2,321	1,032	0 7 1					M. 172	180	1 0 9	2,501	1,212	0 7 9
Wast	IV	1	2			1,628	642	0 8 4					M. 175	197	1 1 3	1,825	739	0 8 4
Mudhale	V	1	0			2,717	1,847	0 4 7					M. 200	110	0 8 10	2,827	1,757	0 4 7
Dhaskale	V	1	0			4,581	1,601	0 6 8					{ M. 237 P 6 } W C. 10	205 1 14 3	4,786	1,773	0 6 8	
Total of Group IV						48,269	18,876	0 7 0					{ M. 1,497 P 6 } W C. 10	1,328 1 10 9	66,798	20,269	0 7 0	
<i>Group V.</i>																		
82 Sapa	IV	1	2			15,572	7,088	0 7 11					M. 738	711	0 14 5	16,283	8,200	0 8 3
83 Boribyal	IV	1	2			4,723	1,271	0 4 3					M. 68	46	0 8 10	4,769	1,317	0 4 4
74 Ambli Khurd	IV	1	2			1,659	545	0 6 3					M. 54	63	0 16 9	1,722	598	0 6 7
76 Gajphavi	IV	1	2			5,019	264	0 9 11					M. 169	137	0 11 2	5,156	1,091	0 8 3
78 Parardi	IV	1	2			4,204	1,227	0 4 11	2	1	1		{ M. 207 P 7 } W C. 14	206 2 13 9	4,410	1,529	0 4 11	

—continued.

By Revision Survey																	Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total							
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment			
10	20	21	23	25	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p					
Group III—contd.																			
1 6			2,615	889	0 4 2				M 101	91	0 14 5	2,745	780	0 4 7			Kusegaon	37	
1 8			4,090	1,800	0 7 4				M. 132	101	1 7 6	4,212	2,063	0 7 10	+ 9 3		Nimbut	38	
1 8			6,701	7,082	1 0 11				M. 77	87	1 2 8	6,778	7,160	1 0 11	+ 21 9		Kangoon	39	
1 6			3,371	3,601	1 2 4				M. 86	133	1 8 6	3,456	3,991	1 2 6	+ 21 9		Khandoj	40	
1 6			4,617	4,615	1 0 4				M. 12	16	1 5 3	4,410	4,631	1 0 4	+ 21 9		Nira Wagaj	41	
1 6			1,206	879	0 11 1				M. 27	39	1 7 1	1,262	918	0 11 4	+ 21 9		Pitupli	42	
1 6			6,607	6,133	0 14 8				M. 136	192	1 5 5	6,833	6,215	0 14 5	+ 21 9		Songoon	43	
1 6			3,234	3,559	1 1 8				M. 26	37	1 8 9	3,250	3,366	1 1 9	+ 21 9		Mekhall	44	
1 6			3,530	2,790	1 1 3				M. 2	2	1 0 0	2,562	2,789	1 1 8	+ 21 9		Sangwi	45	
1 6			1,557	1,550	1 0 6				M. 2	2	1 0 0	1,500	1,571	1 0 8	+ 21 9		Kamleshwar	46	
1 6			3,865	1,819	0 7 6				M 138	169	1 6 0	3,068	2,902	0 8 0	+ 21 9		Kanerl	47	
1 6			1,099	1,108	1 0 1				M 111	16	1 7 3	1,109	1,119	1 0 2	+ 21 9		Shirane	48	
1 6			2,012	2,049	1 0 3							2,013	2,048	1 0 3	+ 21 9		Lete	49	
1 6			5,703	5,062	0 8 1				M. 421	470	1 1 10	6,224	3,222	0 8 9	+ 21 9		Karanja	50	
1 6			2,406	1,050	0 8 11				M. 50	69	1 2 7	2,516	1,131	0 7 2	+ 21 9		Jalochi	51	
1 6			1,837	1,834	0 14 8				M. 27	19	0 11 3	1,804	1,793	0 14 7	+ 37 4		Korhale Khurd	52	
1 6			4,280	3,223	0 12 1				M 104	123	1 4 4	4,334	3,286	0 12 3	+ 37 5		Korhale Budrak	53	
1 6			3,666	3,318	0 14 6				M 139	157	1 2 11	3,720	3,476	0 14 8	+ 37 5		Hol	54	
1 6			4,625	3,648	1 12 11				M. 213	278	1 1 2	4,729	3,273	0 13 1	+ 37 5		Murram	55	
1 6			0,068	7,073	0 12 6				M 404	620	1 4 1	0,590	7,693	0 12 11	+ 37 5		Pandare	56	
			16,8071	1,13,621	0 11 6				M 4,542	6,146	1 2 1	162,813	119,860	0 11 8	+ 12 3		Total of Group III	44	
Group IV																			
1 4			1,280	400	0 5 11				M 48	32	0 10 8	1,308	492	0 5 1			Malad Patas	57	
1 4			2,066	711	0 3 10				M. 29	16	0 8 10	2,085	727	0 2 11			Wathane	58	
1 4			6,668	4,005	0 9 9				M 202	265	1 5 0	6,760	4,270	0 10 1	+ 22 8		Dhond	59	
1 4			3,112	1,185	0 9 0							3,112	1,185	0 9 0	+ 12 5		Khorawdi	60	
1 4			748	733	1 0 1				M. 24	21	1 4 6	772	784	1 0 3	+ 12 5		Sonawdi Patas	61	
1 4			1,049	1,030	1 0 4							1,046	1,080	1 0 4	+ 12 5		Nanawz	62	
1 4			1,944	1,884	0 11 7				M. 32	38	0 13 6	1,933	1,307	0 11 7	+ 12 5		Gar	63	
1 4			3,981	2,933	0 11 2				M. 24	111	1 2 9	3,415	2,493	0 11 4	+ 12 5		Modad	64	
1 4			3,463	1,106	0 5 1				M 22	72	1 2 7	3,615	1,177	0 5 4	+ 12 5		Sawal	65	
1 4			1,312	1,415	0 5 1				M 106	69	0 13 5	1,418	604	0 5 8	+ 12 5		Rul	66	
1 4			3,604	1,713	0 7 2				M. 106	121	1 2 3	3,910	1,934	0 7 6	+ 12 4		Tandulwadi	67	
1 4			3,881	1,101	0 8 0				M. 172	202	1 2 9	2,602	1,968	0 8 0	+ 12 4		Chopdaj	68	
1 4			1,618	610	0 6 0				M. 178	222	1 8 11	1,806	832	0 7 4	+ 12 6		Waki	69	
1 4			5,717	2,959	0 5 9				M. 200	187	0 10 11	5,917	3,196	0 5 11	+ 21 9		Mudhale	70	
1 4			4,560	1,931	0 6 10				M. 227	256	1 2 1	4,787	2,307	0 7 5	+ 24 4		Dhokate	71	
			45,303	21,404	0 7 11				1,487	1,567	1 1 1	44,789	23,081	0 8 3	13 9		Total of Group IV	144	
Group V																			
1 2			15,072	7,638	0 7 11				M. 789	711	0 14 5	16,350	8,396	0 8 3			Supa	72	
1 2			4,732	1,271	0 5 8				M. 88	46	0 8 10	4,835	1,317	0 4 4			Borbysal	73	
1 2			1,682	545	0 5 8				M. 64	63	0 15 6	1,706	598	0 5 7			Ambi Khurd	74	
1 2			3,818	964	0 8 11				M. 198	187	0 11 2	4,112	1,061	0 4 3			Gajubavi	75	
1 2			4,394	1,327	0 4 11	1 0	1	1	M 216	311	0 15 9	4,519	1,536	0 5 6			Parvdi	76	

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Bica.			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop.	Bica.	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group V—continued		By a	By b	By c	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p
77	Shiresphal	IV	1 2	..	..	11,096	3,232	0 3 3	..	..	..	M 334	304	0 8 9	11,430	3,430	0 3 5
78	Nandadevi	IV	1 2	..	..	2,167	760	0 5 7	..	..	..	M 44	26	0 9 6	2,201	776	0 5 6
79	Bavrangeon	IV	1 2	..	..	2,231	1,065	0 7 7	..	..	..	M 143	115	0 12 10	2,304	1,170	0 7 11
80	Kotawdi	IV	1 2	..	..	2,073	851	0 2 9	..	..	..	M 68	55	0 12 11	2,141	400	0 3 0
81	Jiregaon	IV	1 2	..	..	3,573	737	0 3 4	..	..	..	M 117	69	0 9 8	3,601	806	0 3 6
82	Kurkumb	IV	1 2	..	..	4,706	1,276	0 4 4	..	..	..	M, 166	95	0 8 2	4,802	1,371	0 4 6
83	Roti	IV	1 2	..	..	1,424	380	0 4 4	..	..	..	M, 16	10	0 8 2	1,450	389	0 4 5
84	Hingul Guda	IV	1 2	..	..	3,174	639	0 8 5	..	..	..	M 42	13	0 4 11	3,215	603	0 3 5
85	Wasande	IV	1 2	..	..	3,682	721	0 4 4	..	..	..	M 00	30	0 6 11	3,713	774	0 4 5
86	Karkhel	IV	1 2	..	..	3,474	933	0 4 9	..	..	..	M 178 P 34	127 38	0 11 5 2 1 11	3,630	1,138	0 5 5
87	Loni	IV	1 2	..	..	10,208	8,446	0 8 4	..	..	..	M 658	539	0 13 1	16,606	6,984	0 8 8
88	Babardi	IV	1 2	..	..	2,701	1,599	0 9 2	..	..	..	M, 170 P 3	144 3	0 3 7 1 10 8	2,907	1,745	0 9 3
89	Nareli	IV	1 2	..	..	1,952	821	0 6 9	..	..	..	M, 46 P 37	38 39	0 19 6 2 11 8	2,036	881	0 7 7
90	Tardoli	IV	1 2	..	..	3,073	1,8 4	0 6 10	..	..	..	M 84	88	0 10 8	3,197	1,570	0 6 11
91	Jogawdi	IV	1 2	..	..	2,0 3	973	0 7 8	..	..	..	M, 60	46	0 12 10	2,089	1,017	0 7 8
92	Murli	IV	1 2	..	..	4,647	1,341	0 4 7	..	..	..	M, 401 P 7	300 5	0 12 0 1 9 2	5,006	1,649	0 5 4
93	Modhve	IV	1 2	..	..	2,704	629	0 4 9	..	..	..	M 223	263	0 14 5	3,038	1,191	0 5 6
94	Girin	IV	1 2	..	..	2,667	941	0 5 11	..	..	..	M, 163	163	0 14 3	2,740	1,107	0 6 6
95	Katphal	IV	1 2	..	..	4,480	1,322	0 4 11	..	..	..	M, 156	151	0 13 6	4,613	1,463	0 5 2
96	Kolpil	V	1 0	..	..	2,178	607	0 4 11	..	..	..	M 38	21	0 10 2	2,211	686	0 5 0
97	Khadki	V	1 0	..	..	4,192	1,093	0 6 6	..	..	..	M, 232	261	0 11 5	4,394	1,639	0 6 9
98	Deulgaon Kotal	V	1 0	..	..	3,613	1,219	0 6 6	..	..	..	M 73	34	0 7 11	3,716	1,286	0 5 7
99	Sejgaon	V	1 0	..	..	4,497	2,533	0 9 1	..	..	..	M 99	97	0 10 10	4,599	2,601	0 9 2
100	Nalgaon	V	1 0	..	..	697	332	0 8 6	..	..	..	M, 10	9	0 14, 5	637	341	0 8 7
101	Wastul	V	1 0	..	..	1,464	988	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,464	933	0 10 2
102	Malthau	V	1 0	..	..	5,931	2,113	0 5 8	..	..	..	M, 75	46	0 9 10	6,008	2,156	0 5 9
103	Shirapur	V	1 0	..	..	3,030	2,336	0 12 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,936	2,398	0 10 2
104	Polgaon	V	1 0	..	..	1,319	718	0 11 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800	1,746	0 11 2
105	Walgaon Dawkar	V	1 0	..	..	1,056	686	0 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,056	933	0 14 2
106	Deulgaon Kaje	V	1 0	..	..	2,680	1,160	0 7 2	..	..	..	M 27	11	0 10 4	2,877	1,221	0 7 2
107	Sonawdi Supa	V	1 0	..	..	3,875	1,387	0 7 9	..	..	..	M 01 P 11	41 9	0 10 9 1 18 11	2,947	1,437	0 7 10
108	Kunte	V	1 0	..	..	2,440	2,0 1	0 13 2	..	..	..	M, 16	17	1 1 0	2,435	2,078	0 13 2
109	Nepat Wala	V	1 0	..	..	1,742	924	0 12 11	..	..	..	M, 36	31	0 12 11	1,768	944	0 12 11
110	Wagj Karte	V	1 0	..	..	3,467	1,873	0 7 9	..	..	..	M, 149	110	0 11 10	3,616	1,783	0 7 11
111	Jalgaon Supa	V	1 0	..	..	3,640	1,853	0 8 2	..	..	..	M, 201	190	0 15 1	3,800	2,048	0 8 3
112	Jalgaon Karpattar	V	1 0	..	..	3,019	3,441	0 10 0	..	..	..	M, 176	137	0 14 3	4,028	2,698	0 10 1
113	Barhanpur	V	1 0	..	..	2,081	1,084	0 8 6	..	..	..	M 72	48	0 10 8	2,108	1,133	0 8 7
114	Anjangaon	V	1 0	..	..	2,831	1,976	0 8 7	..	..	..	M, 121	90	0 11 11	3,023	2,056	0 8 9
115	Undawdi Supa	V	1 0	..	..	1,710	607	0 6 2	..	..	..	M, 177	135	0 12 2	1,859	902	0 6 3
116	Undawdi Karpattar	V	1 0	..	..	3,735	1,481	0 6 2	..	..	..	M 222	203	0 10 10	4,034	1,684	0 6 4
46	Total of Group V					168,701	63,521	0 6 2	1	1	1 0 0	6,436	5,623	0 13 4	173,230	74,548	0 8 10
116	Grand Total					423,303	2,14,140	0 8 6	1	1	1 0 0	13,476 P, 217	12,200 179 W C 373	0 14 5 2 8 8	418,106	1,30,583 W C 373	0 8 6



Included.

249271.

By Revenue Survey

Rice.		Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number
Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs.	Rs.	Acres	No	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		Group V—continued.	
...	...	11,006	2,223	0 3 2	...	...	...	M. 334	204	0 9 9	11,630	2,436	0 8 8	...	Shiruphal	77
...	...	3,197	750	0 5 7	...	...	...	M. 94	26	0 9 5	3,201	776	0 5 6	...	Nanddevi	78
...	...	3,221	1,055	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 143	115	0 13 10	2,984	1,170	0 7 11	...	Bawangan	79
...	...	2,073	551	0 3 9	...	...	...	M. 88	55	0 12 11	2,141	605	0 3 0	...	Kotawdi	80
...	...	3,573	787	0 3 6	...	...	...	M. 117	69	0 9 5	3,690	809	0 3 6	...	Jirgaon	81
...	...	4,706	1,376	0 4 4	...	...	...	M. 199	30	0 8 2	4,992	1,371	0 4 0	...	Karkumb	82
...	...	1,424	380	0 4 4	...	...	...	M. 28	10	0 6 2	1,450	390	0 4 6	...	R. ta	83
...	...	3,174	692	0 8 5	...	...	...	M. 42	19	0 4 11	3,216	695	0 2 5	...	Hingri Gadu	84
...	...	2,692	735	0 5 4	...	...	...	M. 90	39	0 8 11	2,733	774	0 4 4	...	Wanunde	85
...	...	8,474	93	0 4 6	...	...	...	M. 213	159	0 11 5	8,636	1,138	0 4 1	...	Karkhol	86
...	...	10,209	8,446	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 699	139	0 13 1	15,928	8,934	0 8 6	...	Loni	87
...	...	2,707	1,001	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 170	144	0 13 7	3,007	1,746	0 8 5	...	Babardi	88
...	...	1,659	531	0 6 9	...	...	...	M. 63	90	0 11 8	2,331	881	0 8 11	...	Naroli	89
...	...	3,073	1,314	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 84	56	0 10 9	3,151	1,370	0 0 11	...	Tardoti	90
...	...	2,099	672	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 56	45	0 12 10	2,099	1,017	0 7 9	...	Jogawli	91
...	...	4,684	1,346	0 4 5	...	...	...	M. 401	300	0 12 0	5,055	1,646	0 5 3	...	Murti	92
...	...	2,704	829	0 4 0	...	...	...	M. 292	323	0 16 5	3,098	1,091	0 5 5	...	Mothwe	93
...	...	3,567	944	0 5 4	...	...	...	M. 153	183	0 14 3	3,740	1,107	0 6 6	...	Girin	94
...	...	4,461	1,333	0 4 11	...	...	...	M. 156	131	0 13 0	4,612	1,493	0 5 2	...	Karphal	95
...	...	2,179	760	0 5 6	...	...	...	M. 39	24	0 11 8	2,311	771	0 5 7	+12 5	Kotoli	96
...	...	4,162	1,305	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 232	139	0 13 10	4,304	2,091	0 7 2	+12 5	Khimki	97
...	...	3,614	1,418	0 8 3	...	...	...	M. 73	40	0 8 9	3,717	1,426	0 6 3	+12 4	Den gam Rosal	98
...	...	4,100	2,851	0 10 3	...	...	...	M. 99	75	0 12 1	4,959	2,926	0 10 4	+12 4	Naigaon	99
...	...	627	873	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 10	10	1 0 0	637	339	0 9 7	+12 3	Naigaon	100
...	...	1,464	1,010	0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,464	1,069	0 11 0	+12 5	Wadli	101
...	...	6,991	3,378	0 6 5	...	...	...	M. 75	52	0 11 1	6,006	3,425	0 6 0	+12 5	Mullin	102
...	...	2,696	2,698	0 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,936	3,098	0 14 4	+12 5	Shirapur	103
...	...	2,309	1,964	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,399	1,964	0 13 1	+12 4	Padgaon	104
...	...	1,056	1,032	0 16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	1,062	0 15 1	+12 5	Wadgaon Derekar	105
...	...	2,990	1,393	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 17	12	0 11 4	3,677	1,211	0 8 1	+12 5	Neuigaon Haje	106
...	...	2,836	1,600	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 61	46	0 13 0	2,947	1,806	0 8 8	+11 7	Sonawdi Supa	107
...	...	3,419	2,319	0 16 4	...	...	...	M. 16	19	1 3 0	2,425	2,236	0 16 4	+12 5	Kunte	108
...	...	1,142	1,039	0 14 7	...	...	...	M. 26	26	0 14 9	1,168	1,068	0 14 7	+12 5	Nepal Walan	109
...	...	3,467	1,993	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 149	134	0 13 4	3,616	2,026	0 6 11	+12 5	Wagaj Kachh	110
...	...	3,610	3,000	0 9 3	...	...	...	M. 201	214	1 1 0	3,850	3,304	0 9 7	+12 6	Jalgaon Supa	111
...	...	6,013	2,748	0 11 3	...	...	...	M. 176	177	1 0 1	4,089	2,923	0 13 5	+12 5	Jalgaon Karapathar	112
...	...	8,051	1,219	0 6 7	...	...	...	M. 72	54	0 13 0	2,108	1,273	0 9 8	+12 5	Barhanpur	113
...	...	2,128	1,896	0 8 9	...	...	...	M. 121	101	0 13 4	3,102	1,807	0 9 10	+12 5	Anjanagaon	114
...	...	3,710	750	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 177	153	0 13 9	1,887	802	0 7 6	+12 5	Undawdi Supa	115
...	...	3,735	1,619	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 209	239	0 13 2	4,034	1,583	0 7 3	+12 5	Undawdi Karapathar	116
...	...	106,613	73,308	0 9 0	1 0	1 0	0 1 0 0	6 614	5,178	0 12 9	173,329	78,572	8 7 3	4 8 4	Total of Group V	45
...	...	602,181	7,38,348	0 9 5	1 6	1 0	0 1 0 0	13,707	19,400	0 14 9	413,166	5,19,532	0 9 7	+10 9	Grand Total	1164

F. PRATT,

Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records,