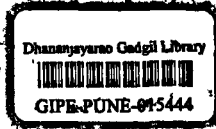


SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLVII.—NEW SERIES.



PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SETTLEMENT REPORT ON THE THREE VILLAGES

OF THE

BÁRSI TÁLUKA

OF THE

SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

Bombay:

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1892

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION
 SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 3 VILLAGES OF THE BARSII
 TALUKA OF THE SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

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Class. Villages. Maximum Rates.

- I --- 1 --- Rs. 1-8
- II --- 61 --- Rs. 1-6
- III --- 49 --- Rs. 1-4
- IV --- 5 --- Rs. 1-2

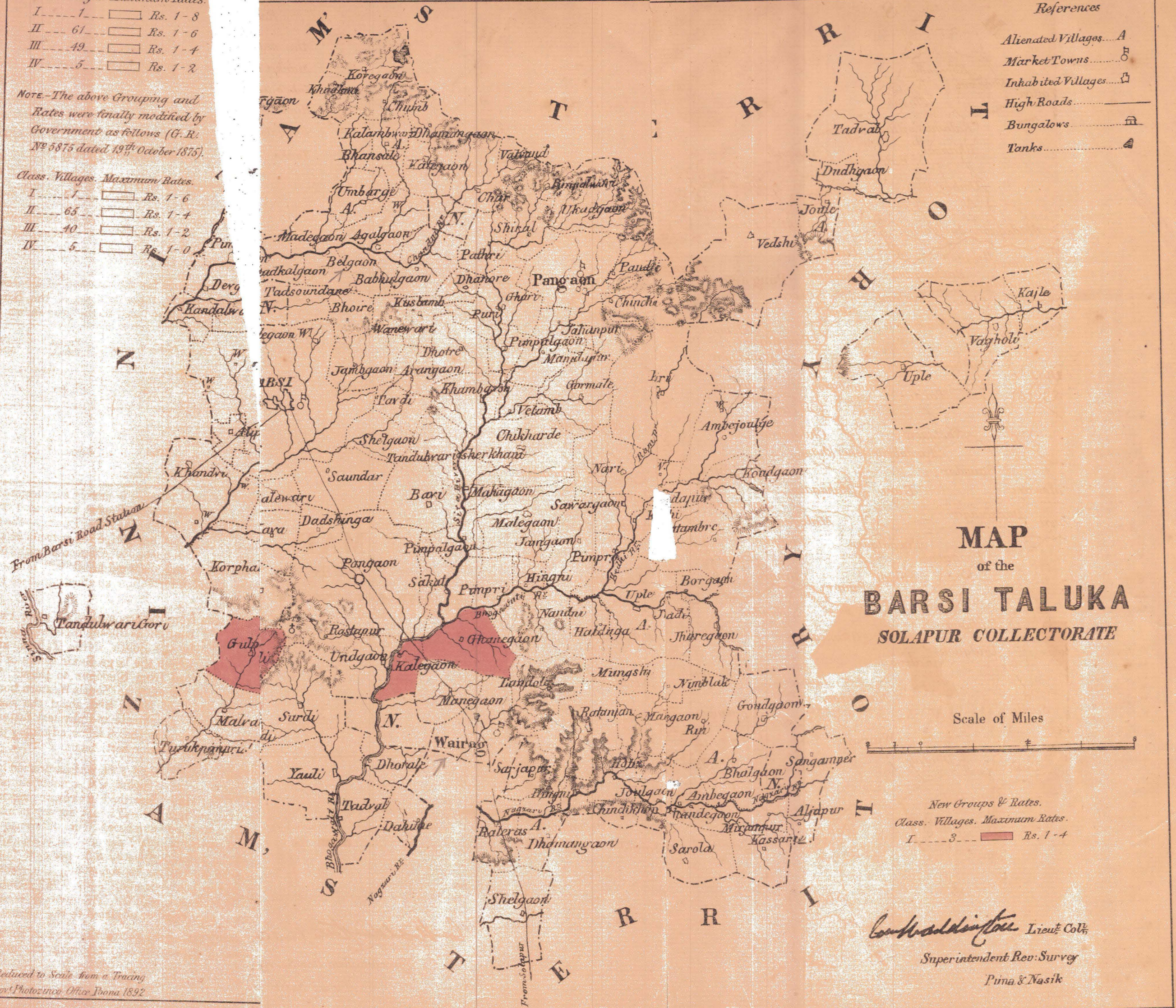
NOTE - The above Grouping and Rates were finally modified by Government as follows (G. R. No 5875 dated 19th October 1875).

Class. Villages. Maximum Rates.

- I --- 1 --- Rs. 1-6
- II --- 65 --- Rs. 1-4
- III --- 40 --- Rs. 1-2
- IV --- 5 --- Rs. 1-0

References

- Alienated Villages... A
- Market Towns... B
- Inhabited Villages... C
- High Roads... D
- Bungalows... E
- Tanks... F



MAP
of the
BARSI TALUKA
SOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

Scale of Miles



New Groups & Rates.
Class. Villages. Maximum Rates.
I --- 3 --- Rs. 1-4

Com. Waddlington Lieut. Col.
Superintendent Rev. Survey
Puna & Nasik

Reduced to Scale from a Tracing
Gov. Photodup. Office Puna 1892

No. 1350 of 1891.

FROM
R. B. PITT, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent,
Deccan Revenue Survey ;
TO
THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 6th October 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government proposals for the revised survey settlement of three villages of the Bársi Táluka, in which the existing settlements were introduced in the year shown below.—

Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Authority.
1	2	3	4	5
1 Kálegaon ..	... } Bársi	Bársi	1856-57	No data.
2. Ghánegaon }	• ...		
2. Gulpoli }			

2. This report I should premise is merely supplementary to the *Revision Settlement Report made in 1872 on the rest of the villages of the Bársi Táluka,—the three villages referred to not being ripe for revision at the time; and, as all the questions connected with the revision settlement were then fully discussed and disposed of, it will not be necessary now to do more than give the usual information as affecting these three villages only as concisely as possible.

3. As will be seen from the accompanying map, two of the villages are contiguous to each other and lie on the Bhogavati river in the South of the Táluka, and North and South adjoin the large Bazar towns of Pángaon and Wyrag, which are on the high road from Sholápur to Bársi. The remaining village "Gulpoli" is situated on the extreme South-Western boundary of the Táluka, some nine miles due South of Bársi, and about the same distance from the railway station of Mádha. In climate and physical features these villages are in no way peculiar, but resemble the villages adjoining them, and which have already been brought under revision settlement.

4. The revision measurement and reclassification of the three villages under report was conducted on the partial system, fully described in previous reports, with the following results—475 old survey numbers have become 645 new survey numbers and pót numbers. The difference in area in individual numbers exceeded 5 per cent. in 157 per cent. of the numbers measured; out of ten cases in which the difference exceeded 15 per cent. four were due to alluvion and diluvion, three to alterations in roads and the remaining three others to small differences in the boundaries of fields. 262 numbers aggregating 2,177 acres were actually reclassified, while in 383 numbers containing 6,974 acres the old classification was confirmed or adjusted to the present standard.

5. The following statement shows the area of the three villages as ascertained by the revision survey in contrast with the original record under all

heads —

Description.	Original Survey	Revision Survey	Difference.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres	Acres
Dry-crop	8,306	8,014	— 292
Garden	174	481	+ 307
Unassessed	844	851	+ 7
Total	9,324	9,346	+ 22

There has been, it will be noted, a large transfer from the dry-crop area to the irrigated head, due no doubt to the 40 new wells which have been constructed during the lease.

6 The subjoined is a précis of the *appendices marginally noted, and shows the condition of the three villages under report at the time of the former settlement in contrast with their condition as now furnished by the Revenue Department —

* Statistics Appendices B, D, and G

Description	Year of Settlement 1856 57	1889 90	Increase	Decrease	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population	1,922	2,655	733	..	38 1
Houses { Tiled and flat-roofed	226	390	164	..	72 6
{ Thatched	218	173	..	45	—20 6
{ Total . .	444	563	119	..	26 8
Agricultural cattle	823	936	113	..	13 7
Cows, buffaloes and young	719	1,352	633	..	88 0
Sheep and goats	650	271	..	379	—58 3
Carts . .	20	108	88	..	440 0
Horses and ponies	20	37	17	..	85 0
Wells and Budkis	56	96	40	..	71 4

The present prosperous condition of these three villages is made very plain by the above figures. Population has increased by 38 1 per cent, and the better class of houses by 72 6 per cent. Agricultural cattle now number 936, which gives the ample proportion of one pair of oxen to 15 acres of cultivated land. Under the head of Carts there is a larger increase than has, I believe, seldom been noted for any other Taluka recently settled, and it is a very satisfactory proof of the immense development of trade and consequent benefit to the Rayats

7. Information in the usual form, giving details of all sales, leases and mortgages registered within the last five years, will be found in the appendices marginally noted. There is nothing in any of the statements that calls for special remark and the sales of land recorded for these three villages have in each instance been private transactions

8. Not to lengthen this supplementary report I will pass over without detailed comment the intermediate appendices, which give for these three villages the information usually furnished at Revision Settlement. The figures contained in the revenue history appendices exhibit a very marked prosperity. Remissions and outstandings may be said to be almost unknown, the only exceptions being two small sums of Rs. 3 and Rs. 26 in the two years following the famine, and five other sums on account of land taken up and assigned for public purposes. There has not, moreover, been a single case of resort to distraint during the last five years in order to realize the Government revenue.

9. The prosperous state of these villages as disclosed by the information summarised above admits of no reason to question the advisability of now introducing those revised rates which have already been applied to the rest of the villages of the Táluka adjoining them. A reference to the map will show the rating in force, and the following statement exhibits the approximate result of its application to the three villages in question:—

Group.	Maximum Dyereeg Rate	Number of Villages	BY FORMER SURVEY		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Percent- age.
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land		Government un- occupied Land.		Total.		
			Acres	Asses- ment.	Acres	Asses- ment.	Acres.	Asses- ment.	Acres.	Asses- ment.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Rs a p		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.		
I .	1 4 0	3	8,103	3,853	8,115	4,875	66	12	8,181	4,987	26 5

10. The total estimated increase, it will be seen, amounts to Rs. 1,022, which is equivalent to 26.5 per cent.

11. By the original survey record there were 174 acres of Government Bágát land assessed at Rs. 1-15-10 per acre. By Garden lands revision survey there are now 481 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 568, or an average of Rs 1-2-11 per acre. This is divided into Motasthal and Pátasthal as shown below —

Description	Acres.	Rupees	Average per Acre.
1	2	3	4
			Rs. a. p
Motasthal ...	467	537	1 2 5
Pátasthal ..	14	31	2 3 5

The orders of Government have been duly followed in assessing well gardens, and no additional assessment has been placed on lands watered by wells constructed during the lease. The Pátasthal area is irrigated from three Kutchá Bandhárás which has been lightly treated under a maximum rate of Rs. 8, which has been the usual maximum rate in most Deccan revisions.

12. The results of the original and revision surveys in the three villages under report are contrasted below under every head —

Appendix M

Description	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY		Jud.
	Acres.	Assesment.	Acres.	Assesment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	8,103	3,853	8,115	4,875	..
Government unoccupied land ..	61	8	66	12	...
Inám land	316	205	314	286	55
Government unassessed unarable land	844		851		
Total ..	9,324	4,066	9,346	5,173	55

13 The average assessment on Government occupied land was by original settlement Re 0-7-7 per acre and by the proposed settlement it will be Re 0-9-7, an increase of Re. 0-2-0 only.

14 If the proposals now made meet with the approval of Government, I have the honour to recommend the revised rate should be guaranteed for these

* Lease expires 1901-02 three villages for a period to expire with the lease now existing* in the rest of the Taluka. I beg also to solicit orders as to whether the remissions sanctioned now in force are to be made applicable to these villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey,

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLE NO III

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

District	Surveyed Villages	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT & INAM LANDS		
			Total	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Percentage	Acres	Acres
Bársa Táluka, Sholápur Col- lectorate.	8 Government villages	Tur	64	538	
		Bhumug	45	383	..
		Khorásni	25	210	..
		Ambádi	21	173	..
		Bájni	17	147	..
		Mug	10	82	..
		Garden cultivation	09	76	..
		Rice	09	78	..
		Til	06	48	..
		Cotton	04	37	..
		Matki	01	12	..
		Jowari (late)	54.4	..	4,581
		Gram	38	..	319
		Linseed	16	..	134
		Wheat	14	..	121
		Castor-oil seed	09	..	75
		Tobacco	02	..	13
Kardai	01	..	6		
Grass or fallow	16.5	..	1,392		
	Total		100.0	1,779	6,641

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

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka	Caste.	MALES			FEMALES			Total of columns 5 and 8	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNERS TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age	Total Males	Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total Females		Males.		Females		
									No	Per cent	No	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
3 Government villages of the Bārai Taluka, Sholāpur Collectorate	Christians	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Jews	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Jains	3	9	11	8	6	14	25	4	16.7	--	--	
	Lingyats	8	18	21	5	9	14	35	1	4.7	--	--	
	Muslimans	22	45	67	27	43	70	137	23	32.8	--	--	
	Hindus	Brāhmīns	8	12	20	6	14	20	40	--	--	--	--
		Others	15	29	44	18	30	48	92	3	6.8	--	--
	Total		5	14	19	6	18	24	42	13	68.4	--	--
			7	22	29	12	28	40	70	24	60.7	--	--
			380	544	924	278	683	961	1,796	39	2.1	--	--
		459	711	1,171	388	749	1,137	2,238	32	2.8	--	--	
		408	592	995	304	623	927	1,922	43	4.3	--	--	
		508	829	1,322	454	889	1,323	2,655	85	6.4	--	--	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous Settlement

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICAL TABLE No V

Occupation of the People

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number	
1	2	3	No	Percentage
Bārai Taluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.	3 Government vil- lages.	Agricultural	1,088	56.6
		Partly Agricultural	313	11.8
		Non-Agricultural	62	3.2
			163	6.1
		Total	772	40.2
			2,179	82.1
			1,922	100.0
			2,655	100.0

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

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

APPENDIX D

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.			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	
Bard Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate.	8 Government villages.	1	.	225	218	444	No record			51	20	20	No record	20	No record	210	No record	509	823			650	6	No record.				
		1		389	178	568	64	9	18	91	108	76	34	8	37	154	153	307	507	538	1,045	936	1	270				

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

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

APPENDIX E.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 3 Villages of the Bārsi Taluka, Sholdpur Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Hand-loom.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Tumkhanas.	Dharamshahs.	TEMPLES.	
				Cotton.	Woolen.						Hindu.	Muslim.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
3	Bārsi Taluka, Sholdpur Collectorate	4	8	15	1885-86 ... 104	1885-86 .. 109	1885-86 ... 80	}	..	1			
							1886-87 .. 144	1886-87 ... 58	1886-87 .. 75								
							1887-88 ... 114	1887-88 ... 68	1887-88 ... 81								
							1888-89 .. 128	1888-89 .. 107	1888-89 .. 60								
							1889-90 .. 123	1889-90 ... 126	1889-90 .. 52								
							Total ... 613	Total .. 470	Total ... 357								
							Average .. 123	Average ... 94	Average .. 71								

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

APPENDIX F.

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

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.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.	Government.	Indm.			Government.	Indm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Bárai Táluks, Sholdpur Collectorate. {	384 59 5	8 0 5	77 11.9	7 1.1	128 19.8	6 0.9	84 5 8	... ...	5 0 8	1 0 2	629 97 5	16 2 5

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in villages of the Bárai Táluks of the Sholdpur Collectorate in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGES SITS.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 3 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.			Fakks.		Kaubs.	
		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.	New.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22
8	Bárai Táluks, Sholdpur Collectorate.	1	...	7	1	68	17	2	..	91	81	40	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	...

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

APPENDIX H

An Abstract Statement showing Sales in 3 villages of the Bāsi Taluka of the Sholapur 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
2,886	Rs 37,537	Rs a p 13 0 1	Rs 2,064	Rs a p 0 11 5	18	The total number of cases is 106
45 1,256	cases in which 5,668	the land was 4 8 2	sold for sums 879	from 1 to 10 0 11 2	times the Survey 6	Survey assessment.
47 1,211	cases in which 15,089	the land was 12 7 4	sold for sums 865	from 11 to 25 0 11 5	times the Survey 17	Survey assessment
8 806	cases in which 7,505	the land was 24 8 5	sold for sums 228	from 26 to 50 0 11 11	times the Survey 33	Survey assessment
3 78	cases in which 4,150	the land was 53 3 3	sold for sums 54	from 51 to 100 0 11 1	times the Survey 77	Survey assessment
3 35	cases in which 5,125	the land was 146 7 0	sold for sums 38	from 101 to 200 1 1 4	times the Survey 135	Survey assessment

APPENDIX I

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 3 villages of the Bāsi Taluka of the Sholapur 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
2,512	Rs 5,330	Rs a p 2 1 11	Rs 1,749	Rs a p 0 11 2	3	The total number of cases is 100
87 2,359	cases in which 4,537	the land was 1 14 9	sub let for sums 1,647	from 1 to 5 0 11 2	times the Survey 3	Survey assessment
9 131	cases in which 598	the land was 4 9 0	sub let for sums 89	from 6 to 10 0 10 10	times the Survey 7	Survey assessment.
4 22	cases in which 195	the land was 8 13 10	sub let for sums 13	from 11 to 25 0 9 5	times the Survey 15	Survey assessment

APPENDIX J

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages in 3 villages of the Bāsi Taluka of the Sholapur 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
4 253	Rs 28,132	Rs a p 6 9 10	Rs 2,585	Rs a p 0 9 8	11	The total number of cases is 172.
93 2,646	cases in which 9 660	the land was 3 10 5	mortgaged for 1,782	sums from 1 0 10 10	to 10 times the 5	Survey assessment
54 1,237	cases in which 8,962	the land was 7 3 11	mortgaged for 569	sums from 11 0 7 3	to 25 times the 16	Survey assessment
22 346	cases in which 8,110	the land was 23 7 0	mortgaged for 221	sums from 26 0 10 3	to 50 times the 37	Survey assessment
4 23	cases in which 1,300	the land was 56 8 4	mortgaged for 19	sums from 51 0 13 3	to 100 times the 68	Survey assessment.
1	cases in which 100	the land was 100 0 0	mortgaged for 1	sums from 101 1 0 0	to 200 times the 100	Survey assessment.

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX K.

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages situated in the Bārs Taluka of the Sholdāpur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1856-57 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	Finally remitted.	REMARKS
	Occupied acres	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions			Balance collected	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realization from auction-sale of grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit-rent &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment of columns 2, 8 and 12	Collections Total of columns 10 and 13				
			Permanent	Occasional	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		Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.		
1840-47	4,422	7,005	3,468		3,468	3,597	706	1,147	40	221	370		5,850	3,591	3,597	283			
1847-48	4,422	7,005	3,468		3,468	3,597	706	1,147	40	221	370		5,850	3,591	3,597	287			
1848-49	4,422	7,005	3,468		3,468	3,607	706	1,147	54	221	370		5,350	3,591	3,591	843			
1849-50	4,509	8,780	3,258	120	3,378	3,383	920	1,452	81	221	370		5,850	3,591	3,468	40			
1850-51	4,198	6,757	3,389		3,389	3,518	988	1,455	70	221	370		5,850	3,591	3,588	104			
1851-52	4,103	6,607	3,173		3,173	3,416	1,026	1,005	87	221	370		5,350	3,591	3,523				
1852 53	4,237	6,732	3,233		3,233	3,499	992	1,480	82	221	370		5,350	3,591	3,591				
1853-54	4,430	7,073	3,427	18	3,445	3,632	990	1,140	65	221	370		5,350	3,591	3,977				
1854 55	4,421	7,062	3,403		3,403	3,640	708	1,160	79	221	370		5,350	3,591	3,723				
1855-56	4,279	6,998	3,360		3,360	3,632	783	1,220	91	221	370		5,350	3,591	3,723				
1856-57	7,738	3,990		883	883	3,097	823	227	54	319	208		8,939	4,415	3,151				
1857-58	7,738	3,973				3,073	818	231	53	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,006				
1858-59	8,423	4,154				4,104	188	48	9	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,173				
1859 60	8,454	4,176				4,176	157	21	11	319	208		8,930	4,415	3,157				
1860-61	8,476	4,182				4,182	176	25	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,190				
1861-62	8,466	4,173				4,173	145	29	7	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,194				
1862 63	8,472	4,177				4,177	139	30	9	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,195				
1863 64	8,410	4,192				4,192	96	16	4	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,209				
1864 65	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,251				
1865-66	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,251				
1866-67	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,251				
1867 68	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,251				
1868-69	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,250				
1869-70	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,250				
1870-71	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,250				
1871-72	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,250				
1872-73	8,516	4,192				4,192	95	15	3	319	208		8,930	4,415	4,250				
1873-74	8,516	4,192				4,192	89	11	3	319	208		8,924	4,411	4,250				
1874-75	8,516	4,192				4,192	91	9	3	319	208		8,926	4,409	4,250				
1875-76	8,516	4,192				4,192	91	9	3	319	208		8,926	4,409	4,250				
1876-77	8,516	4,192				4,192	91	9	3	319	208		8,926	4,409	4,250				
1877-78	8,516	4,192				4,192	91	9	3	319	208		8,926	4,409	4,250				
1878-79	8,516	4,192				4,192	91	9	3	319	208		8,926	4,409	4,250				
1879-80	8,516	4,192				4,192	91	9	3	319	208		8,926	4,409	4,250				
1880-81	8,417	4,164				4,164	161	37	6	319	208		8,927	4,409	4,237	243	243		
1881-82	8,517	4,193				4,193	91	9	3	319	208		8,927	4,409	4,250	243	243		
1882-83	8,517	4,191				4,191	91	8	2	319	208		8,927	4,407	4,243	243	243		
1883-84	8,517	4,191				4,191	91	8	2	319	208		8,927	4,407	4,243	243	243		
1884-85	8,102	3,513				3,513	91	8	2	319	208		8,422	4,090	3,910				
1885-86	8,102	3,513				3,513	91	8	2	319	208		8,422	4,090	3,910				
1886-87	8,102	3,513				3,513	91	8	2	319	208		8,422	4,090	3,910				
1887-88	8,102	3,513				3,513	91	8	2	319	208		8,422	4,090	3,910				
1888-89	8,102	3,513				3,513	91	8	2	319	208		8,422	4,090	3,910				
1889-90	8,102	3,513				3,513	91	8	2	319	208		8,422	4,090	3,910				

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX L.

Revenue Statement for 11 adjoining Villages situated in the Darsi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1871-72

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LANDS 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
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions			Balance collected	Acres	Full Assessment	Remission from and Non sale of grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collect. Quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 4, 5, and 11	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 9 and 12	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13	
			Permanent	Occasional	Total											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs
1872-73	42,659	30,867		12,885	12,885	17,982	4	1		3,531	2,926	671	46,494	33,794	18,653	
1873-74	42,699	30,884				30,884	4	1	1	3,791	2,909	607	46,494	33,794	31,552	
1874-75	42,524	30,794		2,568	2,568	28,226	179	92	38	3,793	2,910	667	46,496	33,796	28,931	
1875-76	42,441	26,812				26,812	244	96	23	3,811	2,560	667	46,496	29,468	27,502	
1876-77	42,441	26,812		272	272	26,540	244	96	27	3,811	2,560	667	46,496	29,468	27,234	10,400
1877-78	42,411	26,541				26,541	244	96	8	3,811	2,560	667	46,466	29,197	27,216	1,097
1878-79	42,466	26,549				26,549	219	88	7	3,811	2,560	667	46,496	29,197	27,223	1,971
1879-80	41,772	26,291				26,291	913	346	135	3,811	2,560	667	46,496	29,197	27,093	487
1880-81	41,705	26,314				26,314	982	320	28	3,813	2,561	666	46,500	29,195	27,006	468
1881-82	41,745	26,393				26,393	945	301	39	3,812	2,561	666	46,502	29,195	27,036	217
1882-83	41,470	26,276	11,056		11,056	16,220	1,217	367	55	3,812	2,561	666	46,499	29,194	15,941	217
1883-84	41,638	26,354				26,354	1,051	279	60	4,035	2,561	804	46,722	29,194	27,218	217
1884-85	41,976	26,312				26,312	411	105	32	4,075	2,561	804	46,462	28,978	27,146	
1885-86	42,181	26,352				26,352	206	65	37	4,075	2,561	804	46,462	28,978	27,193	
1886-87	42,311	26,372				26,372	76	46	7	3,812	2,561	804	46,199	28,979	27,183	
1887-88	42,351	26,387				26,387	36	31	4	3,812	2,561	804	46,199	28,979	27,195	
1888-89	42,383	26,417				26,417	4	1	1	3,812	2,561	804	46,199	28,979	27,222	
1889-90	42,384	26,418				26,418	3	1	1	3,812	2,561	804	46,199	28,980	27,223	

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

Sholapur, 30th October 1891.

Forwarded, with compliments, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner

2 These papers embody proposals for the revision settlement of three villages of the Bārsi Tāluka, and are, as stated by the Superintendent, merely supplementary to the revision settlement report made in 1872 of the remaining villages of the tāluka. The original settlement of the three villages appears to have been made in 1856-57, but the undersigned has not yet succeeded in obtaining the record connected with that settlement, which is on the files of the Bijāpur District, and was called for from the Collector of that district immediately on receipt of these papers. The Collector states that a search is being made for the papers, but the undersigned does not consider it desirable to delay any further the submission of these papers.

3 The measuring and classing operations in respect of the 3 villages have been conducted on the same principle as has been adopted in recent revisions. Out of 645 new Survey Nos., 262 Nos aggregating 2,177 acres have been reclassified, while in 383 Nos containing 6,974 acres, the old classification has been adhered to. The statistics furnished in paragraph 6 of Mr Pitt's report plainly show that the villages have advanced in material prosperity during the course of the existing settlement. Except in two cases in the two years following the famine in which it was found necessary to grant remissions to a small extent, the Government demands have ordinarily been realized with ease. In view of these facts, the proposed average increase of two annas per acre in the assessment on Government occupied lands appears to be moderate and can fairly be claimed by Government.

4 Under the circumstances, the undersigned recommends the Superintendent's proposals for the approval and sanction of Government.

5. A petition from the officiating revenue patel of Ghanegaon against the proposed rates has just been received and is being referred to the Superintendent, Deccan Survey, for report. The petition is made by the patel on behalf of the rayats of Ghanegaon, and the undersigned will report separately on it

P C. H SNOW,
Collector.

No 2067 of 1891

Poona, 7th November 1891.

Forwarded to Government through the Commissioner, C. D

2 The Superintendent's report contains in the usual form, all information which is called for at Revision Settlement and shows that the three villages in question are in a prosperous condition. There is no reason therefore why they should not, now that their original settlement has expired, be brought under the rates which Government sanctioned so long ago as 1872 for the rest of the Bārsi Tāluka, and the Collector concurring in this opinion recommends the application to these villages of a maximum rate of Re. 1-4, as proposed, by the superintendent of Survey.

3. The guarantee of these villages should expire with the rest of the tāluka, and it is presumed that the temporary remissions now usual in the case of holdings, of which the assessment has been increased more than 25 per cent, should be given in the case of the villages under report. This is what is meant by the last sentence of the Superintendent's report.

G R No 3541, dated 4th May 1885.

W M FLETCHER,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

No. ^R₅₅₅₁ OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sholapur, 1st December 1891.

Forwarded to Government The proposals of the Superintendent are acquiesced in by the Collector.

2. He supports the recommendation made in para 3 of the Survey Commissioner's letter

G. B. REID,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No 358 of 1892.

Camp Surat, 25th February 1892.

MEMORANDUM.

The Acting Survey Commissioner has the honor to return the correspondence received with the Under Secretary's endorsement No. 1236 of February 18th last.

2. A map on which the maximum rates now in force have been correctly shown is now substituted for that which first accompanied this correspondence. These rates sanctioned by Government in 1875 are a modification of the first proposals which were approved two years previously, and appear to have been those on which the Superintendent framed his proposals

3. From the rates shown to be in force in the surrounding villages, it is plain that the three villages now in question should come under the maximum rate of Re. 1-4 as proposed by the Superintendent in his report; and as the Collector, Mr. Snow, as well as the Commissioner, C. D., have already given their opinion in favor of the rate, the papers are returned direct for the disposal of Government.

W. M. FLETCHER,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision settlement of 3 villages of the Bārsi Taluka of the Sholapur District.

No. 1896.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—5251, dated 1st December 1891

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1350, dated 6th October 1891
 Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur, No. 6306, dated 30th October 1891.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2067, dated 7th November 1891.

—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of three villages of the Bārsi Taluka in the Sholapur District, and making remarks.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D, No R—5319, dated 7th December 1891—
Forwarding, in continuation of his memorandum No R—5251, dated 1st idem, one
from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No 2251, dated 5th idem

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No 358, dated 25th February 1892

RESOLUTION — The proposals of the Superintendent are sanctioned except those for the village of Gulpoli, which falls naturally among the villages included in Group III at the revision survey of the rest of the taluka, and to which a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 should be applied

2. The revised rates should be guaranteed so as to expire at the same time as those in force in the rest of the taluka. The recommendation made by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner regarding the usual remissions in the case of individual holdings is sanctioned.

3. The petition submitted by the Pátíl of Ghánegaon against the rates proposed contains no valid reasons for withholding sanction to them

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government

To

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

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLVIII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

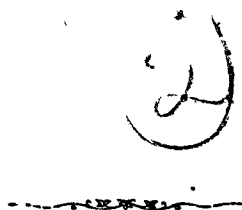
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 16 VILLAGES

OF THE

KÁRMALA TÁLUKA

OF THE

SHOLÁPUR COLLECTORATE



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1892.

INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 16 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF THE KARMALA TÁLUKA OF THE SHOLÁPUR COLLECTORATE.

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Map of the KARMALA TALUKA

करमाळे of the तालुका
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

जिल्हा सोलापूर
Scale of Miles
मीलांचे स्केल.

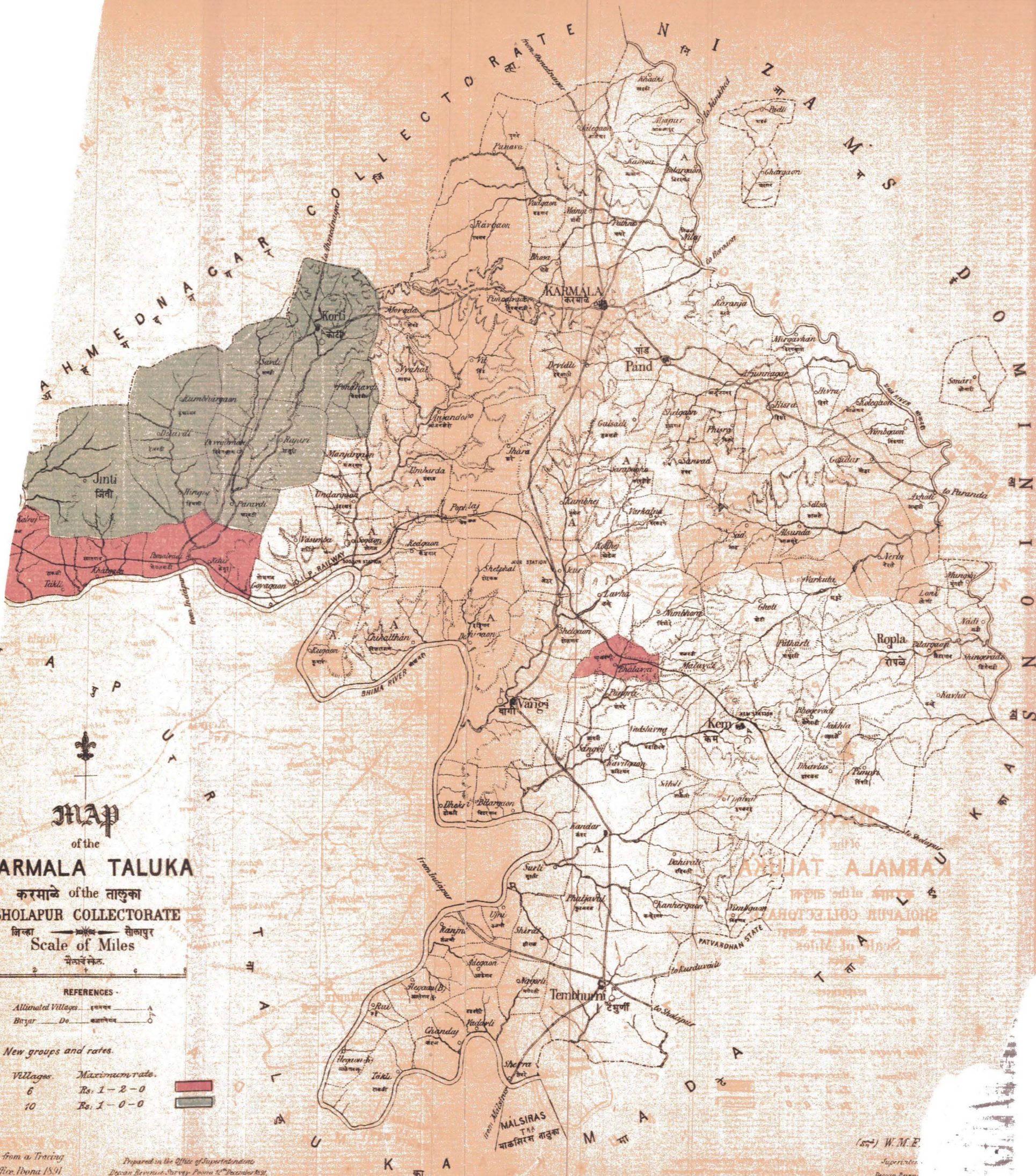


REFERENCES

Allotted Villages
Bazar

New groups and rates.

Class	Villages	Maximum rate.
I	6	Rs. 1-2-0
II	10	Rs. 1-0-0



No. 1457 of 1891.

FROM

B. B. PITT, Esq.,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLÁPUR.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 22nd October 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Government proposal for the Revision Settlement of 16 villages of the Karmála Táluka in which the original settlements are still in force Particulars concerning the dates of former settlements and disposition are given below —

Number of Villages	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Government authority for Settlements.
1	2	3	4	5
*15	Korta . . .	} Karmála . . . }	1852-53	Government letter No. 3722 of 5th September 1857
+1	Mádha		1863-64	No date.

‡Old correspondence Appendix Q

¶ Government Resolution No 3418, dated 27th September 1866

¶ Government Resolution No 4173, dated 14th November 1862

The 15 villages of the Korta Táluka‡ mentioned in the above statement were transferred to the Karmála Táluka in the year 1866-67, and the one other village from the Mádha Táluka in the year 1862-63, in accordance with the Government Resolutions marginally noted.

2. With the exception of one village, Bhálvani (formerly of Mádha), situated nearly in the centre of the Táluka, and midway between the railway stations of "Kem" and "Jehur," the remaining 15 villages form a compact group on the Western boundary of the Táluka, being separated from the Indápúr Táluka by the river Bhima. These villages, it will be seen from the accompanying map, possess the advantage of easy access to the stations of "Pomalvádi," "Kátra," and "Diksál" on the line of railway from Poona to Sholápúr, which runs parallel with and to the North of the Bhima river through five of the Southernmost villages of the group.

3. There is nothing in the circumstances of these villages,—whether in physical features, climate or communications, which distinguishes them in any important degree from the rest of the villages of the Táluka adjoining them, which are already settled, 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.

4. All the villages under report were subjected to the partial system of remeasurement and reclassification, which has been fully described in previous reports with the following results:—

Old Numbers.	Old Acres.		New Numbers.	New Acres.
1,491	33,189	Remeasured became	1,752	32,914
2,465	40,057	Confirmed	2,465	40,057
3,886	73,246		4,217	72,971

The difference in area found in individual numbers exceeded 5 per cent in 22·5 per cent of the numbers measured, out of 106 cases in which the difference exceeded 15 per cent., 80 were due to alluvion and diluvion, while in 26 the differences were due to alterations in roads or errors in the old measurements.

5. 1,804 numbers containing 23,039 acres were actually reclassified, while in 2,413 numbers totalling 47,665 acres, the old classification was confirmed or adjusted to the present standard. The percentage thus reclassified amounts to 42·8 per cent of fields and 32·6 per cent of acres.

6. The area of the 16 villages as ascertained by the Revision Survey is contrasted below with the previous record under the different heads of cultivation—

Description	Original Survey	Revision Survey	Difference
1	2	3	4
	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Dry-crop	54,987	58,592	+ 3,605
Garden	520	1,223	+ 703
Unassessed	17,739	13,156	—4,583
Total	73,246	72,971	—275

The two totals differ very slightly, but there has been a considerable transfer from the dry-crop to the irrigated head, due no doubt to the large number of new wells constructed during the lease; while at the same time there has been, it will be seen, the same absorption going on of unassessed, into assessed head, which together may be considered as very satisfactory features of revision surveys in general.

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

8. Appendix A gives the recorded rainfall for the past ten years.

9. "Jinti" and "Korti" are the chief Bazar towns within the group of the 15 Western villages, but outside and within easy distance, the people also resort to the large market towns of Indapur, Karmala, Palasdev, Bāgtān and Rāsin and others of minor importance.

10. The usual information regarding the relative proportion of the crops regularly grown will be found in Appendix B, and it will be seen that the "Rabi" or late crop predominates to a very large extent, and that "Jowāri," "Bājri" and wheat cover 64·0 per cent of the area cultivated.

11. The statistics given in the appendices marginally noted show the great advance made in prosperity by these villages since the settlement.

Population has increased by 13 per cent., houses by 79·0, 71·0 of which being of the better kind, agricultural cattle by 11·0 per cent, which gives to each pair of bullocks the fair proportion of 18 acres of cultivated land. Carts have also increased by 75 per cent. and wells and Budkis by 112 per cent.

12. Appendices I, J and K, compiled from the information furnished by the Registration Department, tend to show that the saleable value of land ranges up to 100 times the survey assessment; of leases up to 30 times, and in the case of mortgages up to 150 times the survey assessment. It would, I am of opinion, however, serve no useful purpose to attempt to deduce an average

Value of land—Appendices I, J and K

of the value of land from these returns, but it may at least be said that the number of transactions registered show that possession of land is eagerly sought after.

13. The revenue history of the lease is shown in detail in the appendices noted in the margin, of which it will be sufficient to take that one only which embraces 15 of the 16 villages under report. It will be seen that under the old system up to 1851-52, remissions were given annually, averaging during the 10 years some Rs 9,358, and that of the full standard assessment 61.5 per cent. only was collected. The immediate result of the introduction of the existing settlement was a reduction in the collections of Rs. 4,612. The second and following year, however, show a gradual and steady rise, which continued up to the last year of the second decade, when there was a fall owing to a remission of Rs. 1,359. During the first 7 years of the third decade there was a rise in the collections until the famine year, when there was naturally a fall.

It will be observed, however, that during the last 8 years the collections have been steady, and contrasting the last with the first year of settlement there is an increase of revenue of Rs. 4,116, equivalent to 37 per cent., while there are now only 327 acres, and these of the very poorest land, remaining unoccupied, when this is taken with the fact that the revenue has been collected during the last three years without a single case of distraint having been resorted to, it will be admitted that the revenue history of these villages can only be regarded as satisfactory.

14. 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 16 villages under report the same rates of assessment which have been in force for 17 years in the adjoining villages of the Karmála Taluka. A reference to the map* will show what those rates are, and the following table gives the approximate result of the application of these rates in the villages coming under each maximum rate —

* Group I coloured red
Do. II do blue

Appendix P.

Group	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Number of villages.	By FORMER SURVEY		By REVISION SURVEY				Percent age-		
			Government occupied land		Government occupied land		Government unoccupied land			Total	
			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment		Acres	Assessment.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a p			Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs.	
I	1 2 0	6	12,506	4,408	14,273	7,803	555	123	13,828	7,926	77.0
II	1 0 0	10	38,048	11,461	40,643	19,140	839	157	41,475	19,297	67.0
	Total	16	50,554	15,869	53,916	26,943	1,367	280	55,303	27,223	69.6

15. The total estimated increase, including Rs 463 on account of water cess, amounts to Rs 11,074 or 69.8 per cent. It will be noticed that with the exception of 4 villages, Nos 6, 8, 15 and 16, the 66 per cent. limit of increase is exceeded in the remaining villages. This is partly accounted for by an increase of 7 per cent. on the assessed area, but I should also state here that the increase over and above what is due to the raising of the maximum rates is mainly the result of the general low pitch of the old classification, which has now been rectified, and cannot, I am respectfully of opinion, be considered a valid reason for departing from the arrangements of rates already sanctioned and successfully levied in the surrounding villages of the Talukas. A reference to Appendices N and O will show that the rates here recommended have been in force for years in adjoining and similar villages and have been collected without difficulty.

16. By the original survey record there are 520 acres of garden land in all, of which the Government portion is 455 acres assessed at Rs. 805, or Rs 1-12-4 per acre. By Revision Survey there are 1,223 acres, of which 1,123 are Government land bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,386, or an average of Rs. 1-3-9 per acre. This is divided into Motasthal and Pátasthal as below —

Description.	Acres	Rupees	Average per acre.
1	2	3	4
Motasthal	930	785	Rs. a p 0 13 6
Pátasthal	193	601	8 1 10

17. In accordance with the orders of Government no additional assessment has been placed on land watered by wells sunk during the lease. The Pátasthal land has been rated on the Rs 8 maximum, which has been usual in similar Deccan Tálukas.

18. The results of the original and revision surveys in the 16 villages under report are contrasted below under every head —

Description	ORIGINAL SURVEY		REVISION SURVEY		Jud.
	Acres	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	2	4	5	6
		Rs		Rs	Rs.
Government occupied land ..	50,554	15,869	53,916	26,943	..
Government unoccupied land	615	90	1,387	280	..
Inám land ..	4,338	1,408	4,512	2,262	464
Government unassessed, unarable land	17,739	.	13,156	...	
Total .	73,246	17,367	72,971	29,485	464

19. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land was by the original settlement Re 0-5-0 per acre, by the proposed rates it will be Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

20. In conclusion, I have the honor to recommend that if the rates above proposed meet with the approval of Government, they may be guaranteed for a period to expire simultaneously with the rest of the villages of the Táluka to which these villages now belong

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
R. B. PITT,
Acting Supt., Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall for Karmála furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Years.	Rainfall at		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents	
1	2	3	4
1881 .. .	20	33	
1882	34	61	
1883 . . .	32	68	
1884	16	5	
1885	30	97	
1886 . . .	35	76	
1887 .. .	25	62	
1888	17	49	
1889	36	12	
1890 .. .	27	20	
Total ...	276	88	
Average ...	27	68	

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

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. III

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

District	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Khairif	Bahl.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karmála Tárika of the Sholapur Collectorate.	16 Government villages	Bájrí	Percentage 4.2	Acres 2,326	.
		Hulga	1.3	663	.
		Tur	1.1	633	.
		Til	0.8	435	.
		Cotton	0.5	314	..
		Ambádi	0.5	295	..
		Matki	0.3	206	..
		Chilhea	0.2	96	...
		Mug	0.2	95	..
		Miscellaneous	0.2	88	..
		Maka	0.2	86	..
		Rice	0.1	28	..
		Javán	58.4	..	32,096
		Kardal	0.3	..	4,563
		Gram	2.9	..	1,593
		Wheat	1.4	..	754
		Lansed	0.4	..	264
Garden cultivation	0.1	..	63		
Tobacco	0.1	..	46		
Castor-oil seed	0.1	..	45		
Miscellaneous	0.1	..	31		
Grass or fallow	18.1	..	9,371		
Total ..	100.0	..	5,566	49,423	

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

APPENDIX C.
STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV
Detail of Population

Taluka.	Caste	Males			Females			Total of columns 8 and 9.	Can read or are learning to do so			
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age	Total Males	Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age	Total Females		Males		Females	
									No	Per cent	No	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16 Government villages of the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate	Christians											
	Jews											
	Jains											
	Lingayats	21 22	54 34	75 56	16 12	52 29	68 41	143 97	18 18	24.0 23.2		
	Musalman	88 78	128 105	211 178	65 58	121 98	186 161	397 329	3 10	1.4 5.6		
	Hindus	87 92	154 154	241 246	78 64	148 149	216 213	497 469	179 188	74.8 76.4	1	0.5
	Others	1,901 2,146	2,750 3,158	4,651 5,304	1,295 1,768	3,081 3,346	4,326 5,114	8,977 10,418	122 190	2.6 3.0	1	0.02
	Total	2,097 2,338	3,081 3,451	5,178 5,784	1,449 1,937	3,347 3,622	4,796 5,519	9,974 11,303	222 401	6.2 6.9	1	0.02

The upper line of figures is that of the previous Settlement

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX D.
STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupation of the People

District	Surveyed Villages	Occupation	Number	
1	2	3	No	Percentage
Karmala Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate	16 Government villages	Agricultural	5,588	56.0
			5,443	48.2
		Partly agricultural	1,936	17.1
			4,386	44.0
		Non-agricultural	3,924	34.7
Total	9,974	100.0		
	11,303	100.0		

The upper line of figures is that of the previous Settlement

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c, and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 16 Villages of the Karmála Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate.

Number of Villages	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses	Looms		Hand guns	Births		Deaths		Vaccination		Liquor Shops	Tálmakháns	Dharmshálas	Temples.	
				Cotton	Woolen						Hindu.	Muslimá..					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
16	Karmála Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate	46	22	33	27		1885-86 . 407 1886-87 .. 553 1887-88 .. 546 1888-89 .. 501 1889-90 .. 542 Total . 2,549 Average . 510	1885-86 . 315 1886-87 . 282 1887-88 . 374 1888-89 . 403 1889-90 . 320 Total . 1,694 Average .. 339	1885-86 . 251 1886-87 . 221 1887-88 . 256 1888-89 . 204 1889-90 . 268 Total . 1,200 Average . 240			5	72	9			

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

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government	Inám.	Government.	Inám	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám			Government	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			13	14
16	Karmála Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate	2,801 66 4	191 4 5	204 4 8	13 0 8	280 6 7	49 1 2	413 9 8	76 1 8	149 3 5	41 1 0	3,888 92 2	329 7 8

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in villages of the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villages	District.	Wells within Village mts.				Wells in Survey Numbers.				Total	Detail of Columns 3 to 10.		Tanks.				Total.	Budkis			
		Used for Irrigation		Used for Drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.			Wells dug before last Settlement	Wells dug since last Settlement	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement			Pakka.		Kaoba.	
		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	New.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22
16	Karmála Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate.	3	...	41	2	161	92	6	4	309	153	156	...	1	.	1	13	15	6	21	

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

APPENDIX I

An Abstract Statement showing Sales in 16 villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur 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
2,831	Rs 14,437	Rs a p 5 1 7	Rs 1,160	Rs a p 0 6 7	12	The total number of cases is 117
58 1,709	cases in which 3,897	the land was 2 4 6	sold for sums 727	from 1 to 10 0 6 10	times the survey 5	assessment
40 877	cases in which 5,532	the land was 6 4 11	sold for sums 329	from 11 to 25 0 6 0	times the survey 17	assessment
12 147	cases in which 2,297	the land was 15 10 0	sold for sums 63	from 26 to 50 0 6 10	times the survey 36	assessment
7 98	cases in which 2,711	the land was 27 10 7	sold for sums 41	from 51 to 100 0 6 8	times the survey 66	assessment.

APPENDIX J

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 16 villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur 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
2,556	Rs 3,598	Rs a p 1 6 6	Rs 1,052	Rs a p 0 6 7	3	The total number of cases is 100
78 2,211	cases in which 2,436	the land was 1 1 8	sub let for sums 936	from 1 to 5 0 6 9	times the survey 3	assessment
15 250	cases in which 649	the land was 2 9 6	sub let for sums 84	from 6 to 10 0 5 5	times the survey 8	assessment
5 72	cases in which 363	the land was 5 0 8	sub let for sums 27	from 11 to 25 0 6 0	times the survey 13	assessment
2 23	cases in which 150	the land was 6 8 4	sub-let for sums 5	from 26 to 30 0 5 6	times the survey 30	assessment

APPENDIX K

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages in 16 villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur 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
4,860	Rs 23,916	Rs a p 4 14 9	Rs a p 2,360 8 0	Rs a p 0 7 9	10	The total number of cases is 200
121 3,369	cases in which 8,924	the land was 2 10 5	mortgaged for 1,674 0 0	sums from 1 0 7 11	to 10 times the 5	survey assessment
51 1,162	cases in which 7,845	the land was 6 12 0	mortgaged for 516 0 0	sums from 11 0 7 0	to 25 times the 15	survey assessment
23 288	cases in which 5,047	the land was 17 8 5	mortgaged for 142 0 0	sums from 26 0 7 11	to 50 times the 36	survey assessment
4 40	cases in which 1,900	the land was 47 8 0	mortgaged for 27 0 0	sums from 51 0 10 10	to 100 times the 70	survey assessment
1 1	case in which 200	the land was 200 0 0	mortgaged for 1 8 0	sums from 101 1 8 0	to 150 times the 133	survey assessment

R B PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX L

Revenue Statement for 15 Villages, situated in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53 The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM				Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted	REMARKS
	Occupied Acres	Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection	Acres	Full Assessment	Remission from sale of grazing	Acres	Standard Assessment	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11		Full Assessment of columns 8, 9 and 12	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Recurrent	Canal	Total								Rs	Rs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1842-43	83,708	30,048	078	4,476	5,140	24,899	11,163	9,649		4,748	152		40,608	89,749	24,899	2,461			
1843-44	30,007	22,106	164	8,094	8,258	13,278	14,908	10,831		4,748	101		49,688	38,838	13,278	1,184			
1844-45	39,598	34,599	402	16,467	16,869	7,730	11,999	8,158		4,726	101		49,693	38,863	7,730	1,221			
1845-46	85,259	20,048	383	20,012	20,395	5,563	9,073	6,704	203	4,726	101		49,693	32,868	5,856	896			
1846-47	85,755	28,228	324	6,093	7,207	16,991	9,133	6,485	399	4,726	2,056		49,694	35,409	19,900	2,858			
1847-48	84,321	25,428	409	1,990	3,459	23,009	10,547	7,265	471	4,726	3,069		49,694	36,422	23,480	1,135			
1848-49	82,021	28,706	91	14,598	14,419	9,287	12,799	8,992	626	4,814	3,727		49,694	36,395	9,813	426			
1849-50	82,973	21,494	88	7,977	8,065	13,429	10,201	11,492	630	4,791	3,708		50,065	36,094	14,059	132			
1850-51	37,481	30,439	66	2,278	2,974	17,455	18,047	13,709	573	4,830	3,738		50,384	36,898	18,038	284			
1851-52	30,826	22,923	126	6,926	7,121	15,742	14,780	10,852	597	4,826	3,738		50,402	36,923	16,339				
1852-53	39,619	12,473	31	1,321	1,342	11,130	12,069	8,751	629	4,715	1,498	8	57,292	17,221	11,702		64		
1853-54	46,221	14,311	32	266		13,013	6,054	1,925	421	4,715	1,430	8	57,292	17,663	14,227	37	101		
1854-55	42,326	14,849	32			14,817	4,193	1,325	293	4,715	1,469	14	57,292	17,663	15,123	11			
1855-56	50,151	18,297	32			15,395	2,426	777	179	4,715	1,430	14	57,292	17,663	15,558	26			
1856-57	61,440	15,225	32			15,798	1,117	849	112	4,715	1,469	14	57,292	17,663	15,019				
1857-58	51,950	15,999	32			15,957	511	149	30	4,656	1,406	14	57,117	17,604	16,001	20	14		
1858-59	52,118	16,044	32			16,012	343	94	56	4,656	1,406	14	57,117	17,604	16,082				
1859-60	52,135	16,023	32			16,039	226	89	40	4,656	1,406	14	57,117	17,604	16,074				
1860-61	52,101	16,049	32			16,017	339	88	61	4,636	1,406	276	57,000	17,598	16,254				
1861-62	52,453	16,129	27			16,102	264	78	56	4,850	1,326	440	57,099	17,598	16,598				
1862-63	52,511	16,153	28			16,121	225	59	99	4,300	1,230	487	57,099	17,598	16,707				
1863-64	52,591	16,193	28			16,186	155	44	86	4,350	1,236	440	57,099	17,598	16,693				
1864-65	52,591	16,168	28			16,186	155	44	63	4,350	1,236	468	57,099	17,598	16,691				
1865-66	52,591	16,168	28			16,186	155	44	57	4,350	1,236	472	57,099	17,598	16,695				
1866-67	52,516	16,146	28			16,114	153	44	36	4,350	1,236	473	57,018	17,576	16,672				
1867-68	52,516	16,146	28			16,113	153	44	160	4,350	1,236	472	57,018	17,576	16,750				
1868-69	52,516	16,146	28			16,117	153	44	92	4,350	1,236	473	57,018	17,576	16,681				
1869-70	52,516	16,146	27			16,118	153	44	99	4,350	1,236	472	57,018	17,576	16,689				
1870-71	52,516	16,145	27			16,118	153	44	87	4,350	1,236	462	57,018	17,576	16,687				
1871-72	52,515	16,145	27	1,322	1,359	14,788	153	44	65	4,350	1,236	462	57,018	17,576	15,213				
1872-73	52,516	16,145	27			16,118	153	44	63	4,350	1,236	462	57,018	17,576	16,643				
1873-74	52,513	16,145	20			16,135	153	44	82	4,350	1,236	462	57,018	17,576	16,639			25	
1874-75	52,427	16,130	16			16,104	229	60	30	4,330	1,236	462	57,015	17,575	16,596				
1875-76	52,474	16,130	11			16,109	229	60	43	4,350	1,236	462	57,016	17,575	16,614	458			
1876-77	52,476	16,134	4			16,130	190	55		4,350	1,236	462	57,016	17,575	16,692	9,328	6,527		
1877-78	52,377	16,109	4			16,105	229	60	4	4,350	1,236	462	57,016	17,575	16,671	1,765	1,573		
1878-79	52,291	16,094	4			16,090	275	105	4	4,350	1,236	462	57,016	17,575	16,646	6,450	6,457		
1879-80	42,323	13,980				13,980	9,324	2,500	16	4,250	1,236	462	57,016	17,575	14,127	1,773	970		
1880-81	37,543	12,300				12,300	16,017	3,066	143	4,229	1,260	452	56,829	17,526	12,795	124	66		
1881-82	41,736	12,225				12,225	10,942	2,042	103	4,241	1,261	453	56,829	17,526	12,821				
1882-83	42,417	12,733				12,733	9,123	2,413	309	4,229	1,261	453	56,829	17,526	14,414				
1883-84	49,150	15,027				15,027	4,455	1,140	390	4,928	1,300	452	57,299	17,527	15,759				
1884-85	65,213	16,043				16,043	4,291	1,121	123	4,994	1,300	452	57,299	17,526	15,979				
1885-86	65,514	16,122				16,122	4,090	1,094	236	4,953	1,340	452	57,292	17,526	15,230			8	
1886-87	65,774	16,216				16,216	680	164	229	4,225	1,260	452	53,959	16,749	15,997				
1887-88	62,791	15,219				15,219	432	92	127	4,225	1,260	452	53,426	16,471	15,229				
1888-89	62,627	15,243				15,243	227	62	66	4,225	1,260	452	53,426	16,470	15,795			47	
1889-90	62,626	15,216				15,246	227	62	166	4,225	1,261	452	53,426	16,449	15,264				

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

APPENDIX M.

Revenue Statement for 1 village, Bhulavni, situated in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.
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 3)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED AND INA 3			Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions given 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 8, 9 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Perman.	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.	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	
1853 64	831	826	377		377	449	75	80		22								
1854-55	831	826	374		374	432	75	80	6	22	22		928	928	449			
1855 56	856	856	307		307	549	50	50	3	22	22		928	928	458			
1856 57	890	890	406		406	484	32	31	2	6	7		928	928	552			
1857 58	921	920	316		316	604	1	1		6	7		928	928	486			
1858 59	921	920	285		285	635	1	1		6	7		928	928	604			
1859 60	921	920	280		280	640	1	1		6	7		928	928	635			
1860-61	899	870	189		189	681	1	1		6	7		906	878	681		3	
1861-62	899	870	189		189	681	1	1		6	7		906	878	681			
1862-63	899	870	189		189	681	1	1	1	6	7	1	906	878	688			
1863 64	1,646	682				682	529	50		6	3	1	2,181	715	663			
1864 65	2,175	712				712				6	3	1	2,181	715	713			
1865 66	2,175	712				712				6	3	1	2,181	715	713			
1866 67	2,175	712				712				6	3	1	2,181	715	713			
1867 68	2,175	712				712				6	3	1	2,181	715	713			
1868 69	2,074	656				656				107	50	15	2,181	715	680			
1869 70	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1870 71	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1871 72	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1872 73	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1873 74	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1874 75	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1875 76	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1876 77	2,050	656				656				131	59	15	2,181	715	671			
1877 78	1,622	616				616	428	40	2	131	59	15	2,181	715	671	671	49	
1878 79	1,622	616				616	428	40	2	131	59	15	2,181	715	633	633	77	
1879 80	1,622	616				616	428	40	2	131	59	15	2,181	715	633	244	12	
1880-81	1,526	595				595	532	73	3	103	47	12	2,181	715	610	145		
1881-82	1,544	602				602	534	67	3	103	46	11	2,181	715	616			
1882 83	1,544	601				601	534	67	3	103	47	12	2,181	715	616			
1883 84	1,623	614				614	455	54	2	106	47	12	2,184	715	628			
1884 85	1,623	614				614	454	54	8	106	47	12	2,183	715	634			
1885 86	1,623	614				614	454	54	9	106	47	12	2,183	715	635			
1886-87	1,623	614				614	454	54	21	103	47	12	2,183	715	647			
1887 88	1,657	623				623	288	28	4	103	47	12	2,048	698	638			
1888-89	1,657	623				623	288	28	3	103	47	12	2,048	698	638			
1889 90	1,656	623				623	288	28	3	103	47	12	2,047	698	638			

APPENDIX N

Revenue Statement for four Government villages situated in the Indipur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, which adjoin the Karmala Taluka, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1866-67

1008-

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 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, 3, 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
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1867-68	14,319	8,004	.	2,987	2,987	5,017	201	61	45	385	227	18	14,905	8,292	5,080	.	
1868-69	14,422	8,053	.	1,498	1,498	6,555	80			393	239	14	14,595	8,292	6,569		
1869 70	14,421	8,050	.			6,050				293	239	14	14,814	8,289	8,084		
1870 71	14,421	8,050	...			8,050				393	237	14	14,814	8,287	8,084		
1871 72	14,421	8,050	...			8,050				393	231	14	14,814	8,281	8,064	6,579	
1872-73	14,421	8,032	.			8,032				393	230	14	14,814	8,282	8,046	1,817	
1873-74	14,287	7,910	.			7,910	154	122	.	393	230	14	14,814	8,282	7,924	1,802	
1874-75	14,171	7,847	.	778	778	7,069	250	185	64	393	230	14	14,814	8,282	7,147		
1875-76	14,081	7,149	.	1,249	1,249	5,900	360	220	135	393	215	13	14,814	7,584	6,048	77	
1876-77	14,084	7,161	.			7,161	337	208	14	393	215	13	14,814	7,584	7,188	6,784	
1877 78	14,059	7,142	.			7,142	362	227	49	393	215	13	14,814	7,584	7,201	1,661	
1878 79	14,059	7,035	.			7,035	362	223	55	393	214	12	14,814	7,472	7,102	5,045	
1879 80	5,535	3,097	..	64	64	3,033	8,586	4,161	35	393	214	12	14,814	7,472	3,080	670	
1880-81	7,336	4,062	..			4,062	6,973	3,175		393	219	12	14,702	7,476	4,074	399	
1881 82	9,424	5,068	..	41	41	5,023	4,867	2,169	156	393	219	12	14,684	7,445	5,190	5	
1882-83	7,676	4,289	..	640	640	3,649	6,620	2,947	15	387	209	12	14,663	7,445	3,676		
1883 84	7,490	4,522	..			4,522	2,364	1,327	44	351	201	12	10,205	6,050	4,578		
1884-85	9,446	5,759	..			5,759	23			352	202	12	9,821	5,964	5,771		
1885 86	9,446	5,759	..			5,759				352	202	12	9,792	5,961	5,771		
1886 87	9,440	5,757	..			5,757				352	202	12	9,792	5,959	5,769		
1887 88	9,440	5,756	..			5,756				352	202	12	9,792	5,958	5,768		
1888 89	9,440	5,756	..			5,756	75		30	352	202	12	9,867	6,014	5,798		
1889 90	9,440	5,756	..			5,756	75		32	352	202	12	9,867	6,014	5,800		

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

APPENDIX O

Revenue Statement for 11 adjoining Government villages situated in the Karmāta Tāluka of the Sholāpur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Year.	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	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 2, 8, 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
	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1873-74 .	38,499	19,101		5,085	5,085	14,016	173	87	11	1,365	696	131	40,037	19,884	14,158	112	
1874-75 .	38,517	19,112	.	161	161	18,951	155	76	12	1,365	696	131	40,037	19,884	14,094	21	
1875-76 .	38,437	19,063	.	.	.	19,063	230	121	18	1,365	696	131	40,032	19,880	19,212		
1876-77 .	38,229	18,963	.	43	43	18,920	436	220	..	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,879	19,001	17,952	
1877-78 .	36,105	17,932	.	.	.	17,932	2,560	1,207	78	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,835	18,141	3,642	
1878-79 .	36,624	18,160	.	..	.	18,160	2,041	989	25	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,835	18,306	9,073	
1879-80 .	28,735	14,566	..	..	..	14,566	9,930	4,583	35	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,835	14,722	2,535	
1880-81 .	24,379	12,696	..	..	..	12,696	13,211	5,864	118	1,353	690	130	38,948	19,250	12,944	103	
1881-82 .	20,594	13,896	..	..	..	13,896	10,997	4,867	139	1,353	692	130	38,948	19,255	14,165	18	
1882-83 .	27,694	14,416	3,321	..	3,321	11,095	9,867	4,133	289	1,354	689	137	38,915	19,238	11,521	..	
1883-84 .	32,544	16,526	..	..	..	16,526	5,018	2,022	199	1,483	688	137	39,045	19,286	16,862		
1884-85 .	33,419	16,896	..	..	..	16,896	4,142	1,651	158	1,483	688	137	39,044	19,235	17,191	9	
1885-86 .	33,848	17,079	..	..	..	17,079	3,714	1,469	114	1,489	696	146	39,051	19,244	17,339	16	
1886-87 .	33,948	17,099	..	..	..	17,099	1,449	677	209	1,353	696	146	36,755	18,472	17,454		
1887-88 .	33,973	17,104	..	..	..	17,104	805	418	145	1,353	696	146	36,136	18,218	17,395		
1888-89 .	34,143	17,205	17,205	579	283	83	1,353	696	146	36,050	18,184	17,434		
1889-90 .	34,190	17,229	17,229	533	259	79	1,353	696	146	36,081	18,184	17,454		

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R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P.

APPENDIX

General Statement referred to in paragraph 14 of the Deccan Revenue Survey situated in the Karmala Taluka

Former Taluka	Present Taluka	Number	Name of Village	BY FORMER SURVEY												Water-cms	Total Assessment.
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Madan	Total area not available for cultivation	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND										
							Dry-crop		Garden		Rice		Total				
							Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.			
Rs a p	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs							
Korti	Karmala	1	Khátgaon	0 12 0	3 035	987	1 843	499	18	15			1 561	507		507	
		2	Isur	0 12 0	3 981	903	3 787	734	10	12			2 797	796		796	
		3	Kátraj	0 12 0	1 747	465	1,636	625	8	9			1 544	634		634	
		4	Táki	0 12 0	3 207	577	2 929	1 246	17	17			2 948	1 208		1,208	
		5	Ponáivádi	0 12 0	1,892	521	1 572	548	30	37			1 902	585		585	
		6	Bháivani	1 0 0	2,047	333	1,500	479	66	144			1 956	623		623	
		6	Total of the 1st Group		13 709	3,790	12,367	4 174	149	234			12,906	4 408		4 408	
Korti	Karmala	7	Hingpi	0 12 0	2,046	576	1 824	543	7	14			1,831	557		557	
		8	Jiní	0 12 0	10 713	3,863	9 820	2 036	77	158			9 406	3 089		3 089	
		9	Korti	0 12 0	6 153	4,556	4,421	1 033	12	192			4 511	1 200		1 200	
		10	Sávd	0 12 0	5,239	797	4 965	1 463	66	107			4 971	1 460		1,460	
		11	Pondhválí	0 12 0	2,277	752	2 125	603	4	5			4,129	608		608	
		12	Divegavhán	0 12 0	1,691	477	1 667	490	8	18			1 675	503		503	
		13	Párevádi	0 14 0	2 516	617	2,399	670					2,319	679		679	
		14	Kájuri	0 12 0	5,118	858	4 923	1 00	3	72			4 970	1,092		1 092	
		15	Devádi	0 12 0	2 295	309	2 319	639	6	9			2 285	648		648	
		16	Kumbhárgaon	0 12 0	4,761	1 214	3,912	1 019	19	36			3 941	1 055		1 055	
		10	Total of the 2nd Group		41 798	13 949	37,742	10 800	306	571			38 048	11 461		11 461	
		16	Grand Total		55,607	17 739	50 099	18 064	455	805			50,554	15 869		15 869	

P.

Superintendent's Report No 1457 of the 22nd October 1891 for 16 Government Villages of the Sholapur Collectorate

BY REVISION SURVEY																		
Maximum dry-crop rate	Total area for cultivation including inland	Total area not available for cultivation	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND											GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED WATERS		Average assessment of all Government land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land	Remarks.
			Dry-crop		Garden		Rice		Total		Water-courses	Total Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.				
			Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.	Acre.	Assessment.								
Rs a p.	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1 0 0	2,852	668	2,179	1,040	1	1			2,180	1,041		1,041	106	21	0 7 5	106 3		
1 0 0	2,358	570	2,014	1,467				2,019	1,571		1,571	83	37	0 8 3	97 4			
1 0 0	1,884	358	1,613	1,123				1,615	1,123		1,123	85	16	0 11 1	77 1			
1 0 0	2,831	448	2,078	2,278	4	5		2,077	2,289		2,288	80	18	0 11 10	80 8			
1 0 0	1,855	268	1,750	1,092				1,750	1,092		1,092	17	5	0 10 1	85 7			
1 0 0	2,047	315	1,637	624	118	108		1,636	628		628	220	25	0 5 11	11 2			
	14,775	2,618	12,146	7,624	127	112		12,273	7,736		7,736	565	128	0 9 2	77 0			
1 0 0	2,205	264	1,941	877	88	88		1,974	905	20	850	10	5	0 7 5	87 0			
1 0 0	11,741	2,244	2,244	4,831	154	158		2,244	4,819	50	4,869	10	5	0 7 11	87 0			
1 0 0	4,473	1,164	3,127	1,858	272	238		3,399	2,094		2,094	439	57	0 5 10	73 7			
1 0 0	2,840	627	4,839	2,284	198	102		5,037	2,445	3	2,449	82	14	0 7 2	87 7			
1 0 0	2,637	489	2,303	1,019	7	5		2,370	1,024		1,024	1R	2	0 8 21	85 4			
1 0 0	1,910	298	1,520	941	73	82		1,593	920	154	1,144			0 9 8	127 4			
1 0 0	2,759	376	2,576	1,120	32	36		2,607	1,157		1,157	28	4	0 7 1	70 4			
1 0 0	5,431	523	6,147	2,507	113	92		6,350	2,659	112	2,771	11	2	0 8 5	86 7			
1 0 0	2,349	312	2,233	1,000	40	31		2,277	1,031	27	1,058			0 7 5	85 8			
1 0 0	4,204	1,074	3,928	1,688	69	45		4,013	1,544	10	1,554	228	70	0 6 5	65 8			
	45,040	10,538	33,547	17,383	200	311		40,543	18,744	206	19,140	382	167	0 7 5	87 0			
	50,815	12,120	38,708	20,007	1,122	923		53,015	22,420	468	25,048	1,307	280	0 7 11	86 8			

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

APPENDIX Q.

KORTI TALUKA.

1. Korti, Sheogaon, and Jamkhed were settled in 1852-53, and as the rates were first introduced into Korti, I shall commence by giving a description of that Taluka. It is situated in the South of the collectorate, and is drained by the Bhima and its tributary the Sina. Its general shape is that of a diamond, though its outlines are somewhat irregular. It is bounded on the North-West by Nagar and Kharda, on the South-West by the Bhimthadi and Indapur Talukas of the Poona collectorate, the Bhima river being the dividing line, on the South-East by the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur collectorate, and on the North-East by the Nizam's territories, from which it is separated by the Sina. Of its outlying villages one is situated within the Kharda limits, nine are mixed up with the Karmala villages, and two are far off in the Mogalá country, in the direction of Sheogaon.

2. Korti has a total estimated area of 6,15,116 acres of which the surveyed and computed areas are shown in the subjoined statement —

NUMBER OF VILLAGES WITH THE SURVEYED AND COMPUTED AREAS

Description	Surveyed		Computed.		Total	
	Villages	Acres	Villages	Acres	Villages.	Acres
Government	106	4,54,119	.	.	106	4,54,119
Partially Alienated	14	76,005	.	.	14	76,005
Wholly Alienated	3	11,369	14	73,623	17	84,992
Total	123	5,41,493	14	73,623	137	6,15,116

3. There are in the Taluka 106 Government, 14 partially alienated, and 17 wholly alienated villages, which are under the charge of a Mámátdár stationed at Karjat, and of a Maháلكar stationed at Korti. The distribution of the villages is as follows —

	Names of the old Divisions in which the Villages are situated.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES								Total of each old Division and of whole Taluka.
		Under Mámátdár				Under Maháلكar.				
		Government	Partially Alienated	Wholly Alienated	Total	Government	Partially Alienated.	Wholly Alienated	Total	
1	Pránt Kadevalit	29		9	38	1	1	.	2	40
2	" Mándavgaon	21	1	1	23					23
3	" Shrigonda	1	6	7	14	15	3		18	32
4	" Rásm					30	1		31	31
5	Pargana } Kharda } " Kharda	3		...	3					3
6	Pargana } Ashti. } " Ashti	4			4	...				4
7	Pargana } Wángi } " Wángi						2		2	2
8	" Ránjangaon	2			2					2
	Total under Mámátdár and Maháلكar	60	7	17	84	46	7		53	137

4. In the present report detailed information relating to the 106 Government villages into which revised rates have been introduced will be given. Rates have also been determined for 17 alienated villages, which have been, or will be settled by the Collector's department.

A glance at the former history of Korti,

5. The greater portion of Korti, prior to coming into the possession of the British in 1821-22, was under the management of Ráo Rambha Nimbálkar the head of a powerful branch of the Nimbálkar family settled under the protection of the Núzám's Government. A few villages, however, which are now included in the Táluka, formerly belonged to the Peshwa, and were obtained by us in 1818-19. Some of the villages of this district are said to have suffered severely from plundering parties of the Marátha Army about the time of the battle of Kharda in 1795. The depredations of Holkar and others also extended in this direction, and were carried on to such an extent that the large towns only remained inhabited.

6. From 1821-22 to 1837-38 of British rule, territorial changes to the extent shown below occurred. Since 1837-38 no changes have been made. Three alienated villages lapsed to Government prior to 1837-38, and one alienated village has since lapsed. The principal Jáhágirdárs are Sindia, Bhonsla of Nággpur, and the Mahomedan descendants of Kavi Jang —

Details of Villages.	Nagar.	Hurtah.	Karmála.	Jámkhed	Total in Korti
Number of Villages in 1821-22					98
Received from other Tálukas	7	8	22	23	60
Total	7	8	22	23	158
Transferred to other Tálukas	1	1	17		19
Re transferred to other Tálukas			1		2
Total Villages since 1837-38					137

7. In its aspect Korti is decidedly inferior to any district hitherto assessed. There are few trees anywhere, in some parts none, and, owing to the large proportion of rocky and unprofitable ground almost destitute of vegetation, the country generally presents a most dismal appearance. Here and there, however, level tracts, some of them of considerable extent, of deep rich soil, free of stones, are to be met with, and there are also a few patches of garden land which are well cultivated, and which, contrasted with the arid and stony wastes around, afford a pleasing relief to the eye. The Táluka is naturally divided into two portions by the ridge of hills, alluded to in my reports on Kharda and Nagar, as separating the valleys of the Bhima and Sina. The hills in Korti, however, are more broken, and not so high, and there are many detached low hills and undulating tracts of sterile and rugged ground covered with boulders or large loose pieces of stone. The drainage of the larger portion of the district in the South-West is towards the Bhima, and of the smaller portion on the North-East towards the Sina. The soil towards the hills is generally of the poorest description. In the direction of the Bhima, although in some places tracts of undulating "Mál" ground are to be met with, the soil is mostly a very deep stiff clayey moonjal, with an admixture of stones. In the valley of the Sina the soil does not materially differ in texture from that near the Bhima, though it is of a darker colour, and is more free of stones. Lighter soils of a better description prevail about Karjat, Koregaon, and other places, but, on the whole, the soil of the Táluka is inferior. Some of the villages are not well supplied with drinking water, but most of the villages have a sufficient supply. The wells near the Bhima are very deep. In other parts of the Táluka the depth at which water is found varies considerably, and in some favoured localities (Alsunda for instance) water is found very near the surface.

8. The climate of Korti is decidedly inferior to that of any other district of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. Towards the Bhima the fall of rain is most uncertain, and the deep soils to be found in that direction also require more rain than the poor soils towards the North. It is true that along the banks of the Bhima, in some parts, the richness of the soil counterbalances the inferiority of the climate, as the crops are so abundant after a good monsoon, that they ought to compensate for the bad crops of two or three preceding years, but the present impoverished and demoralised condition of the cultivators renders it necessary that the actual evil effects produced by the bad climate, under existing circumstances, should be taken into consideration in assessing the district. The climate towards the North, and in the valley of the Sina, is not quite so bad, but still it is inferior, as compared with that of other Tálukas, and the whole of Korti may be considered to suffer from a frequent deficiency of rain.

9. The cultivation is principally rabi, but in a few villages in the North, in the direction of Nagar and a part of Kharda, Kharif crops are grown. The principal crops are jowár, Karda, and Bájri.

Gram and wheat are also raised, but they do not appear to thrive well in this district Besides Kardai, two or three other oil plants, such as Kárali, &c, are rather extensively cultivated The poor soils near the hills are manured, but, generally, in the plain, manure is only applied to the garden lands Along the banks of the Bhima Dhéli lands are here and there to be met with, in which, besides the usual crops, vegetables, &c, are raised The garden cultivation is principally confined to the production of inferior crops, such as wheat, gram, and chillies There are, however, a few "Pán-malás" or betel plantations in four or five of the villages, and a very little sugar cane is also grown

10. There are about 100 looms worked at Karjat, Korti, and other Government villages, principally in the manufacture of a coarse cloth, which is exported to Nagar and other places This description of cloth, though coarse, is of a strong and good description, and might, with advantage, be brought more extensively into use There are no other manufactures of importance

Manufactures.

11. The exports from Korti are principally grains and vegetable oils, which are sent to Poona, or, in smaller quantities, to Nagar. A good many sheep, and a few horses, are also reared in the district, and are sold for export to other places as opportunities may offer, being principally got rid of to itinerant purchasers Some horses are, however, exported by the rayats themselves to Malegaon in the Nizám's country, or elsewhere The imports are principally necessaries, such as wheat, gram, rice, Gul, salt, cloths, and petty Bazár supplies, but the general poverty of the inhabitants does not admit of a very brisk trade being carried on even in such articles

Trade

12. There is no made-road in the Táluka Several of the country tracks, however, are passable by carts, and, with a little smoothing and repairing, might be converted into good roads The cart traffic is considerable, and the roads are also frequented by Brnjars There are three principal lines now made use of The first leads from East to West, through the centre of the Táluka, from Bársi and Karmála, by the Korti towns of Alsunda and Pergaon, towards Poona and Bombay The second, also from East to West, leads from the Báleglát, and Kharda in Jámkhed, by the Korti towns of Nimburi and Chambhárgonda, towards Poona The third road is that leading from North-West to South-East, from Nagar to Karmála and Sholápur, in a parallel direction to the river Sina

Roads

13 A statistical table of the population and agricultural resources of all the Government villages is given below There are five Bazár or market towns, of which the most frequented is Chambhárgonda or Shrigonda, which belongs to Sindia, and appears to be a large and wealthy place, but its lands not having been measured, and no census having been taken by the Survey Department, I am not able to judge of its comparative size, or of its trading or manufacturing importance Karjat is the principal Bazár amongst the Government villages, and appears to be a tolerably thriving place, with a population of about 4,600 Mirajgaon and Rásni, both alienated villages (the first held by a Báí of the Nimbálkar family, and the latter by the descendants of Kavi Jang, are also large Bazárs, and Rásni, though much decayed, has still a considerable population, and there are in it several well-built temples and houses Pergaon on the Bhima was formerly a place of importance, being a chief military station of the Mogals and Maráthás, but it is now much reduced, with a population of only 1,900

Statistical information.

Total Population	50,388	Live Stock	Horned Cattle	..	52,083
			Horses and Ponies	..	2,646
			Sheep and Goats	..	52,244
		Implements	Ploughs	...	2,305
			Carts	...	546

14. There appear to be few occupations unconnected with agriculture. A good many of the rayats, especially in bad years, leave the district and seek temporary employment elsewhere They are generally poor, though in a few villages, some of the Pátels and influential ryots who keep sheep or cattle, are in good circumstances. They are probably, in proportion to their means, equally involved in debt with the ryots of other districts, though their more limited resources may prevent the money-lenders from being so liberal in their advances, as in the more rich parts of the collectorate. About 50 ryots in 9 of the villages on the frontier cultivate land in the Nizám's territory

Miscellaneous

15 Of the 23,058 survey numbers into which the lands of the district have been divided, 7,854 numbers belong to Mirásdárs. Of these 2,636 numbers are cultivated by the Mirásdárs themselves, 1,069 by the Mirásdárs of other numbers, 1,513 by Upris and 2,636 numbers are waste.

Mirás holdings.

Educational Establishments.

16 There is a Government Marátha school at Karjat attended by about 50 boys, and there may be six or seven private schools in other towns

17 It is not known how or by whom the Tankhas and Rukba of this Táluka were determined, but the original arrangements regarding them are attributed by the people of the district to Mallik Ambar Former Revenue management The Kamál assessment in most, if not in all of the villages, exceeds the Tankha, and reliable information regarding the manner in which it was settled is also not procurable, though it is said that the nominal Kamál assessment of the villages that were received from the Peshwa, was fixed in Naro Babajee's time. Prior to the commencement of British rule, all the villages, whether under Nimbálkar, Dowlat Ráo Sindia, or the Peshwa Bajee Ráo, appear to have been farmed out in the usual manner, and the interior management of villages was, consequently, much the same in Korta as in other parts of the country

18 The Revenue management during the years of British rule also does not appear to Revenue management under have differed in any material respect from that pursued in other British rule districts The lands of the villages were measured about 1826-27 by Mr Pringle's establishment, and some of them were also classified, but no ulterior measures with regard to the settlement of the revenue were adopted The rates adopted shortly after we acquired possession of the country were 47 in number for dry-crop lands, varying from 1-6-0 to 0-3-9 per Bigha, and 36 for garden lands, varying from 5-0-0 to 0-10-6 per Bigha In 100 villages, although different rates prevailed in the several villages, there was only one dry-crop rate for the entire lands of each village, from which it may be inferred that the land measures of the Táluka were adapted to the rates, and not the rates to the land measures, as the soils vary very much in quality In 49 villages also there was only one garden rate for each village, and in 41 villages there was no garden rate Mr Harrison reduced the dry-crop rates of about 88 villages on an average, so far as I have been able to ascertain, of about 0-4-7 in the rupee, and he also reduced the garden rates of four villages on an average about of 0-4-2 in the rupee No other changes appear to be worthy of remark, as they are similar to those alluded to in the cases of the districts already reported on.

19. The appended figured statement marked (No 10 D) shows the amount and source of the several items of revenue hitherto derived from the 106 villages now reported on, in each year of British rule for which accounts have been procured The entries for the last ten years correspond with those for similar items in the Táluka accounts In other years allowances must be made for the changes alluded to in my 6th paragraph Up to 1838 39 the accounts were kept in Ankusi Rupees, but, in preparing the revenue statements of this and other Tálukas the necessary reduction has been made to equalize them with Government Rupees.

20 Diagram No 4, and the explanatory figured statement relating to it given in the Appendix (No 11 D), show the fluctuations in the past cultivation, assessment, remissions, and collections, of the Government arable lands, in the 106 villages The entries in the Diagram for 1852-53 are those of the first year of the new system

21 The fluctuations in the former cultivation and revenue collections of Korti, as will be seen from an inspection of the Diagram, are of much greater magnitude than in Newáa, Kharda, or Nagar This is not so much attributable to the former assessment being heavier in Korti, as to its very inferior climate, and also to its husbandry being inferior, and to its small extent of garden land. Some of the villages have hitherto been lightly assessed, although the rates in many of the villages were high There is a marked resemblance in the general tendency of the fluctuations of Kharda and Korti, but the ups and downs are greatest in the exhibited past history of Korti. For instance, there is a descent of 39½ per cent in the cultivation of Kharda from 1821-22 to 1832-33, and of 72½ per cent. in the collections whereas, the descent in Korti, during the same period, is 51 per cent. in the cultivation, and 88 per cent in the collections Again, the descent in the revenue collections of Kharda from 1842-43 to 1844-45 is 66 per cent., and in Korti 75 per cent., also from 1847-48 to the following year, in Kharda 35½ per cent and in Korti 55 per cent. The average annual remissions in Kharda are Rs 34,539, or 22 per cent. of the revenue demands, and in Korti Rs 31,562, or 31½ per cent. It is evident, therefore, that a reduction of assessment is necessary, but even under the operation of low rates, I doubt whether the Táluka, with such a precarious climate, and with its scanty capital, will speedily be restored to prosperity

22. The work of measurement in the Government villages of the Táluka was in progress from the month of November 1848 to the month of January 1852, Preliminary Survey operations, a few details having subsequently been completed. The work of classification, except a few details, was in progress from November 1849 to June 1852 The error in the measurement is 1 per cent., which is satisfactory, and the error in the classification is only 3½ pies per field, than which a less degree of inaccuracy could not be

expected. The measuring and classing operations were principally carried on under the superintendence of Lieutenants Burgess and Scott

23. The entire lands of this Taluka were divided into numbers according to the rules on the subject contained in the Survey Joint Report. All the numbers were also defined by boundary marks at the time of measurement, and this work was very satisfactorily carried out. Many of the ridges are constructed partly of earth, and partly of the loose stones which are so numerous in Korta, and, unless wilfully destroyed, they will last for many years without requiring much repair.

24. Korta, with reference to its dry-crop assessment, has been divided into three classes of villages, having maximum 1-0-0, 0-14-0, and 0-12-0 rates. The positions of the several groups of villages, the classes in which they have been included, and the distinguishing characteristics of each group, are shown in the subjoined statement. The boundaries of the groups are also shown on the map, and a detailed list of the villages is given in the Appendix (No 12 D)

Class	Groups of Villages	Number of Villages in each Group and Class	Distinguishing characteristics of the Group	Maximum rate of Dry-crop Assessment per Acre
1	1	14	These villages are situated in the valley of the Sina, adjoining the 1-2-0 villages of Naga. Their climate, though not good, is superior to that of the villages in the valley of the Bhima, and this group is nearer the Nagar market than the other groups. A good proportion of the cultivation is Kharif.	Rs a p 1 0 0
2	1	6	The villages of this group are in the North-West, in the valley of the Bhima, and adjoin the 1-0-0 villages of Kharda. Their climate is slightly superior to that of the villages further South, and they are somewhat better situated with reference to markets, being near to Chámhbárgonda, and also being better situated with reference to exterior markets.	0 14 0
	2	13	These villages are in the valley of the Sina, adjoining the villages of the 1st class. They have a similar climate, but they are not quite so well situated with reference to exterior markets.	
		19.		
3	1	19	These villages adjoin the villages of the 0-12-0 2nd group of the 2nd class, and their climate is probably similar, but they are not so near the Nagar market as the remaining villages of the valley of the Sina, and they are also further from the Poona market than the villages of the valley of the Bhima.	0 12 0
	2	54	These villages are in the valley of the Bhima. Their climate is very inferior, and several of the villages suffer from a want of water. They are, however, tolerably well situated with respect to the Poona market.	
		73		
3	5	106	Of which the maximum dry-crop rates range from 1-0-0 to 0-12-0	

25. It will be seen from the information embodied in the above statement that lower dry-crop rates have been determined for Korta than for Kharda or Nagar. This is necessary for several reasons. Its climate is worse. Its situation with respect to markets is also in some respects, inferior, the uncertain climate not being favourable for the extensive cultivation of Kharif crops, and, in bad seasons, when the Rabi crops fail, the ryots have not very much irrigated land to fall back upon, and find it difficult

Dry crop rates of Korta compared with those of other Talukas worse, and its husbandry is, Vide my remarks in proposing rates No 11 of 13th January 1853

to live. Moreover, in a good season, the grain prices generally fall—so that, indebted as the ryots are to the Márvádis they cannot sufficiently recover from the losses of preceding years, and many of them, it is feared, are in a miserable state of poverty. In fact Korti is one of the worst districts in the Deccan, and cannot bear a heavy assessment. Even with low rates, although it will much improve, it can never be expected to be so prosperous as some parts of Nagar and Kharda.

26. During the settlement four villages, which it had been at first proposed to include in the 3rd class, were transferred to the 2nd class. With this exception no alterations were made in the rates as originally proposed.

Alterations made in the maximum rates of villages

27. The adoption of lower garden rates of assessment for Korti was also found necessary. The garden cultivation is almost entirely Motasthal or well-irrigated, and the crops, those of a very few villages excepted, are generally of an inferior description. The maximum Motasthal rates of Kharda are Rs. 4 or Rs 3 per acre, according to the situation of the villages with reference to markets or modes of husbandry. The rates of Nagar vary from Rs. 6 for the lands close to the large markets of Nagar, to 3 for the villages that are not favourably situated. In the case of Korti a maximum rate of Rs 3 an acre has been imposed on several of the villages which have the advantage of being in the vicinity of markets where the ryots derive an extra profit from the ready sale of vegetables and other garden produce, and for the remaining villages a maximum rate of Rs 2-8-0 per acre has been adopted. These rates are the highest that can with safety be imposed, when the general aridity of the district, and the want of capital amongst the cultivators, are taken into consideration. For lands irrigated from Bandhárás, a maximum Rs. 5 rate has been imposed. The entire extent of garden land is 2,870 acres, of which the total assessment is Rs. 5,313, or Rs. 1-13-7 an acre. The old Kamál garden assessment is Rs 3,299, which, applied to the survey acres, gives Rs. 2-14-3 an acre, but there are many inequalities in the old garden rates.

28. It was originally proposed to assess the Dheh lands on the banks of the Bhima at a maximum rate of Rs 2 an acre, which is that imposed on similar lands in the Kharda Taluka, but owing to the greater distance from large markets of most of the Korti villages, and the consequent lower profits derived from the sale of the different crops raised in the dheh lands, this rate was found to be too high, and a maximum 1-8-0 rate has been adopted. There are 446 acres of dheh land in this Táluks and the total assessment is Rs 485, or an average assessment of Rs 1-1-5 an acre.

29. The general results of the rates, as regards the three classes of villages, are shown in the subjoined statement, the cultivated acres entered in it being those of the year of settlement.

Class.	No. of Villages	According to Old System			According to New Survey						Total		
		Cultivated Acres in year of Settlement	Assessment	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
					Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	14	19,830	9,464	0 7 9	19,634	1,165	0 5 10	15,217	3,336	0 4 10	35,853	11,801	0 5 6
2nd	16	41,895	30,934	0 3 0	41,385	13,967	0 5 0	32,192	7,093	0 4 9	79,031	19,997	0 4 7
3rd	72	1,40,879	79,199	0 0 0	1,40,879	41,998	0 4 9	87,380	22,094	0 3 8	2,28,229	64,010	0 4 4
3	102	2,02,320	1,09,597	0 3 8	2,02,320	65,045	0 4 11	1,39,789	33,090	0 3 10	2,41,169	85,808	0 4 6

30. The maximum value (much exaggerated) of abolished Haks, as entered in the accounts for 1850-51, is—

Haks.	Rupces.
For Patels	2,403
„ Chougulas	185
„ Kulkarans	3,439
Total	6,032

The estimated value of the Haks is not entered in the accounts of 1851-52, the year preceding the settlement.

Judi Lands.

31. The amount of excess of “Judi” over “survey” assessment, that has been remitted in the cases of the Hadola lands, is about Rs. 10.

Unarable Lands.

32. The unarable lands of Korti, like those of other Táluks, have not been assessed, and no revenue has hitherto been derived from them.

Financial results

33 The general results of the settlement, as regards all descriptions of tenures, are shown in the following statement —

Years.	Cultivated lands,				Waste and other Lands	Alienated Lands	Total Lands
	Acres	Assessment	Remissions	Collections	Collections	Collections	Collections
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Average of past years of former system		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Last year of former system 1851-52	1,45,361	1,00,819	31,562	69,257	1,709	363	71,329
First year of new system 1852-53	1,79,455	96,117	17,718	78,399	4,885	429	83,718
Survey Kamál	3,41,163	95,068				531	95,599

1 The average for past years is for the 31 years of British rule preceding the introduction of the new rates, a proportionate increase having been made for each village, in the cases of the years for which accounts for all the villages are not procurable (*Vide* appended Statement No 10 D)

2 The acres of the years of the former system have been estimated for cultivated lands in the manner explained in paragraph 37 of the Newása Report. The acres of waste and alienated lands under the former system cannot be correctly estimated, and are therefore omitted

3 The acres of the Survey Kamál, in column 2, are the entire Government arable lands, and the rupees in column 3 the entire assessment on these lands

4 The amount hereafter leviable from melon beds and other petty items of revenue cannot be correctly estimated, and are, therefore, not taken into consideration, though former collections are included in the statement

34 In the year of settlement remissions on account of failure of crops were not given. The remissions shown to have been given were principally on account of interior waste portions of land, the cultivation of entire fields not having been previously enforced. Had the rates been earlier in operation, no remissions would have been allowed, and the ryots were given most fully to understand that no remissions for interior uncultivated portions of land would be given in future years. No fair inference can therefore be drawn, relative to the future revenue prospects of the Táluka, from the collections, under the revised rates, of the year of settlement, but I consider it expedient to subjoin the usual table of percentages, leaving it for those to whom this report is submitted, to make any necessary allowances as regards first year of the new system. The Kamál assessment of course admits of a more accurate judgment being formed of the ultimate financial results —

Survey Settlement	For what lands	Percentages by which the Survey Settlement falls short of or exceeds the Net Revenue of the undermentioned periods previous to Survey	
		Estimated average of preceding 31 years.	Year immediately preceding year of Settlement.
The Net Revenue of 1852-53, being the year in which the revised rates were introduced into the Táluka, is less per cent than that of	Government Lands	14½	27
	Government and Alienated lands together	14	26½
The Survey Kamál or Gross Rental is more per cent, than the Net Revenue of	Government Lands	34	14
	Government and Alienated lands together	34	14½

35 I consider the financial results of the settlement to be satisfactory. It will be observed that the excess of revenue realizable, provided all the arable lands are brought under cultivation, is about Rs. 24,000, or 34 per cent on the average collections of former years. Owing to the bad climate of Korti, and the poor soils that prevail in parts, it is probable that a considerable proportion of the land will remain waste, and in years of general failure of rain it may also at first be found necessary to give remissions in this Taluka. But I am of opinion that a larger average revenue will be derived under the revised rates than that collected under the old system.

36 The average rate of assessment hitherto shown to have been paid by the cultivated lands is 0-6-0 per acre, and the survey rate on all the arable lands is 0-4-6, and on the lands cultivated in the year of settlement 0-4-11 per acre, or a decrease of 0-1-1 on the past payments per acre, or about 18 per cent.

37 The subjoined statement shows the area of the 106 Government villages that have been settled, and the assessment imposed on the several descriptions of land —

AREA AND ASSESSMENT										
Description of land	Dry-crop		Garden,		Barren.		Total		Deduct portion of Assessment Alienated Rupees	Balance of Assessment realizable or Survey Kamal Rupees
	Acres.	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Acres	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	3,38,293	89,765	2,870	5,313	88,296		4,29,459	95,068		95,068
Inám	18,095	4,957	159	294	5,120		21,374	5,251	5,251	
Judi Inám	2,971	898	3	4	312		3,286	808	371	531
Grand Total of 106 Villages settled in 1852-53	3,59,359	95,610	3,032	5,611	91,728		4,54,119	1,01,221	5,622	95,599

38 The settlement of this Taluka was made during the months of February and March 1853. The 1st Assistant Collector, Mr A Gray, was present during the greater portion of the time, and kindly gave his valuable aid in furtherance of the work.

39 There were fewer complaints than I had anticipated, and the ryots were generally much pleased with the new rates. Some of the villages were formerly assessed at comparatively light rates, but the survey rates, on the whole, effected a pretty equal reduction on the former assessment, and in no case was it found necessary to impose a higher assessment on the entire lands of any village than that hitherto prevailing. The rates of individual fields were, however, occasionally raised, and in a few cases the former light assessment did not admit of a large reduction. I may instance the case of the village of Kuldharan. This village contains 11,798 acres, of which the Government arable fields contain 10,205 acres. The former Kamal assessment was Rs 1,947, or an average assessment of Re. 0-3-1 per acre. The survey maximum assessment is Rs 1,478, or an average assessment of Re 0-2-4 per acre, which is extremely low. Nevertheless, in this village, the rates of some of the fields were raised. In such villages, where the soils are generally very poor, the ryots would not become very prosperous, even were no assessment at all to be imposed, and a 0-2-4 rate barely exceeds that which would be levied as a grazing tax from better descriptions of waste lands. In villages so situated wells should be sunk in the low grounds where water is procurable and the land can be irrigated. At present there are about 30 wells in Kuldharan, but probably this number might with advantage be increased. The poor lands at a distance from the village would, I think, be found more profitable as grazing grounds, than if brought under cultivation. In many cases, in this Taluka, the ryots petitioned to me for assistance in the construction of wells, but, as I could do nothing for them, I was obliged to refer them to the Collector's department.

40 So far as I could ascertain from inquiries made during the settlement, the ryots of the surveyed districts on the other side of the Bhuma have derived much benefit from the revised assessment, and I am inclined to hope that the new rates will prove equally beneficial in Korti. In Indápúr especially, the ryots, so far as I could learn, are thriving and contented. In Hingni, one of the Korti villages settled by me, a ryot of Indápúr was found to be cultivating 82 acres of land. He told me that all the land in his own village having been taken up for cultivation, he could only, on becoming more prosperous, enlarge his farming operations by crossing the river and taking up land in Korti. He now travels on horseback from one village to the other, and I dare say considers himself quite a gentleman farmer.

41 Trees are much wanted in this Taluka, and I did all I could during the settlement to induce some of the wealthier ryots to commence planting, but I fear they will require much dunning before taking any active steps in the way of improvement.

No 12 D —(Paragraph 24)

List of the Government Villages of the Korti Taluka, referred to in the 24th paragraph of the Report

Class	Groups of Villages	Number	Names	Number in Taluka Map
1st Class, Maximum Jirayat rate Rs 1-0-0.	In valley of the Sina, in the North of the Taluka	1	Kombhli .. .	95
		2	Khándvi .. .	96
		3	Bángurde .. .	97
		4	Ismálpur .. .	98
		5	Ru-khel .. .	99
		6	Ghogurgaon .. .	100
		7	Chowur Sàngvi .. .	101
		8	Thite Sàngvi .. .	104
		9	Mándli .. .	105
		10	Chinchoh Rumzán .. .	106
		11	Thergaon .. .	107
		12	Numbgaon Gángurda .. .	108
		13	Ghumri .. .	109
		14	Nágumthán .. .	110
2nd Class, Maximum Jirayat rate Re. 0-14-0	1st Group of villages in North West of Taluka adjoining Khanda, one village No. 60 of Taluka map being detached in the Khanda Taluka	1	Wángdum .. .	60
		2	Baburdi .. .	61
		3	Ghugul Wudgaon .. .	64
		4	Adulgaon .. .	66
		5	Bháuwdi .. .	75
		6	Bhose .. .	76
	2nd Group in valley of Sina to the South-East of the villages of 1st Class	7	Karjat .. .	1
		8	Rehekur .. .	90
		9	Wálwud .. .	91
		10	Chánde Khurd .. .	92
		11	Koundáné .. .	94
		12	Kokungaon .. .	111
		13	Belgaon .. .	112
		14	Rawulgaon .. .	115
		15	Gurów Pimpri .. .	116
		16	Gondurch .. .	117
		17	Diksul .. .	118
		18	Supe .. .	119
		19	Chinchoh Káldáth .. .	120

Class	Groups of Villages	Number	Names	Number in Taluka Map
3rd Class, Maximum Jiriyat rate annas 0-12-0	1st Group in valley of the Sina to the South-East of Group 2nd of Class 2nd	1	Koregaon	2
		2	Khátgaon Wággha	3
		3	Ambi-julgaon	4
		4	Nimbe	5
		5	Alsunda	6
		6	Kumbhe-phul	86
		7	Bábhulgaon	123
		8	Rásthunjun	124
		9	Nagulwádi	125
		10	Máhu	126
		11	Jalgaon	127
		12	Numbodi	129
		13	Turudgaon	130
		14	Multhun	131
		15	Panch Pimple	133
		16	Dighi	134
		17	Chapudgaon	135
		18	Lom Musudpur	136
		19	Pátewádi	137
	2nd Group in valley of the Bihma	20	Chilvudi	7
		21	Sávdí	8
		22	Korti	9
		23	Pondhavdi	20
		24	Rájuri	21
		25	Dive-gavhán	22
		26	Kumbhárgaon	23
		27	Delavdi	24
		28	Hingni	25
		29	Parewádi	26
		30	Ketur	27
		31	Pomalwádi	28
		32	Khátgaon Kokra	29
		33	Takli	30
		34	Kátraj	32
		35	Jinti	33
		36	Shimpóra	35
		37	Khed	36
		38	Akhoni	37
		39	Kurpudi	38
		40	Yesowdi	40
		41	Dugudi Bharudgaon	41
		42	Tulawudi	42
		43	Belwundi	43
		44	Taju	44
		45	Bhárudgaon Sudruk	45
		46	Hingungaon	46
		47	Bhámbore	47
		48	Dudhodi	48
		49	Shedgaon	52
		50	Pedgaon	53
		51	Ajnuj	55
		52	Arvi	56
		53	A'ngur	57
		54	Kowte	58
		55	Gar	59
		56	Ghodegaon	67
		57	Táklí	69
		58	Rákshuswádi Budruk	70
		59	Rákshuswádi Khurd	71
		60	Chandgaon	72
		61	Hrudgaon	73
		62	Kokungaon	74
		63	Shunde	78

Class	Groups of Villages	Number	Names.	Number in Taluka Map
3rd Class, Maximum Jirayat rate Re. 0-12-0.	2nd Group in valley of the Bhina	64	Kopurdi . .	79
		65	Kuldharun	80
		66	Dhalwadi	81
		67	Pimpulwadi	82
		68	Durgaon	83
		69	Therowdi	84
		70	Benowdi	85
		71	Kolowdi	87
		72	Wudgaon Tunpura	88
		73	Nandgaon	89
1st Class	1 Group.	14	Villages	
2nd do.	2 do	19	do	
3rd do.	2 do	73	do	
Total Classes 3	Total Groups 5	Total 106	Villages	

Detached or outlying villages are included in the Groups whose Villages are similarly listed.

G S A ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue
Survey and Assessment

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLA'PUR.

28th October 1891

SIR,

In reply to your memorandum No. 6183 of 24th instant, I have the honour to report as follows.

2 In paragraph 3 of his letter No. 1457 of 22nd October 1891, Mr. Pitt states that "there is nothing in the circumstances of these villages, whether in physical features, climate or communications, which distinguishes them in any important degree from the rest of the villages of the taluka adjoining them."

With this statement I must be allowed to differ, as I consider the Korti group of the Karmála villages to be inferior in every respect to the central and southern portions of the taluka. The Korti villages are overgrown with cactus and the soil is undoubtedly inferior to that in the central and southern villages of the taluka. The communications are certainly not as good, there being fewer made roads than in the centre and south of the taluka, and I believe the rainfall is not as good as in the central and southern villages, or rather as the soil is poorer in the northern group it requires a heavier fall to produce crops in the northern groups equivalent to those in the centre and south.

3. In this connection I would solicit reference to paras. 162 and 163 on pages 103 and 104* of the Revenue Survey Selections, Series No. CXXIII, herewith returned. The remarks made therein fully bear out what I have said about the inferiority of the Korti group of villages to those in the surrounding country. The soil is described as the very poorest in the Deccan.

4. In para. 6 of the report Mr. Pitt alludes to the very satisfactory features of the Revision Survey as shown by the absorption of dry-crop land into irrigated land, and of waste land into dry crop land, but it seems to me that the more natural way to account for the former is to ascribe it to the extension of well building during the existence of a favourable lease and to attribute the gradual encroachment on waste lands to the alteration in the margin of cultivation consequent on the large increase in the agricultural population which has occurred during the last 40 years and especially in the last decade. How far this expansion of cultivation is due to increased prosperity it is difficult to say, but it seems to me to be fallacious to ground a proposal for largely enhancing the land revenue of an arid tract on such general and half explained data as these.

5 I beg leave again to differ from the laudatory tone of Mr Pitt's paras. 11 and 12, and I think the statistics rather prove that any large enhancement of the land revenue will be oppressive. I do not think the reference to population has any great force. The increase in cattle is very small and only what one would naturally look for in a district where cultivation has expanded owing to there being more mouths to feed. Taking the figures in Appendices I, J, K, the great balance of the land was sold at sums varying from 1 to 25 times the assessment, sublet at sums ranging from 1 to 5 times the assessment and mortgaged at sums from 1 to 10 times the assessment. These figures to my thinking advocate caution in any attempts at a violent increase of rates.

6. No reason has been assigned to the division of these Korti villages into two groups, and it is difficult to see why one rate should not apply. The old rate was 12 annas an acre, and this was fixed after a very careful survey and full knowledge of the lessons of the past showing the fallacy of a high rate and constant remissions, and now it is proposed on very insufficient facts, by which it is sought to prove increased prosperity, to go back to the old rates. The increase in some of the villages is very violent, amounting to over 100 per cent. in two cases. It cannot be denied that the figures given show that the existing rates are moderate and that a small enhancement might be borne. I would say that with the exception of the isolated village of Bhalvani, the proposals for

which might stand, the remaining 15 villages might be grouped together and a maximum rate of 14 annas imposed. All the accompaniments are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 W. DODERET,
 First Assistant Collector.

No. 6526.

To
 THE SUPERINTENDENT,
 Deccan Revenue Survey,
 Poona.

13th November 1891.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No 1457 of 22nd October 1891, I have the honour to return the papers forwarded herewith and the remarks of Mr Doderet, 1st Assistant Collector, on the Revision Survey proposals for the said 16 villages

2. I agree in the main with the First Assistant Collector, that the revision rates are pitched too high, having regard to the arid nature of much of the country, the precarious tendency of the rainfall and the general absence of good communications as compared with other parts of the taluka.

3. I concur with the Survey Department in thinking that there should be two groups, for these villages, as those in the direction of the Bhima are undoubtedly more favourably situated than the remainder. I would however reduce the maximum rates for the two groups respectively from Re. 1-2-0 to 1 and Re. 1 to 14 annas. The result of this would be—

					Rs
Group (1)	..	...	...		7,045
Group (2)	...	..	..	...	16,884
					<u>23,929</u>
					<u>—15,869</u>

Increase Rs 8,060

This gives an increase of 50 per cent and an average rate per acre of 7 annas 6 pies.

4. It is observed that in the revised survey there is an increase of cultivation of 3,362 acres. At an average rate of assessment per acre of 7 annas 6 pies this would amount to Rs 1,576. If this sum is deducted from Rs. 8,060, there is a net increase of Rs. 6,484 or an equivalent of 40 per cent. This appears to be a very substantial enhancement and quite as much as the nature of the country would warrant. I have the strongest objections to the proposed introduction of a permanent water cess in the Revision Survey, as I hold that it is quite inapplicable to this scorched and baked portion of the district. It seems to me that to justify such a cess water must be permanently and perennially available, while in the villages where it is proposed to be levied, it is a matter of common knowledge that such is not the case and that the supply only exists in years of exceptionally favourable rainfall. I think that this cess ought not to be imposed permanently on any of these villages but calculated from time to time on the amount of water actually available. I would especially draw attention to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of Mr Doderet's letter which shows that the previous view taken of the soil in these parts does not coincide with that now laid down, and at the same time I beg to remark that many of

the theories advanced as showing a material increase in the prosperity of these villages do not appear to rest on a thoroughly solid basis.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. SNOW,
Collector.

MEMORANDUM.

No 1704 of 1891.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Khandesh Districts, Camp Dhulia,
28th November 1891.*

As these papers have been returned to this office by the Collector, the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to make a few remarks on the report, the rates proposed in which had his concurrence when acting as Survey Commissioner previous to its submission.

2 The increase given by the proposed rates amounting to 69 per cent is no doubt the ground of the Collector's objections. It is due, however, not to the proposed assessment being abnormally high, but to the old classification values having been abnormally low. The old classification was done about 1851, after the promulgation of the Joint Report but before its provisions had been everywhere brought into practice, and the scale of values used was materially lower than that therein laid down. The classification, however, was found to be well and uniformly done and beyond the application to it now of the Joint Report scale of values needed very little modification to adapt it to the accepted standard, the allotment of kharab, which had been done on the old and extravagant scale, had also under standing orders to be corrected, and this too has had its effect in bringing about a larger increase than would otherwise have appeared.

3 In view of the heavy increase which the necessary corrections in the old work above noted have made unavoidable, the undersigned is not disposed to dissent very strongly from the inconsiderable alterations which the Collector recommends in the proposed maximum rates. He would, however, point out that the small tract now to be dealt with is not exceptional among its surroundings though these constitute admittedly the most arid part of the Deccan. It originally formed part of the old Korti Taluka, the main portion of which was revised last year, and had Mr. Pitt made some reference in his report to that settlement (Government Selection CCXLVI) it would have made matters clearer, and his expressions regarding the condition of the tract would probably have been taken, not absolutely, but in the relative sense in which he meant them.

4. The poorness of the soil is of course provided for by the classification, and the problem as to maximum rates is merely one of fixing on such as shall fit in best with those already accepted as suitable in the villages which adjoin on all sides. As the railway is here the dominating factor, the rates and grouping proposed appear to the undersigned to present the natural solution of the problem. The first group lying along the railway will be admitted to be better situated than the Indapur villages across the river where the maximum rate is Re. 1, and the second group has also in its easier access to the railway an advantage over the Karjat villages on the North, which were settled on a 14-anna maximum last year. These differences of advantage are not, however, very strongly marked, though quite sufficient to justify the grouping proposed by Mr. Pitt, unless Government should consider that the high increase caused is a reason for modification.

5. In the matter of Patasthal assessment, the undersigned thinks the Collector's proposal inadmissible, as it would be a relapse from the principles of the Bombay revenue system to one of yearly valuations and measurements with

all their attendant evils. It appears from the original settlement report of Korti that the Pátasthal lands were even then (1852) assessed at annual rates, while the rates actually imposed ranged up to Rs. 5, and no reason exists why the small portion of that tract now in question should be made an exception to what has long been the approved practice in all settlements. The rating has been done very leniently in view of the precarious nature of the rainfall, and Rs 4-12-0, which is the highest rate actually imposed, has only been reached in two villages, and these only in fields where the soil is excellent and the water suffices for crops of garden wheat. If Government decide to adopt lower maximum soil rates for the groups as recommended by the Collector, it would be open to them at the same time to adopt also the Pátasthal maximum rate, viz. Rs 6, which was sanctioned last year for the adjoining villages of Karjat Táluka. This would give a somewhat smaller revenue than that which has been calculated in the report on the Rs 8 maximum, though as the rating was done very leniently, the reduction probably would not be so great as the difference in maximum rate would lead one to infer. The undersigned will not repeat here what has been explained in full detail in a report lately submitted on the subject of Pátasthal assessment, but it may be observed that as the regularity or irregularity of the water-supply is a principal point for consideration in assessing a Pat and the rate is based on the average supply of a series of years, the Collector's apprehensions would appear to be founded on a misconception of the method of assessment.

W M FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 6867.

To
THE COMMISSIONER, C D.,
Poona.

2nd December 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter No. 1457 of the 22nd October 1891, with its several accompaniments, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, being the revision settlement report of 16 Government villages of the Karmála Táluka, and to state that, not having any personal acquaintance with the táluka, I referred the papers to the First Assistant Collector, Mr Doderet, who holds charge of the táluka, and subsequently made a short tour in the táluka. I append Mr. Doderet's reply together with the correspondence noted in the margin, and beg to observe that

Collector's No 6526 of 13th November 1891
Memorandum No 1704 of 28th November 1891 from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey

I still adhere to the views expressed by me in my letter No 6526 of the 13th ultimo, and subject to the remarks therein made would recommend Mr. Pitt's proposals for the sanction of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. SNOW,
Collector.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner

No. 2 of 1892.

From

E. C. OZANNE, Esquire,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 2nd January 1892

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of 16 villages now belonging to the Karmála Táluka of Sholápur. The report was drawn up by Mr Pitt while acting for Mr. Fletcher during the monsoon. On being submitted to the Collector the papers were returned with a report from Mr. Doderet, the Assistant Collector in charge, approved by the Collector. Mr. Fletcher as Superintendent recorded his opinion on Mr. Snow's objections. This correspondence is included in the papers now submitted through the Commissioner to Government.

2. The Karmála Táluka is made up of 123 villages. Of these, 11 are inám. Of the 11 inám villages 9 were guaranteed between 1851-52 and 1875-76. Two are still unsurveyed. Of the 112 Government villages 93 were revised in 1873-74 and 2 settled for the first time (G R. No. 707 of February 7th, 1874). One village, Tembhorni, lapsed to Government in 1879-80, but the settlement introduced in 1873-74 by the order of the Survey Commissioner, while it was still held as inám, is current. There remain the 16 Government villages which form the subject of the present report.

3. Of these one, Bhalavani, transferred from Mádha in 1862-63, was settled in 1863-64. The period of guarantee ought to have been restricted to that already fixed for the surrounding villages of Karmála, and Bhalavni should have been revised in 1873-74. It is not understood why this was not done. I may at once dispose of this village by saying that no reasonable objection can be taken to the proposals made. It lies in the centre of a group of villages settled in 1873 at a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0, and the enhancement resulting from applying this rate is only 11 2 per cent.

4. The remaining villages were part of the old Kortu Táluka which was the chief contributor to the present Karjat Táluka of Ahmednagar. The Kortu Táluka was settled in 1852-53, but the settlement report was not written till 1854. An extract appears as Appendix Q to Mr Pitt's report. The lease for the 15 villages transferred to Karmála had not expired when Karmála was resettled and incidentally they have shared with the Karjat Táluka the further extension, conceded in order to give time for recovery from the effects of the famine of 1876-77 as noticed in Government Resolution No. 3192, dated 8th May 1890, passed on the Karjat revision proposals.

5. Though the remeasurement and reclassification were only partial, it will be remarked (Mr. Pitt's 5th para.) that nearly half the survey numbers ($\frac{1}{3}$ rd the area) were actually re-classed and the remainder adjusted to a large extent to bring the standard up to date. The old classification was good, but faulty as regards standard, that is (1) the difference between the poorer and better soils was not properly accentuated, and (2) the old deductions on account of supposed barrenness (pot kharáb) were excessive. The pot kharab rules of 1883 do not apply, as the classification was carried out before 1854. To this reclassification is due the major part of the proposed enhancement.

6. Mr. Pitt proposes two groups rated at Rs. 1-2-0 and 1-0-0 respectively. In the old Kortu settlement the 15 villages now in Karmála were rated at 12 annas. In the Karjat revision Government ruled that the old grouping should not be disturbed. A revised maximum of annas 14 was sanctioned for all the villages of Karjat adjoining the Kortu villages of Karmála instead of a thirteen-anna rate

for those in the Bhima valley and a fourteen-anna rate for the others, as proposed by Colonel Ward, who considered that climate in the case of the Bhima valley villages was more important as a ruling factor in grouping than nearness to the railway. This contention was admitted by Government, though it was decided that it was not strong enough to justify a *lower* rate than that proposed for villages further from the railway of the same old group.

7 Mr. Pitt adduces in support of his proposals the revenue history of the villages concerned and of villages of Indápur and Karmála adjoining, but he makes no similar reference to the Korti group of Karjat. This evidence sifted is against, rather than for, his argument. First, as to the 15 villages themselves, Appendix L shows a rapid increase of cultivated area and revenue checked only in 1871-72 after the first settlement. The history is favorable till 1875-76. From the famine year (1876-77) till 1879-80, the outstandings were very large, the remissions very heavy, and in spite of low assessment the condition of the people deplorable. In 1879-80 and the year following the cultivated area fell very greatly and the gross revenue even below the figure of the years immediately succeeding the introduction of the settlement. Since then there has been a gradual but good recovery owing to a succession of good years. The policy in this district during the famine was to give no remissions but at the same time to use no pressure to collect the revenue, leaving the question of final remissions for careful consideration after the distress had passed. Now if the Appendices N and O are similarly examined, a poorer history is evident. In the Indápur villages heavier outstandings date from 1871-72, and a much heavier and earlier fall in cultivation and revenue. Lastly, the recovery has not been so good. Appendix O tells a precisely similar tale. The right deduction seems therefore to be that the heavier assessment in the neighbouring villages caused a less satisfactory revenue history before and after the famine than in the villages still enjoying the moderate rates of the original settlement and that it will not be safe to advise Government to accord sanction to Mr. Pitt's proposals.

8 The opinions on record are somewhat diverse. As to the proposed grouping it is questionable whether the special rate for nearness to railway is sound. In the old Karmála settlement this special rate was imposed on all villages within 4 miles of the railway. I am not in favour of its application. No doubt in the case of the small group of villages now for settlement, Mr. Pitt sought to follow the principles which guided the old Karmála settlement. But in spite of introducing a modification into a portion of a taluka which cannot *now* be made applicable throughout, I think that the second group should include all the 15 villages. The treatment of these villages should be guided by that accorded to their old group fellows in Karjat. There the extreme precariousness of the climate was held sufficient to outweigh the advantage of railway facilities. The deep soil as was shown in paras 7, 8 and 24 of the Korti report (see Appendix Q) requires a heavy rainfall, while the rainfall enjoyed is of the most precarious nature. Thus while in classification the soil may bear a high valuation, the untrustworthiness of the rainfall and the consequent poor condition of the cultivators, who do not farm on so large a scale as to be able to hoard the returns of a good season to supply the deficiencies of succeeding bad ones, nullify the full advantage which might be gained from the goodness of the land. The revenue officers contend that the Bhima valley villages are in many ways inferior to their neighbours further east.

9. The Korti-Karjat villages settled two years ago were rated at 14 annas. The Karmála villages, excepting those with the special rating for nearness to railway, were rated at Re. 1, which is the rate of the Indápur villages across the river. It seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Pitt when he compared the Indápur villages, that the Re. 1 rate there is somewhat deceptive. A reference to the old history of the Indápur revision will show that in 1875 the attention of Government was directed to the large enhancement, not only in Indápur but in other talukas re-settled about the same date. The result was that the assessment in Indápur was largely reduced, but the reduction was carried into effect by a reduction in the classification, the maximum rate being kept unaltered. This was done with the object of making more difference between poor and good lands, for the classification reductions dealt only with land classed below 11 annas. It

follows that no comparison with the Indápur rates can be made without full consideration of the action taken in 1875. I advise then that the 15 Karmála villages should be rated at 14 annas as those left in Karjat were rated.

10. I do not see ground for exceeding the prescribed 66 per cent. limit for the enhancement on revision. The effect of applying a 14-anna maximum is shown in detail in the appended table.* There will

*Marked Appendix A. only be an excess over the 66 per cent. limit in one village, but the explanation is simple. The assessment under Section 101 of the Land Revenue Code for pátasthal is included, though in making the comparison between present and proposed assessment such water assessment need not be taken into account. The deduction of the water cess will alone bring Devigawhan very nearly within the prescribed limit. Added to this, it will be noticed that in this village the proportion of land formerly erroneously classed as unculturable is large. The assessment placed for the first time on such land cannot be taken into account. Thus Devigawhan does not show a proscribed enhancement.

The proposed enhancement for the whole group does exceed the limit of 33 per cent., but if the assessment on assessed pot kharáb and on pátasthal is excluded, the percentage will be reduced. There will be further reduction when the distance from village scale is applied to each survey number. This reduction will be considerable, for some of the villages are very large in area. Under these circumstances the prescribed limit will not in reality be infringed.

11. The maximum rate which I propose of 14 annas fits in well with the same rate for the Korti-Karjat group and the one rupee rate for the Karmála villages on the east. The average rate will be 7 annas, as compared with 8 annas for the Karmála villages at 1 Re., and with 6 annas for the Karjat group rated at 14 annas. Mr. Fletcher suggests that if Government so desire he will rate the pátasthal at a Rs. 6 maximum. The pátasthal is very small in area, and on Mr. Fletcher's assurance that the difference will be very little, I think no change need be made other than that which will result from the reduced maximum. The report on pátasthal referred to by Mr. Fletcher is under consideration. The subject is not important in Karmála.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C D.

Statement referred to in paragraph 10 of the Survey and Sett

Former Taluka.		Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY												
Present Taluka.				Maximum dry crop rate.	Total area for cultivation in cluding Jalm.	Total area not available for cultivation	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND									
1	2						Dry-crop		Garden		Rice		Total		Waterways	
							Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Assessment	Acres		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Maldha.			Rs. a p	Acres	Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
		1	Bhalvan	1 0 0	2,047	333	1,590	479	66	144			1,656	623		
		1	Khatgaon	0 12 0	2,085	987	1,943	492	18	15			1,961	507		
		2	Ketur . .	"	2,981	963	2,787	784	10	12			2,797	796		
		3	Katraj	"	1,747	405	1,536	625	8	9			1,544	634		
		4	Takli	"	3,207	577	2,929	1,246	17	17			2,946	1,283		
		5	Pomalvadi	"	1,692	525	1,572	548	30	37			1,602	585		
		6	Hingri	"	2,046	576	1,824	543	7	14			1,831	557		
		7	Jinti	"	10,713	3,883	9,329	2,936	77	153			9,406	3,089		
		8	Kortli	"	5,153	4,526	4,429	1,038	82	162			4,511	1,200		
		9	Savdi	"	5,239	767	4,905	1,353	66	107			4,971	1,460		
		10	Pondhvadi	"	2,277	752	2,125	603	4	5			2,129	608		
		11	Divegavhan	"	1,691	477	1,667	490	8	13			1,675	503		
		12	Parevadi	"	2,515	627	2,399	679					2,399	679		
		13	Rajuri	"	5,118	858	4,933	1,590	37	72			4,970	1,662		
		14	Dolvadi	"	2,295	269	2,219	639	6	9			2,225	648		
		15	Kumbhargaoon	"	4,761	1,214	3,912	1,019	19	36			3,931	1,055		
			Total		53,460	17,406	48,509	14,585	389	661			48,898	15,246		
			Grand Total		55,507	17,739	50,099	15,064	455	805			50,554	15,869		

Statement referred to in paragraph 10 of the Survey and Settlement

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka	Number	Name of Village	BY FORMER SURVEY														
				Maximum dry crop rate	Total area for cultivation in acres, aiaa	Total area not available for cultivation	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND										Water-courses	Total Assessment
							Dry crop		Garden		Rice		Total					
							Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Assessment	Acres	Rs.	Rs.		
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.		
Madha	Karmala	1	Bhalvan	1 0 0	2,047	333	1,590	479	66	144				1,656	623		623	
		1	Khatgaon	0 12 0	2,035	987	1,943	492	18	15				1,961	507		507	
		2	Ketur	"	2,981	983	2,787	784	10	12				2,797	796		796	
		3	Katraj	"	1,747	405	1,536	625	8	9				1,544	634		634	
		4	Takli	"	3,207	577	2,929	1,246	17	17				2,946	1,263		1,263	
		5	Pomalvadi	"	1,692	525	1,572	548	30	37				1,602	585		585	
		6	Hingni	"	2,046	576	1,824	543	7	14				1,831	557		557	
		7	Jmth	"	10,713	3,883	9,329	2,936	77	153				9,406	3,089		3,089	
		8	Korti	"	5,153	4,526	4,429	1,038	82	162				4,511	1,200		1,200	
		9	Savdi	"	5,239	767	4,905	1,353	66	107				4,971	1,460		1,460	
		10	Pondhvadi	"	2,277	752	2,125	603	4	5				2,129	608		608	
		11	Divegavhan	"	1,691	477	1,667	490	8	13				1,675	503		503	
		12	Parevadi	"	2,515	627	2,399	679						2,399	679		679	
		13	Rajuri	"	5,118	858	4,933	1,590	37	72				4,970	1,662		1,662	
		14	Delvadi	"	2,295	269	2,219	639	6	9				2,225	648		648	
		15	Kumbhargaon	"	4,751	1,214	3,912	1,019	19	36				3,931	1,055		1,055	
Total					53,460	17,406	45,509	14,585	389	661			48,896	15,246		15,246		
Grand Total					55,507	17,739	50,099	15,064	465	805			50,554	15,869		15,869		

No ^R/₃₆₅ of 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sátára District, Camp Vaduj,
19th January 1892
28:d

Submitted to Government.

2 As regards the proposals for the revision of Bhalavni, a village transferred from the Mádha Táluka, there is no difference of opinion between the Land Revenue and Survey officers; and the Acting Commissioner, C. D., would at once recommend that the proposals made by Mr. Pitt in respect of that village be adopted.

3. Opinion is not, however, unanimous as regards the proposals for the remaining 15 villages constituting the "Kortu" group. Messrs. Pitt and Fletcher represent the Survey Department view; Messrs. Doderet and Snow advocate moderation; while Mr. Ozanne appears to have taken a sober and dispassionate view of the whole case based on sound facts and principles.

4. Mr. Pitt proposes to divide these 15 villages into two groups, including 5 of them in group No. I with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-2, and the remaining 10 in group No. II with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1, the ground for the difference being apparently the proximity of the railway in the case of the former. Mr. Doderet questions the soundness of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Pitt as to the material advancement of the tract in question and considers that one uniform rate should be applied to all the villages and that it should not be pitched higher than annas 14. Mr. Snow, on the other hand, while agreeing with Mr. Doderet in his estimate of the value of the alleged material improvement, holds with Mr. Pitt that the villages along the railway line should be treated differently from those situated further north and north-east. He would, therefore, maintain the two groups, but reduce the rates from Re. 1-2 and 1 to Re. 1 and annas 14 respectively.

5 The Acting Commissioner, C. D., does not personally know the part of the country to which these proposals relate; but it is clear to him that the preponderance of opinion is in favour of a reduction of the rates proposed by Mr. Pitt, and that the only officer—Mr. Fletcher—who attempts to support Mr. Pitt's proposals is half inclined to accept Mr. Snow's recommendations. The only question, therefore, that requires to be considered and settled is, whether the 15 villages should all be thrown into one group or be divided into two different groups.

6. The chief ground for a division appears to be the proximity of the railway in the case of a certain number of villages and the absence of that advantage in the case of the others. The Acting Commissioner, C. D., observes that this point has already been discussed in connexion with the revision settlement proposals for the Bhusával Táluka, and the reasons which induced Government in that case to attach no weight to the proximity of railway apply with equal or perhaps greater force to the present case.

7. The whole correspondence has been carefully and dispassionately considered by Mr. Ozanne, and for the reasons stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the Acting Commissioner, C. D., agrees with him that the 15 villages of the "Kortu" group should all be classed together and assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of annas 14, and that no change need be made in regard to the pátasthal rate other than that which will result from the reduced maximum.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment - Revision settlement of the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

No. 2037.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R—285, dated 19th January 1892—

Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of revision survey settlement into 16 Government villages of the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No 1457, dated 22nd October 1891
 Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No 6867, dated 2nd December 1891
 Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No 2, dated 2nd January 1892

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R—557, dated 4th February 1892—
 Submitting one No. 217, dated 29th January 1892, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the introduction of a revision survey settlement into 16 villages of the Karmála Táluka of Sholápur. Of these, 15 villages formerly belonged to the Korti Táluka and 1 to the Mádha Táluka. The main portion of the Karmála Táluka was settled in 1873-74.

2. The village of Bhálavni falls naturally into the second of the groups formed in 1873-74, and as the proposals of the Superintendent with regard to it are concurred in by the officers through whose hands the papers have passed, the application of the Rs 1-2-0 rate to it is sanctioned. About the remaining 15 villages situated in the west of the táluka there is a considerable divergence of opinion. Mr Pitt proposes to divide them into two groups with maximum rates of Rs 1-2-0 and Re 1, respectively. The Collector, while retaining two groups, would lower the rates by 2 annas, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., are of opinion that there should be one group only with a maximum rate of 14 annas. As regards the grouping, Government have already ruled that an extra rate on account of proximity to railway stations is inadmissible. Mr. Ozanne has dealt fully with the question of rates and has shown that a comparison with the neighbouring táluka of Indápur is misleading, and Government agree in his conclusions that the proper maximum rate to apply is that in force in the adjacent villages of the Karjat Táluka of Ahmednagar, viz., 14 annas.

3. The patasthal maximum rate should be fixed at Rs. 6.

4. The rates as now sanctioned should be guaranteed for a period to expire simultaneously with that for which the remainder of the táluka was settled. It seems that the new rates cannot be introduced into Bhálavni until 1893-94, but the Commissioner should report further on this point.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXV.—NEW SERIES

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF

ONE GOVERNMENT VILLAGE (ARDHNÁRI) *of*

OF THE *Sholapur T*

SHOLÁPUR COLLECTORATE.

③

Printed at:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1892.

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No. 1554 OF 1892.

FROM

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

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLÁPUR.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 15th October 1892.*

SIR,

Adverting to the revision settlement report* No. 33, dated the 15th January 1872, I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government a proposed revised rate for the village of Ardhnári at present included in the Sholápur Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

* Government Selection
No. OL, New Series, page 169

† Government Resolution
No. 6,643, dated the 10th
December 1873

2. At the revision settlement in 1872 this village belonged to the Pandharpur Táluka, but in 1874-75 was† transferred to the Sholápur Táluka, to which it now belongs.

3 As this report is merely supplementary to the report above quoted, and as all the questions connected with the revised settlement were therein discussed and disposed of, I will simply confine myself to describing the position of the village and comment upon the statistical information now furnished in the usual form as briefly as possible.

4. The village of Ardhnári lies to the extreme West of the Táluka, a few miles to the South of the road from Sholápur to Pandharpur.
Position The Bhima river bounds it on the South and West. On the North it is bounded by the village of Vaddegaon, and on the East by the villages of Igaon and Ghodeshwar, the latter being a market town of some importance

5. Thé former measurements and classifications were confirmed, the only alteration made being that two or more forest numbers were clubbed together according to rule, and made in one survey number. By this arrangement the survey numbers have decreased from 95 to 64.

6. In the following statement the area by the former survey is contrasted with the revision under the heads of the different kinds of cultivation —

Description.	By original Survey	By revision Survey.	Difference.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Dry-crop	1,364	1,367	23	...
Garden	5	11	6	...
Unassessed	1,084	1,054	..	30
Total	2,453	2,452	29	30

The difference of 1 acre less is owing to the " Dharsod " of the fractional part of an acre.

7. Appended to this report are the statements usually submitted with settlement reports

8. The usual information regarding the relative proportion of the crops regularly grown will be found in Appendix A. The late or Rabi crops, it will be seen, predominate. Javári is the staple, and covers an area of 77.5 per cent, while of the remaining crops, pulses take up 3.5 per cent, oil-seeds 6.3, and miscellaneous 2.3. The land under grass or fallow is only 4.3 per cent

9. The subjoined statement is a précis of the appendices marginally noted, and shows the condition of the village under report at the time of the former settlement in contrast with its condition, as ascertained by the Revenue Department —

Description	Year of Settlement	1891	Increase	Decrease	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Population	128	112	.	16	- 12.5	
Houses {	Tiled and flat-roofed	26	19	.	7	- 26.9
	Thatched	2	4	2	.	100.0
	Total	28	23	..	5	- 17.9
Agricultural cattle	26	56	30	.	115.4	
Cows, buffaloes and young	44	66	22	..	50.0	
Sheep and goats	59	154	95	.	161.0	
Carts	2	.	.	..	.
Horses and ponies	..	.	.	..	.
Wells and budkis	4	4	.	.	.	

It will be seen from the above that, comparing the revision with the former survey figures, there is a large decrease both in population and houses. This is, however, accounted for by the famine of 1876. The village was depopulated in 1887-78, and it was not till the following year that it was re-inhabited. Taking this fact into consideration, the progress made during the past 13 years must be considered very satisfactory.

10. Turning to the revenue history of this village we find that, during the 10 years prior to the introduction of revised rates of assessment in 1872-73, the average cultivation and collections were 1,668 acres and Rs 437, respectively. In the year of settlement cultivation suddenly rose to 2,051 acres, and the assessment to Rs 1,185; setting aside, however, Rs 748, as the difference between the former and revision survey settlement, the amount actually collected was Rs 437. Cultivation and collections fluctuated considerably during the first decade, and in 1879-80 stood at their lowest, the immediate cause being the famine, which seems to have had a very paralysing effect, culminating in the desertion of the village by its inhabitants. In 1880-81 a reaction took place, and since then cultivation has steadily risen until in 1890-91 it reached 1,275 acres. Remissions were made in 1874-75, 1876-77 and 1882-83; collections kept pace with the cultivation, steadily rising from Rs 363 in 1879-80 to Rs 545 in 1890-91. About 690 acres of the waste area was converted into forest and the remainder was gradually taken up for cultivation, until it fell from 1,188 to 94 acres in 1890-91. Column 17 shows outstanding balances during six years, 1873-74 and 1876-77 to 1880-81. Of the sums thus shown, however, only Rs 240 in 1873-74 were finally remitted.

11. From the facts above stated it will be observed that although the famine had a very crippling effect on Ardnári, yet it was not long before the village was again inhabited, and since then its progress towards prosperity has been steady. Under these circumstances there can now be no objection to its present maximum rate being adjusted to those of the villages surrounding it.

by which a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1 will be substituted for the present rate of Re 0-15-0. The following table gives the approximate result of the rate proposed —

Class.	Maximum dry-crop rate	Number of Villages	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage increase 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
1	Rs a. p.		Rs		Rs		Rs.		Rs.		
	1 0 0	1	1,275	545	1,275	545	123	31	1,398	666	16.5

12. The total increase on occupied land, it will be seen from the above statement, amounts to 90, or 16.5 per cent. on the assessment hitherto levied.

13. There is no rice land. The only garden land in the village is Motasthal. By the existing settlement there are in all 5 acres all belonging to Government assessed at Rs. 3, or Re. 0-9-7 per acre. By revision survey there are 11 acres (all Government), bearing an assessment of Rs. 10, or an average of Re. 0-14-7 per acre.

14. The results given by the original survey and by the proposed rate are contrasted below under all heads with the existing record —

Description	By FORMER SURVEY		By REVISION SURVEY.		Indi or Quit-rent.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Rs	Acres.	Rs.	Rs
Government occupied land ..	1,275	545	1,275	685	...
Government unoccupied land	94	35	123	31	...
Inám	...	...	.	.	...
Government unassessed, unarable, &c	1,084	...	1,054	...	.
Total ..	2,453	580	2,452	666	

15. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land was by the original survey Re. 0-6-10 per acre; by the proposed rate it will amount to Re. 0-8-0. The average increase per acre, therefore, amounts to Re. 0-1-2.

16. In conclusion I have the honour to recommend that the proposed rate, if approved of, may be guaranteed for a period to expire with the lease now current in the rest of the Taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

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
Sholapur Taluka, Sholapur Col- lectorate	1 Government village, Ardhnari	Tur	2.6	32	--
		Eajri	2.5	31	--
		Miscellaneous	1.8	22	--
		Cotton	1.2	15	--
		Til (Sesamum)	0.6	8	--
		Javari (late)	77.5	--	985
		Lansed	2.7	--	34
		Kardai	2.4	--	30
		Gram	1.9	--	22
		Wheat	1.4	--	17
		Erandi	0.8	--	8
		Tobacco	0.5	--	6
		Grass or fallow	4.3	--	54
	Total		100.0	108	1,137

APPENDIX B

STATISTICAL TABLE NO IV

Detail of Population

Taluka	Caste.	MALES			FEMALES			Total Females.	Total of columns 5 and 8	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO			
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age	Total Males	Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age.	Males			Females.			
							No			Percent.	No	Percent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1 Government village Ardh- nari, Sholapur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate	Christians	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Jews	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Jains	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Lingayats	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Muslimans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Hindus	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Others	No record	39	70	No record	30	58	128	7	10.0	--	--	--
	Total	No record	39	70	No record	30	58	128	7	10.0	8.0	--	

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

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation	Number	
1	2	3	4	
Sholapur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate.	1 Government village, Ardhnari	Agricultural	No record.	71.4
		Partly agricultural	No record.	28.6
		Non-agricultural	No record.	--
		Total	128	100.0
			112	100.0

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

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE No VI

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

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses					Wells.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávrns.	Tiled	Flak-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation	Drinking	Out of repair	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies			Female Buffaloes			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes	Sheep, old and young	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young	Mules	Camels
													Old	Young	Total	Old.	Young	Total.	Old.	Young	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Bholápur Taluka, Bholápur Col- lectorate.	Government village, Ardh- nári.		..	26	2	28	No	record		4	2	6	.	..	..	2	1	3	26	15	41	26	59	No	record		
		1	..	18	4	23	.	2	2	4	3			1	1	2	38	26	64	56	82	72	.				

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

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

APPENDIX E

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c, and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination, in one Government Village of the Sholapur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District	Shops	Oil Presses	LOOMS		Hand gins.	Births		Deaths		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops	Talm-khānās.	Dharm-shālās	TEMPLES.		
				Cotton.	Woollen.											Hindu	Musal-man	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15	
1 Government village, Ardhnār	Sholapur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate	1886-87	5	1886-87 ...	3	1886-87 ..	.	}	.	.	.	2	..
							1887-88	2	1887-88 .	1	1887-88 ..	..					
							1888-89	1	1888-89	1	1888-89 ..	..					
							1889-90	3	1889-90	1	1889-90	..						
							1890-91	2	1890-91	2	1890-91	..						
							Total	13	Total ..	8	Total							
Average	3	Average	2	Average														

9

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.

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 Inámdára.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdára 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 Number	
		Government	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government	Inám	Government	Inám			Government	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Government village, Ardh-nári	Sholápur Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate	24	...	7	.	11	.	13	...	3	6	64	.
		375	..	105	...	172	..	203		47	94	1000	.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Búdhis in one Government Village of the Sholápur Táluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate in the Year 1891

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGES ETC.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10			TANKS.				Total	BUDHIS.				
		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	Pakka.		Kachha.	
		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	New.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22
1 Government village, Ardh-nári	Sholápur Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate.			.		2	2	...		4	4											

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

APPENDIX H

Revenue Statement for one Government Village, Ardhanari, situated in the Sholdapur Taluka of the Sholdapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (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.	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 8 and 12	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Permanent.	Casual	Total													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1862 63	1 668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1863 64	1,668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1864-65	1,668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1865 66	1,668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1866 67	1 668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1867 68	1 668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1868 69	1 668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1869 70	1,668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1870 71	1,668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1871 72	1,668	437				437							1,668	437	437			
1872 73	2,051	1,185		748	748	447	8	10	10				2 059	1,195	447			
1873 74	2,051	1,185				1,185	8	10	3				2 059	1,195	1,188	317	240	
1874 75	1 615	926		278	278	648	444	269	78				2,059	1,195	726			
1875 76	1 615	695				695	444	201	81				2,059	896	776			
1876 77	2,051	888		29	29	859	8	8					2,059	896	859	853		
1877 78	2,051	858				858	8	9	1				2,059	867	859	550		
1878 79	2,051	858				858	8	9	1				2,059	867	859	781		
1879 80	871	363				363	1,185	504					2,059	867	364	219		
1880 81	988	411				411	1,071	456	20				2,059	867	451	21		
1881 82	1,015	420				420	1,044	447	15				2,059	867	435			
1882 83	1,015	420		154	154	266	1 044	447	58				2 059	867	324			
1883 84	1,015	420				420	1,044	447	116				2,059	867	536			
1884-85	1,015	420				420	1,044	447	81				2,059	867	501			
1885 86	1,154	481				481	965	386	150				2,059	867	631			
1886 87	1,119	471				471	284	119	28				1,403	590	499			
1887 88	1,240	538				538	89	42	9				1 369	580	547			
1888 89	1,275	545				545	94	35	7				1,369	580	552			
1889 90	1,275	545				545	94	35	10				1,369	580	555			
1890 91	1,275	545				545	94	35	14				1,369	580	559			

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX I.

Revenue Statement for three adjoining Government Villages situated in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71

2-096

Year,	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (J.M.A.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND J.M.A.			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 8, 9 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 9, 10 and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 9, 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.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871-72	6,533	3,481	..	1,867	1,867	1,614	8	9	..	254	174	23	6,795	3,664	1,637	9	
1872-73	6,533	3,481	..	..	..	3,481	8	9	..	264	174	23	6,795	3,664	2,504	39	
1873-74	6,533	3,481	..	..	..	3,481	8	9	..	254	174	23	6,795	3,664	3,504	778	
1874-75	6,533	3,481	..	363	363	3,118	8	9	..	254	174	23	6,795	3,664	3,141	954	
1875-76	6,533	2,679	..	..	..	2,679	8	8	..	254	140	23	6,795	2,827	2,702	..	
1876-77	6,533	2,679	..	2	2	2,677	8	8	..	254	140	23	6,795	2,827	2,700	2,675	
1877-78	6,533	2,670	..	..	..	2,670	8	8	..	254	140	23	6,795	2,818	2,693	2,259	
1878-79	6,533	2,670	..	..	..	2,670	8	8	..	254	140	23	6,795	2,818	2,693	2,702	
1879-80	4,483	1,930	..	..	..	1,930	2,078	746	..	254	140	23	6,792	2,816	1,953	212	
1880-81	4,828	2,082	..	..	..	2,082	1,709	594	5	254	139	23	6,791	2,815	2,110	172	
1881-82	4,798	2,076	..	..	..	2,076	1,739	600	11	254	140	23	6,791	2,816	2,110	..	
1882-83	5,778	2,387	..	295	295	2,092	759	289	7	254	140	23	6,791	2,816	2,122	..	
1883-84	5,778	2,387	..	..	..	2,387	759	289	24	260	140	23	6,797	2,816	2,434	..	
1884-85	5,778	2,387	..	..	..	2,387	759	289	7	260	140	23	6,797	2,816	2,417	..	
1885-86	6,147	2,515	..	..	..	2,515	890	160	23	260	140	23	6,797	2,815	2,561	..	
1886-87	6,147	2,515	..	..	..	2,515	89	21	..	254	140	23	6,470	2,676	2,538	..	
1887-88	6,147	2,515	..	..	..	2,515	7	7	..	254	140	23	6,408	2,662	2,538	..	
1888-89	6,147	2,515	..	..	..	2,515	7	7	..	254	140	23	6,408	2,662	2,538	..	
1889-90	6,147	2,515	..	..	..	2,515	7	7	..	254	140	23	6,408	2,662	2,538	..	
1890-91	6,147	2,515	..	..	..	2,515	7	7	3	254	140	23	6,408	2,662	2,541	..	

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

APPENDIX I⁽²⁾.

Revenue Statement for one adjoining Government Village, Nah, situated in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1871-72.

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.	Reduction from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 9, 8, and 11	Full Assessment Total of columns 9, 8, and 13	Collections Total of columns 7, 10, and 12		
			Permanent	Casual	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1872-73	1,096	644		365	965	279	7	9	1	8	2	...	1,111	656	280	.	
1873-74	1,096	644			644	644	7	9	1	8	2	...	1,111	656	645	.	
1874-75	1,096	644		180	160	484	7	9	1	8	2	...	1,111	656	485	.	
1875-76	1,096	478			478	478	7	7		8	2	...	1,111	487	478	.	
1876-77	1,096	478			478	478	7	7		8	2	...	1,111	487	478	.	
1877-78	1,006	478			478	478	7	7		8	2	...	1,111	487	478	.	403
1878-79	1,096	478			478	478	7	7		8	2	...	1,111	487	478	.	111
1879-80		971			434	434	189	51	1	8	2	...	1,111	487	435	.	
1880-81		499			220	220	538	236	5	8	2	...	1,045	458	225	.	35
1881-82		565			242	242	472	214	3	8	2	...	1,045	458	245	.	
1882-83		694		61	61	235	409	189	3	8	2	...	1,111	487	238	.	
1883-84		707			302	302	396	183	3	9	2	...	1,112	487	305	.	
1884-85		707			302	302	396	183	3	9	2	...	1,112	487	305	.	
1885-86		683			290	290	420	195	5	9	2	...	1,112	487	295	.	
1886-87		729			307	307	357	169	3	8	2	...	1,094	478	310	.	
1887-88		931			386	386				8	2	...	939	388	386	.	
1888-89		931			386	386				8	2	...	939	388	386	.	
1889-90		931			386	386				8	2	...	939	388	386	.	
1890-91		931			386	386				8	2	...	939	388	386	.	

10

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

APPENDIX J

General Statement referred to in paragraph 11 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 1554 of the 15th October 1892 for one Government Village, Ardhnari, situated in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

Former Taluka.			Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY														By REVISION SURVEY.														REMARKS.										
Present Taluka.				Maximum dry-crop land.	Government Occupied Land.														Maximum dry-crop rate.	Government Occupied Land.														Government unoccupied waste.								
1	2	3			4	5	6	7	Dry-crop.				12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	Dry-crop.				24	25	26	27	28		29		30	31	32	33	34			
									Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.											Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.														Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.
Sholapur.	Sholapur.	1	Ardhnari	0	15	0	1,360	1,064	1,270	548	5	3			1,275	548			548	1	0	0	1,388	1,504	1,304	528	11	10.			1,275	685			685	128	51	0	7	7	16	5

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 6114.

Sholapur, 4th November 1892.

Forwarded with compliments to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

2. The existing settlement in the village of Ardhnari which was sanctioned for 15 years by Government Resolution No. 5133, dated 9th September 1875, has now expired. The village was at the time that settlement was made included in Pandharpur Taluka, but Government in paragraph 4 of the abovementioned Resolution directed that "as the next revision of the whole taluka as at present constituted will be made in 1884 A D, this village will then come under the maximum rate then considered appropriate for the group to which it naturally belongs" The proposal of the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, to raise the maximum rate in this village from 15 annas per acre to one rupee, the rate fixed by Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 19th October 1875, for the group of villages in Sholapur Taluka, to which Ardhnari now belongs, is, therefore, strictly in accordance with the orders of Government. The one rupee rate is the lowest in Sholapur Taluka.

3. No further remarks appear necessary, and the undersigned begs to recommend Mr. Pitt's proposals for the sanction of Government.

W. T. MORISON,
Collector.

No. 2281 of 1892

Poona, 5th November 1892.

Forwarded to Government with the recommendation that the Superintendent's proposals may be sanctioned at an early date.

W. M. FLETCHER,
Acting Survey Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. ^R₄₈₈₀ OF 1892.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Poona, 12th November 1892

Forwarded The undersigned concurs with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of revision survey settlement into the village of Ardhanari in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur District

No. 9598.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 4950, dated 12th November

1892—Forwarding the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals

for the introduction of revised rates

into the village of Ardhanari in the Sholapur Taluka, of the Sholapur

District, of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2281, dated 5th November 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 5078, dated 16th November 1892—

Forwarding in continuation of his memorandum No. 4950, dated 12th idem, a

letter No. 6237, dated 11th idem, from the Collector of Sholapur, who submits a petition

from the cultivators in the village of Ardhanari protesting against the proposed rates

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, which are supported by the Collector of Sholapur, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned. The rates should be guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with those now current in the rest of the taluka.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,

The Collector of Sholapur (with the petition of objection),

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,

The Accountant General,

The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,

The Government of India,

The Secretary of State for India } By letter.

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

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLXXV.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

PANDHARPUŘ TÁLUKA

OF THE

SHOLÁPUR COLLECTORATE.



Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1893.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REVISION
SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 78 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF
THE PANDHARPUR TALUKA OF THE SHOLÁPUR COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras	Pages.		Paras	Pages
Letter No. 1760, dated 28th November 1892, from the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, to the Collector of Sholápur, submitting proposals for the revision survey settlement of 78 Government villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate		1-11	Appendix M(1)—Statement showing simple mortgages		23
			Do. M(2)—Statement showing mortgages with possession		24
			Do N—Statement showing prices for the past 45 years		24
CONTENTS.			Appendices O(1) to O(5)—Containing revenue history of 78 villages of Pandharpur.	25-29	
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Revision measurement	3		Appendix Q—Statement showing financial effects of the proposed rates upon each village as compared with the former	32 & 33	
Revision classification	4 & 5		Do R—Containing correspondence on the original survey settlement of the villages under report	34-56	
Area	6		Letter No. 329, dated 27th January 1893, from the Collector of Sholápur to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, forwarding with his remarks the above correspondence and letter No. 2 from Ráo Bahádur B. R. Hoblikar, District Deputy Collector, Sholápur	57-69	
Position and physical features	8		Letter No. 335, dated 2nd February 1893, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, forwarding with his remarks the above correspondence through the Commissioner, C. D.	70-73	
Climate	9		Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. ⁸³⁷ dated 8th March 1893, submitting the above correspondence with his remarks for the orders of Government	73-75	
Crops	10		Government memorandum No. 2577, dated 12th April 1893, to the Survey Commissioner and Director Land Records and Agriculture calling for information on certain points in connection with the above proposals	75, 76	
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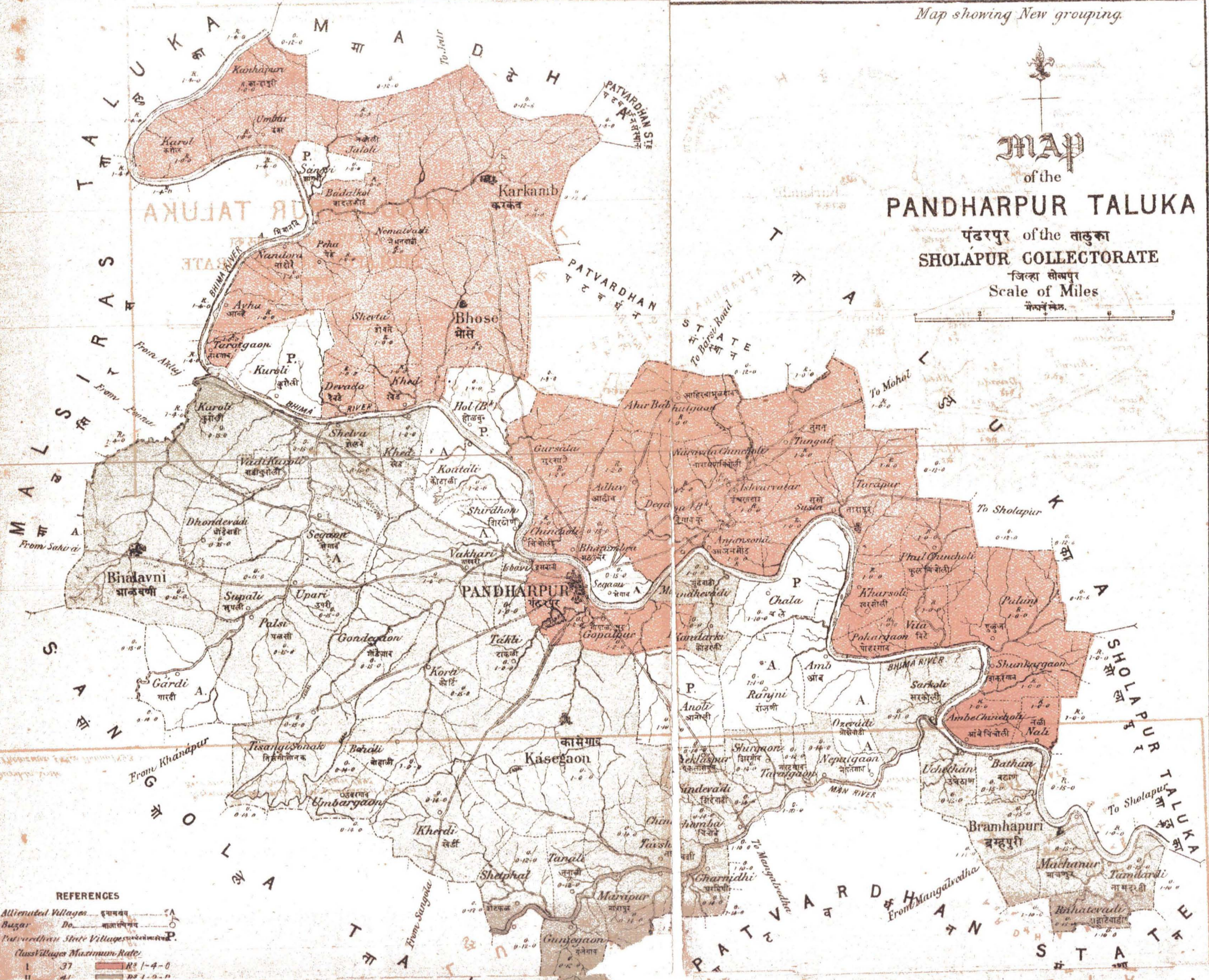
Map showing New grouping.



PANDHARPUR TALUKA

पंढरपुर of the तालुका
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

जिल्हा सोलपूर
Scale of Miles
मैल्सचे मेल.



REFERENCES

- Allotted Villages इनामवादी A
- Buzar Do काजापिण्ड B
- Patwardhan State Village पाटवर्धन राज्यवासी P

Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	37	R ² 1-4-0
II	41	R ² 1-0-0
III		R ²
IV		R ²
V		R ²
VI		R ²
VII		R ²

REFERENCES

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey Poona 2nd April 1892

Reduced to Scale
Govt Photoduplex Office, Poona, 1893

W. P. Pitt
Actg. Superintendent
Deccan Revenue Survey.



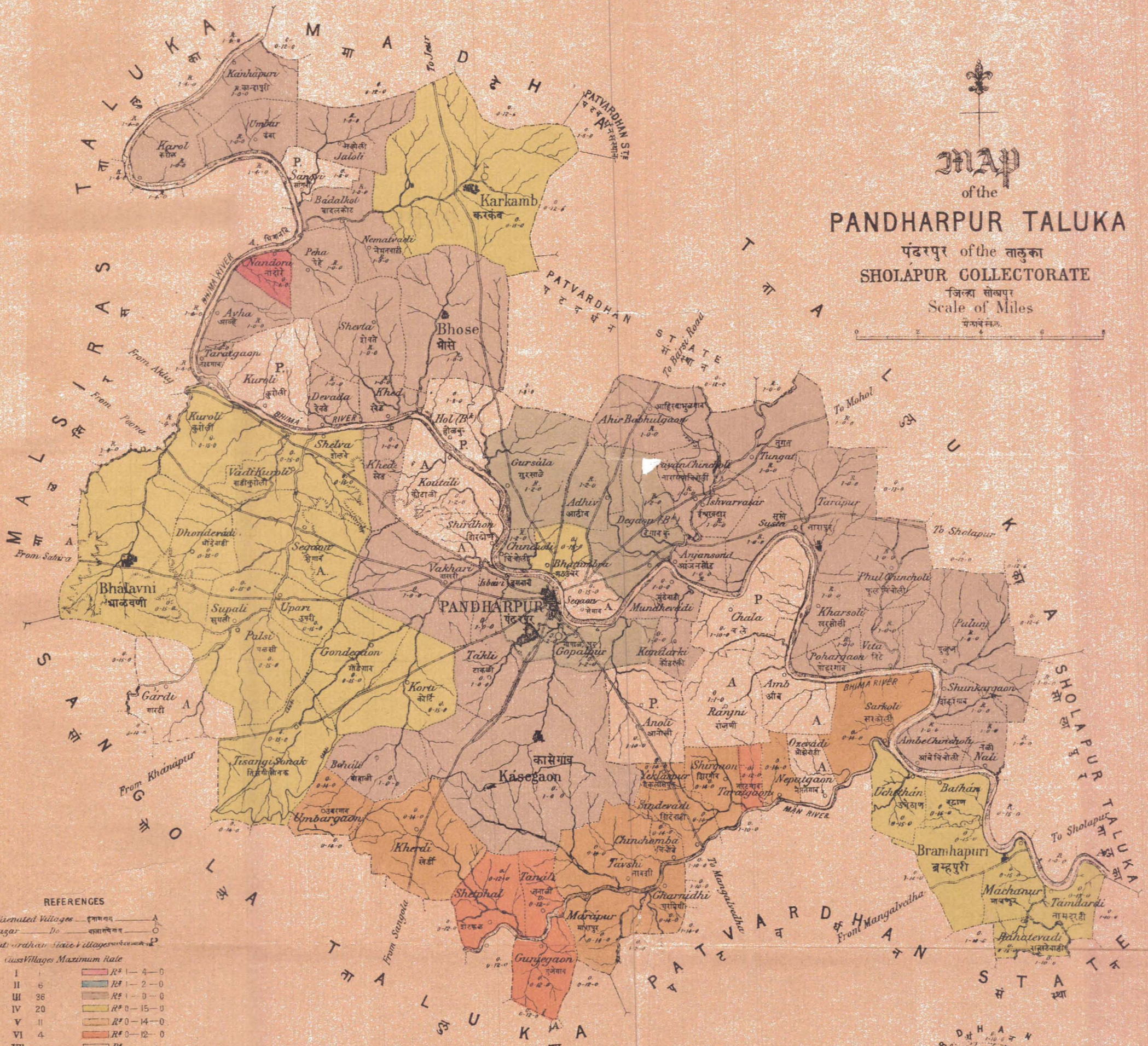
Map showing Old grouping



PANDHARPUR TALUKA

पंढरपुर of the तालुका
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

जिल्हा सोबपार
Scale of Miles



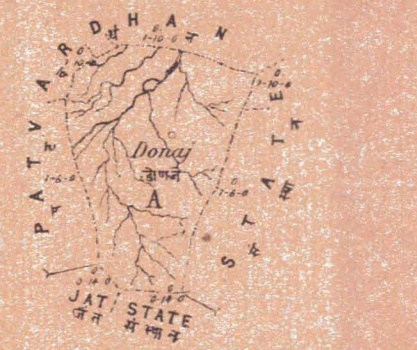
REFERENCES

Alienated Villages	इमास गाव	A
Bazar	बाजार गाव	O
Patwardhan State Villages	पटवर्धन राज्य गाव	P
Class Villages Maximum Rate		
I	R ² 1-4-0	
II	R ² 1-2-0	
III	R ² 1-0-0	
IV	R ² 0-15-0	
V	R ² 0-14-0	
VI	R ² 0-12-0	
VII	R ²	
78		

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey Poona 2nd April 1892

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W. P. D. S.
Actg. Superintendent
Deccan Revenue Survey.



No. 1760 of 1892.

FROM

R. B. PITT, Esquire,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLA'PUR.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 28th November 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision of the survey settlement of 78 Government villages, which form the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate

2. The villages in question came under settlement as shown below —

Number of villages.	Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Year of settlement.	Authority for sanction of settlement.
1	2	3	4	5
18	Pandharpur ..	Pandharpur ..	1856-57 .	Government Resolution No. 869, dated 21st February 1857.
2	Mádha ...	Do. ...	1856-57 ..	No data
24	Pandharpur ..	Do. .	1857-58 .	Government Resolution No. 265, dated 21st January 1858.
1	Mádha ..	Do. ...	1865-66 ..	No data.
32	Pandharpur ..	Do .	1872-73 ..	Government Resolution No 5153, dated 9th September 1875.
*1	Do.	Do.	1879-80 ..	Survey and Settlement Commissioner's endorsement No 379, dated 6th April 1880.
78				

* Was formerly an Indian village. Lapsed to Government in 1872-73 under Government Resolution No. 652, dated 13th February 1872.

3. Of the 78 villages under report, revision measurements were carried out in 46, and in the 32 villages already revised in 1872-73, the only necessary operation requiring to be done was the clubbing together of adjoining forest numbers according to the rules in force. The classification, on the other hand, of all the villages was done according to the Sátara Rules already fully described in former reports. The results, as regards measurements, are as shown below :—

BY ORIGINAL SURVEY			BY REVISION SURVEY.	
Old Numbers.	Acres.		New Survey and Pot Numbers.	Acres.
<i>46 villages under Survey Settlement</i>				
3,336	50,526	Remeasured have become ..	3,847	50,745
5,765	1,25,915	Confirmed	5,765	1,25,915
8,101	1,76,441		9,612	1,76,660
<i>32 villages under Revision Settlement</i>				
935	3,620	Remeasured have become ..	37	3,865
5,711	98,025	Confirmed ..	5,711	98,025
6,046	1,01,645		5,748	1,01,890
<i>Total 78 villages</i>				
2,671	54,146	Remeasured have become ...	3,884	54,610
11,476	2,23,940	Confirmed	11,476	2,23,940
14,147	2,78,086		15,360	2,78,550

and the following table is a summary of the difference found in individual numbers between the old and new measurements —

Number of villages	Total old Numbers	NUMBERS MEASURED IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in village sites, forests, &c	Numbers not re-measured
		Within 1 per cent	2 to 5 per cent	6 to 10 per cent	11 to 15 per cent	16 to 20 per cent	Over 20 per cent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	8,101	1,033	881	208	53	26	54	81	6,765
32	6,046							335	5,711
78	14,147	1,033	881	208	53	26	54	416	11,476

while the annexed statement shows the causes to which the larger differences are attributable —

Total old Numbers in which difference exceeded 15 per cent	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or diluvion	Alterations in roads	Mistakes in old work	Other reasons
1	2	3	4	5
80	46 villages under Survey Settlement 49	9	16	6
	32 villages under Revision Settlement			

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

4 In preparing the new classification record, the old classification was after careful consideration and examination accepted as it stood. In the case of new numbers having been made, the old classification has been distributed over them, and areas brought under irrigation from streams during the currency of the lease, the lands have been reclassified for soil. Every one of the small Bandbáras in the Táluka has been carefully inspected, and its capabilities duly recorded.

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

Number of villages	Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers	Total Acres	RECLASSIFIED		PERCENTAGE		Village sites, roads, &c., not reclassified acres
			Survey Numbers including Pot Numbers	Acres	Survey Numbers including Pot Numbers	Acres	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
78	15,360	2,66,090	333	1,327	2.2	0.5	12,460

6. In the subjoined table the areas obtained by revision survey under each head of cultivation are contrasted with those recorded by the existing survey.—

Description	By Original Survey	By Revision Survey	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Dry-crop	2,45,232	2,42,319		2,913
Garden	5,398	7,958	2,560	
Rice	41	25		16
Unassessed	27,415	28,248	833	
Total	2,78,086	2,78,550	3,893	2,929

The total revised area is thus seen to exceed that of the original survey by 464 acres only, or 0.2 per cent., a difference which is hardly appreciable, though, as pointed out in preceding paragraphs, internal differences have been found to be neither few or unimportant.

7. The irrigated area has largely increased during the lease, partly by streams (Pátasthal) and partly by wells and Budkis (Motasthal). Many new wells have been sunk, and old ones repaired, since the first settlement. The area under rice has much decreased, simply owing to the fact that the district is unsuitable for its cultivation, the rainfall being insufficient.*

8. The Pandharpur Taluka lies to the West of the Sholápur Taluka. It is bounded on the North by the Mádha Taluka, on the South by the Súngola Taluka, and on the West by the Máláras Taluka—all Talukas belonging to the Sholápur Collectorate. The district under report may be described as an undulating plain, unrelieved by any hills, and but very sparsely wooded. The country is drained by the river Bhima (a tributary of the Krishna), which is a perennial stream flowing north-west to south-east throughout the district, and fed by another tributary, the Man, on the south, and numerous Nálás on either bank, with a drainage towards the centre from the North and South. The best soil is a clayey loam of good depth and very fertile in seasons of good rainfall, but the prevailing soil is of a reddish description, well adapted for the different crops grown.

9. It will be seen, from the 10 years' rainfall given in Appendix A, that the average during that period has been 27.73 inches, while in the Mádha Taluka, due North of Pandharpur, it is 30.52, and in Súngola to the South it is 22.09. The district under report has, therefore, an average fall amply sufficient for all the usual dry crops; but the northern portion is most favoured, while towards the South the fall, though sufficient, is less regular and seasonable.

10. Regarding the different crops grown in the district and the proportionate area covered by each, the form used in the Agricultural Department is now substituted, for the one usually submitted, and the figures therein shown have been obtained from that Department. The subjoined statement is an abstract of the Appendix marginally quoted:—

* This remark does not refer to rice irrigated from Bandhárás; such rice area being included under head of

	Percentage of cultivated area
<i>Cereals</i> —Jowári, Bájri, Wheat, Paddy, &c.	71 7
59 3 8 9 1 9 0 5 1 1	
<i>Pulses</i> —Gram, Mat and Kulith, Tur, &c.	7 5
4 2 1 8 1 4 0 1	
<i>Fibres</i> —Cotton, &c.	1 3
0 9 0 4	
<i>Oil-seeds</i> —Safflower-seed, Linseed, Groundnut, &c.	9 9
7 5 1 1 0 5 0 8	
<i>Orchard and Gárden-produce</i> —Vegetables, green fodder, fruit trees	0 4
0 2 0 1 0 1	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Condiments and spices, Tobacco, Sugarcane	0 8
0 4 0 2 0 2	
Total gross area cropped	91 6
<i>Deduct</i> —Area twice cropped	1 3
<i>Remainder</i> —Net area cropped	90 3
<i>Add</i> —Fallow	9 7
Total	100 0

The Rabi, or late crops, greatly predominate, and Jowári and Bájri together cover more than half the cultivated area, but small areas of the more valuable kinds of produce are not wanting.

11. The Táluka is well supplied with the means of communication, the country being intersected with roads and branch roads radiating from the town of Pandharpur to the following places —Poona, Sítára, Karhár, SÍngola, Mangalvedha, Sholápur, Mohol, Bársi Road Station and Temburni. There is another road to the South-East of the Táluka from Mangalvedha to Sholápur, and with the exception of this road, which is simply a cleared track, all the others are murummed, without, however, bridges or drains. The nearest railway station on the Great Indian Peninsula line is Mohol, north-east, 22 miles distant from Pandharpur, with the large station of Bársi 30 miles due North.

12. The only markets within the limits of the Táluka are held weekly (on Tuesdays and Mondays) at the chief town Pandharpur and at the village of Karkamb to the North. The average weekly sales at the former, including cattle, amount to Rs. 27,125 and at the latter some Rs. 5,310.

Exports are few and not very valuable or important, consisting chiefly of surplus agricultural produce, hides and horns, &c, while, on the other hand, the imports consist of groceries, cocoanuts, Kerosine oil, hardware, salt and cloths of European manufacture.

13. The local industries consist of the expression of oil from Kardai (safflower), for which there are, in all, 133 mills of the ordinary rough construction in the district. Cotton and woollen fabrics are also manufactured to some extent; the total number of looms for such purposes is 689 and 137, respectively.

14. The large and ancient town or city of Pandharpur situated on the river Bhima, a tributary to the Krishna, with its numerous fanes or temples is so well known in history, and so fully described in the Bombay Gazetteer, that it would be superfluous perhaps in a report of this description to enter into much detail concerning it, beyond alluding to the large "jatrás", or gatherings, held there annually. The largest fairs are held during the months of November, April and July, and are attended by many thousands of pilgrims and devotees from all parts of the Presidency and even beyond it. The following statement, prepared from information obtained from the Mámlatdár of the district, shows the number

of pilgrims attending the different gatherings for the last 10 years, the total amount of the fees collected from them by the Municipality, and also the number of seizures and deaths from cholera.—

Years	Number of Pilgrims attending the Fairs during the months of				Fees collected by Municipality at the rate of 4 annas per head				Cholera.		
	November	April.	July	Total.	November	April.	July.	Total.	Attacked	Deaths	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
1888-89	81,913	7,666	97,538	1,67,117	15,478 4	1,916 8	24,884 8	43,779 4	101	57	
1888-89	37,747	10,141	84,187	1,47,426	9,286 12	4,085 4	23,584 4	36,856 4	374	188	
1889-90	60,093	30,998	83,132	1,76,213	16,933 12	7,749 0	21,295 8	44,083 4	3	2	
1889-90	41,149		88,294	1,24,143	10,487 4		20,823 8	81,110 12	622	461	
1889-90	48,800	16,798	96,865	1,81,783	12,090 0	4,177 0	24,168 4	40,453 4			
1889-90	49,504	15,925	85,555	1,21,984	12,978 0	3,951 4	14,138 12	39,496 0	241	117	
1889-90	45,963	18,078	99,939	1,62,885	11,415 12	4,690 12	24,734 12	40,671 4	364	132	
1889-90	44,905	18,172	89,238	1,84,005	11,651 4	4,643 0	17,807 0	31,501 4	472	236	
1890-91	65,156	24,294	86,514	1,29,108	17,041 8	5,573 8	17,180 12	39,775 12	13	9	
1891-92	65,247	16,698	82,947	1,47,248	16,308 12	4,517 0	16,923 12	36,610 8	236	117	
Total	5,23,789	1,84,068	8,14,128	15,01,960	1,80,842 4	41,013 4	2,02,632 0	3,75,487 8	3,326	1,389	

Pandharpur at present contains a population of 20,077 as against 13,052 at the previous settlement; 2,466 houses, 1,055 shops, 10 Dharmshálas and 80 temples, the chief of which latter is dedicated to Vithoba, an incarnation of Vishnu, and is the temple most highly revered by Bráhmans, Maráthás and Hindus of all denominations.

15. The subjoined statement, which is an abstract of appendices D⁽¹⁾, D⁽²⁾, E⁽¹⁾, E⁽²⁾, F⁽¹⁾, F⁽²⁾, and J, shows the combined figures of the first and revision settlements contrasted with the figures of the survey census, while those for 1890-91 have been furnished by the Revenue Department:—

Description.		At former settlement	1891.	Difference.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4	5
Population	...	65,679	79,835	14,206	+21 6
Cattle	{ For agricultural purposes	16,158	16,584	426	+2 6
	{ For other purposes	1,154	1,491	337	+29 2
Cows, buffaloes and young	...	21,822	27,196	5,374	+24 6
Sheep and goats	...	27,482	29,564	2,082	+7 6
Carts	...	452	1,371	919	+203 3
Horses and ponies...	...	890	987	97	+10 9
Wells and Budkis...	...	1,141	1,860	719	+63 0

The comparison here afforded points to a gratifying increase in prosperity in all important particulars. The population has risen by 21 6 per cent., and shows a density of 184 to the square mile. Cattle for agricultural purposes are more numerous by 2 6 per cent., and now show a proportion of one pair to every 27 acres. Cattle for other purposes have risen by 29 2 per cent. Milch cattle have increased by 24 6 per cent., sheep and goats by 7 6 per cent., and horses and ponies by 10 9 per cent. In the valuable property represented by carts and wells there has been a very substantial

increase, in the former no doubt owing to the improved and extended communications, and in the latter to the fact that under the liberal policy of Government all new wells are exempt from garden assessment.

16. In the statements now subjoined the same statistics are recompiled under heads of the 2 groups of villages into which it is proposed, later on in this report, to divide the Táluka for assessment purposes. The two groups will easily be distinguished by reference to the map—

Group I—37 villages.

Description.	At first settlement.	1891	Difference	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Population ...	41,178	48,757	7,579	+18 4
Cattle { For agricultural purposes .	7,916	8,155	239	+ 3 0
{ For other purposes .	805	1,133	328	+47 0
Cows, buffaloes and young ..	11,307	12,753	1,446	+12 8
Sheep and goats ...	12,894	10,390	2,504	—19 4
Carts .	354	832	478	+135 0
Horses and ponies...	547	547	...	...
Wells and Budkis .	604	934	330	+54 6

Group II.—41 villages.

Population ...	24,501	31,128	6,627	+27 0
Cattle ... { For agricultural purposes ...	8,242	8,429	187	+1 8
{ For other purposes .	349	308	41	—11 7
Cows, buffaloes and young .	10,515	14,443	3,928	+37 4
Sheep and goats .	14,588	19,174	4,586	+31 4
Carts .	98	539	441	+450 0
Horses and ponies ...	343	440	97	+28 3
Wells and Budkis ..	537	926	389	+72 4

17. These figures point to a fairly even distribution of that increase of wealth indicated by the general statement, and, in my opinion, go far towards justifying the moderate enhancement of assessment which I shall propose in subsequent paragraphs of this report.

18 It will be seen, from the figures given in the subjoined statement, that in this, as in other Deccan Tálukas, the famine was more or less severely felt.—

Description.	At first settlement	In 1875-76.	Difference	Percent age.	In 1877-78.	Difference of columns 5 and 6.	Percent age.	In 1891	Difference of columns 8 and 9.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population ...	65,679	78,343	12,664	+19 3	60,750	17,593	—22 5	79,885	19,135	+31 5
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes	17,312	19,669	2,357	+13 6	12,913	6,756	—34 3	18,075	5,162	+40 0
Milch cattle ...	21,822	14,694	7,128	—32 7	6,144	8,550	+58 2	27,196	21,052	+342 8

It will further be observed, from the entries in column 8 of the above statement, that the loss under all heads was heavy, while those of column 11

show the gratifying recovery which has taken place with the continued recurrence of more favourable seasons.

19. The information regarding Government schools has, as usual, been furnished by the Educational Department, and is summarized in Appendix H. From this it appears that there are 21 boys' schools with an average attendance of 1,052 boys, and but 2 schools attended by an average of 66 girls. The private schools entered in the return have been reported by the classing establishments of this Department, of these latter there are 19 schools attended by 611 boys. The proportion of the entire population able to read has risen, during the expiring lease, from 3.6 to 6.4 per cent. The number of females who can read is at present 131 against 4 at the first survey settlement—a very marked increase in the Taluka under report.

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20. Appendix I contains in the usual form the information recorded by the classing establishment regarding sub-tenures. From this statement it appears that 75.8 per cent of the total survey numbers are cultivated by the Khatedárs, either by themselves or in partnership with others; 12.2 per cent. are sub-let for money rents, and 9.9 per cent. for a share of the produce. 1.4 per cent. of the holdings is waste and 0.7 per cent. unfit for cultivation.

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21. The information given in the marginally noted appendices regarding the value of land has been obtained from the Inspector General of Registration, and the statements received from him have been summarized in this office in the form in which they are now submitted. Cases involving houses, or any property other than land, have been as far as possible excluded.

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22. Appendix K⁽¹⁾ shows that land was sold for sums ranging from Rs. 3-7-1 to Rs. 133-5-4 per acre. The average rate of sale deduced from one hundred cases taken haphazard was Rs. 9-3-9 per acre, or 18 times the survey assessment. There were found only 4 cases of sales by order of a Court in the five years, and in these instances the sum realized amounted to 18 times the survey assessment, the average rate of assessment per acre being Re. 0-5-3, the same as obtained in ordinary sales.

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23. The 100 cases of leases compiled embrace 2,432 acres, averaging Re. 0-8-8 per acre of assessment, and the rent obtained averaged Rs. 1-11-11 per acre, or 8 times the Government demand. The highest proportion met with was 17 times, and in some 86 out of the 100 cases the lowest rent the land was let for was 3 times the survey assessment.

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24. The cases of mortgages are somewhat numerous, some 190 cases have been selected, and are shown in the appendices marginally noted. As has often been pointed out in settlement reports, the recorded information regarding mortgages cannot be accepted as a true criterion of the value of land. The transactions are generally complicated by antecedent lendings and borrowings, of which we can gain no knowledge. The same remark often applies to sales; but these returns show, at all events, that land in the Taluka has a very real value, and there is some competition for its possession.

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25. Details of the principal kinds of produce grown in the Taluka for 10 years before settlement, and for each year since, will be found in Appendix N, in which is also included similar information for the adjoining Taluka of Sholapur. These data have been furnished by the Mamlatdárs of the respective districts. In the table here subjoined are shown the average prices of the two principal grains in the Pandharpur market during the period of the lease, and for 10 years previous. Jowári and Bájri are the staple food grains:—

Prices of produce. Similar information for the adjoining Taluka of Sholapur. These data have been furnished by the Mamlatdárs of the respective districts. In the table here subjoined are shown the average prices of the two principal grains in the Pandharpur market during the period of the lease, and for 10 years previous. Jowári and Bájri are the staple food grains:—

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Description.	SEERS PER RUPEE	
	Jowári	Bájrí.
1	2	3
10 years before settlement—1846-47 to 1855-56 ..	57	51½
1st decade of lease—1856-57 to 1865-66 . . .	31½	26½
2nd do. 1866-67 to 1875-76 . . .	29½	24½
3rd do. 1876-77 to 1885-86	22½	20
5 last years—1886-87 to 1890-91	27½	22½

26. From the above it will be seen that there was a sudden rise in prices during the first decade, and that during the second and third the upward tendency was still maintained. During the last 5 years of the lease, however, there has been a slight fall, but, when the averages of these years are contrasted with the averages of the 10 years preceding the settlement, the rise will be found to be 105 4 per cent in Jowári and 125 3 per cent in Bájrí

27. The revenue history of the Táluka is given year by year in detail for the Táluka under report in the appendices marginally noted, of which it will probably be sufficient (as all present very similar results) to take for comment that one only which refers to the largest number of villages under first settlement, namely, the 24 villages settled in the year 1857-58. It will be seen, from columns 2 and 3 of the statement, that the waste land was taken up rapidly for cultivation during the first 10 years, and that during the last year of the second decade it fell to as low as 125 acres. The third decade shows a rise in the waste area, most probably owing to the recent famine. The last year of the lease, 1890-91, shows the waste area to be 688 acres against 5,273 acres in 1857-58. During the whole period of the expiring lease it is satisfactory to note that collections were very steady. Turning our attention to remissions we may leave out of account the sum adjusted in the first year of settlement, which appears in the column for casual remissions, we find that in the year 1871-72 Rs 6,970 were remitted owing to a deficient and untimely rainfall, and consequent failure of crops. The amount of remissions given in the three following years is trifling. The sums appearing as outstanding balances at the close of certain years (column 17), though large during some years, were not by any means all, as will be seen from column 18, finally remitted. The figures of the occupied and unoccupied columns for the first and last year of the lease are contrasted below, and it will be admitted that the revenue history reviewed above can only be regarded with satisfaction.—

Year	OCCUPIED		UNOCCUPIED	
	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
1857-58	81,602	30,977	5,273	865
1890-91	87,410	32,145	688	131

28. The following return, which has been furnished by the Mámílatdár, illustrates the ease with which the land revenue has been collected during the last three years :—

Year.		Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to
1		2	3	4
1888-89	...	41	122	.. .
1889-90	...	40	163	.. .
1890-91	...	35	112	.....
Total ..		116	397	. ...

29. The general conclusions to be drawn from an examination of the statistics presented with this report are briefly as follows —

Summary

(1) Internal communications have greatly improved since the introduction of the settlement. In fact, few Talukas are so well intersected with good roads to facilitate the transport of traffic, with the advantage of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations of Mohol 22 miles to the North-East, and Bársi 30 miles due North of Pandharpur.

(2) Prices of agricultural produce have steadily improved during the survey lease till they are now more than double to what they were 30 years ago.

(3) Population has increased, and concurrently with this increase there has been a marked growth of wealth, as shown by the figures regarding superior houses, carts, wells and cattle.

(4) Cultivation has spread steadily, and the land revenue, after making due allowance for the check imposed by the famine, has been collected with ease and regularity.

I shall now accordingly proceed to suggest that the lease to be renewed shall be at rates moderately exceeding those of the present settlement.

30. According to the existing settlements, introduced in different years (*vide* statement in paragraph 2), the 78 villages under report were divided into six separate groups. Their respective positions, differently coloured, will be seen at a glance from the appended map. The maximum dry-crop rates of assessment applied to them are Rs. 1-4-0, Rs 1-2-0, Re. 1-0-0, Re. 0-15-0, Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-12-0.

31. As the river Bhima naturally divides the villages to be revised into two distinct divisions as regards climate, rainfall, &c., I would beg to propose, that instead of six groups, as at present, these should be only two groups, as follows :—

Proposed grouping and maximum rates.

Group I.—Dry-crop maximum rate Rs. 1-4-0.

37 villages, 35 of which lie on the north of the river Bhima, and 2 villages—Gopálpur and the large Taluka town of Pandharpur—to the south of it. This group, besides having a better climate and rainfall than the southern villages, has the advantage of two railway stations of the Great Indian Peninsula line Mohol and Bársi within 22 and 30 miles respectively. The present maximum rates are Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-2-0, Re. 1-0-0 and Re. 0-15-0, for 1, 6, 28 and 2 villages respectively.

Group II—Dry-crop maximum rate Rs. 1-2-0.

41 villages, all lying to the South of the river Bhima, having an inferior climate and rainfall, besides being further from the railway :—The present maximum rates are Re. 1-0-0, Re. 0-15-0, Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-12-0, for 8, 18, 11 and 4 villages respectively.

32 As previously stated in paragraph 7, the cultivation of rice has been much reduced owing to the unsuitability of the district for its production. The total area under rice recorded by the original survey is 41 acres, of which 33 acres are Government land, and assessed at Rs. 40. The total area has now been reduced to 25 acres, all Government land, and will be assessed in the revision survey at Rs 48, or an average of Rs 1-14-9 per acre. The rice land is, as may be inferred, of an inferior description, and a maximum rate of Rs 6, the same as was lately suggested for the adjoining Táluka of SÁNGOLA, is now proposed to be applied to it.

33. By the former survey record there were altogether 5,998 acres of garden land, of which the area belonging to Government was 4,915 acres, assessed at Rs 7,356, or an average of Rs 1-7-11 per acre. This includes both lands irrigated from wells and from channels. By the revised survey the total garden area comes to 7,958 acres, of which 7,275 are Government, bearing an assessment of Rs 7,471, which gives an average rate of Rs 1-0-5 per acre. The division of this land into Pátasthal and Motasthal is shown below —

Description	Acres	Rupees	Average per Acre
1	2	3	4
			Rs. a. p
Mostasthal	7,100	7,040	0 15 10
Pátasthal	175	431	2 7 5

The maximum rate of Rs 8, which has been the usual one in all Deccan districts for revision settlements, has been adopted in assessing Pátasthal lands. Every irrigated number has been rated by myself on a consideration of its individual circumstances. As regards the assessment of Motasthal land, the orders of Government have been strictly adhered to, and no additional assessment has been placed on land irrigated from wells sunk within the period of the lease, while land watered from old wells has been kept within the highest dry-crop rate.

34. The estimated result of the new rates is shown for each village in Appendix Q, of which the following table is an abstract for each of the new groups —

Group	Maximum dry-crop rate	Number of villages	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY				Total	Percent age on Govern-ment occupied land	
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land		Government unoccupied land				
			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment			Acres	Asses-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs a. p		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		
	1 4 0	37	1,08,385	67,072	1,08,316	75,155	717	476	1,04,038	75,681	31.7
	1 2 0	41	1,24,927	51,115	1,24,761	61,088	790	254	1,25,521	61,342	19.5
	Total	78	2,28,312	1,08,187	2,28,077	1,36,243	1,477	730	2,29,554	1,36,928	25.9

35 It thus appears that the estimated increase of revenue amounts to Rs 28,056, or 25.9 per cent, including water cess, and 25.8 per cent excluding it, being well within the limit laid down by Government in their Resolutions marginally noted

36 Details for every village under all heads will be found in Appendix Q, a reference to which will show that in no case does the increase touch the limit of 66 per cent

Government Resolution No 5739, dated 29th October 1874
Do 2619, dated 26th March 1884.
Do 3880, dated 4th June 1891
Do 3205, dated 5th April 1892

Rs 28,056, or 25.9 per cent, including water cess, and 25.8 per cent excluding it, being well within the limit laid down by

37 The results of two surveys are contrasted below under every head —

Description,	By FORMER SURVEY		By REVISION SURVEY		Judi or quit-rent.
	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs
Government occupied land	228,312	1,09,187	228,077	1,36,243	...
Government unoccupied land	1,413	526	1,477	730	...
Inám	20,946	9,832	20,748	11,927	2,649
Government unassessed unarable, &c	27,415	.	28,248		.
Total ..	278,086	1,18,545	* 2,78,550	1,48,900	2,649

38. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land of all descriptions was by the original survey Re. 0-7-7, by the proposed rates it will amount to Re. 0-9-7. The average increase per acre therefore amounts to Re 0 2-0.

39. In conclusion, I would beg to recommend, that, if the proposed rates should meet with the approval of Government, they may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, and that all cases of individual increase over 25 per cent be gradually dealt with, in the way which has been usually authorized by the Government Resolutions noted in the margin

Government Resolution
No 3541 of 4th May 1885
Government Resolution
No 2981 of 20th April 1886

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

A statement of Rainfall from 1881 to 1890, for the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, furnished by the Agricultural Department.

Years.	RAIN-FALL AT					
	Pandharpur		Sangola		Mádha.	
	Inches.	Cents	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881 ..	20	33	22	06	26	74
1882	27	23	26	82	81	95
1883 .	27	57	25	49	36	18
1884 ..	15	43	15	93	17	09
1885 .. .	36	74	30	10	31	78
1886 ...	38	75	23	27	40	58
1887 ..	32	62	19	56	30	19
1888	26	57	17	19	22	95
1889 .	28	95	23	08	38	68
1890 . ..	23	09	17	90	29	02
Total ..	277	28	220	90	305	16
Average .	27	73	22	09	30	52

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

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Cultivated and Uncultivated Area, as also the Details of Crops, for five years, in the 78 Government villages of the Panaharyu Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

Years.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																			Crops					
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.													Cereals					
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 10 on the gross area.	Area cultivated					Area uncultivated.			Jowar.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Others.	Total.		
	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.				Cropped (net)		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.								
										Irrigated.	Not irrigated.				Forest.	Others.									
8	9	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1880-87	78	485	8	44	86	470	78	2,78,088	90.8	8,232	2,10,470	19,306	8,47,007	7,052	3,908	21,031	31,061	1,16,649	42,841	1,337	4,823	2,819	1,67,669		
1887-88	78	485	8	44	86	470	78	2,78,088	90.8	8,232	2,15,789	23,980	2,48,461	2,010	6,944	20,784	26,688	1,49,090	17,702	1,598	4,907	2,726	1,78,023		
1889-89	78	686	8	44	86	470	78	2,78,088	90.8	10,000	2,12,733	25,840	2,48,669	3,321	6,165	20,033	29,419	1,48,324	22,448	1,860	6,627	2,920	1,80,615		
1899-00	78	435	8	44	86	470	78	2,78,088	90.8	8,568	2,12,680	26,831	2,43,320	2,122	6,165	20,975	29,389	1,50,034	19,871	861	6,866	3,024	1,78,666		
1900-01	78	485	8	44	86	470	78	2,78,088	90.8	8,073	2,15,639	34,231	2,49,332	1,690	6,165	20,906	29,766	1,72,507	6,213	667	4,646	5,109	1,97,031		
Total	300	3,176	40	230	430	3,305	300	13,90,440	90.8	46,217	1,076,121	1,10,987	12,42,286	10,002	27,437	1,04,718	1,46,167	7,36,504	1,10,076	5,999	23,560	14,119	8,30,204		
Average	78	435	8	44	86	470	78	2,78,088	90.8	9,240	2,12,324	33,987	2,48,467	3,300	6,487	20,944	29,631	1,47,801	22,016	1,168	4,718	3,624	1,73,041		
Percentage of cultivated area...									87.1		85.6		97	100.0				89.8	87.9	90.6	100	1.1	71.7		

Years.	CROPS—continued.																								
	Pulses.					Orchard and Garden Produce.				Oil-seeds.							Fibres.			Green Area cropped	Wheat Area twice cropped	Remainder net Area cropped.			
	Tur.	Gram.	Mash and Kulih.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Condiments and Spices.	Supraene.	Mustard.	Safflower-seed.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Others.				Total.		
																				36	37	38		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	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
1880-87	5,707	10,074	8,067	746	22,497	495	13	340	840	257	1,046	320	4,044	17,823	1,108	2,063	25,863	7,370	1,066	9,274	2,30,774	8,073	2,27,702		
1887-88	3,863	12,840	3,813	910	19,146	523	274	805	1,968	840	1,132	436	4,611	18,631	1,007	2,371	26,714	1,163	741	1,902	2,27,426	2,264	2,24,671		
1889-89	3,084	6,860	4,703	321	18,239	658	227	323	1,305	69	1,045	489	1,349	17,546	1,306	1,079	21,060	1,306	1,021	2,230	2,38,184	2,245	2,22,629		
1899-00	3,479	10,610	4,418	350	18,858	465	801	405	1,368	243	959	308	1,443	18,444	1,070	1,063	23,621	1,284	800	2,144	2,25,370	3,626	2,23,245		
1900-01	1,162	6,537	1,423	166	12,337	636	111	266	923	465	937	346	1,657	21,513	1,440	1,644	26,163	72	266	266	2,29,640	3,429	2,26,191		
Total	16,961	28,020	22,182	1,728	68,700	2,701	1,125	1,749	4,578	1,274	5,121	1,968	14,104	69,947	6,726	9,444	1,24,221	11,173	4,642	16,010	11,22,728	16,446	11,22,842		
Average	3,390	10,096	4,437	348	18,755	540	225	360	1,115	275	1,026	397	2,821	19,789	1,344	1,888	24,644	2,234	808	3,203	2,27,739	3,269	2,24,479		
Percentage of cultivated area...	1.4	4.2	1.9	0.1	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.1	7.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.3	81.6	1.3	69.2		

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

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

Number	Villages	Days on which Bazár is held	WEEKLY SALES		Chief articles traded in
			Articles	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pandharpur .	Tuesday	{ All kinds of grain Groceries Cloth and clothes Cattle Miscellaneous	Rs	Rice, wheat, Jowári, Bájrí, gram, Tur, Dál, &c Oil, ghi, cocoanut, jágrí, salt, chillies, betelnut, sugar, &c Sáris, Chohis, Chaváhs, turbans, cloths of European manufacture Cows, she-buffaloes, bullocks, horses, sheep, goats, &c Vegetables, fruits, &c
				8,150 15,700 2,250 900 125	
			Total	27,125	
2	Karkamb ...	Monday	{ All kinds of grain Groceries Cloth and clothes . . . Cattle . . . Miscellaneous . . .	450 585	Rice, wheat, Jowári, Bájrí, gram, Tur, Dál, &c Oil, ghi, cocoanut jágrí, salt, chillies, betelnut, sugar, &c. Sáris, Chohis, Chaváhs, turbans, cloths of European manufacture Cows, she-buffaloes, bullocks, horses, sheep, goats, &c Vegetables, &c.
				4,000 250 25	
			Total	5,310	

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R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX D⁽¹⁾.
 STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES		Total Females	Total of Columns 5 and 8	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age		Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age.			Males		Females		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
44 Government villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate	Christians ...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jews .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jains ..	78	160	238	65	195	260	498	49	206			
	Langáyats ..	248	386	634	201	410	611	1,245	216	341	4	07	
	Langáyats ..	587	910	1,497	369	1,075	1,444	2,941	85	57	4	03	
	Musalmans .	561	867	1,428	468	927	1,395	2,823	386	270	8	06	
	Musalmans .	382	519	901	266	588	854	1,755	11	12	...	1	01
	Musalmans .	539	732	1,271	444	805	1,249	2,520	81	64			
	Hindus {	986	2,052	3,038	571	2,360	2,931	5,969	1,347	444			
	Brahmins	1,116	1,805	2,921	794	2,043	2,837	5,758	2,500	856	69	24	
Others	7,016	9,209	16,225	4,770	10,930	15,700	31,925	237	15		...		
Others	9,812	13,701	23,513	7,861	15,340	23,201	46,714	1,329	57	48	02		
Total		9,049	12,850	21,899	6,041	15,148	21,189	43,088	1,729	79	4	02	
		12,276	17,491	29,767	9,768	19,525	29,293	59,060	4,512	152	130	04	

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement

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

APPENDIX D⁽²⁾

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste	MALES		Total Males	FEMALES		Total Females	Total of Columns 5 and 8	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age		Under 12 years of age	Above 12 years of age			Males		Females		
									No	Per cent	No	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
34 Government villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate.	Christians	..	..	..	..	No record	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jews ..	..	..	..	..	No record	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jains ...	21	41	62	18	No record	60	122	41	66.1	..	..
	Lingáyats ..	116	212	328	108	No record	322	650	47	14.3	..	..
	Musalmans	145	220	365	116	No record	336	701	13	3.6	..	..
	Hindus.	Brahmins	76	139	215	66	No record	214	429	153	71.2	1	0.5
		Others ...	3,709	5,822	9,531	3,337	No record	9,392	18,923	176	1.8
		Total	4,683	7,029	11,712	3,424	7,455	10,879	22,591	647	5.5	1	0.5
			4,067	6,434	10,501	3,645	6,679	10,324	20,823	430	4.1

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

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

APPENDIX E^(a).

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages	Occupation.	Number	
1	2	3		
Pandharpur Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate	44 Government vil- lages	Agricultural	Number	Percent- age.
			13,954	32.4
		Partly agricultural ...	20,788	35.2
			1,054	2.4
		Non-agricultural ...	7,116	12.0
			28,080	65.2
Total ...	31,156	52.8		
	48,088	100.0		
			59,060	100.0

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

APPENDIX E^(a).

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number	
1	2	3		
Pandharpur Táluka, Sholápur Collectorate	34 Government vil- lages.	Agricultural ...	Number	Percent- age record
			No	
		Partly agricultural ...	12,318	59.2
			No	record
		Non-agricultural ...	3,458	16.6
			No	record.
Total ...	5,049	24.2		
	22,591	100.0		
			20,825	100.0

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

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F⁽¹⁾.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 44 Government villages in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate during the year 1891-92

Number of villages	Taluka.	CATTLE											Horses and Ponies	Sheep	Goats	PLOUGHS		CARTS		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle
		For Plough		For Breeding.		For other purposes		Milk Cattle		Young Stock.		Total				Small	Large (i.e. of over 2 Cattle)	For Passengere.	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
44	Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate	9,824		991				5,070	1,951	5,067	1,457	24,360	612	17,122		No data		167		28
		9,630	312	168	51	870	214	7,329	2,646	6,319	1,778	29,315	732	15,821	5,261	700	877	70	905	27

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement

APPENDIX F⁽²⁾.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 34 Government villages in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate during the year 1891-92

Number of villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats	PLOUGHS		CARTS		Cropped Land per pair of Plough Cattle.
		For Plough		For Breeding		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle		Young Stock		Total				Small	Large (i.e. of over 2 Cattle).	For Passengere	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
34	Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate	6,334		163				3,323	1,214	2,740	1,000	14,774	278	10,360		576		285		28
		6,354	288	7	13	100	71	3,845	1,257	3,153	869	15,958	255	5,307	3,175	432	600	40	358	27

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 78 Government villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate

Number of Village	District.	Shops	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		Hand gins.	Births.		Deaths		Vaccination		Liquor Shops	Tells khānas	Dharam shālas	TEMPLES.	
				Cotton	Woolen.		8	9	10	11	12	13				Hindu	Muselman
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Government vil- lages	Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate.	1,246	133	689	187	16	1886-87	3,295	1886-87	2,172	1886-87	1,405	4	26	86	891	55
							1887-88	3,408	1887-88	2,205	1887-88	1,339					
							1888-89	3,335	1888-89	2,389	1888-89	1,693					
							1889-90	3,208	1889-90	2,704	1889-90	1,216					
							1890-91	3,118	1890-91	1,943	1890-91	2,457					
							Total	16,359	Total	11,415	Total	8,110					
							Average	3,272	Average	2,388	Average	1,622					

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
78	Pandharpur Táluka, Sholápur Col-lectorate.	21	1,052	2	66	19	611	

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 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 Number	
		Government	Inám	Government	Inám.	Government.	Inám	Government	Inám			Government	Inám
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
78 Government villages	Pandharpur Táluka, Sholapur Col-lectorate	8,841	185	2,450	164	1,350	519	1,342	184	208	114	14,305	1,052
		576	12	159	11	88	34	87	12	14	07	931	69

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water-supply in the 78 Government villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the year 1891-92

N 1132-5

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 dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
78	Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate	618	839	111	13	24	24	82	46			3			15			8	1	2	11	2				

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Abstract

Number.	Details	Wells, Budkis and the like		Tanks.		Other Sources		Remarks
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation	618	839	3		8	1	The number of villages to which this return relates is as follows— Surveyed Government rayatwari villages 78 Other Government villages Allotted villages Total No 78
	For drinking supply of human beings only	111	13			2	11	
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings	24	24		15	2		
	In disuse	82	46			2		
	Total	835	922	3	15	14	12	
	Total recorded at the original settlement	1,767	1,141	18	5	26		

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur 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		
2,022	18,677	9 3 9	1,040	0 8 3	18	The total number of cases is 100
30	cases in which 2,410	the land was 3 7 1	sold for sums 359	from 1 to 10 0 8 2	times the survey 7	assessment
49	cases in which 8,442	the land was 8 5 10	sold for sums 501	from 11 to 25 0 7 11	times the survey 17	assessment
13	cases in which 4,725	the land was 21 0 0	sold for sums 136	from 26 to 50 0 9 8	times the survey 34	assessment
7	cases in which 2,700	the land was 31 12 3	sold for sums 41	from 61 to 75 0 7 9	times the survey 66	assessment
1	case in which 400	the land was 133 5 4	sold for a sum 3	which is equivalent to 133 times 1 0 0	133	the survey assessment

APPENDIX K⁽²⁾

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur 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		
167	1,009	6 0 8	55	0 5 3	18	The total number of cases is 4
3	cases in which 804	the land was 5 6 11	sold for sums 53	from 12 to 20 0 5 9	times the survey 15	assessment
1	case in which 205	the land was 10 12 8	sold for a sum 2	which is equivalent to 102 times 0 1 8	102	the survey assessment

APPENDIX L

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur 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		
2,432	4,240	1 11 11	1,319	0 8 8	3	The total number of cases is 100
86	cases in which 3,239	the land was sub 1 7 8	let for sums 1,196	from 1 to 5 0 8 7	times the survey 3	assessment
11	cases in which 814	the land was sub 4 11 9	let for sums 112	from 6 to 10 0 10 5	times the survey 7	assessment
3	cases in which 187	the land was sub 6 10 10	let for sums 11	from 11 to 17 0 6 3	times the survey 17	assessment

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX M⁽²⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total area 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.		
1,063	12,311	7 5 6	862	0 8 4	14	The total number of cases is 94.
46	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 1 to 10 times the		10	survey assessment.
1,054	3,039	2 15 1	573	0 8 8	5	
34	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 11 to 25 times the		25	survey assessment.
412	3,977	7 3 4	300	0 7 9	15	
9	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 26 to 50 times the		50	survey assessment.
164	2,835	17 4 7	74	0 7 3	26	
1	case in which the land was mortgaged for		a sum which is equivalent to 50		50	times the survey assessment.
19	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 51 to 100 times the		100	survey assessment.
13	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 101 to 417 times the		417	survey assessment.
	2,500	12 4 11	6	0 7 5		

APPENDIX M⁽³⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total area 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.		
1,906	10,707	5 7 2	1,004	0 8 2	11	The total number of cases is 108.
17	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 1 to 10 times the		10	survey assessment.
1,290	4,230	3 9 2	610	0 8 6	7	
36	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 11 to 25 times the		25	survey assessment.
730	5,165	7 4 5	300	0 7 8	15	
4	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 26 to 50 times the		50	survey assessment.
45	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 51 to 100 times the		100	survey assessment.
1	case in which the land was mortgaged for		a sum which is equivalent to 50		50	times the survey assessment.
2	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 101 to 20 times the		20	survey assessment.
9	cases in which the land was mortgaged for		sums from 21 to 70 times the		70	survey assessment.
	706	5 5 4	11	1 3 7		

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

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Pandharpur and Sholapur Talukas of the Sholapur Collectorate from 1846-47 to 1890-91 from information furnished by the Mamlatdars

Years	PANDHARPUR.					SHOLAPUR.					Remarks.
	Measured Seers of 80 tolas per rupee					Measured Seers of 80 tolas per rupee					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram	Kardas	Jowari	Bajri	Wheat	Gram	Kardas	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1846-47	50½	47	25	26½	55	44	29	20	24		
1847-48	68	60½	34	31	79	52½	49½	32	39		
1848-49	76	68	42	41	89	76½	73	43	54½		
1849-50	85	65	34	47	7½	81½	80	53	79½		
1850-51	63	56	18	44½	64	106½	87½	52½	65		
1851-52	77	64	46	42	77	119½	84	50½	77		
1852-53	63½	60	48½	43	79	108½	105	66	68		
1853-54	81	27½	29½	26	42½	63	91	45	59		
1854-55	38	31	24½	27½	58½	10½	67	24	24½		
1855-56	39	34	28	27	63	54	77	37½	47		
Total	669	512	345½	384½	680½	742½	752	459½	561½		
Average	57	51½	34½	38½	68	74½	76½	48	56½		
1856-57	46	39	31	32½	69	52	56	34	50		
1857-58	40	38	33	35	61	51	59½	33	37½		
1858-59	44½	37	31½	37	59	53	49½	41	42		
1859-60	42	36	24	29	64	42½	46½	30	34		
1860-61	39	30	20	21	29½	38½	29	20	20		
1861-62	36	25	16	19½	32	25½	23	16	19		
1862-63	15	12	11	12	24	22½	20	13	16		
1863-64	15	12½	12	14	21	15	14	13	12		
1864-65	17	14	13	15	18	17	12	10	11½		
1865-66	19	16	14	11	18	16	19	10½	11		
Total	313½	264½	205½	220½	365½	339½	314½	222½	253		
Average	31½	26½	20½	22	36½	33½	31½	22½	25½		
1866-67	17½	16	11	8	20	20	19	10½	10		
1867-68	27	30½	14	14½	29½	25½	21	13½	14		
1868-69	22	20	13	14	29	23	22	14	18		
1869-70	23	20	14	10½	24	19	16	9	9½		
1870-71	23	19	11	13	29	19	19½	8½	12½		
1871-72	24	19	17½	17	24	14	14	10½	12½		
1872-73	23	26½	19	18	29½	20	14	12½	12½		
1873-74	40	32	24½	19	29	37	26½	20	19		
1874-75	43½	38	23½	21½	43½	39	26	22	22		
1875-76	28	26½	19½	23	24	17	27	19	23½		
Total	292	248½	161½	143½	198	237	221½	148	149½		
Average	29½	24½	16½	16	20½	23½	22½	14½	15		
1876-77	11	11	11	11½		11½	12	11	12½		
1877-78	10½	12	7	8½		8½	10	7	9		
1878-79	10½	11	7½	8		9½	11½	7½	8½		
1879-80	11½	12½	8½	9½		14½	15	9½	11½		
1880-81	22½	22½	16	19½		29½	28	16	23½		
1881-82	43	35	21	20½		38½	30	16½	24		
1882-83	49	28	21	21½		36	29½	15	19½		
1883-84	30½	26½	21	21½		29	22½	15½	20½		
1884-85	19½	19½	19½	23		19½	19½	16	19½		
1885-86	23½	21½	21	19½		27½	23	15	17½		
Total	226½	199½	163½	172½		219½	196½	129	163½		
Average	22½	20	16½	17½		21½	19½	13	16½		
1886-87	35½	27	21	19½		30	24½	15	17½		
1887-88	29½	27	19½	23		26	21	15	20		
1888-89	21½	19½	17½	19½		24	24	15	17½		14½
1889-90	21½	20	19½	15½		22½	20½	15	16½		19½
1890-91	32½	20	18½	20½	15	28	24	16½	19		20½
Total	139½	113½	89½	98	15	134½	109½	76½	89½		54½
Average	27½	22½	18	19½	3	27	22	15½	17½		10½

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 20 Government villages, situated in the Pandharpur Taluqa of the Sholapur 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 ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY IN AM.			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AND IN AM.				Business outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted	Remarks
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit fees, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 3 and 11		Full Assessment Total of Columns 2, 3, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Permanent	Casual.	Total								Acres	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1840-47	38,167	40,474	20,982	1,835	22,817	27,167	419	422	600	3,075	5,440	82	41,051	53,386	27,700	256			
1847-48	38,156	48,423	20,649	1,667	22,205	26,137	450	451	495	3,075	3,440	82	41,051	53,283	28,704	3,302			
1848-50	38,075	48,348	20,311	6,812	27,123	21,235	601	495	94	8,075	3,440	82	41,051	53,283	31,401	2,753			
1849-50	38,170	48,400	20,445	7,713	28,157	20,253	509	441	80	3,075	3,440	82	41,054	52,300	30,414	5,028			
1850-51	38,033	48,203	20,296	1,537	21,533	26,470	545	551	94	3,075	3,439	83	41,054	52,298	28,647	2,673			
1851-53	37,775	48,203	20,296	5,761	25,027	21,538	592	559	88	5,500	3,959	80	41,067	50,680	31,006	81			
1852-53	38,034	48,767	19,370	5,445	24,715	23,042	634	591	95	3,140	3,534	80	41,067	50,682	23,317	78			
1853-54	37,694	49,305	18,506	5,739	24,635	21,070	624	643	167	3,149	3,534	80	41,067	50,683	21,807	49			
1854-55	37,735	46,400	19,014	3,544	22,558	23,848	611	631	149	3,144	3,533	80	41,490	50,670	24,076				
1855-56	38,090	46,905	18,959	4,900	23,659	23,408	569	567	118	3,241	3,048	80	41,490	50,670	23,604	302			
1856-57	52,485	25,078		4,511	4,611	20,557	1,569	437	140	3,768	1,628	80	57,216	27,143	20,787	0	10		
1857-58	47,618	28,145				25,145	6,441	2,970	468	37,69	1,628	80	57,216	27,143	23,688				
1858-59	48,017	29,348				29,348	6,110	3,197	627	3,639	1,593	80	57,216	27,143	24,055				
1859-60	46,445	29,323				23,283	4,655	1,709	514	3,639	1,628	80	57,789	27,140	24,437				
1860-61	53,019	24,613				24,613	3,178	628	886	3,700	1,805	123	57,897	27,244	25,322				
1861-62	53,333	24,633				24,633	3,260	396	260	4,553	2,010	240	57,897	27,243	25,323				
1862-63	52,785	25,048				25,048	693	200	180	4,519	2,000	1,090	57,897	27,243	26,313				
1863-64	53,051	25,124				25,124	805	111	161	4,541	2,008	949	57,897	27,243	25,934				
1864-65	52,987	25,043				25,043	44	30	156	4,260	2,171	208	57,897	27,243	25,001				
1865-66	52,804	25,308				25,308	44	30	181	4,239	1,905	683	57,897	27,243	25,073				
1866-67	52,805	25,208				25,208	44	30	206	4,248	1,905	680	57,897	27,243	25,274				
1867-68	52,805	25,308				25,308	44	30	204	4,248	1,905	680	57,897	27,243	25,293				
1868-69	52,805	25,308				25,308	44	30	223	4,248	1,905	684	57,897	27,243	25,314				
1869-70	52,805	25,308				25,308	44	30	257	4,248	1,905	603	57,897	27,243	25,167				
1870-71	52,809	25,311				25,311	44	30	202	4,245	1,902	682	57,897	27,243	25,068				
1871-72	52,805	25,311		5,708	5,708	19,603	44	30	167	4,245	1,903	679	57,897	27,243	25,239	5,208	5		
1872-73	52,808	25,311				25,311	44	30	2	4,245	1,903	679	57,897	27,243	25,293				
1873-74	52,709	25,311		46	46	25,265	12	5	2	4,245	1,902	679	57,898	27,213	25,946				
1874-75	52,691	25,303		245	245	24,053	12	5	2	4,245	1,903	679	57,848	27,210	25,439	60	60		
1875-76	52,654	25,200				25,200	12	5	2	4,245	1,902	679	57,841	27,207	25,221	23	23		
1876-77	52,641	25,294				25,294	12	5		4,245	1,902	679	57,798	27,201	25,272	20,628	6,870		
1877-78	52,622	25,271				25,271	71	38	2	4,245	1,903	679	57,798	27,201	25,253	6,057	1,196		
1878-79	52,623	25,263				25,263	100	37	2	4,245	1,902	679	57,798	27,201	25,244	10,113	5,319		
1879-80	51,070	24,606				24,606	2,477	603	24	4,245	1,902	679	57,798	27,201	25,209	1,727	1,160		
1880-81	48,670	24,454				23,454	4,737	1,763	83	4,247	1,902	690	57,604	27,120	24,117	107	4		
1881-82	48,165	23,734				22,734	4,212	1,500	119	4,178	1,671	668	57,625	27,105	24,622	10	10		
1882-83	46,203	23,370				22,370	2,272	1,443	107	4,175	1,390	668	57,740	27,162	24,628	64	30		
1883-84	46,937	24,043				24,043	3,277	1,270	297	4,206	1,390	668	57,600	27,123	24,668				
1884-85	50,203	24,120				24,120	3,268	1,163	370	4,206	1,390	668	57,600	27,122	25,048				
1885-86	50,626	24,251				24,251	3,034	1,031	323	4,207	1,390	668	57,559	27,121	25,172				
1886-87	50,715	24,236				24,236	3,249	909	239	4,174	1,390	667	57,732	27,120	25,134				
1887-88	51,106	24,407				24,407	674	252	112	4,175	1,390	668	58,065	26,618	25,149				
1888-89	51,237	24,173				24,173	395	173	30	4,175	1,379	673	58,065	26,619	25,164				
1889-90	51,423	24,616				24,616	399	153	18	4,175	1,379	669	58,066	26,619	25,203				
1890-91	51,624	24,655				24,655	321	22	69	4,176	1,390	668	58,061	26,618	25,222				

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

APPENDIX O (2)

Revenue Statement for 24 Government villages, situated in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1857-58

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

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED LAND GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM					Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted.	Remark	
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for Collection	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realization from auction sales of grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, quit-rents, etc.	Total of Columns 8, 9 and 11	Full Assessment Total of Columns 8, 9, and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 9, and 13	Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted.				Remark
			Permanant	Usual	Total																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs				
1847-48	59,788	62,108	31,356	631	31,917	30,191	3,112	4,128	287	10,729	11,653	127	72,629	77,887	30,606	322					
1848-49	59,263	62,554	31,468	3,051	34,509	28,045	2,705	3,809	282	10,729	11,653	177	72,687	78,016	29,484	2,743					
1849-50	59,648	63,131	32,001	3,639	36,640	22,491	2,603	3,393	414	10,630	11,659	127	72,761	78,083	29,033	3,193					
1850-51	59,690	63,319	32,338	2,455	34,791	28,428	2,697	3,540	474	10,638	11,551	127	72,933	78,310	29,020	1,313					
1851-52	59,629	60,887	31,469	7,839	38,305	22,032	2,058	3,259	387	10,638	11,111	130	72,923	75,265	22,599	991					
1852-53	59,915	61,222	31,698	1,945	33,638	27,584	2,403	2,945	562	10,600	11,099	130	72,923	75,768	23,276						
1853-54	58,258	60,575	30,067	4,476	35,143	25,432	4,065	3,591	795	10,600	11,039	130	72,923	75,265	26,357						
1854-55	57,738	59,375	29,930	379	30,309	29,068	4,909	4,909	1,395	10,581	11,030	130	72,923	75,265	30,692						
1855-56	56,584	59,877	30,131	2,786	32,917	26,760	3,758	4,493	978	10,581	11,085	130	72,923	75,255	27,898						
1856-57	59,287	60,523	30,511	494	31,005	29,118	3,055	3,647	872	10,581	11,035	130	72,923	75,255	30,520						
1857-58	81,801	30,977		5,204	5,204	25,773	5,273	865	409	13,048	5,590	130	1,00,813	37,422	26,312						
1858-59	80,698	30,486				20,486	7,108	1,551	565	13,117	5,385	130	1,00,823	37,422	31,181						
1859-60	86,244	31,144				31,144	4,417	902	332	13,131	5,373	130	1,00,792	37,419	31,606						
1860-61	85,498	31,788	5		5	31,783	2,267	359	133	13,132	5,373	480	1,00,887	37,500	32,426						
1861-62	86,946	32,136	5		5	32,131	1,767	219	145	12,774	5,145	1,390	1,00,887	37,500	33,666						
1862-63	86,676	32,175	5		5	32,170	1,436	139	127	12,775	5,145	1,385	1,00,897	37,500	33,682						
1863-64	86,443	32,155	5		5	32,150	1,407	167	137	12,687	5,173	1,479	1,00,887	37,500	33,796	28					
1864-65	86,076	32,210	5		5	32,205	874	112	106	13,037	5,173	1,467	1,00,887	37,500	33,808						
1865-66	87,601	32,454	5		5	32,449	887	125	102	12,199	4,921	1,503	1,00,887	37,500	34,149						
1866-67	88,467	33,500	5		5	32,495	231	79	212	12,199	4,921	1,728	1,00,887	37,500	34,489						
1867-68	89,532	32,505	5		5	32,500	156	74	195	12,199	4,921	1,800	1,00,887	37,500	34,555						
1868-69	88,533	32,505	5		5	32,500	156	75	139	12,199	4,920	1,970	1,00,887	37,500	34,500						
1869-70	90,532	32,505	5		5	32,500	156	75	174	12,199	4,920	1,633	1,00,887	37,500	34,207						
1870-71	89,644	32,532				32,532	156	75	172	12,087	4,398	1,604	1,00,887	37,500	34,303						
1871-72	88,623	32,527		6,970	6,970	25,557	156	76	121	12,081	4,391	1,604	1,00,800	37,493	27,123	6,126	702				
1872-73	89,621	32,528		126	126	32,396	158	77	65	12,081	4,391	1,503	1,00,880	37,493	33,967						
1873-74	88,639	32,528		126	126	32,402	95	57	52	12,081	4,391	1,503	1,00,815	37,476	33,957						
1874-75	88,637	32,527		126	126	32,401	95	57	40	12,081	4,391	1,503	1,00,813	37,475	33,944	6	6				
1875-76	88,476	32,461				32,461	125	63	41	12,001	4,773	1,448	1,00,802	37,302	33,950						
1876-77	88,476	32,461				32,461	125	63	29	12,001	4,773	1,448	1,00,802	37,302	33,937	2,960	2,960				
1877-78	88,400	32,450				32,450	201	68	20	12,001	4,773	1,448	1,00,802	37,303	33,934	5,863	513				
1878-79	88,399	32,455				32,455	154	34	4	12,001	4,773	1,448	1,00,554	37,367	33,907	5,735	3,673				
1879-80	87,299	32,188				32,188	1,225	253	19	11,994	4,776	1,448	1,00,513	37,232	33,655	1,173	772				
1880-81	84,287	31,428				31,428	4,100	1,004	101	11,995	4,779	1,460	1,00,293	37,213	33,039	109					
1881-82	85,024	31,023				31,023	4,283	1,113	114	11,075	4,477	1,376	1,00,283	37,213	33,113						
1882-83	56,818	31,821				31,821	3,839	960	97	11,075	4,474	1,371	1,00,523	37,255	33,299						
1883-84	87,111	32,203				32,203	1,412	268	46	12,444	4,779	1,447	1,00,967	37,253	33,698						
1884-85	87,111	32,203				32,203	1,412	268	58	12,444	4,779	1,447	1,00,967	37,253	33,710						
1885-86	87,271	32,246	184		184	32,062	1,254	227	68	12,445	4,776	1,447	1,00,967	37,249	33,670						
1886-87	87,271	32,247	184		184	32,063	1,251	227	72	11,995	4,775	1,448	1,00,517	37,249	33,553	2	2				
1887-88	87,333	32,277	184		184	32,093	913	180	56	11,995	4,776	1,448	1,00,291	37,233	33,597	2	2				
1888-89	87,433	32,290	184		184	32,106	856	176	48	11,996	4,771	1,447	1,00,285	37,237	33,595						
1889-90	87,433	32,290	184		184	32,106	856	176	60	11,996	4,771	1,447	1,00,285	37,229	33,613						
1890-91	87,410	32,145		2	2	32,145	688	131	43	11,994	4,773	1,447	1,00,092	37,049	33,633						

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Statement for 1 Government village, Nándora, situated in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						Balance for collection.	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 close of year	Finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Full Assessment.		Realization from the sale of Grants.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 3 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 2, 3 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 8 and 12	Balance outstanding						
			Permanent	Casual	Total.										Rs.	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1855-56	1,125	1,260	444	198	637	613							1,125	1,250	613						
1856-57	1,125	1,197	472	134	606	591							1,125	1,197	591						
1857-58	1,125	1,197	485		685	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1858-59	1,125	1,197	490		685	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1859-60	1,125	1,197	486		698	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1860-61	1,125	1,197	490		685	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1861-62	1,125	1,197	486		686	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1862-63	1,125	1,197	486		685	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1863-64	1,125	1,197	490		686	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1864-65	1,125	1,197	486		685	711							1,125	1,197	711						
1865-66	1,156	733				733	6	2	1				1,156	734	733						
1866-67	1,156	733				733	6	2	1				1,156	734	733						
1867-68	1,156	733				733	6	2	1				1,156	734	733						
1868-69	1,156	733				733	6	2	2				1,156	734	734						
1869-70	1,156	733				732	6	2	2				1,156	734	734						
1870-71	1,156	732				733	6	2	2				1,156	734	734						
1871-72	1,156	733		170	170	602	6	2	2				1,156	734	664						
1872-73	1,156	733				732	6	2	2				1,156	734	733						
1873-74	1,156	732				732	6	2	2				1,156	734	734						
1874-75	1,156	732				732	6	2	2				1,156	734	735						
1875-76	1,156	732				732	6	2	1				1,156	734	733						
1876-77	1,156	733				733	6	2	1				1,156	734	733	288	10				
1877-78	1,156	733				733	6	2					1,156	734	732						
1878-79	1,156	732				732	6	2					1,156	734	733	131	30				
1879-80	1,156	733				732	6	2					1,156	734	733						
1880-81	1,156	733				733	6	2					1,156	734	732						
1881-82	1,156	733				733	6	2					1,156	734	733						
1882-83	1,157	733				733	6	2					1,156	734	732						
1883-84	1,157	732				732	6	2					1,156	734	732						
1884-85	1,157	732				732	6	2					1,156	734	732						
1885-86	1,157	733				733	6	2					1,156	734	733						
1886-87	1,156	732				733	6	2					1,156	734	733						
1887-88	1,157	732				732	6	2					1,156	734	733						
1888-89	1,157	733				732	6	2					1,156	734	733						
1889-90	1,157	733				732	6	2					1,156	734	732						
1890-91	1,157	731				731	6	2					1,156	733	731						

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

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾

Revenue Statement for 32 Government villages, situated in the Paniharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED AND INAM				Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted	Remarks
	Exempted Acres.	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection	Acres	Full Assessment.	Reductions from Auc Auctions of Grading	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, Quarter, &c	Total of Columns 3 and 11	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13				
			Permanent.	Usual	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	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.		
1862-63	82,567	35,619				35 619	354	213	687	4 461	2,038	588	87,382	37,865	36 884				
1863-64	82,567	35,619				35,619	349	211	795	4 466	2,035	593	87,332	37,866	37 007				
1864-65	82,568	35 628				35,628	327	201	992	4,466	2,035	736	87,382	37 865	37 357				
1865-66	82,568	35,628				35 628	327	201	915	4,466	2 036	680	87,383	37 865	37 202				
1866-67	82 569	35 628				35 628	327	201	1,556	4,466	2 036	724	87 382	37,865	37,908				
1867-68	82,569	35 628				35 628	327	201	1,427	4,466	2,036	718	87,382	37,865	37,771				
1868-69	82,569	35 628				35,628	327	201	1 142	4,466	2 036	716	87,382	37 865	37,486				
1869-70	82,562	35,612				35 612	327	201	1 324	4,466	2,036	590	87,355	37 849	37 526				
1870-71	82,562	35,612				35,612	327	201	1 191	4,466	2 035	587	87,355	37 849	37,391				
1871-72	82,562	35,612	7,955	7,955	27,658	327	201	815	4 468	2 035	585	87,355	37 849	39 058	6 975				
<hr/>																			
1872-73	88,128	62,262		25,065	25,065	37,187	612	527	21	4 716	3 773	584	93 457	66,562	37 802	1 690	1 690		
1873-74	88,969	62,401		185	185	62 216	472	386	21	4,718	3,773	584	93,457	66,560	62,621	170	170		
1874-75	87,904	62,142		7,259	7,259	54,883	789	606	66	4 709	3,768	584	93,402	66,514	55 533	1,469	1,469		
1875-76	87,670	51,143		334	334	50,809	1,028	692	46	4 700	3,168	584	93,407	54,928	51 439				
1876-77	87,958	51,273		374	374	50,904	740	463	3	4,708	3 183	586	93,401	54,924	51,491	32 422	8 088		
1877-78	87,960	51,109	185	5	190	50,919	733	622	19	4 708	3 180	584	93 401	54 912	51,623	7,698	2 752		
1878-79	87,960	50,865				50,865	733	494	16	4 708	3 180	584	93 401	54 539	51 465	18 658	9,615		
1879-80	88,138	48,903				48,903	4,512	2,361	65	4 708	3,180	584	93 359	54 504	49 612	6 150	3,289		
1880-81	77,048	45,907				45 907	10 704	5 414	643	4 705	3 158	584	93,358	54 504	47,134	335	49		
1881-82	80 098	46 584				46 584	8 539	4 730	375	4,698	3 173	584	93,338	54 487	47 543	27			
<hr/>																			
1882-83	80 007	47 286		20,408	20 468	26 818	7,647	3 977	563	4,701	3 175	635	93 285	54 438	29 016				
1883-84	81 960	47,899				47,899	6 606	3,329	564	4 732	3 175	634	93 238	54 403	49,007				
1884-85	82 337	46,136				46 136	6 120	3 061	634	4,781	3,175	634	93,539	54 402	49 404				
1885-86	83,322	48 589				48 589	5 133	2,652	688	4,772	3 168	632	93 227	54 388	49 906				
1886-87	83,543	48,732				48 732	4,983	2 491	387	4 661	3,166	634	93 227	54,389	49 768				
1887-88	84,539	49,087				49,087	1,147	627	159	4 690	3 166	635	93 378	52,288	49 331				
1888-89	84,663	49 123				49 123	808	465	97	4 661	3 166	634	93 162	52 754	49 854				
1889-90	84,765	49,194				49,194	706	383	112	4 690	3 166	634	93 161	52 753	49 940				
1890-91	84,812	49 272				49 272	538	301	120	4 687	3,167	634	93 137	52 740	50 026				

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

APPENDIX O⁽⁵⁾.

Revenue Statement for 1 Government village, Behdi, situated in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholdapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80.

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 ALLEIATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions 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			
			Perman-ent	Casual	Total													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70	1,997	1,587				1,587				28	19	...	1,425	1,606	1,587			
1870-71	1,085	1,181				1,181				130	138		1,215	1,319	1,181			
1871-72	1,085	1,181				1,181				130	138		1,215	1,319	1,181			
1872-73	1,397	1,587				1,587				28	19		1,425	1,606	1,587	...		
1873-74	1,397	1,587				1,587				28	19		1,425	1,606	1,587	...		
1874-75	1,397	1,587				1,587				28	19		1,425	1,606	1,587	...		
1875-76	1,397	1,587				1,587				28	19		1,425	1,606	1,587	...		
1876-77	1,397	1,587				1,587				28	19		1,425	1,606	1,587	...		
1877-78	1,397	1,587				1,587				28	19		1,425	1,606	1,587	985		
1878-79	1,397	1,587				1,587	...			28	19	...	1,425	1,606	1,587	43		
1879-80	3,239	1,383				1,383	1	1		89	23		3,329	1,407	1,383			
1880-81	3,239	1,383				1,383	1	1		89	23		3,329	1,407	1,383			
1881-82	3,239	1,383				1,383	1	1		89	23		3,329	1,407	1,383			
1882-83	3,239	1,383				1,383	1	1		89	23		3,329	1,407	1,383			
1883-84	3,239	1,384				1,384	1	1		92	23		3,351	1,407	1,384			
1884-85	3,239	1,384				1,384				92	23	..	3,351	1,407	1,384			
1885-86	3,239	1,383				1,383				92	23		3,331	1,407	1,384			
1886-87	3,239	1,383				1,383				92	23		3,331	1,406	1,383			
1887-88	3,239	1,383				1,383				89	23		3,328	1,406	1,383			
1888-89	3,239	1,383				1,383				89	23		3,328	1,406	1,383			
1889-90	3,239	1,384				1,384				89	23		3,328	1,406	1,383			
1890-91	3,239	1,384				1,384				89	23		3,328	1,407	1,384			

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

APPENDIX P⁽³⁾

Revenue Statement for adjoining 8 Government villages, situated in the Mádha Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1869-70

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (I.N.A.M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.N.A.M.			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 9, 8 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13		
			Perma-nent.	Charual.	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.	
1870 71	34,567	18,205		7,399	7,399	10,806	87	77	20	469	198	18	35,123	18,480	10,844		
1871 72	34,602	18,117		3,197	4,197	14,920	52	31	55	469	197	18	35,123	18,345	14,993	3,588	
1872 73	34,602	18,117	..			18,117	52	31	26	469	197	18	35,123	18,345	18,161		
1873 74	34,471	18,054	..			18,054	183	94	68	469	197	18	35,123	18,345	18,140	92	
1874 75	34,137	17,963	..	2,139	2,139	16,824	517	185	68	469	197	18	35,123	18,345	16,910		
1875 76	34,066	18,792	..			18,792	588	149	79	469	186	18	35,123	14,077	13,889	3	
1876 77	34,461	18,889	..	53	53	18,836	198	52	15	469	186	18	35,123	14,077	13,869	12,196	
1877 78	34,461	18,834	..			18,834	193	52	19	469	186	18	35,123	13,998	13,871	1,537	
1878 79	34,461	18,834	..			18,834	193	52	10	469	186	18	35,123	14,022	13,862	5,277	
1879 80	29,781	12,367				12,367	4,373	1,510	69	469	186	18	35,123	14,022	12,454	1,692	
1880 81	27,835	11,799				11,799	5,693	1,834	83	469	185	18	33,997	13,768	11,900	61	
1881 82	29,280	12,249		8	8	12,241	5,374	1,634	146	471	186	19	35,125	14,019	12,406		
1882 83	30,012	12,459		2,085	2,085	10,374	4,642	1,426	183	471	186	31	35,125	14,031	20,588		
1883 84	32,027	13,222	..	8	8	13,214	1,242	358	94	510	186	31	33,779	13,716	13,329		
1884 85	32,667	13,408	..	8	8	13,400	602	172	11	510	186	31	33,779	13,716	13,442		
1885 86	32,667	13,408	..	8	8	13,400	602	172	24	510	186	31	33,779	13,716	13,455		
1886 87	32,624	13,400	..			13,400	343	99	16	470	186	31	33,437	13,675	13,449		
1887 88	32,708	13,421	..			13,421	298	76	19	470	186	31	33,406	13,633	13,471		
1888 89	32,927	13,493	..			13,493	9	1	1	470	186	31	33,406	13,630	13,525		
1889-90	32,927	13,493	..			13,493	9	4	1	470	186	31	33,406	13,633	13,525		
1890 91	32,937	13,493	..	50	50	13,443	9	4		470	186	31	33,406	13,633	13,574		

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

APPENDIX P^o.

Revenue Statement for adjoining 7 Government villages, situated in the Sholdpur Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSIGNMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (L.M.A.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND L.M.A.			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 2, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13		
			Perma-ent.	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.	
1871-72	14,806	9,611	...	5,436	5,436	4,175	126	122	2	1,724	1,380	224	16,656	11,113	4,401	64	
1872-73	14,806	9,611	...	...	...	9,611	126	122	2	1,724	1,380	224	16,656	11,113	9,837	597	
1873 74	14,740	9,563	..	...	...	9,563	156	151	7	1,724	1,380	224	16,622	11,094	9,794	1,018	
1874 75	14,430	9,350	..	1,580	1,580	8,070	468	364	17	1,724	1,380	224	16,622	11,094	8,311	1,311	
1875 76	14,384	7,539	...	12	12	7,527	584	323	25	1,724	1,155	224	16,622	9,017	7,774	7,403	
1876-77	14,538	8,155	...	118	118	8,037	390	230	28	1,724	1,155	224	16,622	9,540	8,289	4,757	
1877 78	14,538	7,519	...	...	...	7,519	390	228	...	1,724	1,155	224	16,602	8,902	7,743	6,235	
1878 79	14,537	7,519	...	...	...	7,519	341	206	...	1,724	1,155	224	16,602	8,880	7,743	764	
1879 80	9,098	4,911	...	...	...	4,911	5,780	2,810	...	1,724	1,155	224	16,600	8,876	5,135	804	
1880 81	10,595	5,573	...	...	...	5,573	4,481	2,145	14	1,723	1,157	221	16,599	8,876	5,808		
1881 82	10,880	5,822	..	..	..	5,822	4,024	1,910	21	1,705	1,146	221	16,598	8,878	6,064		
1882-83	11,806	6,207	..	840	840	5,367	3,088	1,525	30	1,705	1,144	221	16,599	8,877	5,918		
1883-84	11,806	6,207	..	...	...	6,207	3,088	1,528	27	1,781	1,144	456	16,675	8,877	6,690		
1884-85	11,806	6,207	...	...	...	6,207	3,088	1,528	72	1,781	1,144	456	16,675	8,877	6,735		
1885 86	12,513	6,511	...	...	...	6,511	2,381	1,222	45	1,781	1,144	456	16,675	8,877	7,013		
1886 87	12,513	6,511	...	...	...	6,511	159	79	8	1,705	1,144	456	14,325	7,720	6,971		
1887 88	12,513	6,511	...	...	...	6,511	107	65	4	1,705	1,144	456	14,325	7,720	6,969		
1888 89	12,513	6,511	...	...	...	6,511	107	65	2	1,705	1,144	456	14,325	7,720	6,984		
1889 90	12,521	6,520	...	...	...	6,520	99	56	8	1,705	1,144	456	14,325	7,720	6,982		
1890 91	12,521	6,520	...	...	...	6,520	99	56	16	1,705	1,144	456	14,325	7,720	6,992		

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

General Statement referred to in para 34 of the Decan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No 1760

Former Taluka	Present Taluka	Number	Name of Village	BY FORMER SURVEY													Water-courses	Total Assessment				
				GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND									Acres	Assessment	Water-courses	Total Assessment						
				Maximum dry-crop rate	Total area for cultivation, including Islam		Total area not available for cult. Division		Dry-crop		Garden								Rice		Total	
					Rs. & p	Acres	Acres	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres							Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Rs
Mádra	1	Nándora	1 4 0	1,168	229	1,147	708	10	25	1 157	731	731										
	2	Pandharpur	1 2 0	1,980	1,115	1,702	1,073	7	13	1,709	1,068	1,036										
	3	Gopápur	1 2 0	2,415	299	1,800	727	14	25	1,814	753	753										
	4	Curasia	1 2 0	4,777	213	4,300	1,833	93	68	4,425	1,608	1,608										
	5	Degson Budruk	1 2 0	4,972	293	4,548	3,303	10	9	4,638	3,317	3,317										
	6	Ohinohol	1 2 0	695	214	544	448			544	448	448										
	7	Adur	1 2 0	2,469	159	2,119	932			2,208	691	691										
	8	Bádalkot	1 0 0	1,483	372	1,343	650	31	58	1 3 0	693	693	20	715								
	9	Karol	1 0 0	2,693	573	2,650	1,307			2 850	1 307	1 307										
	10	Fulchinohol	1 0 0	3,372	256	3,155	1,400	199	205	3,224	1,605	1,605										
	11	Ita	1 0 0	1,093	238	908	928			910	624	624										
	12	Pohargason	1 0 0	1,203	405	1,173	949	18	17	1 191	906	906										
	13	Khamol	1 0 0	1,627	688	1,677	898			1 685	905	905										
	14	Tárapur	1 0 0	5,293	651	4,996	2,983			5,194	3 17	3 17										
	15	Arjamond	1 0 0	1,458	186	1,399	1,138	199	154	1 999	1 196	1 196										
	16	Nárayanohinohol	1 0 0	2,175	180	2,098	1,831	71	64	2 172	1 401	1 401										
	17	Isk arvátthár	1 0 0	1,715	208	1,515	1,177			1,622	1 188	1 188										
	18	Tungul	1 0 0	4,331	637	3,932	2,657	126	106	4 103	2 733	2 733										
	19	A bhavábhulgaon	1 0 0	4,433	292	3,937	1,727	206	169	4 143	1 895	1 895										
	20	A mbochinohol	1 0 0	1 610	733	1,497	1,049			1,497	1 049	1 049										
	21	Nail	1 0 0	689	345	936	353			931	356	356										
	22	Shosa	1 0 0	3,301	437	7,632	3 627	85	8	7 978	3 839	3 839	11	3 869								
	23	Shavta	1 0 0	4,448	228	4,278	2,337	107	69	4 395	2 438	2 438										
	24	Jatoli	1 0 0	3,323	681	3 107	1,427	112	79	3 219	1 608	1 591	85	1 591								
	25	Faha	1 0 0	2 613	254	2,702	1,371	53	67	2 765	1 321	1 321										
	26	Umbara	1 0 0	2,732	396	2,627	1,186	65	65	2 692	1,241	1 241	38	1 279								
	27	Kánhápur	1 0 0	2 590	449	3 457	894	11	6	2,493	900	8 9										
	28	A vha	1 0 0	2,303	82	2,321	1,385			3 221	1 385	1 385										
	29	Romasvái	1 0 0	1 744	112	1,617	8 54	84	59	1 701	893	893	40	933								
	30	Devada	1 0 0	1,698	124	1 538	1,294	5	4	1 598	1 298	1 298										
	31	Rhet	1 0 0	1,637	194	1,499	1,219	30	24	1 539	1,243	1,243	24	1,267								
	32	Targason	1 0 0	2 619	393	3 039	303			3 07	309	309										
	33	Suta	1 0 0	3 693	508	3 897	1,943	6		2 603	1 947	1 947										
	34	Shankargason	1 0 0	1 459	278	1 469	1 074			1 469	1 074	1 074										
	35	Fuluni	1 0 0	7 379	428	8 349	4 009	311	98	5 863	4 096	4 096										
	36	Karkab	0 15 0	13 816	1,678	11 896	3,702	463	888	12 357	4,690	4 690										
	37	Bhatumbra	0 15 0	1 627	142	1,376	640			1 376	640	640										
	37	Total of the 1st Group		1,11,038	16 062	1 00 698	54 227	2,454	2 629	5	1,03,386	58,563	290	57,973								
Pandharpur	38	Kárgason	1 0 0	16 443	781	13 880	4,239	206	390	13 045	4 629	4 629										
	39	Vákhari	1 0 0	6 734	344	5,942	2,040	113	213	6 055	2 253	2 253										
	40	Isbhávi	1 0 0	1 132	128	886	275	8	9	991	238	238										
	41	Mundhavái	1 0 0	1 821	318	1,347	785	13	23	1 350	698	698										
	42	Kondharkí	1 0 0	1 446	87	1 399	591	25	50	1 375	641	641										
	43	Takál	1 0 0	2 633	133	2 191	898	78	148	2 269	956	956										
	44	Rhet	1 0 0	2 237	145	2 132	923			2 183	923	923										
	45	B. háli	1 0 0	3 323	269	3 039	993	170	396	3 239	1 394	1 394										
	46	Bráhmápur	0 15 0	3 949	185	3 748	2,751			3 749	2 751	2 751										
	47	Ráshavái	0 15 0	1,777	43	1 489	975			1 488	975	975										
	48	Máchanur	0 15 0	2 163	230	1,951	1,055			1 981	1,065	1 0 5										
	49	Támdardi	0 15 0	2,054	237	1,860	1,330			1 890	1 339	1 339										
	50	Báshá	0 15 0	1 846	191	1 774	1 009			1 774	1 009	1 009										
	51	Tchethán	0 15 0	1 595	1,177	1 448	601			1 648	601	601										
	52	Tavargason	0 15 0	6 783	685	6 402	4,282	144	271	6 546												
	53	Gondgason	0 15 0	4,172	195	3,810	1,118	162	289	3 972	1,407	1 407										
	54	Kerli	0 15 0	4 622	323	4 186	1 354	139	212	4 311	1 446	1 446										
	55	Bhavani	0 15 0	11,351	1,173	8 462	3,228	371	510	8 940	2 810	2 810										
	56	Supli	0 15 0	2 019	124	1 854	633	59	91	1 910	744	744										
	57	Upari	0 15 0	1 735	181	1 352	357	70	116	1 422	47	473										
	58	Kuravli	0 15 0	4 079	648	3 937	2 031	9	16	3 966	2 037	2 037										
	59	Dhodhavái	0 15 0	3 938	132	2 739	943	50	64	2 777	1 099	1 099										
	60	Mádevái Kuravli	0 15 0	1 616	235	1 803	823	48	82	1 916	909	909										
	61	Shelav	0 15 0	3 313	320	3 038	1 115			3 096	1 116	1 116										
	62	Tatavai	0 15 0	5 115	547	4 365	1,314	63	128	4 621	1 446	1 446										
	63	Bhargason	0 15 0	5 678	654	4 959	1 843	110	192	5 039	2 035	2 035										
	64	Nepatgason	0 14 0	1 246	98	1,101	407	45	79	1 151	488	488										
	65	Gharáthi	0 14 0	1 598	120	1 488	764	43	67	1 414	621	621										
	66	Kuravli	0 14 0	4,468	362	4,196	2 065	144	269	4 3 0	2,334	2 334										
	67	Ohinohomba	0 11 0	778	46	703	378	9	13	712	394	394										
	68	Márdpur	0 14 0	2 561	636	2 358	1 026	67	117	2 367	1 143	1 143										
	69	Kákol	0 14 0	4 342	811	3 941	1 901			3 984	1 904	1 904										
	70	Sirgason	0 14 0	3 225	68	1 916	832	33	61	1 9 0	896	896										
	71	Shivavái	0 14 0	1 919	110	1 783	949	37	143	1 9 0	992	992										
	72	Kharli	0 14 0	6 337	193	6 463	1 754	144	275	5 607	2 0 9	2 0 9										
	73	Ektápur	0 14 0	728	28	678	265	33	78	611	3 8	3 8										
	74	Umbargason	0 14 0	2 0 7	223	1 973	441	16	33	1 990	473	473										
	75	Tavali	0 12 0	1 699	112	1 546	654	33	39	1 589	693	693										
	76	Pargason	0 12 0	911	70	817	370	5	7	822	377	377										
	77	Gurjgason	0 12 0	2 633	316	2 487	1 112	26	47	2 515	769	769										
	78	Shelvai	0 12 0	2 984	370	2 787	1 218	56	95	3 34	1 3 8	1 3 8										
	41	Total of the 2nd Group		1,30,633	12 353	1,22,466	46 654	4 631	4 516	30	35	1,24,297	51,116		51 116							
	78	Grand Total		2,60 611	27,415	2,23,364	1,00 792	4,918	7,136	38	40	2,26,913	1,07 987	290	1 07 187							

of the 28th November 1892 for 78 Government Villages situated in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate

BY REVISION SURVEY																			
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation, including main.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.												Government Unoccupied Waste.		Average Assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased Percentage on Government Occupied Land.	Remarks.
			Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cum.	Total Assessment.		Acre.	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. & p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.				
1 4 0	1,191	907	1,159	708	9	7	1,169	709	709	33	2	0 9 7	-3 0						
1 4 0	1,187	1,790	1,790	1,294	43	89	1,772	1,908	1,908	29	5	0 11 7	20 0						
1 4 0	2,301	840	1,786	819	89	23	1,512	841	841	5	1	0 7 5	20 3						
1 4 0	4,737	881	4,540	1,023	117	121	4,477	3,043	3,043	13	9	0 13 11	22 5						
1 4 0	4,907	301	4,013	9,094	66	70	4,079	4,084	4,084	13	9	0 15 6	18 5						
1 4 0	707	308	444	831	130	149	644	581	581	13	9	0 8 6	16 2						
1 4 0	2,408	128	2,958	1,055	20	21	2,107	1,192	1,192	1	1	0 11 2	24 1						
1 4 0	1,438	376	1,240	907	25	25	1,306	538	538	13	13	0 10 11	26 3						
1 4 0	2,708	563	2,670	1,828	350	402	2,670	1,430	1,430	10	10	0 10 11	26 3						
1 4 0	3,870	457	3,673	1,722	22	22	3,223	2,154	2,154	175	134	0 14 8	33 1						
1 4 0	1,938	955	2,103	1,266	10	30	1,101	1,232	1,232	11	11	0 11 3	32 7						
1 4 0	1,307	403	1,408	966	73	88	1,586	1,230	1,230	41	24	0 12 4	30 6						
1 4 0	1,628	684	1,658	1,250	19	19	1,161	1,232	1,232	30	20	0 1 8	37 3						
1 4 0	6,158	897	5,071	3,665	30	10	3,165	3,914	3,914	1	1	0 14 2	36 7						
1 4 0	1,474	172	1,408	1,549	27	25	1,548	1,544	1,544	1	1	0 10 9	32 9						
1 4 0	2,108	137	2,134	1,875	31	39	2,166	1,914	1,914	1	1	0 16 2	33 5						
1 4 0	1,705	314	1,486	1,549	27	25	1,548	1,544	1,544	1	1	0 14 11	37 3						
1 4 0	4,399	698	3,808	3,693	777	232	4,943	2,794	2,794	51	19	0 9 9	33 5						
1 4 0	4,434	298	3,978	1,191	294	388	4,140	2,530	2,530	69	49	0 15 0	33 8						
1 4 0	1,010	738	1,487	1,404	6	5	1,497	1,404	1,404	30	2	0 8 6	30 9						
1 4 0	973	319	1,222	629	69	69	828	604	604	30	2	0 8 6	30 9						
1 4 0	8,287	441	7,491	4,794	483	583	7,974	3,365	3,365	28	15	0 10 8	39 1						
1 4 0	4,493	216	4,235	3,191	169	185	4,385	3,373	3,373	15	2	0 12 3	38 5						
1 4 0	3,321	548	3,102	1,790	69	69	2,708	1,709	1,709	29	11	0 10 9	38 3						
1 4 0	3,313	246	2,538	1,700	69	69	2,590	1,633	1,633	49	11	0 10 8	38 3						
1 4 0	3,904	874	2,808	1,542	88	91	3,174	1,834	1,834	22	11	0 13 5	31 5						
1 4 0	2,604	486	2,430	1,220	22	24	2,490	1,633	1,633	39	11	0 11 2	36 7						
1 4 0	3,313	70	2,321	1,324	69	69	2,490	1,633	1,633	15	15	0 11 2	36 7						
1 4 0	1,741	117	1,537	1,104	69	69	1,699	1,173	1,173	16	16	0 15 9	32 7						
1 4 0	1,671	149	1,520	1,091	19	17	1,578	1,031	1,031	6	7	0 12 2	28 7						
1 4 0	1,638	295	1,500	1,014	11	11	1,500	1,031	1,031	2	1	0 15 6	32 6						
1 4 0	519	236	1,408	939	11	11	1,408	939	939	1	1	0 16 2	33 2						
1 4 0	5,112	295	3,908	3,645	11	11	5,117	2,655	2,655	1	1	0 12 8	33 5						
1 4 0	1,466	342	1,452	2,422	140	105	1,949	1,429	1,429	9	14	0 14 8	33 5						
1 4 0	1,870	426	1,510	1,874	140	105	1,949	1,429	1,429	88	9	0 16 9	33 6						
1 4 0	12,919	1,672	11,093	4,991	1,363	1,134	12,348	6,115	6,115	14	14	0 20 1	35 9						
1 4 0	1,648	142	1,406	839	11	11	1,406	839	839	1	1	0 11 7	31 7						
	1,11,022	15,241	99,808	70,835	3,808	4,108	1,05,316	76,003	76,155	717	479	0 11 7	31 7						
1 2 0	16,336	860	13,629	4,931	388	390	12,987	5,230	5,230	9	1	0 6 5	13 0						
1 2 0	6,746	910	5,107	3,388	167	137	5,074	2,465	2,465	2	2	0 6 8	9 4						
1 2 0	1,193	93	638	350	7	8	800	315	315	18	0	0 5 8	11 3						
1 2 0	1,025	323	1,355	902	9	8	1,364	910	910	16	0	0 10 9	12 6						
1 2 0	1,443	40	1,348	800	28	26	1,375	685	685	14	2	0 6 10	1 5						
1 2 0	2,846	139	3,108	828	67	69	2,566	1,070	1,070	14	2	0 14 11	10 6						
1 2 0	3,255	210	3,170	1,018	5	3	2,181	1,031	1,031	1	1	0 7 11	9 6						
1 2 0	2,330	303	3,054	1,030	158	171	3,239	1,461	1,461	1	1	0 7 6	27 2						
1 2 0	3,953	162	3,790	2,500	1	1	3,299	1,501	1,501	4	3	0 13 0	23 4						
1 2 0	1,668	37	1,479	1,293	1	1	1,023	1,298	1,298	2	4	0 10 6	23 0						
1 2 0	3,139	306	1,858	1,398	1	1	1,698	1,625	1,625	116	91	0 13 11	31 3						
1 2 0	2,040	346	1,249	1,623	83	83	1,728	1,238	1,238	1	1	0 11 1	23 5						
1 2 0	1,861	380	1,778	1,236	1	1	1,449	727	727	16	9	0 8 0	30 6						
1 2 0	1,563	1,161	1,448	727	1	1	1,449	727	727	16	9	0 8 0	30 6						
1 2 0	5,677	461	6,411	1,707	22	29	6,443	1,596	1,596	5	6	0 6 8	7 2						
1 2 0	4,127	320	3,677	1,461	81	47	4,310	1,499	1,499	27	1	0 5 7	13 6						
1 2 0	4,654	268	4,108	3,348	187	146	3,923	1,968	1,968	116	91	0 8 11	15 9						
1 2 0	11,206	1,130	9,383	3,787	632	523	9,023	3,944	3,944	36	36	0 7 1	13 6						
1 2 0	1,014	106	1,381	778	74	51	1,203	830	830	4	4	0 5 8	6 3						
1 2 0	1,732	267	1,338	483	99	70	1,422	603	603	1	1	0 10 0	2 0						
1 2 0	4,700	840	3,930	2,476	39	17	4,106	2,463	2,463	3	3	0 8 10	17 6						
1 2 0	9,243	133	3,701	1,116	69	64	3,772	1,151	1,151	1	1	0 6 10	17 1						
1 2 0	1,984	306	1,981	979	94	78	1,921	1,093	1,093	1	1	0 7 2	26 9						
1 2 0	3,334	301	3,233	1,531	68	43	3,091	1,323	1,323	12	1	0 6 2	19 4						
1 2 0	5,090	671	1,456	1,679	56	45	4,006	1,727	1,727	23	23	0 4 17	16 8						
1 2 0	6,698	698	4,992	2,245	94	129	5,046	2,764	2,764	1	1	0 10 8	30 6						
1 2 0	1,246	69	1,071	811	99	75	1,133	636	636	11	7	0 11 8	30 9						
1 2 0	1,590	121	1,338	907	74	74	1,413	1,041	1,041	1	1	0 10 10	33 7						
1 2 0	4,404	311	4,111	3,717	315	305	4,238	1,923	1,923	11	11	0 11 8	30 1						
1 2 0	2,76	43	638	478	12	12	714	501	501	1	1	0 8 7	34 3						
1 2 0	4,300																		

APPENDIX R.

No 20 of 1857

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

TO
J N ROSE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Sátára

*Superintendent's Office, Camp Satára
17th January 1857.*

SIR,

The survey operations in the Pandharpur Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate are advanced sufficiently to admit of the introduction of the revised assessment in 71 villages comprising the south and south-eastern part of that táluka

2nd The climate of this part of the Pandharpur Táluka is not on the average favourable to agriculture, the fall of rain is both scanty and uncertain. As regards fall of rain and general circumstances, the south of Pandharpur is very similar to the north of the Bijápur and Athm Tálukas, from villages of both of which tálukas it is separated by an interval of about 4 miles of Jágr territory

3rd The people of the district state that there is no very material difference in the fall of rain over the 71 villages under report, from the appearance of the country I should be inclined to think that the southern villages are, as regards moisture, in a slight degree worse off than those to the northward and north-eastward, for the reason that in the southern villages rocky and shallow soils prevail, from which the rain runs off instead of being absorbed and again given out to the atmosphere

4th There are several small bazars in the vicinity of the southern villages—Nagaj and Jat just outside the district, Saugola and Nazre within its limits, the markets at these places are though of very trifling importance, the bazárs at Pandharpur and Sholápur, especially the latter place, are the only great marts in the neighbourhood, and in vicinity to these; the north-western villages have a decided advantage over those farther to the south.

5th During our tenure of the district the revenue management has been very much the same as that prevailing under the Rájas. The rates of assessment now obtaining are those which have existed from ancient times. In consequence of the high standard, at which this old assessment was pitched, very considerable permanent reductions have been always necessary to induce cultivators to retain their old lands, or to take up new, ostensibly these reductions were made with the view of equalizing assessment, but being made on no systematic plan, for which, indeed, no data existed, and rather with an eye to the influence or means of the cultivator than to the capabilities of the land, the pressure of the permanent assessment has been thus rendered more unequal than ever. The influential wataadars and rayats secured for themselves large reductions, when in justice none were called for, while the poorer rayats were tempted by mere nominal rates to retain lands which they had not sufficient stock to cultivate properly, trusting to obtain a remission of even the little revenue they engaged to pay in the case of failure of crops. By this means the Government Treasury did not obtain its dues, a large part of the agricultural population were kept in an impoverished condition and the productive powers of the district were impaired by the loss of the labour of the large class of pauper cultivators, who tempted by land on nominal rates derived a bare subsistence by cultivating on their own account in the place of living on the wages of labour. Notwithstanding the large permanent reduction of assessment it is not wonderful that large remissions on account of failure of crops were required every year, the failure being in part doubtless due to deficiency of rain, but even to a greater extent to imperfect cultivation

6th Since the rains I have had an opportunity of travelling through the Bijápur Táluka, and seeing the result of the assessment there introduced last year. The system of assessment in that táluka, previous to the introduction of the survey, was similar to that described in paragraph 5 as now existing in Pandharpur, on the whole táluka the new rates of assessment were estimated to increase the revenue realizable on the cultivation in 1855-56 from Rs 56,247 to Rs 59,878. When I was at Bijápur last month the accounts for the current year were not quite made up, it was, however, certain that under the new and increased assessment the greatest satisfaction prevailed, and the revenue on Government cultivated land in the current year would amount to very nearly Rs 70,000, the increase being effected by extension of cultivation. There is at the present time absolutely no good land unoccupied in that táluka. In the villages to the north of Bijápur itself, which approach very nearly in character to the south-eastern villages of Pandharpur, the revised assessment caused an

increase much above the average on the whole táluka; the fairness of the increase and the satisfaction of the people under the new assessment was, however, admitted here as elsewhere.

7th It may be well to note the rates of assessment introduced in districts in the vicinity

8th In the main body of the táluka of Athni, maximum rates of 12 annas, or 14 annas were adopted, according to proximity to markets and slight variation of climate

9th In the northern village of Bijápúr a maximum rate of 8 annas was adopted. The Mádhá Táluka of Sholápur is separated from the Pandharpur Táluka by the river Bhima. As the method of classing and rating pursued at the time of the survey of that táluka was a little different to that pursued in the Southern Marátha Country survey, I had a few numbers classed, and the classification compared with the rate of assessment, and find that the rates prevailing there answer to those derived from a maximum rate of 15 annas according to our scale

10th After a consideration of the rates prevailing in the surrounding settled districts, and the general circumstances of the people and country, the following rates of assessment appear to me suitable to the 71 villages under report.—

Class.	No of Villages.	Maximum rate.	Distinguishing characteristic of the groups
		Rs a p.	
1	6	0 15 0	Villages situated on the Bhima in greatest proximity to the great markets of Sholápur and Pandharpur
2	8	0 14 0	Villages adjacent to the above, but some what less favourably situated as regards markets
3	26	0 12 0	Still less advantageously situated than the class above.
4	23	0 10 6	The southern part of the táluka less favourably situated as regards markets, and climate somewhat less moist.
5	8	0 9 0	The south eastern villages of the táluka in all respects the worst situated of the whole

11th It is, further, to be remarked that the railroad between Poona and Sholápur will pass within a few miles to the north of the Pandharpur Taluka, the great expenditure in its construction cannot fail to create a great demand for labour, and put a good deal of money into the district, and when completed, the increased facilities afforded thereby to the exportation of produce must most advantageously affect all the villages under consideration, each class of which is nearer to the line of rail than that below it in the table of rates at paragraph 10.

12th Water is everywhere at no great distance from the surface. Bágáit or garden cultivation from wells is found to a considerable extent in many of the villages. The average revised rate I estimate at Rs. 1-12-0 per acre, this is a low rate, but expedient in order to encourage that species of cultivation so necessary in arid districts, and also necessary in consideration of the ease with which water is procured to prevent old bágáit being abandoned for new made after the introduction of the revised rates, and on which none but dry land rates could be levied.

13th. The following table shows the area under cultivation and realization of each year since our acquisition of the district. The remissions on account of failure of crops are distinguished from the Lavni Tota, or permanent reductions, which without any great modifications have been in force from the time of the Rájás. The area under cultivation is derived from a conversion of the bighás of the old survey into acres. I do not place much reliance on the entries under this head, as no permanent boundary-marks were put up under the former survey made by Captain Adams about 30 years ago, and consequently identification of the limits of fields from the old survey alone is hardly possible.

Year.	Cultivation in acres.	Assessment realised on cultivation.	Remissions from failure of crops.	"Lawni Tota," or permanent reduction of assessment.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1846-47	1,61,366	63,609	4 089	60 846
1847 48	1,18,544	54,102	17 776	60 821
1848 49	1,65 190	46,497	21 325	51,506
1849-50	1,65 945	59,693	8 295	51 563
1850-51	1 67 841	55,317	14 428	53,259
1851 52	1 69 563	58,935	9,420	53,001
1852-53	1,67, 07	55 122	12 313	52 424
1853 54	1,67,346	63,150	4 64	52 178
1854-55	1,66,395	61,081	7,360	51,940

14*th*. The estimated effect of the now proposed rates on the realizable revenue of the cultivation, according to the returns of 1855-56, is shown in the following table :—

Class	No of Villages	Maximum dry crop rate	ON LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1856-56.		Waste in 1856 Assessment	Total Survey Kumat or total assessment of Government land, cultivated and waste.
			Old assessment, deducting "Lavni Total."	Assessment at proposed rates		
		Rs. a p	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	6	0 15 0	9,732	8,266	74	8,340
2	8	0 14 0	6,504	8,472	227	8,699
3	26	0 12 0	23,386	29,718	990	30,708
4	23	0 10 6	18,120	25,967	1,456	27,423
5	8	0 9 0	3,339	6,394	491	6,885
		.. ..	61,061	78,817	3,239	82,055

15*th* The great increase of assessment falls on the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes. Notwithstanding the very low rates adopted in these classes there is a great proportion of very inferior soil, bearing under the old assessment only a few pies per acre, which under our assessment would bear from 1 to 3 annas per acre. On superior soil even in these classes the new rates will generally effect a decrease of assessment.

16*th*. Under the operation of the revised rates I doubt not the area under cultivation will at first be somewhat reduced. Pauper cultivators, no longer able to hold land on nominal rates, will take to labour as a means of subsistence,—a change most advantageous both to themselves and to the community. The assessment on superior land will, however, be nearly everywhere reduced, and of this description some now waste on account of excessive assessment will be taken up.

17*th* Great facilities exist for the extension of irrigation in the Pandharpur Táluka, as water is everywhere near the surface, and doubtless new wells will be sunk in all directions. The Mán River, a tributary of the Bhima, flows through the district under report. Dams across this at intervals might be formed at no great expense and a sufficient head of water obtained to irrigate a large quantity of land, and thereby secure the people, in a great measure, from the disastrous effects of this deficiency of seasonable rain and droughts, which at no very distant intervals occur.

18*th*. This river flows through a very level country, with superior soil, for some distance on each bank, and in a bed not much depressed below the general surface, a rocky foundation would also in most places be found at no great distance down,—all conditions most favourable to the construction of irrigation works at a moderate expense.

19*th* It would, however, be necessary to provide for the realization of some return by Government. In case any works of irrigation should be eventually decided on, a modification of the ordinary unconditional guarantee of the survey assessment for 30 years would be required.

20*th* I would propose that a condition, similar to that imposed by Government letter No 199 of 21st January 1856, with reference to lands affected by proposed improvements in the Mamdápúr Tank of the Bijápúr Táluka, namely that the assessment now fixed on any lands affected by works of irrigation, which may be constructed on the Mán or its tributaries, is only permanent for 3 years, when the assessment will be again considered with reference to any supply of water which may be afforded.

21*st* There will, doubtless, be considerable remissions on account of failure of crops called for in the present year, since no reduction of realizable assessment is on the whole afforded by the survey, and the late monsoon is considered to have been deficient. I would propose, however, that the giving of remissions in the case of rayats destitute of means of properly cultivating their land be made conditional on the resignation of as much of their holding as they may be unable to do justice to.

22*nd* After the revised assessment has been in operation for a season, I will forward the usual detailed report for the final sanction of Government.

23*rd* I shall be obliged by your forwarding this letter, with as little delay as possible, to the Revenue Commissioner. I have not been able to send in this letter before, the classification being only just completed, having been delayed through the removal of Lieutenant Laughton, one of the two officers in charge of that branch of the survey. I am anxious to commence the settlement at as early a date as possible, having settlements to introduce elsewhere afterwards.

I have the honour, &c,
W. C. ANDERSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Southern Marátha Country.

No 72 of 1857

MEMORANDUM.

In forwarding the accompanying original letter from Captain Anderson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, relative to the introduction of the revised assessment in seventy-one villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, the Collector of Sátára has the honour of stating that he concurs in the views and opinions expressed by Captain Anderson

2 The Collector also recommends the adoption of the suggestions made in the 20th and 21st paragraphs of Captain Anderson's letter

J N ROSE,
Collector.

Sátára Collector's Office, Camp at Karád, 19th January 1857

No 229 of 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT (REVENUE).

Poona District, Camp Low, 26th January 1857

Forwarded to Government for sanction. The dry-crop rates proposed by Captain Anderson for the 71 villages of Pandharpur are shown at paragraph 10 of the accompanying report, and have received the approval of the Collector, Mr Rose. The Revenue Commissioner has compared them with the rates of the neighbouring districts, other circumstances set forth in paragraphs 2 to 5 also have had his notice, and he thinks Government may safely sanction the immediate introduction of the proposed rates

The bágát rate, which Captain Anderson recommends, is Rs 1-12-0 per acre, but this is *not the maximum*, it is the *average only*, as the Revenue Commissioner has ascertained from Captain Anderson himself. It appears low perhaps, but consideration must be had to the aridity of the Pandharpur Taluka. The villages are poor, the produce raised is generally inferior, the country is treeless and distant from large markets. Captain Anderson says water is easily procurable by digging a little below the surface, and that if the rate be not pitched rather low, old bágát will be deserted for new after introduction of the revised dry-crop rates.

Government Resolution No 5305 of 17th December 1855 3 The bágát rate for Bijápúr sanctioned by Government was Rs 2-0-0

4 With regard to the suggestions made in the 20th and 21st paragraphs of Captain Anderson's letter, and concurred in by the Collector, the Revenue Commissioner ventures to recommend that the orders of Government should be couched in these terms —

“The assessment now fixed on any lands which may be affected by works of irrigation commenced or constructed by Government on the Mán River or its tributaries, during the next 3 years, shall be considered permanent only until these works may be completed, when it will be again considered, with a view to permanent settlement to the end of the 30 years' lease, and with reference to the supply of water, which may be afforded by the new works ”

“But in case of lands for which the means of irrigation may be furnished at the expense of the cultivators, no interference whatever with the rates, as fixed for 30 years, is intended or will be permitted.”

5 The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the proposition made by Captain Anderson in the 21st paragraph of his letter

6. An early sanction to the proposed rates is respectfully requested

H W REEVES,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

No 869 OF 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT (REVENUE)
Dated Bombay Castle, 21st February 1857

To
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division,
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Northern Division,
THE SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT,
Southern Marátha Country

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on a memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No 229, dated the 26th January 1857, submitting a memorandum from the Collector of Sátára, and its accompanying report by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, relative to the introduction of the revised rates of assessment into 71 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka.

Government approve and sanction the revised assessment proposed by the Superintendent of Survey for introduction into 71 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate

2 Government, however, reserve to themselves the power of imposing a school rate, not exceeding half an anna in the rupee of the Government assessment, should they hereafter resolve on establishing a school in a village or circle of villages. This provision should be made in all cases where the survey assessment is introduced

3 His Lordship in Council also approves of the conditions affecting lands which may benefit by works of irrigation constructed at the cost of Government, and of the terms in which these conditions are to be expressed as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner

4 Government further consider that the proposal to make the grant of remission conditional on the occupants resigning so much of their holdings as they may be unable to cultivate is judicious, and authorize its adoption

H YOUNG,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

 No 422 OF 1857

FROM
CAPTAIN W C ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country,

To
J N ROSE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Sátára

Superintendent's Office, Camp Mhuscad,
Sátára District, 19th December 1857

SIR,

The survey operations are sufficiently advanced to admit of the introduction of the revised rates of assessment at the settlement for the current year, 1857-58, into 69 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, constituting somewhat more than half that taluka, the remainder having been settled last year, and

* * * * *

2 The part of Pandharpur settled last year comprised all the villages south of the Mán River, and the villages situated immediately on the northern margin of that stream. The part remaining to be settled includes all the remaining villages up to the river Dhuma—the northern and north-eastern boundary of the Pandharpur Taluka

3 In climate the part of Pandharpur under report does not much differ from that part settled last year. In the whole taluka the fall of rain is on the average somewhat deficient,

the extreme northern part may probably have some slight advantage over the central part of the district

4. In several villages are a few weavers, the coarse cloth they manufacture entirely enters into internal consumption. There are numerous "Dhangars," or shepherds, in the north of the taluka, with large flocks of sheep, the wool of which is made into kamlis, some quantities of which are exported to the Konkan.

5. The people in the north of the taluka appear to be generally in better circumstances than in the south, the greater advantages enjoyed in vicinity to large markets has doubtless much to do with this. The agriculture is in general very slovenly, the exceedingly low rates which have prevailed have tempted many to hold more land than they had stock to properly cultivate.

6. The whole of the district is well off as regards vicinity to markets, special advantages in this respect are enjoyed by the villages in the vicinity of the large town of Pandharpur, where the most trifling articles of produce are readily saleable, besides several second class markets within and near the edge of the district—Bhálvaní, Ankluj, Velápúr, Mhaswad, Natepute, &c. The large markets at Indápúr and Phaltan are not many miles distant.

7. The railroad now under construction between Poona and Sholápúr passes within some 20 miles of the northern boundary of Pandharpur, when completed this cannot fail to materially affect all markets in its vicinity.

8. The made road from Pandharpur to Sátára passes through the centre of the part of the taluka under report, to the north of this a cart track, much used, from Pandharpur to Poona, this line has, I believe, been surveyed with the view of constructing a made road.

9. The north of the taluka for settlement this year has thus on the whole a decided advantage over the south settled last year. Some small superiority in climate, a marked advantage in proximity to great markets, and means of communication with them, with farther advantages in prospect at no distant day, on the opening of the railroad.

10. The account given at paragraph 5 of my letter, proposing rates for the south of No 20 of 1857, dated 17th the taluka, of the past revenue management of that part of January of the district, equally applies to that part now under report —

"Paragraph 5. During our tenure of the district the revenue management has been very much the same as that prevailing under the Rajas. The rates of assessment now obtaining are those which have existed from ancient times. In consequence of the high standard, at which this old assessment was pitched, very considerable permanent reductions have been always necessary to induce cultivators to retain their old lands or to take up new, ostensibly these reductions were made with the view of equalizing assessment, but being made on no systematic plan, for which, indeed, no data existed, and rather with an eye to the influence or means of the cultivator than to the capabilities of the land, the pressure of the permanent assessment has been thus rendered more unequal than ever. The influential watanárs and rayats secured for themselves large reductions, when in justice none were called for, while the poorer rayats were tempted by mere nominal rates to retain lands which they had not sufficient stock to cultivate properly, trusting to obtain a remission of even the little revenue they engaged to pay in the case of failure of crops. By this means the Government Treasury did not obtain its dues, a large part of the agricultural population were kept in an impoverished condition, and the productive powers of the district were impaired by the loss of the labour of the large class of pauper cultivators, who, tempted by land on nominal rates, derived a bare subsistence by cultivating on their own account, in the place of living on the wages of labour. Notwithstanding the large permanent reduction of assessment it is not wonderful that large remissions on account of failure of crops were required every year, the failure being in part doubtless due to deficiency of rain, but even to a larger extent to imperfect cultivation."

11. The rates of assessment afterwards sanctioned for the south of the taluka, together with their effect, will be found explained at paragraphs 10 and 14 of the letter referred to in the preceding paragraph. A maximum rate of 14 annas for the main part of the most northern of those villages, but a maximum rate of 15 annas for those about the junction of the Man and Bhima, which are more favourably situated than the rest with reference to the great markets at Pandharpur and Sholápúr.

12. The operation of those rates has been, as far as can be yet seen, most satisfactory, the accounts showing the state of occupation and waste for the present year have not been completed yet, but instead of a decrease of occupied area, as was anticipated in paragraph 16 of the report on the part settled last year, a slight decrease in the small area of unoccupied waste has occurred. The fairness of the new rates does not appear to be impeached, and the Government revenue through their operation has increased from Rs. 61,081 of 1855-56 to upwards of Rs. 78,000 realisable in 1857-58.

13. The following statement shows, since our acquisition of the district, the area under occupation, the realizations, the remissions on account of failure of crops, and the yearly "Lavní Tota," or permanent reduction from the full, old or "Kamál" assessment. The area

under cultivation is derived from a conversion of the bighás of the former survey into acres —

Year	Cultivation	Realized assessment	Remissions from failure of crops, &c	"Lávní Total" or permanent reduction on Kárá assessment
	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs
1847 48	2,18,898	71,969	2,073	87,651
1848-49	2,19,112	64,808	9,169	88,467
1849 50	2,20,423	52,037	21,900	89,152
1850 51	2,22,954	67,735	7,245	90,812
1851 52	2,21,169	56,752	17,637	92,018
1852 53	2,21,742	70,775	4,033	91,698
1853 54	2,17,734	65,000	8,589	89,243
1854 55	2,17,091	73,222	982	88,929
1855-56	2,15,803	67,299	7,421	88,335
1856 57	2,16,716	71,925	4,107	88,803
Average of 10 years	2,19,163	66,152	8,312	89,561

14 The following are the rates proposed for the part of the district to be settled this year —

Class	No of villages	Maximum dry-crop rate	Distinguishing characteristics
		Rs. a p	
1	2	1 2 0	The town of Pandharpur and another village immediately contiguous.
2	29	1 0 0	The northern villages of the táluca having a slight advantage as regards climate, well situated as regards markets, with the greatest prospective advantage derivable from the railroad and 6 villages in the vicinity of Pandharpur itself
3	21	0 15 0	To the southward of the preceding class and less favourably situated
4	17	0 14 0	To the southward of the preceding class, immediately to the north of the villages assessed at a maximum rate of 12 annas last year, similarly situated with those assessed at 14 annas last year

15 In the villages under report there are upwards of 5,000 acres of Government bágát or garden land. There appears to be little of the superior bágát crops, sugarcane, &c, grown. Wheat and vegetables are the principal crops. I estimate that the average rate of the bágát will be about Rs 1-14-0. The highest rate in any case will not exceed, as far as I can at present judge, Rs 3-8-0. The remarks at paragraph 12 of the report on the revision of assessment of the south of the táluca apply equally to the north.

"This is a low rate, but expedient in order to encourage that species of cultivation so necessary in arid districts and also necessary in consideration of the ease with which water is procured to prevent old bágát being abandoned for new made after the introduction of the revised rates, and on which none but dry land rates could be levied."

16 The following statement shows the estimated effect of the proposed rates of assessment —

Class	No of villages	Dry-crop maximum rate	Land in cultivation in 1856-57		Waste in 1856-57	Total survey Kárá or assessment of Government Land
			Old assessment deducting Lávní Total.	Assessment at proposed rates.		
			Rs a p	Acres			Rs	Rs
1	2	1 2 0	2,589	1,978	50	2,028
2	29	1 0 0	87,225	48,009	1,479	49,488
3	21	0 15 0	21,335	25,907	844	26,751
4	17	0 14 0	10,776	16,684	1,350	18,034
	69		71,925	82,578	3,722	96,800

17. Had several fields classed in villages of the Sholapur Collectorate only separated by the Bhuma from a village in class 2 in the extreme north-eastern point of the Pandharpur Taluka, and found that there the maximum rate answered to one of Reg 0-15-6 on our classification scale. This maximum rate was there imposed some 15 years ago, when the traffic and means of communication in that part of the country were very inferior to what they are now. I think, therefore, in taking one rupee for the maximum on the opposite side of the river, excepting in the special case of the two villages in Class I, no risk of over-assessment will be incurred, while the return from the successful working of the rates now proposed will be abundantly remunerative to the treasury.

18. Some small diminution in the occupied area may, perhaps, take place under the new rates, such a result is highly desirable, so as to bring the rayats' holdings better within their powers of cultivation, the land resigned will certainly consist of the poorest and least productive, on which the new rates of one and two annas an acre will appear high on comparison with the nominal rates hitherto prevailing on these lands; on the superior soils, the new rates will in general effect a reduction of assessment.

* * * * *

27. I would also propose that the introduction of the revised assessment in the districts under report be accompanied with a condition regarding works of irrigation constructed by Government, similar to that sanctioned for the south of Pandharpur, by paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No 869, dated 21st February 1857.

28. I should be obliged by your forwarding this letter for sanction without delay. I am anxious to commence the settlement of the districts referred to with the least possible delay.

I have the honour, &c,

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

No. 1325 of 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

In forwarding to the Revenue Commissioner, S D, the accompanying original letter from Captain Anderson, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, relative to the introduction of the revised assessment in sixty-nine villages of the Pandharpur and * * * the First Assistant Collector in charge has the honour of stating that the circumstances, on a consideration of which the new rates are proposed, are very similar to those which Captain Anderson detailed last year, when recommending nearly similar rates in other 71 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka.

2. As Mr Rose then stated that he concurred in the views and opinions expressed by Captain Anderson and recommended the adoption of a similar suggestion to the one in paragraph 27 of the present letter, and as Captain Anderson has requested that this letter be forwarded as soon as possible, the First Assistant Collector in charge has not, therefore, detained it until Mr Rose's return.

W. B. SANDFORD, Lieutenant,
First Assistant Collector in charge.

Sátára Collector's Office, 23rd December 1857.

No 3669 of 1857

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE

FROM
J. D. INVERARITY, Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner, S D ;

TO
H. YOUNG, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Revenue Commissioner's Camp,
Ahmednagar, 28th December 1857

SIR,

In their Resolution No. 869, dated 21st February 1857, Government sanctioned the revised assessment proposed for introduction into 71 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate, and I have now the honour to submit, with a memorandum from the First Assistant Collector in charge, Captain Anderson's proposals for the introduction, during the current year, of a similar assessment into the remaining 69 villages of the same taluka.

Letter No. 422, dated 19th December 1857.

2 These villages, situated in the northern portion of the taluka, are described as

Class	No of villages	Maximum dry crop rates	
		Rs.	a p
1	6	0	15 0
2	8	0	14 0
3	26	0	12 0
4	23	0	10 6
5	8	0	9 0
	71		

having advantages over those previously settled, in the matter of climate and in their proximity to great markets and means of communicating with them. The maximum dry-crop rates of the southern villages of the taluka already settled are given in the margin, the average garden rate being Re 1-12-0. The operation of these rates is stated to have been hitherto most satisfactory, the Government revenue having increased from Rs 61,081 in 1855-56 to upwards of Rs 78,000, the fairness of the rates under which this increase has been obtained not appearing to be impeached.

Class	No of villages	Maximum dry crop rates	
		Rs.	a p
1	2	1	2 0
2	29	1	0 0
3	21	0	15 0
4	17	0	14 0
	69		

3 For the 69 villages, the assessment of which is now proposed, Captain Anderson gives the four maximum dry-crop rates noted in the margin, and good and sufficient reasons for their adoption, with an average bagat rate of about Rs 1-14-0.

4 The effect of these proposed rates is shown in Captain Anderson's 16th paragraph to be an increase of the present realizable revenue from Rs. 71,925 to Rs 92,578, with a small margin of waste, the total survey assessment of Government land being Rs 96,300.

* * * * *

7. I respectfully beg to recommend Captain Anderson's proposals for the approval and sanction of Government, the power of imposing the usual school rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee of assessment being reserved, and the conditions applicable to lands which may hereafter benefit by works of irrigation and to the grant of remissions, as approved in the 3rd and 4th paragraphs of the Government Resolution No 869 of 1857, already quoted, being extended to the villages of the Pandharpur and * * * Talukas, to which Captain Anderson's present proposals refer.

I have the honour, &c,
J. D INVERARITY,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D

No 265 of 1858.

Dated Bombay Castle, 21st January 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION,
THE SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT,*
Southern Maratha Country.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No 3669, dated 28th December 1857, with enclosures

His Lordship in Council approves and sanctions the settlement proposed by Captain Anderson of the land assessment in 69 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, and * * *

2. The revised assessment should include conditions regarding works of irrigation, as suggested by Captain Anderson in the 27th paragraph of his report, and provision should be made for the imposition, if required, of a school rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

* With reference to his letter No 422, dated 19th December 1857 and memorandum No 19, dated 9th January 1858

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Sholapur, 12th October 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour in forwarding a letter with accompaniments from Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik, to state that I have no remarks to make, except to suggest the expediency

- 1st—That the new rates be fixed for 15 years only, so as to be renewable in 1887-88, at the same time when the southern portion of the táluca will be able to have new rates fixed for it.
- 2ndly—That an exchange should be sought with the Patwardhan for the 4 villages of Munghe, Ibrámpur, Hudulgi, and Sulgar for some of the Patwardhan, villages situated in the Pandharpur and Mádha Táluks

These 4 villages are outlying villages belonging to the Sholápur Táluca, many miles away from the chief boundary. The 3 villages of Munghe, Ibrámpur, and Hudulgi adjoin the Patwardhan villages of Mandurgi, Dudhni, Rudhewari, and Hullali. Between Mandurgi and Sulgar is one village belonging to His Highness the Nizám.

2. The advantage of such an exchange is too obvious to need explanation.
3. The transfers of villages proposed in the 11th paragraph of Colonel Waddington's letter appear to be expedient.

I have, &c,
T BOSANQUET,
Collector

No 621 of 1872.

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLA'PUR.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward you a statement showing the effect of the revised rates which I propose to introduce into 33 villages of the Pandharpur Táluca, and a few explanatory remarks thereon.

2. These villages formerly belonged to the Mohol and Mádha Táluks, with the exception of 3, which belonged to Sholápur, and were transferred to Pandharpur in 1866. The term of their leases expired at the same time as that of Mádha, and I propose introducing the new rates during the present year

3. As the Mádha Táluca, of which, as above mentioned, these villages were formerly a portion, was very fully reported on last year, there is no occasion for me to go over the same ground again, I will only premise that these villages lie to the south of the Mádha Táluca, and between it and the Sina River, which was formerly the boundary between Mohol and Mádha and the Pandharpur Táluca.

4. You will see from the accompanying diagram that from the year 1847-48 up to 1870-71 (with the single exception of one year, 1853-54, when Rs 852 were remitted), there were no remissions. In 1871-72 the remissions amounted to Rs 8,422, or one-fourth of the total land revenue, notwithstanding, however, this large deficit the average collections of the last 10 years was a little in excess of those for the preceding 10 years, and, throwing out the year 1870-71, the collections for the last 24 years have been steady at from Rs. 34,000 to Rs 36,000. The waste land during the first 13 years of the settlement averaged 64 per cent., during the next ten years 46, and during the last 10 is unappreciable.

5. The question of fitting rates may be said to have been already settled, inasmuch as the adjoining villages on the north had new rates introduced only last year, whilst those on the south were settled in 1857-58 by the Dhárwár Survey Department. In the former case the universal maximum division rate was Rs. 1.2.0. whilst in the latter it varied from

Rs. 1-2-0 (only in Pandharpur and Gopálpur) to Re 0-14-0. Considering then the rise in prices since these last villages were settled, I think that the maximum of Rs 1-2-0, which was imposed last year in the adjoining villages of Mádhá, is a fit rate for those under report, nor do I see any reasons for modifying it, but would propose to apply it generally

6 The effect, as shown below, would be to raise the assessment on occupied land from Rs 36,048 to Rs 62,712, or 74 per cent. on the assessment of last year. You will see, however, that there was a remission, last season, of Rs 8,422, or 25 per cent. of the revenue from dry-crop land, so that the increase of assessment by the proposed rates will be Rs 35,086, or 123 per cent above the collections. When we consider, however, that there have been actually no remissions for the seventeen preceding years, we may conclude that, even granting remission to have been desirable in this instance, the last season was of so exceptional a character that there is no occasion to attach too much importance to its occurrence, or to fear that the rates I propose will be too high

Statement showing the effect of the proposed rates contrasted with the assessment for last year

	OCCUPIED		UNOCCUPIED		TOTAL	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs		Rs.		Rs
Assessment according to present rates	84,333	36,048	40	14	84,273	36,062
Assessment according to proposed rates	90,222	62,712	57	28	90,279	62,740
Increase	5,989	26,664	17	14	6,006	26,678

7 The total increase on the assessment, then, will be Rs 26,678, inclusive of that on waste lands, or about 74 per cent, though there are individual villages which are raised above 100 per cent, and one over 150 per cent. This occurs in the village of Ardnári, which borders the Sholápur Táluka, and being on the far side of the Sina would be more conveniently included in that táluka. The increase in this instance is 173 per cent, but as the average rate is only Re 0-9-4 per acre, and the adjoining village of Sholápur, with the same maximum and an average rate of 10 annas, is only raised 78 per cent, I do not think there is any occasion to modify the assessment. The average increase on the rest of the Mádhá Táluka was 77 per cent, and the average rate Re. 0-9-4.

In the villages under report the average rate is Re 0-11-1, but the increase is, as above stated, only 74 per cent, so that there is no reason to fear the result

8 Lands irrigated from wells will be treated in the same manner as those of the Mádhá Táluka. The present Virhunda, or assessment on well water, amounts to Rs. 1,419, which will be foregone, besides that imposed on account of new wells, of which there are 1,923 acres, the probable assessment on which would not have been less than Rs 3,846 on account of the well water. Páthasthal land is only found in 4 villages, and the quantity is very insignificant. I have placed a maximum rate of Rs 3, descending to Re 0-8-0 for water derived from paths. Of "Gaddi" or "Rice" land, there are only 4 acres, for which I have taken a maximum at the same rate as in Sholápur, viz, Rs. 3.

9 There are kuran lands in 3 villages only, viz, Gursála, Babulkowteh, and Kánhápurí, the grass of which was sold last year for Rs 612. These lands average Rs 251 during the first 13 years of the lease, Rs 420 during the next 10 years, and Rs 1,067 during the last 10 years. The survey rates are not applied to them, and they will be annually put up to auction as usual.

10. I have appended the usual forms and a map of the district showing the villages under settlement

11. In conclusion, I would suggest that the village of Ardnári, as mentioned above, should be transferred to Sholapur, and that of Umbargaon, at present belonging to the Sápógola Táluka, should be taken into Pandharpur.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey

Poona, 12th September 1872

Measurement Test Statement.

Names of Assistants	No of fields tested.	Fields in which the percentage of error was within										Above 10 per-cent
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lieutenant C T Echbalaz	418	295	109	11	6	1	2	.	.	.	1	2
Lieutenant W C Black												

Classification Test Statement

Name of Assistant.	Number of fields tested.	RESULT											
		Errors within											
		A P	A P	A P	A P	A P	A P	A P	A P	A P	A P	A P	A P
Mr A Cumming	218	21	108	64	17	7	5	1					

The following comparative statement exhibits the results of the new and former survey of 33 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, shown in detail under the same head —

	GOVERNMENT LAND,					ALTERNATE LAND,			Grand Total
	Culturable Assessed	Un culturable.	Kuran	Saltan, Roads, &c.	Total	Culturable	Un culturable	Total	
According to present survey	90,279	3,080	276	6,919	99,554	4,648	117	4,765	1,04,319
According to former Survey	84,278	6,196	238	6,319	97,026	4,446	204	4,649	1,01,675
Increase	6,006	.	38	600	6,644	203		208	6,843
Decrease		4,116		..	4,116	..	87	87	4,207

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Nasik.

Remarks by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner upon the Rates proposed for part of the Pandharpur Taluka

No. 1504 of 1872

Poona, 16th October 1872.

The accompanying papers relate to the revision settlement proposed for 33 villages which formerly belonged to the Mohol and Madha Talukas, but are now included under Pandharpur

2 They comprise a narrow strip of country skirting the banks of the Bhuma River, of about 40 miles in length, the town of Pandharpur, which, however, is situated on the opposite side of the river, being in the centre of the group.

3 The Superintendent proposes to assess them all at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 as applied to the Madha Taluka, settled in 1870-71. This rate is, in my opinion, generally suitable, but I think the villages adjoining Pandharpur may, in consideration of proximity to that large and populous town, very well have a somewhat higher rate than the rest.

4 The Superintendent mentions (paragraph 5) that for the Pandharpur Taluka, which was settled by the District Survey Department under Colonel Anderson in 1857-58,

the maximum rates ranged from Rs 1-2-0 to Rs 1-4-0, Pandharpur and Gopalpul adjoining the former being, however, the only villages brought under his highest maximum. The villages of the group now to be settled are, however, under a disadvantage as compared with those to which Colonel Anderson applied his Rs 1-2-0 rate, as they have the river running between them and the town of Pandharpur, and owing to its not being fordable, are subject to ferry charges upon all produce taken to that market. But taking this into consideration, I am nevertheless of opinion that an additional 2 annas may be added to the Superintendent's rate for the 4 villages* marginally noted, which are situated in a semicircle of about 4 miles from Pandharpur.

* No 1 Adhiv
 " 9 Chincholi
 " 11 Degson
 " 14 Gursala.

5 This proposal will effect the following changes in the estimated assessment of these villages —

Number in Statement	Name of Village.	Total Assessment according to Superintendent's Rates	Increase proposed	Total new Assessment	PERCENTAGE INCREASE	
					According to Superintendent's Rates.	According to proposed rates
1	Adhiv	1,233	137	1,370	89	110
9	Chincholi	506	56	562	81	105
11	Degson	3,476	386	3,862	54	71 5/2
14	Gursala	2,278	253	2,531	88	110

The above increase will not affect the general result of the settlement to any appreciable extent, as it only adds about 2 per cent to the average percentage rate, which will be 76 in place of 74 per cent, as given in paragraph 7.

6 I have consulted the Superintendent about this modification of his proposals, and he informs me that he contemplated at one time making some increase to the villages bordering on Pandharpur, but refrained from doing so because of the large increase effected by the ordinary rates of the district. I attach considerable importance to considerations of this kind when the question affects a general increase to the assessment of an entire district—as expediency should, I think, have great weight in such cases in fixing the general limit of increase to be imposed. But it would not be right to apply this principle to individual villages for the purpose of excepting them from the application of the rate which their position indicates to be appropriate in order to place them upon a rateable equality with the rest of the district, as with the villages concerned.

7 With this exception I consider the Superintendent's rates to be appropriate, and recommend their being sanctioned.

8 The Collector has suggested that the lease should be granted for the period when the lease of the other villages of the district will terminate, and I beg to record my support of this proposal, which is in accord with the rule obtaining in such cases.

9 The other matter of effecting an exchange of villages with the Patwardhan, suggested by the Collector, is a desirable arrangement, though, I fear, there is little chance of its being carried through. It has nothing, however, to do with the present settlement, and should, I would suggest, be discussed in a separate report, if Government wish the proposal to be entertained. There can be no doubt of the expediency of carrying out the transfer of villages suggested in the Superintendent's concluding paragraph and approved of by the Collector.

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
 Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

To :
 THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S D

No 5281 of 1872

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Poona, 21st October 1872

MEMORANDUM

The Revenue Commissioner, S D, has the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, memorandum No 1504, dated 16th instant, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D, together with reports from the Collector of Sholapur and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, relative to the revision of

assessment in 33 villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, of which 30 belonged to Mohol and Mádha Talukas, and 3 to that of Sholápur, previous to their transfer to Pandharpur

2 The Revenue Commissioner begs to express his concurrence in the opinion of the Collector, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, that the new settlement should terminate with that of the remainder of the Pandharpur District, stated to have been effected by the Dhárwár Survey Department under Colonel Anderson in 1857-58. With regard to the precise termination of the period of settlement, the undersigned begs to invite attention to the correspondence submitted with his memorandum No 5035, dated 9th instant. It may be well to ascertain in what precise year the lease for the remainder of the Pandharpur Taluka will expire under the orders which Government may be pleased to pass on the above-mentioned correspondence, so that the notification to be issued may be accurately drawn up.

3 The Revenue Commissioner regrets that he is unable to go entirely with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the other officers, whose reports are laid before Government, in the advisability of enhancing the assessment at a varying rate in the different villages, the result of which is to give an aggregate of increase amounting to 7½ per cent on the existing rates, or, if the further increase in 4 villages advocated in the 5th paragraph of Colonel Francis' memorandum be sanctioned, 76 per cent, which, with the proportionate addition for Local Fund Cess, will amount to more than 80 per cent.

4 The Revenue Commissioner has more than once, though unwilling to throw, without the most urgent cause, doubts on the conclusions drawn by that able and experienced officer, whose special duty is to make a proper adjustment of the land tax in the Deccan, recommended caution in imposing a general scale of enhancement. He would invite attention to the remarks in his report No 1441, dated 13th April 1871, on the revision of settlement in 77 villages of the Mádha Taluka.

5 The very serious drought and failure of crop, in parts of Amédnagar, Sholápur and Sítára, and in a less degree in Káládgi and Poona last year, show that the timely collection, in full, of even the old assessment in a really bad year is not practicable, and it requires no argument to establish how much more difficult the collection in arrears will become when swelled by such an enhanced demand as that now proposed.

6 The Superintendent of Survey, Lieut-Colonel Waddington, has drawn attention to the almost entire absence of remissions in the villages under report since 1847-48, and the fact, while fully establishing the extreme lightness of the assessment, affords indisputable ground for the argument for increase of assessment based on the acknowledged rise in prices.

7 The range of prices which might be accepted for previous periods of the 30 years' lease and the extent to which they might be expected to be maintained in future years, were, the Revenue Commissioner thinks, very fairly discussed in paras 81 and 82 of Colonel Francis' report on the settlement of the Mádha Taluka, No 250, dated 14th March 1871, and about 70 per cent was the increase on the former assessment which it was considered, under the circumstances then stated, "may now be imposed."

8 This enhancement was apparently intended to represent the average of different villages over a district. It obtained 77 per cent in the actual proposals for Mádha without Local Fund Cess, which received the sanction of Government. It represented an average assessment per acre, for the whole 77 villages assessed, of 9 annas and 4 pies.

9 The average enhancement now proposed is 74 7/8 per cent, according to whether the Survey Commissioner's proposals for 4 villages are approved or not, and the figures represent an average rate per acre of 11 annas and 1 pie, or a rate nearly 20 per cent in excess of that sanctioned for the 77 villages of Mádha, but slightly lower than the average of 11 annas 4 pies lately sanctioned for the Sholápur Taluka.

10 Taking the rates actually fixed by the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement as the result of an elaborate classification based on a maximum rate adopted for each area, the Revenue Commissioner does not find grounds for criticisms of the rates or the average they represent, but it does strike him that it is a violent mode of adjustment of the claims of Government, to impose on many of the villages an assessment more than double that which had been ascertained at the previous settlement, as suitable by a process exactly similar to that followed at present, though not so carefully supervised, and therefore, apparently, not so accurate.

11 If the village of Ardnári, No 4 in the list, be considered, it will be found that the total assessment has been raised, including Local Fund Cess, by more than 183 per cent, i.e., it has been very nearly trebled.

12 The village Ardnári is an extreme case, because, according to present information, the former rates must have been inordinately low. But in Eshwar Water, No 13 of the statement, the assessment has been raised, without counting Local Fund Cess, 111 per cent, and the average rate per acre is the highest in the list, or 15 annas and 4 pies. The area under cultivation in Ardnári has increased by 382 acres, of which, probably, a great portion was of the nature of concealed cultivation, noticed in paragraph 34 of Colonel Francis' Report on Mádha, No. 250, dated 14th March 1871, but in Eshwar Water the increase is only 47 acres, - a very small amount, considering the size of the village.

13 Now, laying aside the capabilities of the soil of Eshwar Watar, regarding which the Settlement Officers of 1839-40 and 1870-71 ought to be the best judges, the Revenue Commissioner cannot help regarding the new assessment in this and other of the villages as injudiciously enhanced. Admitting the exigencies of the State to be pressing, and the prosperity of the village due to the previous light taxation, to be capable, under fairly favourable circumstances, of meeting the new demand, does it not appear a terribly crushing weight on the cultivators to find the terms of the settlement given them in 1839-40 increased as follows —

	Percentage.
Local Fund on original assessment	6 0625
Revised Assessment	111
Local Fund on above	6728375
	123 791875

or, taking the figures roughly, what sort of a prospect must it be to an occupant of Government land in Eshwar Watar to find that he has to pay about Rs 2-4-0 for every rupee of assessment he paid only a few years ago, when prices were most favourable. This state of things, from the cultivator's point of view particularly, if associated with the serious failure in the locality last year, and the future possibility, nay probability, of a worse market for produce in consequence of falling prices, is certainly most discouraging, and on the other side, the most that can be said is that circumstances appear to admit of a considerable increase of the Government demand, though the measure of that increase is based on theoretical grounds alone.

14 The Revenue Commissioner, like the officers of the Survey Department, considers it essential for the success of revenue settlements, that remissions should be granted only under circumstances of the most pressing necessity, and, in order to secure this object, there must be a large margin of profit to the cultivator in favourable years to make up for the difficulties of his position in years of even partial failure, and should any marked fall in the price of staple produce, or in the wages of labour, or the carrier profits which the cultivators now get from their carts and bullocks, occur, there is considerable risk that the rates now introduced will not be entirely leviable, and that the cultivators will seek for some abatement of the pressure. If this should be effected by a reduction of the area under occupancy and a better cultivation of the remainder, the evil would be, in a measure, working its own cure, for it is certain the land now under occupancy in the Deccan cannot be properly cultivated. But popular tendencies on a large scale seldom proceed in a beneficial direction, and the most probable process will be, the cultivators allowing themselves to be distracted for the worst lands in their occupancy, which will go for small sums to others, until, if the pressure increases, they fall in time out of cultivation under a repetition of the same process when no purchaser can be found.

15 Holding this view of the case, the Revenue Commissioner would, with deference, suggest that either a general reduction of the proposed assessment should be effected, which would bring the enhancement as low as about 59 per cent, or that, allowing whatever rates may be fixed in excess for the new cultivation, represented by the difference between columns 3 and 9 of Colonel Waddington's statement, the enhancement, irrespective of the above rates for new cultivation, be in no village allowed to exceed 70 per cent. These remarks apply to the first assessment, and the Revenue Commissioner has no desire to interfere with those rates proposed for garden or rice cultivation. The suggestions are not supposed to provide for entire revision, but to indicate generally the direction in which deduction might practically be made.

16 Apart from the above general considerations, the Revenue Commissioner has no objection *per se* to the special enhancement proposed by Colonel Francis for the 4 villages near Pandharpur, in paragraphs 4 and 6 of his memorandum.

17 The undersigned entirely agrees with the opinion stated by Colonel Francis in paragraph 9 regarding exchange of villages with the Patwardhan Chiefs.

18 In paragraph 18 of his report, the District Superintendent alludes to water assessment foregone on 1,92½ acres of land irrigated from new wells, which is in accordance with the instructions of Government in Resolution No 4050, dated 22nd August 1871, Revenue Department, but it does not appear clear why, if the other water rates, aggregating Rs 1,419, have been paid on old wells since the time of the former assessment, they should now be remitted. There may be sufficient reasons, but they ought to have been assigned.

19 These reports do not contain the usual statistics regarding population, cattle, carts, ploughs, &c, all of which would have been of interest in calculating the incidence of the revised rates on each of the 33 villages under report.

20 All the authorities concur in supporting the recommendation in paragraph 11 of Colonel Waddington's report relative to the transfer of villages, and it appears very desirable.

W. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S D.

No. 796

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1873

RESOLUTION—The Government is quite alive to the necessity for adhering to the principle which has been adopted for the assessment of the land revenue of this Presidency, viz, that the assessment to be demanded shall in all cases be in proportion to the capabilities of the land in the occupation of each tenant, and observes that the adoption of the fixed scales proposed by the Revenue Commissioner would be altogether at variance with that principle. But the Government would impress upon the officers employed in the assessment its desire that the rents should in all cases be fixed at a very moderate and reasonable rate, and that the occupiers of the land should reap their full share of the increased value of the agricultural produce of the country. The papers in this case may be returned to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D, for reconsideration, with reference to this Resolution

E W RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

No. 290 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

*Poona District,**Camp Supa, 18th February 1873*

MEMORANDUM.

In forwarding, at his request, the accompanying memorandum left by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D, the undersigned will venture to express his conviction that the rates proposed for the 33 Pandharpur villages are very moderate, and may be safely imposed

2. The instructions of Government are requested as to the term for which the rates, if approved of, are to be guaranteed. A decision also regarding the transfer and exchange of villages is solicited.

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut - Colonel,
In charge, Office of the Survey and
Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Memorandum upon the question raised by Mr Havelock as to the expediency of modifying the rates of individual villages in cases where the increase is unusually large

Colonel Anderson informs me that at the recent discussion of this question it was decided not to adopt Mr Havelock's suggestion, but to impose whatever increase might result from the application of the revised rates according to the new classification of the village lands. And that it was further resolved that the report on the Pandharpur villages should be returned to me for report as to whether I considered the rates to be moderate in the sense in which Government wishes the revision settlements to be carried out

Supposing the above to be the purport of the order in the case, I would unhesitatingly state that I consider the rates to be moderate. I do so because they are 28 per cent lower than the rates imposed by Colonel Anderson in the adjoining villages belonging to the Mirajkar Jágur in 1866-67. I was fully aware of his rates being so much higher than those adopted generally for the Mádha Táluka (to which the Pandharpur ones have been assimilated), but considered it was advisable to fix a more moderate demand. It must also be borne in mind that these Pandharpur villages have a great advantage over most of the Mádha ones, in being near the town of Pandharpur, where fodder is always very dear in consequence of the great demand for it for the pilgrims' cattle. As a rule, the kurbah or jowári straw, which is the chief article of fodder, more than pays the rent; and I think an assessment may be certainly said to be very moderate when it leaves all the grain produce to the cultivator.

For the above reasons I consider that no modification is called for in the rates submitted for the villages referred to

I have written this to be used by Colonel Waddington in answering the reference during my absence, should the purport of it be what I have herein supposed it to be, according to the information given me by Colonel Anderson.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D.

Poona, 13th February 1873.

B 1135—13

No. 1355.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1873

RESOLUTION.—As Colonel Francis on reconsideration considers the general pitch of assessment appropriate, and adduces, in support of his proposals, the remarkable fact that, as a general rule, the rent will be paid out of the straw alone, leaving the whole of the grain produced to the cultivator, His Excellency in Council can have no hesitation in sanctioning the proposed revised rates and guaranteeing them for the usual period of 30 years. A draft notification to this effect should be submitted for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

2 The proposed exchange of villages should form the subject of a separate detailed report.

E W RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

No. 1820 OF 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Poona, 26th September 1873.

MEMORANDUM

The accompanying letter* from the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey with statement† appended shows the assessment imposed on 33 villages of the late Mádha Táluka, but now belonging to Pandharpur, under the sanction given in Government Resolution No. 1355, dated the 8th March last.

2 The draft notification regarding the settlement prepared by the Superintendent, provides for a 30 years' lease to these villages in accordance with the orders contained in the sanctioning Resolution quoted above; but as they belong to a district (Pandharpur) which was settled in 1857-58, it is advisable that the lease should be limited to the unexpired portion of the guarantee given in that case, in accordance with standing orders. The draft has, therefore, been amended accordingly.

3 Referring to the Superintendent's 6th paragraph, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs to solicit sanction to the transfer of the 2 villages, marginally noted, to Sholápur and Pandharpur, respectively, as suggested by that officer. The map accompanying the original settlement report shows the position of these villages; and a glance at it will show the desirability of the suggested transfers.

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

No. 878 OF 1873

FROM

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

TO

COLONEL J FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

Poona, 19th September 1873

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a final report on the rates lately sanctioned for and introduced into 33 villages of the Pandharpur Táluka and which formerly belonged to Mádha.

2. In accordance with your recommendation, the maximum rate of 4 villages was raised from Rs 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, that of the other 20 villages remaining at Rs 1-2-0. The assessment thus modified and corrected amounts to Rs 63,441, in place of Rs. 62,712 as originally fixed. This gives an average increase of 76 per cent. on last year's payments

Achw, Chíncholi, Dagon,
Gursáda.

3. The number of *khatas* amounts to 2,166, and the average area per *khat* is 41 acres 25 *gunthás*, assessed at Rs. 29-4-8. The total number of inhabitants is 19,767, so that there are 4 acres 22 *gunthás* per head of the population, and the incidence of the assessment is Rs. 3-3-4.

4. The rates were explained by my Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. H. M. Grant, who informed me that no complaints were made at the time of settlement, excepting regarding the Local Fund Cess. All increase on past payments were remitted, and where past payments were lowered, the new rates alone were collected.

5. There is nothing particular to report in connection with this settlement. The rates were sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1355 of 8th March 1873, for 30 years, and a list of the villages is appended for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

6. As no orders were issued regarding my proposal to transfer the village of Ardnári to Sholápur, and annex that of Umbargson to Pandharpur, I have the honour to request instructions on these points.

I have, &c.,

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik Survey.

No. 4029 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 6th October 1873.

Submitted to Government for orders, in continuation of the correspondence terminating with Government Resolution No. 1355, dated 8th March 1873.

2. The Revenue Commissioner regrets that, for the reasons assigned at length in his Report No. 5281, dated 21st October 1872, he is unable to express full concurrence in the rates which represent an enhancement on the entire area of 77 per cent., irrespective of Local Fund Cess.

3. In the hope that the evident reduction of demand on certain villages, and, as a natural sequence, on separated holdings in certain villages, effected by the recommendations of the survey officers in the lately revised *talukas* of Haveli and Pábal, would secure, to a certain extent, a recognition of the object the Revenue Commissioner has much at heart, viz., obviating excessive augmentation, without special reasons, on separated holdings on occasion of revision of a former Government settlement,—a memorandum in support of the same views had been drawn up on these papers. The object has been intensified by the apprehension, lest, in some cases, the higher classification of particular fields under the revision may be due to gradual improvement of the land by labour and capital not at once recognisable, though fully entitled by law to exemption, but previous to despatch the Government Resolution No. 5495, dated 3rd instant, had been received, and the Revenue Commissioner conceives it better to suppress that memorandum, and to confine his remarks to those points to which, he understands, it is desired that the discussion should be limited.

4. Leaving aside, then, the consideration of details, the Revenue Commissioner sees reason to apprehend that the proposed rates will press heavily, because the price of *javári* is falling in the Sholápur District, and has for some time been as low as 27 and 28 Government seers the rupee, and though there will, of course, be fluctuations, the tendency of the market appears to be to range below the average of those years which Colonel Waddington and Colonel Francis have, with good judgment, as the Revenue Commissioner thinks, adopted as the test.

5. Briefly, the Revenue Commissioner believes that a general enhancement of 70 per cent is the greatest limit to which the rise in prices warrants augmentation of demand; that the recent turn of the market suggests a probability that the limit should be fixed at a lower, rather than a higher rate, say about 50 per cent., irrespective of Local Funds, and that it would be well for the classification to be reduced through the maximum, or in such manner as the survey officers may recommend to meet these features in the case.

6. The Revenue Commissioner begs again to support the recommendation of the Superintendent, the Collector of Sholápur, and the Commissioner of Survey, that the village of Ardnári should be transferred to the Sholápur *Taluka*, and that of Umbargson, at present in the Sámgola *Taluka*, should be transferred to Pandharpur.

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

No. 5717 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1873.

Returned to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D, for reconsideration with reference to Mr. Havelock's remarks and the views of Government as contained in Government Resolution No. 5495 of the 5th instant

Colonel Francis' further remarks should, it is requested, be submitted through Colonel Anderson, who settled the adjacent district.

E. JAMES,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

Government Memorandum No 5717, dated 16th October 1873

No. 2154 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 17th November 1873

In accordance with the foregoing instructions I beg to report that, after careful consideration of Mr Havelock's remarks and of the question generally of the large increase of assessment effected by the revised rates imposed on these 33 villages, I can see no grounds, for the reasons given below, for making any modifications of the settlement as already introduced

2 The best possible evidence that the rates are by no means high, is afforded by comparison with those now in force in adjacent districts settled by the Survey Department I will first take the case of the town of Pandharpur, which was settled by the Survey Commissioner, S D, Colonel Anderson, in 1857-58, at a maximum rate, Rs. 1-2-0, for jirayat, which is the same as has been adopted in this case, with the exception of 4 villages immediately opposite the former town, for which the rate was raised to Rs 1-4-0 at my suggestion Now we find by comparison not only that our maximum in this case agrees with Colonel Anderson's, but that the average rate agrees also as closely as can be, his for Pandharpur being Re 0-10-11, whilst that for the whole 33 villages is Re, 0-11-3.

3 This shows conclusively, in my opinion, supposing the soils to be generally similar, which is the case, that we are now assessing these villages at only a fractional increase on what would have been imposed upon them in 1857-58, had they been settled at that time according to the rates fixed by Colonel Anderson for Pandharpur. It follows, consequently, that if any reduction were now made in their rates, we should actually be imposing less than the settlement carried out in 1858* when the staple product, jowari, was above 30 per cent. lower than it is now, taking the present rate to be 27 to 28 seers per rupee as given by Mr Havelock.

4 But besides Pandharpur we have another case for comparison in the rates of the villages of the Mor Lamba Jagher adjoining the 33 villages which were also settled by Colonel Anderson 5 or 6 years ago, at a maximum of Rs 1-8-0 in some cases. On inquiry I find that the total assessment imposed on these villages amounts to above Rs 38,000, the whole of which is being now paid, with the exception of Rs 63, falling to waste lands The Karbhari informed me, however, that owing to the season of 1871-72 being unfavourable, a balance of from 15 to 20 thousand was left over for future collection, but that it had all been realised during the past season in addition to the proper revenue of the year, with the exception of a small outstanding balance of between Rs 2 and 300 We have proof, therefore, of rates considerably higher than those for the villages in question being found to work well in an adjoining tract of country, in which, though jaghir, the settlement is administered generally according to the plan in force in our districts

5 A small part of the increase caused by the new rates falls upon the Malai lands on the banks of the Bhima, which are annually flooded by the flushes of the river in the monsoon season. Cultivation is most certain where this flooding occurs, and the crop far heavier than in ordinary jirayat lands. Under our present classification we impose an extra rate, varying from 2 to 4 annas per rupee, on these semi-irrigated lands. But under the former system not only was no extra rate imposed on them, but a low valuation of them adopted, according to the ordinary jirayat scale These Malai lands are considered to be very valuable, as a rule, and I find them to be so in this case, as the jamabandi papers show that an area of 127† acres, the occupancy right to which was disposed of at time of settlement, fetched Rs 1,453, which is a little over 11 years' purchase of the assessment

6 The area of this particular land is small certainly, but by far the greater part of the villages contains some small portion of it, for, as will be seen from the map, they all lie

* I have no return of Pandharpur prices in 1857-58, but from 39 to 40 seers is shown to be the price in Indapur at the time

† Assessed at Rs 131, being land which was let on annual lease before the settlement.

in a narrow belt along the border of the river They also contain a much smaller proportion of poor soil than is ordinarily the case in this part of the Deccan, owing to their comprising the bed of the valley bordering on the river The classification rate is on this account higher than the general average of the district, but as the increase falls on good soils, as a rule, there is no fear of the rate being found to be high

7 The Revenue Commissioner suggests that the classification should be reduced, the maximum being retained, but when we find, as has been explained in the first part of this report, that the average rate shows the classification to have been done on the same standard as was adopted in an adjoining district, where the settlement has been successfully working for a considerable period, we cannot very well make a reduction in the manner suggested without also carrying it out in respect to the district settled in 1857-58 as well as to the present case, and this would lead to no end of complications, for where is the line to be drawn—in other words, which of our settled districts are we to except from the operation of the special reduction alluded to?

8 The increase effected by the new rate is large, I admit, but I see no way of remedying this without an entire departure from our long-established system of classification and assessment, which, as explained above, would involve considerable complications, and, moreover, for the reasons herein stated, I cannot see that any modification of the rate is necessary.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

(Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S D)

*Remarks regarding the introduction of the rates into 33 villages of the Pandharpur
Táluka formerly belonging to Mádha.*

No. 1912 of 1873

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 19th November 1873.*

MEMORANDUM.

The following were the maximum rates of assessment imposed in various settlements made by the Southern Marátha Country Survey, at different times, in districts in the vicinity of that under discussion.

2 In 1857-58 the old Pandharpur Táluka was settled, Rs 1-2-0 was taken as the Maximum for Pandharpur itself and an adjacent village, Re 1 for the villages in the vicinity to that place and bordering on the river, and Re 0-15-0 for those at a greater distance inland.

3. In 1867 the settlement of the Modlimb Táluka of the Miraj Jaghur was made, the maximum rate was made at Rs. 1-8-0.

4 In 1869 the settlement of the Mangalvera Táluka of Sángh was made. This táluka is contiguous to the south-eastern corner of the villages now under discussion. Major Prescott was then acting for me, he adopted a maximum rate of Rs 1-10-0 for the best situated villages, and Rs. 1-14-0 for the market town of Mangalvera itself.

5. It may be said that Modlimb and Mangalvera are jághirs, and assessments there may justly range higher than in British territory. But if maxima of Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-14-0 could be safely and successfully taken in jághirs, a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0 in adjacent British territory cannot be called anything but most moderate.

6. The Pandharpur rates imposed in 1857-58 afford an indubitable criterion on which to judge of the applicability of the rates now proposed. In 1858 the railway was not open, and prices were generally much lower than at the present time. Any extra quantity of produce thrown into the market from increased or improved cultivation, or a special good season, would, for want of ready means of transport, have produced a local glut and a corresponding heavy fall of price, from this there is absolute security now.

7. Had these villages been assessed in 1858, they certainly would have been assessed at similar rates to the adjacent part of Pandharpur; that is, at maximum rates varying from Rs. 1-9-0 to Re 0-15-0, which, for the time, was a considerably higher rate of assessment than Rs 1-2-0 is at present. The settlement of Pandharpur was a complete success; cultivation and revenue largely increased, and from the year of settlement, 1857-58, up to 1870-71, the last year for which I have complete returns, the total remissions on a gross revenue of Rs 1,24,000 amount to Rs. 39, and that occurred in one year, 1870-71.

8 I have, therefore, no hesitation in giving my opinion as to the maximum rates adopted being fair and moderate rates. These villages are situated in a tract which has especially benefited by the railway, and there larger increases of revenue are just than can be looked for in remoter districts.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No 6643

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1873.

RESOLUTION—Government are satisfied that the rates already sanctioned may safely be continued

2 The draft notification is to be published in the *Government Gazette*

3 The transfer of the village of Ardnári to the Sholápur, and of Umbargaon to the Pandharpur Tálukas, is sanctioned

F S CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government

No. 1258 of 1875

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

FROM

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D ,

TO

W. G PEDDER, Esq,
Acting Secretary to Government

Poona, 21st August 1875.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter of the 18th instant, No 1237, I have now the honour to forward the accompanying statement, showing the reduction which it is proposed to apply to the revision settlement introduced in 33 villages forming part of the Pandharpur Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate

2 The villages were divided into 2 groups, and assessed at maximum rates of Rs 1-4 and Rs 1-2 at the revision settlement. Carrying out the plan adopted in other districts, I have made a reduction of 2 annas per class in these rates, accompanied with the reduction in classification valuation from 10 annas downwards as applied in other cases

3. It will be seen from the statement that by these measures the revised assessment will now be in the proportion of an increase on the first settlement of 54 in place of 85 per cent for the villages of the first group, and of 47 in place of 75 for those of the second—the general average increase being 48 in place of 76

4 There is one village, Ardnári, in which the increase is above the prescribed limit (75) for individual villages, being 79 per cent. But as I have already made a general reduction of class throughout in the classification valuation of this village in the manner indicated in para 3 of my letter No 1257 of to-day's date, I cannot recommend any further reduction being made in this case, and the fact of the average rate being only annas 6 pies 2 per acre, is good evidence of the assessment as now fixed being exceedingly moderate

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D.

No 5133.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1875

RESOLUTION—It is not necessary to discuss, at any great length, the proposals now submitted by the Survey Commissioner, N D, as the villages of which they treat originally belonged to the Mádha Táluka, their revenue history is the same as that of that táluka, their circumstances in almost all respects are the same, and it is proposed to deal with the correction of their revised settlement, finally sanctioned after long and careful consideration by Government Resolution No 6643, dated 10th December 1873, in the same manner as has been decided upon for Mádha by Government Resolution No 4515, dated 11th August 1875

2 By the revised settlement introduced in 1872, maximum dry-crop rates of assessment of Rs 1-4-0 per acre for 4 villages close to the large market of Pandharpur, and of Rs 1-2-0 for the rest of the 33 villages comprised in the group under consideration, were imposed. These rates raised the total assessment from Rs 36,048 to Rs 63,441, or 76 per cent., and the average rate per acre from annas 6 pies 4 to annas 11 pies 8

3 In sanctioning these rates Government were guided, as well by the considerations fully stated in the Resolution on the correction of the Mádha rates, viz, the extension of cultivation, the rise of prices, the improvement in communications, and the increase in the value of land which had taken place during the currency of the original settlement, as by a comparison of the rates in force in adjoining and similar tracts of country. The rates introduced in 1857-58, or before the great rise in prices set in, by the Survey Commissioner, S. D., in the Pandharpur villages on the other side of the Bhuma, which have worked well and have never been complained of, average annas 10 pies 11 per acre, or only 4 pies lower than the rate sanctioned for the villages under consideration, while the survey rates introduced at the desire of Chiefs in the neighbouring jágírs of Miraj, Modhumb, and Mangalvera between 1866 and 1869 average from 28 per cent. to about 50 per cent. higher than that rate, and appear to be realized by the Jágírdárs without difficulty.

4 Government are not, then, of opinion that the revised rates introduced in 1872 were at that time excessive. It is because it appears probable that prices will, during the currency of the revised settlement, range lower than was anticipated when it was sanctioned, that Government consider it desirable to reduce the rates.

5 The Survey Commissioner proposes to effect this reduction in the same manner as has been approved for Mádha, that is, (1) by lowering the maximum rates 2 annas all round, (2) by reducing the valuation of the poorer soils.

6 The effect of these changes will be to reduce the total assessment from Rs 63,441 to Rs. 53,171, and the average rate from annas 11 pies 3 per acre to annas 9 pies 5. The total increase upon the original settlement will be lowered from 76 per cent. to 48 per cent., and of the difference 10 per cent. will be a general reduction effected by the lowering of the maximum rates, and 18 per cent. will be a special reduction for the poorer soils, which, there is some reason to believe, were valued too highly in comparison with the better soils.

7 These proposals are approved, and it remains only to consider the case of one village, Ardánari (No 5 in the list). This village was originally increased 172 per cent., its average rate by the original settlement having been the absurdly inadequate one of annas 3 pies 4½ per acre. As the reduction caused by the measures to be generally adopted for the tract under consideration would still leave the increase of assessment of the village considerably in excess of 75 per cent., Colonel Francis proposes to lower its valuation one class all round. This, however, in the opinion of Government, is inexpedient, as no reason has been shown for valuing the better soils of this village on a standard lower than that adopted for the rest of the tract to which it belongs. This village is in the extreme south-east of the group under consideration, and is furthest distant from the mart of Pandharpur. For this reason, its classification being treated in the same manner as that of the other villages, a special maximum rate of 15 annas, the same as that adopted by Colonel Anderson for the outlying villages of Pandharpur in its neighbourhood settled by him in 1857, may be applied. The reduction thus effected will be quite sufficient, and as the next revision of the whole táluca as at present constituted will be made in A.D. 1888, this village will then come under the maximum rate then considered appropriate for the group to which it naturally belongs.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No 1020 of 1875

FROM
LIEUT.-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey,
TO
COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Pimpalwandi, 25th November 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No. 5133, dated 9th September 1875, in the revision settlement rules of 33 villages of the Pandharpur Táluca of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2 The estimate entered in para 6 of the Resolution is that the assessment would be reduced from Rs. 63,441 to Rs. 53,171, or from an original increase of 76 to one of 48 per cent. The actual result, it will be seen, is Rs. 52,636, or 46 per cent., that is, a 2 per cent. difference only on the estimate.

3 A return of fields, of which the revised assessment still exceeds that of the first settlement by 100 per cent., is being prepared by the Mámátdár, and will be submitted when received. There will probably, however, be very few cases of this description.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik.

Statement showing the ultimate result of the Survey Revision Settlement for the undermentioned villages of Taluka Padharpur, Sholapur Collectorate, as finally adjusted under Government Resolution No 5133, dated 9th September 1876

Number.	Name of Village	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72		As per Revised Survey											INCORPORATION				Remarks				
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.					Assessment					Numerical		Percentage							
				Jilfit	Mothashal Bagdit	Pisthal Bagdit	Rice.	Total	Jilfit	Mothashal Bagdit	Soil Assessment.	Water Cess	Rice	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.		Maximum Drycrop Rate per Acre.	Average Dry-crop Rate per Acre, exclusive of Rice and Water-cess		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
		Rs.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1	Adniv	1,048	851	3,128				2,200	924	59					988	263	332	14	67	1	2	0 7	
2	Chuncholi	4,827	975	581	81			4,811	492						492	54	217	10	79			0 134	
3	Degaon Budruk	4,517	2,261	4,091	10			4,471	3,330	9					3,348	164	1,097	8	49			0 114	
4	Guralda	4,263	1,206	4,720	69			4,819	1,896	65					1,961	557	755	13	68			0 61	
	Total	11,253	4,383	12,090	190			12,380	6,651	183					6,784	1,028	2,401	9	55			8 10	
5	Amha Chuncholi	1,722	860	1,777				1,777	1,236						1,236	85	846	3	45	1	0	0 11	
6	Arjun Sonda	1,318	771	1,421				1,430	1,150						1,150	102	368	8	60			0 13	
7	Avha	3,114	1,050	4,201				2,266	1,437						1,437	152	287	7	87			0 10	
8	Bahulgaon	4,081	1,533	4,095	208			4,303	1,829	170					1,999	242	185	6	9			0 73	
9	Badhalot	1,232	441	1,841	10			1,307	988	11					1,071	132	260	11	63			0 8	
10	Bhosa	1,710	5,200	7,677	350			8,033	3,568	310					3,889	423	639	6	21			0 73	
11	Chincholi Phul	8,108	1,395	3,228	199			8,421	1,432	205					1,637	315	242	10	37			0 75	
12	Darda	1,448	881	1,614	6			1,519	1,203	4					1,207	171	426	12	46			0 13	
13	Inhwar wadar	1,691	741	1,616	7			1,625	1,259	6					1,255	45	524	3	71			0 124	
14	Kahnupri	2,137	604	3,406	3			2,477	900	1					914	840	110	16	14			0 6	
15	Karala	2,408	935	2,690				2,460	1,317						1,317	254	352	11	84			0 8	
16	Kharoli	1,737	641	1,571				1,810	1,078	7					1,016	113	403	6	63			0 9	
17	Khad.	1,383	737	1,502	21			1,533	1,283	16					1,281	169	644	12	74			0 13	
18	Jaloli	5,439	1,310	3,487	66			3,599	1,678	58					1,773	180	863	6	47			0 74	
19	Nah	639	370	1,037	6			1,108	480	3					454	264	205	81	73			0 7	
20	Narayan-Chincholi	2,027	893	2,107	71			2,191	1,359	9					1,420	154	530	9	60			0 104	
21	Nemakwari	1,629	648	1,659	72			1,748	868	53					862	114	810	7	49			0 84	
22	Paha	2,691	920	2,792	53			2,756	1,252	80					1,332	164	408	6	48			0 74	
23	Potargam	1,894	439	1,398	19			1,431	1,108	17					1,128	29	467	2	78			0 124	
24	Puluj	5,911	2,745	5,938	111			6,099	4,122	98					4,250	188	1,605	3	55			0 11	
25	Shewta	4,024	1,488	4,293	107			4,400	2,262	99					2,461	378	975	9	66			0 9	
26	Shankargam	1,636	723	1,510				1,610	1,121						1,121	4	399					0 12	
27	Susta	2,558	1,301	2,621				2,627	1,991	4					1,995	74	694	8	52			0 12	
28	Tatrapur	4,946	2,389	5,135	199			5,334	3,017	154					3,171	868	943	8	42			0 94	
29	Tungar	4,379	1,651	4,291	138			4,617	2,641	168					2,840	337	298	6	51			0 104	
30	Turigaon	476	599	608	4			507	397						400	31	131	7	49			0 121	
31	Umra	2,413	840	2,480	47			2,745	1,206	41					1,295	332	446	14	53			0 74	
32	Wita	1,440	762	1,509	2			1,711	1,003	1					1,008	71	251	6	38			0 104	
	Total	71,313	31,228	74,613	1,705	108	4	76,428	43,188	1,478	66	220	6	44,956	6,534	18,728	7	44				9 4	
33	Ardantri	1,688	437	2,064	5			2,069	892	4					898	391	459	28	106	0	18	0 7	
	Total	84,233	36,048	88,767	1,900	108	4	90,767	50,720	1,615	66	220	6	63,636	6,534	19,588	8	46				9 8	
								Assessment of uncultivated land															
		40	14																				
	GRAND TOTAL	84,273	38,092	88,767	1,900	108	4	90,767	50,720	1,615	66	220	6	63,636	6,534	19,588	8	46				9 8	

E. L. TAVERNER, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Survey.

Camp Pimpalwadi, 26th November 1876

No. 761 or 1876

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Camp Mahabaleswar, 19th May 1876.

Forwarded for the information of Government with reference to Resolution No 5133, dated 9th September 1876

2 It will be seen by the report that the revised assessment as now fixed, represents an increase of 46 per cent on the former scale of payments

3 The return alluded to in the Superintendent's last paragraph has been submitted and was disposed of by the orders passed under Government Resolution No 2773, dated the 8th instant.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

FROM

J. FAIRLIE MUIR, ESQUIRE,
Collector, Sholápur District;

TO

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Sholápur, 27th January 1893.

SIR,

I beg to forward herewith the proposals of Mr. Pitt, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, for the *revision of the land-revenue settlement of the Pandharpur Táluka of this district. I fully concur in these proposals.

*Government Resolutions (Revenue) of 1884, No 1065, dated 4th February, and No. 2619, dated 26th March.

2. The papers, that I forward, show to what extent it has been found necessary to alter the original survey record of measurement and classification. The record has now been made sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. Materials, taken from it, are available to make an assessment; that will, in all future operations, be treated as the "initial assessment."

3. The original settlement was fair. Experience has proved it to be so. This is shown by the revenue history of the táluka and the account of the progress and present condition of the people—more especially of the agricultural classes—that are here given in detail. To Mr. Pitt's clear and interesting remarks on this head I have little to add.

4. The villages in question divide themselves into two classes, those† to the south-west of the river Bhima and those‡ to its north-east. The former were originally settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58; the latter in 1872-73. It is of importance to remember this. The settlement in the case of the former has now, excluding the current year, been in force 36 and 35 years, but, in the case of the latter, only 20 years. There are, thus, practically two distinct settlements, now to be revised.

5. The area of the irrigated land has increased by 2,544 acres or 46.77 per cent. This is highly satisfactory; especially, as there is every prospect of much additional dry-crop land§, under command of the Mhásvad Tank, being shortly now irrigated.

Of group II, Captain Anderson writes¶ that, here, "great facilities exist for the extension of irrigation, as water is everywhere near the surface; and, doubtless, new wells will be sunk in all directions;" he further points out the capabilities of the river Mán for irrigation. In Group II, 370 wells and budkis have now been constructed||; a percentage increase of 68.9. The Mhásvad Canal** commands the great bulk†† of the land of the villages in this group.

So, too, with Group I. 301 new wells and budkis, a percentage increase of 49.8, have been constructed.‡‡ Further, of the land in the villages in this group, perhaps, one-fifth§§ part is under command of the Ashti Tank.¶¶

6. The average rainfall for the last ten years is 27.73||| inches. For the previous ten years it is 27.8*** This is, Mr. Pitt writes, "an average fall, amply sufficient for all the usual dry-crops." No doubt but that this is so. The all important questions, however, are;—Is this average

Superintendent's Section 9

¶¶ Appendix A

***Gazetteer, page 6.

fairly distributed over a long course of years ? and is the fall, as a rule, seasonable? No. There are material differences between the rainfall of different years; and the fall is often lamentably unseasonable

Take, for instance,* the year 1874 with its fall of 44 inches, to be followed, two years thereafter, by a fall of only 8 inches. And more startling, even, than this. The deficient rainfall of the latter year (1876) was in great part unseasonable. Out of the 8 inches, not less than 4.5 fell† in June; at a time, when it could not better the great bulk of the crops! This is so, as the crops‡, here, are for the most part the late or rabi crops, that as a rule are not sown till September. For it but little rain remained, it will be seen. These are exceptional years, no doubt. The Statistical Atlas, however, rightly styles the rainfall "scant and very uncertain"; it is often unseasonable as well.

This is, no doubt, the great reason why, at the original settlement, the rates of assessment were pitched so low. And, in this all important matter, Group I villages are certainly better off than the villages of the other group.

7. It may be noted that the means of communication by road are above the average. The soil is hard for the most part and readily traversed by carts, even soon after rain. Again the requirements of the great pilgrim-traffic to and from the noted shrine of Vithoba Pandharnath have led to this matter being here specially well cared for. Pandharpur§ is, it will be remembered, the head-quarters of the taluka and the principal market

8. There has not, so far as I can learn on enquiry, been much change during the term of settlement in the matter of the occupation of the people. The altered percentages are, doubtless, due to an alteration in the definition of "agricultural." It is mainly due to the requirements of the Pandharpur pilgrim-traffic, that the percentage of "non-agriculturists" is so high. It may range from 55 to 60.

9. I have little to add to Mr. Pitt's remarks. He, however, I notice, comments on the details of increase and decrease, given for the taluka as a whole. But his comments would, I think, be more to the point, had he considered rather the details, given separately for each of the groups. The satisfactory improvement, noticed by him, is in each instance the more pronounced in the case of Group II. This is only to be looked for, it has had¶ so much longer time for improvement than Group I.

10. Mr Pitt does not remark on one matter of the greatest importance—i.e., the sufficiency or otherwise of plough-cattle. The soil of the tract in question is, almost wholly, a light, dry-crop soil. There is a very general consensus of opinion among those, interested in agriculture, that here a fair average area, cultivable|| with a pair of oxen, is 20** acres. The area might be increased considerably for the generally lighter soils of Group II

In Group I there appears to be a fairly sufficient stock of oxen. 22.9 acres fall to each pair. But not so in Group II. Here the average area rises to 28.4. This is a matter of importance, and, granting the figures to be correct, one, deserving of serious consideration in fixing the rates, now to be introduced:—

Group.	Total occupied land including Inam (Acres).	Deduct 9.7 for fallow as done by the Superintendent	Pairs of Oxen.
I.	110,306	10,700	4,334
II.	138,519	13,436	4,403

*Gazetteer, page 6
 †Statistical Atlas, page, 15
 ‡16.55 per cent of the land is under the early crops, and 83.45 under the late crops
 See Appendix B.

Superintendent's Section 11.
 §Where the shrine is situated.

Appendix E.

Superintendent's Sections 15, 16 and 17.
 ¶See above, Section 4

||Not allowing for fallows.

**See, too, Section 15, page 6 of the Survey and Settlement Manual

It will be instructive to compare these groups, touching this matter, with the rest of the district. See the information, given below, extracted from my jamābandi returns of 1891-92. The figures, given under "occupied area" are more reliable than those under "cultivated area;" seeing that the latter are based on the village-officers' returns, that, in the matter of fallows, are more than usually unreliable.—

Serial No.	Name of Tāluka.	AVERAGE AREA PER YOKE OF OXEN.	
		Cultivated Acres.*	Occupied Acres.*
1	Bārsi	14 9	17 3
2	Karmāla	17 6	19 6
3	Mādha	20 9	23 3
4	Sholāpur	22 0	23 75
5	Group I (Pandharpur)	24 3	25 5
6	Mālsiras	25 18	28 18
7	Sāngola	27 2	33 2
8	Group II (Pandharpur)	30 1	33 5

* Excluding inām villages, but including inām lands in khālsa villages

As we go north-west across the district, from the Aund and Jath States to the Nizām's territory, the rainfall grows heavier and more seasonable and the soil deeper and better; and, too,—roughly speaking—the average area, ploughed by a yoke of oxen, becomes smaller.

(1) Bārsi to the extreme north-west is the most favored tāluka in these respects. Then, to the south-east thereof, stretches a belt of country, composed of the tālukas of (2) Karmāla, (3) Madhe and (4) Sholāpur. Then follows (5) Group I, with a considerable increase in the average area per plough

All the above lie to the north-west of the river Bhima. To its south-east the average area materially increases. In (7) Sāngola and (8) Group II it is to all intents one and the same.

The shallower and poorer soils are the main reason, why the average area per plough keeps on thus increasing. A pair of bullocks can well plough, south-east of the Bhima, an area, larger perhaps by one-fourth than in the country to the north-west of the river. Again, in the poorer country (south-east), the losses of oxen, occasioned by the great famine, were the greater, and these have not, even yet, been made good to the same extent, as is the case in the tract on the other side of the river. But the recovery, even here, has been satisfactory, and, in a few years now, we may confidently look to the oxen, in the Sāngola Tāluka and Group II, arriving at their proper and normal numbers. The deficiency, in short, of plough-cattle in Group II is not by any means so great, as to interfere with efficient agriculture; nor any sufficient reason for not increasing the land revenue demand by one-fifth, as here proposed.

11. Section 18 of the Superintendent's report is interesting and instructive. No doubt but that, were it not for the famine of 1876-77, the progress, shown in Section 16, would be much more pronounced. To losses in the famine is due the partial deficiency of oxen at the present time. This explains why, in Group I, agricultural cattle have in the 20 years actually decreased by 0.6 per cent.; and, in Group II, increased in the 35½ years by only 2.5 per cent. The recovery cannot, however, be looked on as otherwise than satisfactory and quick; and now, if we are blessed with a few more good years, the oxen will assuredly rapidly rise in numbers.

The figures show—in both groups—a comparatively wonderful recovery under the head of *non-agricultural* cattle. Why the rate of recovery is so much greater in their case than in the case of oxen, I know not.

12. Captain Anderson, at the original settlement, wrote* as follows about Superintendent's Section 20 Group II:—"The poorer rayats were tempted by mere nominal rates to retain lands, which they had not sufficient stock to cultivate properly." * * * "A large part of the agricultural population was kept in an improvident condition and the productive

* Appendix R, letter No. 20 of 1857, Sections 5 and 16.

powers of the district were impaired by the loss of the labour of the large class of pauper-cultivators, who, tempted by land on nominal rates, derived a bare subsistence by cultivating on their own account, in the place of living on the wages of labour." * * "Large remissions were required every year; the failure, being in part due to deficiency of rain, but, even to a greater extent, to imperfect cultivation." He believed that, "under the operation of the revised rates," * * "pauper-cultivators, no longer able to hold land on nominal rates, will take to labour, as a means of subsistence—a change most advantageous to themselves and to the community."

The result has fully realised his expectations. What proportion of the actual cultivators were, at the time of the original settlement, peasant-proprietors does not appear. But the proportion has now, unquestionably, fallen considerably. Of the cultivated area no less than *22 58 per cent. is now cultivated by tenants-at-will, and †Gazetteer, pages 214 to 218 77·42 by the peasant-proprietors themselves. The class† of pauper-proprietors is fast disappearing.

‡ Page 27. What is written in the Statistical Atlas‡ of the district, as a whole, is specially true of Pandharpur—"the commonest fault is the universal desire to cultivate as large an area as possible, rather than a moderate area within the cultivator's means thoroughly. Much pains were taken after the great famine to check this disastrous tendency. Returning emigrants were dealt with, with the utmost consideration; but that only as much of their forfeited land, as they could prove their power to till, was given back to them." This policy has, under the orders of Government, been "steadily maintained and practised," whenever land has been thrown out of cultivation. To it and to the ordinary working of the equitable revenue system—and to a lesser degree, too, to the action of the Agriculturists' Relief Act—is due the fact that the pauper-proprietor is now the exception. §Gazetteer, page 218. In 1882-83§ "the total number of holdings was 49,656; with an average area of about 48 acres." Only 6,107 of these holdings were very small, *i. e.* of 10 acres and under.

Owing to the above changes it is that the "imperfect cultivation," written of above by Captain Anderson, has given place to fairly careful husbandry. It is admitted on all sides that the standard and methods of culture have greatly improved within the last ten or fifteen years. This improvement is also due to the moderate and equitable incidence of the assessment, the incentive of higher prices and the ease, with which raw produce can now be carried to good markets.

13. The prices of the staple-crops may well be said to have doubled since the decade, ending 1855-56. But the Superintendent omits to point out that *this rise has reference only to Group II*, which was settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58. Superintendent's Sections 25 and 26 Group No. I was settled in 1872-73, and its prices have little, if at all, risen since then. I give below a table, showing the great fluctuations, that have taken place in prices during the last 44 years —

Number	Periods of five years,	AVERAGE PRICE IN SEES PER RUPEE	
		Jowāri	Bājra.
1	1847-48—1851-52	68 6	62 5
2	1852-53—1856-57	42 5	38 3
3	1857-58—1861-62	40 3	34 2
4	1862-63—1866-67	16 7	14 1
5	1867-68—1871-72	25 8	22 1
6	*1872-73—1875-76	36 37	31 0
7	1876-77—1880-81	13 4	13 9
8	1881-82—1885-86	31 9	26 05
9	1886-87—1890-91	27 075	22 075

* A period of only 4 years.

The rises of prices in the fourth and seventh of these periods are exceptional. The American war led to the high prices in the former period; and the great famine of late years to the rise in the latter period. But, exceptional causes apart, prices of raw produce have greatly risen, all through this term of years. There seems every likelihood—with the falling value of silver, profitable markets becoming more and more accessible and the growth of manufacturing industries—that they will continue to rise.

14. Cultivation has largely extended during the period of settlement. Indeed, at the present time, only 1,477 acres or '65 per cent. of the total cultivable area* remain unoccupied. I have recently completed the annual jamabandi of the táluka. I learnt, then, of each unoccupied number by enquiry of the officers of each village. I learnt that, putting aside a few exceptional cases, the whole of this unoccupied land is of the poorest. So poor that, though the Government assessment thereon is little more than nominal, the land could not, it was held, pay any true rent. The Mámíatdár, who knows the táluka well, bears out the village officers in this. In future, then, we must here look to higher cultivation for larger returns,—to the extension of irrigation, increased use of manure and improved methods of cultivation.

15. I give below a table, showing the extent to which processes for the compulsory recovery of the land revenue have been resorted to during the past ten years.—

Year	Written notices of demand served.	Number of cases in which property attached.	Further action taken thereon.
1882-83	201	1	Land forfeited
1883-84	216	1	Do
1884-85	333	1	No further action.
1885-86	243	0	..
1886-87	257	0	.....
1887-88	122	0	.....
1888-89	123	0	.....
1889-90	131	1	No further action.
1890-91	144	1	Do
1891-92	137	1	Do.

Thus, in the ten years, property was attached only in 6 cases; in only two of which was the land forfeited or other further action taken. While the land revenue† (Rs 1,29,124) was in 1891-92 paid, directly to Government, by no less than 6,141 peasant-proprietors ‡

This in itself is surely evidence enough that the system is admirably suited to the wants and requirements of the people, especially so, when it is remembered that the famine of 1876-77 preceded this decade only by six years. No doubt it is the money-lender, who, in a considerable percentage of cases, still continues to pay down, up to date, the cash for the cultivator. But, even so, this is a wonderful change for the better, from the state of matters, at the beginning of the century, under the Peshwá's rule. At that time the cultivator was far more indebted than he is now; the rents were unequal and, as a rule, excessive; and a vicious system of remissions obtained. The revenue-survey system and other causes§ at work have now made the cultivator more thrifty and thoughtful of the future. He certainly borrows less and is less in debt than formerly. And, when he does borrow, he now resorts more to the non-professional money-lender, who treats him better than the grasping Guzar and Márvádí

§ Gazetteer, pages 214 to 218 and 248.

The peasant-proprietor, demoralized by the insecurity of life and property—the natural outcome of centuries of anarchy and misrule, of rapine* and embittered* warfare and of an iniquitous land-tax system—cannot be expected, wholly, to recover himself in a generation or two. But the tide has turned; a steady improvement, in the matter of thrift and forethought, has taken place; and a more marked advance may confidently be looked for in the immediate future. Of this improvement the moderate and fairly distributed land-revenue and its manner of realization are, in my opinion, the chief causes.

*Witness the walled villages throughout the taluka.

16. Remissions are few; except those, called for by the failure of the crops in the famine of 1876-77. And, here, it may not be out of place to note that the assessment, now to be revised, takes *full account of bad seasons as well as of good ones*. It attempts to strike a fairly low average in the interests, more especially of the peasant-proprietor. It has lately been proposed† by the Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission to introduce a self-acting system of remissions. Such a system would be attended by obvious advantages;—seeing that it is to the crop of

†So I learn from the daily newspapers

the current year that the cultivator must look to furnish the bulk of the rent, payable to the State by him. But many of the grievous abuses of the former system would seem, at the same time, to be inseparable from the proposed measure. It must, also, cut both ways. The cultivator will not surely be allowed to play, as it were, at the game "Heads I win, tails you lose!" The assessment will have, either, to be materially raised in ordinary years, or else, with the remissions in scarcity-years, the self-acting system must arrange for additional rent, when there are bumper harvests

One chief object in the land-revenue system, perfected by the genius of Sir George Wingate, is to encourage thrift and forethought in the peasant-proprietor. If a readily and safely workable system of remissions as above could be devised, and one, that would not interfere with this object, then, in bad years, it could not but prove a great relief to the peasant-proprietor as to Government.

Superintendent's Section 29 17. I make the following remarks with reference to Mr. Pitt's "summary" —

- (2) (thereof.) This rise (of the prices of agricultural produce) *does not affect Group I*, as I have shown above.
- (3) No; there has been no growth of wealth in *agricultural* cattle. The number of oxen is sufficient, perhaps, in Group I; but somewhat deficient in Group II.

18. Here there is what strikes me as a material omission in the Superintendent's report. He ignores the question of whether *the costs of cultivation* have encroached on the former true rent. Nor am I in a position to supply the omission. I have done what lay in my power to glean information on the point. But I am at a disadvantage. I have now been little more than a month in the district. I can lay my hands on no satisfactory and sufficient data to enable me to deal with the question.

But wages‡ have risen, they have, roughly speaking, doubled within the last 30 years. The cost, too, of manure and fuel has risen, prices of oxen are higher. And so with other matters

I addressed§ myself to this difficult question in March 1886 in my report on the revised settlement of the Chikodi Taluka of the Belgaum District. I arrived at no satisfactory conclusion. I hazarded a conjecture, however, that the cost had encroached, perhaps, 5 to 10 per cent. on the profits of cultivation. And I would do the same now. Full allowance must here be made for this encroachment

§Government Selection, No. CLXXXVIII page 100, Sections 22 to 26

19. There is, I think, another omission in the Superintendent's report. The State landlord has invested large sums in insuring this tract in efficiently

protecting it against ordinary scarcity and the more serious effects of famine.*

* During the period of settlement He has constructed railways in the neighbourhood and made roads. He has* provided means of irrigation for the direct benefit of the greater part of the tract; a reference† to page 27 of the Statistical Atlas will show the great extent of the land commanded and so protected by the Mhásvad Canal in Group II and the Ashti Tank in Group I. This, in itself, would justify the imposition, on the revision of the land revenue settlement, of an increased general demand as an insurance payment. The matter, at all events, must not be overlooked in judging of the fairness of the revised rates.

20. Again, the position of the peasant-proprietor has been improved, in so far as he has now begun to take advantage—as yet comparatively small advantage—of the liberal tagai offers of Government. It is to the great credit of the late Ráo Bahádúr Gurshudapa V. Gilgunchi that he was the first† to make the cultivator‡ understand aright the great gain, that would accrue to him, of availing himself of these offers. Once the cultivator understands the matter properly, there is no shadow of a doubt, but that he will greedily apply for these advances. Here (in Pandharpur) the table, given below, shows that he is now beginning to understand the matter —

† A few years before the date of the advances, shown below

‡ In the neighbouring Athni and Gokák talukas of the Belgaum District.

Year	Advances for permanent land improvement.		Advances for seed and bullocks.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1882-83
1883-84
1884-85
1885-86	..	18	..	....
1886-87	..	3	1	50
1887-88	..	1	9	515
1888-89	...	1	18	908
1889-90	...	3	..	350
1890-91	...	2	...	350
1891-92†	...	11	60	2,715

The system, if fairly introduced, cannot fail—here of all places—to prove a Godsend to the peasant-proprietor and materially raise his status

21. There seems to be no question, as to the proper grouping, see Section Superintendent's Sections 4 above. Of the two settlements, now to be revised, we may take first that of the earlier settled Group II. Here, the proposed rise (19 5 per cent.) cannot be looked|| on as other than low.

It is directly in the interest of the peasant-proprietor that this should be so. But, at the same time, it cannot, looking at the interests of Government, be said to be unfairly low. The tract is emphatically a poor land—dry and thirsty.

The other settlement (Group I) is a matter of greater difficulty. Here, the bulk of the 37 villages, composing the group, were settled only 20 years ago. In this group, however, are Pandharpur and three other villages, settled 35½ years ago. The above remarks about Group II apply equally to them. While, with reference to the remaining villages, it must be remembered that, though the present prices of raw produce have not increased on the prices, obtaining when these villages were settled, yet they have undoubtedly and materially increased on the anticipated prices, on a consideration

† The increase in 1891-92 is due—according to the Mámistár, the enquiring and disbursing officer—not to a bad* season, but partly to the more widely spread knowledge on the subject, and, mainly, to the simplified method of obtaining these advances, introduced by Government in this year

of which this revised settlement in 1872-73 was made. By it four of the

* See above Section 13, the low prices of the four years ending 1875-76

† Page 293, Government Selection No. CL

‡ Government Selection No. CL, page 143, Sections 8 to 12

§ Re 1-4-0 and Re 1-2-0

22. The assessment, increased to the extent now proposed, will still be fair. It will leave an ample margin to provide for the rise in the standard of comfort, that has undoubtedly taken place, and the further rise in the immediate future, that may confidently be looked for. A margin, too, will remain to meet a possible fall in the future in the net profits of agriculture.

23. Before my arrival in the district, my predecessor sent the Superintendent's report to Ráo Bahádúr B. R. Heblikar and asked him to record his opinion of it. This gentleman has, as Deputy Collector, been in revenue and magisterial charge of the táluka for the last four years. Knowing it well, his opinion in the matter carries weight. I enclose his

|| Letter No 2, dated 5th inst

24. He names, from Appendix B, the principal kinds of raw produce, and gives the relative proportion, in which each crop is grown. He then writes. "Garden crops form a very small portion of the agricultural produce, and the profit, derived from husbandry, does not *thus*** seem appreciably to exceed the cost of cultivation and the bare maintenance of the cultivators." I am in doubt as to whether I understand this aright. As I read it, it means that (1) the lands in question yield "appreciably" no true rent and (2) he infers this to be the case, because comparatively little, beyond the ordinary dry-crop cereals, is grown. In other words, ordinary dry-crop cultivation here is unremunerative. Comments by me are hardly called for.

** Underlined by me.

"Though there has been," he continues, "some increase in the number of wells and budkis, it has not been commensurate with that in the outturn of valuable produce." I do not see the point of this, and would merely ask you to refer to my Section 4 above, that summarises the statistics, connected with irrigation. Nor do I follow him in what he goes on to state. But, even granted that the main use, to which wells are put to here, and the chief source of profit, looked for here from their construction, are †† to save the dry-crops in years of scanty rainfall and consequent high prices, surely, even then, they must add enormously to the profits of cultivation and the security—nay prosperity—of the peasant-proprietor.

†† Which is certainly not the case

¶ These rates were introduced by the Government Revenue Survey, and, so far as I have been able to learn, are paid by the cultivators without difficulty. In the Modlumb Taluka (Miráj State), settled so long ago as in 1867, the one maximum rate is Re. 1-8-0. In Mangalveda Taluka (Sáugh State), settled in 1868-69, the maximum rates are Re. 1-14-0, Re 1-10-0, Re 1-6-0, Re 1-2-0 and Re 0-14-0. In the Jath State, settled in 1879 the maximum rates are Re. 1-0-0, Re 0-14-0 and Re 0-12-0. In the Atpadi Taluka (Aund State), settled in 1882, they are Re. 1-8-0, Re 1-4-0, and Re 1-1-0.

25. Here comments are made on the statistics (from a material point of Superintendent's Sections 7 view). of the progress and present condition, of the taluka, given in Section 15 of Mr. Pitt's report. These statistics do not, it is urged, bear out Mr. Pitt's conclusion that they "point to a gratifying increase in prosperity, in all important particulars." With reference to this I need, perhaps, only say that the statistics, given in Section 15 of Mr. Pitt's report, are misleading to some extent. But much of what the Deputy Collector says is obviously inapplicable to the statistics, given in Section 16; where the two groups of villages, settled at different dates, are separately dealt with.

26 The increase in the cost of cultivation is commented on, "It would Superintendent's Section appear," it is said, "that the loss is hardly compensated for by the gain"—i. e., the rise in prices. This surely cannot be held to be applicable to Group II; where prices have doubled and, from a consideration of the net profits, of cultivation in which, safe conclusions, as to how both groups should now be dealt with, may be drawn.

27. The Deputy Collector considers the proposed rates to be "somewhat Deputy's Section 15. high." He admits apparently that the original rates have been fair for the term of settlement. About this—

* Even after full allowance is made for the former system of remissions.

† See Government Selection No. CXVIII, page 65, Section 16. I cannot at this moment cite other authorities.

‡ Survey and Settlement Manual, 1882 Section 17, page vi of the Appendix given at page 124.

or, at all events, with reference to the question, as to whether they do not fall far short of the theoretical and *customary demands under the Peshwa's rule—there can be no doubt. What proportion of the true rent the original rates purport to represent, or do represent, there seems to be no means of discovering. Under native rule an assessment, equal to two-thirds of the true rent, was looked on as fair. While the Board of Directors laid down† that it was just to limit the demand to from 50 to 80 per cent. of the true rent. The assessments, now to be revised, must—even when introduced—have fallen far short of these estimates. And now, when revised and enhanced, they will absorb even a smaller proportion of the true rent, than they did, when introduced. So they cannot, I submit, be looked on, in justice, as "somewhat high." The proposed settlement is more advantageous to the peasant-proprietor than the one, now in force. This is so, seeing that it is not proposed that Government should by any means exact to the full the present money-equivalent of the portion of the net raw produce, set apart, when the settlement now in force was made, as the State landlord's share of the true rent.

28. The Deputy Collector draws a comparison between the proposed rates and those in force in the Sholapur and Hungund Deputy's Sections 15 to 17. talukas. These latter, however, it must be remembered, were introduced some ten years ago, and, were the talukas to be resettled now, there is no doubt, but that they (the rates) would be largely increased. Many circumstances—especially when the interval of ten years is taken into consideration—render the comparison of little or no practical use. It is different, in the case of the neighbouring talukas, settled within the last few years. A comparison of the revised rates, introduced into these talukas, and those, now proposed, goes far to prove the fairness of the latter.

29. The Deputy Collector writes of "the scarcity of the last year and the Deputy's Section 17 partial failure of crops of the current year." Were this so, it would show that the present is hardly a fit year, in which to make an enhanced demand in the matter of the land-revenue. But it, certainly, is not so. I have lately spent three weeks in the taluka; and made ample enquiries on the point. I find, thereon, that the crop here, last year, was a fair average crop; the money-value of which was, of course, enhanced by the scarcity in the neighbouring country to the south. The Mámlat-dár is my chief authority for this. At the late annual jamábandi, too, I enquired about this of the Patel and Kulkarni of each village; their statements were to the same effect. Indeed, I was assured by the officers of some eight villages that their crops had been 16 annas in the rupee! This means a full bumper crop. Such an admission—damaging in their eyes, and foolishly simple—

made officially in open Darbár, is unheard of, in the event of its relating to the current year. But, even with reference to the past years, it is everywhere looked on as an admission, directly opposed to the interests of the cultivator in his dealings with Government; and, so, likely to be true. The crops of the present year have, on the other hand, pretty generally, been damaged by excessive rain. The crop is below the average; but the words "partial failure" are not applicable to it

30. The Deputy Collector sums up by "recommending that the proposed rates may be somewhat reduced, so as to be proportionably uniform." He contents himself with this vague recommendation; and "leaves it" to me "to determine what the rates and system of grouping should finally be." His recommendation, then, is of no practical use. With much of what the Deputy Collector writes, I altogether disagree. I, however, see no sufficient reason for commenting further on his report

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. FAIRLIE MUIR,
Collector

No. 2

FROM

B. R. HEBLIKAR, ESQUIRE,
District Deputy Collector, Sholápur;

TO

J. FAIRLIE MUIR, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Sholápur.

Camp Pandharpur, 5th January 1893.

SIR,

With reference to your office No. 6348, dated the 4th ultimo, asking me to express my opinion on the revision proposals of the Pandharpur Táluka, I have the honor respectfully to submit as follows.

I have carefully gone through the proposals made by the Survey Department, and have made inquiries during my tour in some parts of the táluka after the receipt of the report. The circumstances set forth in the report have been scrutinized with reference to the actual condition of the people and of the lands held by them. There can be no doubt about the correctness of the figures supplied by the Survey Department, but the question is whether they inevitably warrant the same conclusions as have been drawn by the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey. It would seem that it is quite possible that there may be a difference of opinion, and I believe I would be doing my duty to anticipate all possible objections to enhancement of assessment and to submit them for such consideration of Government as they would seem to deserve. The two sides of the question will be thus before Government, and may be judged by the merits they severally possess.

Looking to the previous correspondence on the subject of the old assessment, the táluka of Pandharpur would appear to have been described as below in paragraph 2 of the report No. 229, dated 27th January 1867, submitted to Government by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division —

"Consideration must be had to the aridity of the Pandharpur Taluka. The villages are poor, the produce raised is generally inferior, and the country is treeless and distant from large markets."

The description of the táluka, to be met with in the report dated 17th January 1867, from the then Superintendent of Revenue Survey to the Collector of Satára, contained in Appendix R, runs as follows —

"The climate of this part of the Pandharpur Táluka is not, on the average, favourable to agriculture. The fall of rain is both scanty and uncertain."

A comparison of the above with the description of the position and physical features of the táluka, contained in paragraph 8 of the report under consideration, presents rather a striking and unaccountable contrast. The district in general is remarkable for its scanty and unseasonable rainfall, and the scarcity to which it is frequently liable does not seem to support the view taken of the táluka by the Acting Superintendent of Revenue Survey in paragraphs 8 and 9. The average rainfall may probably be sufficient, but experience shows that it often proves ineffectual in consequence of unseasonable showers.

As regards crops grown in the táluka, it will be seen from Appendix B that 59·2 per cent. of them consists of jowári and 8·8 of bájrí. Kardi is 9·6 and gram 4·2. Grass and fallow amount to 9·7, and the rest is made up of miscellaneous kind of inferior grain. Cotton is only 0·9 and sugarcane 0·2. Garden crops form a very small portion of the agricultural produce, and the profit derived from husbandry does not thus seem appreciably to exceed the cost of cultivation and the bare maintenance of the cultivators. Though there has been some increase in the number of wells and budkis, it has not been commensurate with that in the outturn of valuable produce. In fact, these waterworks seem to serve to save dry crops in years of scanty rainfall and to help to secure a little greater yield in ordinary years.

Appendix C shows the activity of trade in the tract under consideration. There are, in all, only two market centres, the one is Pandharpur and the other Kárkamb, in the north-west corner of the táluka. At Pandharpur, which is a place of great pilgrimage, the largest sale is that of groceries. These mostly consist of imports from other parts of the Presidency or the district, as also cloth and clothes. The cultivating class is very little profited by these sales. It is only the dealings in grain with which the husbandmen of the táluka are in some way or other concerned. Even out of these rice has a greater sale than most of the other kinds of grain, and as this is very scantily grown in the táluka (*vide* paragraph 32 and Appendix B) the cultivators of the táluka can claim but little share of the profit. The same remarks apply to Kárkamb with greater or less force. The articles imported into the town are liable to octroi duty levied by the local Municipality, and are consumed almost entirely by the large number of pilgrims who flock to the town several times each year. Exports from the táluka are very few, and though the sales at Pandharpur appear, at first sight, to be enormous, they do not, in fact, represent the real activity of trade or the advance of prosperity. However, the principal grounds upon which the enhancement of assessment is based are contained in paragraph 15 of the report. The figures are intended to show steady increase in agricultural wealth during the time of the expired lease. The population is shown to have increased by 21·6 per cent. since the date of the last settlement, and houses by 14·5. The only other remarkable figures of increase are those which represent agricultural cattle by 0·9 per cent. and wells and budkis by 53·8. The increase in carts by 766, or by 169·5 per cent., is indeed abnormal.

A glance at the figures supplied for Sângola will show that the increase in population there has been 56·9. The increase, therefore, in Pandharpur by 22·3 per cent. has been very slow, or even exceedingly below the normal, if it be correct. The houses have not increased in proportion to the population, nor the agricultural cattle. The increases in cows, buffaloes, &c., and sheep are also evidently below the average. The wells and budkis have been and will be on the increase for evident reasons. The frequent failures of rain have unavoidably driven the cultivators to supply the want of nature by artificial means, and the assistance graciously granted by Government, in the shape of tagái loans, have stimulated and facilitated the progress of these irrigational works. That they have been resorted to more as a means to save the crops from the danger of recurring droughts than as a source of profit, has already been explained. It thus becomes doubtful whether the increase should be readily accepted as an indication of the advance of prosperity. The increase in carts is evidently due partly to increased facilities of communication and the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Marátha Railways at some distance from the borders of the táluka. It would seem, from paragraph 37, that the area under cultivation

has not increased in proportion to the increase in population, and the agriculturists, who were thus thrown out of employ, were necessarily constrained to have recourse to an equally unskilful means of subsistence, *i.e.* cart-driving. Looking to the total increase in the number of carts, in the facilities of communication, and the vicinity of the two railway lines, it would appear that the increase is hardly beyond what these circumstances would necessitate so as to give exclusive and distinct indication of prosperity. Increase in irrigational works must have a beneficial influence upon the fortunes of agriculturists, but the progress is a good deal retarded by want of sufficient manure, which is essentially necessary to secure the utilization of water to the fullest extent. This want is alleged to be due to the exclusion of sheep and goats from forests, their number not having thereby increased in proportion to the spread of irrigation.

As regards paragraph 15, it may be alleged that a pair of bullocks is not sufficient for the proper tillage of 26 acres, as has been stated in the report. This I can assert also from personal experience. The poorer the soil, the greater is the labour required for fertilizing it. Two bullocks for 26 acres will be sufficient only where the soil is black, rich and deep, and free from weed. The soil of this taluka is hardly anywhere of this description, and so the conclusion is inevitable that there are not sufficient means at the disposal of the rayats to keep their land in a proper state of cultivation so as to secure a profitable yield.

As regards grouping of villages mentioned in paragraph 16 of the report, it would seem no sufficient reasons are given for reducing the number of groups. It may perhaps be for the sake of convenience, but it is evident that it is a distinct departure from the principle of the old classification made under the supervision of an officer of the Honourable Colonel Anderson's ability and experience. The present will be too much for the group of the last class under the old system of grouping. If the present grouping has been done at least partly on the basis of the results, as shown by the figures in the two statements representing the prosperity of the inhabitants severally, it may be said that the statements in the several particulars are not free from inconsistencies or discrepancies. If the old grouping is not to be adhered to, it seems to be reasonable to reduce the present maximum so as to suit all cases.

The extent to which land is valued in this taluka can be ascertained by a reference to Appendix K¹ and K². From this it appears that the lands in this taluka are not more valuable than they are in Sāngola. Excluding some extreme solitary cases, it would seem that the highest average sale rate is 66 times, and the same for which a land is sublet is 7 times the assessment on such land. In Sāngola it is 64 and 8 times respectively. In other words, it would be to say that the land which is sold for Rs. 66 can be sublet for Rs. 7, and the interest thus derived on the capital will be Rs. 10·6 per cent, which is much below the rate of interest prevailing among cultivating classes, or even among persons of ordinary credit. In the cases cited, the assessment is 7 annas and 9 pies. If this will be raised to Rs. 1-4, which is the maximum proposed, it will be nearly tripled, and the rate of interest will then be even less than 4 per cent, which will hardly be attractive to any man possessing superfluous money.

If the increase in prices is, as it surely is, any reason for enhancement of assessment, the fact that it has had the effect of simultaneously enhancing the cost of living may not be excluded from consideration. The absolute closure of forests against sheep and goats and the partial exclusion from them of other cattle have, by preventing their gradual increase, diminished the quantity of manure, and thereby the productive power of the soil. Add to this the more frequent failure of rain, and it would appear that the loss is hardly compensated by the gain. It must, however, be admitted that the result would have been quite otherwise had the counteracting influences been not at work. The problem is a difficult one, and seems to require a careful solution.

As regards the revenue history of the taluka, I do not think that it differs in any way from that of Sāngola. I beg, therefore, to quote the remarks made by me on the revision proposals of that taluka:—"The revenue history of the villages in the taluka evidently prove that there has hardly been any difficulty experienced in the collection of revenue during the last thirty years. The causes of this may be said to be more than one. They may to a certain extent be due

to the efficiency of the establishment entertained for the purpose of collecting revenue, and the conviction that the land, the only source of their maintenance, is not likely to return to their hands after it has once left them. The increase in population has not been accompanied with a proportionate increase in the area under cultivation. The demand for land is thus greater, but the profit is still the same, and distributed amongst a larger number. There have of late undoubtedly cropped up some very favourable circumstances, but the counter-acting influences are not less or less strong."

Under the circumstances stated above, the rates proposed to be introduced in Pandharpur Táluka are, in my humble opinion, somewhat high, especially under the changed system of grouping, and I humbly think that this opinion may probably appear to be correct on a comparison with the settlement of some other neighbouring tálukas. These tálukas were, indeed, settled some time ago, but there has hardly cropped up any circumstances during the last ten years which would vitiate any such comparison.

The land of the neighbouring táluka of Sholápur is much superior to that of Pandharpur, and the rainfall more seasonable and copious. It has also greater advantages of railway communication, and possesses greater trade centres, with a flourishing mill located in the very heart of it. Besides other advantages creating a far greater activity in trade, it is endowed with the blessings of a large irrigational tank situated at a convenient distance from all parts of the táluka. The maximum rate fixed for this táluka is Rs. 1-4-0, which is equal to that now proposed for the tract lying to the north of Pandharpur. It is in vain to expect that Pandharpur will ever be placed in such favourable circumstances, so it would seem that it is justly entitled to some difference, at least in rates.

The same opinion would seem to hold good even on a comparison of the circumstances of this táluka with those of Hungund in the neighbouring Byápur District. The description of that táluka given in paragraphs 8 to 13 of the report on the revision proposals of that táluka made in 1884 will show how superior is the land, how favourable are the seasons and the locations of the markets there. The maximum rate fixed for that táluka is also Rs. 1-4-0. As regards the collection of revenue also, Pandharpur would seem to be entitled to a greater leniency after the scarcity of the last year and the partial failure of crops of the current year than Hungund was in 1884. *Vide* paragraph 4 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 9, dated 28th February 1884, embodied in Government Resolution No. 2726, dated 31st March 1884, contained in the selection.

In conclusion, I beg humbly to state that I may not, however, be understood to mean that there is any absolute objection to enhancement. It must be admitted that the nation must have prospered under the benign rule of a constitutional Government during a long time of continued peace and progress of knowledge. The whole drift of my report is only to place before Government the circumstances which the rayats would claim in their favour, and my personal experience of the táluka leads me to recommend that the proposed rates may be somewhat reduced so as to be proportionately uniform everywhere. Under the circumstances which I have taken liberty to explain so far as my humble abilities could permit, I beg to leave it to you to determine what the rates and system of grouping should finally be fixed upon.

I have the honor to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 B. R. HEBLIKAR,
 District Deputy Collector.

No. 335 OF 1893

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE, I C S, M R A C.,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Kaira Districts,
Camp Alundra, 2nd February 1893.*

SIR,

I have the honor to forward, through the Commissioner, C. D., the Revision Survey report of the Pandharpur Taluka, which is the last taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate to be dealt with by the Survey Department.

2. Mr. Muir, the Collector, has so exhaustively dealt with each point for decision that my remarks will be confined principally to the correction of some inaccuracies in the Superintendent's report and to the remarks made by the District Deputy Collector. Mr. Hebhkar's report is submitted with the other papers.

3. In my remarks on Sàngola, I showed the character and extent of the reclassification more fully than the Superintendent did. The remarks apply to the Pandharpur villages, and the effect is shown by the result of the revision in 2 villages, Nandora and Beháli (Nos 1 and 45 in Appendix Q) Nandora without any modification of maximum rate is lowered 3 per cent, and Beháli with an increased maximum of 2 annas is decreased 9 per cent. Two causes combine—first the calculation of the give and take *against* better soils and *for* poorer soils, and secondly the reduction of garden assessments on old wells to a figure within the maximum dry-crop rate, with a view to relieve enterprise of a harmful check. The latter action explains the larger decrease in Beháli. These two examples serve to show the general effect throughout the villages for resettlement.

4. I agree with almost everything which has been said by Mr Muir. It is most satisfactory to have proof that the revision principles and action of the Survey Department can bear such keen, intelligent, and unbiassed criticism. Mr. Muir has pointed out that the present settlement is practically two-fold. As regards the villages Nos. 4 to 35 inclusive, in Mr Pitt's Appendix Q, the proposals amount to a second revision of the revision settlement introduced in 1872-73 and modified in 1875-76. As regards the other villages, the proposals are for the revision of villages settled by the Survey Department for the first time at various periods. I support generally the grouping and the maximum rates proposed. They fit in with the rates already sanctioned for the surrounding talukas. To the south, Sàngola has been (subject to the sanction of Government) settled at a maximum of Re. 1-2-0. To the west, Málairas was in 1890-91 settled at a maximum of Re. 1-4-0, to the north, Mádha was rated in 1871-72 at Re. 1-2-0. The recent action of the Survey Department would, therefore, call for the rates proposed by Mr. Pitt if only the *dates* of the above settlements are considered, but I think that even more consideration than that adjudged necessary by Mr. Muir is due to the old Mádha villages (Appendix Q, Nos. 4—35). To this point I will refer presently.

5. The statistics, which will be presented to Government in print, are slightly different from those which were submitted for the consideration of the Collector, because Mr. Pitt has substituted a more correct Appendix (Appendix B) to show the statistics of cultivation. Appendices F and J have also been improved, and in future I trust that the statistical information shown in settlement reports will be brought up to the standard made possible by Symonds' revised Manual and the statistical record kept in the Agricultural Department. Mr. Hebhkar was misled by the incompleteness of the crop statistics, as the Collector, Mr. Morison, was misled when he passed on the Sàngola report.

Mr Pitt shows the garden area at nearly 8,000 acres, but in his list of crops the area under irrigation appeared so low that the District Deputy made the presumption that the large increase in the number of wells was due, not to immediate desire to increase garden-crops, but to provide means for protection against

Irrigated crops	Acres.
Wheat	4,700
Rice	1,188
Vegetables	540
Green fodder	225
Cane	397
Ground nuts	1,345
Chillies	1,026
	9,421

drought. The amended statistics, however, (see column 12 of Appendix B) show that the area under irrigation is over 9,000 acres I regret that I am not able to show, as I showed in my remarks on Sângola, exact figures, but the marginally noted figures are adequate to prove that the new wells have been made for immediate use. If these figures had been before Mr. Heblikar, he could not have made the remarks quoted by Mr Muir

in his paragraph 24, nor would Mr. Muir have given weight to the supposition that wells are constructed chiefly to save the dry crops in years of scanty rainfall

6. Mr. Pitt, in his paragraph 7 has somewhat carelessly said that the area under rice has much decreased, because the district is unsuitable for its cultivation. It is true that only 25 acres (paragraph 6) have been classed as *rice land* and this led Mr. Heblikar to question Mr. Pitt's statement (Appendix C) that rice is an important article of trade in this táluka. The fact is that rice land is that which is utilisable for the growth of a rain crop of rice, and for such cultivation the rainfall is unsuitable but nearly 1,200 acres of rice irrigated from wells or canals are proved by Appendix B to be grown.

7. Mr. Heblikar takes exception to the concluding remarks of Mr. Pitt's 9th paragraph as regards the climate and rainfall of Pandharpur, and quotes in support the remarks made by the late General (then Captain) Anderson (see page 34, Appendix R, paragraph 2) Mr. Pitt's description is not as full as it ought to be, and he has been corrected by the Collector; for undoubtedly the rainfall, though on the average sufficient, is most precarious and uncertain (Mr. Muir's paragraph 6). However, Mr Heblikar's quotation is not justified, for Captain Anderson's remark quoted refers to what is now the Sângola Táluka, and in his report on the villages which still belong to Pandharpur, (Appendix R, pages 38, 39), he shows that the rainfall of Pandharpur is slightly better than that of what is now Sângola.

8. Mr. Heblikar thinks that the statistics prove that plough cattle are insufficient. He does not believe that one pair can cultivate 26 acres. The broad explanation is that given by the Collector quoted from my remarks in the Statistical Atlas that the great fault of the rayats of Pandharpur and of Sholápur generally is the disastrous tendency of keeping more land than they can cultivate thoroughly. They do this, because in years of favourable rainfall a large outturn is secured with very little labour, and in bad years they hope for remission. I believe, then, that it is true that the people cannot cultivate properly the land they hold, not only because they keep too few cattle, but because the average area is often beyond their means of proper tillage. The remedy is not altogether an increased number of cattle, but rather a decreased area of occupation with the same cattle. On this subject the Collector has made a close study. There is a great deal of truth in his conclusions. I may add with advantage some important comparisons, which go far to explain the apparent and perhaps to some extent real deficiency of plough cattle While there are only 9 head of plough cattle per 100 acres of cropped land in the Sholápur District as compared with the average of 11 for the whole Deccan, the proportion of plough cattle in Sholápur per 100 head of agricultural population is no less than 45, or 6 above the Deccan average. In other words, while the Sholápur rayats own more plough animals than those of other districts of the Deccan in proportion to the number of rayats, yet owing in places to the lightness of their land which is seldom ploughed, but sown after a quick harrowing, and all over the district as their custom of tilling or pretending to till, however badly, as large an area as they can get hold of, they can manage with fewer cattle than other Deccanis.

* Note.—These figures do not show the undoubtedly large area of irrigated jowár and bájri, and include the area irrigated by the Ashta and Mháswád canals, which, however, is not very large. Further, they do not indicate the area of twice cropped land.

9. Mr Heblukar thinks that the assessments proposed might be lowered, because they are excessive when compared with the maximum rates of the Sholápur Táluka and the Hungund Táluka of Bjápúr. The comparison with Hungund is quite beside the question, for Hungund has a remarkably good rainfall compared with other tálukas of Bjápúr, and with Pandharpur. Again, the maximum rate of Sholápur was fixed as far back as 1872.

10. I now revert to the general proposals made by Mr. Pitt. I agree with the Collector that Mr Pitt's remark (paragraph 29, clause 2) that the prices of agricultural produce have doubled, only refers to the villages settled in 1856-57, and that Mr Pitt ought most certainly to have shown that his remark does not apply to the old Mádha villages revised in 1872-73.

11. It is with regard to these villages only that I have any doubt as far as the justification of the proposed settlement is concerned. Their history is given on pages 43—57 of Appendix R. They formerly belonged to the Mohol and Mádha tálukas, and were transferred to Pandharpur Táluka in 1866. The term for which the original rates were guaranteed expired at the same time as that of the villages of the Mádha Táluka, and accordingly revised rates were introduced into them in 1872-73. The result was an increase of 76 per cent in the revenue demand, but on reconsideration the demand was lowered in 1875-76, reducing the increase to 46 per cent. Of this increase 8 per cent was due to increased occupation. In the year after the first revision, 140 acres of waste were occupied, but in 1874-75, 365 acres were forfeited for arrears of revenue. Then came the famine. Nominally the occupied area remained unaltered, but many occupants had died or migrated. After the famine came the rat plague in 1879-80. It was not till 1880-81 that detailed enquiry into arrears was completed. These enquiries led to the nominal forfeiture of considerable areas abandoned by the holders, and to the resignation of much land by impoverished occupants on the condition of their receiving remission of the outstandings still recorded against them. Besides this under the orders of Government Resolution No. 5353 of 16th September 1876 the modified assessment of 1875-76 was further modified by reduction in all cases of excess of 125 per cent.

The net result of lowering of rates and decreased occupation was a decrease in the standard assessment from Rs. 62,142 in 1874-75 to Rs. 45,907 in 1880-81 (see Appendix O')

The remissions of 1872-73 were on account of the difference between the old and revised assessments remitted as the standing rule on the matter required. Those of 1874-75 were authorized by Government Resolution No. 652, dated 2nd February 1875. Those of the next following years were due to the famine and the rat plague chiefly. Mr Pitt does not explain the large remission of 1882-83. It was granted under the orders of Government Resolution No. 2468, dated 3rd May 1881, "strictly as an occasional gift to the rayats and not in any way as a reconsideration or reduction of the revised assessments." Though the remission was made in 1882-83, it was calculated on the two previous years also under the conditions of the gift which was made "with regard to the after effects of the famine and the then low range of prices of agricultural produce, to give the agriculturists some temporary relief from the enhancements of the land revenue on revision." This gift was not confined to the villages under consideration, but was extended to all tracts into which a revision survey settlement had been introduced.

This is the history of the villages for which I claim special treatment. Even after the reductions in 1875-76 the enhancements were very considerable. It is only 20 years since these enhancements were introduced, and I do not think it right to recommend a rating now at Re. 1-4-0 without some reservation. The enhancements now proposed for these villages amount, on the average, to 33 per cent. and in some of the villages to 40 per cent. In many cases the two enhancements together would reach 100 per cent. I cannot assert that all that Mr. Muir and Mr. Pitt urge do not justify their being rated at Re. 1-4, but because they have enjoyed the comparatively low assessment of the first revision for only 18 years, and because their revenue history is not good, and because prices have not increased since they were settled, they must, I think, be exceptionally dealt with.

12. I venture to propose that these villages be kept in the group where now placed, but that the maximum rate be fixed for the first 15 years of the lease at Re. 1-2, to be then raised on a special report from the Collector to Re. 1-4 if the course of prices and the revenue history of the villages justify such action. Mr Pitt, in paragraph 27, should, I think, have made special comment on Appendix O', which gives the revenue history of these villages. The outstanding balances shown in column 17 and the remissions shown in column 18 disclose a revenue history not favourable as compared with that of the other groups of villages.

13. With this reservation I pass on the papers without further comment, except that I do not think that villages Nos 36 and 37 of Appendix Q. need any special treatment beyond the usual concession granted in all revisions to individual occupants the assessment on whose occupancies is enhanced above 25 per cent. These two villages have long enjoyed a very low assessment. One is a market town, and the other adjoins the large market of Pandharpur

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E C. OZANNE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. $\frac{B}{287}$ OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Chádisgaon,

Khándesh District, 8th March 1893

Submitted to Government.

2. These papers deal with the proposals for the revision settlement of the 73 villages that constitute the Pandharpur Táluka; 24 of them were settled for the first time in 1857-58, 20 in 1856-57, 1 in 1865-66, 1 in 1879-80, and the remaining 32 were settled a second time in 1872-73; and the present proposals, therefore, involve a second settlement in the case of 46, and a third settlement in the case of 32 villages.

3. Regular remeasurement has been made in the case of those villages only that were to be settled a second time. The figures embodied in paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's report show that the difference in the old and the new measurements exceeds 15 per cent. in the case of only 80 out of a total of 8,101 old numbers; and that in only 16 out of the 80 cases was the difference due to mistakes in old work,—a result which cannot but be regarded as very satisfactory.

4. The old classification has in no case been interfered with, except where the character of the soil has presumably altered owing to the utilization of water obtained from streams during the currency of the settlement. The proportion of area reclassified in this manner, to the total area, is as 0.5 to 100 acres.

5. The Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency shows that the Pandharpur Táluka lies within the area defined as "very liable to famine." The average rainfall is, indeed, 27.73 inches; but it is uncertain and ill distributed. Against this natural disadvantage, however, must be set off the facilities for well-irrigation which exist in consequence of the water-level being not very low.

6. The soil is generally rather poor, and capable of producing mostly only jowári, bájri and kardai; wheat and cotton are grown to a very inappreciable extent.

7. In the matter of communications, the táluka, and more especially that portion of it which lies to the north of the river Bhima, fares much better than

an average eastern táluka in the Central Division ; the railway to the north, running east and west, is easily accessible at Bársi Road and Mohol ; and both these places communicate by mured roads with the town of Pandharpur, to which similar roads from almost all directions converge,—evidently owing to its position as an important trade and pilgrim centre.

8. The statistics furnished by the Superintendent of Survey regarding population, houses, agricultural cattle, carts and wells, if taken for the entire táluka, indicate a fair advance in material prosperity. But when taken for each of the two groups into which the táluka is proposed to be divided, they show that the first group has not only failed to advance perceptibly, but has apparently receded in several respects. And the effect of this unfavourable deduction is heightened, when it is considered that the figures of population under the first group, which show an apparent increase of 18 4 per cent. (paragraph 16 of Mr Pitt's report), include the large population of the town of Pandharpur itself and the village of Gopalpur, which, as they were not, like other villages in the first group, resettled in 1872-73, should be excluded for the sake of comparison. If these two villages are excluded, the result indicates a decrease, in place of an increase (see totals of column 9, Appendix D²). On the other hand it should be remembered that the circumstances in the case of the first group embrace a period of only 20 years, while in the case of the second group they cover a period of no less than 35 years.

9. The figures supplied in Appendix N show that the prices of jowári and bájrí in 1856-57 were respectively 46 and 39 seers per rupee ; that in 1872-73 they were respectively 33 seers and 28 seers per rupee ; and that at present they are respectively 32 seers and 20 seers per rupee. So, the rise, as far as the first group goes, appears to be almost *nil* in the case of jowári, and to amount to 23 per cent. in the case of bájrí, while as regards the second group, the rise in the price of jowári appears to be 30 per cent, and that in the price of bájrí nearly 100 per cent.

10. The revenue history of the táluka shows that cultivation has steadily advanced during the currency of the existing settlement, that remissions and outstanding balances have, except during the famine period commencing in 1876, been rather the exception than the rule ; and that the recovery of the assessment has been effected without resort to any real pressure. Comparing the revenue history of group No I with that of group No II,—the former deduced from Appendix O⁴ and the latter from Appendices O¹, O², O³,—there does not seem to be much striking difference, if the decade commencing with the year 1872-73 and ending with the year 1881-82 is left out of consideration. It is during this period that the revised rates were introduced in the case of the first group ; and they were subsequently lowered in consequence of pressing too hard on the rayats ; also, large remissions were granted, under Government Resolution No. 2468 dated 3rd May 1881, as a corrective against the after effects of the famine. These causes, which tend to show the revenue history of group No. I in an unfavorable light, have been absent in the case of group No. II, which, therefore, presents more encouraging figures for the period from 1872-73 to 1881-82.

11. In paragraph 18 of his report Mr. Pitt has subjoined a statement to show the decimating influence of the famine on population and live stock, and the extent to which the lost ground has been recovered during the subsequent years ; but it is a pity that he has not supplied separate figures for each of the two groups, which practically constitute distinct territorial units for purposes of comparison.

12. The general conclusions to be drawn from the statistics taken as a whole are, that improvement has no doubt taken place in the condition of the agricultural population of the tract under consideration, but that the visible signs from which such improvement can be demonstrated are not so clearly marked in the case of group No. I as in the case of the other group ; that no really substantial increase in the existing assessments would be justified in the case of either group ; and that special caution is necessary in dealing with group No. I, which has already had the experience of being subjected to rates which it was afterwards found necessary to reduce to a considerable extent.

13. The present and the proposed rates are as shown in the subjoined table —

PRESENT.			PROPOSED.		
Group Number	Maximum Rate	Number of Villages	Group Number	Maximum Rate.	Number of Villages
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
I	1 4 0	1	I	1 4 0	37
II	1 2 0	6	II	1 2 0	41
III	1 0 0	36			
IV	0 15 0	20			78
V	0 14 0	11			
VI	0 12 0	4			
		78			

14. As regards the proposed group No. II, there is no difference of opinion that the rate proposed is suitable. The objections taken by the District Deputy Collector are more or less vague, and have been sufficiently answered by the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. And the Acting Commissioner, C. D., fails to see much, if anything, in them, that could not be equally urged against the revision settlement proposals for any other taluka for which rates have already been approved and sanctioned by Government.

15. The case of group No. I, however, appears to be somewhat different. The existing rates in this group were introduced 20 years ago; and passing through the test of famine and temporary reductions, they took nearly ten years to settle down. The material improvement is not very marked. And, to adopt Mr. Pitt's proposals for this group, would be to increase the existing rate by 2 annas in 6 villages and by 5 annas in 2 villages. An increase such as this seems scarcely warranted by the circumstances of the case. And the Acting Commissioner, C. D., is inclined to agree with Mr. Ozanne that the whole taluka should be treated as one group with a maximum rate of Re. 1-2-0. This would still give an increase in the case of 30 villages, and it seems high enough for all practical purposes. If the loss of revenue arising from the adoption of this proposal be not considered too serious, the undersigned would not even propose, as Mr. Ozanne does, that the rates should be reconsidered with a view to enhancement after a period of fifteen years; for, too frequent revisions are only calculated to unsettle the minds of the rayats.

16. With these remarks, the Acting Commissioner, C. D., submits Mr. Pitt's proposals, with the modifications suggested by Mr. Ozanne and by himself, for the approval and sanction of Government.

J. F. FLEET,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No 2577 OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 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. 335, dated 2nd February 1893, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, is directed to observe that in the 32 villages of the proposed group I, which were resettled

in 1872-73, two changes were made by the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 5133, dated 9th September 1875, viz. :—

(1) The maximum rates were reduced by two annas for each group; and

The following is the scale alluded to —
Classification scale annas

	A	P
10 reduced by	..	1 0
8 "	..	1 0
6 "	...	1 0
4 "	.	1 0
2 "	...	0 6
1 "	...	0 3

(2) The anna classification value of inferior soils was reduced according to the scale adopted in the case of the Mádha Táluka.

It is stated in paragraph 4 of Mr. Pitt's report No. 1760, dated 28th November 1892, that the old classification has been accepted as it stood, for the purposes of the present settlement. It is not, however, clear from this statement whether in the case of the villages above referred to, the classification reduced in accordance with the orders quoted above is meant, or the field classification of 1872-73, and whether the comparative figures of the present and proposed assessments, given in paragraph 34 of the report and in Appendix Q thereto, are worked out on the basis of the reduced classification. Mr. Ozanne is, therefore, requested to be so good as to furnish Government with information on these points.

2. Mr. Ozanne is also requested to state how the village of Nándora comes to have a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0 all to itself. It is apparently the village referred to in paragraph 2 of the report as having been settled in 1865-66, no data being forthcoming as to the authority for its settlement. It is not understood how, in the absence of information as to the settlement, it is known whether the guarantee has expired.

3 It is observed that the villages of the Málshiras Táluka, which adjoin the Pandharpur Táluka, are noted on the map appended to the present report as subject to a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0. Mr. Ozanne is requested to state, for the information of Government, whether there is anything in the circumstances of these villages which rendered them capable of bearing a higher rate than would be suitable for the Mádha villages included in the present Pandharpur Táluka.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. ⁸/₆₉₉ OF 1893.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR, LAND
RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 17th April 1893.

SIR,

In reply to the Under Secretary's memorandum No. 2577, dated the 12th instant, on reference to the Superintendent, I have satisfied myself that the "old classification" referred to by Mr. Pitt is the classification reduced by the orders of 1875.

2. Nándora was inám. It lapsed in 1863-64 and was settled in 1865-66. Arrangements had been made before the death of the Inámdár to introduce a settlement, and according to the usual custom, if the village had remained inám, it would have been rated slightly above surrounding khálsa villages. It seems to have been rated on these considerations, though when settled it had actually become khálsa. No guarantee was given, and the lease is, in accordance with the principle laid down in Rule 89, clause 2 of the Land Revenue Code, to be considered to determine with that of the other villages of the táluka.

3. As regards the point raised in the 3rd paragraph of the memorandum, I have expressed my opinion that the same maximum rate as that applied to the Málsras villages should be applied to the old Mádha villages of Pandharpur, advocating relaxation in the case of the old Mádha villages for special reasons. These old Mádha villages were in 1872 (see Pandharpur revision compilation, Appendix R, pages 43 to 56) proposed for revision, though at the time they belonged to Pandharpur. This was unusual. The usual course would have been to leave their revision to be effected with the remainder of the Pandharpur villages. These facts taken as supplementary to the facts recorded in my remarks on the proposed Pandharpur revision, seem to afford a strong justification for the special treatment which I have advocated. The simplest manner of carrying out what I have suggested will be, I think, to rate the villages at Re 1-4-0, but to allow a remission of the difference between the assessment based on that maximum and that based on a maximum of Re. 1-2-0, the remission to cease on special report of the Collector as already suggested. As I have already said, I do not see any reason to recommend special treatment for villages Nos. 1 to 3 and 36 and 37 in Mr. Pitt's Appendix Q.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 3208 of 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1893.

Returned to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

2. The main question for decision in these papers is the treatment of Group I. The Collector commences his report by expressing his full concurrence in the proposals of the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Pitt, which, so far as Group I is concerned, involve the immediate and permanent application of a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0 to the whole group, and he goes on to state and confute the apparent objections to that course.

The Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., however, express doubts as to the propriety of applying so high a rate, at any rate at first, to this group, mainly on the grounds—

- (1) that the old Mádha villages, of which it is almost entirely composed, had enjoyed the comparatively low assessment of the first revision for only 18 years;
- (2) that their revenue history is not good; and
- (3) that prices have not increased since they were settled.

3. As regards (1), His Excellency the Governor in Council, as at present advised, considers that the villages which have had the benefit of 18 years of a comparatively low revision assessment, in addition to a full term of 30 years'

enjoyment of still lower original rates, are at an advantage rather than otherwise as compared with the villages which are now being revised for the first time after enjoyment of low rates for 35 years only

The former were in 1875-76 in the same position as the latter are in now, and it does not appear that the fact that the original rates were enhanced to a moderate extent 18 years ago, is of itself a reason for applying to them now any lower rates than would have been appropriate if the revision had been deferred till the rest of the taluka fell in for resettlement. The effect of the arrangement has been practically to give them the benefit of a gradual, instead of a sudden, increase.

4. As regards the question of revenue history, the Commissioner, C D., Mr Fleet, points out in paragraph 10 of his memorandum No ^{B.}₂₂₀, dated 8th March 1893, that apart from the decade 1872-73 to 1881-82, which includes the famine and the period during which Group I was subject to rates which were afterwards found to be too high and were reduced, the revenue history of the two groups is almost equally favourable. Any remissions and outstandings directly resulting from—

- (1) the introduction of revised rates in 1872-73, and
- (2) the reduction of those rates in 1875-76,

should apparently be left out of account in comparing the two groups

But as regards the remissions connected with the famine and subsequent rat and other plagues, unless as a matter of fact the villages of Group I were more severely affected by these misfortunes than those in Group II, there should apparently have been no greater need for remissions or suspensions, apart from the comparative incidence of the assessment, in one case than in the other

5. In this connection Government desire to know whether in the comparative statistics for the two groups given at paragraph 16 of Mr Pitt's settlement report, the figures in column 2, headed "at first settlement," relate, in the case of Group I, to the year of the revision settlement 1872-73 or to the date of the original settlement, *i.e.* presumably 1842-43 or thereabouts—that is, whether columns 4 and 5 represent the progress of the group during a period of 20 years or of 50. It is also not understood how the statement in paragraph 11 of Mr Muir's remarks, that in Group I, agricultural cattle have in 20 years actually decreased by 0.6 per cent, and in Group II increased in 35½ years by only 2.5 per cent, is to be reconciled with the figures in Mr Pitt's statements above referred to, which show an increase of 3 per cent in Group I and 1.8 per cent. in Group II

6. With regard to the question of prices, the remarks made in paragraph 21 of Mr Muir's memorandum No. 329, dated 27th January 1893, seem to be very much to the point. From the statement given at page 20 of Government Selection No. CL, New Series, relating to the revision of the rates in the old Mádha and several other talukas in the Sholápur District, it appears that between 1863-64 and 1868-69 prices had fallen from 16 to 26 sers for jowán and from 14 to 23 for bájri, and it was apparently assumed that the bottom had been touched when the revision proposals were made. But prices continued to fall till 1875-76, and it was consequently found necessary to reduce the rates. But they have now risen again to very much the level at which they stood in 1868-69, and so far as it is possible to foresee, they are not likely to fall again, so that, so far as the argument founded on prices goes, there is no reason why the rates should not be at least restored to the level of the settlement of 1872-73. The effect of the reductions was to lower the assessment then fixed by about 30 per cent., and the effect of applying Mr Pitt's rate of Re. 1-4-0 all round would apparently be to raise the total assessment in about the same proportion

7. On consideration of these circumstances it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the reasons for treating Group I specially are not conclusive, and His Excellency is not aware of any particular reason why, if the rates of Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-3-0 sanctioned so recently as in 1891-92 for the

villages of the Malsiras Taluka, which adjoin Groups I and II are suitable there, a lower rate should be necessary in Group I of Pandharpur.

8 The undersigned is directed to request that Mr Ozanne will be good enough to report further through the Commissioner, C. D., on the points raised above

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. $\frac{8}{127}$ OF 1893.

Mahabaleshwar, $\frac{13}{20}$ th May 1893.

The Survey Commissioner, in reporting as directed in memorandum No 3208, dated the 3rd instant, from Government, has the honour to reply to the questions asked in paragraph 5 as follows —

The statements in Mr. Pitt's paragraph 16 are summaries of the Appendices noted in the margin of his 15th paragraph, a reference to which shows that the progress is reviewed, in the case of the old Madha villages, for only 20 years.

The figures of Mr. Murr's 11th paragraph are based on the statistics submitted by the Superintendent, but these were afterwards amended. This was explained in paragraph 5 of the undersigned's remarks reviewing the report. The stock figures are not accurate, though the old figures of 1856 are more inaccurate than those of recent years. The present statistical forms endeavour to collect information under more careful sub-divisions, distinguishing between full grown and young animals, for instance; therefore a close comparison cannot be made. This is unsatisfactory, but unavoidable.

2 The undersigned seems to be called on to comment on the other paragraphs of the Government memorandum.

In paragraph 3 it is stated that the old Madha villages have, as compared with the other villages of Pandharpur, rather benefited than otherwise by the revision of 1872-73, followed by the re-revision now; in that they will be revised in two instalments, and will be saved from one sudden enhancement. But it should be noticed that between the 30 years of very low rates and the 18 years of rather higher, but still moderate rates, two years of excessively high rates intervened. Though in comparison with the other Pandharpur villages, they have had an advantage, a comparison should also be made with the rest of the old Madha villages, with which they were originally settled, and which are still to enjoy for 10 years the rates then fixed. But for the accident of a territorial change they would still have the claim to the continuance for a considerable period of those rates, and it is on this with other grounds that special consideration was claimed for them.

3 In paragraph 4, Government appears to admit that the course proposed by the undersigned with respect to the old Madha villages would be justified if it could be shown that they were more severely affected by the famine and rat plague than the other villages of the taluka. It cannot be said, on the information at hand, that the famine was unusually severe in them. It may or may not have been so; but in that they were paying heavier taxation, they were at a disadvantage which is proved by the larger outstandings, and the larger remissions necessitated; and also by the larger falling off in the standard assessment, and concurrent increase in unoccupied waste, & e land thrown out of cultivation by poverty, one of the elements of which, though a small one, was the comparatively heavier assessment. The comparative figures are as follows:—

In the old Madha villages in the years 1876-77 to 1881-82, the outstandings were 22.2, and the remissions 8 per cent. on the standard assessment, while in the other villages of the taluka, the figures were respectively 15.8 and 6.4 per cent. The standard assessment fell 9.2 per cent. as against a fall of only 4.3 per cent.,

while the land thrown up amounted to 12 per cent, in the Mádha villages, but only to 6.3 per cent. in the rest. The remissions and outstandings considered in this comparison exclude those which are specified in paragraph 4 of the Government memorandum. It was on the consideration of these and other features exhibited by the revenue history that the undersigned came to the conclusion that the history of the old Mádha villages was unfavourable, and called for special treatment at this re-revision.

4 In paragraph 6 the question of prices is considered. The undersigned does not think that it can be held that prices will not fall. The detailed figures of Appendix N show the prices of the years just before 1872-73 comparatively higher than those of the last three or four years, especially in the Sholápur market, and higher or as high as in the last year (1890-91). The contention of the undersigned is that there has not been a rise to justify the proposals made by the Superintendent. The Government memorandum sums up thus on the question of prices.—“So far as the agreement on prices goes, there is no reason why the rates should not be at least restored to the level of the settlement of 1872-73.” In that year the rate fixed was Re 1-2-0, and that is the rate advocated for 15 years of the new lease. Even with that rate there would be a fair enhancement due to the imposition of the position class.

5 The undersigned did not submit the proposals for Málsiras, but he does not think that because those rates were sanctioned, it follows that the same rates should necessarily be applied to Pandharpur. Nevertheless for other reasons the undersigned does think that Re 1-4-0 is the right maximum for the old Mádha villages. All that he proposes is that for special reasons the imposition of that maximum should be deferred for some years. It seems necessary again to urge that this concession is only asked for the 32 old Mádha villages.

6. The Survey Commissioner trusts that he has not commented on the opinions contained in the Government memorandum with too great freedom. He has read his orders as orders to scrutinize the opinions provisionally expressed freely, so that Government may arrive at a just decision.

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{R}{3252}$ OF 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 3rd June 1893.

Forwarded The Commissioner in charge C. D. is still disposed to consider that group No. I requires special treatment and sees no reason to withdraw the recommendation he has made in paragraph 15 of his previous forwarding memorandum.

J. F. FLEET,
Commissioner in charge C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision survey settlement of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District

No. 4556

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1893 .

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D., No. R.—929, dated 8th March 1893—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin, No. 1760, dated 28th November 1892, and accompaniments. Letter from the Collector of Sholapur, No. 329, dated 27th January 1893. Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 335, dated 2nd February 1893. containing proposals for the introduction of a revision survey settlement into 78 Government villages of the

Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D., No. R.—1271, dated 23rd March 1893—Submitting, in continuation of the above, one No. 724, dated 18th idem, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, together with a letter No 520, dated 11th February 1893, from the Collector of Sholapur, who forwards petitions of objections to the proposed revised rates.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—989, dated 17th April 1893—Furnishing the information called for in Government memorandum No 2577, dated 12th idem

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2282, dated 3rd June 1893—Submitting, with reference to Government memorandum No. 3208, dated 3rd May 1893, one from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S—1297, dated 18th idem

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of the 78 Government villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of Sholapur. Of these 44 were settled between 1856 and 1858, 32 in 1872-73, 1 in 1865-66 and 1 in 1879-80. Revision measurement operations were carried out in 46 villages : the measurement of the remaining 32 had already been revised in 1872-73. The classification was done on the partial system usually adopted in Deccan settlements.

2. The history of the taluka during the current settlements has been very satisfactory. The number of milch cattle, of carts, and of wells and budkis has increased very largely; that of agricultural cattle has only slightly increased, but Mr Muir has shown that there are enough, though the tendency of the Deccan rayat to cultivate as much land as possible makes the proportion of acres of occupied land to bullocks seem somewhat large. The taluka is very well off in the matter of communications, and the large market of Pandharpur, situated in its centre, offers great facilities for the disposal of surplus produce. After the famine years large remissions were in some cases necessary, but the revenue history has been on the whole very satisfactory; the revenue has been collected without appreciable pressure, and there can be no doubt that the existing assessments are very light. In view of the above circumstances, and of the general rise in prices, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that a moderate increase is fully justified.

3. Under the existing settlement there were six groups. The relative situations and advantages of the different villages do not, however, require such variations to be perpetuated. The taluka is naturally divided by the river Bhima into two groups, and the Superintendent proposes to adopt the river as the boundary, with the addition of the market town and the adjacent village of Gopalpur to the first group. His proposals in this respect are approved.

4. The rates proposed are for the first group a dry-crop maximum of Re. 1-4-0 and for the second one of Re. 1-2-0, the villages lying north of the Bhima being better off in the matter of climate and rainfall, and being nearer the railway than those on the south side. The Collector, who has carefully analysed the Superintendent's proposals, supports them in detail. The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, however, recommends

that the old Mádha villages, which were settled in 1872-73 and have therefore enjoyed the low revision settlement for a shorter period than the other villages, should be specially treated, and that while they should be kept in the first group, a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-2-0 only should be applied for the first 15 years of the lease, and that the remission should then cease on a special report from the Collector, if the course of prices and the revenue history of the villages justify such action. The Commissioner, C. D. is of opinion that the whole taluka should be treated as one group, but Mr. Ozanne's proposals appear to meet the case fully and should be carried out.

5. The area of land classed as under rice is very small, and a maximum rate of Rs. 6 is proposed. Motasthal has been treated in the usual way, and pátasthal, the area of which is limited, has been put under the ordinary maximum of Rs. 8

6. The rates as proposed by the Superintendent, with the modifications recommended by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, should be introduced during the current year and guaranteed for 30 years. The petitions which have been received do not disclose any reasons for further altering the rates.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sholápur (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, the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXXXV—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BARSI TALUKA

OF THE

SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE.

5

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1906

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VILLAGES OF THE BARSI TALUKA OF THE SHOLA'PUR
COLLECTORATE.**

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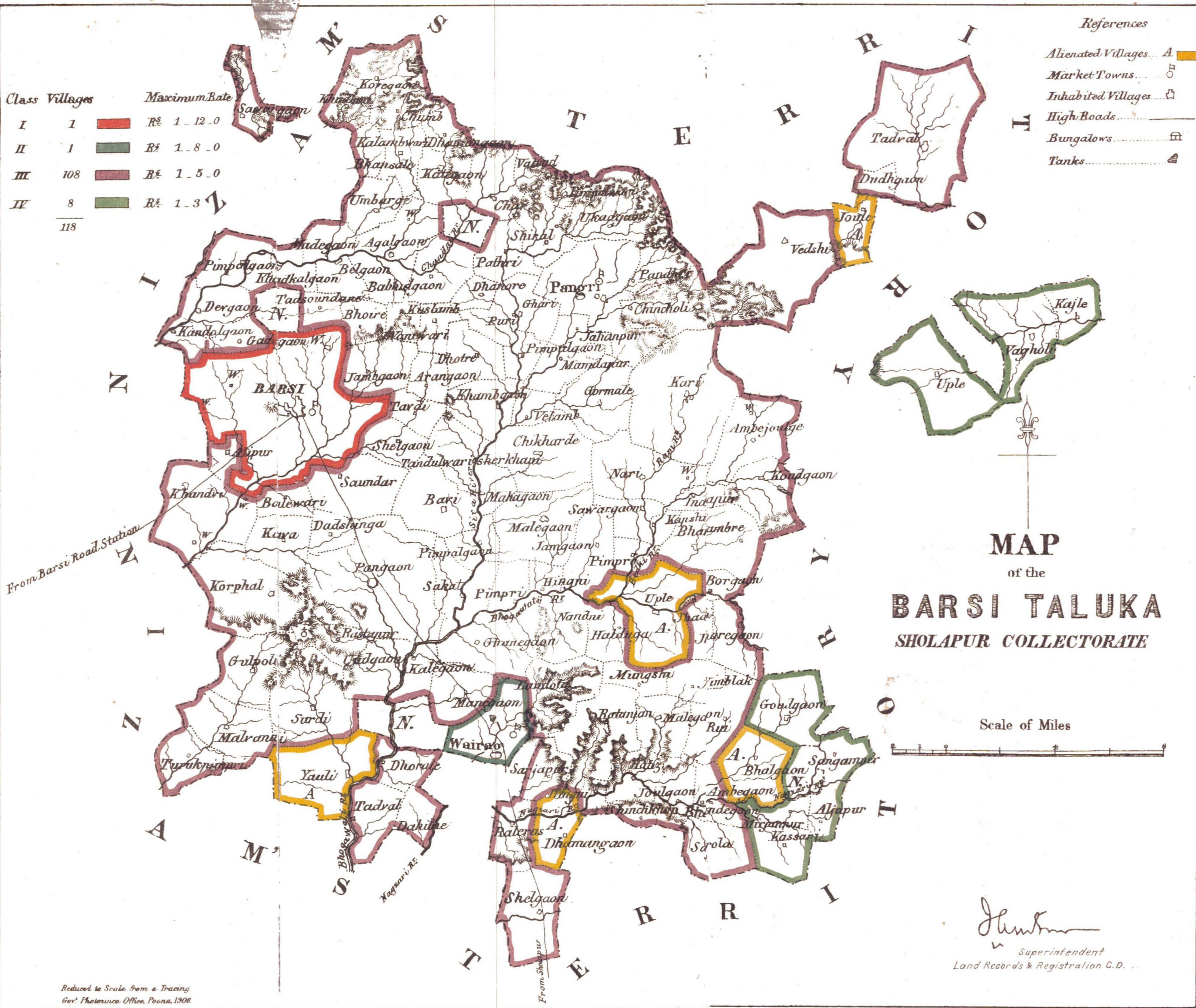
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Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I	1	R ^s 1 - 12 - 0
II	1	R ^s 1 - 8 - 0
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From

H. L. PAINTER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, Sholápur ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR

Sholápur, 29th July, 1903.

SIR,

Introduction.—I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the second revision settlement of the Bársi Táluka, consisting of 118 Government and 5 inám villages, the guarantee of which expired on 31st July, 1902. Government in their Resolution No. 2235, dated 31st December, 1900, directed that settlement reports should, owing to the recent succession of bad years, not be submitted to them until 1904.

2. The táluka having, naturally, many broad features in common with Sholápur, on which I have reported at length, I propose to avoid recapitulation, and shall, generally speaking, confine my remarks to matters which are peculiar to Bársi.

3. *Authorities for current settlement.*—The authorities for the current settlements are Government Resolutions No. 1013, dated 28th February 1873, and 5875, dated 19th October 1875, in the case of 111 villages (one of which, Tandulvadi Gori, has since been transferred under Government Resolution No. 3171, dated 23rd June 1874, to the Mádha Táluka), and the marginally noted orders in the case of the remainder, (1) dealing with 3 inám villages (Sávargaon, Kalamvádi and Umbarge) subsequently lapsed to Government, (2) with Tadval *pragane* Dhoki and Vágholi, and (3) with Ghánegaon, Kálegaon and Gulpoli.

4. *Description of Táluka.*—The Bársi Táluka is detached from the rest of the Sholápur District, though only a few miles distant from the north of the Sholápur and the east of the Mádha Tálukas, by Hyderabad territory, which surrounds it save where it is conterminous with one Sholápur village, itself isolated from the táluka to which it belongs. The táluka is, generally speaking, compact, but there is a separate group of three Bársi villages lying in Nizám's territory some miles to the east and one village similarly situated to the north-west of the main body. The táluka is traversed by several streams, which mostly dry up in the hot weather, and has no rivers properly so called. The banks of some of the streams in the south-east corner of the táluka are thickly covered with date-palms in the same way as in the east of Sholápur. The táluka consists of a rather uneven plain, except along the north-east boundary which is followed by a chain of low hills, part of the range extending from Naldurg past Tuljápúr and Dharashiv (now called Osmanabad) in a north-westerly direction towards Jámkhed in Ahmednagar. The word *ghát* or step is quite the appropriate name for these hills, as they do not stand above the plains on the other side, but are merely steps leading to a plateau, the declivity on the eastern side being almost imperceptible. The country presents much the same features as Sholápur, except that there is less barren land and more trees, and poor soil is comparatively rare. The climate is on the whole more favourable than that of the latter táluka : that is to say, the monsoon is generally more marked, which fact is believed to be in a measure due to the influence of the range of hills noticed above. Temperature in the two tálukas varies little if at all, except in the portion of Bársi above the gháts, where it is, at any rate in the cold weather, distinctly cooler, though the altitude above the main body of the táluka is only about 400 feet. This difference of climate above the gháts

has some effect on cultivation, more wheat and linseed and less juvári being grown there.

5. *Language and Castes.*—The language of the táluka is Maráthi and the great bulk of the cultivators are Marathas. Bársi town contains a large number of foreign traders, and most of the larger villages have Lingáyat Váni, Márvádi or Gujar money-lenders and shop-keepers

6. *Towns.*—There are two towns and important trade centres, viz., Bársi and Vairág. The former, besides having a considerable trade of all sorts, does a large business in raw cotton from the Nízám's dominions and possesses one cotton ginning factory and five cotton-presses. It is the present terminus of the Bársi Light Railway, connecting with the main line of Great Indian Peninsula Railway at "Bársi Road" (Kurduvádi) 21 miles distant in the Mádhá Táluka. Vairág is essentially a grain and grocery market.

7. *Bársi Town.*—The industrial future of Bársi town is somewhat uncertain, as the effect of the contemplated extension of the railway to Tadval, 27 miles away at the extreme north-east of the táluka, the earthwork of which is already completed, is likely to be to deprive it of all its raw cotton trade, which indeed has already begun to feel injurious effects from the diversion of produce by recently opened lines in the Nízám's territory. On the other hand, if a town water-supply be, as is proposed, established from the Páthri Tank, which is almost completed, it is not improbable that cotton mills may be set up at Bársi, which would more than compensate for the loss of the cotton handling and pressing industries. In any case it seems sure to be always a town of considerable importance.

8. *Irrigation Tanks.*—At Koregaon, in the north of the táluka, there is an irrigation tank of ancient construction, the embankment of which was breached at the time of the revision survey but is now in good repair. The site is, for a district possessing few natural charms, a singularly picturesque one. Irrigation from this tank is not on a large scale and is confined to the villages of Koregaon and Khadkuni, but it may soon be extended to Chumb on the other side. The canal runs along the edge of the hills, the slope of which forms one bank while the other is artificial. Most of the irrigation is, however, not from the canal but from a natural water-course into which the tank water is allowed to run: the cultivators build *dharans* (*bandharas*) across this stream and irrigate by *páts*. The tank is in charge of the Public Works Department, who charge crop rates. Páthri Tank, already alluded to, is not quite complete: it has been constructed mostly by famine labour and will be a most important addition to the resources of the táluka.

9. The tank at Kaudgaon, alluded to by Colonel Waddington in his report, is in much the same condition now as it was in 1872: its thorough repair would probably furnish a useful relief work in famine times, and a considerable area would be irrigable by it if put in order. At present the tank is quite dry and useless.

10. A small tank at Bhatambre is sometimes used to irrigate a couple of survey numbers adjoining it, and this irrigation is charged for by means of pátasthal water-rates, as the tank vests in Government but is not of sufficient importance to be managed by the Public Works Department.

11. *Roads.*—The roads serving the táluka are as under:—

(1) Bársi-Kurduvádi Road, on one side of which the Bársi Light Railway runs. It is kept up by the Bársi Light Railway Company since the railway was established in 1897, and is little used now as goods go by the railway. Metalled throughout, condition fair.

(2) Bársi-Tadval Road, Provincial, kept up by the Public Works Department, is the most important road in the táluka, taking a very heavy traffic in carts laden with cotton, linseed, &c., from the Nízám's dominions for export from Bársi. It is also the direct road for the military station of Mominabad. Metalled throughout; condition excellent. This road was little better than a track until the famine of 1876-77, when it was improved. It was not metalled and bridged till 1881, and then only as far as Yedshi, but it is now metalled right up to the frontier near Dhoki.

(3) Bársi-Yermála Road, branching off from the former at Kuslumb, six miles from Bársi, maintained by the same agency, is hardly less important. It leads to Darur and taps a different part of the cotton districts. Metalled throughout, condition excellent. Also an addition since the first revision settlement.

(4) Bársi-Sholápur Road, kept up by the Public Works Department at the expense of the District Local Board, is important, though less so than it was before the opening of the Bársi Light Railway, as being the direct route to Sholapur and passing by the large market town of Vairág. A good deal of cotton passes over this road, but only a very small fraction of what comes into Bársi over the two roads last mentioned, the bulk of which goes thence to Bombay by rail. Metalled throughout, condition fair to good except where it traverses Hyderabad territory, where it is bad. Thirty years ago it was unmetalled and unbridged and "in many places scarcely even a clear track."

(5) Bársi-Paranda Road, a District Local Board road maintained by the Public Works Department. Connects Bársi with the head-quarters of the Paranda Táluka in Hyderabad territory and through it with Karmála. The road, of which only four miles lie in the Bársi Táluka, is little used and carries no traffic of importance. Murammed only; condition fair. It is being improved by the Public Works Department.

(6) A branch road, maintained by the Public Works Department, leads from near Yedshi towards Osmanabad. Murammed only.

The Vairág-Tulhápur and Vairág-Mádha Roads, maintained by the Táluka Local Board, are a little but not much better than tracks.

12. Several murammed roads start from Bársi in different directions and are kept in good order by the Municipality as far as the municipal limits, one or two miles from the town; after that they degenerate into tracks. Still, as many tracks necessarily converge as they approach Bársi, these roads are not without their uses.

13. *Tolls.*—The only road tolls taken in the táluka (except on the Bársi-Kurdúvadi Road, the collection of which is farmed out by the Bársi Light Railway) are on the Bársi-Tadval and Bársi-Yermála Roads, the chief toll station being at Kuslumb, where the two join. The amounts realized were Rs 12,546 in 1898-99, Rs. 10,266 in 1899-1900 and Rs. 10,517 in 1900-1901; 2 annas being the toll for a laden and 1 anna for an empty cart. Figures for later years are not available, as the tolls of these and other roads in the district were farmed out in a lump.

14. *Exports by Rail.*—The exports of cotton, food-grain and oil-seeds from Bársi Town station (the only other station in the táluka, called "Uplai," at Khándvi, does no goods traffic) since the opening of the Bársi Light Railway in 1897 are given in the accompanying statement, kindly furnished by the Agent. All the cotton and the greater part of the oil-seeds (linseed being the chief) come from the Nizám's territory, while the food-grain except wheat is probably nearly all local. Inasmuch, however, as most of the grain exported from the Vairág market, which deals with nearly half the táluka, goes to Mádha station and does not travel by the Bársi Light Railway at all, these figures do not throw much light on local production:—

Half-year ending	Cotton.	Food-grains (including pulses).	Oil-seeds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
4 months ending 30th June 1897	113,312	151,271	31,100
31st December 1897	71,154	32,577	53,412
30th June 1898	274,127	34,361	191,235
31st December "	61,468	22,433	130,433
30th June 1899	355,859	184,179	171,905
31st December "	78,695	212,264	43,830
30th June 1900	112,821	5,272	6,849
31st December "	67,088	12,753	16,036
30th June 1901	480,385	18,184	72,515
31st December "	201,374	28,558	51,623
30th June 1902	435,374	122,696	159,503
31st December "	94,722	39,005	23,481

15. *Bazars.*—Weekly bazars are held at Bársi, Vairág, and less important centres, particulars concerning which will be found in Appendix C. For wholesale disposal of their produce cultivators resort to Bársi or Vairág almost indifferently. The prices obtained at Vairág are generally slightly lower than at Bársi, but expenses, such as octroi duty and *dasturi* to the village servants who mind the carts, being rather heavier at Bársi (there is no Municipality at Vairág), matters are fairly equalized. Other bazars are resorted to merely for the purchase of salt, vegetables and other petty necessities by retail disposal of small quantities of grain or garden produce in much the same manner as I have described in my report on the Sholápur Táluka.

16. *Cotton Industry, etc.*—Some 500 to 1,000 persons, according to the business being done, are employed in and about the presses at Bársi in the cotton season, and a large number more earn their livelihood as hamáls in the town.

17. *Weaving, etc.*—Weaving is not carried on to anything like the extent that it is in the Sholápur Táluka, and weavers number only 1,500. There is no other industry of any importance, but some blacksmiths and carpenters do a good trade in repairing carts at Bársi.

18. *Variations in Population.*—Out of a total population of 139,435, nearly 66 per cent. are dependent on agriculture. In 1872 the population was given by Colonel Waddington at 100,566, but the Imperial Census figure of 130,853 is doubtless more correct. The Imperial Censuses taken in 1881 and 1891 showed a population of 110,046 and 140,322 respectively. At the time of the introduction of the original settlement (1840), Lieutenant (afterwards Sir George) Wingate gave the population of the táluka as 66,245, but it appears likely that it was rather underestimated.

19. Bársi Town numbers 24,242 as against 18,560 in 1872 (both Imperial Census figures) and 9,732 in 1840 (settlement report), while Vairág shows 5,163 as against 7,282 and 6,831 respectively. It is thus clear that not more than about half of the increase of 9,000 in the population of the táluka during the 30 years' lease now expiring can be attributed to an expansion of industrial as opposed to agricultural residents.

20. *Agricultural Stock.*—Appendix F shows the agricultural stock of the táluka in 1891-92, 1901-02, and in June 1903, when a special census was taken for the purpose of this report. The two famines experienced between the first two years for which figures are given are sufficient explanation of the fact that plough-bullocks were reduced in the interval by nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ ths and milch cattle by about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of their number, while young stock was in defect to much the same extent. A distinct improvement has, however, manifested itself during the past year, as is visible from the third line of figures. In 1871-72 the total number of bullocks in the táluka, according to Colonel Waddington, the writer of the first revision report, was 31,469, or about 4,500 in excess of the number at present (in the case of 111 villages then as against 118 now), and in 1840 they were practically equal to the present number. The figures of milch cattle at the time of the previous settlement are not ascertainable, being mixed up with horses, sheep, and the like, and young stock were not shown separately. Ploughs are almost exactly the same in number as in 1872, and carts show a rise from 1,794 to 3,589 during the 30 years.

21. These figures, though not all that could be wished, are very much better than might have been looked for, considering that there have been three famines during the current lease and that two of them occurred within the last 7 years, and the proportion of losses of cattle between 1891 and the present year is, it should be noticed, slightly less than in Sholápur.

22. *Crops.*—The crops in Bársi are practically the same as in Sholápur, so I need not minutely describe them or say more than that juvári is the great staple. Details will be found in Appendix B. The turmeric cultivation about Pangri, noticed both in the original and revision reports, continues. Bársi is a great market for this article, and I have known it to be brought there for sale by cultivators of Sholápur villages in preference to taking it to Sholápur. In the above-ghát villages wheat cultivation to some extent displaces juvári, and linseed is more generally grown, but it is not until the Hyderabad villages still further East are reached that juvári cultivation disappears.

23. A comparison between the figures given in Appendix B of the famine year 1899-1900 for the two tálukas of Bársi and Sholápur is interesting: it shows that over one-half of the juvári sown in Bársi came to maturity, while in Sholápur the proportion was not much over one-sixth, and this in spite of the fact that the recorded rainfall at Bársi from 15th August onwards was less than that at Sholápur. This goes far to strengthen the general belief in the superiority of the Bársi climate over Sholápur. It appears, moreover, that Bársi suffered less than any other táluka of the district in the 1896-97 famine, and I find from accounts of the famine of 1876-77 that, together with the Málsiras Táluka, it enjoyed a similar distinction then also.

24. *Forests*.—Forest land in the Bársi Táluka is practically confined to the hills, and the question of disforestation is not of any great importance.

25. *Revenue History (Appendices O, O¹, O², O³)*.—The unoccupied area of arable assessed land is quite insignificant, amounting to only 270 acres. The steady decrease in unoccupied land since 1880-81, when the recent famine had left over seven and a half thousand acres abandoned, and the fact that no land has been thrown up as a consequence of the famines of 1896-97 and 1900-01, are eminently satisfactory features, while the general absence of remissions, the smallness of outstanding balances of land revenue (except of course in famine times), and the paucity of cases of distraint (there being only seven instances, for a total outstanding of Rs. 155, in the last five years), are additional evidence of the comfortable circumstances of this táluka, which, apart from all statistics, cannot but impress themselves, on any one who has to travel in it in a normal year.

26. *Rainfall*.—Figures of rainfall for the past 11 years are given in detail in Appendix A, the rain-gauge quoted being that under the Mámlatdár's control at Bársi Town. The average fall over the period is 28·01 inches (as against 25·62 for the last 9 years of the original lease) exceeding that of Sholápur by 2·01 inches. I give below a summary of the yearly falls at Bársi Town and at Koregaon and Páthri in the táluka, where gauges are kept by the Public Works Department, and at Sholápur, Mádha and Karmála:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Bársi ...	56·17	38·79	24·33	40·18	19·03	25·00	23·84	15·48	17·61	30·34	31·29
Koregaon, táluka Bársi ...	47·53	23·90	23·70	46·30	14·10	25·55	24·81	13·40	17·65	22·80	23·20
Páthri do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·53	24·20	23·08
Sholápur ...	39·28	33·35	30·97	31·60	18·40	30·42	34·35	12·81	18·28	24·92	30·41
Mádha ...	51·69	31·05	24·27	30·38	11·93	33·28	33·99	14·60	17·03	18·74	24·98
Karmála ...	31·54	32·35	31·69	33·23	14·33	20·07	22·99	16·75	14·43	18·03	25·41

27. It must be admitted that the figures for Koregaon and Páthri, both of which are close to the hills, do not appear to bear out the accepted idea that the rain there is heavier than further away from the gháts, and it is to be regretted that there is no rain-gauge in the neighbourhood of Yedshi, Kári or Ambejavalge. The superiority of climate near the gháts is, however, freely admitted by the cultivators of that part of the táluka, and it may be that the falls are more even and seasonable rather than heavier.

28. *Prices*.—I now turn to a consideration of prices. From the figures given by Colonel Waddington, I find that the average prices of juvári for the three quinquennial periods preceding the first revision settlement were respectively—

From 1856-57 to 1860-61 Rs. 0-11-2; from 1861-62 to 1865-66 Rs. 1-13-2; from 1866-67 to 1871-72 Rs. 2-0-8 (no record for 1868-69).

29. After this came a great fall in prices, the result of which was the reduction in the rates and in the classification annas of the poorer soils effected by Government in 1875; this was promptly followed by the inflated prices consequent on the famine of 1876-77, which reached a climax in 1878-79. Prices then fell again and from the following year until 1892-93 remained, with one exception, below Rs. 2. Putting aside the exceptional prices of 1897 and 1900, also due to famines, the average from 1893-94 till 1902 inclusive is Rs. 2-1-7,

or almost the same as in the quinquennial period preceding the first revision settlement, in much the same manner as has been shown to be the case in the Sholápur Táluka.

30 *Value of Land.*—Colonel Waddington's examples of sales and mortgages, though too few to render any deduction absolutely reliable, give an average of 28 times the then assessment as the price of land. My own statistics, which give a larger number of cases (100 of each kind of document), are probably not mathematically correct either, but must be fairly true guides. Only sales by Civil Courts' decrees show actual figures. The following are the broad results in terms of the assessment —

Five years ending	Ordinary sales	Sales by Courts' decrees	Letting value.	Simple mortgages.	Possessory mortgages.
1895-96 . . .	24 4	38 8 (20 cases)	4 4	20·8	18 1
1900-01 . . .	31 6	33 9 (18 cases)	4 4	15·5	22·7

31. The inference is that land has not decreased in value with the increase of the assessment on the original settlement, but has increased with it. The letting value (of the two periods taken together) of 4 2 times the assessment is a slightly higher proportion than that in Sholápur, where it is 3 9, and the other figures also average higher in the case of Bársi.

32. No Government waste has been sold by auction during the last seven years.

33. *Conclusions and proposed rates*—The general conclusion, then, from the foregoing facts and figures, is that Bársi has had much the same history during the last 30 years as Sholápur as regards prices and value of land, although the latter ranges slightly higher; that its communications have been largely, while those of Sholápur have been only slightly, improved; and that such deterioration in its general agricultural prosperity as has, by reason of famine, occurred, is considerably less than might have been expected. Hitherto Bársi has been assessed at the same rates as Sholápur, with the same number of groups (4), and these rates were originally fixed in 1873 at Re. 1-8-0 descending 2 annas for each of the 2nd and 3rd groups and 4 annas for the 4th, but the first three were reduced 2 annas all round in 1875 owing to the sudden fall in prices, which, as the sequel has shown, was only temporary and exceptional. All circumstances considered, and bearing in mind its superiority of climate, which has always been admitted, and of which I have given conspicuous instances, I think the average Bársi village can and ought now to bear a slightly higher rate than the average Sholápur one, if not a slightly higher assessment than was originally sanctioned for the period just expired.

34. I therefore propose a maximum rate of Re. 1-9-0 for Bársi (the same as suggested for the three villages immediately adjoining Sholápur), and of Re. 1-7-0 for Vairág (the importance of which as a grain market was either less or was not duly taken account of at the time of the first revision proposals). The rest of the táluka I would divide into two groups, the lower comprising the villages formerly belonging to the 4th group and the isolated villages of Úple, Vaghohi and Kajle, and the higher the remaining villages. I would have the maximum rates of the 3rd and 4th groups Re. 1-5-0 and Re. 1-3-0. The new third group will consist of villages having easy access to the Bársi or Vairág market or to both, and of villages further removed enjoying the indubitable superiority of climate afforded by proximity to the gháts. If there were free trade with the Tuljápúr market, only a few miles from the south-east corner of the táluka, the villages there could have gone into the 3rd group as it is, they gain little except, perhaps, religious merit from their propinquity to that holy place.

35. A reference to the map of the existing groupings will show that Tadval, Vághohi, Kalambvádi, Umbarge and Sávargaon are rated, the first, third and fourth at the rate of Re. 1-6-0 (equal to Bársi) and the second and last at Re. 1-4-0, while the rates in the neighbouring villages are Re. 1 4-0 and

Re. 1-2-0, respectively. The reason for this incongruity is simply that, apparently through oversight, the rates in these villages were not given the benefit of the reduction of 2 annas effected in 1875 for the 110 other villages of the táluka. These latter had been settled together, whereas the five villages in question were separately settled afterwards, and it is no doubt due to this fact that the necessity of making the reduction applicable to the later settled villages also escaped attention. These five villages will henceforward be grouped similarly to their neighbours, as it was clearly the intention of Colonels Waddington and Francis that they should have been before (*vide* section 31 of the former's report and section 19 of the latter's review).

36. The rates for the proposed 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups are only 1 anna higher than the rates proposed for the corresponding 3rd, 4th and 5th groups in the Sholápur Táluka, and the bulk of the Bársi villages being proposed to be assessed at a maximum rate of Re. 1-5-0 this will give the "average" Bársi village a rate of 1 anna more than the "average" Sholápur village (the mean of the Sholápur 3rd group at Re. 1-6-0 and the 5th at Re. 1-2-0 coinciding roughly with the 4th group at Re. 1-4-0).

37. The two appended maps show the present and proposed groupings, and the latter may be summarized as under —

Group.			Maximum rate.	Number of villages.
			Rs. a p.	
I	...	.	1 9 0	1
II	..	..	1 7 0	1
III	...	..	1 5 0	108
IV	..	..	1 3 0	8

38. *Inám villages.*—As regards inám villages, Uple, Javale, Yauli and Dhámangaon all naturally fall into the 3rd (Re. 1-5-0) group, while Bhalgaon might with equal propriety be included in this group or in the 4th.

39. *Rice rates.*—No rice rates appear to have been discussed in the first revision report, but the present maximum rate for rice land (which is rare) is Rs. 2-8-0 per acre, irrespective of the position of the village. This rate I propose to raise to Rs. 3; not that rice cultivation is much more remunerative than it was 30 years ago, but simply in order to preserve the proportion to the general increase in the dry-crop rate. Rs. 3 is the maximum which I have proposed for rice in Sholápur also.

40. *Bágyat lands.*—"Bágyat" land is confined to land classified as such at the first revision survey its difference in assessment from dry-crop arises merely from enhanced classification annas and not from any special maximum rate, the dry-crop rate being applied.

41. *Pátasthal lands.*—As in the Sholápur Táluka, pátasthal irrigation is very rare: such as does exist is practically confined to villages near the gháts, where there are a few streams which, under favourable circumstances, continue running well into the hot season. The pátasthal inspections were made by a general duty Circle Inspector, the Mámlatdár of the táluka, and myself, and the result is that permanent pátasthal water-rates, now in force in 61 villages, have been found entirely unsuitable in all of these except 12, while no fresh pátasthal in other villages has come to light. The pátasthal maximum rate adopted at the revision survey of the bulk of the táluka appears to have been Rs. 4-8-0, but this can hardly be considered the maximum in the sense in which we now employ the word, because it was the highest rate actually imposed, not the maximum which might, but need not necessarily, be reached. A true maximum of Rs. 8 was adopted for the villages of Kálegaon, Ghánegaon and Gulpoli at their resettlement in 1891, and this, being the one generally in use in this part of the country, I now propose for the táluka as a whole; but, in rating each pátasthal number separately, I have in no case exceeded an actual

rate of Rs. 4, and the effect of the revision will be not only to reduce the area of land on which water-rates are charged, but also to lower the existing rates on almost all such as remain classed as *pátasthal*.

42. *Water-rates other than pátasthal.*—There is only one instance of a rate charged for water other than *pátasthal*, the source in this case being a Government well (*vide* foot-note relating to the village of Rátanjan in Appendix Q).

43. *Effects of proposals.*—The effects of the application of the proposed rates are exhibited in Appendix Q, which affords a comparison, worked out by rule of three, between the assessment under the various heads on Government land occupied this year and the assessment which would be leviable were the proposed rates in force. Fractions of a rupee and of an acre being omitted, the vertical and horizontal columns do not always total exactly equally, but the difference is trifling.

44. As is seen from Appendix Q, the total soil assessment of the Government occupied land in the taluka will be raised from Rs. 1,89,968 to Rs. 2,05,508, involving an increase of 8 18 per cent. This percentage would have been greater had not the assessment of some villages, the present rates in which are higher than they were intended to be (*vide* paragraph 35 above), been actually reduced, and the total percentage increase is less than that resulting from the revisional proposals for Sholápur partly owing to the above cause and partly because there is, in Bársi, no case analogous to that of Sholápur City, the assessment of the lands of which has been raised by 27·21 per cent., while the highest percentage increase in Bársi Táluka is 18·75.

45. The average soil assessment per acre on Government occupied land will be raised from 10 annas to 10 annas 10 pies, exceeding by 4 pies the average assessment which will result in Sholápur from the revisional proposals made for that taluka.

46. *Pátasthal* acres will be reduced to one-sixth of their present number, and the new water assessment thereon will amount to the insignificant sum of one hundred and seventy rupees.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. L. PAINTER,

Assistant Collector.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Barr, District Sholapur, for the years 1892—1902

5 719—3

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 30th April)		Anti-Monsoon (11th April to 30th June)		Monsoon Kharif (15th June to 15th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 15th October).		Late rains (31st October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	
1892 ...	Inches. 0·01	No ...	Inches. 8·01	No. 8	Inches. 25·01	No. 24	Inches. 20·39	No. 25	Inches. 7·75	No. 9	Inches 56·17	No 66	Sowing rain sufficient Kharif sowings done in time Rain at end of July and in first week of August deficient and young crops began to wither Magha rain in August improved these crops. Rabi crops sown in time, but Swat rain at end of October, being heavy, injured ripening kharif crops and rabi seedlings Rabi crops thrive well under good break in November and December, season fair on the whole.
1893 ...	3·69	7	4·92	7	12·03	18	11·88	19	1·87	8	33·79	55	Rainfall irregular. More than enough fell before the usual monsoon rains. Early monsoon rains also heavy. Kharif crops put in under favourable circumstances and did not suffer so much from the long break in July as in other districts of the Deccan. The kharif harvest would have been good but for the injurious fall of October (Ohira). Rabi rains good, but that crops suffered from an unseasonable rain in February. Kharif and rabi seasons fair
1894 ...	0·65	2	0·68	3	5·66	18	18·89	19	1·10	2	24·98	44	June rain very irregular or late, so kharif sowings made little progress July rain very light. It curtailed the kharif area. Rain excellent at end of August. It removed all anxiety. September rain favourable October rain heavy, injurious to kharif, ready for cutting but useful for rabi sowing. Rabi seedlings suffered from want of sufficient rain in November. Rabi crops blighted in parts Season not favourable on the whole
1895 ...	1·76	4	0·81	1	14·24	18	23·48	19	0·89	2	40·18	44	June rain scant for sowing. July rain, however, made up the deficiency and sowings completed Young crops suffered owing to deficient rain in August. September rain ample and seasonable It improved standing kharif and helped rabi sowing. Subsequent rain favourable. Kharif crops poor, while rabi yielded moderately.
1896 ...	..	...	0·98	3	18·96	21	2·95	6	1·14	3	19·03	38	Sowing rain late and deficient Sowings made no progress till the end of June. Partial sowing, however, completed in July. Sown crops began to wither by the break of August. The crops completely withered in September and October for want of rain Rabi area almost left unsown. Some rain fell in November, giving some relief to surrounding crops, but no rain afterwards Scarcity of fodder and water felt. Season very bad throughout
1897 ...	0·04	...	0·24	...	6·57	13	18·01	24	0·14	1	25·00	41	Sowing rain neither sufficient nor well distributed Kharif crop sown late in July August rain also insufficient and crops suffered Purva and Utara rain in September sufficient and useful Late sown crops prospered and rabi crops sown to the full extent Rabi crops suffered from early cessation of rain and excessive cold later on. Season poor in many parts.

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 (16th 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	
1898	0 61	2	0 10	1	9 62	17	11 41	18	2 10	3	23 84	41	Sowing rain not sufficient till the middle of July, so kharif sowings done in parts. Young crops withered in August for want of rain. September rain relieved the crops and enabled rabi crops to be sown to a large extent. Long breaks in October and light showers in November, however, proved harmful to rabi crops. Season poor for kharif, for rabi fair.
1899	0 06		3 69	6	4 44	10	7 09	11	..		5 48	27	Sowing rain in June very deficient and the subsequent rain much below average. A large area remained unsown. July was nearly dry and August rain fell only in light occasional showers. Crops in "Mal" land, therefore, dried up and those in rich black soil protected by embankments held out, but they, too, yielded poorly. September rain was sufficient only to start rabi sowing, and the subsequent months being altogether dry, rabi season was a disastrous failure. Season very poor.
1900	0 46	1	0 09		15 31	26	1 75	5			17 61	32	Rain in June sufficient and the kharif sowing was full and timely. July rain favourable for sown kharif crops. Season so far promised well, but it soon changed, there being very light showers in first half of August and their total absence in the second half. Kharif crops suffered. September rain fell in light showers and it was quite insufficient to arrest the withering of crops. Except some showers at the end, no rain came in October. Rabi sowing was therefore restricted. Both kharif and rabi crops failed except in the riverside villages. Season very poor on the whole.
1901	2 20	6	2 81	6	10 64	28	5 69	14	..		20 84	49	Sowing rain generally insufficient for full kharif sowing. The fall in July was just sufficient in Sholapur and Bâra, and crops here did well. Fall in August was again deficient and crops began to wither especially in Karmala. Some showers in the latter half of September improved the withering crops. Fall in the middle of October further improved kharif crops and helped to finish rabi sowing. More rain was required, but none fell from November. Crops consequently failed over large areas. Both kharif and rabi crops almost failed in Karmala, but in Sholapur and Bâra they yielded between 7 and 12 annas.
1902	0 42	2	0 64	3	3 75	8	18 68	19	7 96	12	31 29	44	Rainfall in June and July quite deficient and kharif sowing, therefore, could not be completed. Seedlings of early sown crops commenced to wither. August rain though insufficient, was useful in refreshing the surviving crops and preparation of rabi land. Fall in September fully made up the deficiency of the past months. Kharif crops much benefited, and rabi sowing started everywhere. Rabi crops throve well under favourable fall in October and November. Rabi crops were satisfactory, but they were a little injured by heavy showers in December. Season on the whole fair to good.
Average	0 92	2	1 55	4	11 29	18	12 28	16	1 99	3	23 01	43	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal Weekly Bazars are held in the Baris Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

No	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Barsi	Saturday	Cattle ..	3,000	Bullocks, buffaloes, horses, sheep, goats, &c
			Grain ..	40,000		Juvári, wheat, linseed, tur, rice, gram, pulses, &c.
			Groceries ..	7,000	Betelnut, dates, cocoanuts, cardamoms, cloves, sugar, jagri, cinnamon, salt, chilies, &c
			Cloth and clothes ..	5,700	Woollen and cotton clothes
			Fibres and yarn ...	1,300		Hemp, jute, &c., woollen and cotton clothes.
			Metals (including pots)	2,300	Gold, silver, copper, iron, &c
			Miscellaneous ..	3,000		Betel-leaves, country cigarettes, tobacco, vegetables, &c
			Total ..	62,300	
2	Vairág	Wednesday and Thursday	Cattle ..	800	Bullocks, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep, goats, &c.
			Grain ...	8,000		Juvári, bájri, tur, gram, linseed, safflower-seed, rice, wheat, sesame, nigerseed, mug and groundnut
			Groceries ..	5,000	Salt, jagri, coconut oil, sweet oil, rock oil, dates, cocoanuts, betelnut, sugar, cardamoms, chilies, &c
			Cloth and clothes ...	6,000	Lugadis, dhotars, rumals, blankets, &c.
			Fibres and yarns	200	Hemp, Bombay hemp, &c
			Metals (including pots)	1,000	Gold, silver, brass, iron, brass pots, iron pots, &c
			Miscellaneous ..	150	Betel-leaves, tobacco, shoes, &c.
			Total ...	21,150	
3	Pangri	Sunday	Grain ...	700	Juvári, bájri, wheat, gram, tur, linseed, castor-oil seed, sesame, rice, wárá, rálá, &c.
			Groceries ..	150		Salt, jagri, chilly, sweet oil, rock oil, dates, cocoanuts, betelnuts, mustard seed, &c
			Cloth and clothes ...	75	Lugadis, dhotars, coats, rumals, blankets, &c.
			Fibres and yarn ...	25	Hemp, Bombay hemp, &c.
			Metals (including pots)	Nil	Nil.
			Miscellaneous ...	10	Vegetables, fruit, betel-leaves, &c
			Total ...	960	

APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Villages,	Days on which Bazar is held	WEEKLY SALES,		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
4	Yedat	Monday	Grain ..	200	Juvári, linseed, safflower-seed, nigerseed, mug, gram, groundnut seed, wárá, rála, &c
			Groceries	250	Salt, cocoanut, cocoanut oil, betelnut, dates, cloves, &c
			Cloth and clothes	100	Lugadis, dhotars, coats, rumals, &c.
			Miscellaneous ..	10	Vegetables, fruit, shoes, &c.
				560	
5	Kasbe Tadavale	Tuesday	Grain ..	300	Juvári, bájri, tur, gram, linseed, rice, safflower-seed, wheat, sesame, nigerseed, mug, &c
			Groceries	100	Salt, jagri, cocoanut oil, sweet oil, rock oil, dates, cocoanut, betelnut, &c
			Cloth and clothes ..	200	Lugadis, dhotars, pasodyas, blankets, rumals, &c
			Fibres and yarn ..	60	Bombay hemp, cotton thread, (white and red)
			Miscellaneous ..	50	Vegetables, fruits, shoes, betel-leaves, &c.
				700	
6	Kari	Friday	Grain	200	Juvári, bájri, tur, linseed, nigerseed, wheat, safflower-seed, mug, gram, &c.
			Groceries ..	100	Salt, jagri, cocoanut oil, sweet oil, betelnut, chillies, turmeric
			Cloth and clothes ..	50	Lugadi, dhotars, pasodyas, coats, blankets, &c.
			Miscellaneous	25	Vegetables, fruit, shoes, &c.
				375	
7	Bhatambre	Tuesday	Cattle ..	50	Bullocks, buffaloes, cows, horses, goats, &c.
			Grain ..	500	Juvári, gram, wheat, castor-oil, seed, safflower-seed, rice, mug, &c.
			Groceries ..	75	Salt, jagri, cocoanut oil, sweet oil, rock oil, dates, sugar, turmeric, coriander seed, cumin, chillies, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ..	100	Lugadis, cholkhan, dhotars, pasodyas, blankets, rumal, coats, &c.
			Fibres and yarn ..	11	Hemp, &c.
			Miscellaneous ..	5	Vegetable, fruit, shoes, &c.
				740	

APPENDIX C—concluded.

No	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held	WEEKLY SALES		Chief articles traded in
			Articles	Amounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs	
8	Aljapur	Saturday	Grain Groceries .. Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ..	200 200 150 5 555	Juvári, tur, wheat, rice, sesame, nigerseed, mug, groundnut seed, &c. Salt, jagri, dates, sweet oil, cocoanut oil, rock oil, betel- nut, cocoanut, &c. Lugadis, dhotars, coats, ru- mals, &c. Vegetables, fruit, shoes, &c
9	Malvandi	Monday	Grain . Groceries Cloth and clothes . Miscellaneous ...	60 50 75 25 210	Juvári, báji, tur, linseed, wheat, nigerseed, sesame, mug, rálá, wárái, castor-oil seed, safflower-seed, rice, pulse, &c. Salt, cocoanut, rock oil, date, cumin, chilly, &c. Lugadis, dhotars, coats, pas- dyas, &c. Vegetables, fruit, shoes, &c.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to occupation by percentages of the Bârs Tâluka.

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 shavers 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 0·06	88,922 27·91	15,355 11·01	1,813 0·94	55,670 39·92	710 0·51	35,082 25·16	35,792 25·67	91,462 65·59	24,335 17·50	4,867 3·49	18,711 13·42	47,978 34·41

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population according to religion and education in the Bârs Tâluka of the Sholâpur Collectorate.

Tâluka.	Sex.	As per Imperial Census, 1901	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.											
				Hindu Castes.								Mahomedans.	Christians.	Pâras.	Others.
				Brâhmins.	Mârthas.	Langâyats	Sâhs and Koshis.	Wâns.	Mâts	Low castes such as Mahârs.	Others.				
Bârs ...	Male ...	69,758	9·66	2,996	27,952	4,578	810	517	1,477	8,717	17,155	4,808	38	12	698
	Female ...	69,877	0·02	2,837	27,962	4,537	753	457	1,550	9,501	16,763	4,710	24	7	576
	Total ...	139,435	4·97	5,833	55,914	9,115	1,563	974	3,027	18,218	33,918	9,518	62	19	1,274

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 118 Government villages in the Bárns Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 and 1901-1902, and according to a special census taken in June 1903

Number of Villages	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies	Sheep.	Goats	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle		
		For plough.		For breeding		For other purposes		Milch cattle		Young stock		Total.				Small	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle)	For passengers	For produce and goods			
		Oxen	He-buffaloes	Bulls	He-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		
115	Bárns	1891 92	...	85,277	1,499	199	43	3,059	1,044	21,703	7,355	17,738	5,242	93,160	2,328	20,569	17,461	201	2,162	211	3,236	14,913
118		1901-02	...	25,865	442	96	69	903	197	13,791	4,423	13,219	3,066	62,094	1,310	16,824	30,666	621	1,704	82	3,397	19,565
118		1903	...	26,120	571	102	19	510	168	14,119	4,402	14,009	9,141	63,469	1,249	16,427	32,517	612	1,677	169	4,420	

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the number of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c, and average Births and Deaths and Vaccination, Taluka Bárns.

Number of Villages	Shops.	Oil presses	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW GINS		Births	Deaths	Vaccination	Liquor shops.	Talms khánás	Dharmshulas	TEMPLES					
			Cotton	Woollen	Hand gins.	Steam gins							Hindu.	Mahomedans				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
123	732	136	199	73	79	1	1897 98	...	3,975	1897 98	7,083	1897 98	6,297	5	24	76	512	59
							1898 99	...	4,475	1898 99	2,998	1898 99	4,223					
							1899 1900	...	5,182	1899 1900	4,261	1899 1900	4,973					
							1900 1901	...	2,397	1900 1901	7,986	1900 1901	5,209					
							1901 1902	...	4,073	1901 1902	3,074	1901-1902	4,396					
							Total	20,102	Total	25,402	Total	25,098						
							Average	4,020	Average	5,080	Average	5,020						

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the years 1878-79 and 1901-1902.

Number of villages in Taluka.	Number of villages in which Schools exist.	Taluka.	Year.	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	14	15	
123	18	Bársi	1878-79 ..	20	630.5	1	20.1	Information before 1878 is not available. In 1878-79 there were neither aided private schools nor Municipal schools. Prior to 1884-85 the schools within Municipal limits were managed by the Educational Department.
123	84	Do.	1901-02 ..	84	1,160.	1	45	6	335	1	29	5	237		

APPENDIX I.

The Record of Rights not having been compiled in the Bársi Taluka, reliable information is not available. The appendix is therefore omitted.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of Water-supply in all the villages of the Bársi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the years 1896-97 and 1901-02

Number of villages	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND TANKS.								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
128	Bársi	1896-97		1,405	2,454	798	95	59	185	499	18	1	.	1	4	25	1	4	47	.	5	.	22	.	1	
128		1901-02		1,758	2,522	858	41	42	81	608	28	1	.	1	4	29	.	1	47	.	8	.	19	.	1	

NOTE.—Information for the whole taluka including nam villages

APPENDIX K

An abstract statement showing Ordinary Sales in the villages of the Bárás Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1935-96.

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 land is sold	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 10 times	14	840 22	299 0 0	0 14 1	2,110 0 0	6 8 2	7	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	48	1,343 7	899 3 0	0 11 7	15,512 0 0	12 7 8	17 2	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	25	538 16	327 4 0	0 9 9	11,905 0 0	22 1 9	36 2	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	10	164 4	185 8 0	0 12 11	8,450 0 0	50 4 3	62 3	
Class V—101 to 250 times	8	28 11	27 0 0	1 0 5	3,300 0 0	125 9 6	122 2	
Total	100	2,316 20	1,687 15 0	0 11 8	41,277 0 0	17 18 1	24 4	

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing Sales by decrees of Courts in the villages of the Bárás Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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 land is sold.	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 10 times	2	35 37	40 0 0	1 1 10	818 0 0	22 12 4	20 4	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	4	73 6	62 2 8	0 13 7	1,032 4 0	14 1 9	16 6	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	8	118 26	77 0 0	0 10 5	3,024 0 0	25 7 9	39 2	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	3	57 23	34 12 0	0 9 8	2,466 0 0	43 2 10	71 5	
Class V—101 to 250 times	3	15 14	9 8 0	0 9 11	1,817 0 0	86 12 9	188 6	
Total	20	300 26	223 7 6	0 11 11	8,677 4 0	28 18 9	38 8	

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Simple Mortgages in the villages of the Bárás Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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 is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged.	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 10 times	29	790 38	692 2 0	0 14 0	5,067 8 0	6 6 6	7 3	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	32	944 32	633 7 0	0 10 8	10,642 0 0	11 8 5	16 8	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	19	234 36	210 8 0	0 14 4	7,258 0 0	80 14 3	34 4	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	4	53 89	39 18 4	0 11 0	2,461 8 0	45 9 4	61 7	
Class V—101 to 250 times	4	112 32	47 0 0	0 6 8	8,350 0 0	74 0 5	177 6	
Total	88	214 17	1,622 14 4	0 12 2	33,777 0 0	16 12 5	20 8	

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Mortgages with possession in the villages of the Bārs Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96

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 is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged.	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 10 times	19	581 23	438 8 0	0 13 2	2730 0 0	5 2 2	6 2	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	57	1,510 86	1,110 2 8	0 11 10	17,595 0 0	11 10 4	15 8	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	15	299 8	239 4 0	0 14 2	8,405 0 0	31 3 8	35 2	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	3	85 85	65 4 0	0 12 2	4,405 0 0	51 4 9	67 5	
Class V—101 to 250 times	1	4 6	2 6 0	1 2 8	800 0 0	14 3 8	113 6	
Total	100	2,401 26	1,855 8 8	0 12 4	33,735 0 0	14 0 9	13 1	

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing Sublettings in the villages of the Bārs Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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 for which 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	76	2,608 88	2,089 9 4	0 13 6	6,423 10 0	3 3 1	3 1	
Class II— 6 to 10 times	18	408 2	307 6 0	0 12 2	2,172 0 0	5 6 3	7	
Class III— 11 to 25 times	4	90 37	80 14 0	0 10 9	780 0 0	8 9 3	12 8	
Class IV— 26 to 50 times	3	8 18	10 0 0	1 2 11	284 0 0	33 9 9	33 4	
Class V— above 50 times	Nil.							
Total	100	3,106 13	2,417 15 4	0 12 5	9,759 10 0	3 3 3	4	

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing Ordinary Sales in the villages of the Bārs Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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 land is sold.	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 10 times	11	265 9	259 1 0	0 15 7	1,790 0 0	6 11 0	6 8	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	38	751 4	491 0 0	0 13 7	10,880 0 0	14 8 10	18 4	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	23	836 25	423 8 0	0 13 7	15,854 0 0	29 6 11	37 4	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	16	331 28	144 2 0	0 9 11	12,311 12 0	53 10 7	84 6	
Class V—101 to 250 times	4	35 20	19 8 0	0 8 1	4,790 0 0	124 6 8	245 6	
Total	100	1,826 6	1,437 8 0	0 13 7	45,555 12 0	24 15 2	31 6	

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing Sales by decrees of Courts in the villages of the Birsi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901

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 land is sold.	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 10 times	2	25 12	14 7 10	0 9 2	66 0 0	3 12 9	6 6	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	3	48 7	53 0 0	1 1 7	1,201 0 0	24 14 11	22 6	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	6	62 19	37 7 2	0 9 7	1,660 0 0	20 0 0	38 3	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	6	48 2	29 8 8	0 9 10	1,982 8 0	41 4 2	67 2	
Class V—101 to 250 times	1	0 12	0 6 6	1 5 8	61 0 0	170 0 0	125 5	
Total	18	184 12	134 14 2	0 11 9	4,580 8 0	21 13 8	33 9	

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing Simple Mortgages in the villages of the Birsi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901

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 is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged	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 10 times	36	869 31	836 15 0	0 15 5	5,580 0 0	6 14 0	7 1	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	40	833 34	678 15 0	0 12 11	10,926 11 5	13 1 2	16 2	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	16	201 3	176 8 0	0 13 11	6,245 2 0	31 1 0	35 6	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	7	123 4	127 7 0	0 15 11	4,434 0 0	31 8 7	31 7	
Class V—101 to 250 times	1	5 14	7 0 0	1 4 11	705 0 0	131 12 5	100 7	
Total	100	2,040 6	1,820 11 0	0 14 8	28,280 13 5	18 13 9	15 5	

APPENDIX L⁽²⁾

An abstract statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the villages of the Birsi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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 is equal to the sum for which land is mortgaged	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 10 times	17	492 25	474 4 0	0 5 5	3,595 0 0	7 2 10	7 4	
Class II— 11 to 25 times	50	1,051 10	812 5 8	0 12 10	14,323 0 0	13 10 0	17	
Class III— 26 to 50 times	16	292 13	250 8 0	0 15 9	8,246 0 0	28 3 4	32 9	
Class IV— 51 to 100 times	12	133 22	110 10 0	1 0 10	10,615 0 0	79 7 9	75 4	
Class V—101 to 250 times	0	51 12	17 6 8	0 5 5	2,513 0 0	48 15 9	141 2	
Total	100	2,021 2	1,725 2 4	0 13 8	39,233 0 0	19 6 7	32 7	

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing Sublettings in the villages of the Bārsi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the survey number of times the assessment for which land is sold.	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.	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 .	71	2,050 86	1,654 4 0	0 12 11	5,811 7 0	2 13 4	3 5	
Class II—6 to 10 times .	24	442 19	851 2 8	0 12 8	2,610 8 0	5 14 4	7 4	
Class III—11 to 25 times .	5	118 19	70 0 0	0 9 5	842 0 0	7 1 8	12	
Class IV—26 to 50 times .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class V—above 50 times .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100	2,611 84	2,076 6 8	0 12 9	9,263 15 0	3 8 9	4 4	

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Bārsi Taluka from 1871-72 to 1902.

Years.	PRICES PER INDIAN MAUND OF 40 SEES 1 SER = 80 TOLAS.								
	Juvāri.	Bājri.	Wheat.	Tur.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower.	Groundnut-seed.	Juvāri kadbi.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	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.
1871-72	2 6 0	2 7 1	3 2 9	2 15 6	2 14 0	2 7 5	..	2 14 0	0 5 7
1872-73	1 8 8	2 1 4	2 5 2	1 14 6	2 6 11	2 3 9	..	2 4 3	0 2 9
1873-74	1 0 8	1 4 3	1 15 10	1 7 4	1 15 5	2 5 1	..	1 12 4	0 3 4
1874-75	0 14 8	1 1 4	1 15 0	1 1 2	1 8 3	2 12 2	..	1 10 3	0 3 11
1875-76	1 3 10	1 6 8	2 4 0	1 0 8	1 6 3	3 1 1	..	2 3 0	0 3 10
1876-77	2 14 11	2 12 5	3 2 8	2 2 8	2 12 2	3 9 0	..	4 13 0	0 4 4
1877-78	4 5 8	4 5 10	6 3 3	3 9 5	4 13 8	4 2 4	..	5 13 6	0 4 10
1878-79	4 5 11	3 6 2	6 9 9	3 11 1	5 6 11	3 13 6	..	5 6 6	0 3 3
1879-80	3 11 9	2 12 8	5 1 10	3 4 2	3 1 11	4 4 10	..	4 14 0	0 3 8
1880-81	1 5 8	1 10 2	2 11 8	1 6 6	1 7 11	3 13 6	..	2 10 7	0 2 11
1881-82	1 14 3	1 5 8	2 9 9	1 11 3	1 6 0	3 5 9	..	2 6 7	0 3 5
1882-83	1 2 6	1 9 6	2 1 6	1 1 3	1 12 3	3 1 1	..	2 12 0	0 4 10
Total	26 14 1	26 3 0	40 3 2	25 5 11	31 1 1	39 2 6	..	39 8 0	2 14 3
Average	2 3 10	2 2 11	3 5 7	2 1 10	2 9 5	3 4 3	..	3 4 3	0 3 10
1883-84	1 10 9	1 12 11	3 0 6	1 4 1	1 11 5	3 0 10	..	3 2 3	0 6 11
1884-85	2 1 0	2 0 2	1 14 4	1 13 11	1 10 9	3 6 2	..	3 1 3	0 5 4
1885-86	1 8 1	1 12 10	2 11 8	2 1 2	2 0 3	3 10 2	..	2 14 9	0 4 0
1886-87	1 5 6	1 11 2	2 13 8	1 8 7	1 13 6	3 6 6	..	2 8 2	0 3 4
1887-88	1 11 0	1 11 10	2 14 4	1 4 2	1 12 7	3 6 2	..	2 14 8	0 4 0
1888-89	1 15 11	2 5 2	2 13 2	2 7 9	2 0 11	3 11 10	2 5 5	..	0 5 5
1889-90	1 14 6	2 5 1	2 14 4	2 10 4	2 5 1	4 3 2	2 7 9	..	0 4 9
1890-91	1 11 8	1 14 2	2 9 2	2 3 11	1 14 6	3 15 0	2 3 9	..	0 5 1
1891-92	1 3 7	1 5 1	2 3 1	1 13 6	1 10 3	3 13 7	1 12 2	..	..
1892-93	1 15 10	2 2 3	2 3 2	2 5 5	2 13 5	4 6 2	2 10 4	..	..
Total	17 1 10	19 0 8	27 1 0	20. 8 10	19 13 1	36 15 7	11 7 5	14 10 5	2 6 10
Average	1 11 5	1 14 6	2 11 4	2 0 11	1 15 9	3 11 2	2 4 8	2 14 11	0 4 10
1893-94	2 1 9	2 1 10	2 12 8	2 10 10	1 15 0	4 3 5	2 1 11	..	..
1894-95	1 14 10	2 1 7	2 9 1	3 1 6	1 15 0	4 9 10	1 14 10	..	0 13 0
1895	1 4 11	1 10 2	2 4 9	3 3 9	2 6 3	4 13 4	2 7 4	..	0 6 4
1896	2 0 2	2 5 10	2 15 9	3 0 2	2 3 3	4 3 4	2 13 10	..	..
1897	4 1 0	2 15 3	5 7 10	5 1 4	4 9 0	4 6 2	3 6 10	..	1 9 3
1898	2 4 5	2 3 6	3 10 10	3 7 8	2 11 5	3 8 11	2 2 1	..	0 5 5
1899	2 4 5	2 10 1	2 4 8	3 4 2	2 11 7	4 5 3	2 6 10	..	0 4 11
1900	4 3 9	4 6 7	5 0 8	5 3 3	4 4 9	5 15 8	3 7 4	7 0 6	0 15 2
1901	2 13 3	2 13 1	4 11 4	4 13 7	3 3 2	5 13 10	3 13 3	5 12 1	0 10 1
1902	2 1 1	2 5 8	4 2 11	3 5 1	2 14 6	6 8 7	3 13 9	5 8 2	0 6 3
Total	26 1 7	26 9 7	37 0 6	37 3 4	29 2 11	48 8 4	26 3 0	18 5 10	5 6 5
Average	2 3 2	2 10 7	3 11 3	3 11 6	2 14 8	4 13 8	2 10 5	6 1 11	0 10 10

APPENDIX O

Revenue Statement for 110 Government Villages situated in the Bárni Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-1873.

[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 ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied acres.	Full standard assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full assessment.	Realization from auction-sale of grazing	Acres.	Full standard assessment	Collections quit-rent, &c	Total of columns 9, 10 and 11	Full assessment—Total of columns 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Per manant	Casual	Total													
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1869 70 ..	245,798	1,22,788	..	..	1,22,788	903	394	1,291	16,486	8,562	4,215	269,189	1,81,740	1,28,290	..	..	..
1870-71 ...	245,798	1,22,788	..	..	1,22,788	903	394	4,739	16,486	8,562	4,215	269,189	1,81,740	1,81,737	5	..	..
1871-72	245,798	1,22,801	..	..	1,22,801	903	394	4,068	16,486	8,543	4,196	269,139	1,81,740	1,81,067	208	..	..
1872-73	275,009	1,99,479	77,231	..	77,231	1,22,248	422	147	3,469	17,908	14,172	4,196	298,334	2,13,798	1,29,913	..	..
1873 74 ..	274,638	1,99,271	..	..	1,99,271	741	296	2,072	17,800	14,155	4,193	298,239	2,13,722	2,05,536	60	..	..
1874 75 ..	274,269	1,99,076	11,583	..	11,533	1,87,548	1,071	468	3,014	17,831	14,158	4,194	298,201	2,13,717	1,93,751	36	38	
1875 76 ...	274,221	1,74,914	..	..	1,74,914	1,280	458	2,920	17,879	12,663	4,194	298,500	1,87,080	1,80,587	13	..	..
1876 77 ..	274,804	1,74,038	1,218	..	1,218	1,72,815	1,206	480	2,940	17,879	12,664	4,194	298,389	1,87,027	1,79,949	99,692	2,804	
1877-78 ..	274,308	1,72,799	..	..	1,72,799	1,202	428	2,176	17,879	12,653	4,194	298,389	1,85,760	1,79,169	12,569	1,898	..
1878 79 ..	274,864	1,72,813	..	..	1,72,813	1,199	416	789	17,828	12,582	4,214	298,441	1,85,750	1,77,765	17,680	3,197	..
1879 80 ..	271,853	1,71,428	..	..	1,71,428	4,116	1,854	392	17,828	12,482	4,172	298,292	1,85,722	1,76,930	4,713	979	..
1880 81 ..	267,833	1,69,928	24,082	..	24,082	1,45,844	7,668	8,329	17,801	12,458	4,156	298,292	1,85,713	1,60,574	1,674	427	..	
1881-82	269,785	1,70,854	24,109	..	24,109	1,46,746	5,787	2,386	17,801	12,458	4,156	298,278	1,85,698	1,61,345	803	..	..
1-82-83	269,816	1,70,880	24,138	..	24,138	1,46,742	5,866	2,360	17,801	12,458	4,156	298,278	1,85,698	1,51,527	222	..	..
1883 84	270,770	1,71,457	..	..	1,71,457	4,622	1,731	761	18,481	12,447	6,000	298,595	1,85,695	1,78,218	219	..	..
1884-85 ..	272,690	1,72,188	..	..	1,72,188	2,414	789	612	18,491	12,447	6,000	298,614	1,85,445	1,79,202	94	..	..
1885 86	273,904	1,72,801	..	..	1,72,801	1,219	397	601	18,491	12,447	6,000	298,595	1,85,419	1,78,825	94	..	..
1886 87	274,058	1,72,557	..	..	1,72,557	884	825	559	17,798	12,447	6,000	298,804	1,85,406	1,79,078	..	..	..
1887 88	274,227	1,72,692	..	..	1,72,692	789	267	386	17,798	12,448	6,000	292,810	1,85,406	1,79,116	..	..	..
1888 89 ..	274,445	1,72,738	..	..	1,72,738	567	170	828	17,798	12,448	6,000	292,804	1,85,399	1,79,164	..	..	..
1889 90 ..	274,482	1,72,799	..	..	1,72,799	524	152	288	17,798	12,448	6,000	292,804	1,85,399	1,79,103	..	..	..
1890-91 ..	274,529	1,72,815	..	..	1,72,815	464	188	288	17,798	12,448	6,000	292,782	1,85,377	1,79,261	..	..	..
1891 92 ...	274,698	1,72,884	..	..	1,72,884	290	45	377	17,794	12,448	6,000	292,786	1,85,376	1,79,588	..	..	..
1892 93 ..	274,698	1,72,884	..	..	1,72,884	290	45	704	17,798	12,447	6,000	292,786	1,85,376	1,79,588	..	..	..
1893 94 ..	274,698	1,72,888	..	..	1,72,888	290	45	202	17,798	12,447	6,000	292,786	1,85,160	1,78,870	..	..	..
1894-95 ..	274,677	1,72,862	..	..	1,72,862	311	47	409	17,798	12,447	6,000	292,786	1,85,366	1,79,271	..	..	..
1895-96	274,764	1,72,898	..	..	1,72,898	302	34	350	17,798	12,447	6,000	292,764	1,85,379	1,79,246	..	..	..
1896 97	274,764	1,72,900	..	..	1,72,900	302	34	3 9	17,798	12,447	6,000	292,764	1,85,381	1,79,229	1,296	..	..
1897 98	274,766	1,72,903	423†	..	423	1,72,480	202	84	186	17,799	12,448	6,002	292,767	1,85,412	1,78,688	43
1898 99 ..	274,767	1,72,908	423	..	423	1,72,483	202	84	155	17,798	12,448	6,002	292,768	1,85,388	1,78,640	572	124	..
1899 1900	274,766	1,72,906	423	..	423	1,72,483	202	84	119	17,798	12,448	6,002	292,767	1,85,388	1,78,604	1,2530	1,678	..
1900 1901	274 761	1,72,873	423	..	423	1,72,480	203	85	48	17,799	12,450	6,002	292,763	1,85,368	1,78,528	3,982	1,363	..
1901-1902	274,761	1,72,900	423	..	423	1,72,477	203	85	173	17,799	12,447	6,002	292,763	1,85,362	1,78,652	1,721	1,286	..

*Remission of account of enhancement due to revision survey under Government Resolution No. 2468, dated 3rd May 1891

†Reduction on account of land taken up for the Rastri Tank.

‡ Figures in column 18 from 1898 1899 to 1901-02 are remissions due to famine.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for two Government Villages situated in the Bārsi Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1873-74.

[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 ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks
	Occupied acre.	Full standard assessment.	Revisions 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 of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collection—Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1870-71	15,449	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	110	87	425	1,768	895	420	17,322	9,800	9,168	...	...	...
1871-72	15,449	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	110	87	275	1,768	895	420	17,322	9,800	9,018	...	...	...
1872-73	15,449	8,818	...	...	...	8,818	110	87	305	1,768	895	420	17,322	9,800	9,018	...	...	...
1873-74	15,448	10,552	2,295	..	2,295	8,267	220	117	278	1,762	1,176	420	17,430	11,855	6,960	...	...	...
1874-75	15,448	10,552	...	...	...	10,552	220	117	259	1,762	1,176	420	17,430	11,855	11,241	..	..	...
1875-76	15,558	10,559	...	...	...	10,559	110	111	420	1,762	1,176	420	17,430	11,856	11,409	...	...	...
1876-77	15,558	10,559	...	...	...	10,559	110	111	860	1,762	1,176	420	17,430	11,856	11,849	...	...	...
1877-78	15,558	10,559	...	...	...	10,559	..	..	..	1,762	1,176	420	17,820	11,745	11,689	..	..	...
1878-79	15,558	10,559	...	...	...	10,559	..	..	..	1,762	1,176	420	17,820	11,745	10,989	..	..	...
1879-80	15,558	10,559	...	...	...	10,559	..	..	..	1,762	1,176	420	17,820	11,745	10,989	..	..	...
1880-81	15,558	10,559	1,548	...	1,548	9,021	..	..	..	1,762	1,176	420	17,820	11,745	9,441	...	...	...
1881-82	15,558	10,559	1,549	...	1,549	9,020	...	..	..	1,762	1,176	420	17,820	11,745	9,440	...	...	...
1882-83	15,558	10,559	1,550	...	1,550	9,019	...	..	..	1,762	1,176	420	17,820	11,745	9,489	...	...	...
1883-84	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,817	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1884-85	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,817	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1885-86	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,817	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1886-87	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1887-88	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1888-89	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1889-90	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1890-91	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1891-92	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1892-93	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1893-94	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1894-95	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1895-96	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1896-97	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1897-98	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1898-99	15,542	10,555	..	...	...	10,555	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,780	11,074	...	...	...
1899-1900	15,542	10,554	..	...	...	10,554	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,729	11,073	541	162	...
1900-1901	15,542	10,554	..	...	...	10,554	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,729	11,073	597	348	...
1901-1902	15,542	10,554	..	...	...	10,554	...	..	..	1,761	1,175	519	17,803	11,729	11,073	317	808	...

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Statement for three Government Villages* situated in the Bārsi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1892-93.

[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 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	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
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83 ...	8,515	4,191				4,191	61	8	2	317	208	54	8,893	4,407	4,247	342	...	
1883-84 ..	8,515	4,191				4,191	61	8	2	318	208	54	8,894	4,407	4,247	342	...	
1884-85 ..	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	318	208	54	8,479	4,089	3,909			
1885-86 ..	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	318	208	54	8,479	4,069	3,909			
1886-87 ..	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	317	208	54	8,478	4,069	3,909			
1887-88 ..	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	317	208	54	8,478	4,069	3,909			
1888-89 ..	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	315	205	54	8,478	4,066	3,909			
1889-90 ...	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	315	205	54	8,476	4,066	3,909	43	..	
1890-91 ..	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	315	205	54	8,476	4,066	3,909			
1891-92 ...	8,100	3,853				3,853	61	8	2	315	205	54	8,476	4,066	3,909			
<hr/>																		
1892-93 ...	8,113	4,656				4,656	66	13	2	318	282	54	8,492	4,753	4,514			
1893-94 ..	8,113	4,656				4,656	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,492	4,951	4,712			
1894-95 ..	8,113	4,656				4,656	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,493	4,951	4,712			
1895-96 ..	8,113	4,656	22		22	4,684	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,492	4,951	4,690			
1896-97 ..	8,113	4,656	5		5	4,661	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,492	4,951	4,707			
1897-98 ..	8,113	4,656	5		5	4,661	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,492	4,951	4,707			
1898-99 ..	8,113	4,656				4,656	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,492	4,951	4,714			
1899-1900 ...	8,113	4,656				4,656	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,492	4,951	4,712	85	25	
1900-1901 ..	8,113	4,656				4,656	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,493	4,951	4,710	82	80	
1901-1902 ..	8,113	4,656				4,656	66	13	2	313	282	54	8,492	4,951	4,712	80	80	

* 1. Kalgason, 2. Ghanegason, 3. Gulpoli.

APPENDIX C^o.

Revenue Statement for three Government Villages* (formerly inam) situated in the Bārs Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1897-98 on their lapsing to Government.

719-7

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 area.	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 of columns 3, 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
		Rs.				Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
1897-98	5,767	3,388	...	...	3,388	...	...	...	210	520	121	5,977	3,908	3,509	11	...	
1898-99	5,767	3,710	...	...	3,710	...	...	...	210	198	121	5,977	3,908	3,831	88	37	
1899-1900	5,767	3,710	...	...	3,710	...	...	...	210	198	121	5,977	3,908	3,831	1,222	634	
1900-1901	5,767	3,710	...	...	3,710	...	...	...	210	198	121	5,977	3,908	3,831	557	253	
1901-1902	5,767	3,707	...	...	3,707	...	...	...	210	198	121	5,977	3,905	3,828	350	291	

* 1. Kalamvādi; 2. Umberga, 3. Savergaon Kasba.

APPENDIX P

Being unnecessary is omitted.

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on

[N B—Figures of acres in columns 20 and 21 are include

No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group	BY FORMER SURVEY																	
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden.			Total.			Patasthal water-rates.		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden.	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Maximum rate	Acres	Assessment
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Group I																				
1	Bárd	I	1 6 0			14 529	9 069	0 10 0				441	458	1 0 5	14 970	9 613	0 10 2		12	18
Total of the 1st Group						14 529	9 069	0 10 0				441	458	1 0 5	14 970	9 613	0 10 2		12	18
Group II																				
2	Váising	II	1 4 0			3 321	1 715	0 8 2				204	182	0 14 4	8 525	1 898	0 8 7			
Total of the 2nd Group						3 321	1 715	0 8 2				204	182	0 14 4	8 525	1 898	0 8 7			
Group III																				
3	Jámgaon Tarf Pangri	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		2,658	1,570	0 9 5	11	16	1 7 8	206	208	1 0 3	2,373	1,794	0 10 0	P	2	4
4	Távidi	II	1 4 0			1,450	746	0 8 3				49	43	0 13 9	1,498	789	0 8 5	P	6	7
5	Shalgáon Tarf Bárd	II	1 4 0			1,968	1,390	0 11 1				61	67	1 1 7	3,024	1,487	0 11 3	P	34	65
6	Savandare	II	1 4 0			3 790	2 400	0 10 4				193	281	1 3 3	8,993	2 723	0 10 11	P	11	16
7	Agalgáon	II	1 4 0			4 179	2,265	0 8 8				339	317	0 15 0	4 518	2,823	0 9 2	P	32	47
8	Alipur	II	1 4 0			680	743	0 14 0				33	33	0 16 3	574	764	0 14 0			
9	Ambojvalge	II	1 4 0			3,350	2 317	0 11 1				355	277	1 1 5	9 605	2 595	0 11 7	P	40	117
10	Arangáon	II	1 4 0			1,355	574	0 8 9				69	40	0 11 0	1,413	614	0 8 11	P	16	31
11	Bahalgáon	II	1 4 0			3,823	1 932	0 8 6				280	281	0 14 3	2 883	1,623	0 9 0	P	15	33
12	Bálsavadi	II	1 4 0			1,370	782	0 8 9				32	33	0 11 0	1,403	765	0 8 8			
13	Bávi	II	1 4 0			3,490	2,554	0 10 10				257	323	1 4 3	3 717	3,079	0 11 6			
14	Bhoiré ...	II	1 4 0			1 408	585	0 6 6				40	30	0 13 0	1 446	695	0 6 5			
15	Chare	II	1 4 0			2,399	1 054	0 7 0				186	119	0 18 10	2,535	1 173	0 7 8	P	61	132
16	Chikharda	II	1 4 0			4,494	2,537	0 9 0				382	381	0 13 10	4,876	2,869	0 7 5	P	5	14
17	Deogán	II	1 4 0			2,461	2 539	1 0 5				98	116	1 2 11	2,561	2 646	1 0 0	P	50	57
18	Dhanore	II	1 4 0			944	475	0 8 1				47	45	0 15 4	991	520	0 8 5	P		
19	Dhotra	II	1 4 0			3,253	1,135	0 8 0				141	98	0 11 1	2,393	1,224	0 8 2	P	4	5
20	Dadlinge	II	1 4 0			1 188	594	0 12 7				81	99	1 3 7	1 219	993	0 12 0			
21	Dadgaon	II	1 4 0			1,323	925	0 11 2				25	19	0 12 2	1 353	944	0 11 2			
22	Dhari	II	1 4 0			1,583	370	0 8 10				341	221	0 14 3	1,394	1,092	0 9 7	P	6	6
23	Gormale	II	1 4 0			3,633	2 016	0 9 0				167	139	0 13 3	3 749	2,155	0 9 2	P	65	90
24	Indápur	II	1 4 0			883	597	0 10 10				13	16	0 14 3	901	613	0 10 11			
25	Jahanpur	II	1 4 0			1,314	585	0 7 9				101	86	0 12 7	1 314	673	0 8 2	P	29	34
26	Jámgaon Tarf Agalgáon	II	1 4 0			3,965	1,274	0 6 10				37	34	0 15 2	3,023	1,320	0 7 0	P	42	52
27	Kandalgáon	II	1 4 0			1,195	1,327	1 1 3				18	30	1 1 9	1,213	1,307	1 3 3			
28	Kategáon	II	1 4 0			1,995	1,014	0 8 2				113	101	0 14 4	2 109	1 115	0 8 6	P	37	39
29	Kari	II	1 4 0			3 159	4 473	0 8 9				613	590	1 1 9	3 671	5 033	0 9 4	P	11	29
30	Khamgaon	II	1 4 0			2,426	1 630	0 10 10				151	156	1 0 6	2 575	1 796	0 10 4	P	10	13
31	Khandri	II	1 4 0			5,723	5,053	0 14 2				123	134	1 1 1	5 645	5,198	0 14 2			
32	Khadalgáon	II	1 4 0			1,969	873	0 10 2				35	33	1 1 11	1 394	900	0 10 4			
33	Korhal	II	1 4 0			6,901	4,198	0 13 5				207	239	1 3 6	5 308	4,455	0 12 8	P	2	3
34	Kusámb	II	1 4 0			1,233	616	0 8 0				117	96	0 13 5	1 349	713	0 8 5			
35	Kudgaon	II	1 4 0			2,790	1,597	0 9 1				236	231	0 10 4	3,015	1 617	0 9 8	P	33	36
36	Kava	II	1 4 0			2,473	1,962	0 12 8				73	81	1 2 0	3 544	3 043	0 13 10			
37	Mahagaon	II	1 4 0			1,146	970	0 13 7				37	41	1 1 6	1,184	1,017	6 12 9			
38	Mandegaon	II	1 4 0			1,449	1 431	0 15 1				143	181	1 3 7	1,597	1 613	1 0 2			
39	Manegaon	II	1 4 0			3 517	1,633	0 10 9				131	125	0 15 3	3 643	1 613	0 11 6			
40	Mandapur	II	1 4 0			1,963	978	0 9 1				53	46	0 12 8	1,611	925	0 8 2			
41	Nari	II	1 4 0			3,945	2 390	0 9 2				378	353	1 0 3	4 223	3,773	0 10 6			
42	Uhadgaon	II	1 4 0			3,545	1,148	0 8 2				314	297	0 14 7	3,893	1,430	0 5 11	P	60	113

Q.

Government occupied land.

in those in columns 16 and 34 respectively]

By revision Settlement.																				Name of Village	No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Totals.			Percentage increase or decrease in assessment.	Ratastral water-rates.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Per. cent.	Rs.	Acres.	Assessment.		
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1 0 0			14,529	10,294	0 11 4				441	615	1 2 8	14,970	10,809	0 11 7	+13 04				Group I.		
			16 529	10,294	0 11 4				441	615	1 2 8	14,970	10,809	0 11 7	+13 04				Beral ..	1	
																			Total of the 1st Group	1	
1 7 0			3,321	1,973	0 9 6				204	209	1 0 6	3,525	2,151	0 9 11	+15 0				Group II.		
			3 321	1,973	0 9 6				204	209	1 0 6	3,525	2,151	0 9 11	+15 0				Vaidig ..	2	
																			Total of the 2nd Group	1	
1 5 0	3 0 0		3,368	1,640	0 9 11	13	19	1 11 5	208	218	1 0 11	2,873	1,886	0 10 6	+5 13				Group III.		
1 5 0			1,460	783	0 8 8				49	44	0 14 4	1,409	837	0 8 10	+5 0				Jangraon Tarf Fangra.	3	
1 5 0			1,063	1,433	0 11 6				61	70	1 2 4	3,024	1,498	0 11 0	+5 0				Tivdi ..	4	
1 5 0			3,790	2,015	0 11 0				132	243	1 4 3	3,983	2,858	0 11 6	+5 0				Shelgaon Tarf Beral ..	5	
1 5 0			4,173	3,371	0 9 1				339	333	0 15 9	4,518	3,704	0 9 7	+5 0				Savandare ..	6	
1 5 0			860	773	0 14 5				23	24	1 0 8	874	803	0 14 8	+5 0				Agalgaon ..	7	
1 5 0			3,350	2,433	0 11 7				255	201	1 2 3	3,005	2,734	0 12 1	+5 0				Allpur ..	8	
1 5 0			1,365	603	0 7 1				58	43	0 11 7	1,413	645	0 7 4	+5 0				Ambejvalga ..	9	
1 5 0			2,023	1,402	0 8 11				200	243	0 14 11	2,283	1,706	0 9 5	+5 0				Arangaon ..	10	
1 5 0			1,370	789	0 9 11				32	24	0 12 0	1,408	783	0 9 1	+5 0				Babhalgaon ..	11	
1 5 0			3,450	3,473	0 11 5				257	339	1 4 7	3,717	2,811	0 12 1	+5 0				Baivadi ..	12	
1 5 0			1,403	693	0 8 9				40	33	0 12 10	1,446	635	0 8 10	+5 0				Bavi ..	13	
1 5 0			3,390	1,107	0 7 6				136	124	0 14 7	2,635	1,331	0 7 9	+5 0				Bhoire ..	14	
1 5 0			4,404	2,064	0 9 9				393	343	0 14 7	4,878	3,013	0 9 11	+5 0				Chare ..	15	
1 5 0			2,406	2,555	1 1 2				98	132	1 2 11	2,661	2,777	1 1 4	+5 0				Chikharda ..	16	
1 5 0			844	490	0 8 5				47	47	1 0 0	991	543	0 8 10	+5 0				Deogaon ..	17	
1 5 0			3,233	1,151	0 8 5				141	103	0 11 8	3,332	1,224	0 8 7	+5 0				Dhanore ..	18	
1 5 0			1,183	939	0 12 2				31	104	1 4 7	1,819	1,043	0 12 8	+5 0				Dhotra ..	19	
1 5 0			1,239	971	0 11 8				23	20	0 12 10	1,333	991	0 11 9	+5 0				Dudgaon ..	20	
1 5 0			1,663	914	0 9 2				241	233	0 15 6	1,634	1,148	0 10 1	+5 0				Gadgaon ..	21	
1 5 0			3,852	3,117	0 9 5				167	143	0 14 0	3,749	2,383	0 9 7	+5 0				Ghari ..	22	
1 5 0			883	637	0 11 4				19	17	0 15 1	901	644	0 11 6	+5 0				Gormale ..	23	
1 5 0			1,314	615	0 8 1				101	93	0 14 3	1,314	705	0 8 7	+5 0				Indapur ..	24	
1 5 0			2,063	1,323	0 7 4				57	57	1 0 9	3,023	1,296	0 7 5	+5 0				Jahanpur ..	25	
1 5 0			1,193	1,361	1 2 1				13	31	1 2 8	1,813	1,372	1 2 1	+5 0				Jangraon Tarf Agalgaon	26	
1 5 0			1,903	1,055	0 8 6				113	108	0 15 0	2,100	1,171	0 8 11	+5 0				Kandagaon ..	27	
1 5 0			3,159	4,097	0 9 8				613	693	1 2 5	3,671	4,295	0 9 9	+5 0				Kategaon ..	28	
1 5 0			3,431	1,731	0 11 4				161	104	1 1 5	3,375	1,896	0 11 4	+5 0				Kari ..	29	
1 5 0			5,735	5,311	0 14 10				123	141	1 2 4	5,843	4,453	0 14 11	+5 0				Khamgaon ..	30	
1 5 0			1,252	916	0 20 9				25	39	1 2 7	1,394	965	0 10 10	+5 0				Khandri ..	31	
1 5 0			5,031	4,408	0 14 1				207	251	1 2 5	4,308	4,651	0 14 4	+5 0				Khadatgaon ..	32	
1 5 0			1,233	647	0 8 8				117	103	0 14 1	1,349	750	0 8 10	+5 0				Korhal ..	33	
1 5 0			2,730	1,908	0 9 9				235	243	1 1 2	3,015	1,300	0 20 2	+5 0				Kusimb ..	34	
1 5 0			3,473	3,069	0 12 4				73	95	1 2 11	3,554	2,148	0 12 6	+5 0				Kandgaon ..	35	
1 5 0			1,148	1,025	0 14 4				31	43	1 2 7	1,194	1,048	0 16 5	+5 0				Kava ..	36	
1 5 0			1,449	1,302	1 0 7				149	190	1 4 6	1,697	1,068	1 1 0	+5 0				Mahagaon ..	37	
1 5 0			2,617	1,777	0 11 4				131	131	1 9 9	2,642	1,928	0 11 6	+5 0				Mandagaon ..	38	
1 5 0			1,833	952	0 8 6				62	45	0 13 2	1,911	970	0 9 8	+5 0				Mandagaon ..	39	
1 5 0			3,045	2,310	0 10 8				373	498	1 1 0	4,233	2,813	0 11 0	+5 0				Mamapur ..	40	
1 5 0			3,543	1,200	0 2 2				314	301	0 18 6	3,269	1,681	0 6 2	+5 0				Nari ..	41	
																			Chadgaon ..	42	

No	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former Survey																		
			Maximum rates			Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total.			Patasthal water-rates.			
			Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Group III--continued																					
43	Pandhri	II	1 4 0			804	346	0 8 11					118	128	0 12 5	982	478	0 7 10		15	68
44	Pangson	II	1 4 0			8,005	5 016	0 9 0					817	838	1 1 1	9,228	5,354	0 9 5		28	54
45	Pangri	II	1 4 0			5,614	2 949	0 7 7					835	820	0 15 7	6 149	3,170	0 8 3		31	38
46	Pathri	II	1 4 0			1,924	851	0 7 2					185	208	0 12 5	2,059	988	0 7 6		7	7
47	Pimpalgaon	Tarf	II	1 4 0		1,427	1 188	0 13 4					68	66	1 0 6	1 460	1,254	0 18 6		2	7
48	Pangson	Tarf	II	1 4 0		1,071	826	0 12 4					84	81	0 15 7	1,105	857	0 12 5			
49	Pimpalgaon	Tarf	II	1 4 0		2,841	2,564	0 14 5					167	101	1 2 4	5,009	2 726	0 14 9			
50	Pimpalwadi	II	1 4 0			698	262	0 6 10					140	98	0 10 9	739	350	0 7 7		23	24
51	Puri	II	1 4 0			1,450	890	0 9 10					168	143	0 13 7	1,618	1,038	0 10 2		10	20
52	Sakot	II	1 4 0			2,698	2,538	0 15 1					85	87	1 0 4	2 770	2 625	0 15 2		19	24
53	Shirale	II	1 4 0			2,085	960	0 7 7					259	197	0 13 4	2 341	1 187	0 8 1		38	38
54	Tandulvadi	II	1 4 0			2,332	1 387	0 9 5					40	37	0 14 9	2 372	1 404	0 9 8			
55	Tadvaandane	II	1 4 0			1,126	773	0 11 0					131	123	0 15 2	1 257	896	0 11 6			
56	Valvad	II	1 4 0			728	398	0 6 10					104	58	0 8 11	827	457	0 8 10		9	18
57	Vanovadi	II	1 4 0			900	882	0 6 9					62	47	0 12 2	963	429	0 7 0		1	1
58	Yelamb	II	1 4 0			888	738	0 12 8					124	112	0 14 9	1,060	845	0 13 9			
59	Belgaon	II	1 4 0			1,305	960	0 12 0					55	54	0 15 9	1 380	1,035	0 12 2			
60	Chincholi	II	1 4 0			2,846	1,175	0 7 8					171	143	0 13 6	2,517	1 269	0 6 1		3	8
61	Dudhgaon	II	1 4 0			872	786	0 13 6					29	24	0 13 3	801	761	0 13 6			
62	Kepal	II	1 4 0			558	651	1 0 1					85	82	0 14 7	583	589	1 0 0			
63	Malggaon	II	1 4 0			4,805	2,574	0 8 9					284	229	0 13 11	5,069	2,664	0 9 0		5	7
64	Savargaon (Kaaba)	II	1 4 0			1 789	1,283	0 11 3					60	71	1 2 11	1,850	1 334	0 11 6		6	9
65	Yedal	II	1 4 0			4,609	2,869	0 9 10					325	349	1 1 2	4,284	3,219	0 10 5			
66	Savargaon	II	1 4 0			1,460	1 248	0 13 4					105	100	0 15 9	1,595	1,346	0 13 6			
67	Ghanegaon	II	1 4 0			8,438	1,959	0 9 2					110	121	1 1 7	3 333	2 080	0 9 5		8	11
68	Kalegaon	II	1 4 0			829	853	1 0 6								829	853	1 0 6			
69	Tadval Khurd	I	1 6 0	3 8 0		9,886	6,101	0 9 10					240	281	1 2 1	10 135	6,382	0 10 1		7	15 46
70	Umberga	I	1 6 0	3 8 0		2 050	1,053	0 8 3	8	11	1 13 4		91	94	1 0 6	2,148	1 158	0 8 8		7	10
71	Kalamvadi	I	1 6 0	3 8 0		1,702	1 030	0 8 8	13	23	1 14 8		48	47	0 15 8	1 762	1 100	0 10 0		7	85 99
72	Gulpoli	III	1 2 0			8 381	1,841	0 6 4					859	866	1 0 4	8 749	1,703	0 7 3		8	6 5
73	Ambegaon	III	1 2 0			957	649	0 10 10					70	71	1 0 8	1 027	720	0 11 3			
74	Bhansal	III	1 2 0			1 129	489	0 6 11					89	17	0 7 2	1,167	656	0 6 11		3	3
75	Bhatsambre	III	1 2 0			4,171	2,858	0 10 11					404	823	1 0 11	4 685	3 376	0 11 7		7	10 28
76	Borgaon	III	1 2 0			858	435	0 8 1					68	59	0 13 11	936	483	0 8 6			
77	Chinohkhop	III	1 2 0			949	610	0 10 1					16	14	0 14 0	656	424	0 10 2			
78	Ohumb	III	1 2 0			1 226	403	0 5 4					85	45	0 8 0	2 317	438	0 6 0			
79	Dhanangaon	III	1 2 0			1,100	401	0 5 10					38	19	0 8 0	1 138	480	0 5 11		22	23
80	Dhorale	III	1 2 0			1,801	1 418	0 12 7					25	21	0 15 4	1 526	1,442	0 12 8			
81	Dahitna	III	1 2 0			1,407	1,225	0 14 5					10	10	1 0 0	1,477	1,335	0 14 6			
82	Halduge	III	1 2 0			1,681	1,046	0 10 7					190	168	0 18 4	1,771	1 204	0 10 11		5	7
83	Hatis	III	1 2 0			1,659	1,379	0 11 3					23	19	1 13 10	1,861	1,369	0 11 4		4	9
84	Hingni Tarf Pangson	III	1 2 0			807	878	0 13 5					38	38	1 0 0	968	717	0 13 7		2	4
85	Hingni Tarf Ratan Jan	III	1 2 0			673	460	0 11 5								673	460	0 11 5			
86	Jharggaon	III	1 2 0	3 8 0		3,018	1 233	0 9 9	4	5	1 4 0		77	71	0 14 9	2,100	1,309	0 10 0		1	1
87	Jhadi	III	1 2 0			1,257	765	0 9 9					136	125	0 14 9	1 393	880	0 10 0		5	13
88	Javalgaon	III	1 2 0			1,712	1,372	0 15 0					67	66	0 15 9	1 779	1 433	0 13 11			
89	Khadruni	III	1 2 0	3 8 0		1,108	615	0 7 1	15	24	1 9 7		68	46	0 11 4	1,249	857	0 7 6			
90	Koregaon	III	1 2 0	3 8 0		1, 96	629	0 5 7	7	10	1 6 10		54	38	0 10 9	1 537	678	0 5 9			
91	Landole	III	1 2 0			2,403	1 087	0 7 0					89	69	0 13 4	2,578	1 158	0 7 3		30	38

No.	Name of Village	Number of Group	BY FORMER SURVEY.															Pitanehal water-rates			
			Maximum rates			Dry crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Maximum rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average				Area.	Assessment.	Average
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Group III—continued			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
92	Malegaon ..	III	1 2 0			1,910	774	0 8 6				126	98	0 11 10	2,086	967	0 6 10	P	12	18	
93	Mangshi ..	III	1 2 0			1,271	695	0 8 9				83	34	0 10 6	1,328	730	0 8 10				
94	Nandni ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2,275	1,233	0 8 7	10	12	1 3 3	76	80	0 12 9	2,860	1,295	0 8 10	P	6	15	
95	Nimblak ..	III	1 2 0			1,590	872	0 8 9				54	41	0 12 2	1,644	918	0 8 11				
96	Undegaon ..	III	1 2 0			2,301	1,226	0 12 0				82	23	1 0 0	2,938	1,768	0 12 1	P	2	5	
97	Pimpri Tarf Ratanjan Malvandi	III	1 2 0			1,208	795	0 10 7				63	43	0 12 11	1,226	689	0 10 6				
98	Pimpri Tarf Fangaon	III	1 2 0			2,445	1,345	0 10 9				126	101	0 15 8	3,283	1,615	0 6 4				
99	Raleas ..	III	1 2 0			1,844	1,026	0 14 1				80	68	1 2 7	1,898	1,084	0 14 8				
101	Rastapur ..	III	1 2 0			1,191	444	0 6 0				46	31	0 10 9	1,238	476	0 6 2	P	1	2	
102	Ratanjan*	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2,962	1,380	0 7 5	1	1	1 0 0	63	46	0 11 6	3,696	1,420	0 7 7				
103	Rui ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2,330	1,246	0 7 5	2	2	1 0 0	109	129	0 12 2	3,507	1,677	0 7 8	P	2	5	
104	Sarjapur ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,144	736	0 10 4	1	1	1 0 0	20	27	0 14 10	1,174	795	0 10 6				
105	Sarole ..	III	1 2 0			2,970	1,201	0 9 8				40	27	0 10 10	3,010	1,328	0 9 9				
106	Shelgaon Tarf Ratanjan Surdi	III	1 2 0			4,141	2,370	0 9 2				106	103	0 12 7	4,246	2,473	0 9 4				
107	Tadval ..	III	1 2 0			5,021	2,321	0 7 4				326	333	1 0 4	5,377	2,654	0 7 11				
108	Turk Pimpri ..	III	1 2 0			2,739	2,856	0 15 6				68	61	1 0 10	2,797	2,715	0 15 6				
109	Bhandegaon ..	III	1 2 0			2,410	1,472	0 9 9				72	68	0 15 1	2,482	1,541	0 9 11				
110		III	1 2 0			725	616	0 12 7				8	8	1 0 0	738	624	0 12 7	P	4	10	
105	Total of the 3rd Group					248,689	1,52,324	0 9 10	69	106	1 8 4	18,685	12,948	0 15 2	262,186	1,05,405	0 10 1			965	1,721
Group IV.																					
111	Vagholi ..	III	1 4 0	2 8 0		5,017	2,671	0 11 8	11	20	1 12 1	220	416	1 1 7	5,407	2,109	0 12 2	P	7	18	
112	Kajle ..	III	1 2 0			2,006	1,918	0 15 4				77	72	0 15 0	2,083	1,990	0 15 3				
113	Upla (Makad) pragane Dhokt Aljapur ..	III	1 2 0			5,442	2,126	0 8 3				463	418	0 14 9	5,904	2,554	0 8 11				
114	Gandgaon ..	IV	1 0 0			1,167	729	0 10 1				36	29	0 12 11	1,198	767	0 10 2	P	14	28	
116	Kasari ..	IV	1 0 0			2,446	1,058	0 6 11				46	38	0 11 0	2,486	1,093	0 7 0				
117	Mirjanpur ..	IV	1 0 0			922	609	0 10 5				68	47	0 11 11	996	665	0 10 5				
118	Sauganner ..	IV	1 0 0			1,502	602	0 8 6				26	15	0 9 2	1,527	617	0 8 6	P	17	37	
9	Total of the 4th Group					22,260	12,037	0 8 8	11	20	1 12 1	1,195	1,085	0 14 8	22,482	12,152	0 9 0			82	98
118	Grand Total					288,949	1,75,155	0 9 8	80	125	1 9 0	18,896	14,679	0 15 2	304,148	1,29,968	0 10 0			1,015	1,827

* Note—Ratanjan has one Survey No. bearing a water rate of Rs. 8 on account of water from a Government well.

concluded.

By Revision Settlement																				Name of Village.	No
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase on assessment.	Piscatorial water-rates					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.		Percentage increase on assessment.	Maximum rates.	Area.	Assessment		
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.		
																				Group III—continued	
1 5 0	1,010	908	0 7 7	..	..	..	120	109	0 18 10	2,038	1,018	0 7 11	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Malegaon	92
1 5 0	1,271	811	0 10 8	..	..	..	53	40	0 12 4	1,323	851	0 10 4	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Mungshi	93
1 5 0	8 0 0	..	2,275	1,487	0 10 0	10	14	1 6 8	75	70	0 14 11	2,360	1,511	0 10 2	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Nandri	94
1 5 0	1,430	1,017	0 10 3	..	..	..	54	46	0 14 8	1,644	1,066	0 10 4	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Nambhak	95
1 5 0	2,501	2,014	0 14 0	..	..	..	22	27	1 2 6	2,333	2,051	0 14 1	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Undegaon	96
1 5 0	1,203	926	0 12 4	..	..	..	53	50	0 15 1	1,255	978	0 12 6	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Pimpri Tarf Batajan	97
1 5 0	2,998	2,545	0 8 10	..	..	..	125	223	1 2 4	2,823	1,768	0 7 8	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Pimpri Tarf Batajan	98
1 5 0	2,445	1,910	0 12 7	..	..	..	97	119	1 3 0	2,642	2,027	0 12 10	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Pimpri Tarf Pangaon	99
1 5 0	1,944	1,597	1 0 6	..	..	..	50	69	1 5 9	1,693	1,860	1 0 7	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Baleras	100
1 5 0	1,101	818	0 7 0	..	..	..	46	38	0 22 6	1,236	554	0 7 2	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Batajan	101
1 5 0	8 0 0	..	2,928	1,610	0 8 8	1	1	1 0 0	63	53	0 13 6	3,026	1,964	0 8 10	+16 70	..	..	..	..	Batajan	102
1 5 0	8 0 0	..	3,336	1,804	0 8 8	2	2	1 0 0	169	151	0 14 4	3,507	1,907	0 8 11	+16 70	8	4	4	..	Bui	103
1 5 0	8 0 0	..	1,144	859	0 12 0	1	1	1 0 0	29	23	1 1 8	1,174	802	0 12 2	+16 60	..	..	..	..	Sarjapur	104
1 5 0	2,970	2,101	0 11 4	..	..	..	40	22	0 12 10	3,010	2,132	0 11 4	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Savole	105
1 5 0	4,161	2,765	0 10 8	..	..	..	106	120	1 2 1	4,242	2,825	0 10 10	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Shelgaon Tarf Batajan	106
1 5 0	5,051	2,708	0 8 7	..	..	..	226	289	1 3 1	5,277	3,027	0 9 3	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Surdi	107
1 5 0	2,789	2,099	1 2 2	..	..	..	58	71	1 3 7	2,797	2,170	1 2 2	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Tadval	108
1 5 0	2,410	1,717	0 11 8	..	..	..	72	78	1 1 7	2,422	1,766	0 11 7	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Turk Pimpri	109
1 5 0	725	719	0 15 10	..	..	..	8	9	1 2 0	722	728	0 15 11	+16 68	..	..	..	..	Bhandegaon	110
			247,659	1,64,404	0 10 7	89	128	1 18 0	12,655	12,941	1 0 6	223,186	1,78,470	0 10 11	+7 98	..	169	326	..	Total of the 3rd Group	105
																				Group IV	
3 0 0	8 0 0	..	5,017	2,467	0 11 1	11	26	2 2 11	290	297	1 0 9	5,407	3,208	0 11 7	+4 89	..	..	..	..	Vagholi	111
3 0 0	2,006	2,025	1 0 3	..	..	..	77	76	0 15 10	2,062	2,101	1 0 2	+5 56	..	..	..	..	Kajle	112
3 0 0	5,442	2,255	0 8 8	..	..	..	452	441	0 15 7	5,894	2,663	0 7 4	+5 59	..	..	..	..	Upla (Makad) pragan	113
3 0 0	1,157	898	0 12 0	..	..	..	26	24	0 25 1	1,122	900	0 12 1	+12 75	..	..	..	..	Aljapur	114
3 0 0	2,758	1,560	0 6 8	..	..	..	112	76	0 10 10	2,870	1,636	0 5 9	+12 75	..	..	..	..	Gaudgaon	115
3 0 0	2,446	1,260	0 8 3	..	..	..	46	20	0 22 0	2,462	1,268	0 8 4	+12 75	..	..	..	..	Kasari	116
3 0 0	923	723	0 12 5	..	..	..	63	56	0 14 3	925	779	0 12 6	+12 75	..	..	..	..	Mirajapur	117
3 0 0	1,502	716	0 7 7	..	..	..	26	28	0 11 1	1,529	732	0 7 2	+12 75	..	..	..	..	Sanganner	118
			23,260	12,887	0 9 2	11	24	2 2 11	1,196	1,127	0 12 2	23,422	14,046	0 9 7	+6 51	..	..	..	..	Total of the 4th Group	8
			228,969	1,59,857	0 10 6	80	146	1 12 10	12,826	12,922	1 0 5	206,142	2,05,602	0 10 10	+8 12	..	169	325	..	Grand Total	119

Rate is to be confirmed for the 2nd Revision Settlement.

APPENDIX R.

No. 2392 of 1872.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER,

Northern Division.

Sholapur, 30th October 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, No 564-A, of the 14th August 1872, with accompaniments, containing proposals for revised rates for the táluka of Bársi in this Collectorate

2 The maximum rate of Rs 1-8 0 proposed for the táluka is the same which was sanctioned for the Sholapur Táluka, Colonel Waddington considering that the advantage in point of climate enjoyed by the Bársi Táluka is, in the case of Sholapur, counterbalanced by the favourable position of the latter táluka in regard to the railway line.

3. In regard to Colonel Waddington's 39th paragraph on the subject of outlying villages, I have respectfully to state my opinion, that the inconvenience of the possession of these villages is such that it would repay Government to incur some considerable outlay in order to effect an exchange. It is probable that His Highness the Nizám would be glad to receive them in exchange for some of His Highness's villages similarly situated in regard to British territory. In carrying out an exchange, however, some outlay might, however, be required on account of compensation to the cultivators of British villages to be transferred. I would suggest, however, that if the inhabitants of His Highness's villages would prefer being placed under British rule, part of any sums of money paid as compensation to the inhabitants of the British villages to be transferred, might be recovered year by year from those of His Highness's villages which would be received in exchange.

4. I trust that Government will deem the subject to be sufficiently deserving of consideration to ask for the submission of the list of villages proposed by Colonel Waddington to be made.

5 Four of the outlying villages of the Sholapur Táluka were the subject of a letter addressed by me to you, No 2226 of the 12th October 1872.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. BOSANQUET,

Acting Collector.

No. 564-A of 1872.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR.

SIR,

In proposing new rates for the Bársi Táluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, I will, in the first place, briefly notice the report forwarded by Captain Wingate when submitting his views on the present settlement of the district, and copy of which is annexed.

2. Captain Wingate commences with a general description of the features of the country, which he describes as "being situated to the north of Sholapur, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of country belonging to His Highness the Nizám. It occupies a portion of a level tract, included between the Bhalla Ghát range of hills on the eastward and the river Sina to the westward. This tract is of no great width, and has a gentle slope from the hills to the river, generally in a south-westerly direction, as indicated by the courses of the streams traversing it, none of which are of any great size. The Bhagwati, which has a course of 40 miles from its source in the Bhalla Ghát to its confluence with the Sina River at the village of Narkher, is the most considerable, but there are also a few other streams which in favourable seasons possess running water during great part of the season, which is used at some villages for the purposes of irrigation." Captain Wingate considered that it is impossible that any very considerable quantity of land can ever be brought under irrigation by damming up any of the streams, but that, on the whole, this district is better supplied with running water than any other in the collectorate north of the Bhima.

3. With regard to climate, Captain Wingate writes that Bársi is supposed to possess a superior climate, which he attributes, to some extent, to the proximity of the Bhalla Hills. He also infers, from the fact that the land of this district had paid a higher rate of assessment than that of any other part of the collectorate, that the rainfall during the monsoon, on the whole, really is greater, and this view is corroborated by the return of rainfall, from which you will see that the average fall in Bársi during the last 9 years has been 25 62 inches, whilst in Sholapur it was 23 43, in Máliha 20 47, and in Pandharpur 17 86.

4 With respect to markets, Bárasi was more favourably situated than either Mohol or Mádha, but less so than Sholápur. Vairág is described as a town with 1,662 houses and 6,831 inhabitants, with a considerable trade in groceries, chiefly supári and pepper, imported from Harihar, Hubli, &c., and re-exported to the Nizám's and our own territories. The town of Bárasi contained 1,787 houses and 9,732 inhabitants, and is described as having carried on a large trade in grain and other articles of raw produce up to the accession of the British power, from which time it rapidly declined, and would have become insignificant had not the tide of the cotton traffic, which formerly flowed to the Bay of Bengal, been diverted to Bombay, and Bárasi, which lay on the direct route, become the great depôt for the trade. Captain Wingate estimates the value of the cotton passing through Bárasi at Rs. 1,25,500 annually. But besides cotton, "Hallad" or "turmeric," grown chiefly in the gardens of the Pangri Pargana, formed an important article of trade, and was valued at Rs. 20,000 per annum. There was also a considerable traffic in oil, ghee, gúr, &c., the produce chiefly of the Nizám's districts.

5 Prices of agricultural produce, especially fodder, in consequence of the large influx of trading strangers, and the passage of numerous droves of pack bullocks, averaged higher than in the neighbouring districts of Mohol and Mádha, though not so high as in Sholápur by from 12 to 15 per cent.

6. Judging by prices alone Captain Wingate considered that Bárasi should be assessed lower than Mohol, or nearly the same as Mandrup. Taking the advantages of climate, however, into consideration, he expressed his opinion that Bárasi could bear an assessment at least as high as that fixed for Sholápur.

7. Captain Wingate next reviews the fluctuations in cultivation and revenue during the 22 years succeeding the introduction of British rule. It appears that at that period the district was in a very flourishing condition, nearly the whole of the land being under cultivation, but that, owing to the fall in prices, the revenue and cultivation in 1835-36 was little more than one-half what it had been nine years previously, also that when the district came into British possession, and prices were high, the cultivator paid a lower rate per acre than he did at the time of the present settlement when the value of agricultural produce had greatly fallen. He argues that the new assessment should be not only lower than that fixed by Mr. Fringle, viz, Re 1 per acre, but even less than that obtaining when the district came into our hands, viz, 13½ annas, and considers that an average rate, higher than one-half of this rate, or 7½ annas per acre, may be safely imposed. The new rental, he says, would be Rs. 5,000 less than the average collections of the preceding 22 years, Rs 5,000 more than those of the last 18, and Rs. 15,000 more than those of the last 12 years. The immediate effect would, he calculated, be a decrease of Rs. 22,000 on the previous year's collections. But I find from the Collector's Jamábandi Report for 1840-41, that the deficit was only Rs 14,908. Captain Wingate concludes by recommending that every encouragement should be offered to the extension of well cultivation, to which, in his opinion, it was impossible to attach too much importance.

8 The introduction of the new rates appears to have been attended by the happiest results. Beneficial effects of settlement. Mr E M. Sewart, the Second Assistant Collector, in his Settlement Report for 1840-41, writes thus:—"The stimulus given to the exertions of the ryots by the re action of the rates is everywhere apparent, and is most satisfactory, showing itself not only in the quantity of new land taken up, but also in the ease with which new and old is prepared. Harriala grass, which for years had monopolized portions of every field, being carefully eradicated, nullás which had run riot turned into their natural beds, bunds made to prevent the soil being washed away by heavy rain, new wells sunk—in fact, a perfect contrast to their former apathy."

9. Again, in his report for 1841-42, the same gentleman states the increase on cultivation over the preceding year to be 24,255 acres. He shows that the average collections for the two years succeeding the settlement were Rs. 7,243 greater than the average payments for the nine years preceding that period, and than those of the three preceding years by Rs. 2,469. He also notices the "evidently improving condition of the ryots, shown by large stocks of grain, karbi, &c., &c." In this year several new chaunis were built, 90 carts of the new model distributed, and agreements for 123 more entered into. In this year also Rs. 48,000 of outstanding balances were written off as irrecoverable.

10. The táluca of Bárasi, with the exception of some outlying villages on the north-east border, is tolerably regular in shape, and is surrounded entirely by the territories of His Highness the Nizam. The Bhalla Ghát Hills may be more properly described as being on its north, from which it extends southwards from 25 to 28 miles, whilst from east to west it is about 23. As described by Captain Wingate, there is a gradual slope in a south-westerly direction, but, as a rule, there is a succession of dips and rises from east to west between each of the streams which intersect the district, the ascending and descending slopes becoming more and more gentle as they approach the eastern border. The richest land, as usual, is found towards the bottom of the slopes, which commonly become almost level along the banks of the streams, and are generally dotted with clumps of magnificent mango trees. Such poor soils as are described in Mádha, as producing nothing but "yellow stunted spear grass," are scarcely to be found, there being, even on the barrenest parts, a sufficient depth of earth to produce good grass during the monsoon. Indeed, on the whole, it is certainly the best district of the Sholapur Collectorate with which I am acquainted.

11 There are no large rivers in Bársi, the principal one being the Bhagwati, which, after traversing the district, falls into the Sina. The minor streams are the Sina, Chandni, Nagjhun, Bedki, Zarina and Ram. Most of these streams had pools of water in them at the end of April last, when I had an opportunity of inspecting them, so that after an average fall of rain there is probably water in them all the year round.

12. The principal road in the district is that from the town of Bársi to the Bársi Road Station of the G. I. P. Railway, a distance of 22 miles. This road is bridged and metalled throughout, and is one of the best constructed high roads I have seen, having been, I believe, originally intended for a tramway. It has been lately extended beyond Bársi to Yedsí above the Bhalla Ghat, but this portion is not metalled, though the strings of carts (chiefly laden with cotton) which pass along it give evidence of the necessity of this improvement. There is also a road from Bársi *via* Vairág to Sholápur, but this also is unbridged and unmetalled, and in many parts is scarcely even a cleared track. I have been unable to obtain any return of the exports of the district; but the following statement, kindly furnished by the Auditor of the G. I. P. Railway, shows the quantity of cotton, gram, &c, conveyed from the Bársi Road Station during the last five years. Little, if any, of the cotton is the produce of the district, as it chiefly comes from the Nizam's territory; but it is probable that a considerable proportion of the seeds, gram, and other articles have been supplied by the country under report.

Statement showing Cotton, Gram, &c., conveyed from Bársi Road Station during the last five years

	1867.	1868.	1869	1870	1871.
	Maunds	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Cotton	847,087	209,132	372,095	425,134	333,674
Seeds and Gram	65,891	250,556	224,385	71,824	41,915
Other articles	87,675	137,623	67,896	90,089	118,914
Total	500,653	597,311	664,376	587,047	494,503

13. Irrigation (except from wells) is very limited, and there are no large works at all. The dam of the old Karkera Tank, situated in the village of Koregáon, in the extreme north-west of the district, was repaired by Government about fourteen years ago, but was carried away the year before last. The site appears a most favourable one, and the dam might, I believe, be repaired at a very small cost. There is another tank at Káudgáon in the east of the district, the embankment of which also was carried away two years ago, and as there is a large accumulation of silt, it is doubtful whether it would repay the cost of repair.

14. As mentioned in a former paragraph, the fall of rain in this district, as will be seen from the return given below, is greater than in any other taluk of the collectorate. It must be also remembered that the town of Bársi, at which the rainfall was registered, is many miles distant from the Gháts, to the proximity of which the more abundant fall may be attributed, and it is probable that it increases the nearer you approach this range. I myself, from the general appearance of the district, even during this year of scant rain—the green grass and splendid trees along the edge of the nullahs, the almost invariable presence of water in the beds of the rivers, the number of wells at work, and the small depth at which water is found—cannot but come to the conclusion that this district is favoured with a superior climate to any other part of the collectorate north of the Bhuma.

Return of Rainfall from 1863 to 1871, inclusive.

Year.	Bársi	Sholápur.	Karmála.	Mátha.	Pandharpur
1863	24 20	21 28	12 59	19 72	18 98
1864	22 56	20 77	20 79	24 60	18 59
1865	19 05	13 72	13 00	8 26	18 05
1866	22 45	20 02	11 36	15 74	6 50
1867	25 76	25 87	18 23	29 72	25 83
1868	18 62	25 92	11 71	14 64	16 55
1869	38 12	35 78	37 49	21 04	23 90
1870	43 19	35 03	31 70	35 75	26 37
1871	16 67	13 09	10 20	14 81	11 00
Average of nine years ...	25 62	23 49	18 56	20 47	17 86

15 There are one or two towns and several large villages in the district, the former being Bârsi and Vairâg, and the latter comprising Pangri, Pângâon, Tadwal and Kârî. Of Bârsi, Mr E. A. Francis, who superintended the classification, writes thus — "The town of Bârsi is, next to Sholâpur, the largest in the zillah. It has a population of 15,759, with a total number of houses of 4,814. A comparison of these figures with those shown in Lieutenant Wingate's report, shows an increase in inhabitants of 6,027 or 62 per cent, whilst the number of houses has increased by 2,527 or 141½ per cent. The town is well built, the streets being broad and well kept." Mr Francis puts down the number of carts passing through the town daily at 250, and I am inclined to think that he has not over-estimated them. The principal market towns are Bârsi, Vairâg and Pângri, and the chief articles exposed for sale, besides live stock and grain, are turmeric, sugar, ghee, cotton, metals, oil, wood, cotton and woollen twists, cloth, dyes, tobacco, leather, bangles, &c. &c. In Bârsi goods amounting to a lakh of rupees are estimated to change hands weekly, and in Vairâg about Rs. 14,000 worth.

16. These are confined to the weaving of coarse cotton and woollen cloths, and this trade is carried on chiefly in Bârsi, Tadwal, Vairâg and Pângri. There are only 376 looms in the taluk in which cotton cloths, and 117 in which woollen cloths, are manufactured.

17. Thirty years ago there was only one Government school in the district, there are now 19, which are attended by 776 boys and 36 girls. English is taught only in one school, in the town of Bârsi itself, and the pupils number 38 boys.

18. The total population at the time of the introduction of his present settlement was 66,245, of which 34,953 were males and 31,292 females. Of the males 23,202 were above and 11,751 below 15 years of age, and of the females, 24,235 were above and 7,057 below that age. At the present time the population amounts to 100,566, or an increase of a little more than 51 per cent. The number of males is 52,139, or an increase of 49 per cent., and that of the females 48,427, or an increase of 54 per cent. The number of non-adult males is 19,237 and of females 13,994, showing an increase in the former of about 64 and in the latter of 98 per cent. Of the whole population, 4,563 males or 9 per cent. can read and write, of the females only 43.

19. The number of houses has increased from 13,836 to 18,495. Of carts there are now 1,794 against 705, and of ploughs 2,476 against 1,543, whilst the cattle, including horses, draught oxen, she-buffaloes and cows have risen from 58,366 to 73,183, sheep have remained nearly stationary and amount to 23,201.

The following statement gives the numerical and percentage increase —

Description.	According to Census in		Increase in favour of 1871-72	
	1840-41	1871-72.	Numerical.	Per cent
Inhabitants	66,245	1,00,566	34,321	51
Houses	13,788	18,495	4,707	34
Chauris	48	128	78	162
Carts	705	1,794	1,089	154
Ploughs	1,543	2,476	933	60
Bullocks	26,466	31,469	5,003	18
Cattle, Sheep and Horses	58,831	64,905	6,074	10

20. Of wells, there are in all 8,947, of which 136 are used for drinking only, 967 are out of repair, and 2,344 are available for irrigation. Of these, 110 were constructed during the first twelve years of the settlement, 299 during the next ten, and 987 during the last decade. At the time of settlement there were only 1,776 wells in working order, the increase, therefore, in wells in good repair is 60 per cent. The large number of new wells constructed within the last ten years is a striking proof of the prosperity of the district and the energy which has been evoked by that prosperity.

21. The saleable and mortgageable value of land is shown in the subjoined list, from which you will see that it varies from five to seventy times the assessment (*vide* Nos. 1, 8, 20, &c.) Taking a mean of only thirty times the assessments, the value calculated accordingly to the rates proposed by me would represent about eighty-four lakhs of rupees.

Extract from Register of Sales and Mortgages of Land in the Bârs Taluka

No.	Name of Village.	Acres	Assessment.		Sum realized	Remarks
			Jerayet.	Bagayet		
1	Kavha . .	11 7	7		Rs 800	Sold No well
2	Jamgâon	32 11	11	6	200	Mortgaged Interest at rate of 2 per cent per mensem
3	Shelgâon	46 30	28	...	800	Sold No well.
4	Pangâon	8 17	6		200	Mortgaged No interest
5	Rastâpur	37 38	12		200	Do do
6	Tâdsâondâna	18 23	7	...	500	Do do
7	Koiphâl ...	30 22	21		400	Sold No well
8	Khandvi . .	14 1	12	...	50	Mortgaged Interest at 2 per cent per mensem
9	Pângri	16 27	7 8	5	150	Sold No well
10	Khadkalgaon	12	5	...	200	Mortgaged No well.
11	Taodi	12 38	10		400	Sold No well
12	Pimpalgâon	37 12	27	...	1,100	Sold. A well valued at Rs 200
13	Surdi	17 13	4		100	Mortgaged No interest,
14	Walwand	20 7	8		250	Do do
15	Bârs	38 16	20	6	1,500	Sold. A well valued at Rs 200
16	Gondgâon	36 9	7		70	Sold No well
17	Bârsi ...	46 21	57	...	2,300	Mortgaged Interest at 1½ per cent per mensem There is a well in this No
18	Walwand	23 9	12	1	430	Sold A well valued at Rs. 200
19	Gulpoli ..	6 4	7 8	1 8	1,000	Mortgaged Interest at 1½ per cent per mensem
20	Shual	2 12	2	2	300	Mortgaged No interest,
21	Deogâon ..	28 12	25		125	Mortgaged for 12 years. No interest
22	Bâvi ..	31 33	19	...	356	Sold No well.
23	Kândgâon	19 19	13		400	Do A well valued at Rs. 75
24	Turk Pimpri	7 3	5 8	12	600	Do A well valued at Rs 190
25	Pimpri ...	4 26	4 8		225	Mortgaged. No interest.
26	Kandalgaon	8 15	7		190	Sold No well
27	Deogâon	14 36	13	...	300	Do do
28	Chunchoh	27 9	8	...	75	Do. do
29	Ândalwârî	11 26	9		300	Mortgaged No interest
30	Pimpri	43 7	15		1,000	Do do.
31	Jâmgâon	21 4	13	...	200	Do do

22. The district is, on the whole, the best of the Sholâpur Collectorate with which I am acquainted, but there are few villages of which the soils are almost entirely of the first quality, as was the case in some of the villages in the Mandrup Division of the Sholâpur Taluka, but, on the other hand, as above mentioned, there is little or none of the very poorest soil. The agricultural implements in use are the same as in other parts of the Deccan, but the heavier dry-crop soils are not ploughed more than once in four or five years, the surface in the intermediate years being merely scratched over with a harrow, which, however, seems to be all that is required. The garden lands are very carefully ploughed and harrowed every year and heavily manured. Manure, too, is occasionally used in the dry-crop soils. The chief Kharif (early) crops are bâjri, tûr, cotton, mûng, ambadi and til, the late, or rabi, are jowârî (62 per cent.), wheat, gram, inseed, and kardai. The garden products are turmeric, earth-nuts, barley, rice, wheat, onions, sweet potatoes, yams, chillies and vegetables, also jowârî and maize for fodder. Sugar and plantains are occasionally grown, and in a few villages the pân or betel vine is cultivated, but the staple garden crops are turmeric and earth-nuts.

23. From the preceding paras it will be evident that the people are in a thriving state, which was further evidenced by the numerous stocks of "Karba" and stores of grain which, in spite of the preceding unfavourable season, I saw in every village during my tour. Indeed, I was struck with the flourishing appearance of the district, the men were well clothed, and many of the women wore "Sâris" of bright colours, the pattern of which I have not seen in any other district. There has not been a case of land being sold to meet arrears of rent during the last five years nor have there been any remissions.

24. The old classification approximates much more nearly to the standard now maintained than that of Sholâpur. This is owing probably to Sir George Wingate having personally superintended the operation, the result

being that the average classification differs only by 11 pies. But although the average is satisfactory, our classification of poor soils is somewhat lower, and that of good soils higher than the former standard, so that to preserve uniformity it was desirable to have a fresh classification, and, indeed, it would, in any case, have been necessary, owing to the breaking up of numbers, and the difference between former and present measured area. This operation was carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. A. Cumming and E. A. Francis, and after a careful scrutiny I have every reason to be well satisfied with the work of both these gentlemen. The classification in both cases agreed with my own within 6 pies. From the test return you will see that out of 1,179 fields tested, 1,017 are within one anna and only 22 exceed two annas.

25. I annex a statement showing the average prices of grain in the town of Bárni from the year 1856-57, there being no information obtainable prior to that date. You will see, however, that the average prices of jowári and bájri from 1866-67 to 1871-72 are about three times as high as those for the period from 1856-57 to 1860-61; whilst that of wheat is even still higher. I have no data for comparing the prices for the periods selected by me as a standard in the case of Bhumthari, viz, those for the first fifteen years of the settlement, and those for the ten years comprised in the second halves of the last two decades. There can be, however, no doubt that the price of agricultural produce has risen quite as much in this as in the neighbouring districts, and that it is not too much to take that rise as being from 60 to 70 per cent.

TABLE showing the Prices of Jowári, Bájri and Wheat in the Town of Bárni since 1856-57.

Years.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	REMARKS.
1856-57	60	45	35	
1857-58	52	49	39	
1858-59	61	52	44	
1859-60	60	50	40	
1860-61	54	39	25	
Average of 5 years	57 4	47	36 6	
1861-62	40	31	21 5	
1862-63	19	15	14 5	
1863-64	18 25	14	13 5	
1864-65	13 5	12	7 25	
1865-66	19	12	7	
Average of 5 years	21 95	16 8	12 75	
1866-67	19	12	6 5	
1867-68 ... .. .	...	21	15 25	
1868-69 ... .. .	...	...	..	No record for 1868-69.
1869-70	22 5	20	9 8	
1870-71	21 5	22	9 5	
1871-72	15 5	14 25	12 25	
Average	19 6	17 85	10 66	
Average from 1861-62 to 1871-72.	20 77	17 32	11 7	
Average of years 1856 to 1860, and from 1866 to 1871	40 6	32 42	23 63	
Increase per cent. between 1866-67 to 1871-72, and 1856-57 to 1860-61	193	163	243	
Increase per cent. between 1861-62 and 1865-66, and 1856-57 and 1860-61	161	180	187	

26. Captain Wingate estimated that in the first year of the settlement the assessment on cultivated land would amount Rs. 84,000. But on examining the diagram, it appears that the assessment was in reality Rs. 1,06,884; the increase being doubtless owing to 25,000 acres of waste having been taken up. Still, however, 50,000 acres, or a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total culturable area, was waste in

this year, and remissions to the extent of Rs 8,925 were allowed. In the next year 7,000 acres of the waste were taken up, and the remissions were only Rs 175, but in 1842-43 the waste again rose to 46,986 acres, and in the following year to 55,246. In 1844-45 the waste was slightly less, and in 1845-46 over 11,000 acres were taken up, but the remissions amounted to the large sum of Rs 40,872. In the next year over 18,000 more acres were taken up, there being only 24,254 acres of waste, and the remissions were nominal, viz, Rs 322. From this date cultivation gradually decreased until 1851-52, the 12th year of the settlement, when the waste land amounted to 35,490 acres, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total area. The average collections for the first twelve years were Rs 1,03,736, the average waste 40,803 acres, and remissions Rs. 4,417.

27. The year 1852-53 showed the waste land to have risen to 41,167 acres, but the remissions were only Rs 81. From this epoch the waste decreased by rapid strides, whilst the collections rose and remissions dwindled, until in 1861-62, the 22nd year of the settlement, there were only 2,633 acres of waste land, the collections were Rs 1,23,477, and the remissions *nil*. The average waste was 15,164 acres, collections Rs. 1,18,245 and remissions Rs. 190

28. During the last ten years the waste land may be said to have been all taken up, the collections have averaged Rs. 1,24,588, and there have been no remissions

29. As shown in a preceding paragraph, Captain Wingate was of opinion that the Bárasi Táluka can well bear rates of assessment equal to those of Sholápur, and the present maximum rate throughout is the same as that of Sholápur was, viz, Re 1. Conceding, as I most readily do, that at the time of the settlement the status of the two districts was so similar as to justify his deduction, it is still very evident to me that that condition no longer exists. The construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has conferred such an advantage on Sholapur, that the former parallel no longer holds good, and on the ground of the advantages thus enjoyed, Sholápur should, doubtless, be assessed at a higher rate than Bárasi, and as my maximum rate for Sholápur was Rs. 1-8-0, that for Bárasi ought apparently to be somewhat less. But, as was explained in my report on the settlement of the Sholápur Táluka, paragraph 33, my maximum rate which I considered was properly applicable in that district was Rs 1-12-0, and it was only owing to the very great rise which (owing to the extreme faultiness of the old classification) the application of that rate would have caused, that, in deference to the opinion of the Survey Commissioner, N D I reduced the maximum to Rs 1-8-0. In the case of Bárasi the scale of classification, as mentioned in a former paragraph, approximates so closely to the standard now in force in this department (there being only an average difference of 11 pies), that the imposition of the same rate as in Sholápur will not cause nearly so large an increase in the assessment as was the case in that district. I, therefore, propose to take Rs 1-8-0 as my maximum rate, and to have in all four classes of villages coming under the respective rates of Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0, and Rs 1-2-0.

30. As in the case of Sholápur, I will limit the maximum rate of Rs 1-8-0 to the principal town of Bárasi itself, but, in consideration of the greater rainfall near the hills, I propose to extend the second class to all villages between Bárasi and the Ghats. The third class will embrace all villages further removed from the hills and Bárasi and a few rough villages in the north-east corner, and the fourth class is confined to a few villages which are further removed from any market or road in the south-east of the district.

31. The total number of villages in the táluka is 124, comprising an area of 603 square miles, of which 116 are Government and 8 Dumala. Of these, however, only 111 Government and 4 Dumala come under immediate settlement, the remaining 5 Government villages having lapsed, three in 1848 and two in 1854, and been brought under settlement in 1856 and 1858, respectively, by the Dhárwár Survey Department. The annexed map shows the grouping of the villages and the different rates, and number of villages coming under each class is as follows —

Statement showing the number of Villages coming under each rate

	No of Villages	Maximum Rate	Remarks.
Class I	1	1 8	The town of Bárasi
Class II	58	1 6	Villages within 5 or 6 miles of Bárasi or adjoining the hills, or on road to Vairág or Bárasi Road Station
Class III	47	1 4	Villages further from Bárasi and the hills to the south of road from Bárasi to Vairág, and some villages in north east corner
Class IV	5	1 2	A group of villages in south east corner.
	111		
Class II	4	1 6	Two Dumala villages and two Government, of which lease has not expired
Class III	5	1 4	Two Dumala and three Government of which lease has not expired.
	120		

32. You will see that of the 111 villages there is only one in the 1st class, the assessment on which is raised 80 per cent. by the new rates. The 2nd class embraces 58 villages, the average increase on which is 66 per cent., and the 3rd class 47, which are raised 62 per cent. The 4th class includes only 5 villages, the increment on which, however, is greater than in any of the other classes, being 95 per cent., though the average rate is less, being only 9 annas 1 pie acre, whilst those of the other three classes are, respectively, 12 annas 1 pie, 12 annas 4 pies, and 11 annas 3 pies. The average increase on the 111 Government villages included in the diagram is 66 per cent., and the average rate per acre on dry-crop land is 11 annas 9 pies—in Sholapur it was 11 annas and 4 pies.

33. To compare the proposed assessment with the figures given in Captain Wingate's return (which related to 112 villages), it will be necessary to deduct the revenue of one village, Dárpah, which was transferred to Sholapur subsequent to the settlement. The assessment on this village is Rs. 1,660. The largest collections from 1818-19 to 1839-40, exclusive of Sayer, were in 1826-27, in which year they amounted to Rs. 1,89,302. The assessment I propose then, is Rs. 17,944 more for 111 villages than the highest revenue realized during the last fifty-three years. As compared with the collections during the course of the present settlement, it is Rs. 1,03,510, or 100 per cent. more than the average annual revenue during the first 12 years, Rs. 89,001 or 75 per cent. more than that for the next 10 years, and Rs. 82,658 or 66 per cent. more than that of the last 10 years.

34. Cases of a very great increase in individual villages are much less common than in the Sholapur Taluka, there being only 11 instances in which the increase exceeds 100 per cent. The greatest rise is in the village of Gormala, No. 19, which is raised 150 per cent., and the least in Pimpalwandi, No. 45, and Turk Pimpri, No. 109, which are increased only 13 per cent.

35. The quantity of land actually under cultivation in excess of the recorded area is 30,454 or 12 per cent. of the total cultivation. Of waste assessed land there are only 83 acres. The following statement exhibits the results in the case of the 111 villages included in the diagram. The effect in the case of each village is shown in the figured statement* annexed to the report —

Statement showing the effect of the Proposed Rates contrasted with last Year's Payments in 111 Villages.

	Occupied		Waste.		Total.	
	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Assessment according to present rates ...	248,465	1,24,658	59	9	248,525	1,24,667
Assessment according to proposed rates	278,509	2,07,174	83	72	278,592	2,07,246
	30,044	82,516	24	63	30,068	82,579

36. You will thus see that the increase of assessment on the culturable lands of these 111 villages is Rs. 82,579, of which only Rs. 63 are on account of unoccupied lands.

37. The assessment according to the present settlement on land irrigated by wells and paths is Rs. 8,308, but it was imposed in a lump, there being no detail of what proportion was on account of the well, and what on account of the path. The area under wells, according to the new survey, is 14,133 acres, so that by the abandonment of the cess on wells at least Rs. 23,000 will be foregone. The area irrigated by paths is 1,058 acres, the highest rate imposed by me on account of water is Rs. 4-8-0, decreasing to 8 annas according to circumstances. The total assessment on this account in the 111 villages is Rs. 1,913 or an average of Rs. 1-13-0 per acre besides the dry-crop rate.

38. The measurement of the district was carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Harrison and Disney, and the classification by Messrs. Cumming and Francis, and I have every reason to suppose that both operations were carefully conducted. The last-mentioned two gentlemen have satisfactorily settled most of the cases of disputed boundary between the British Government and that of His Highness the Nizam in communication with Syad Ammodin, the Mansabdar deputed by His Highness. There are a few cases in which the arbitrators could not come to an agreement, and regarding further proceedings in which reference has been made to Government, as there is no provision in the Act for cases of this nature.

39. Whilst on this subject I would bring to the notice of Government the desirability, if possible, of effecting an interchange, with His Highness the Nizam, of the many outlying British villages of this and the other talukas of the Sholapur Collectorate for others which are similarly isolated from His Highness' dominions. Should this be deemed practicable, I would have a list of villages prepared, with the necessary information regarding the relative value of the different villages concerned.

40. In conclusion, I must explain that, in order to save time, I have prepared my report without waiting for the examination of the classification returns, and consequently some variation must be expected between the returns now submitted and the final corrected assessment, but such variation will not affect the general results in any very appreciable degree, probably not more than 3 or 4 per cent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Poona, 14th August 1872.

Statistical Table No. III.—Details of Cultivation.

District.	Surveyed villages	Crops	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government and Inam lands		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Béras	111 Khalsat	Jowari	62.2	..	62.2
		Bajri	5.1	5.1	..
		Cotton	2.0	2.0	..
		Gram	4.5	..	4.5
		Rice	1.7	1.7	..
		Wheat	2.5	..	2.5
		Bhumrang	4.6	4.6	..
		Chillies	0.5	0.5	..
		Tur	4.4	4.4	..
		Flax	1.4	1.4	..
		Kahrta	2.3	2.3	..
		Kardai	0.5	..	0.5
		Halad	0.5	..	0.5
		Miscellaneous	3.9	1.3	2.6
		Waste (occupied)	3.9	..	3.9
		Total	100.0	23.3	76.7

Classification Test Statement.

Names of Assistants	Number of Fields tested.	Result.															
		Errors within															
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P				
		..	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	4	0
Mr. A. Cumming Mr. E. A. Francis	1,179	113	552	352	100	40	10	10	10	1	1						

Measurement Test Statement.

Names of Assistants	Number of Fields tested.	Fields in which the percentage error was within										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Above 10 per cent.
Mr. W. G. Harrison, Mr. H. K. Disney	1,133	917	128	36	25	14	5	2	..		6	..

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Wells, Cattle, etc., in the Barse Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, according to Census taken, respectively, in 1839-40 and 1870-71.

No.	Names of Villages	Houses	Inhabitants.			Wells.				Cattle.						
			Males	Females	Total	Agricultural.	Drinking	Out of Repair	Total	Ploughs.	Carts	Cows and Calves	Bulls and Male Buffaloes	She Buffaloes and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats	Horses and Mules
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Barsi	{ 1839-40 1870-71	923 4,308	2 240 6,195	1 398 7,684	4 117 15,759	79 115	3 8	69 178	48 25	37 126	1,056 1,168	1,167 1,259	238 1,148	1,033 1,182	58 299
2	Agalgton	{ 1839-40 1870-71	373 233	840 935	782 939	1 602 1,867	42 61	8 28	80 39	18 13	20 47	395 475	454 562	177 181	432 230	17 17
3	Allpur	{ 1839-40 1870-71	23 26	96 99	61 129	129 131	2 1	2 1	5 11	2 2	3 3	63 83	81 28	2 2	122 97	4 3
4	Ambajowiga	{ 1839-40 1870-71	230 316	460 658	434 604	890 1,269	44 60	0 26	88 75	21 24	2 13	870 870	875 964	97 181	65 214	25 29
5	Arangton	{ 1839-40 1870-71	57 38	127 158	137 178	264 365	13 17	1 1	6 28	17 24	8 24	87 149	140 148	36 44	194 91	10 9
6	Bahadgaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	86 116	210 316	196 316	406 631	15 44	1 1	8 47	18 37	10 24	193 242	168 262	26 108	69 217	3 13
7	Balawari	{ 1839-40 1870-71	17 23	48 81	40 73	88 157	2 6	2 1	2 9	4 6	6 1	40 41	48 40	15 15	16 37	1 4
8	Barsi	{ 1839-40 1870-71	267 198	602 704	554 1,503	1,156 1,503	21 40	3 1	24 43	98 29	15 37	620 460	458 465	83 131	92 450	81 33
9	Balegaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	86 44	76 138	60 181	142 238	10 11	2 1	12 15	12 18	1 18	58 123	63 123	7 38	35 19	1 6
10	Bhoira	{ 1839-40 1870-71	36 46	104 134	80 104	194 238	7 9	1 1	2 6	9 14	4 11	79 106	105 117	15 29	66 88	6 6
11	Chifra	{ 1839-40 1870-71	106 126	414 518	377 470	781 958	39 48	1 2	42 60	15 26	5 14	294 369	325 415	101 134	245 294	17 25
12	Chikharda	{ 1839-40 1870-71	236 138	879 668	555 735	1,334 1,368	41 74	1 1	20 96	35 38	15 54	470 519	615 606	122 150	234 264	15 25
13	Devgaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	113 60	326 413	206 367	532 780	22 18	3 3	10 25	15 17	13 14	284 223	307 223	57 89	168 168	14 14
14	Dhanora	{ 1839-40 1870-71	36 89	98 109	67 111	133 230	9 1	1 4	11 14	4 11	1 11	63 96	65 106	8 14	3 14	1 3
15	Dhotra	{ 1839-40 1870-71	77 167	199 385	513 877	410 762	16 22	1 1	11 40	29 33	9 28	226 235	226 311	54 107	15 234	15 21
16	Dadanga	{ 1839-40 1870-71	80 61	125 181	119 182	242 378	9 15	1 1	8 24	15 17	5 25	150 164	92 145	7 48	50 67	4 3
17	Odagaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	35 124	70 131	89 118	149 248	8 9	1 1	9 17	14 4	4 26	40 406	51 451	173 173	180 180	9 9
18	Ohari	{ 1839-40 1870-71	107 164	377 434	315 415	639 839	37 41	1 5	37 47	17 31	4 29	242 263	301 323	80 124	121 203	8 23
19	Gornala	{ 1839-40 1870-71	110 242	424 510	308 454	792 984	13 39	6 1	13 45	22 23	11 23	305 359	267 453	81 139	214 290	13 19
20	Indapur	{ 1839-40 1870-71	78 76	199 190	140 167	309 347	2 4	1 1	3 8	12 12	3 6	172 113	169 134	35 87	54 63	12 16
21	Jahapur	{ 1839-40 1870-71	19 43	106 106	87 103	193 193	10 17	1 1	11 19	1 8	1 3	32 78	40 78	12 44	18 18	3 3
22	Jamgaon (Marf Agalgton)	{ 1839-40 1870-71	90 109	230 304	193 339	403 633	6 11	2 2	12 25	14 31	7 13	193 235	235 345	53 138	141 265	5 18
23	Kandalgton	{ 1839-40 1870-71	71 114	361 323	313 307	477 623	1 5	1 1	1 7	14 4	15 21	80 106	221 101	163 57	6 67	6 6
24	Kategaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	142 253	335 603	307 637	633 1,100	21 24	2 2	4 16	25 47	18 13	267 325	294 315	63 113	67 70	16 26
25	Katri	{ 1839-40 1870-71	415 233	1,029 954	942 938	1,969 1,738	66 92	1 1	21 60	97 123	40 84	1,259 1,078	852 1,078	237 268	706 435	46 38
26	Khanggaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	94 108	243 428	211 334	454 630	15 23	1 1	5 13	20 43	13 17	65 284	204 406	80 87	65 87	4 15
27	Khandvi	{ 1839-40 1870-71	113 222	746 975	632 941	1,431 1,916	17 30	1 3	19 24	15 105	13 24	81 556	307 642	274 167	445 616	17 15
28	Khadalgton	{ 1839-40 1870-71	15 29	55 78	44 66	100 145	3 5	1 1	3 9	6 6	5 5	47 78	47 78	8 26	270 262	2 2
29	Korhal	{ 1839-40 1870-71	341 454	718 943	646 1,346	1,367 1,846	16 31	2 2	6 33	13 59	12 41	813 949	820 723	146 221	783 813	26 29
30	Kustamb	{ 1839-40 1870-71	65 106	139 273	114 266	253 528	17 1	1 1	4 17	18 25	10 13	123 189	131 160	17 48	27 27	1 3
31	Kaudgaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	241 300	159 225	158 263	347 623	27 43	3 3	18 22	28 69	36 7	317 342	341 267	132 165	270 484	23 33
32	Kavha	{ 1839-40 1870-71	113 112	370 433	243 322	613 770	10 10	1 1	6 20	26 25	8 21	162 159	257 251	179 65	270 554	22 15
33	Mahagaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	31 86	90 194	75 173	168 308	6 6	1 2	7 9	15 10	3 10	135 163	92 150	35 35	154 239	4 4
34	Mandapur	{ 1839-40 1870-71	35 67	66 163	76 167	144 323	10 13	1 1	6 20	10 11	5 5	70 96	81 149	1 49	1 9	1 9
35	Mandagaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	140 169	300 327	304 393	603 753	16 22	2 2	3 21	19 30	20 15	11 201	200 241	235 31	7 149	7 13
36	Mandagaon	{ 1839-40 1870-71	89 64	165 276	159 432	312 432	18 24	1 1	4 26	12 36	5 11	139 123	130 170	51 88	721 88	6 6

No	Names of Villages	Houses	Inhabitants			Wells				Cattle							
			Males	Female	Total	Agricultural	Drinking	Out of Repair	Total	Plough	Carts	Cow and Calves	Buffaloes and other animals	Sheep and goats and their young ones	Sheep and Goats	Horses and Mules	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
37	Nari	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	204 293	522 897	498 919	900 1,718	46 77	1 20	20 98	66 45	12 31	12 49	290 430	403 588	113 163	450 146	14 3
38	Pandi	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	45 29	150 228	142 201	292 427	16 83	2 8	2 40	18 6	4 7	2 9	153 163	107 163	45 80	16 64	8 7
39	Pangon	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	533 894	1,463 1,794	1,310 1,652	2,768 3,416	47 82	1 1	38 87	85 120	84 64	46 134	1,082 819	871 1,118	221 290	2,498 1,068	46 46
40	Pangri	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	639 748	1,685 1,838	1,646 2,221	3,231 3,468	97 113	1 1	17 58	114 150	44 70	20 39	1,023 742	1,040 747	235 322	457 831	63 44
41	Panthari	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	63 42	193 126	101 176	224 251	22 24	4 10	20 34	22 15	4 16	2 4	187 80	123 149	80 64	62 128	9 9
42	Pimpalgan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	173 323	442 294	356 76	798 189	13 10	2 2	13 24	19 34	10 12	16 18	269 322	371 322	76 88	200 250	31 20
43	Pimpalgan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	95 76	196 269	176 206	371 534	17 16	5 18	32 34	10 8	1 26	146 172	146 212	22 70	246 62	4 5	2 5
44	Pimpalgan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	17 83	442 522	388 485	798 1,007	13 33	5 4	18 38	2 6	5 5	28 37	55 66	1 5	9 88	0 5	2 5
45	Pimpalwadi	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	74 96	196 254	189 228	385 472	23 29	1 6	23 38	15 30	3 8	3 219	118 187	21 187	21 79	46 124	43 18
46	Puri	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	66 114	177 290	154 274	331 604	19 84	8 12	27 45	6 10	3 10	3 10	140 181	118 191	31 87	93 43	7 3
47	Sakat	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	146 238	423 621	398 619	819 1,060	6 29	3 9	8 19	12 22	9 22	9 22	249 316	246 258	136 179	451 662	19 29
48	Saundara	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	154 116	441 646	396 485	827 1,222	23 84	1 1	22 87	45 81	5 23	14 128	376 461	292 461	67 129	66 237	10 14
49	Shelgan (part of Bardi)	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	71 119	196 248	248 433	444 633	8 11	1 1	7 14	4 5	4 21	4 142	140 156	79 44	154 44	4 10	10 4
50	Shimal	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	84 64	289 328	211 293	450 621	88 60	3 10	4 82	40 39	9 7	8 367	262 206	46 205	121 144	16 10	10 16
51	Tandulwari (Sherkani)	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	96 83	289 327	286 326	555 712	7 3	4 0	7 19	12 28	11 30	208 278	224 344	53 84	198 236	8 24	8 24
52	Tandulwari (H)	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	19 49	44 130	40 129	84 253	3 3	1 2	2 5	5 4	2 2	60 47	86 87	111 12	73 18	4 6	4 6
53	Taksondaha	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	48 72	123 198	84 221	217 419	19 28	1 1	18 27	10 16	2 17	16 110	74 180	63 40	44 71	1 10	1 10
54	Tadi	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	54 88	172 185	155 198	327 376	5 10	1 1	6 18	6 6	11 26	8 26	174 195	41 61	2 1	18 3	2 3
55	Valwand	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	54 74	138 183	101 168	237 339	7 22	1 1	2 25	8 14	3 7	3 173	107 137	115 137	41 19	47 328	6 10
56	Vanewari	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	34 66	77 150	77 139	154 280	9 14	1 1	10 19	6 12	2 22	3 189	87 128	1 25	39 28	1 1	1 1
57	Vasag	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	1,093 1,442	2,530 3,178	2,295 2,615	6,831 9,189	40 50	1 17	49 67	54 74	25 51	1,206 921	1,874 868	755 621	397 341	87 87	87 87
58	Velamb	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	72 72	175 251	155 252	330 603	17 27	5 2	22 34	16 13	16 6	49 147	158 180	178 87	22 4	33 4	6 4
59	Vkadgan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	134 146	448 616	359 416	808 931	46 44	3 17	47 64	38 28	9 24	443 416	457 376	178 82	22 193	33 20	6 20
60	Ambagan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	92 76	221 303	205 302	426 605	12 12	5 5	10 17	10 16	7 7	191 138	146 187	61 81	45 46	18 18	18 18
61	Bhandagan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	1 89	19 96	19 77	39 172	2 2	2 2	4 5	8 7	2 2	16 83	17 63	13 13	28 88	3 3	3 3
62	Bhansal	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	80 29	66 92	38 70	84 128	2 3	1 1	6 15	8 8	2 8	1 80	27 60	14 25	40 76	2 2	2 2
63	Bhatumbra	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	346 211	834 1,168	789 1,006	1,623 2,173	26 88	23 27	79 116	37 38	15 15	481 303	655 660	134 241	309 207	25 21	25 21
64	Borgon	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	47 89	98 107	85 97	178 204	8 14	2 1	10 17	6 6	3 2	34 56	63 72	10 18	100 48	2 2	2 2
65	Chinchohi	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	61 92	194 430	155 381	346 820	17 84	3 3	4 44	21 87	25 5	371 431	250 878	59 131	11 138	11 11	11 11
66	Chinchohi	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	16 16	60 60	33 33	82 82	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	37 37	21 21	5 5	22 22	22 22
67	Chumb	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	54 94	178 318	143 288	315 696	5 26	1 1	8 29	8 15	10 10	1 1	123 233	136 233	54 135	175 294	21 26
68	Dhatwangan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	14 20	46 109	37 112	83 318	7 7	1 2	8 12	1 10	1 1	38 118	23 80	16 16	2 2	3 3	3 3
69	Dhordia	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	47 94	157 306	135 333	292 439	4 4	1 1	8 12	8 24	4 4	9 71	174 183	144 67	513 38	1 1	1 1
70	Dudagan	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	19 61	65 123	53 130	117 243	8 7	2 2	6 17	13 13	7 13	1 2	69 81	73 148	11 28	37 86	6 6
71	Dahitna	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	90 180	258 316	280 304	518 620	2 3	4 1	6 6	18 10	6 13	18 205	106 199	27 88	39 140	1 13	1 13
72	Haldanga	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	66 108	199 378	189 283	319 661	11 34	1 1	12 85	12 23	10 10	200 168	190 267	25 96	146 268	7 10	7 10
73	Hatis	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	69 128	159 294	131 270	290 560	4 5	2 4	6 9	6 48	7 8	7 218	176 233	36 87	200 190	4 7	4 7
74	Hingni	{ 1839-40 { 1870-71	71 19	141 64	131 60	278 104	1 1	2 2	8 3	12 3	4 1	108 42	138 130	87 7	90 17	2 1	2 1

No	Names of Villages	Houses.	Inhabitants.			Wells				Cattle								
			Male	Females	Total	Agricultural.	Drinking	Out of Repair	Total.	Boroughs.	Carts	Cows and Calves	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes	She-Buffs, Loose and Young cows	Sheep and Goats	Horses and Mares.		
																	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
76	Hingal	1890-40 1870-71	97 70	159 141	800 64	4 5		1	4	13		1	141	117	46	78	3	
76	Jangdon	1890-40 1870-71	97 95	848 630	800 877	35 48		8	48	13	7	294	301	51	975	8		
77	Jharedon	1890-40 1870-71	128 128	237 374	900 723	8 15		4	13	18	10	783	189	61	470	5		
78	Jhadi	1890-40 1870-71	68 108	158 232	611 466	18 22		2	21	7	4	95	90	24	283	4		
79	Jowigdon	1890-40 1870-71	90 69	278 408	511 966	1		11	13	14	8	271	323	63	638	13		
80	Kajla	1890-40 1870-71	136 127	308 373	267 440	8 15	1	7	10	22	3	274	265	78	40	16		
81	Kapei	1890-40 1870-71	30 48	116 189	112 144	236 283	1	2	3	7	3	48	91	10	7	5		
82	Khadkoni	1890-40 1870-71	72 63	371 293	172 263	243 563	16	1	17	16	8	245	145	54	27	4		
83	Koregdon	1890-40 1870-71	60 108	467 688	474 845	861 1,108	13	1	4	17	31	278	240	88	25	23		
84	Ladola	1890-40 1870-71	71 55	183 293	145 249	328 541	6	2	9	15	13	3	219	145	60	62	8	
85	Malgdon	1890-40 1870-71	52 251	198 260	167 239	553 499	20	1	8	28	5	121	101	13	29	7		
86	Malgdon	1890-40 1870-71	145 205	419 608	355 493	774 1,069	24	1	13	26	17	4	312	298	264	14	100	
87	Mavandi	1890-40 1870-71	167 35	538 614	451 497	978 1,011	27	1	10	28	13	310	317	169	223	11		
88	Mungshi	1890-40 1870-71	30 27	74 154	53 137	127 231	4	1	5	9	2	18	12	5	3	4		
89	Nandni	1890-40 1870-71	103 75	210 309	236 300	436 609	12	1	11	23	14	8	280	186	28	39	13	
90	Nimbak	1890-40 1870-71	56 401	135 261	149 228	314 677	6	1	6	6	3	179	123	44	384	11		
91	Pimbai	1890-40 1870-71	41 67	77 207	146 184	321	10	1	11	20	9	155	178	68	63	8		
92	Pimpri	1890-40 1870-71	128 61	310 283	269 443	609 805	3	1	9	20	18	4	28	138	29	79	8	
93	Raherdi	1890-40 1870-71	81 143	218 345	174 272	361 618	8	1	1	18	26	8	322	128	20	262	15	
94	Rastapur	1890-40 1870-71	18 26	69 176	49 143	118 318	7	1	2	4	15	4	35	158	131	33	168	6
95	Ratanjan	1890-40 1870-71	135 224	455 600	448 538	903 1,134	20	1	12	25	8	6	462	260	89	378	23	
96	Rui	1890-40 1870-71	112 152	294 475	293 467	547 932	25	1	11	20	14	7	284	242	62	1,047	3	
97	Barjapur	1890-40 1870-71	46 39	84 124	63 94	153 215	6	2	1	6	8	1	96	24	15	22	1	
98	Barola	1890-40 1870-71	102 68	350 439	330 383	686 827	13	1	3	10	19	13	218	263	24	513	6	
99	Sawangdon	1890-40 1870-71	36 98	119 215	100 210	212 423	13	1	3	15	9	1	102	98	33	40	7	
100	Shelgdon	1890-40 1870-71	132 170	198 437	143 353	344 790	3	1	4	7	26	4	537	351	95	266	24	
101	Sirdi	1890-40 1870-71	116 129	463 649	327 438	845 1,034	40	1	23	62	20	12	430	302	33	354	17	
102	Tadwai	1890-40 1870-71	141 265	414 619	368 508	723 1,215	13	1	1	12	4	23	10	277	300	67	324	11
103	Turk Pimpri	1890-40 1870-71	91 93	204 237	218 208	419 413	13	1	4	11	10	4	197	158	81	1,309	6	
104	Yadai	1890-40 1870-71	318 277	1,062 963	963 1,085	41	21	16	57	40	78	23	627	520	143	1,611	23	
105	Undegdon	1890-40 1870-71	53 97	125 264	115 238	243 430	1	1	6	5	1	1	24	12	15	475	4	
106	Upla	1890-40 1870-71	137 304	483 770	402 763	855 1,683	23	15	9	23	21	12	305	220	146	24	10	
107	Aljapur	1890-40 1870-71	36 30	82 227	68 203	181 436	3	1	2	3	4	3	70	53	25	19	7	
108	Goodgdon	1890-40 1870-71	713 63	239 430	225 402	453 823	4	1	3	12	16	9	229	261	37	62	3	
109	Kasadi	1890-40 1870-71	63 32	196 98	167 76	365 171	5	1	2	7	21	7	220	166	54	267	8	
110	Mirjanpur	1890-40 1870-71	40 40	105 105	136 305	12	1	4	18	17	3	254	57	54	46	5		
111	Sangmndar	1890-40 1870-71	43 43	136 136	136 375	7	1	2	20	8	1	1	123	46	47	12		
Total		1890-40 1870-71	13,526 16,631	34,953 62,139	31,253 43,427	64,245 1,00,695	1,776 2,941	136	927	2,414	1,643	1,794	25,404	20,498	7,265	24,130	1,791	

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik

The following Comparative Statement exhibits the results of the new and former Survey, of 111 Villages of the Bárasi Táluka shown in detail under the same head —

	Government Land					Alienated Land.			Grand Total.
	Culturable Assessed	Unculturable	Kúran	Garran, Roads, &c.	Total	Culturable.	Unculturable	Total	
According to present Survey	2,78,592	9,571	9,261	21,698	3,19,023	16,909	663	17,572	3,30,598
According to former Survey	2,48,524	28,930	1,548	599	2,80,528	16,504	1,731	18,235	2,98,763
Increase	30,068		1,776	21,010	32,495	405			31,832
Decrease		20,359					1,068	663	...

W WADDINGTON, Lieut-Colonel,
Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

No 122 of 1840.

To

E MONTGOMERIE, Esq.,
Collector, Sholápur.

SIR,

The advanced state of the survey operations in Bárasi Táluka of your collectorate, giving me reason to hope that its settlement may be completed in time for introduction at ensuing jamábandi, I have the honour to submit, for consideration and approval, proposals for new rates of assessment for this district, which you will oblige me extremely by laying before the Revenue Commissioner at an early opportunity, as a speedy adoption of them, or some others, is necessary to secure the introduction of the new settlement in the present season, and prevent the cultivators being disappointed by the benefits which the measure may be expected to confer being withheld from them for another year.

2. The táluka of Bárasi is situated to the north of that of Sholápur, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of country belonging to His Highness the Nizám. It occupies a portion of a level tract, included between the Bhalla Ghát range of hills to the eastward, and the Sina River to the westward. This tract is of no great width, and has a gentle slope from the hills to the river, generally in a south-westerly direction, as indicated by the courses of the streams traversing it, which are none of any considerable size. The Bhagwati, which has a course of 40 miles from its source in the Bhalla Ghát to its confluence with the Sina River at the village of Narkhair, is the most considerable, but there are also a few other streams which in favourable seasons possess running water during great part of the season, which is used at some villages for the purposes of irrigation. The supply of water from such sources is, however, trifling, although it might probably be better husbanded than at present, in particular localities, by damming up the streams, for which, as I have been assured by the Mámálatdár, there are some very favourable positions. These I have not had an opportunity of personally examining, but from the limited supply of water in the streams themselves, it is impossible that any very considerable quantity of land could ever be brought under irrigation by such means. Upon the whole, however, this district is better supplied with running streams than any other in the collectorate north of the Bhima.

3. It is also believed to possess a superior climate, and this circumstance, so far as founded on fact, must be owing to the proximity of the Bhalla Ghát range, which forms the eastern boundary of this district throughout its whole extent. This range is of moderate height, not rising more than from three to five hundred feet above the plains of Bárasi, and cannot, therefore, without difficulty be supposed to occasion any very remarkable diversity of climate between these last and other parts of the collectorate. That there is some difference, however, appears certain, and as the climate of the Nizám's districts above the Bhalla Ghát is much colder than that of the plains below, so much so as to require a distinct course of cultivation, wheat in the former generally taking the place of jowári in the latter, I see no reason to doubt of this exerting a sensible effect on the climate of Bárasi, by occasioning a greater fall of rain there in the monsoon months than in other and more open parts of the collectorate. The same may likewise be inferred from the fact of the land of this district having throughout our administration paid a higher rate of assessment than that of any other in the collectorate not possessing superior advantages in respect of markets. My own opinion is, that, in point of climate, Bárasi is more favoured than any other district of Sholápur, but that this advantage is not considerable, and that it would be desirable, in considering the question of assessment, not to lay much stress upon a point which is necessarily one of conjecture and not admitting of any conclusive proof.

4. In respect of markets for the disposal of agricultural produce, Bárasi is more favourably situated than either Mohol or Mádba, but less so than Sholápur. Almost the whole of its

surplus produce is disposed of, in the first instance, at its own internal marts of Bárasi and Vairág, which are of sufficient importance to merit some distinct notice. Both may be considered prosperous towns for the Deccan, although eclipsed of late years by the flourishing mart of Sholápur.

5. Vairág is situated about 28 miles to the north of Sholápur, and, according to a census made a few months back by this department, contains 1,663 houses and 6,831 inhabitants. Its trade is considered to have fallen off under our rule, but it is still very considerable, and is chiefly in the hands of Lungayet Wams, several of whom are reputed to possess great wealth. The staple of the trade is groceries, chiefly supán and pepper, of which some thousand bullock-loads are annually imported from Hubli, Harhar, and other marts to the southward. These are again exported to the large pethas of Humnabad, Waswant, Nandier, etc., in the Nizam's, and also forwarded to many markets in our own territories. Many of the shops and houses of Vairág are substantially built of brick and mortar, which render it superior in outward appearance to the generality of Deccan towns.

6. Bárasi, situated north of Vairág 12 miles, is the station of the Mámlatdár, and contains according to the recent census 1,787 houses and 9,732 inhabitants. Up to the accession of the British, this town carried on a large trade in grain and other articles of raw produce, but the demand for these ceased, in a great measure, with the overthrow of the Peshwa and the consequent dispersion of hordes of idle Mabrátta retainers. On this account the trade of Bárasi rapidly declined under our rule, and would ere this have become insignificant, but for the curious change in the channels of the cotton trade that occurred some years back. The cotton, which had previously been always forwarded for shipment to the ports in the Bay of Bengal, could, it was discovered, be more advantageously disposed of on the other side of the peninsula at Bombay, and an immediate change in the channels of the trade was the consequence. Bárasi lying in the direct route from some of the cotton districts, and situated just within our territories, but on the verge of those of the Nizam, was found a convenient place of meeting for the traders of the countries, and became almost immediately constituted a depôt for the trade. In the first instance, almost the whole of the cotton brought to Bárasi was purchased after its arrival there for the Bombay market. Of late years, however, some Bombay houses have despatched agents to the cotton-growing districts for the purpose of making their purchases on the spot. Most houses engaged in this trade have also agents stationed at Bárasi, to purchase up the cotton as it arrives; but the article is one of very general speculation with all classes of traders, and it is no uncommon thing for it to be brought in quantities so small as single or a very few bullock loads, for transmission to Bombay. Every petty trader, indeed, who can command a few rupees seems anxious to make a venture in cotton. The very large profits obtained in the early years of this trade gave rise to this spirit of speculation; but some severe reverses have been sustained in the last few years, and occasioned the ruin of some of the smaller speculators. The cotton brought down to Bárasi is estimated at 5,000 bullock-loads per annum, which, at Rs. 25 each, gives Rs. 1,25,000 for the value of the trade. This cotton is generally of very inferior quality, and none of it is produced in the Bárasi District, the small quantity grown there hardly sufficing for domestic consumption.

7. Another important article of the trade of Bárasi is "hallad" or turmeric, which is the produce of the district itself, being raised chiefly in the Bagayet villages of the Pangri Pargana although to a less extent throughout the rest of the district. It is singular enough that the culture and manufacture of this article, which require no particular degree of care or skill, should be confined almost exclusively to the taluka of Bárasi. The quantity of hallad disposed of annually at Bárasi may be 2,000 bullock-loads, of the value of Rs. 20,000, which is thence exported to Poona, Rájápur Bunder, Junnar, Ahmednagar, etc., in addition to the above, there is also a considerable trade in oil, ghee, gur, etc., transacted at Bárasi. But the greater portion of these articles are the produce of the Nizam's districts. Symptoms of revival in the grain trade are also observable since the abolition of the transit duties, and considerable exports of grain, wheat, pulse, or the more valuable grains, have, in the last two years, been made to Poona and the other district markets.

8. The considerable trade of Bárasi and Vairág although in a great measure one of transit, occasions a large influx of strangers into the district and the employment of numerous droves of pack bullocks, circumstances which tend to keep up the price of agricultural produce, and especially, of fodder, which from its bulk cannot be transported to any distant market. These advantages cause the prices of agricultural produce to average higher here than in the neighbouring districts of Mohol and Máda, although not so high as in Sholápur, the difference in favour of the latter district being as much as 12 or 15 per cent.

9. Judging, then, by prices alone, Bárasi should be assessed lower than Sholápur, but higher than Mohol, or nearly the same as the pargana of Mandrup. There is another element, however, that of climate, requiring attention in this district; and though it may be difficult to assign its true value, yet there is evidence enough to show that the distinction here contended for is founded on fact, and has enabled this district hitherto to pay a relatively higher assessment than others in its neighbourhood. Without attempting to define with exactness what amount of assessment this superiority of climate may be equivalent to, I shall content myself with stating my own opinion, that it will enable Bárasi to bear a rate of assessment at least as high as that fixed for Sholápur, or 33 per cent. above Indápur, the district first settled. There are, however, several considerations, independent of what has been already stated, tending to

show the fairness and liberality of the rates of assessment here proposed, and authorizing us to infer that they will ensure the prosperity of the district without trenching unnecessarily upon the resources of Government. These I shall now endeavour to explain.

10 The Bárasi Táluka when it came into our hands was in a more flourishing condition than any other district of the Sholápur Collectorate. Unfortunately, however, this satisfactory state of things was not destined to be of long continuance; and, with whatever reluctance, it must be admitted that the district has become seriously deteriorated under our management. The cause of this is apparent enough, and one I have often had occasion to adduce in reporting upon other parts of the country—being the attempt to realize under altered circumstances when all kinds of agricultural produce had become greatly depreciated in value, the same amount of assessment as had been paid in times when money was plentiful and prices were high.

11. Mr Davidson's diagrams are admirably calculated for the illustration of questions of this kind, and in the following page will be found one constructed for the Bárasi Taluka, which exhibits, almost at a glance, the whole effects of our land-revenue management of the district from the date of its acquisition up to the present time, or for a period of 22 years. The diagram will be fully comprehended from the explanations noted at the foot, but it may be useful to notice here that the dotted line denotes the limit of cultivation and arable waste in each year, the space included between this line and the base of the diagram being the cultivated, and that above the line being the waste, estimated in acres by the scale on the sides of the diagram. In like manner, the shaded portion of the diagram represents the assessment on the land in cultivation, the amount of this actually realized up to the present time, the former being shown by the space included between the upper zigzag line and the base, and the latter by that between the lower zigzag line and the base.

12. On referring to these diagrams it will be seen that the táluka of Bárasi came into our possession in a very flourishing condition—nearly the whole arable land was under cultivation, and for the first two years we were enabled to collect every rupee of the assessment. This extent of exaction proved, however, excessive, and was followed in the third year of our management by a marked diminution of the cultivation, but prices having continued good until 1821-22, the collections were made with punctuality. About this period prices began to fall rapidly, but for several years afterwards the remissions granted were liberal, and cultivation continued to increase, until it reached its greatest height in 1826-27, when the collections also rose to an unprecedented height, and were quite enormous, whether compared with those of preceding or following years. This apparently flourishing state of things was, however, deceptive and disastrous in its consequences, for the táluka has not to this day, perhaps, recovered from the effects of this one year's excessive exaction. A considerable decrease of cultivation and revenue immediately took place, and these, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, continued to decline until 1835-36, when they were little more than one-half of their amount nine years before.

13 During the continuance of Mr. Pringle's settlement, or for the last ten years included in the diagram, the fluctuations of cultivation and revenue* are comparatively small, but their average amount is lower than that of the preceding years of our management. From this we may infer that Mr. Pringle's system was superior to that which it supplanted, but was too burdensome to admit of the district making any advance under its operation. From the diagram it appears that under Mr. Pringle's settlement, the dotted line representing the cultivation generally falls within the shaded portion marking the assessment, in other words, that in this period the rates of assessment on the land in cultivation averaged more than one rupee per acre, while in the preceding years the dotted line is, almost without exception, above the shaded portion of the diagram, showing that the average rate of assessment was then less than one rupee per acre, and this is more especially remarkable in the first two years entered in the statement, when the assessment was actually *lower*, with reference to the quantity of land in cultivation, than it has ever been since. In other words, when the district came into our possession, and prices of agricultural produce were high, the cultivators paid a lower rate per acre than now when the value of produce has greatly fallen. But a mere comparison of the difference of assessment in money does not enable us to form any just conception of the actual weight of the land tax at the two different periods. Under Mr. Pringle's settlement, the assessment on cultivated land, estimated in produce—which is the only correct way of doing so—has been *at least double* what it was when we acquired possession of the district, and more need not be said to account for the district at one period having been flourishing, with nearly the whole arable land under cultivation, and at the other in a depressed, stationary condition, with one-half of the culturable lands lying waste and unproductive. The increase of cultivation observable in the last year entered in the diagram, is owing to extensive grants of waste land at Ukt rates, which is, of course, equivalent to reduction of assessment, and does not invalidate any of the preceding remarks.

14 The picture of our past revenue management afforded by this diagram offers some important facts for our guidance in determining the new rates of assessments. Twenty-two years ago, when the prices of produce were about double what they are at present, we find the táluka to have been flourishing, with the cultivated land assessed at an average rate of thirteen and-a-half annas per acre, under Mr. Pringle's settlement we find its condition much deteriorated with the cultivated land assessed upwards of a rupee per acre, notwithstanding a great fall in the prices of produce. The direct conclusion from this is, that to ensure the restoration of the district to its former prosperous condition, we ought to fix the assessment not only lower than

* The famine year 1832-33 is an exception.

Mr. Fringle's, but also much lower than that existing at the time of the acquisition of the taluka, in order to compensate for the great depreciation in the value of the produce that has since taken place. This depreciation is probably not less than 50 per cent; but the cultivator was in former times subjected to the payment of several indirect imposts, independent of the regular assessment, from which he is now relieved, while the security of his tenure is also enhanced by the improvements which have been effected in our revenue administration. On these accounts, an average rate of assessment higher than one-half of that obtaining when we first acquired the taluka, might, I think, be imposed with safety under present circumstances.

15. Upon distinct considerations, and with reference to the rates established in the districts already settled, I have stated my opinion in a preceding paragraph, that the Bárasi Taluka can well bear rates of assessment equal to those of Sholápur. The effect to be anticipated on the revenue by the adoption of these rates I shall now proceed to show.

16. From an average of results, obtained from the calculation of the assessment of several villages at these rates, I estimate that the rate per acre would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas on the whole arable land, 245,000 acres giving a maximum Bagayet assessment of Rs 1,15,000. When to this is added a sum of Rs 5,000 for the extra tax on irrigated land, and other items of land revenue not included in the above, we have a maximum land rental of Rs 1,20,000 under the proposed settlement. The average annual collections from all sources, on account of land revenue, amount to Rs. 1,25,000 for the last twenty-two years, as nearly as I can estimate, to Rs. 1,15,000 for the last eighteen years, and to Rs. 1,04,000 for the last twelve years. The new rental would therefore, be Rs 5,000 less than the average collections of the last twenty-two years, Rs. 5,000 more than those of the last eighteen; and Rs. 15,000 more than of the last twelve years. The two last columns of the diagram also show the results of the new rates, the last exhibiting the maximum rental, on the supposition of the whole arable land being under cultivation, and the second last the assessment on the present cultivation and the immediate sacrifice of revenue entailed by the settlement. This latter point, however, is hardly entitled to consideration, as some sacrifice of revenue is unavoidable in every general reduction of assessment, the advantages of which, in a financial point of view, must be prospective, not immediate, while our experience of the effects of the new settlements in other districts authorizes us to look for the whole arable area nearly being brought into cultivation within so short a period as four or five years.

17. In the first year of the new settlement, should these rates be adopted, the assessment on the cultivated land will be about Rs. 84,000, or Rs. 22,000 less than the collections of last year, up to the end of April. This does not appear an excessive reduction, while the rental may in a few years be expected to reach Rs. 1,15,000, about which point it will probably remain during the continuance of the lease.

18. The result here detailed, is, I think, satisfactory, considering the present circumstances of this district, which are not, as far as my own observation goes, better than those of the districts already settled. The same slovenly tillage, indicative of a want of means and motive for exertion in the cultivators, is observable here as well as there, and the ryots of this district, perhaps, feel their present state more keenly from the vivid recollection many of them retain of former and better times. The proposed settlement requires little immediate sacrifice of revenue, and holds out a promise of increase at no distant period; while under its operation we may undoubtedly look for the speedy restoration of the taluka to its former flourishing condition. But the preceding details refer to the land revenue alone, while it cannot be doubted that population and capital will become greatly augmented under the new settlement, as well also the indirect contributions of the district to the revenue by its enhanced consumption of salt and other taxed commodities, to which sources of revenue, rather than the land, do I look for the greatest ultimate improvement in Indian finances.

19. The extra cess to be imposed on the irrigated lands of this taluka, I propose to fix as has been done in the case of the other districts of this collectorate already settled, the existing Bagayet settlement being a temporary arrangement similar to that already described in my report on Sholápur. In considering my proposals for the latter district, Government observes that this particular settlement was adopted in Indápur, under an intimation that the extent of Bagayet land in that taluka was but trifling, and it was, therefore, of but little importance what rate of assessment was fixed, provided it was low. The survey officers should, therefore, be careful in recommending the same system in talukas differently situated, and possessing greater facilities for irrigation.

20. I have been careful to keep these points in mind when considering the Bagayet settlements; but in no taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate is the quantity of irrigated land at all considerable, or one-fourth what it might easily be made; and it, therefore, is of the utmost importance to fix a rate of assessment so moderate as to offer every encouragement to the extension of this description of cultivation. The extra rate is, therefore, designedly a low one, but in the district already settled has, upon the whole, increased rather than diminished the revenue previously obtained from that source, in consequence of every garden being now brought under assessment, while before many had been exempted.

21. The irrigated land of Bárasi, as of the rest of the collectorate, is almost wholly moathal, the páthasthal being quite inconsiderable in quantity, and still more so in value, because dependent upon streams in which the supply of water is sufficient for irrigation or not according

to the abundance or scarcity of the monsoon. In some seasons two Bagayet crops are obtained; in others, only one; and occasionally the scarcity of water is such as not to admit of the land being irrigated at all. In such circumstances no systematic Bagayet husbandry can be followed, and the consequence is that the enhanced value of such lands, arising from possessing these facilities for irrigation, is small. I have hitherto placed a small extra assessment upon land so situated, with reference to the particular advantages of each field, and I propose following a like course in the case of this district, though it is in reality of no importance what plan is followed, as the quantity of pāthasthal land is quite inconsiderable, and there exists no probability of its ever being materially increased.

22. Very different, however, is the case of the mothasthal Bagayet, to the extension of which it is impossible to attach too much importance; so great, indeed, are the facilities throughout the Sholapur Collectorate of extending Bagayet cultivation by sinking wells, that I am fully persuaded quadruple the present agricultural population might, by this means, be supported in ease and plenty, and the country rendered, in a great degree, independent of the annual rains, which are here more scanty and uncertain, and expose the cultivation to greater vicissitudes of condition than in any other portion of this presidency with which I am at all acquainted. Having now completed the statement of my opinions regarding the settlement of this district, I shall here merely recapitulate my proposals to fix the Jerayet rates at 33 per cent. above those of Indāpur, as has been done in the case of the Sholapur Tāluka, and to impose an extra tax upon irrigated land on the plan followed in the districts already settled.

23. The thirty-years' settlement, granted in the case of the latter, will, of course, be extended to this district, and before concluding, I have only once more to repeat my request, that you will do me the favour of submitting this report through the usual channel at your earliest convenience, to admit of the sanction of Government being received in time to secure the important object of introducing the new settlement at the ensuing jamābandi.

I have, etc,
(Signed) GEORGE WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Camp at Poona, 16th September 1840

Statement showing the amount of Land and Sayer Revenue Collections, etc., of the
Bārs Tāluka, Zilla Sholapur, for the last 22 years.

No.	Years	Ain Jama or Land Assessment	Sayer Jama or Revenue.		Gross Jamābandi, Ain and Sayer	Collections made on account of Government and Holders up to 30th April 1840.	Percentage of Collections to gross Jamābandi.
			Rs	Rs	Rs			Rs
1	1818-19	...	1,87,741	9,492	1,97,233	1,97,233	100
2	1819-20	...	1,87,461	9,354	1,96,815	1,96,815	100
3	1820-21	...	1,72,188	8,765	1,80,953	1,84,349	90
4	1821-22	..	1,73,516	10,450	1,83,966	1,83,966	100
5	1822-23	..	1,65,570	11,012	1,76,582	1,42,123	80
6	1823-24	..	1,58,799	10,088	1,68,887	1,17,186	69
7	1824-25	..	1,65,632	10,459	1,76,091	1,34,658	76
8	1825-26	..	1,85,103	10,950	1,96,053	1,71,415	87
9	1826-27	..	2,03,666	11,066	2,14,732	2,00,368	93
10	1827-28	..	1,96,645	10,228	2,06,873	1,84,612	79
11	1828-29	...	1,61,846	9,490	1,71,336	1,09,676	64
12	1829-30	...	1,60,724	8,779	1,69,503	85,016	50
13	1830-31	..	1,43,705	9,348	1,53,053	1,32,531	86
14	1831-32	..	1,14,699	8,502	1,23,201	1,13,177	91
15	1832-33	...	1,13,945	7,993	1,21,938	99,876	32
16	1833-34	..	1,28,750	9,204	1,37,954	1,33,985	97
17	1834-35	..	1,28,183	10,014	1,38,197	1,34,949	97
18	1835-36	..	1,16,927	8,714	1,25,641	1,17,959	93
19	1836-37	..	1,27,533	9,607	1,37,140	1,32,257	96
20	1837-38	..	1,22,357	8,578	1,30,935	1,22,266	93
21	1838-39	..	1,22,782	7,959	1,30,741	1,14,292	87
22	1839-40	..	1,37,611	8,767	1,46,378	1,18,269	77
Average of the last 22 years			1,53,438	9,536	1,62,974	1,37,362	84
Average of the last 18 years			1,47,485	9,541	1,57,026	1,26,645	81
Average of the last 12 years			1,31,598	8,999	1,40,597	1,12,437	80

NB—In comparing this statement with the preceding diagram, which does not include the Sayer Jama, a deduction on the latter account must be made from the amount of collections here shown

(Signed) GEORGE WINGATE,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

No. 1301 of 1840

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, Esq.,
Chief Secretary, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward an original letter from the Collector of Sholápur, submitting an original report from Lieutenant Wingate on the Bárasi Táluka, soliciting the sanction of Government to the new rates which he proposes to introduce there.

2. In paragraphs 2 and 15, Lieutenant Wingate enters into various details respecting the situation, soil, climate, markets, past history, and statistics of the district, partly with a view of showing that it has hitherto been excessively over-assessed, and partly to justify the conclusion at which he arrives, that the circumstances of the táluka require that the rates of assessment should be fixed at about the same standard as those in the Sholápur Táluka, or about 33 per cent in advance of Indápur. It is not necessary that I should follow him particularly through his various arguments in proof of the first point, further than to state my opinion that he very clearly proves his position, and with regard to his proposal for the new rates, I may observe that, though the average of prices would hardly justify so high an assessment, Lieutenant Wingate shows, I think, satisfactorily that there are other circumstances in favour of Bárasi which will enable it to pay without difficulty rates of assessment equal to those sanctioned for the Sholápur Táluka, and to their introduction I would, accordingly, beg the sanction of Government.

3. Paragraphs 16 and 17 show the probable financial result in the event of Government concurring in their recommendation, *viz*, a maximum rental of Rs 1,20,000, being Rs 5,000 less than the average collections of the last 22 years, but Rs 5,000 and Rs 15,000 more than the average of the last 18 and 12 years, respectively. The immediate sacrifice the first year would be Rs 22,000 with a reasonable prospect, judging from what has taken place in other tálukas, of a considerable and immediate increase.

4. Paragraphs 19 and 20 are on the subject of the extra assessment on the irrigated land, which Lieutenant Wingate recommends should be settled on the same principles as have been followed in the districts where the re-assessments have been completed, and in this recommendation, for the reasons given by him, I beg to concur, and also (paragraph 21st) that each of the few cases of pátthasthal irrigation should be dealt with separately, instead of any uniform plan being followed—the great variety of circumstances by which the value of such land is described as being affected in the district in the question, rendering the latter plan impracticable.

5. I would beg, for the reasons given in the first and last paragraphs, that I may be favoured, at as early a period as possible, with the instructions of Government respecting these propositions.

6. In conclusion, I would remark that, notwithstanding the short time which has elapsed since he joined his station, the Collector should, I think, have stated his opinion on some of the proposed measures, instead of handing on the report without comment on the ground of his not "being sufficiently acquainted with the táluka in question."

I have, etc.,

(Signed) J VIBART,

Poona Collectorate, 6th October 1840

Revenue Commissioner.

No. 3427 of 1840.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

J. VIBART, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1301, dated the 6th ultimo, submitting one from the Collector of Sholápur, with an original report from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment on the Bara Táluka; and to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council quite concurs in the views you have expressed in respect to the rates of both Jerayat and Bagayat, the introduction of which into that táluka, as proposed by Lieutenant Wingate and recommended by yourself, is accordingly sanctioned.

2. Lieutenant Wingate's report clearly shows the necessity of a reduction of the existing assessment, and holds out a fair expectation, under the rates which he has proposed, that cultivation will soon rise to its maximum.

3. The term of settlement, thirty years, will, of course, extend to Bárasi Taluka, as to the others which have been surveyed.

4. The Governor in Council requests that you will particularly direct the attention of the revenue authorities throughout the collectorate to the extension of means of irrigation in the zillah. In paragraph 2, Lieutenant Wingate alludes to the practicability of damming up some of the streams which run through the Bárasi Taluka in favourable positions. This should be inspected, and, if the plan is likely to be attended with success, a report should be made on the subject.

5. The lowness of the extra assessment on the Mothasthal lands, and the enjoyment by the ryot of all the benefits of improvements during his lease, will, the Governor in Council anticipates, prove sufficient to secure the keeping in repair old, and the construction of new, wells.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1840

No 1816 of 1872.

Poona, 11th December 1872

MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying report relates to the revision of the settlement of 111 villages belonging to the Bárasi Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate. There are altogether 124 villages in the district, 116 being Government and 8 alienated holdings. Five of the former are, however, excepted from present proposals, because of their lease not having yet expired, owing to their having been settled subsequently to the date of the general settlement of the taluka.

2. The Superintendent has also fixed rates for four of the Dumala villages, but the proposals which I am about to discuss refer to 111 Government villages only, of which the lease has expired. The following statement gives the area of these villages as brought to account in the recent survey papers, compared with the record of their area under the former survey —

Village	Culturable Lands.				Add unculturable lands	Village Sites, Roads, Rivers, &c	Inam Land, culturable and unculturable	Grand Total
	Area under			Total				
	Dry-crop cultivation.	Well Lands.	Páthasthal.					
New Survey	283,401	14,133	1,058	278,592	9,571	24,860	17,572	330,595
Former Survey	249,524			249,524	29,880	2,074	18,235	298,763
Increase	14,877	14,133	1,058	30,068		22,786	668	31,882
Decrease					20,359			20,359

3. It appears from this statement that there is an increase of a little under 11 per cent. on the total area, and of about 12 per cent on the culturable assessed land area in favour of the survey recently made. The difference under the latter head is of some importance, as it shows that the cultivators of the district have enjoyed this extent of land in excess of what they were charged for under the first settlement.

4. The statistical and other general information embodied in the report shows a marked improvement in the general resources of the district, as the result of the thirty years' lease. Referring to the statement given in paragraph 19, we find that the increase in population is about 50 per cent., in carts above 150, and in cattle of all kinds from 10 to 19 per cent. The outlay of capital on wells is also considerable, being represented by an increase of 60 per cent on the number used for irrigation.

5. I am rather surprised, however, to observe that the large number of 967 wells is shown to be out of repair and not serviceable for irrigation. No reason for this has been assigned. It would be interesting to know whether they have been abandoned to avoid the payment of the present well assessment, or whether their abandonment is due to a fall in the spring levels of the general water-supply, or to other natural causes. For it is certainly rather an extraordinary circumstance that so many wells should have gone out of use, whilst, at the same time, there has been a steady and increasing expenditure in the construction of new ones. But there is, unfortunately, nothing on record to guide us in coming to a decision as to the causes to which this anomalous state of things is ascribable.

6. In the first and present report also, Bárasi is described to be superior to any other district of the Sholapur Collectorate in point of climate. Proximity to the Bhalla Ghát range

of hills, by which it is bounded on the east, would appear to be the natural cause to which its increased rainfall may be ascribed. I observe, however, that Captain Wingate was of opinion that this range, which he describes to be not more than 4 or 500 feet above the plains of Bársi, could not well be supposed to occasion any remarkable diversity of climate between it and the other parts of the collectorate, nevertheless, he admits the superiority of climate, stating, however, that it was matter of conjecture and not admitting of any conclusive proof.

7. This point affecting the comparative rainfall of the several districts, which, though matter of conjecture in the days when Captain Wingate's remarks were written, is now susceptible of proof owing to the establishment of rain gauges. Availing himself of the information supplied by this means, the Superintendent has prepared a statement showing the annual rainfall in all the districts of the collectorate during the last nine years. The returns in question show the average fall of Bársi to be 25.62 inches. It is a little more than 2 inches in excess of the Sholapur fall (23.49), and above 5 more than that of the adjoining taluka of Mádha (20.47) and considerably more than in Karmála and Pandharpur. The fact, therefore, of the Bársi rainfall being greater than in other districts, as has all along been supposed to be the case, is fully established by the data given above.

8. We should naturally expect that this superiority over the rest of the districts generally in point of climate would have resulted in the cultivation of a comparatively larger area with kharif or monsoon crops, but the returns appended show that this is not the case, the proportion

See statement at page 20 of report.

of kharif and rabi crops being 23 and 77 per cent, respectively, in Bársi, which is pretty much the same as in the other settled districts.* Jowári is the great staple product, 62 per cent. of the cultivated area being under that crop. Bárji, which, however, is a kharif crop, shows next in numerical order, but its cultivation covers only 5 per cent. The area under cotton (2 per cent) is smaller than I had expected to find it, but from inquiry into the matter it appears that the cultivators consider that the soil and climate combined are not suited to its growth, and the returns certainly afford convincing evidence of its not being a popular crop in the present day, nor was it so either at the period of the first settlement, the quantity grown then being represented to be hardly sufficient for domestic consumption.

9. But though it is not a cotton-producing district, the trade of the town of Bársi is mainly dependent upon that article. Captain Wingate's report upon the first settlement contains an interesting account of the cotton trade, which I shall here reproduce as showing the state of it at that period. Writing upon the trade of Bársi, generally, he observes as follows —

“The trade of Bársi rapidly declined under our rule, and would ere this have become insignificant but for the curious change in the channels of the cotton trade that occurred some years back. The cotton which had previously been always forwarded for shipment to the ports in the Bay of Bengal, could, it was discovered, be more advantageously disposed of on the other side of the peninsula, at Bombay, and an immediate change in the channels of the trade was the consequence. Bársi lying in the direct route from some of the cotton districts, and situated just within our territories, but on the verge of those of the Nizam, was found a convenient place of meeting for the traders of the countries, and became almost immediately constituted a depôt for the trade. In the first instance, almost the whole of the cotton brought to Bársi was purchased after its arrival there for the Bombay market. Of late years, however, some Bombay houses have despatched agents to the cotton-growing districts for the purpose of making their purchases on the spot. Most houses engaged in this trade have also agents stationed at Bársi to purchase up the cotton as it arrives, but the article is one of very general speculation with all classes of traders, and it is no uncommon thing for it to be brought in quantities so small as single or a very few bullock loads for transmission to Bombay. Every petty trader, indeed, who can command a few rupees, seems anxious to make a venture in cotton. The very large profits obtained in the early years of this trade gave rise to this spirit of speculation but some severe reverses have been sustained in the last few years, and occasioned the ruin of some of the smaller speculators. The cotton brought down to Bársi is estimated at 5,000 bullock loads per annum, which, at 25 rupees each, gives Rs. 1,25,000 for the value of the trade. This cotton is generally of very inferior quality, and none of it is produced in the Bársi District, the small quantity grown there hardly sufficing for domestic consumption.”

10. The Bársi cotton trade, which may be said to have been in its infancy at the period referred to above, has increased enormously of late years. It will be observed from the information regarding its present state given in paragraph 12, that, according to the traffic returns of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about three to three

The average for the period is 337,426 maunds.

and-a-half lakhs of maunds have been annually despatched to Bombay from the Bársi Road Station during the last five years, the value of which, at the present rate of 20* rupees per maund, may be estimated to be from 60 to 70 lakhs of rupees. Captain Wingate puts down the value of the trade at about a lakh and a quarter of rupees. A comparison, consequently, of the two sets of returns shows an increase at the present day of more than fifty-fold upon the quantity exported from the district thirty years since. The trade, it is true, was only in its infancy at the latter period as before

* The Cotton Commissioner gives Rs. 17 per maund as the fair market rate, which would make the total value about 67½ lakhs.

mentioned, but such a marvellous increase serves to show what a mine of wealth remained undeveloped in the land until roads and the railway furnished an economical means of transport for this valuable product to the Bombay market.

11. The Bársi Táluka, as before mentioned, grows barely enough cotton for its home consumption, the whole of this large export crop being brought from the districts of the Nizam's territory, lying to the north and east of the Bhalla Ghát Hills, referred to in a preceding paragraph. Chief part of it is brought by the new line of road extending from the northern boundary of the district to Bársi, whence the traffic passes on to the railway by the fine metalled road leading from that town to the Bársi Road Station. A not inconsiderable part of the traffic used formerly to pass on to Bombay by way of Vanág, but since the opening of the railway and of the branch roads referred to above, that line of route has been almost entirely abandoned. This diversion of the cotton traffic has seriously affected the trade of the town of Vanág, whilst Bársi has risen greatly in importance from its being centred in that town. A cotton-pressing factory has been established there, and whilst I was in the district, the Assistant Collector, Mr Keyser, was busily engaged in making arrangements for the establishment of a regular cotton mart, which is greatly needed for the development of the trade to outside buyers.

12. But, besides being a large cotton mart, Bársi is also the great grain depôt of the district, for, with the exception of the small quantity sold for home consumption in the local bazaars of Vanág and Pangri, the great bulk of the disposable produce is brought to that market for sale. Prices of grain range generally from a seer to two seers lower than in Sholápur, but the difference is not sufficient, as a rule, to induce the Bársi cultivator to forsake his own great local market where his produce always meets with a ready sale.

13. The statement (paragraph 25) regarding the price of grain is not so full as is desirable, as the information ranges only from 1856-57 down to the present time, and it is not complete either for every year of that period. It is much to be regretted that our táluka kutcherry records are so wanting in reliable information upon this important subject. The price list of all the chief products of each district, as now published fortnightly in the *Government Gazette*, will hereafter be most valuable, but at present we are frequently at fault for want of proper data, as in the present case. There is no doubt of the fact of agricultural produce having risen quite as much in Bársi as in the neighbouring districts, as mentioned by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, and the rise is certainly not overstated by him in being put down at from 60 to 70 per cent. But it would have been more satisfactory to have had actual results as the basis of the foregoing estimate.

14. I have recently made a short trip through part of the district, and from my own observations I can fully endorse the Superintendent's account of the superiority of Bársi over the other districts of the collectorate in point of fertility and natural resources. This superiority is, no doubt, due in a great measure to the increased and more certain rainfall which it enjoys. The fine mango trees and the rich garden cultivation bear evidence to this fact. But the soil is also good, and the valleys are extensive, containing far more level ground than is ordinarily met with in the undulating plains of the Deccan.

15. The Superintendent appears, in my opinion, to have fairly appreciated the great natural advantages which Bársi possesses in comparison with other settled districts, in making his maximum rate equivalent to that imposed in the Sholápur Táluka last year. There is, as he has explained,* some considerable difference between the districts in respect to communications, but I cannot agree with him that the railway has given Sholápur such marked advantage over Bársi as he would ascribe to it. To bear out his reasoning, Bársi ought to be entirely cut off from railway communication, whereas, as has been explained, it is but 20 miles from a large station with which it is connected by a magnificent road constructed upon a tramway level. The cart carriage over this distance of 20 miles represents the difference between the two stations in respect to this matter, and this difference, in my opinion, is merged in the superiority Bársi admittedly possesses in point of climate and fertility.

16. The Superintendent mentions, I observe, that Rs 1-12-0 is the maximum rate that he considers should have been imposed in Sholápur, explaining that, in consideration of the great increase on the former assessment that its imposition would have occasioned, he reduced it to Rs 1-8-0 in deference to my opinion. It was not, however, merely because of this increase, which, as I was aware, is due to the former classification being very incorrect, but for other reasons, which need not be here mentioned, that I recommended Rs 1-8-0 to be the maximum rate for that district. But putting this aside, and speaking from my own personal knowledge of the two districts, I have no hesitation in stating that Bársi, by reason of its superior natural advantages, can bear the same rate as Sholápur. The two districts were assessed on the same scale by Captain Wingate, and though the changes which have occurred in the interval may have been somewhat more favourable for Sholápur, they are not so marked, in my opinion, as to require a departure from the rating adopted by that officer.

17. The maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is, however, to be applied only to Bársi, the remaining part of the district being apportioned into 3 other classes with rates of Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0, and Rs. 1-2-0, respectively,

* See statement in paragraph 31.

there being 4 classes in all. The second group should, I think, be extended a little, so as to include the four villages marginally noted, and bring down its boundary to the Bhagwati River on the south, and it should also include the three villages of Yedshi, Dudgaon and Tadwal, situated above the Bhalis Ghát. The latter are out of the regular circle to which the group would ordinarily be confined, but they are described to be very fine villages, enjoying a better climate than the rest, which we may consider to be established by the fact of wheat being rather extensively grown there, whereas it is scarcely cultivated at all in any of the other villages of the district. The circumstance, too, of their being directly on the new line of road which passes through the district to Bárni, is a further reason in favour of their being moved into the higher class of Rs. 1-6-0.

- 1 Jámgaon.
- 2 Kápah.
- 3 Mallegaon.
- 4 Bámargaon.

18. The village of Chuncholi requires also to be in the 2nd class. It is shown under it in the map, but through a mistake. The Superintendent informs me its rate has been calculated according to the Rs. 1-4-0 maximum.

No. 66 of statement.

19. I have consulted the Superintendent about these slight changes of his grouping under class 2, and he agrees in the propriety of their being carried out. With these exceptions I consider his groups to be judiciously arranged, and the rate for each to be appropriate.

20. Well lands, according to the rule adopted under our revision settlements, will be exempted from any special extra rate, and charged only with the full Jerayet rate of the class to which the village belongs. This will be felt to be a great boon in many villages, especially in those of the Pángri Máhal, where the garden cultivation is extensive.

21. The Superintendent estimates Rs. 28,000 to be the amount of revenue foregone by abandoning the Virhunda cess. His calculation is based upon the former low extra rate of only 2 rupees per acre, which is much less than would now be imposed were the revision to be extended to well-lands according to the former plan of assessment. The soundness, however, of the policy of exempting well-irrigation from any special taxation has been fully admitted, and I need not enlarge upon the subject here, but will merely recommend that this district should be treated in the same liberal spirit in the matter as others already re-assessed.

Paragraph 37.

22. There is a small extent of Páthasthal irrigation to which the Superintendent proposes to apply a water-rate, varying from a maximum of Rs 4-8-0 to 8 annas per acre, the rate being apportioned according to the nature of the supply. I consider these proposals to be appropriate to the particular kind of irrigation, and recommend their adoption.

23. The new rates, as shown in paragraph 35, will raise the revenue demand from Rs. 1,24,666 to Rs. 2,07,174, the difference of Rs. 82,516 being equivalent to an increase of 66 per cent.

24. The past history and general account of the state of the district, which is contained in this correspondence, furnishes satisfactory evidence, in my opinion, of its being well able to bear the proposed increase to its assessment. Captain Wingate represents Bárni to have been

Note—This is scarcely in keeping with the diagram, which shows small remissions during the second year.

in a very flourishing condition when it came into our possession, nearly the whole of the arable land being under cultivation and every rupee of assessment* realized during the first two years of our administration. In the first of these years, the revenue amounted to nearly Rs 1,86,000, being only about 10 or 12 per cent. less than the Superintendent's new Jama.

25. It is noticeable, however from Captain Wingate's remarks that the state of prosperity in which Bárni was handed over to us was but temporary, as it soon declined under the fall of prices which set in shortly after. But I think it is clear that it never was in the same impoverished state under our early rule as many of the other Deccan districts. There is no mention in his report of the inroad of predatory troops, and of the dire calamities of famine by which the resources of Bhimthari and Indápur were greatly impaired, but it did not escape the dreadful famine of 1832-33. It may be inferred, however, from the general tenor of his remarks, that, though over-assessed at the time his settlement was introduced, it was, nevertheless, in a better state than the other districts to which his operations had then been extended.

26. From Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's review of the thirty years' settlement it appears that cultivation increased rapidly at first, but met with a temporary check in 1845-46 from the effects of a bad season. The revenue fluctuated for a year or two after this, but then took a steady turn upwards, and about 1860-61 had reached within an insignificant sum to the full revenue demand imposed by the settlement, and for the last ten years the realizations have kept steadily at about Rs 1,24,500 without a single remission being made.

27. After passing through this epoch, Bárni is described (paragraph 23) to be in a flourishing condition. The people are represented to have stores of grain and stacks of kharra, notwithstanding its being an unfavourable season in which Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington inspected the district, and he sums up his account of them with the very satisfactory statement, that "there has not been a case of land sold to meet arrears of rent during the last five years." My own observations and inquiries enable me to confirm, generally, this account of the present state of the district and condition of the people.

28 The price of grain is, however, the chief thing affecting the incidence of the revised assessment. I have mentioned in a former paragraph that the latter is only 10 or 12 per cent in excess of the revenue realized from the district in the first years of its being under our rule. There is also, I find, a very close agreement between the prices of that period and of the present day. The information on this head given in the Indápur report shows jowári to have been selling in 1818-19 and 1819-20, respectively, at 17 and 19 seers the rupee, whereas, according to the present report, 19 6 seers per rupee is the average price of the past five years. Again in 1839-40, when the settlement was introduced, 44 seers was the ruling bazaar price. No information about prices for the early periods, referred to above, is given in the report, but as there was but little difference, I believe, at the time in question between the prices of Bárasi and Indápur, the data obtainable for the latter district may be assumed to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of comparison in the manner in which they have been used.

29. It will thus be seen, from what has been explained above, that we are now assessing Bárasi at a sum but little in excess of what it was paying in 1818-19, when also the price of grain was pretty much the same as it now is. It will be seen, too, that prices now are considerably more than 100 per cent. in excess of what they were when Captain Wingate's settlement was introduced, 44 seers being then about the ruling rate for jowári. It is difficult to say what they will be in future, but the rates fixed will, I am satisfied, bear a fall to 30 seers the rupee without being felt to be heavy, and considering the increasing trade of the country, and the yearly increasing demand for this staple food product, I see no likelihood of jowári falling so low as this in the Bárasi market.

30 The general increase of assessment is much more nearly proportionate to the increase in the maximum rate than in other recently settled districts. In Sholápur, for instance, the maximum was increased, as in Bárasi, from Re. 1 to Rs 1-8-0, being 50 per cent., but the resulting assessment was above 80 per cent in excess of the former demand, whereas it is but 66 per cent in this case. This closer agreement is owing entirely to the more careful and accurate manner in which the first Bárasi settlement was carried out. It was done under Captain Wingate's personal supervision, and the Superintendent mentions, as a proof of the general accuracy of the work, that there is a difference of only 11 pies between the average of the two classifications. In Sholápur, on the other hand, the discrepancies between the two valuations, as mentioned in the report, were so marked as to lead us to suspect the original work to have been dishonestly done.

31. But, although there is this general agreement in the classification of the two periods, there are, nevertheless, some few cases in which the increase by present rates is proportionately much more than it ought to be. In the village of Gormala,* * No. 19 of statement. for instance, the increase amounts to 150 per cent. The Superintendent informs me that he has personally tested the classification of this village, and is fully assured of the accuracy of his work, the increase being, in his opinion, clearly ascribable to under-valuation in the original classification. I had also personal experience, during my trip through the district, of the increase in the village of Korphal,† which amounts to 121 per cent, being due to the same adjoining village of Khandvi ‡ drew my attention particularly to the fact of the lands of their village adjoining those of Korphal being now assessed at 12 to 14 annas per acre, whereas those of the latter, of similar quality, were assessed at only 7 and 8 annas. Our present classification fully bears out the correctness of this opinion, for Khandvi is increased only 47 per cent., while in Korphal the increase amounts to 121 per cent. This is a very satisfactory solution of the discrepancy in the new assessment of two adjoining villages, and I have no doubt the popular opinion will confirm the correctness of our present valuation in all other cases. It will be well in future to have the old assessment (i.e., that in force prior to first settlement) shown in cases in which unduly large increases occur, and I shall direct the Superintendent to give such information in future.

32 The report is badly arranged, the statement contrasting present and proposed assessment being put in the early part of the report, where it is not referred to at all; and the Measurement and Classification Test Statements are likewise out of place where they are inserted. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington brought this, I believe, to the notice of the Superintendent of the Central Printing Press when the proof sheets of the report were examined, but the latter declined to make the suggested alterations. I consider this to be a mistake on his part, for when the printing of a report is being done for any particular officer, I certainly think the arrangement of the matter should, as a general rule, be left entirely to him. A reprint will be necessary before it can be brought out as a selection, and this might, probably, have been avoided had Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's directions been attended to.

33 In paragraph 39 the Superintendent has brought forward the question of our effecting a territorial exchange with the Nizam's Government by making over to it some of our outlying villages interspersed amongst his, and receiving some of his intermixed with ours in lieu thereof. The subject has been before discussed, and the proposal negatived on the ground, I believe that it would not be fair to the people of our villages to transfer them

Collector also alludes to this subject, paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter

to another Government. This objection has, I think, but little force in the case, for our outlying villages, cut off by a distance of 10 or 12 miles from our own territories and surrounded entirely by Nizam's villages, can know or experience but little of the effects of our administration. The associations and business connections of the inhabitants must naturally be with the people amongst whom they are living. Our police arrangements are greatly interrupted by the intervention of these small strips of foreign territory, and I have no doubt the Nizam's Government find the carrying out of their measures impeded in the same way by the intervention of our outlying villages. If Government will entertain the proposal, a detailed report upon the subject can be submitted. The success with which an exchange of territory was effected with the Nizam, when the land required for the Ekruk tank was resumed by our Government, leads me to press the consideration of a measure in the enforcement of which the interests of both Governments, in my opinion, are equally concerned.

84. In conclusion, I would observe that, after giving much careful consideration to the question of the rates proposed for this district, I feel every confidence in recommending them for the approval of Government. Considered with regard to the general principles on which our survey settlements are based, they are, perhaps, somewhat high as compared with the Sholapur rates, but the superiority of climate which Bára enjoys more than compensates, in my opinion, for its not being so favourably circumstanced in regard to railway and market as Sholapur.

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 102 of 1873.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Tánna, 17th January 1873.

SIR,

Adverting to my letter of the 18th ultimo, No 1846, I have the honour to forward the annexed extract of letters received from the Cotton Commissioner, covering a return of the cotton exported from the Bára railway station, according to the information obtained by his department.

2. It is satisfactory to find that the return bears out the correctness of the information on this subject given in Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's report. The Cotton Commissioner is, however, of opinion that 20 rupees per maund, being the rate at which I have estimated the value of the trade, is somewhat too high, and that 17 rupees would be a fairer rate to take for the calculation. The difference is not very considerable in a rough estimate such as mine is, and, as I am not prepared to admit altogether that mine is too high, I think it is not necessary to make any alteration in the report, I will, however, add a footnote, explaining that the Cotton Commissioner considers 17 rupees to be a fair rate, and showing the total value of the trade calculated at that rate.

3. I take this opportunity of forwarding three printed copies of my report just received from the Central Press. Reference has been made to Colonel Waddington for the information applied for in your letter of the 4th instant, No 20, and I hope to have his reply in the course of a day or two.

I have, &c.,

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Belkara, January 14th.

MY DEAR FRANCIS,

Herewith a good letter from Mr Wilkinson, now District Inspector in Khándesh, and a return. I thought I had forwarded you a reply ere this, and I have to apologise for delay—hope it has not moonvenenced you.

Waddington seems near the mark both as regards export and value. Mr. Wilkinson, however, puts the average value at Rs. 17, and I think you may accept his opinion in this matter.

* * * * *

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. G. M. MOORE.

Jalgaon, December 12th, 1872.

MY DEAR MAJOR MOORE,

Your letter of 7th reached me yesterday. I have written for returns of cotton export for previous years, which I am not possessed of, but, in the meantime, I quote the amount for 1871 as extracted from the railway returns received in your office. This is 329,932 maunds. Whether this, or the amount given by your correspondent, is correct, I cannot say, any way the discrepancy is a very trifling one. Beyond this, by calculating the weight of the full-pressed bales and docras exported (as shown in the accompanying statement), the general accuracy of Major Waddington's statement appears to be borne out. This amount, 334,080 maunds, agrees very nearly with that given, viz, 333,674 maunds. The tare, *i.e.*, bagging, iron hoops, &c, would be about 18,210 maunds, leaving 315,870 maunds net cotton. I should, therefore, unhesitatingly accept the railway return as correct.

During the first four months of 1872 the export was 3,754 full-pressed bales, 1,711 half-pressed bales and 66,037 docras, the total weight of which is given at 132,430 maunds (the 80 lbs. maund). This is a large amount, but it represents probably two-thirds of the crops, accounted for by the unfavourable nature of the last season. There will be a falling off in the current year's export, but, I think, solely on this account.

With regard to the valuation of a maund of Bára cotton, I am inclined to think that Rs 20 was the maximum price. The price per candy in Bombay varied in 1871 between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250. According to this, I think Rs. 17 would more correctly represent the average value of a maund on the spot.

The cotton exported from Bára is, as stated, almost entirely produced in the Nizam's territory, about Latur, Páthri, Nandiar, Hingoh, &c. The rest from the same district goes up to the Berár markets, Kámgaum, &c

Bárá being the largest cotton-exporting station in the Deccan and one of the main outlets for the Nizam's cotton, the great increase in the trade, as compared with what existed thirty years ago, will appear less surprising when it is remembered that, at that time, cotton was very little grown, and that what was grown was mostly locally consumed.

Towards this large export in 1871 the local districts contributed little enough. The cotton area in the Bárá and Mádhá tálukas in 1870 amounted to only 20,837 acres, which yielded, perhaps, 15,628 maunds at 80* lbs. per acre

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. WILKINSON.

(True Copies)

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

*I consider this to be too high an estimate of the produce of cotton in the Sholdápur Districts

(Signed) J. T. FRANCIS.

STATEMENT of Cotton exported from Bárá Station during the Year 1871.

Description of Bales	Number of Bales.	Total Weight in maunds	Less Tare.	Net Weight of Cotton.	Remarks.
Full pressed bales...	9,514	46,145	2,854	43,289	Full-pressed bales = 8½ Cwt. x 24 lbs tare = 396 lbs. Docras = 142 lbs. x 8 lbs. tare = 150 lbs.
Docras ...	153,567	287,937	15,356	272,581	
Total	...	334,080	18,210	315,870	

Jalgaon, 12th December 1872

(Signed) C. WILKINSON

(True Copy)

J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 20 OF 1873.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER, N. D.*Sátára District, Camp Vsta,
4th January 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of correspondence with your communications as per margin and take the opportunity afforded by the delay the reference you propose to make regarding the cotton trade will cause, to ask for some further information which may, I think, be useful in laying the subject before Government.

No 1816, dated 11th December 1872,
and accompaniments.

No 1826, dated 18th December 1872.
No 1846, dated 18th December 1872

2. Adverting to certain exceptions to the general correspondence between the classification under Captain (now Sir George) Wingate, at the time of the former assessment, mention is made in paragraph 31 of your memorandum of the deficient assessment of certain lands in Korphal, No. 29 of Colonel Waddington's list, compared with the assessment of similar lands in Khándvi, No. 27 of the list.

3. I fully agree with you that reasons of this kind will explain exceptional variations in the rates, but I note that the enhancement of assessment exceeds 100 per cent, in 13 of the 111 villages discussed, and that there is an excess of the general average enhancement of 60 per cent in 54 of the villages.

4. I take it as a matter of course that if the assessment had not been found excessive in the preceding period of thirty years, the assessment would be increased for the additional cultivation brought to account, the percentage under column 18 of Colonel Waddington's statement might, therefore, be deducted; but as it is included in the average enhancement, there will be no cause for misunderstanding if the whole of the figures be treated on the same principle.

5. It will be, no doubt, fully recognized that the latter classification is the correct one, and that when the former classification is different, it is incorrect or, judging by fuller experience, less suitable.

6. But Colonel Waddington mentions the general correspondence of the average of former and present classifications and specifies the difference at only 11 pies. Will it, then, be practicable to illustrate somewhat more in detail how the results appear to differ so much more widely than the average classification, and the different maxima quoted would lead one to expect?

7. I gather from paragraph 13 of your memorandum, that you consider about from 60 to 70 per cent. as the rise in the price of agricultural produce in the Bársi Taluka, and the general enhancement harmonizes with that view.

8. I have selected for your consideration the following ten villages, eight of which show great enhancement, one moderate enhancement, and one very much the reverse.—

No in the List	Names.	Former Jirayat Rate		Proposed Rate.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
9	Bolgaon	0	7 0	0	14 0
19	Gormala	0	5 4	0	13 0
27	Khándvi	0	10 10	0	15 9
28	Khadkalgaon	0	5 10	0	13 4
29	Korphal	0	8 5	1	0 7
51	Tándulwári Gori	0	11 1	1	3 1
59	Ukadgaon	0	7 8	0	7 8
61	Bhándgaon	0	8 1	0	13 6
107	Aljápúr	0	6 8	1	0 0
111	Sangamner	0	4 1	0	8 4

9. The average of the proposed assessment does not quite exactly compare with the former average, because the last mentioned relates to the Jirayat only, but the figures show that the difference is slight, and if thought desirable, for the sake of more minute accuracy, a correction might be made.

10. By a reference to Colonel Waddington's statement you will see that the highest is Gormala, No. 19 of the list, noticed in paragraph 31 of your memorandum, with an enhancement of 150 per cent, and an increase of acreage of only 8 per cent, due to the cultivation brought to account, and that the lowest is Ukadgaon, No. 59 of the list, with an enhancement of only 21 per cent, though the increase of acreage, due to cultivation, brought to account is as high as 59 per cent.

11. Colonel Waddington has personally examined the classification of Gormala, and, as he and yourself are satisfied of its correctness, this leads to a manifest conclusion of the serious incorrectness or unsuitable lowness of the former assessment, because after deducting for increased cultivation, the rates are enhanced to an extent quite double that which in a general way the rise of prices would suggest.

12. If you refer to Ukadgaon, you will see that the actual new assessment, after allowing for the increase of acreage, gives precisely the same average rate per acre as that of the previous assessment. If, indeed, the Mothasthal assessment were deducted from both sides of the account, the previous one would be the higher, but it is most probable the new cultivation is of an inferior class, which would modify the figures by lowering the later average.

13. If, however, the present prices warrant the general enhancement which you propose, and which I do not (after reading your opinion and that of Colonel Waddington in the case of the Bársi Táluka) doubt, the manifest conclusion is, that Captain Wingate's settlement must in the case of Ukadgaon have been seriously incorrect and unsuitably high. Under the former settlement, 2,513 acres of cultivation were assessed, including Mothasthal and Páthasthal, at Rs 1,469, or an average of 9 annas and 4 pies per acre, and in the new assessment, 3,505 acres of cultivation, including Mothasthal and Páthasthal, are assessed at Rs 1,784, or an average of 7 annas and 8 pies per acre, or an average diminution per acre of 16 per cent.

14. Neither Gormala nor Ukadgaon has, it appears, received remissions, or suffered from distraint for land revenue during the last twenty years of the guarantee and whereas the rise in prices would warrant an enhancement of 60 or 70 per cent, Gormala, which is to be raised 150 per cent, has been paying, at the very lowest computation, 60 or 70 per cent less than it ought to have been paying, and Ukadgaon, at the very lowest computation, 60 or 70 per cent more than it ought to have been paying, relatively in each case, to the recent and correct classification.

15. Similar discrepancies may be found, though in a less degree, in all the former assessments when judged by the standards now applied above, and I am desirous, if you see no objection, to apply another test to the former assessments, which Colonel Waddington considers to have been carefully supervised by Captain Wingate himself, and to be more reliable than others, especially some of those in the Sholapur Táluka, which have been pronounced to be suspicious. It appears probable that Captain Wingate may have been guided in the assessment he recommended to Government by many circumstances separated from the result of classification of the soil only, and that among these, judging from the language of his report, the effects of the previous revenue system may have been not without influence.

16. I, therefore, beg the favour of your obtaining, for the sake of comparison, the following information for each of the ten villages mentioned in paragraph 8 of this letter. The Jerayet and water-rates will probably not be separate, but the figures will, I think, be sufficiently accurate to furnish the illustration desired —

No. of List	Names	An Jama or Land Assessment for two years.		Average Cultivation in acres, Remissions, and Actual Collections of Land Revenue for the nine years 1831-32 to 1839-42.			
		1818-19	1819-20	Acres	Assessments	Remissions	Actual Collections
		Rs.	Rs.				
9	Belgaon						
19	Gormala						
27	Khándvi						
28	Khadkaiagaon						
29	Koraphal						
51	Tandulwán Gor						
59	Ukadgaon						
61	Bhándgaon						
107	Aljapur						
111	Saugamner						

17. Adverting to paragraph 37 of Colonel Waddington's report, I trust I am correct in supposing that none of the former Virhunda, or well assessment of the old system, has been foregone, and that the 14,133 acres now stated to be the area under wells, include the old acreage under wells, the rate on which is represented by the Rs 8,308, less Rs 1,913 for 1,058 acres of Páthasthal at Rs 1-13-0 per acre. If it be so, there will be a deduction of Rs 6,395 from the sum of Rs 28,000 assumed by Colonel Waddington as foregone at Rs. 2 per acre on the cultivation under wells constructed from private capital, during the period of the guarantee, and, therefore, exempt from extra assessment on that account.

18. I beg to be informed whether "the full Jerayet rate of the class to which the village belongs," mentioned in the 20th paragraph of your memorandum, means the "maximum" rates of the village fixed, because of the special water-bearing quality only of the soil, or the rate ascertained by the present ordinary system of classification of soil?

19. Will you have the goodness to state the present capacity of the seer quoted in review of prices by Colonel Waddington? The seer of the Sholapur and Bársi bazaars is much larger than the Poona seer, and though, for comparison of Bársi prices in different years, the question

might not be very material, an adjustment of relative capacity, which I conclude has been made by Colonel Waddington, would be necessary for comparison with prices in the Indrapur Taluka.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 148 of 1873

To
THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Thána, 23rd January 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying * memorandum from the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey, which will be found to contain the information called for in your letter of the 4th instant, No. 20, relative to the proposals submitted for the revision of the settlement of the Bárasi Taluka.

* No. 75, dated 22nd January 1873.

2. I gather from the general purport of your remarks, that your inquiries have been made with the view of seeing whether it is not practicable to make some adjustment of the old classification, by which it could be made the basis of the new assessment, and the large increase in individual villages, beyond what is due to the imposition of a higher maximum rate, be thus avoided, or considerably reduced in amount. The information given by Colonel Waddington, especially in regard to the village of Ukadgaon, shows conclusively, I think, that it would be unsafe, and most unfair in individual cases, to attempt to carry out a revision upon the basis of the former classification.

3. It should be borne in mind that the operations of the survey at the time Bárasi was first settled, were in their infancy, and that no systematic plan of classification had at that time been introduced, the operation being carried out in the roughest manner. It is not surprising, therefore, to meet with cases of obvious error in the former valuation, the correction of which, though productive of large differences of results in individual villages, as respects the increase by the new rates, is most essential for the fixing of an equitable assessment. These differences will disappear as we get into districts settled after an organized system of operations had been adopted.

4. I have already forwarded the explanation I had to submit regarding the Cotton Trade No. 102, dated the 17th instant. Return, the accuracy of which I was inclined to question, but without reason, as has been shown therein.

5. May I now beg that the report will have your earliest consideration, as the season is already somewhat advanced, and not a single settlement report of the year as yet disposed of.

I have, &c.,
J. T. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 75 of 1873.

Poona, 22nd January 1873.

The Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, in reply to the Survey Commissioner's memorandum No. 43 of the 8th current, has the honour to submit the following explanation.

2. Before proceeding further, the Superintendent would point out that, in order to exhibit correctly the difference between the former and present classification of the ten villages selected by the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., it is necessary to reduce the proposed rates, as shown by the Revenue Commissioner, and which have been calculated on the proposed maximum rates, to the classification scale of one rupee. The following exhibits the result —

No.	Names of Villages.	Former Classification	Present Classification.	Maximum Rate.	Proposed Average Rate.
		A p.	A p.	A p.	Rs. a. p.
9	Belgaon ..	7 0	10 2	1 6	0 14 0
19	Gormala ...	5 4	7 11	... .	0 10 10
27	Khándvi ..	10 10	11 5	... ..	0 15 9
28	Khadkalgaon ..	6 10	9 0	... ..	0 12 4
29	Korpal ..	8 5	11 8	... ..	1 0 7
61	Tandulwárt Gori ..	11 1	14 0	... ..	1 3 1
69	Ukadgaon ..	7 3	5 7	... ..	0 7 8
61	Bhánagaon ..	6 1	12 10	1 4	1 0 0
107	Alhápúr ..	6 8	11 1	1 2	0 12 6
111	Sauganner ..	4 1	7 5	..	0 8 4

3. With regard to the villages of Korphal and Khândvi, the Superintendent finds in Mr Cumming's notes (by whom the classification was carried out) that the soil in both villages is principally black and dark brown, the proportion of poorer soils being nearly equal. It follows, then, that the average rate of each village with the same maximum should be nearly similar, and we accordingly find it to be in Korphal Rs. 1-0-7 and in Khândvi Rs. 0-15-9. The old average rate in Khândvi (assuming Korphal to have been correct) should, therefore, have been about Re. 0-8-0 in place of Re. 0-10-10, and the assessment would then have been only Rs. 2,777 instead of Rs. 3,762, in which case the increase by the proposed rates (allowing in each village for increase in land brought under assessment) would have been 102 per cent against 103 per cent in Korphal. It may be added that the average collections in these two villages, during the five years preceding the present settlement, were nearly the same, being Rs. 3,730 in Khândvi, and Rs. 3,745 in Korphal.

4. In the case of Gormala, the Superintendent was on the point of reporting that, on examination of the rough calculation, an error had been discovered by which the proposed assessment is reduced from Rs. 3,161 to Rs. 2,610, and the average rate per acre from Re. 0-12-9 to Re. 0-10-10 (not 12 as, as shown in the Revenue Commissioner's letter), the increase on last year's payments being 111 per cent.

5. In Bhândgaon and Aljâpur the Revenue Commissioner seems to have inverted the rates inasmuch as he shows Re. 0-12-6 as the proposed rate of the former village, and Re. 1-0-0 as that of the latter, whereas the reverse is the case.

6. In Tândulwârî Gori, although the increase is only 49 per cent, still an average rate of Re. 1-3-1 with a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0 shows that the classification standard has been kept up. It may, therefore, be assumed that the old classification was somewhat higher than the average, as was also the case in Kândalgaon (No. 23), the former Jerayet rate on which is Re. 0-13-4, the proposed rate being Rs. 1-3-3.

7. Ukadgaon is a village among the hills, with the lands of which the Superintendent is well acquainted. They are very rough, stony, and intersected by large ravines. At the former settlement all the uncultivated parts of fields seem to have been deducted as "Kharab," the cultivated portion (which was naturally the best) being assessed with reference to its value. According to the revision survey, most of this "Kharab" land is cultivated and assessed, but as it is generally of a very inferior quality, the average classification (and with it the assessment per acre) is frequently much lowered, as will be seen from the following example. The old Pratbandi (No. 37) was shown to contain 96 acres 14 gunthas, of this 34 acres 35 gunthas was deducted as "Kharab," and the remaining 61 acres 19 gunthas were classed at Re. 0-8-6, which made the total former assessment Rs. 32-10-0, the same field was broken up at the Revision Survey into three numbers, the total area of which was 100 acres 12 gunthas, of this 9 acres 9 gunthas were deducted as "Kharab," and the remaining 91 acres 3 gunthas classed at an average of Re. 0-4-4, which (with a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0) represents an assessment of Rs. 53-12-0. In this case there is an increase in the area brought under assessment of nearly 50 per cent, but the increase in the assessment is only 3 per cent, and the proposed average rate per acre only Re. 0-6-1. It will be seen from the above, and might be proved by many examples, that an increase in the assessed area does not necessarily imply an increase in the average rate, or even in the assessment.

8. As pointed out in the Superintendent's report (paragraph 24) the classification of poor soils is lower than the former standard, which circumstance will further explain the assimilation of old and new rates in this and similar villages. For instance, Chumb (No. 67), in which the increase of area is 32 per cent, has an average classification of Re. 0-5-8, the former average being Re. 0-5-8. In Koregaon (No. 83), the increase of area is 44 per cent, and an average classification of Re. 0-5-10, the old average being Re. 0-6-3, and in Dhamaugaon (No. 68) the average classification is Re. 0-6-0, the increase in area 23 per cent, and the former classification Re. 0-6-8.

9. With reference to the Revenue Commissioner's 6th paragraph, regarding the general correspondence of the average of former and present classification, the Superintendent begs to annex an example to show how closely the *average* of the present and former classification may agree, and yet how different may be the result of the application of new rates:—

Survey Numbers	Area.	Kharab	Balance	Rate.	Assessment at Rs. 1-6-0	Pratbandi No.	Area.	Kharab.	Balance.	Rate	Assessment at Rs. 1-6-0.												
	A g	A g	A g	As. p	Rs. a.		A g	A. g	A. g	As. p	Rs. a.												
146	}	.	100	12	91	3	4	4	33	12	37	96	14	34	35	61	19	8	6	44	14		
147																							
148																							
121																							
123																							
123			86	39	0	33	66	6	12	6	92	11	103	88	24	2	39	85	25	9	4	68	12
			187	11	10	3	177	9	8	4	126	7	...	184	38	37	34	147	4	9	0	113	10

10. It will be seen that the *average* classification of the two numbers nearly corresponds, being 8 annas and 4 pies according to the Revision Survey, and 9 annas according to the old

classification; but the result of applying the new rates would be* that the assessment of the poorer field, according to the new classification, would be Rs. 33-12-0, whilst according to the old classification it would be Rs. 44-14-0 (or 61-19 only), again in the better field, the assessment, according to the new classification, would be Rs. 92-11-0, whereas, according to the old classification, it would be only Rs. 63-12-0. Thus, the assessment on the poorer field would, according to the old classification, be raised, and that of the good field (which has been proportionally too low) be lowered, and an error would be perpetuated, which, with a high maximum rate, would be fatal to the success of a settlement.

11. The following statement gives the information called for by the Revenue Commissioner in his 16th paragraph, with the exception of the acres, to obtain which would entail great delay in submitting this explanation—

Number of List.	Names.	Am Jama or Land Assessment for 2 years		Average Assessment, Waste, Remission, and Actual Collections of Land Revenue for nine years 1831-32 to 1839-40			
		1818-19.	1819-20.	Assessment	Waste	Remissions.	Actual Collections
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	Belgaon	298	137	901	443	105	353
19	Gornala	1,299	1,433	2,149	1,025	148	976
27	Khandvi	4,050	4,781	6,258	1,764	640	3,849
28	Khadkalgaon	343	385	1,301	745	124	432
29	Korphal	2,778	3,270	5,018	1,204	537	3,272
51	Tandulwari Gorn	1,427	1,468	2,099	386	156	1,107
59	Ukadgaon	2,307	2,468	1,978	691	67	1,220
61	Bhandgaon	617	673	681	515	40	126
107	Aljapur	654	667	368	551	38	279
111	Sanganner	693	711	1,030	395	30	105

12. In addition to the statement called for by the Revenue Commissioner, the Superintendent has compiled the following table, showing the waste, remissions and collections for the year 1839-40 and the excess or deficit of the collections of 1871-72 with regard to them—

Number of List.	Names.	Am Jama 1816-19.	Am Jama 1819-20.	Kamal	1839-40.			Collections 1871-72.	Collections in 1871-72 in excess of 1839-40	Collections in 1871-72 less than 1839-40	Proposed Assessment.
					Waste.	Remissions.	Collections.				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
9	Belgaon	298	137	869	393	264	272	585	313	112	1,188
19	Gornala	1,299	1,433	2,074	684	115	1,375	1,968	..	..	2,610
27	Khandvi	4,050	4,784	6,085	1,795	1,142	3,098	3,822	784	..	5,780
28	Khadkalgaon	343	385	1,257	482	410	365	499	134	..	1,020
29	Korphal	2,778	3,270	4,336	647	234	3,955	1,469	1,466	..	5,444
51	Tandulwari Gorn	1,427	1,468	2,020	286	235	1,549	1,871	322	..	2,791
59	Ukadgaon	2,307	2,468	1,937	494	174	1,299	1,469	170	..	1,784
61	Bhandgaon	617	673	666	426	93	137	389	153	..	742
107	Aljapur	654	667	337	528	28	281	465	184	..	1,116
111	Sanganner	693	711	993	336	64	94	416	323	..	884

From this it appears that while Khandvi paid Rs. 784 more, Korphal paid, Rs. 1,466 less in 1839-40 than in 1871-72. It will be also observed that the proposed assessment approximates pretty closely to the old kamal in most instances, and that the average payment for 1813-19 and 1819-20 of all the above villages was more or less raised by Mr. Pringle's kamal, with the single exception of Ukadgaon, which was reduced some Rs. 500, thus showing that the old payment was considered too high. Belgaon, on the other hand, had its average payments for 1813-19 and 1819-20 increased fourfold, whilst those of Khadkalgaon were more than trebled by Mr. Pringle's rates.

13. With regard to the Revenue Commissioner's 17th paragraph, the Superintendent has the honour to explain that, in accordance with the course sanctioned by Government in all the Deccan Districts that have come under revision, the Virhunda has been reunited on all wells whether old or new, the only difference between the treatment of lands, under old and new wells, being that the former have been classed at the full Jerayet classification, whilst the latter have been classed as ordinary Jerayet land.

14. In preparing the statement of prices, the seer of two pounds has been made use of as usual, the relative capacity of the Bera and Poona seers having been adjusted.

W. WADDINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Nasik.

No. 429 of 1873.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Ratnágiri Districts,
Camp Kharapátan, 7th February 1873.*

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue Commissioner, S D., has the honour to submit correspondence, as per margin,

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D., No. 1814, dated 11th December 1872, and accompaniments 2 Letter from do do No 102, dated 17th January 1873, and accompaniment 3 Do do to do, No 20, dated 4th January 1873 4 Do. from do. do. No. 148, dated 23rd January 1873, and accompaniment | <p>relative to revision of Revenue Survey and Settlement of 111 Government villages of the Bársi Táluka in the Sholápur Collectorate</p> |
|--|--|

2. From a perusal of the reports of the Commissioner of Survey, Colonel Francis, and of the Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, and the report of 1840 from Captain Wingate, it is apparent that the Bársi District has enjoyed an extraordinary prosperity during the period of survey guarantee. Partly from advantages of soil and climate, and partly from the development of a new route for cotton traffic, accompanying the relief afforded by the light assessment introduced in 1840-41, no district of the Deccan entered so rapidly, as that of Bársi into the happy combination of circumstances attending more or less, the old Revenue Survey assessment wherever introduced. The forms in which those circumstances are most easily recognizable by the officers of Government are extension of cultivation, with capability on the part of the ryots of paying the Government demand in full, and they became earlier and more steadily established in Bársi than in any other district, as the details furnished by Colonel Waddington show

3 Freedom from failure of monsoon rain is one of the advantages enjoyed by the area under review, the statement accompanying paragraph 14 of Colonel Waddington's report, shows that the average of rainfall for nine years is higher than that of four other of the tálukas of the Sholápur Collectorate, the sixth, Sângola, having a still more precarious fall. In the last year, 1871-72, extensive failure of crops occurred in all the other tálukas, but the rainfall of Bársi, though much below the average, and only 3½ inches in excess of that in the Sholápur Táluka, fell so suitably for the requirements of agriculture, that there was a fair harvest, and no remissions whatever were found necessary

4 Other indications of the advance of prosperity of the Bársi District will be found in the statistics accompanying the Superintendent's report —

- I. Population has increased by 51 per cent
- II. There are 126 chauris against 48 in 1840-41.
- III. The number of carts previously recorded is 784, which was for that period a large number, and it has reached the number of 1,794, or an increase of 154 per cent.
- IV The number of ploughs has increased from 1,543 to 2,476, or about 60 per cent, which agrees rather closely with the increase in area of cultivation between, 1840-41 and 1871-72
- V. The increase in agricultural stock, on the other hand, is in very inferior proportion, bullocks showing an increase of 18 per cent only, while the heading for cattle and sheep, and horses contains an increase of only 10 per cent. It is presumable that restriction of the grazing area by conversion into arable has had the effect of preventing an increase of agricultural stock in proportion to the population and cultivated area, and it is hoped both that the new system is permanently suited to the district, and that the quality of the present race of animals is improved, so as to compensate for deficiency in one of the ordinary essentials of agricultural prosperity. Certainly, from those parts of the táluka actually seen by the Revenue Commissioner, he found no reason to differ from the views expressed by Colonel Francis and Colonel Waddington of the present exuberance of agricultural wealth compared with other Deccan Districts, and even those more immediately adjacent.

VI. Another evidence of the prosperous position of agriculture is to be found in the instances of sale and mortgages furnished in the statement at paragraph 21 of Colonel Waddington's report. At the same time a few instances thus extracted though they speak so far for themselves, must not be held to represent the ordinary state of the land tenure, but only certain favourable conditions on which probably the outlay of capital has had some influence, that is to say, the Revenue Commissioner wishes to guard against any inference being drawn that land in the Bársi Táluka is generally disposable by sale or mortgage, at any of the rates which may be found in exceptionally favourable instances.

5 A very striking feature in the agricultural economy of the district is the increase in the number of wells. Omitting the 136 wells used solely for drinking purposes, there were 2,844 wells in working order for irrigation in 1871-72 against 1,776 in 1840-41, and 967 out of repair, against 639 out of repair in the earlier year. It is probable that as the Mothaathal (or well-irrigated) area has largely increased during the period of guarantee, it has been found better economy to throw up many of the old wells and concentrate the cattle power on the new

and improved works. A new well will often drain much of the water from an old one in its vicinity, the question, however, raised in paragraph 5 of Colonel Francis' memorandum is one of much interest and importance, and the Revenue Commissioner will endeavour to obtain information which will throw light on the subject.

6 Before entering upon a review of that part of the reports of Colonel Francis and Colonel Waddington which relates to the revised assessment, the Revenue Commissioner begs to append a comparative statement of Jersey maximum, and the average rate per acre in each of the talukas of which the assessment has undergone revision, Bárasi being the sixth. The statement is in the tabular form adopted by the Acting Revenue Commissioner, Mr Oliphant, in his report on the revision of the Sholápur Taluka in April 1872 —

	Indápur	Mácha.	Bhimthari	Sholápur	Pandhar- pur, 33 villages	Báras.
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs s. p.	Rs a. p.
Maximum Jersey rates in classes ...	1 2 0 1 0 0 0 14 0 .	1 4 0 1 2 0 . .	1 12 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 2 0	1 8 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 2 0	1 2 0 1 6 0 . .	1 8 0 1 6 0 1 4 0 1 2 0
Average rate per acre .. .	0 7 6	0 9 4	0 11 0	0 11 4	0 11 1	0 11 9
Percentage increase .. .	67	77	73	77	74	66

7. The great development of traffic belonging to, or passing through, the Bárasi Taluka, assisted by the railway and that extraordinarily good feeder to the railway, the road from Bárasi to Kunduvari or Bárasi Road Station, is illustrated in the statement in paragraph 12 of Colonel Waddington's report, which has received full confirmation by the reference subsequently made by Colonel Francis. This element of profitable activity is augmented by the steady demand for grain at the city and cantonments of Sholápur, and by the further facility for trade with the Nizam's districts on the north, afforded by the road lately under construction and improvement over the Yedsi Ghát. There thus appears every reasonable prospect of prices of jowári remaining sufficiently high to maintain the standard assumed by the Commissioner of Survey and Superintendent, of from 60 to 70 per cent. above those on which it is presumed the former assessment was based. Colonel Waddington has pointed out in his 25th paragraph, that the average prices of jowári and bársi from 1866-67 to 1871-72 are about three times as high as those for the five years from 1866-57 to 1860-61, but he gives the prices of only four years of the first period of six years:

8 Jowári is taken as the staple grain for the test of prices, because no other grain comes even near jowári in respect to breadth of cultivation (see statement at the end of Colonel Waddington's report). It is to be regretted that such meagre details only of prices can be furnished, because it is almost impossible to calculate from the figures in the statement what the precise average for the later period was. Colonel Waddington, in his 25th paragraph, refers to the mode of calculation he advocated for Bhimthari (paragraph 28 of the Superintendent's report on Bhimthari villages), namely, the averages of the last five years of the two decades from 1861-62 to 1860-61 and from 1861-62 to 1870-71.

9 The statement in Colonel Waddington's 25th paragraph does not contain figures for 1867-68 and 1868-69, but the authorities will not be much misled, in the absence of more specific information, in taking the prices for Sholápur, which were shown in the Sholápur report as follows:—

	Seers. Jowári.	Seers. Bársi.	Seers. Wheat.
1867-68 ...	20 5	15 75	11
1868-69 ...	25 5	27 2	12

The average of the first of these series of five years for jowári is 57-4 seers; while the average of the second series is 21-8 seers. The averages of bársi during the same series of years are, respectively, 47 seers and 20-6 seers. But it is beyond all doubt that the effect of improved communication, and especially of the rail, has been to prevent glut of grain at particular periods of the year which formerly prevailed, and to assimilate prices to a great extent in different parts of the country. This assimilation acts on both ends of the balance; and while, certainly, the very low rates of the very earlier average will not recur in future averages there is every probability of the latter high average not being maintained.

10. The Commissioner of Survey and Settlement's paragraph 29 assumes the price of jowári at the time of Captain Wingate's settlement to have been about 44 seers the rupee, and he is satisfied that the rates now proposed will bear a fall to 30 seers the rupee. The Revenue Commissioner demurs to this opinion if Colonel Francis means an average rate of 30 seers, though not so if that represents a minimum price, and of the average not lower than that mentioned in Government Resolution No. 5918, dated 30th November 1872, if 25 seers of jowári be, as appears probable, generally maintained. The price of jowári at Sholápur on 31st December 1872 is reported in the *Gazette* at 22-8 seers per rupee, and if the prices at Bárasi be, as stated in paragraph 12 of Colonel Francis' memorandum, a seer or two lower, it is evident

that they are now near the assumed average of 25 seers, with a very good rabi crop ready for harvest, which may send prices lower. In treating of seers, the Revenue Commissioner intends those of Act XXXI of 1871, representing each tolas 85 and 73, or, roughly, tolas 85½.

11. In expressing concurrence in an enhancement of assessment of 60 or 70 per cent on account of rise of prices, the Revenue Commissioner considers that he has gone as far as a due regard to the interests of the ryots and to the advantage to Government of enduring regularity of collection will permit, even in a taluka relatively so secure from a failure of harvest as Bárui is acknowledged to be.

12. The Revenue Commissioner now begs to submit a few remarks on the subject of his letter No. 20, dated 4th ultimo, to the address of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, and to that officer's reply.

13. In the first place, the undersigned wishes to explain that the remarks in his 17th paragraph were induced by imperfect information as to the expressed views of Government regarding the remission of Virhunda on the old wells in existence prior to the guarantee given at the settlement of 1840-41, and in the belief that exemption was limited to wells constructed during the currency of the guarantee. The undersigned has, since receipt of reply from Colonel Francis, referred to the opinions recorded as per margin, and though he might, if the question were still an open one, be disposed to doubt the advisability of remitting a tax which had been hitherto paid, he begs unreservedly to withdraw any advocacy of re-imposition of the tax, and to express his cordial concurrence in the course explained in paragraph 13 of Colonel Waddington's letter No. 75, dated 22nd January 1873. The amount of Virhunda foregone is amply compensated by the total increase of assessment derivable from the general revision, and too much encouragement can hardly be given by Government to any mode of application of the capital which will tend to provide food for the people and their cattle in years of drought. The undersigned also agrees to the proposals for assessing the cultivation from water courses, called Páthasthal, proposed by Colonel Waddington and approved by Colonel Francis.

Para. 177 of Colonel Francis' report No. 147, dated 12th February 1867, on Indápur

Paras 22 to 24 of Mr Hadow's transmitting letter No. 2026, dated 22nd May 1867

Para 10 of Government Resolution No. 1211, dated 27th March 1868, revising the same.

14. There were two errors in the Revenue Commissioner's figures, pointed out in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Colonel Waddington's reply. They did not form the basis of any immediate issue, but in copying the papers the corrected figures are entered *supra* in red ink.

15. Colonel Waddington has made a similar error of inadvertence in the figures for Korphal in the statement in his 12th paragraph, and a similar correction is made. It is just possible that Colonel Waddington intended 2,469 undercollections for 1871-72 for Korphal, but the difference between those figures and 2,455 is very small, and no change of figures being mentioned, it is thought best to take those of his former printed statement.

16. It is necessary to point out, in the first place, that the later correspondence arose out of the extreme diversity in the percentage of enhancement in different villages, so that the total which represents 66 per cent ranged from 21 in Ukadgaon, No. 59 of the list, to 150 in Gormala, No. 19 of the list. It now appears from paragraph 4 of Colonel Waddington's letter No. 75, dated 22nd ultimo, notwithstanding the remarks in paragraph 31 of Colonel Francis' memorandum No. 1867, dated 11th December 1872, regarding Gormala, that "on examination of the rough calculation, an error had been discovered by which the proposed assessment is reduced from Rs. 3,161 to Rs. 2,610 and the average rate per acre from 12 annas 9 pies to 10 annas 10 pies (not 12 annas as shown in the Revenue Commissioner's letter), the increase on last year's payment being 111 per cent."

17. This reduction in the classification has so much reduced the difference between Gormala and Ukadgaon, that the percentage figures in paragraph 14 of the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 20, dated 4th ultimo, should be reduced as regards Gormala proportionally, but the enhancement in the case of Gormala still remains so great, and the omission of enhancement in the case of Ukadgaon so marked, that the Revenue Commissioner still thinks that, if Ukadgaon cannot be raised, Gormala should still be lowered to about the difference which would be warranted by the rise in prices, and the amount fairly due to the new cultivation brought to account.

18. It was the erroneous increase in Gormala from Rs. 1,263 to Rs. 3,161 or 150 per cent., with only increase of 8 per cent. in acreage, that first induced comparison between that village and Ukadgaon, but, even with the reduction mentioned above, the Revenue Commissioner thinks that a careful comparison of the rather ample details of past assessment and collections of the two villages furnished in the statement appended to this report, render it extremely improbable that the circumstances of the villages warrant such a violent mode of adjustment as that proposed as the result of the theoretical classification alone.

19. The area for the two years 1818-19 and 1819-20 cannot be furnished, but the An Jama of those two years for Gormala and Ukadgaon shows the latter very much in excess. As Gormala exhibits a greatly increased assessment, though still below Ukadgaon, during the next period of years, it is probable that the marked deficiency in the previous two years was owing to exceptional causes.

20. The next period available for comparison is nine years of Mr Pringle's settlement of which Captain Wingate wrote in terms of respect, the cause of failure being that prices had

fallen so low since the accession of our Government that Mr. Pringle's assessment was too high to be collected at that period. During the nine years of this settlement, the area again cannot be furnished, but the average assessment of Gormala, being somewhat in excess of Ukadgaon, the average of the waste and of the remissions in the former are so much in excess, that the average actual collections of Ukadgaon are found to be very considerably in excess of Gormala, but this state of things was slightly modified in 1839-40, the last of the nine years, particulars of which have been furnished by Colonel Waddington, when the collections of Ukadgaon were slightly lower than those of Gormala.

21 So much for the relative state of the collection during the earlier periods. It appears probable that Captain Wingate's survey found something in the previous necessity for large remissions in Gormala to induce a very light assessment, for at the close of the period of the thirty years' guarantee, during the last twenty years of which it is known that neither village required remissions, Gormala is found in 1871-72 with a recorded area of 3,536 acres and an assessment of Rs 1,263, which represents only about 5 annas and 8 pies per acre, but is still about 30 per cent in excess of the average collections of the nine years of Mr Pringle's survey. In the case of Ukadgaon, we find in the same year, 1871-72 an area of 2,513 acres and an assessment of Rs 1,469, which represents about 9 annas and 4 pies per acre

22. When the villages come to be measured up at revision we find that Gormala has 64 more acres to bring to account, or about 2 per cent increase of area, and that Ukadgaon has 618 more acres to bring to account, or 39 per cent increase of area. This area, it should be borne in mind, was deducted at the former survey as unarable, and, though it is now cultivated and therefore brought to account, is, of course, inferior land, unless it has been made good by expenditure of capital, which is in theory exempted from those grounds for enhancement admitted to consideration in a revised assessment. It is presumed that the survey officers are thus treating land only which was brought under cultivation prior to notification of the revised survey rules, under Section 23 of Act I of 1865, otherwise extra assessment would not be leviable.

23 In paragraphs 19 and 20 it has been shown that Ukadgaon had been from the first period of our management the much more flourishing village of the two, and in the paragraph immediately preceding it has been shown that Gormala being the more lightly assessed at the survey in 1840-41, both villages had prospered, that they had required for twenty years no remissions, and that Ukadgaon had been able to bring a large area of inferior land under cultivation. All the circumstances would have appeared to warrant the villages being charged a fair rent for the additional land, and such an enhancement as a general rise of prices would permit

24 What, however, is now found to be the result of the recent classification? The one village Ukadgaon was raised from Rs 1,469 to Rs 1,784,—a difference of Rs. 315; and Gormala from Rs. 1,263 to Rs. 3,161,—a difference of Rs 1,898. These last figures have now been reduced, by correction of an error, to Rs 2,610, but they still are more than double the previous assessment. The sole explanation given is, that this is the result of a new and improved classification.

25. The Revenue Commissioner disclaims any wish to criticise the method of classification which, it may fairly be presumed, is the best that the experienced officers engaged in the duty can apply; but he thinks it unadvisable that a theoretical classification should be permitted entirely to regulate a revision of assessment, when, as in the present case, it is found not to harmonize with the ample evidence of the assessments over a long series of years of three different systems. This classification, if accepted, utterly vitiates Captain Wingate's classification, which has been otherwise regarded favourably in these reports, and yet that classification agrees generally with the previous state of the two villages, and has had the greatest success in its practical application

26. But, though averse from entering upon the discussion of the method of classification now followed, the Revenue Commissioner has considerable doubts whether the practical result in the instance adduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, in defence of the relative assessment of Ukadgaon, in paragraph 7 of his letter No. 75, dated 22nd ultimo, is satisfactory.

27 If 61 acres 19 gunthas of old number 37 in Ukadgaon had been cheerfully paying for thirty years, without remissions, Rs. 32-10-0 per annum, or 3 annas 6 pies per acre, it may fairly be inferred that, under a revision, the keynote of which is that rise of prices will warrant an enhancement of 60 or 70 per cent, the same acreage could, at least, continue to pay the same, if not something more. Whereas it is clear that by the method in which the old good land is put into classification with the new inferior land, an average is obtained giving a diminished average assessment on the good land. Of course, if the Revenue Survey Officer found, on mature consideration, that the good land had been paying a great deal too much per acre under the former survey, he was competent so to classify as to reduce the assessment per acre instead of raising it on the theory of rise in prices, but if, on the other hand, as appears probable, the reduction was deliberately made on such grounds, but in consequence of the old good land being put into classification with the new bad land, then the arrangement, though it may account for the very low rate of assessment now fixed for Ukadgaon, does not appear satisfactory, and may, the Revenue Commissioner suggests, be revised with advantage.

28. Adverting to Khândvi, No. 27 of the list, and Korphal, No. 29, mentioned in paragraph 31 of Colonel Francis's memorandum No. 1816, dated 11th December 1872, the Revenue

Commissioner makes no doubt that some adjustment of the assessment was required, but he has carefully followed the returns of the two villages, and, looking at the average of collections over the different series of years, thinks that the revision assessment of Korphal is relatively too high. Captain Wingate's classification average per acre was for Khândvi 10 annas and 10 pies, Korphal 8 annas and 5 pies. Colonel Waddington and Colonel Francis have found that, as pointed out by the cultivators, some of the lands in Korphal were assessed at a lower rate than lands of a similar quality in Khândvi, and Colonel Waddington, in paragraph 3 of his more recent letter, gives reason why the average of each village should with the same maximum be nearly similar. The average of Khândvi is 15 annas and 9 pies, but that of Korphal 1 rupee and 7 pies: this is a disadvantage to the latter village, which has not been explained. The much larger area of admittedly bad land brought under cultivation by Korphal—that is, 588 acres as against 133 in Khândvi—would, as in the case of Ukadgaon and Gormala, tend to give the former the lower general average, and the Revenue Commissioner thinks that a classification which would reduce Korphal to about Rs 4,400, would be much more in harmony with the old assessment, would be a less violent re-adjustment of Captain Wingate's assessment, and would be fairer to all those who have not only been cultivators, but, it is presumed, mortgaging and buying and selling the holdings for the last thirty years, than the assessment proposed. This amount would give an enhancement in Korphal, including the new land, of about 80 per cent.

29 The relative assessment of two villages, Khândvi and Korphal, has been thus discussed, not because they make an instance of striking comparison, but because they were selected by the Survey authorities as an instance of the necessity of re-adjustment. That necessity is admitted, but it is believed that the enhancement of Korphal has been carried too far.

30 In respect of all the nine villages extracted from the Revenue Commissioner's statement, except Khândvi, Tândulwâri, Gori, and Ukadgaon, the enhancement is, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, somewhat too great, the two first mentioned appear to have been judiciously treated, for there has been higher classification, and the enhancement in neither case exceeds 50 per cent, inclusive of the new cultivation. In the case of Ukadgaon, the Revenue Commissioner has given reasons why he thinks the classification has been mismanaged and should be revised. In all the other six villages, except Aljâpur, the Revenue Commissioner is not in a position to dispute the classification, but the past revenue history of those villages gives no valid ground for an enhancement so much exceeding the average claimed for the district, and it is recommended that the enhancement in these villages, and throughout the taluka, be reduced, so as not to exceed the general one claimed for higher prices, in addition to the value of new land brought to account. It may, no doubt, be urged that Government are entitled to the enhancement due to new classification illustrated for one rupee in paragraph 2 of Colonel Waddington's letter No 75, in addition to enhancement due to prices, but to this the Revenue Commissioner would reply that, if Captain Wingate's classification requires correction, and even if the cultivators got rather the best of the bargain under the thirty-years' settlement, yet that an enhancement of from 60 to 70 per cent, plus the additional amount for new land is quite an ample correction, if due regard be given to the social effects of such a measure on landed property and on the future prospects of the districts. The percentage of increase in area ranges from 2 to 57 per cent, and may be estimated to represent about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd that amount in percentage of assessment, so that this would give from $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to 19 per cent in addition, or an outside enhancement, from all causes, of from 76 to 89 per cent. If, as, for reasons above mentioned, is recommended in the case of Ukadgaon, the present classification figures could be revised in certain cases, there would probably be some set-off to the reduction, which the above proposal would, no doubt, necessitate.

31 Aljâpur, No 107 in the list, has been specially excepted as regards classification in the preceding paragraph, the percentage increase of area is 218 acres, or 23 per cent, and the enhancement of assessment 140 per cent. The assessment of this village was in 1818-19 Rs. 654, 1819-20, Rs 667. The average assessment for the nine years of Mr Pringle's Survey, 1830-31 to 1839-40, was Rs. 868—

Waste	..	..	..	Rs 551
Remissions	..	..	..	38
Collections	..	..	..	279

The falling off in cultivation and revenue was, no doubt, due to the high assessment. Captain Wingate fixed a classification of 6 annas and 8 pies, and the assessment (acreage shown above) stood in 1871-72 at Rs 465, considerably less than the high assessments of 1818-19 and 1819-20, and considerably more (from extended cultivation) than during the nine years of Mr. Pringle's high assessment. These figures indicated high prosperity and undoubted capacity to pay more with the good prices of late years obtainable for agricultural produce. But the classifying officer of the Revenue Survey has raised the rupee classification from 6 annas and 8 pies to 11 annas and 1 pie, and with an adjustment for maximum of Rs 1-2-0, the result is an average rate of 12 annas and 6 pies per acre, and an inordinate total enhancement of 140 per cent, the sum being Rs. 1,116, or nearly double the high assessment of 1818-19, 1819-20, when prices were higher than they are now, or are likely to be on an average, in future years.

See para. 28 of Colonel Francis's memorandum of 11th December

32. In submitting these suggestions, the Revenue Commissioner is chiefly guided by the desire of averting, for what may be regarded social, as separated from strictly economical, reasons, though the latter have not been disregarded, any great individual enhancement which

may not be indispensably necessary; and, in reviewing the papers, he thinks that a modification of the results of the theoretical classification by a comparison with the previous classification and with the actual results of three different systems of collections, may be shown to be practicable and beneficial.

33. It is probable that, if these suggestions be approved, some diminution of the total increase of Rs. 82,516, shown in paragraph 23 of Colonel Francis's memorandum and in paragraph 35 of Colonel Waddington's report, may be liable to some reduction, but, on the other hand, the Revenue Commissioner thinks it quite probable, as stated in paragraph 30, that some cases similar to that noticed of Ukadgaon, though not so extreme, may be found which are susceptible of an assessment somewhat in excess of that proposed.

34. The Revenue Commissioner begs respectfully to express his concurrence in the recommendations of the Survey Commissioner, the Superintendent, and the Collector of Sholápur, relative to the advantage which would accrue in many ways from an exchange of territory with His Highness the Nizam, so as to remove the embarrassment of there being detached villages and groups of villages with administrations separated from the consolidated territory to which they belong. The inconvenience exists in a still more embarrassing degree in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and especially in the Jámkher Táluks, and if the general question could be taken up cordially on both sides, many of the difficulties might be removed by mutual concessions and the interchange of guarantees. The principal difficulty, no doubt, is that of the unwillingness of British subjects to be transferred, and the undersigned is not sure whether, as anticipated by Colonel Francis, the benefits of British rule would be considered as neutralized by their villages being situated a distance of 10 or 12 miles from our frontier.

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

Statement to accompany the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.'s Memorandum to Government,
No 429, dated 7th February 1873.

No.	Names of Villages	Present Assessment cultivation Return for 1898.		Proposed Assessment.		Percentage Increase in Area and Assessment according to proposed Settlement.		Ain Jams or Land Assessment for years.		Area.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	1818 19.	1819-20.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Belgaon	1,264	585	1,808	1,188	8	108	298	187	..
19	Gornala	3,536	1,263	3,604	2,610	8	111	1,399	1,468	..
27	Khándvi	5,564	3,882	5,887	5,780	5	47	4,050	4,784	..
28	Khadkaigaon	1,325	499	1,390	1,090	7	118	848	585	..
29	Korphal	4,462	2,455	5,040	5,444	18	121	2,778	3,270	..
51	Tándulwári Gori	2,066	1,871	2,324	2,791	13	49	1,427	1,468	..
59	Ukadgaon	2,513	1,469	3,181	1,784	39	21	2,307	2,463	..
61	Bhándgaon	712	399	721	742	3	91	617	678	..
107	Aljápúr	1,140	465	1,358	1,116	23	140	654	687	..
111	Saugannar	3,398	416	1,536	584	18	113	693	711	..

No.	Names of Villages.	Average Assessment, Waste, Remissions and Actual Collections of Land Revenue for 9 years, 1831-32 to 1839-40.				Kamal or full Assessment of 1839-40.	1839-40.			Remarks.
		Assessment.	Waste.	Remissions.	Actual Collections.		Waste.	Remissions.	Collections.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
9	Belgaon	901	443	105	353	869	323	264	273	Columns 4 and 9 include the Mohadhal or well-assessment, but this does not amount, in any case, to a large proportion, and, though the discussion being on the subject of heavy or dry cultivation, that alone ought, strictly speaking to be discussed, yet the figures have been left unaltered in order to keep up connection with the figures in Colonel Waddington's letter.
19	Gornala	3,149	1,025	148	976	2,074	584	115	1,375	
27	Khándvi	6,363	1,764	640	3,539	5,036	3,795	1,142	3,098	
28	Khadkaigaon	1,301	745	134	433	1,257	433	410	365	
29	Korphal	5,013	1,204	837	3,272	4,336	647	234	3,956	
51	Tándulwári Gori	2,099	836	156	1,107	2,020	336	235	1,549	
59	Ukadgaon	1,973	891	67	1,230	1,967	494	174	1,590	
61	Bhándgaon	681	515	40	126	656	426	98	137	
107	Aljápúr	968	551	58	279	837	525	25	281	
111	Saugannar	1,030	395	30	106	599	325	68	94	

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

Bombay Castle, 31st February 1873

RESOLUTION—Before proceeding to decide generally on the question of the pitch of assessment to be adopted for the whole tract of country under revision, it will be better to dispose of the Revenue Commissioner's objections on account of the larger proportionate increase in the assessment in some than in other villages.

2. Mr Havelock, in the 17th paragraph of his forwarding memorandum, after noting the difference in the cases of the villages of Gormala and Ukadgaon, proceeds to say he thinks that if the latter cannot be raised, the former should be lowered to about the difference which would be warranted by the rise in prices, and the amount fairly due to the new cultivation brought to account. After going into further details of past and proposed assessments of the two villages, he gives it as his opinion that it would be inadvisable that a theoretical classification of soils (which, being the best the experienced officers in the duty can apply, he does not wish to criticise) should be permitted entirely to regulate a revision of assessment when it is found not to harmonize with the ample evidence of the assessments over a long series of years of three different systems. In paragraph 27 he also says that if the Revenue Survey Officer found, on mature consideration, that good land had been paying a great deal too much per acre under the former survey, he was competent so to classify as to reduce the assessment per acre instead of raising it on the theory of rise in prices. In the 32nd paragraph of his report also he states his opinion, that a modification of the results of the theoretical classification by a comparison with the previous classification and with the actual results of three different systems of collection, may be shown to be practicable and beneficial.

3. Mr Havelock does not attempt to point out the means by which this could be accomplished, and if he had studied the description of the system of classification of soils and assessment laid down in the Joint Report, with which every Revenue Officer in this Presidency is presumed to be well acquainted, His Excellency in Council fails to understand how he could have conceived that such an adjustment as he proposes could be practicable. He seems not to have taken into consideration the fact that the classification of soils is carried out by an entirely different agency to that employed for calculating the assessment, that the former has to do with the relative value of soils towards each other, and knows nothing whatever of the assessment, the positive value, that is to be put upon them, and that, therefore, it could not have been competent to the Survey Officer—that is to say, the Officer superintending the process of classification—so to classify as to reduce the assessment per acre without falsifying the object of all classification, *viz.*, the preservation of the relative value of land according to their natural degrees of fertility. A modification of the results of the theoretical classification by the comparison proposed by the Revenue Commissioner would, in short, be impracticable without violation of the fundamental principle of the Bombay Revenue Survey, that the assessment, which is a tax upon the real rent, shall be regulated by the relative values of lands according to their natural fertility, their position with regard to markets, and other considerations that affect the pitch of rent generally.

4. The experience acquired by working out in practice for over thirty years the theoretical system of classification of soils laid down in the Joint Report has led to the conclusion that it was faulty in too closely assimilating the productive qualities of the best and the worst lands and this has now been remedied by raising the classification of the former and lowering that of the latter. For instance, a field formerly classed at 14 annas has probably been raised to 16, and one classed at 4 has been lowered to 2. The relative values of 2 to 7 has thus been changed to 1 to 8. According to the Revenue Commissioner's views, as expressed in other letters although not distinctly in the present case, no increase beyond 50 per cent. should be made on revision of assessment, and it is presumed he would have no re-classification. Taking the examples given above as occurring in a village of which the maximum rate was 12 annas and is now raised to 1 rupee, the bad field paying formerly 3 annas per acre would be raised to 4 annas 6 pies, whereas by the ordinary process it would now pay 2 annas, and the good field formerly paying 5 annas would be increased to 7 annas 6 pies, whereas by the new classification it would pay a rupee. The Revenue Commissioner can now judge for himself of the equity of the proceeding he advocates, for it is presumed he would not go so far as to propose that the assessment of the bad field should be lowered to 2 annas, and that of the good one raised to 7 annas 6 pies, as to do so would only increase the total assessment by 2 annas, which would not equal 50 per cent. on the old total of 8 annas.

5. As laid down, therefore, in Government Resolution No. 798 of the 11th instant, on the revision of assessment in Pandharpur, Government cannot consent to abandon the principle of assessing according to the relative values of land as now ascertained, but will content themselves with such moderate general increase as may be found suitable under the circumstances of each taluka as it falls in for revision.

6. The general effect of the revision now proposed at the maximum rates recommended by the Superintendent, and concurred in by the Survey Commissioner, is to raise the assessment on the whole taluka by 66 per cent. In the late revisions only the taluka of Indapur has been increased to a less extent, *viz.*, 57 per cent., whereas in Madha, Bhumthari Sholapur, and Pandharpur, the increases have been severally 77, 73, 77, and 74 per cent. Considering the enormous and rapid development of the trade of Barsa and the condition of agricultural prosperity proved by the statistics given in the Superintendent's report, together with the fact of the

very great rise in the value of agricultural produce common to all the talukas mentioned, His Excellency in Council does not in any way fear that the enhanced assessment will bear hardly upon the people, especially when there is taken into account the fact of all the waste land now having been brought under the plough,—a point of which in its bearing on the letting value of land generally neither the Survey Officers nor the Revenue Commissioner have taken any notice.

7. Government concur in the proposal of Colonel Francis acceded to by the Superintendent, for a slight alteration in the grouping of villages for maximum rates of assessment, which may accordingly be adopted.

8. They are satisfied with the reasons adduced for placing the maximum rate for this taluka at the same level as that sanctioned for Sholapur. The circumstance of the distance of the 4th group of villages in the south-east corner of the taluka from roads and markets does not, however, appear to have been sufficiently taken into consideration in fixing its maximum rate. This may accordingly be lowered to Rs 4 instead of being fixed at Rs 1-2 0. This will bring the general increase in the group probably down from 95 per cent. to about 83, and slightly lower the percentage increase on the whole taluka.

9. The principle of abolishing the Virhunda or well cess on lands under wells and assessed as Bagayat (garden) under the former settlement by an increase in the classification of the land up to the highest dry-crop classification, may be carried into effect in the taluka under report. It will tend to equalize the burden of assessment on old and new garden lands, and encourage the application of capital to the improvement of the land. It is not stated whether the sum of Rs 28,000, to the surrender of which it is said the grant of this boon will be equivalent, is that on the old garden lands alone or on the old and new together. In future reports this should be clearly shown.

10. The maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0 proposed for Patasthal lands has been passed over by the Superintendent in the 37th paragraph of his report, and by Colonel Francis in the 22nd paragraph of his forwarding memorandum No. 1816 of the 11th December last, in the most cursory manner. Government cannot allow proposals to guarantee for thirty years to be sent up without the fullest explanation, and the rates on this description of land are accordingly sanctioned only for the current year pending detailed report.

11. For the dry-crop rates for a period of thirty years sanction is now accorded. Considering that, according to the average prices of the last ten years, they amount, when expressed in grain rents, in the most highly assessed village, Kari, to 26.17 seers, 21.82 seers, and 14.74 seers per acre on jowari, bajri, and wheat respectively, exclusive of the value of straw, there need be no apprehension that except in famine years, when it is not possible to collect the land revenue at all, they will not be paid with ease, and leave a large surplus in the hands of the cultivators.

12. Government must express their great dissatisfaction that a report dated the 14th August last should only have reached them in the beginning of February.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Continuation of Proceedings for the Reduction of the Revised Settlements of the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates.

No. 1416 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Poona, 16th September 1875.

The accompanying statement* shows the reduction which it is proposed should be made in the revised assessment of the Bara Taluka under the provisions of the Resolution of October last.

2. As compared with the other districts of the Sholapur Collectorate, the circumstances of this taluka, as affecting rates of assessment, may be said to be exceptional. It has a decided advantage in point of climate, the annual rainfall as registered at Bara being about 25½ inches against from 18 to 23 in the other talukas. The soil is generally better, there being a comparatively small extent of the poor *barad* which is met with so extensively elsewhere in the collectorate; whilst the poorest soils are described by Colonel Waddington to have "a sufficient depth of earth to produce good grass during the monsoon." And if we add to this the fact of the water-level being very favourable for well-irrigation which covers a large proportion of the area for a Deccan District, we have, on the whole, a combination of natural advantages not met with elsewhere in the Sholapur District.

3. These circumstances, it will be observed, were duly considered in fixing the rates of the district, but my object in now bringing them forward is to show that, with such an exceptional state of things prevailing, it is advisable to make one reduction of assessment in the case on a somewhat different plan to that adopted for the district already reported on.

4. I would also notice, as having an important bearing on this point, that there is a difference, as will be perceived from the correspondence on this settlement, of only 11 pies in general average rate between the revised and former classification of the district, which ind-

* Not printed.

rates rather a close agreement between the two standards of valuation. There are, however, some few villages, to be noticed in the sequel, in which the percentage increase on the former assessment is considerably in excess of the prescribed limit for individual villages, owing to differences in the two standards of classification. But, considering the agreement generally between the respective valuations of the soil, I am of opinion that it is not advisable in this case to make the reduction in classification values from 10 annas downwards as carried out in other districts, and I would accordingly recommend that the classification should be allowed to stand as it is, and our abatement of assessment be made by a reduction of maximum rates.

5. The settlement report shows the villages to have been divided into groups and assessed at maximum rates as under, *viz* —

				Rs	a.	p.
1st group	— 1 village for which the maximum was			1	8	0
2nd "	65 villages ditto ditto			1	6	0
3rd "	40 " ditto ditto			1	4	0
4th* "	5 " ditto ditto			1	0	0

I recommend a reduction of 2 annas per group in the rates of the first three groups. Those of the fourth have already been reduced in this proportion, as shown in the marginal note, and being now under a rupee maximum, nothing further is required in their case. For, as their average rate is only 7 annas 11 pies, I think they may be said to be favourably treated as they now stand.

6. The subjoined statement exhibits the reduction of assessment caused by the foregoing modification of rules —

Group.	Revision settlement		Proposed Reduction by lowering of Maximum Rate.	Remaining Assessment, being Difference of columns 2 and 4	Percentage Increase on Original Assessment.
	Amount	Percentage of Increase.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st	11,034	71	918	10,116	57
2nd	1,27,018	63	11,428	1,15,587	48
3rd	69,444	59	5,910	53,484	43
4th	5,001	63		5,001	63
Total	2,02,452	62	18,254	1,84,198	48

It will thus be seen that the new *kamal* for the 111 villages will now be reduced to Rs. 1,84,198 and the increase on former assessment from 62 to 48 per cent. By reference to the figured statement showing the land and sayer revenue collections appended to Captain Wingate's report on the first settlement, it will be observed that the collection (exclusive of sayer revenue) for the first year that the district came into our possession amounted to Rs. 1,87,741, but this includes the revenues of 112 villages, one of which (Daiphal) has been since transferred to Sholapur. Deducting Rs. 1,660 as given by Colonel Waddington on account of this village, we have a total of Rs. 1,86,081 as the land revenue at that period of the 111 villages now under the district. It follows consequently that our new revenue demand is about Rs. 2,000 less than was realized from the district more than half a century ago.

7. There are 11 villages in all, the assessment of which, as now reduced, is in excess of the prescribed limit of increase for individual villages. I find from some correspondence regarding the settlement that the Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, made special inquiries as to the cause of increase in some of these villages, and prepared a statement, contrasting their assessment according to his revision rates with Mr Pringle's assessment and with that fixed subsequently at the first settlement. The following information is taken from the statement referred to —

Villages.	Assessment according to		
	Mr Pringle's Rates.	First Survey Rates	Estimate now made
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaon	869	585	1,056
Gormalla	2,074	1,268	2,378
Khodkalgaon	1,257	499	959
Korpal	4,846	2,455	4,597
Aijapur	847	465	832
Sanganner	993	416	760

* These villages, which were put under a Rs. 120 maximum at first, were reduced to 1 rupee maximum, see paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 1031 of 21st February 1874.

† Collections were about the same amount in the following year also.

On examining this it will be perceived that a very large reduction, amounting to 100 per cent. in some instances, was made in the assessment of the villages at the first settlement, and that the reduced assessment now fixed will make their payment in future about equal to what they were under Mr Pringle's rates. The Superintendent having fully satisfied himself of the correctness of his classification, there can, in my opinion, be no doubt that the excess over the prescribed limit of increase is due to the erroneously low standard of classification adopted at the first settlement. I would accordingly recommend that the reduced assessment now submitted should be confirmed, and nothing further be done in such cases.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The leading facts of the revenue history of this taluk are as follow—

2. At the introduction of British rule in 1818, 221,000 acres were under cultivation, the average rate of assessment was Re. 0-13-6 per acre, and the whole assessment was realized. At this time prices were high—that of the staple grain, jowár, being 27 seers the rupee. The old Mahratta rates remained in force till 1831, but prices fell very greatly, and in consequence cultivation diminished, and large remissions were necessary. During the thirteen years, 1818-1831, cultivation averaged 183,000 acres, the average rate of assessment was Re. 0-15-6 per cultivated acre, and of realizations Re. 0-12-3. In 1831 Mr Pringle's settlement was introduced, but entirely broke down. During the nine years it remained in force the average cultivation fell to 123,000 acres, the assessment rate was Re. 1-0-3, and the rate of realizations Re. 0-13-9. In 1841 the survey settlement was introduced by Captain Wingate, who fixed a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1 per acre throughout the taluka, giving an average rate of 8 annas.

3. This settlement has had the happiest effects. Cultivation has increased during the time from 123,000 to 278,000 acres, and a very small fraction only of arable land remains waste. Land acquired a high saleable value, averaging in the last years of the settlement about thirty times the assessment. There increased—

Population	..	..	..	51 per cent.
Agricultural cattle	..	..	..	18 "
Carts	...	...	..	154 "
Ploughs	...	...	..	60 "
Wells	...	...	..	60 "

It is to be remarked that, if these returns are correct, agricultural cattle have increased in a much smaller ratio than either cultivation or population, and that the number of ploughs is still very small, averaging less than 1 to 2 holdings. The disproportionately small increase of plough cattle may in a great measure be attributed to the small area left of late years for grazing.

During the time of the settlement the railway and numerous good roads have been constructed. Prices also rose immensely, and averaged at Bársi 19½ seers of jowár the rupee for the last three years of the settlement term.

4. On these considerations, when the settlement was revised in 1872 the old maximum rate of Re. 1 per acre was replaced by rates of Re. 1-3-0 (for the town of Bársi only), Re. 1-5-0, Re. 1-4-0, and Re. 1, according to the situation of the different villages. These rates raised the assessment from Re. 1,24,638 to Rs. 2,02,472, or 62 per cent, and the average rate from Re. 0-7-3 per acre (inclusive of encroachments on unassessed waste, which amounted to 30,000 acres) to Re. 0-11-4. The maximum rate on the lowest group of 5 villages, it will be observed, remained unchanged, but owing to the very faulty original classification of this group, and to the assessment of encroachments, the percentage increase in this group amounted to 63.

5. It is unnecessary to repeat here the considerations which have determined Government to reduce the assessments imposed in 1872, as they have been fully discussed in Government Resolution No. 5733 of 29th October 1874, and the recent course of prices has been considered in paras. 10 to 13 of Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 13th instant, on the assessment of the Sholápur taluka.

6. In submitting his proposals, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., strongly urges the propriety of not altering the valuation scale for Bársi in the manner which has been adopted for other talukas, the assessments of which have been recently discussed. His reasons are, briefly, that, although the original classification of Bársi was very incorrectly done the original and revised standards of valuation differ little (about 6 per cent), that, owing to the superiority in soil and climate generally of Bársi, its medium and poorer soils do not require

the reduction in valuation which has been found to be desirable in other tálukas, the rates of which have been lowered; and that he is satisfied of the accuracy of the present classification. For these reasons he recommends that the present classification shall stand, but that the maximum rates of the three first groups of villages shall be reduced 2 annas. This will lower the percentage of increase on the original assessments from 62 to 48.

7 On the other hand, however, His Excellency in Council would desire to give due consideration to the fact that a large proportion of the inferior lands of the táluka, which were classed as unarable at the time of the old survey, have now been brought under assessment, and that a proportionately heavier burden has been suddenly laid upon those holding such lands. Circumstances beyond the control of the cultivators—such as the rise of prices owing to the opening up of communications—have rendered that a valuable property which the circumstances of thirty years ago hardly rendered it worth the while of the people to bring under the plough. It was, of course, right that the State should reap some advantage from this change of circumstances, but the fact of the sudden increase of burden on those holding such lands must also, on equitable grounds, have due weight given to it. The Survey Commissioner has accordingly drawn out a statement showing the reduction in assessment that would result from putting a lower classification on the poorest classes of soils, ranging from a valuation of 6 annas downwards, which lowers the percentage increase on the whole táluka from 62 to 56 per cent. This reduction in favour of the inferior classes of soils, Government are pleased to sanction, in addition to that which will be brought about by the reduction of the maximum rates of the first three groups of villages, *viz.*, from Re. 1 8-0 to Re 1-6 0 (for the town of Báras alone) from Re 1-6-0 to Re. 1-4-0, and from Re. 1-4-0 to Re. 1-2-0, leaving the lowest group at 1 rupee, as already sanctioned.

8. The effect of this double reduction will be to bring down the percentage increase on the whole táluka from 62 to 42 per cent., and the average rate per acre from annas 11 pies 4 to annas 10 pies 3. The total assessment of the taluka will now be about Rs 9,000 less than in the last year of Marátha rule, although 57,000 acres more are in cultivation than at that time.

9. There will now be only 9 villages out of 111 in which the increase will exceed 75 per cent over the old assessments, and in these Government consider it unnecessary to order a still further reduction. Increases on individual holdings beyond the prescribed limit of 100 per cent. should be specially reported for orders.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 216 of 1876.

From

Lieut.-Colonel E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

To

Colonel J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Násk, 22nd March 1876

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 444, dated 20th instant, I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No 5875, dated 19th October 1875, in the revision settlement rates of 111 villages of the Báras Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The estimate entered in paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution is that the assessment would be reduced from an increase of 62 per cent. to one of 42 per cent. The actual result is an assessment of Rs 1,77,135 against the original assessment of Rs. 1,24,658, or an increase of Rs. 52,477 or 42 1 per cent.

I have, &c,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násk Survey.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the ultimate result of the Survey Revision Settlement for finally adjusted under Government Resolution

No	Name of Village	As per Cultivation Returns for 1871-72.		As per Revision						
		Acres	Assessment	Acres					Assess	
				Jermet	Mothas-thal Bagayot	Pathas-thal Bagayot	Rice	Total	Jermet	Mothas-thal Bagayot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs
1	Báras	13,425	6,496	14,656	441	12		15,108	9,168	457
2	Agalgaon	4,065	1,831	4,147	389	32		4,518	2,248	320
3	Alipur	863	500	860	28			873	747	22
4	Ambejavalga	3,162	7,856	3,310	255	40		3,605	2,282	279
5	Arangaon	1,882	621	1,337	53	18		1,413	564	40
6	Babhulgaon	2,663	1,280	2,608	262	15		2,885	1,596	232
7	Balewar	1,184	517	1,370	32			1,402	738	23
8	Bavri	3,252	1,773	3,452	243			3,700	2,569	313
9	Bharrs	1,331	528	1,406	40			1,446	570	80
10	Chars	2,172	936	2,338	136	61		2,585	1,013	119
11	Chikharda	4,679	2,307	4,489	932	5		4,876	2,580	301
12	Deogaon	2,469	1,905	2,414	98	50		2,662	2,482	117
13	Dhanora	944	386	956	47			1,003	479	46
14	Dhotra	2,202	990	2,247	141	4		2,392	1,124	98
15	Dadanga	1,174	716	1,138	81			1,219	895	99
16	Gadegaon	1,263	605	1,328	25			1,353	942	30
17	Ghari	1,643	897	1,583	242	6		1,831	871	222
18	Gormala	3,636	1,263	3,517	167	65		3,749	2,003	141
19	Indápur	786	435	883	18			901	597	16
20	Jahanpur	1,277	563	1,185	100	29		1,314	568	86
21	Jamgaon (Taraf Agalgaon)	2,762	1,089	2,929	58	42		3,029	1,244	57
22	Kandalgao	1,179	976	1,194	18			1,212	1,286	20
23	Katagaon	1,858	707	1,968	113	28		2,109	999	103
24	Kari	3,050	3,734	3,162	512	7		3,871	4,473	560
25	Khamgaon	2,443	1,221	2,414	151	10		2,575	1,634	166
26	Khandri	5,554	3,882	5,824	123			5,947	5,070	135
27	Khadkalgaon	1,326	499	1,369	25			1,394	892	28
28	Korphal	4,452	2,455	4,929	207	2		5,208	4,264	242
29	Kaslamb	1,198	593	1,235	117			1,352	634	98
30	Kaudgaon	2,434	1,379	2,757	226	33		3,016	1,549	231
31	Kavha	2,456	1,262	2,553	72			2,625	2,009	81
32	Mahagaon	1,103	692	1,146	38			1,184	894	41
33	Mandegaon	1,448	1,034	1,449	149			1,597	1,441	132
34	Manegaon	2,639	1,480	2,650	151			2,781	1,323	128
35	Mamdapur	1,619	804	1,553	83			1,611	879	40
36	Nari	4,041	2,145	3,856	378			4,234	2,399	384
37	Ukadgaon	2,519	1,469	3,385	314	60		3,859	1,401	287
38	Pandri	684	335	810	158	15		993	310	128
39	Pangaon	3,201	3,767	3,050	317	22		3,989	5,124	841
40	Pangri	5,504	3,045	5,587	535	31		6,153	2,616	521
41	Pathri	1,717	639	1,927	136	7		2,069	859	106
42	Pimpalgaon (Taraf Pangaon)	1,296	763	1,424	63	3		1,490	1,196	65
43	Pimpalgaon (Taraf Pangri)	993	673	1,071	34			1,105	826	31
44	Pimpalgaon (Taraf Agalgaon)	2,830	1,373	2,841	167			3,008	2,577	192
45	Pimpalwandi	612	386	676	146	24		745	242	98
46	Puri	1,425	704	1,444	169	10		1,623	884	143
47	Sakot	2,613	1,587	2,669	85	16		2,770	2,579	90
48	Sandara	3,783	1,345	3,780	192	11		3,993	2,499	232
49	Shegaon (Taraf Báras)	1,892	958	1,928	61	35		2,024	1,324	67
50	Shiral	2,025	812	2,068	257	33		2,348	976	200
51	Tandulwari Gore	2,666	1,871	2,720	14			2,734	2,677	14
52	Tandulwari Sher Khanu	2,083	952	2,332	40			2,372	1,369	37
53	Tadsavandana	1,213	604	1,126	131			1,257	776	123
54	Tandi	1,408	656	1,460	49	6		1,515	744	43
55	Valvand	700	420	714	104	9		827	393	56
56	Wanewari	833	251	900	62			962	592	62
57	Vvarag	3,270	1,132	3,325	204			3,529	1,778	181
58	Elambe	928	548	936	124			1,060	734	112
59	Halagaon	1,264	835	1,305	55			1,360	982	54
60	Chancheti	1,265	914	2,344	172	3		2,519	1,180	145
61	Dudhgaon	898	503	893	29			912	753	24
62	Jamgaon (Taraf Pangri)	2,729	1,140	2,662	197	3	11	2,873	1,605	202
63	Kape	561	403	568	35			593	561	32
64	Malagaon	4,849	1,853	4,807	284	5		5,078	2,694	231
65	Savargan	1,567	928	1,490	105			1,595	1,247	101
66	Ldai	4,038	2,354	4,589	318			4,907	2,364	345
	Total	1,16,768	77,877	1,57,406	9,805	740	11	1,67,762	99,313	9,293

the undermentioned Villages of Taluka Barvi, Sholapur Collectorate, as No. 5875, dated 19th October 1875.

Suvvar				Income				Maximum Dry crop rate per acre.	Average Dry-crop rate per acre, exclusive of Rice and Water-cass	Remarks
ment				Numerical		Percentage				
Pdthasthal Bagayat.		Rice,	Total.	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
Soil Assessment.	Water-cass.									
12	18	14	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
			9,648	1,680	8,218	13	50	1 6 0	0 10 2	
33	47	..	2,648	453	817	11	45	1 4 0	0 0 9	
..	..	..	769	10	269	1	54	..	0 0 14	
42	177	..	2,720	443	864	14	47	..	0 0 11 1/2	
10	24	..	688	81	17	6	3	..	0 0 7	
11	23	..	1,682	222	362	8	30	..	0 0 9	
..	..	..	756	218	239	16	46	..	0 0 8 1/2	
..	..	..	2,672	443	894	14	50	..	0 0 11 1/2	
..	..	..	600	85	74	3	14	..	0 0 6 1/2	
44	132	..	1,308	363	873	17	40	..	0 0 7 1/2	
6	13	..	2,379	204	572	4	25	..	0 0 9 1/2	
47	57	..	2,703	93	798	4	42	..	1 0 6	
..	..	..	525	59	189	6	36	..	0 0 8 1/2	
3	5	..	1,230	190	240	9	24	..	0 0 8	
..	..	..	984	45	278	4	39	..	0 0 13	
..	..	..	962	90	357	7	59	..	0 0 11 1/2	
3	6	..	1,102	188	205	11	23	..	0 0 9 1/2	
50	96	..	2,290	213	1,027	6	81	..	0 0 9 1/2	
11	..	..	618	116	178	15	41	..	0 0 11	
19	34	..	707	38	144	3	23	..	0 0 8	
..	
87	52	..	1,390	287	301	10	28	..	0 0 7	
..	..	..	1,308	39	330	3	24	..	0 1 1	
20	39	..	1,160	251	363	14	46	..	0 0 8 1/2	
5	19	..	5,057	621	1,323	8	35	..	0 0 9 1/2	
7	12	..	1,809	122	688	5	48	..	0 0 11	
..	..	..	5,205	398	1,928	7	34	..	0 0 14	
..	..	..	920	68	421	5	34	..	0 0 10 1/2	
2	8	..	4,511	756	2,066	17	34	..	0 0 14	
..	..	..	732	164	139	13	23	..	0 0 8 1/2	
38	100	..	1,916	632	689	24	39	1 4 0	0 0 9 1/2	
..	..	..	2,090	169	328	7	66	..	0 0 12 1/2	
..	..	..	1,025	51	339	7	47	..	0 0 14	
..	..	..	1,628	149	559	10	57	..	0 1 0	
..	..	..	1,949	32	469	3	32	..	0 0 11	
..	..	..	925	92	121	6	15	..	0 0 9	
..	..	..	2,788	198	638	5	30	..	0 0 10 1/2	
44	118	..	1,645	1,346	76	54	5	..	0 0 6	
12	68	..	543	299	208	44	62	..	0 0 8	
18	55	..	5,538	1,188	1,766	14	47	..	0 0 9 1/2	
35	36	..	3,208	649	163	12	5	..	0 0 8	
5	7	..	977	352	338	21	58	..	0 0 7 1/2	
3	8	..	1,262	194	499	15	65	..	0 0 13 1/2	
..	..	..	857	112	234	11	50	..	0 0 12 1/2	
..	
12	24	..	2,769	172	896	6	48	..	0 0 14 1/2	
9	20	..	278	133	10	22	8	..	0 0 7 1/2	
14	20	..	1,050	198	352	14	50	..	0 0 10	
14	24	..	2,707	152	1,120	6	71	..	0 0 15 1/2	
12	16	..	2,759	200	924	5	50	..	0 0 11	
36	65	..	1,492	132	514	7	56	..	0 0 11	
26	93	..	1,296	323	483	16	59	..	0 0 8	
..	..	..	2,591	68	320	3	44	..	0 0 15 1/2	
..	..	..	4,105	309	454	15	48	..	0 0 9 1/2	
..	..	..	809	44	295	6	43	..	0 0 11 1/2	
3	8	..	798	107	112	3	22	..	0 0 8 1/2	
6	13	..	470	127	50	18	12	..	0 0 9	
..	..	..	436	124	115	15	74	..	0 0 7	
..	..	..	1,960	259	766	8	64	..	0 0 9	
..	..	..	846	132	298	14	54	..	0 0 12 1/2	
3	8	..	1,036	96	451	8	77	..	0 0 12	
..	..	..	1,286	564	372	28	41	..	0 0 8	
1	4	..	777	14	269	3	53	1 4 0	0 0 13 1/2	
..	..	16	1,353	144	638	5	60	..	0 0 10	
..	..	..	592	32	190	6	47	..	0 1 0	
4	7	..	2,366	237	1,028	5	53	..	0 0 9	
..	..	..	1,343	23	426	3	46	..	0 0 13 1/2	
..	..	..	3,209	369	355	23	56	..	0 0 10 1/2	
615	1,342	16	1,11,079	16,186	33,202	11	42		0 10 7	

No.	Name of Village.	As per CUSTOMARY SURVEYS FOR 1871-2		As per REVISION						
		Acres	Assessment	Acres.					Asses.	
				Jerayut	Mothas-thal Bagayot.	Pithas-thal Bagayot.	Rice	Total.	Jerayut	Mothas-thal Bagayot.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.
67	Ambegaon	880	442	957	70	.	.	1,027	652	71
68	Bhusal	985	428	1,126	98	4	.	1,183	487	17
69	Bhatambra	4,434	2,667	4,165	494	6	.	4,666	2,849	528
70	Borgaon	868	370	868	68	.	.	928	440	59
71	Chunckhop	531	322	649	16	.	.	665	410	14
72	Ohumb	1,014	378	1,226	91	.	.	1,317	408	45
73	Dhamangaon	925	888	1,078	38	22	.	1,188	389	19
74	Dhorala	1,707	1,099	1,801	25	.	.	1,826	1,418	24
75	Dahina	1,458	1,138	1,467	10	.	.	1,477	1,325	10
76	Haldaga	1,615	752	1,576	190	5	.	1,771	1,058	158
77	Hatir	1,707	778	1,959	21	4	.	1,984	1,447	20
78	Hingni (Taraf Pangaon)	809	457	805	38	3	.	845	632	39
79	Hingni (Taraf Ratanjan)	517	289	578	.	.	.	673	480	.
80	Jhagaon	1,905	908	2,017	78	1	4	2,100	1,238	71
81	Jhad.	1,205	533	1,252	136	5	.	1,388	801	128
82	Jawalgaon	1,530	698	1,711	67	.	.	1,778	1,381	66
83	Kajla	2,042	1,374	2,006	77	.	.	2,083	1,927	78
84	Khadkru	1,009	479	1,166	68	.	15	1,249	515	49
85	Koregaon	1,286	533	1,796	54	.	7	1,857	685	36
86	Landol	2,000	1,086	2,438	82	20	.	2,535	1,061	69
87	Malagaon	1,728	605	1,897	126	13	.	2,048	784	93
88	Malvandi	3,301	1,413	3,628	195	.	.	3,823	1,326	193
89	Manga	1,315	468	1,271	52	.	.	1,328	710	34
90	Nandvi	2,046	998	2,269	75	6	10	2,360	1,220	60
91	Nimbiak	1,521	588	1,590	54	.	.	1,644	877	42
92	Undegaon	2,923	1,127	2,299	32	2	.	2,338	1,734	35
93	Upla (Makad)	8,759	1,987	5,440	453	.	.	5,893	2,189	419
94	Pimpri (Taraf Ratanjan)	1,154	441	1,203	53	.	.	1,256	866	46
95	Rálerás	2,312	1,181	2,445	97	.	.	2,542	1,649	102
96	Rálerás	1,740	1,890	1,843	50	.	.	1,859	1,628	58
97	Rastapur	1,038	357	1,189	47	2	.	1,238	443	31
98	Ratanjan	2,468	889	2,962	63	.	1	3,026	1,414	45
99	Ru	3,045	958	3,334	169	2	2	3,507	1,598	130
100	Sarjapur	1,088	520	1,173	29	1	.	1,203	747	23
101	Sarola	2,871	1,443	2,970	40	.	.	3,010	1,812	27
102	Shelgaon Ratanjan	3,347	1,726	4,142	106	.	.	4,248	2,388	103
103	Surdi	4,537	1,812	5,051	326	.	.	5,377	2,344	333
104	Tadwal	2,770	2,143	2,739	58	.	.	2,797	2,680	61
105	Turk Pimpri	2,339	1,552	2,410	72	.	.	2,482	1,478	68
106	Bhandgaon	712	339	721	8	4	.	733	618	8
	Total	74,087	37,287	81,297	3,766	99	40	85,202	48,078	3,405
107	Alyapur	1,140	465	1,142	36	15	.	1,198	738	29
108	Gandgaon	3,668	940	3,758	112	.	.	3,870	1,338	64
109	Kasari	2,351	826	2,430	47	.	.	2,527	1,078	33
110	Mirjalpur	999	411	932	63	.	.	995	620	48
111	Sangamner	1,388	416	1,464	26	17	.	1,527	593	15
	Total	9,394	3,058	9,796	284	32	.	10,112	4,867	189
	Total	248,465	1,24,658	263,154	14,096	883	51	278,184	1,61,869	13,344
									Asses. ment of	
		59	9	.	.	.	.	.
	Grand Total	248,524	1,24,667	263,154	14,096	883	51	278,184	1,61,869	13,344

Camp Nank, 22nd March 1876.

Survey				Incham.				Maximum Dry-crop Rate per acre	Average Dry-crop Rate per acre exclusive of Rice and Water Cess.	Remarks.
Meth.				Numerical		Percentage.				
Pithasthal Bagayat.		Rice.	Total.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
Soil Assessment.	Water Cess.			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
12	13	14	15							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
..	4	..	728	147	281	17	64	1 2 0	0 11	
2	..	..	610	232	84	25	20	..	0 7	
5	15	..	8,992	231	725	5	27	..	0 11½	
..	..	..	499	63	129	7	35	..	9 8½	
..	..	..	424	134	102	25	32	..	0 10	
..	..	..	453	303	75	30	20	..	0 5½	
19	26	..	448	213	63	23	15	..	0 6	
..	..	..	1,442	119	843	7	31	..	0 12½	
..	..	..	1,325	19	197	1	17	..	0 14½	
8	7	..	1,231	166	469	10	62	..	0 11	
2	3	..	1,478	277	699	16	90	..	0 12	
2	4	..	727	37	270	5	59	..	0 13½	
..	..	..	480	156	191	30	66	..	0 11½	
1	1	5	1,816	195	413	10	43	..	0 10	
4	13	..	945	183	412	16	77	..	0 10½	
..	..	..	1,447	243	551	16	61	..	0 13	
..	..	..	3,000	41	626	2	46	..	0 15½	
..	..	24	638	240	109	24	23	..	0 7½	
..	..	11	632	671	149	44	23	..	0 6	
14	56	..	1,203	535	113	27	11	..	0 7	
5	13	..	895	303	290	18	43	..	0 7	
..	..	..	1,519	522	106	16	8	..	0 9	
..	..	..	744	8	276	1	59	..	0 8½	
4	16	13	1,312	314	314	15	31	..	0 9	
..	..	..	919	123	331	8	56	1 2 0	0 12	
2	6	..	1,774	310	647	15	57	..	0 7	
..	..	..	2,558	2,134	571	57	29	..	0 11½	
..	..	..	912	103	471	9	107	..	0 11	
..	..	..	1,751	230	570	10	48	..	0 14	
..	..	..	1,964	153	294	9	21	..	0 6	
1	5	..	460	309	123	19	34	..	0 7½	
..	9	1	1,469	553	536	23	66	..	0 8	
..	5	8	1,737	423	734	15	82	..	0 10½	
..	..	1	773	135	256	13	49	..	0 8	
..	..	..	1,839	139	396	5	27	..	0 9½	
..	..	..	2,491	301	735	8	44	..	0 9	
..	..	..	2,677	340	835	19	48	..	0 8	
..	..	..	2,731	27	573	1	27	..	0 15½	
..	..	..	1,541	143	11	6	1	..	0 10	
4	10	..	640	21	261	3	65	..	0 13½	
62	198	58	51,749	11,135	14,462	15	39	..	9 9	
11	23	..	801	53	336	5	72	1 0 0	0 10½	
..	..	..	1,403	204	432	6	49	..	0 6	
..	..	..	1,111	276	235	12	35	..	0 7	
..	..	..	668	4	237	..	63	..	0 10½	
12	57	..	677	139	261	14	63	..	0 6½	
33	8 0	..	4,659	713	1,601	8	52	..	7 8	
710	1,638	74	1,77,135	29,719	52,477	12	42	..	10 2	
uncultivated	land.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
710	1,638	74	1,77,135	29,719	52,477	12	42	..	10 2	

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.

No. 1406 of 1876

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Poona, 9th September 1876.

Forwarded for the information of Government.

2 It will be seen from the figures given by the Superintendent that the estimated and actual result of the reduction for this district agrees as closely as could be expected.

3 The report has been detained awaiting the result of orders in the cases of above 100 per cent of increase in individual fields, but as the reduction has to be shown in the reprint of the reports on the Deccan Revision Settlements now in progress, the report is submitted for final information of the result.

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5516.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1876.

RESOLUTION.—These reports give the final results of the reductions effected in these four talukas in conformity with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 27th October 1874.

2. The following are the several percentage reductions:—

1 Bárasi		Percentage reductions.		
		From 62 to 42 1/2.		
	*	*	*	*
and the total amount contrasts as follows —				
	Assessment under first Survey		Revised Assessment as originally imposed.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1 Bárasi	1,24,658		2,02,547	
	*	*	*	*
				Revised Assessment according to reductions reported.
				Rs.
				1,77,135

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approval of the manner in which Colonel Taverner has carried out the instructions of Government

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5425 OF 1903.

From

A. F. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Sholápur;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of the Central Division.

Sholápur, 23rd October 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála, and Mádha Tálukas of this District. The reports for the first three tálukas were written between January and August of this year by my late Assistant, Mr. Painter: that for the fourth táluka was written in 1900 by Mr F. B. Young, then Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division. All four reports would in the usual course of things have been submitted at earlier dates, for the last settlement expired in Mádha at the end of 1899-1900, in Sholápur at the end of 1900-01, in Bársi at the end of 1901-02, and in Karmála at the end of 1902-03. But in view of the recent succession of bad years, Government were pleased to direct in their Resolution No. 8325 of 31st December 1900, that proposals for revision of settlements should not be laid before them till 1904. This judicious order has not only conferred a boon on the cultivators, but also rendered it possible to re-settle nearly two-thirds of the district at one time and on one consistent scheme.

2. In these circumstances I beg to embody my remarks on all four reports in one letter. They will not be many. Mr Painter's description of the existing condition of things is so accurate and so full that it leaves me little to add. And as we on several occasions discussed the whole subject personally, his proposals for the future substantially represent my own views. It is only in a very few cases that I shall suggest some slight modification.

3. Before treating of each táluka in turn, I must observe that there is one main factor in the problem, common to all in greater or less degree, of which we must never lose sight, and that is the long succession of disastrous years through which the district has recently passed. Shortly after the existing rates were introduced came the great famine of 1876-77. Twenty years afterwards, when the district had recovered from this blow, it was again attacked by the hardly less severe famine of 1896-97. Two seasons of scantiness followed, and then came the famine of 1899-1900, the worst of the century, followed in its turn, without a moment's respite, by that of 1900-01, to be again succeeded by another unfavourable year. The good year 1902-03 just past was the first of its kind for seven years. The current year seems likely to be as good or even better, and it may be hoped that a period of prosperity has now begun. But it has only just begun, and we must not allow this gleam of present well-being—it may be but transient—to efface from our minds the memory of the terrible loss and suffering of the immediate past. A population so afflicted must be treated with the utmost tenderness, and a leniency must be shown by the State in its demand, for which after an epoch of prosperity, there would be no need and no justification. Of the four tálukas now in question, Karmála suffered most, Mádha less, Sholápur and Bársi least, but all suffered severely, and our revised rates must reflect that fact both generally and comparatively.

4. I now proceed to review Mr. Painter's proposals for the Sholápur táluka. The leading facts to be borne in mind are that the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the existing settlement in 1872 were considerably reduced in 1875 on account of an extraordinary fall in prices, that since then

prices have risen again to much their former level, that land has maintained its purchasing power under an increased assessment and has therefore risen in value, that there has been a remarkable development of the central market town of Sholápur, but that on account of the repeated famines increase in general agricultural prosperity has been arrested during the currency of the present settlement, and the rayat is in much the same state as in 1872. Mr. Painter, therefore, recommends that the rates originally fixed in 1872 may, with a few local augmentations, be re-imposed now for the term of the next settlement. I think that the figures and arguments that he adduces prove his conclusions to be sound, and I support them. The only change I propose is that the three villages mentioned in his paragraph 67, should be put into the First Group along with Sholápur, which they adjoin, as their land is equally valuable. This is an enhancement of 40 per cent., but in the peculiar circumstances set forth by Mr. Painter it is perfectly just and proper. In point of fact Sholápur and these villages could well bear a rate of Rs. 2-0-0 instead of Mr. Painter's proposed rate of Rs. 1-12-0, and that I do not propose the former is due merely to my sense of the advisability of lenient treatment after the famines. The other modifications proposed in Mr. Painter's 68th paragraph have my entire approval. As regards paragraph 76, it will be seen hereafter that Mr. Painter and I both propose a reduction by two annas of Mr. Young's proposed rates, and if this is done, the new rates for Mádha and Sholápur will be harmonious. As for the higher rates in the adjacent Native State of Akalkot, that tract has always been assessed higher than Sholápur, and the circumstances are not identical.

As remarked in paragraph 80, the tripartite classification of land is now obsolete and might well be abolished.

The Pathasthal rates proposed are suitable. There is very little of this form of cultivation.

One other point demands notice—the isolated villages of the táluka surrounded by the Nizám's territory. They are fertile, but inaccessible and difficult to administer, and are consequently full of dacoits, who annoy the officials and people of both jurisdictions alike. It is a very great pity that they cannot be exchanged for Hyderabad villages inside the district.

5. I now turn to Bársi. This is undoubtedly the best táluka in the district. It has a flourishing commercial town in its centre, it has a better climate than Sholápur, its communications have been very much improved during the current settlement by the construction of the Bársi Light Railway and several excellent long roads, land is more valuable than in Sholápur, and it has suffered less from famine. As in Sholápur the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the current settlement were reduced in 1875 on account of the fall in prices, but since then prices have recovered their former level. In these circumstances Mr. Painter justly considers that the táluka can bear rates slightly higher than those proposed for the greater part of Sholápur. I agree with him, and recommend that his proposals be adopted.

6. As regards Mádha Mr. Painter and I recorded independently two reviews of Mr. Young's proposals, he this year, and I last year. We both arrived at the same conclusion, that his proposed groups should be accepted, but that his proposed increase in the rates should be reduced by one-half. Mr. Young drew up these proposals in 1900, and therefore could not take full account of the famine. If Mr. Painter's and my opinion be adopted the rates for Mádha will be in harmony with those we propose for Sholápur on one side and Karmála on the other. It is worse off than the former, but better off than the latter. Prices have recovered themselves, and communications both by rail and road have been much improved during the current settlement, so that a slight increase in the rates seems justifiable.

7. Karmála is a very poor and backward táluka, that has suffered most severely by the famine, as Mr. Painter's figures show. We cannot recommend any enhancement of the present rates, save in the solitary instance of the head-quarter town, the rate of which we propose to raise by two annas. I heartily support the proposal to do away with Pathasthal rates here altogether. They are an absurdity in Karmála. Mr. Snow strongly objected to them in 1891, so that the proposal is not a new one.

The idea of making a separate mahál of Tembhorni and the adjoining vilages is excellent. At present the taluka is unmanageable, and administration suffers in consequence.

8. I trust these proposals will commend themselves to Government. Mr Painter and I have both been a long time in the district, and may claim that we know it well. I think that on examination our scheme will be found adequate to the situation. At any rate we have tried our best to combine a just view of the rights of Government with an equitable consideration of the claim of the people to indulgent treatment after so many calamities.

9. It is my pleasing duty in conclusion to bring to the special notice of Government the admirable manner in which Mr. Painter has performed the special duty of preparing these settlement reports. He took it up in January and finished it by the end of July, being relieved only of his magisterial work in the meantime, and performing the whole of his revenue work during that period as usual. I trust that Government will agree that the production within six months of three such reports as these, so thorough, so accurate, so interesting, is a most excellent piece of work for which Mr. Painter deserves the highest credit.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 A. F. MACONCHIE,
 Collector.

THROUGH THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{A}{268}$ of 1904.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
 Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 19th January 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the Revision Settlement of the talukas of Sholapur, Bársi, Karmála and Mátha with the Review thereon by the Collector.

2. The proposals have been prepared by officers with an intimate knowledge of the district, Mr. Painter having served there for 2½ years and Mr. Maconochie for 4½ years, and the reports reflect their anxiety that the district should receive indulgent treatment in consideration of the recent and prolonged period of distress.

3. It is a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight that this period of abnormal distress should have on the settlement of the Government demand for the next 30 years.

The existing assessment of the district has already taken full account of the exceedingly precarious character of the rainfall and cultivation, for though the soil is generally of a good quality, the average assessment is lower than in any other district, being 8 annas and 2 pies against 8 annas and 11 pies in Bijapur, 9 annas and 7 pies in Nagar, and 10 annas and 6 pies in Poona.

4. Messrs Painter and Young have made a careful and full examination of the economic history of the four talukas. Mr. Painter's conclusion in regard to the Sholapur taluka may perhaps be adopted for the whole tract that "the rayat is on the whole about as well off as he was in 1872, or at any rate neither much better nor much worse."

5. On the one hand the calamities of the successive famines are represented in the absolute reduction or the cessation of increase in population, on the other hand, there are the remarkable facts that even during the prevalence of famine land continued to sub-let for sums equal to at least 3 times the survey assessment, and that the recent famines did not, like the famine of 1876-77, result in the abandonment of any holdings and finally the fact—of special importance on the future ability of the rayat to pay his assessment—of a great rise in prices.

6. This latter point requires some further emphasis, and I refer to it separately in the case of each taluka.

Sholapur.—The rates that were imposed in 1872 were reduced in 1875 in consideration of the fall of prices that had occurred in the interval. The rates imposed in 1875 were sanctioned on the basis of an average price of jowari in the four years 1872-75 of Rs. 1-6-10 per maund. If we exclude the years of abnormal prices (1897-1900-1901) we find the average price of the last decade was Rs. 1-15-9 per maund, an increase of 40 per cent.

Barsi.—Similarly the rates in Barsi were sanctioned on an average price of jowari of Rs. 1-2-10 which has now risen to Rs. 1-15-11, an increase of 69 per cent.

Madha.—The case of Madha is similar, but the record of prices for 1874-75 being missing the exact percentage of rise cannot be calculated, if however we assume the price of that year to be the average of adjacent talukas, *v e*, Rs. 1-0-3, we find the rise to be from Rs. 1-3-10 to Rs. 1-13-5, or 49 per cent.

Karmala.—In Karmala alone was no reduction made in consequence of the fall of prices, and the existing rates are therefore based on the average of the decade from 1863-64 to 1872-73 of Rs. 1-14-6 which has risen in the last decade by only 5½ per cent. to Rs. 2-0-2.

7. The increases of assessment in the proposals under consideration are shown below.—

Taluka.	Present assessment	Proposed assessment	Increase.	Present average rate.	Proposed average rate	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		A. p.	A. p.	
Sholapur	2,31,245	2,62,384	13 5	9 3	10 6	Mr. Painter's proposals.
Barsi	1,69,968	2,05,508	8 2	10 0	10 10	Do. do.
Karmala	1,54,274	1,54,259	<i>Nil</i>	7 9	7 9	Do. do.
Madha	1,42,177	1,62,372	14 2	7 6	8 7	Mr. Maconochie's proposals

The proposals are marked by extreme moderation, but in the present circumstances of the district I am not prepared to advocate a further enhancement.

8. I now come to some minor points in the several reports.—

Sholapur.—If the three villages of Mr. Painter's second group were placed with Sholapur in the first group, the percentage enhancement would be 33·8 per cent., and would exceed the prescribed limit. I would suggest that Mr. Maconochie's view should be in part met by imposing a dry-crop maximum on these three villages of Rs. 1-10-0 in place of Rs. 1-9-0, thus raising their enhancement from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.

I do not think there is sufficient reason for the adoption of the proposal in paragraph 80 of Mr. Painter's report: the matter indeed has little concern with the settlement report.

9. Mr. Painter's proposals in regard to patasthal rates are not quite clear. Apparently he would raise the maximum from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and impose a

permanent rate of Rs. 832 on 348 acres in 8 villages; the remaining area now assessed of 485 acres in 24 villages he would leave to be assessed at an occasional rate by the Collector.

The rates in Appendix Q however do not agree with his statement that Re. 1 per acre will in most cases be all that can equitably be imposed. It appears to have been assumed that pátasthal irrigation has been permanently destroyed by the recent drought, but I doubt whether this assumption is well founded. If years of favourable rain recur the channels will flow again, and I am inclined to think that a permanent reduction should only be made in the case of páts which are shown to have run dry for several years before the drought. For this purpose the records of cultivation on these páts for ten years previous to 1895 should be examined. Where an average rate can be imposed it is preferable to occasional assessments by the Collector. This view which has been frequently and vigorously discussed was taken by Government in the case of Karmála (*vide* paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2037 of 24th March 1892 and underlying correspondence) and has recently received the approval of the Irrigation Commission.

I would suggest therefore that a re-examination of the páts be directed with a view to the imposition of an average rate wherever this is possible.

10. *Bársu*.—Mr. Painter here reduces the pátasthal assessment from Rs. 1,837 on 1,015 acres in 61 villages to Rs. 335 on 169 acres in 12 villages (the figure 170 in paragraph 46 of his report appears to be an error). The remarks I have made above on Sholápur apply equally to Bársu.

11. *Karmála*.—Mr. Painter would abolish the pátasthal rates, but suggests as an alternative that "a chad should be put on land so situated as to be irrigable by pát", this latter alternative is practically what the pátasthal assessment is intended to be, and the right course would be, if the Survey Department were as alleged "overliberal in their classification of land as pátasthal," to reduce that classification.

12. On all other points relating to the settlement of these tálukas I have the honour to support Mr. Painter's proposals.

13. *Mádhá*.—A revised Appendix Q showing the result of Mr. Maconochie's rates is appended.

In regard to the pátasthal of this táluka Mr. Young places a permanent rate on 15 acres, and leaves 41 acres to be occasionally assessed. The area is so small that the proposal may perhaps be accepted. I agree in the recommendation to reduce Mr. Young's rates and in other respects have the honour to support his proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{7}{188}$ OF 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Camp Málsaras, 22nd March 1904.

Forwarded, with an expression of general concurrence in the Director's criticisms.

2 It is undoubtedly, as Mr. Lawrence observes, a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight which the recent prolonged period of abnormal distress should be given in the settlement of the Government demand for the next thirty years. To the solution of this difficult question it is evident that Messrs. Maconochie and Painter have devoted much thoughtful and sensible consideration; and the Commissioner is of opinion that their proposals, which are based on considerable local knowledge and experience, may be accepted.

3. The Director's proposal to raise the maximum dry-crop rate in the three villages constituting Mr. Panter's second group for the Sholápur Táluka from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 seems a judicious compromise between Mr. Panter's and Mr. Maconochie's proposals. It will have the effect, which is desired by all, of a slight additional enhancement in the assessment of these three villages, while at the same time keeping within prescribed limits.

4. On the question of pátasthal rates, the Commissioner supports Mr. Lawrence's proposal that further detailed report should be awaited. It is understood to be Mr. Painter's view that, in those villages in which he has recommended the abandonment of pátasthal assessment, there is a permanent absence of irrigation facilities, and not merely a temporary absence, resulting from recent years of abnormal drought. But it is as well that this should be placed beyond possibility of question, by means of as complete statistics of cultivation as can be procured for the years preceding 1895.

5. The proposal to reduce by one-half the enhancements originally proposed by Mr. Young for the Mádha Táluka is based on sound reasoning, and the Commissioner concurs with all the officers through whose hands the papers have passed in supporting it.

6. The Commissioner has pleasure in associating himself in the expressions of commendation contained in the Collector's 9th paragraph of the industry and ability displayed by Mr. Painter in the preparation of three of these four reports. He is confident that this officer's good work will meet with the approbation of Government. Mr. Young has prepared an exceedingly careful and interesting report on the settlement of Madha, and it in no way detracts from the credit due to him that subsequent events have suggested some modification of his proposals.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sholápur.

Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi,
Karmála and Mádha Tálukas.

No. 6050.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T.R.—133, dated 22nd March 1904—Sub-

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No 906, dated 27th July 1903, and accompaniments

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No 909, dated 26th July 1903, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 917, dated 30th July 1903 and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 920, dated 31st July 1903, together with one No. 1245, dated 11th December 1900, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., and accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No. 5425, dated 23rd October 1903.

mitting, with his remarks, a letter No A.—253, dated 19th January 1904, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who forwards, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála and Mádha Tálukas of the Sholapur District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1718, dated 18th June 1904—Forwarding one No A.—3227, dated 9th idem, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture together with letters Nos 1354, dated 8th April 1904, 1539, dated 23rd April 1904, and 1884, dated 14th May 1904, from the Collector of Sholápur, who submits certain petitions of objections made by village communities to the proposed grouping and maximum rates at the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Mádha and Karmála Tálukas.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the second revision settlement of the four tálukas of Sholápur, Bársi, Mádha and Karmála, on which the Governor in Council deems it expedient to pass one general order. The tract with which they deal is one of the most arid in the Presidency, and the harvest is so precarious that it is not easy to devise a system of settlement which would be suitable in all respects. Mr. Painter points out that in the Sholápur Táluka it sometimes occurs that one-half of a village gets sufficient rain and the other half little or none, and indeed that there has been alleged to be a similar variation within individual fields. Yet that táluka is more favourably situated in this respect than Mádha and Karmála, the last being the worst, while in Bársi the rainfall is somewhat less uncertain. The very fact that there are so many and so wide variations in the same season, however, indicates the difficulty, amounting to virtual impracticability, of adapting the demand to the year's outturn, and the reports on the original settlements show to what serious evils a system of annual remissions almost inevitably leads. Even in such a táluka as Karmála the only system which is consistent with a general safeguarding of the interests of the cultivators is to impose an assessment which can be paid without difficulty in an average of fair years, and to allow remissions only for exceptional loss. A comparison of the old reports with those now under consideration shows that on the whole this system has worked well. The cultivators are not indeed in affluent circumstances, and after such calamities as they have passed through during the period of the last settlement they would not have been even if they had been able to no assessment at all. But they are much better off than they were before the original settlement was introduced. The facts that land has attained a very high value, that real coercive processes have been altogether unnecessary except in the Karmála Táluka, while even there they are almost negligible, and that after an unprecedented series of calamitous years no land has been relinquished, afford convincing evidence of the moderation of the assessment. There need be no hesitation therefore in continuing to apply the same principles.

2. As regards revision of the grouping and rates the proposals of Mr. Painter, including those regarding reduction of the enhancement suggested by Mr. Young for the Mádha Táluka, are generally justified by the reasons assigned by him and are, subject to very slight modifications, approved by the Collector, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner. The question of prices, on which any change must mainly depend, has been carefully considered, and there can be no doubt that the decline, which was the ground for a reduction of the rates first sanctioned in connection with the first revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi and Mádha Tálukas, was only temporary, and that the standard is now as high as that on which those rates were based. A reversion in these tálukas to the rates approved in 1871, 1872 and 1873 is therefore reasonable and suitable. The first revision settlement of the Karmála Táluka was made after the decline of prices had begun, and the enhancement was moderate. The pitch of the rates was about the same as that of the rates as modified in 1875 for the Mádha Táluka. The latter was at the time considered somewhat less favourably situated, but the experience of the last 30 years has modified that conclusion. Karmála has suffered most in the years of famine and scarcity. The value of land in this táluka is materially lower than in the other tálukas, and in a few cases some pressure has been needed to recover Government dues. More leniency is therefore required there than in the other tálukas, and the continuation of the existing rates for another period of 30 years, notwithstanding the rise in the standard of prices, is a judicious course. There seems no reason to doubt that the gradation of rates is, both within the tract and with reference to the assessment of adjoining areas, roughly according to the degrees of security of crops dependent on rainfall and of other natural advantages. The proposed grouping and rates are accordingly sanctioned subject to the modifications mentioned below.

3. The maximum dry-crop rates proposed by Mr. Painter for the village of Sholápur and the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon in the Sholápur Táluka, as well as for the villages of Bársi and Vairág in the Bársi Táluka, seem to be unduly low as compared with those recommended for other villages under less favourable circumstances in point of material prosperity or of the advantages of proximity to a market or railway station. In Government Resolution No. 2712, dated 27th March 1896, it has been ruled that "immediate proximity to a large and important market or railway station shall be deemed an adequate cause for a moderate special increase of assessment". The value of the exceptional advantages of lands adjoining a large market—such as disposal of every part of the produce at the prices prevalent in such a market, with little or no cost of carriage, high price of fodder, cheap manure—is not indicated by the difference between the rates proposed for such lands and those for lands at some distance from markets. There has been a tendency to differentiate insufficiently between localities which have advanced in prosperity owing to such advantages as are above indicated and those which are stationary and backward. The late famines cannot fairly be deemed to be a sufficient reason for foregoing for the next 30 years a full increase in such a singularly advanced area as the village of Sholápur, which on its merits could well bear a rate of at least Rs. 2. The rate of Rs. 1-12-0 proposed by Mr. Painter raises the assessments in this village by 27·21 per cent., while a rate of Rs. 2 would raise them by about 45 per cent., which would still be well within the 66 per cent., which has been fixed as the limit of enhancement for a village. But as Sholápur village is classed by itself as a separate group, the standing orders limit the enhancement to 33 per cent. In the circumstances the highest possible rate that can be applied to the village without exceeding this limit will, it is presumed, be about Rs. 1-13-0, and this rate is sanctioned. For the same reason the rate for the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon, which have not like Sholápur the advantage of quite close proximity to market and cannot be grouped with this village as suggested by the Collector, should, as recommended by Mr. Lawrence, be Rs. 1-10-0, which will give an increase of about 30 per cent. As Bársi is an important town and likely to improve, Government see no reason why the rate for lands in it should be under Rs. 1-12-0, which will not cause an excessive increase. The rate for Vairág, where there is a grain and grocery market, should be Rs. 1-8-0.

4. The uniform rate of Rs. 3 proposed by Mr. Painter for all rice lands in the three talukas of Sholapur, Bársi and Karmála seems to be appropriate and is approved. No rice rate is proposed for the Mádha Táluka for the reason stated in paragraph 32 of Mr. Young's report on that taluka.

5. The proposed treatment of "bágáyat" or "garden" lands in the several talukas is also accepted.

6. As regards *pátasthal* lands, it has recently been directed* that in new settlements no permanent water-rate should be imposed on areas irrigable from temporary dams which give only a fitful flow, and that all such areas should, when actually irrigated from such dams, be assessed for the use of water by the Collector from time to time, under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, within the limits of the maximum water-rates specially prescribed by Government for each taluka. In the case of the Karmála Táluka Mr. Painter proposes to do away wholly with permanent *pátasthal* rates, and shows good reasons, which apply equally to the other three talukas of Sholapur, Bársi and Mádha, in which *pátasthal* irrigation is reported to be very rare and fitful. In the circumstances the orders above referred to should be followed in the case of all these four talukas.

7. On the question of the assessment of lands under the Ekrukh canals or affected by them, the remarks made by Mr. Painter in paragraphs 84 and 85 of his report on the Sholapur Táluka seem to be correct, and the course adopted by him in regard to these lands and by Mr. Young in the case of the area under the Áshti tank in the Mádha Táluka is approved.

8. Mr. Painter's remarks on inám villages in the several talukas should be noted for future guidance.

9. The new settlements as now sanctioned should be introduced in all the four talukas after the 1st August 1904 and guaranteed for 30 years from the revenue year 1905-06. The revised assessments should be announced and levied in accordance with standing orders. The statements forming Appendix Q to the several reports should be revised in the light of the orders contained in the foregoing paragraphs before publication of the reports in the form of Selections.

10. The petitions of objections do not contain any facts or arguments which have not been fully considered, and for which ample allowance has not been made, in the proposals which are now approved.

11. Some incidental points not directly connected with survey settlement, which are raised in these reports, are noticed below :—

(a) As regards the villages of the Sholapur and other talukas isolated in the midst of the territory of His Highness the Nizám, the Collector should be requested to submit a separate report, giving reference to previous proposals, if any, stating in detail the grounds for the proposed exchange, and indicating generally the lines on which the exchanges should be made. A copy of the joint report on the Jámkhed project should at the same time be supplied to the Collector, and his attention should be specially invited to the fact that the three detached villages of Karmála Táluka have already been included in that project.

(b) On the subject of Mr. Painter's recommendations for the disforestation of large areas which, although included in forest, are in his opinion better suited for purposes of cultivation than of forest conservancy, any reasonable proposals which may be submitted to Government will receive careful consideration. But in making proposals for any extensive disforests, officers should not lose sight of the facts that forests classed as "pasture" are in charge of the Revenue Department, not of the Forest Department, and that in the interests of the agricultural economy of the country it is expedient to retain a sufficient area of common pasture and not to reduce it below a limit bearing a reasonable proportion to the culti-

vable area and to the number of cattle required for working that area and for the domestic uses of the people. If, however, such land is really suitable for cultivation, it will yield more fodder when under the plough than when uncultivated, and probably the grass, when it is left fallow, will be improved. There should therefore be no hesitation in disforesting good soil unless it is only in small patches within proper forest, but on the other hand the cultivation of shallow soils on the slopes of hills or rising grounds only leads to further deterioration through loose soils being washed away.

(c) The recommendation regarding the omission of certain particulars from Village Form No. 1, as well as the proposal for the formation of a separate mahál of the Karmála Táluka with Tembhorni as the head-quarter of the mahál, should be reported separately for the orders of Government.

12. Government cordially concur in the commendation bestowed by the Collector and the Commissioner on Mr. Painter for his industry and ability in the prompt preparation of his three lucid and sensible reports, and on Mr. Young for his careful report on Mádha Táluka.

G. F. KEATINGE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sholápur (with a copy of the joint report on the Jámkedh project),
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Conservator of Forests, C. C.,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land of 115

Number	Name of Village	BY FORMER SURVEYS																
		Number of Group	Maximum rates			Dry-drop			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 I																		
1	Bāri	I	Rs 1 6 0	Rs a. p.	Rs	14,517	9,050	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	Acres. 441	Rs 453	Rs a. p. 1 0 5	14,070	9,513	0 10
1	Total of the 1st Group					14,517	9,050	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	M. 441	453	1 0 5	14,070	9,513	0 10
Group II																		
2	Vairāg	II	1 4 0			5,831	1,716	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	M. 204	182	0 14 3	3,525	1,898	0 8
1	Total of the 2nd Group					5,831	1,716	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	M. 204	182	0 14 3	3,525	1,898	0 8
Group III																		
3	Jamgon & Langri	Tariff II	1 4 0	2 8 0		2,654	1,568	0 9 4	11	16	1 7 3	...	M. 206	208	1 0 2	2,278	1,794	0 10
4	Tāvil	IX	1 4 0			1,444	744	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	M. 40	42	0 13 9	1,496	788	0 8
5	Sholgaon Bāri	Tariff II	1 4 0			1,929	1,334	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	M. 61	67	1 1 7	2,024	1,427	0 11
6	Savandare	II	1 4 0			3,779	2,479	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	M. 192	231	1 3 3	3,922	2,732	0 11
7	Agolgaon	II	1 4 0			4,147	2,332	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	M. 239	317	0 15 0	4,513	2,632	0 9
8	Alipur	II	1 4 0			851	742	0 14 0	...	...	...	...	M. 23	23	0 15 4	974	764	0 14
9	Anbejavale	II	1 4 0			3,310	3,277	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	M. 255	277	1 1 5	3,905	3,695	0 12
10	Arangaon	II	1 4 0			1,337	664	0 6 3	...	...	...	...	M. 68	40	0 11 0	1,413	614	0 7
11	Bāhalgaon	II	1 4 0			2,608	1,331	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	M. 280	231	0 14 3	2,833	1,623	0 9
12	Bālewadī	II	1 4 0			1,370	733	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	M. 32	23	0 11 6	1,402	756	0 8
13	Bāri	II	1 4 0			3,460	2,355	0 10 11	...	...	...	...	M. 287	343	1 4 1	3,717	2,673	0 11
14	Bhoire	IX	1 4 0			1,408	865	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	M. 40	30	0 13 0	1,445	895	0 6
15	Chare	II	1 4 0			2,338	1,010	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	M. 138	118	0 13 11	2,535	1,172	0 8
16	Chikharda	II	1 4 0			4,489	2,532	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	M. 329	331	0 13 10	4,876	3,000	0 8
17	Deogaon	II	1 4 0			2,613	2,483	1 0 6	...	...	...	...	M. 96	116	1 3 11	3,501	3,645	1 0
18	Dhanore	II	1 4 0			944	475	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	M. 47	45	0 15 4	991	620	0 8
19	Dhotra	II	1 4 0			2,243	1,123	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	M. 141	98	0 11 1	2,388	1,224	0 8
20	Dadānge	II	1 4 0			1,138	894	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	M. 81	99	1 3 7	1,319	993	0 12
21	Gadgaon	II	1 4 0			1,338	925	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	M. 35	19	0 12 3	1,353	944	0 11
22	Ghari	II	1 4 0			1,577	868	0 8 10	...	...	...	...	M. 223	221	0 14 3	1,824	1,092	0 9
23	Gormare	II	1 4 0			3,517	1,967	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	M. 167	139	0 13 4	3,749	2,156	0 9
24	Indāpur	II	1 4 0			883	597	0 10 10	...	...	...	...	M. 18	16	0 14 3	901	613	0 10
25	Jatānpur	II	1 4 0			1,184	868	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	M. 101	88	0 13 7	1,314	873	0 9
26	Jamgon Agolgaon	Tariff II	1 4 0			3,923	1,233	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	M. 87	64	0 15 3	3,923	1,233	0 9

APPENDIX Q.

Government villages of the Bārsi Taluka of the Sholapur District.

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. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Group I	
1 18 0	14,605	11,638	0 18 9	..	..	..	433	589	1 5 10	14,987	12,119	0 18 0	+27.9	Bārsi	1
..	14,605	11,638	0 18 9	..	..	..	M. 433	589	1 5 10	14,987	12,119	0 18 0	+27.9	Total of the 1st Group.	1
1 8 0	8,321	2,108	0 10 2	..	..	..	M. 204	218	1 1 1	8,535	2,323	0 10 7	+22.4	Valrāg	2
..	8,321	2,108	0 10 2	..	..	..	M. 204	218	1 1 1	8,535	2,323	0 10 7	+22.4	Total of the 2nd Group.	1
1 5 0	8 0 0	..	2,054	1,681	0 10 2	11	10	1 11 8	M. 208	231	1 1 0	2,273	1,921	0 10 8	+7.1	Jāngāon Tarf	3
1 5 0	1,444	779	0 8 7	..	..	..	M. 55	48	0 14 0	1,46	828	0 8 10	+4.7	Tāvdi	4
1 5 0	1,985	1,870	0 11 5	..	..	..	M. 89	104	1 2 8	2,024	1,468	0 11 9	+3.9	Shelgaon Bārsi Tarf	5
1 5 0	3,781	2,604	0 11 0	..	..	..	M. 201	225	1 4 4	3,982	2,389	0 11 6	+5.0	Savandare	6
1 5 0	4,165	2,407	0 9 2	..	..	..	M. 358	383	1 0 7	4,518	2,760	0 9 9	+6.9	Agalgāon	7
1 5 0	861	763	0 14 9	..	..	..	M. 23	23	1 0 9	874	806	0 14 9	+5.8	Alipur	8
1 5 0	3,310	2,898	0 11 7	..	..	..	M. 295	238	1 2 2	3,505	2,734	0 12 2	+5.4	Ambejvalge	9
1 5 0	1,949	856	0 7 1	..	..	..	M. 61	48	0 11 9	1,413	641	0 7 3	+4.4	Arāngāon	10
1 5 0	2,323	1,470	0 9 0	..	..	..	M. 260	245	0 14 1	2,583	1,715	0 9 5	+5.7	Bābbalgaon	11
1 5 0	1,870	780	0 9 1	..	..	..	M. 33	25	0 12 6	1,402	805	0 9 2	+6.5	Bālewadi	12
1 5 0	3,470	2,497	0 11 6	..	..	..	M. 247	235	1 5 1	3,717	2,813	0 12 1	+5.0	Bāvi	13
1 5 0	1,406	610	0 6 11	..	..	..	M. 40	31	0 13 5	1,444	641	0 7 1	+7.7	Bhoir	14
1 5 0	2,880	1,974	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 175	153	0 12 11	2,835	1,827	0 7 9	+4.7	Chare	15
1 5 0	4,463	2,935	0 9 6	..	..	..	M. 267	256	0 14 9	4,723	3,011	0 9 11	+4.9	Chikhārda	16
1 5 0	2,468	2,023	1 1 2	..	..	..	M. 66	134	1 4 2	2,601	2,782	1 1 5	+5.1	Deogaon	17
1 5 0	944	491	0 8 4	..	..	..	M. 67	48	1 0 4	991	639	0 8 8	+3.7	Dhanore	18
1 5 0	2,248	1,163	0 8 5	..	..	..	M. 144	107	0 11 11	2,352	1,300	0 8 8	+5.4	Dhotra	19
1 5 0	1,138	946	0 12 4	..	..	..	M. 51	106	1 4 11	1,219	1,062	0 12 10	+5.9	Dedāinge	20
1 5 0	1,829	990	0 11 11	..	..	..	M. 26	21	0 12 8	1,843	1,011	0 11 11	+7.1	Godgaon	21
1 5 0	1,584	810	0 9 4	..	..	..	M. 245	224	0 12 2	1,809	1,144	0 10 1	+4.2	Ghari	22
1 5 0	2,217	2,021	0 9 6	..	..	..	M. 223	208	0 12 11	2,420	2,222	0 9 9	+5.9	Gornale	23
1 5 0	823	623	0 11 2	..	..	..	M. 12	12	1 0 6	901	640	0 11 4	+4.4	Indāpur	24
1 5 0	1,165	804	0 8 2	..	..	..	M. 202	93	0 12 9	1,258	697	0 8 7	+3.6	Jahanpur	25
1 5 0	2,922	1,221	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 62	62	2 0 6	2,984	1,226	0 7 5	+4.2	Jāngāon Tarf Agalgāon	26

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
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group III--contd.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
27	Kandagaon	II	1 4 0	--	1 195	1,297	1 1 3	--	--	--	M 19	20	1 1 9	1 213	1 307	1 1 3	
28	Kategaon	II	1 4 0	--	1,969	994	0 8 1	--	--	--	{ M. 113 P. 27	{ 101 20	{ 0 14 4 2 3 0	2 100	{ 1,115 W.C. 30	{ 0 8 9	
29	Kari	II	1 4 0	--	8,148	4,465	0 8 9	--	--	--	{ M. 612 P. 11	{ 580 8	{ 1 1 6 3 7 3	8,671	{ 5,033 W.C. 19	{ 0 9 4	
30	Khamgaon	II	1 4 0	--	2,414	1,033	0 10 10	--	--	--	{ M. 151 P. 10	{ 166 7	{ 1 0 6 1 14 5	2 875	{ 1 796 W.C. 12	{ 0 11 3	
31	Khandvi	II	1 4 0	--	5 725	5 658	0 14 3	--	--	--	M 123	134	1 1 5	6 948	5,102	0 14 2	
32	Khadialgaon	II	1 4 0	--	1,369	873	0 10 2	--	--	--	M. 25	28	1 1 11	1,394	900	0 10 4	
33	Korpha	II	1 4 0	--	4,999	4,194	0 13 5	--	--	--	{ M. 207 P. 2	{ 230 2	{ 1 2 6 2 8 0	5,208	{ 4,435 W.C. 3	{ 0 13 8	
34	Kuntamb	II	1 4 0	--	1,322	615	0 8 0	--	--	--	M. 117	98	0 13 5	1,349	713	0 8 5	
35	Kandgaon	II	1 4 0	--	2 756	1,549	0 9 0	--	--	--	{ M. 228 P. 28	{ 11 37	{ 1 0 4 4 2 6	3,016	{ 1 817 W.C. 96	{ 0 10 2	
36	Kava	II	1 4 0	--	3,473	1 963	0 12 8	--	--	--	M 72	81	1 2 0	2,544	2,743	0 13 10	
37	Mahagaon	II	1 4 0	--	1 147	978	0 13 7	--	--	--	M. 37	41	1 1 6	1,194	1 017	0 13 9	
38	Mandagaon	II	1 4 0	--	1 449	1,434	0 15 1	--	--	--	M. 148	181	1 3 7	1 597	1 615	1 0 3	
39	Manggaon	II	1 4 0	--	2 517	1 638	0 10 9	--	--	--	M. 131	125	0 15 3	2 648	1 918	0 11 0	
40	Mandapur	II	1 4 0	--	1,553	879	0 9 1	--	--	--	M 55	46	0 12 8	1 611	925	0 9 3	
41	Nari	II	1 4 0	--	3,544	2 3 0	0 9 11	--	--	--	M 378	338	1 0 3	4,223	2 773	0 10 6	
42	Ukagaon	II	1 4 0	--	3,485	1,099	0 5 1	--	--	--	{ M. 314 P. 69	{ 297 44	{ 0 14 7 2 9 10	3,523	{ 1,430 W.C. 113	{ 0 6 5	
43	Pandlin	II	1 4 0	--	789	339	0 6 10	--	--	--	{ M. 158 P. 15	{ 123 11	{ 0 13 5 4 13 10	962	{ 473 W.C. 93	{ 0 8 11	
44	Panggaon	II	1 4 0	--	5,323	5,022	0 9 0	--	--	--	{ M. 317 P. 29	{ 299 15	{ 1 1 1 3 0 9	9 223	{ 5 354 W.C. 54	{ 0 9 5	
45	Padga	II	1 4 0	--	5,323	3,615	0 7 6	--	--	--	{ M. 536 P. 31	{ 520 35	{ 0 16 7 2 4 7	6,910	{ 3,170 W.C. 36	{ 0 8 4	
46	Pathri	II	1 4 0	--	1,917	898	0 7 2	--	--	--	{ M. 135 P. 7	{ 105 5	{ 0 12 5 1 11 5	2 059	{ 986 W.C. 7	{ 0 7 7	
47	Pimpalgaon Panggaon.	Tarif	1 4 0	--	1,433	1,198	0 13 4	--	--	--	{ M. 68 P. 2	{ 66 3	{ 1 0 6 5 0 0	1,490	{ 1,264 W.C. 7	{ 0 13 6	
48	Pimpalgaon Pangri.	Tarif	1 4 0	--	1,074	535	0 13 4	--	--	--	M. 24	31	0 14 7	1,105	869	0 13 5	
49	Pimpalgaon Agaigaon.	Tarif	1 4 0	--	2,841	2,895	0 14 5	--	--	--	M. 167	182	1 2 4	3,008	2,756	0 14 8	
50	Pimpalwadi	II	1 4 0	--	870	342	0 6 3	--	--	--	{ M. 148 P. 23	{ 98 21	{ 0 10 9 1 8 4	739	{ 330 W.C. 24	{ 0 8 1	
51	Puri	II	1 4 0	--	1,446	551	0 9 9	--	--	--	{ M. 168 P. 20	{ 143 9	{ 0 13 7 2 14 5	1,613	{ 1,033 W.C. 28	{ 0 10 5	
52	Fakat	II	1 4 0	--	3,089	3,329	0 15 2	--	--	--	{ M. 45 P. 15	{ 37 14	{ 1 0 5 2 6 0	3,770	{ 3 625 W.C. 24	{ 0 15 4	
53	Shivale	II	1 4 0	--	2,632	981	0 7 6	--	--	--	{ M. 299 P. 39	{ 197 35	{ 0 13 4 3 9 0	3,241	{ 1 187 W.C. 38	{ 0 8 9	

APPENDIX Q—continued.

By Ravinow Savary.																Percentage in-croas.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Eloe.	Gardes.	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. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—contd.		
1 5 0	1,285	1,547	1 2 0	..	..	..	M. 16	28	1 2 8	1,213	1,268	1 2 1	+47	Kandalgan	27	
1 5 0	1,950	1,021	0 8 7	..	..	..	M. 129	121	0 13 0	2,109	1,128	0 9 0	+60	Katagan	28	
1 5 0	8,154	4,694	0 9 2	..	..	..	M. 517	603	1 2 9	8,971	5,266	0 9 9	+46	Kari	29	
1 5 0	5,416	1,723	0 11 8	..	..	..	M. 161	172	1 1 1	3,575	1,904	0 11 20	+60	Khanggan	30	
1 5 0	5,725	5,212	0 16 20	..	..	..	M. 123	141	1 2 4	5,240	5,450	0 16 11	+51	Khandvi	31	
1 5 0	1,589	921	0 10 11	..	..	..	M. 25	20	1 2 2	1,204	921	0 11 0	+60	Khandalgan	32	
1 5 0	5,021	4,485	0 16 4	..	..	..	M. 207	227	1 2 10	5,263	4,743	0 14 7	+59	Korphal	33	
1 5 0	1,223	647	0 8 5	..	..	..	M. 116	104	0 14 4	1,240	751	0 9 11	+52	Kulamb	34	
1 5 0	2,705	1,627	0 9 6	..	..	..	M. 220	275	1 1 7	3,035	1,913	0 10 2	+52	Kundagan	35	
1 5 0	2,422	2,023	0 12 4	..	..	..	M. 72	85	1 2 1	2,544	2,140	0 12 6	+52	Kava	36	
1 5 0	1,147	1,020	0 14 6	..	..	..	M. 27	42	1 2 2	1,124	1,076	0 14 7	+50	Mahagan	37	
1 5 0	1,440	1,216	1 0 9	..	..	..	M. 142	122	1 4 9	1,527	1,206	1 1 1	+55	Mandagan	38	
1 5 0	2,260	1,922	0 11 7	..	..	..	M. 121	126	1 0 7	2,721	2,062	0 11 10	+122	Mangagan	39	
1 5 0	1,562	927	0 9 7	..	..	..	M. 56	60	0 12 10	1,211	977	0 9 8	+50	Mandapur	40	
1 5 0	3,844	2,502	0 10 5	..	..	..	M. 272	406	1 1 2	4,222	2,906	0 11 9	+49	Kari	41	
1 5 0	2,406	1,107	0 2 5	..	..	..	M. 262	241	0 12 0	2,269	1,520	0 6 5	+74	Urdagan	42	
1 5 0	764	262	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 162	122	0 12 9	922	622	0 8 1	+60	Pudhal	43	
1 5 0	9,071	5,200	0 9 0	..	..	..	M. 212	254	1 1 10	9,260	5,762	0 9 10	+70	Punggan	44	
1 5 0	4,372	2,720	0 7 11	..	..	..	M. 252	255	1 0 9	4,222	2,225	0 8 8	+52	Pungri	45	
1 5 0	1,702	202	0 7 7	..	..	..	M. 112	91	0 12 11	1,212	222	0 7 11	+50	Pudhal	46	
1 5 0	1,424	1,242	0 14 0	..	..	..	M. 62	62	1 0 0	1,420	1,212	0 14 2	+49	Pimpalgan Punggan.	47	
1 5 0	1,071	622	0 12 11	..	..	..	M. 24	22	0 12 1	1,222	622	0 12 0	+44	Pimpalgan Pungri.	48	
1 5 0	2,241	2,712	0 12 4	..	..	..	M. 167	222	1 2 2	2,422	2,222	0 12 7	+42	Pimpalgan Ardagan.	49	
1 5 0	272	227	0 2 2	..	..	..	M. 121	112	0 11 2	222	222	0 2 0	+42	Pimpalgan	50	
1 5 0	1,422	222	0 12 1	..	..	..	M. 122	124	0 14 11	1,222	1,227	0 20 7	+22	Pud	51	
1 5 0	2,241	2,722	1 0 4	..	..	..	M. 22	22	1 1 7	2,722	2,222	1 0 4	+70	Salat	52	
1 5 0	1,242	222	0 7 1	..	..	..	M. 122	122	0 12 7	1,222	222	0 7 7	+20	Shabla	53	

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		
Group III—contd		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a p.
54	Tandulvadi	II 1 4 0			2,892	1,867	0 9 5				M 40	87	0 14 10	2,872	1,404	0 9 6			
55	Tadavandane	II 1 4 0			1,127	778	0 11 0				M 190	123	0 15 2	1,257	899	0 11 5			
56	Valvad	II 1 4 0			714	393	0 8 10				M, 104	58	0 8 11	827	457	0 9 1			
57	Vasevadi	II 1 4 0			900	822	0 6 9				M, 62	47	0 12 2	903	429	0 7 2			
58	Yelamb	II 1 4 0			938	733	0 12 6				M 124	112	0 14 5	1,080	845	0 12 9			
59	Bolegaon	II 1 4 0			1,306	921	0 12 0				M 85	54	0 15 9	1,360	1,055	0 12 2			
60	Chincholi	II 1 4 0			2,343	1,122	0 7 8				M 171	143	0 13 5	2,517	1,268	0 8 1			
61	Dudhgaon	II 1 4 0			872	737	0 13 6				M 29	24	0 13 2	901	761	0 15 6			
62	Kapal	II 1 4 0			558	561	1 0 1				M 35	32	0 14 7	598	593	1 0 0			
63	Mallegaon	II 1 4 0			4,800	2,831	0 8 9				M 264	229	0 13 11	5,000	2,934	0 9 1			
64	Savargona (Kasba)	II 1 4 0			1,793	1,267	0 11 3				M 6.	71	1 2 11	1,850	1,334	0 11 7			
65	Yedsi	II 1 4 0			4,609	2,809	0 10 0				M 825	340	1 1 2	4,934	3,219	0 10 5			
66	Savargona	II 1 4 0			1,460	1,248	0 13 4				M 105	100	0 15 3	1,565	1,346	0 13 6			
67	Ghanagaon	II 1 4 0			3,420	1,950	0 9 1				M 110	121	1 1 7	3,538	3,030	0 9 5			
68	Kalegaon	II 1 4 0			820	583	1 0 6				P 8	11	2 8 0	829	623	1 0 6			
69	Tadval Khurd	I 1 6 0			9,971	6,088	0 2 10				M, 249	221	1 2 1	10,135	6,322	0 10 2			
70	Umberga	I 1 6 0	2 8 0		2,044	1,048	0 8 2	6	11	1 13 4	M 91	94	1 0 6	2,148	1,168	0 8 8			
71	Kalamvadi	I 1 6 0	2 8 0		1,617	948	0 9 5	12	28	1 14 3	M 48	47	1 0 0	1,763	1,100	0 10 11			
72	Gulpoli	III 1 2 0			3,385	1,335	0 6 4				M 355	307	1 0 5	3,740	1,708	0 7 4			
73	Ambagaon	III 1 2 0			967	648	0 10 10				P, 6	5	1 13 4	1,027	720	0 4 3			
74	Bhannal	III 1 2 0			1,128	467	0 6 11				M 70	71	1 0 8	1,167	508	0 7 0			
75	Bhatambro	III 1 2 0			4,161	2,348	0 10 11				M 88	17	0 7 2	4,265	3,278	0 11 9			
76	Borgaon	III 1 2 0			858	484	0 8 1				P 3	3	1 10 8	865	423	0 8 6			
77	Chingkhop	III 1 2 0			640	410	0 10 1				M 70	59	0 13 11	665	421	0 10 3			
78	Chumb	III 1 2 0			1,227	408	0 5 4				M 90	45	0 8 0	1,317	453	0 5 6			
79	Dhanangaon	III 1 2 0			1,078	390	0 5 9				M 38	19	0 8 0	1,133	420	0 6 3			
80	Dhorale	III 1 2 0			1,801	1,418	0 12 7				P 22	11	1 10 11	1,836	1,442	0 12 8			
81	Dahitna	III 1 2 0			1,467	1,328	0 14 5				M 26	24	0 16 0	1,477	1,325	0 14 6			
82	Haldage	III 1 2 0			1,678	1,043	0 10 7				M 190	159	0 13 4	1,771	1,204	0 10 11			
83	Hatis	III 1 2 0			1,955	1,378	0 11 3				P 5	3	2 0 0	1,961	1,399	0 11 4			
84	Hingul Tari Pan gaon	III 1 2 0			808	677	0 12 5				M 22	19	0 13 10	827	717	0 12 8			
85	Hingul Tari Batan Jan.	III 1 2 0			878	480	0 11 5				P 4	3	2 12 0	882	480	0 11 5			
86	Jharggaon	III 1 2 0	2 8 0		2,013	1,222	0 9 3	4	5	1 4 0	M 33	33	1 0 0	2,100	1,269	0 10 0			
87	Jhadl	III 1 2 0			1,253	761	0 9 9				P 2	3	3 0 0	1,258	800	0 10 4			

PPENDIX Q—continued.

By Revenue Survey.																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Rs a. p.	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. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—contd		
1 5 0	2,833	1,439	0 8.10	...	...	...	M. 40	40	1 0 0	2,372	1,472	0 10 0	+5 3	Tanduvadi	54	
1 5 0	1,127	608	0 11 6	...	...	...	M. 180	180	0 15 9	1,227	958	0 11 11	+4 5	Tadesvandane	55	
1 5 0	728	418	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 164	61	0 9 5	827	474	0 8 2	+3 7	Valvad	56	
1 5 0	900	410	0 7 5	...	...	...	M. 63	51	0 12 11	993	470	0 7 10	+9 0	Vanavadi	57	
1 5 0	938	778	0 12 3	...	...	...	M. 124	119	0 15 4	1,080	892	0 12 6	+5 6	Yelamb	58	
1 5 0	1,305	1,039	0 12 8	...	...	...	M. 55	57	1 0 7	1,360	1,090	0 12 10	+5 5	Belegaon	59	
1 5 0	2,226	1,189	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 108	158	0 14 7	2,494	1,242	0 8 7	+5 8	Chincholi	60	
1 5 0	859	766	0 14 3	...	...	...	M. 20	27	0 14 11	888	793	0 14 3	+4 2	Dudhgaon	61	
1 5 0	558	593	1 1 0	...	...	...	M. 85	33	0 15 1	698	625	1 0 10	+5 4	Kapal	62	
1 5 0	4,801	2,812	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 208	244	0 14 7	5,059	2,956	0 9 8	+6 7	Mallegaon	63	
1 5 0	1,797	1,322	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 62	78	1 4 2	1,859	1,400	0 12 1	+4 9	Savargaon (Kasbe)	64	
1 5 0	4,589	2,973	0 10 6	...	...	...	M. 213	254	1 2 7	4,823	2,827	0 11 0	+3 7	Yodi	65	
1 5 0	1,490	1,202	0 13 11	...	...	...	M. 105	108	1 0 5	1,595	1,401	0 14 1	+4 2	Savargaon	66	
1 5 0	3,420	2,064	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 112	129	1 2 5	2,828	2,222	0 10 1	+6 9	Ghanagaon	67	
1 5 0	1,246	1,428	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,246	1,428	1 2 4	+0 4	Kalagaon	68	
1 5 0	9,809	5,771	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 251	270	1 1 3	10,120	6,041	0 8 7	-5 8	Tadval Khurd	69	
1 5 0	3 0 0	...	2,024	968	0 7 10	6	11	1 13 4	M. 92	96	1 0 2	2,122	1,100	0 8 4	-5 0	Umberga	70	
1 5 0	3 0 0	...	1,633	958	0 9 8	13	23	1 14 5	M. 65	61	0 15 0	1,762	1,022	0 9 10	-1 8	Kalamwadi	71	
1 5 0	3,266	1,857	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 263	423	1 3 1	3,749	2,090	0 8 7	+12 3	Gulpoli	72	
1 5 0	657	759	0 12 8	...	...	...	M. 70	84	1 3 2	1,027	642	0 12 1	+16 9	Amhagaon	73	
1 5 0	1,127	870	0 8 1	...	...	...	M. 40	29	0 6 2	1,167	693	0 8 2	+17 2	Bhanal	74	
1 5 0	4,165	2,352	0 12 10	...	...	...	M. 407	612	1 3 10	4,885	2,967	0 12 7	+17 2	Bhatambre	75	
1 5 0	868	511	0 9 6	...	...	...	M. 92	69	1 0 2	926	520	0 10 0	+17 6	Borgaon	76	
1 5 0	640	473	0 11 2	...	...	...	M. 16	17	1 1 0	665	490	0 11 9	+15 6	Chinshkop	77	
1 5 0	1,227	487	0 6 4	...	...	...	M. 90	55	0 9 2	1,217	542	0 6 7	+16 6	Chumb	78	
1 5 0	1,072	462	0 6 10	...	...	...	M. 60	27	0 9 10	1,122	500	0 7 0	+19 0	Dhamagaon	79	
1 5 0	1,601	1,004	0 14 8	...	...	...	M. 25	26	1 1 11	1,826	1,022	0 24 9	+16 6	Dhorala	80	
1 5 0	1,467	1,569	1 1 1	...	...	...	M. 10	12	1 3 2	1,677	1,272	1 1 1	+16 2	Dahitna	81	
1 5 0	1,879	1,224	0 12 6	...	...	...	M. 192	129	0 15 9	1,771	1,222	0 12 10	+12 2	Hakkega	82	
1 5 0	1,967	1,601	0 12 10	...	...	...	M. 24	24	1 0 0	1,961	1,715	0 12 10	+22 6	Hais	83	
1 5 0	608	797	0 15 10	...	...	...	M. 41	40	1 2 1	646	646	1 0 0	+12 0	Hingol Tard Pangaon	84	
1 5 0	673	620	0 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	673	620	0 12 4	+12 7	Hingol Tard Bhatgaon	85	
1 5 0	3 0 0	...	2,026	1,242	0 10 8	6	6	1 8 0	M. 79	23	1 0 20	2,100	1,641	0 11 0	+19 1	Jharagaon	86	
1 5 0	1,257	942	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 120	120	1 6	1,257	1,024	0 12 7	+22 9	Jhadl	87	

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group	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
Group III-contd			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p
88	Javalgaon	III	1 2 0	..	1,712	1,372	0 12 10	..	..	..	..	M 67	66	0 15 9	1,779	1,488	0 12 1
89	Khad Kuni	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	1,166	515	0 7 1	15	24	1 9 7	..	M 68	46	0 11 4	1,240	629	0 7
90	Koregaon ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	1,796	630	0 5 7	7	10	1 6 10	..	M 54	36	0 10 8	1,857	676	0 5 1
91	Landole	III	1 2 0	..	2,472	1,073	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	{ M 83 P 20 } W C 14	69	0 13 4	2,575	1,156	0 7
92	Malegaon	III	1 2 0	..	1,898	769	0 6 6	..	..	..	..	{ M 126 P 12 } W C 56	99	0 11 10	2,038	867	0 6 1
93	Mungshi	III	1 2 0	..	1,271	695	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	M 53	84	0 10 6	1,323	729	0 8 1
94	Nandni	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	2,269	1,219	0 8 7	10	12	1 3 2	..	{ M 75 P 6 } W C 4	90	0 12 10	2,360	1,295	0 8 1
95	Nimblak	III	1 2 0	..	1,590	672	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	M 54	41	0 12 2	1,614	918	0 8 1
96	Undegaon	III	1 2 0	..	2,299	1,724	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	{ M 32 P 2 } W C 5	32	1 0 0	2,253	1,768	0 12
97	Pimpri Tarf Bata Jan.	III	1 2 0	..	1,203	799	0 10 7	..	..	..	..	M 53	43	0 12 0	1,266	839	0 10
98	Malvandi ..	III	1 2 0	..	3,628	1,324	0 5 10	..	..	..	..	M 195	191	0 15 8	3,623	1,515	0 8
99	Pimpri Tarf Pan gaon	III	1 2 0	..	2,445	1,646	0 10 9	..	..	..	..	M 97	101	1 0 8	2,542	1,747	0 11
100	Ralona, ..	III	1 2 0	..	1,843	1,026	0 14 1	..	..	..	..	M 46	63	1 2 7	1,993	1,034	0 14
101	Rastapur ..	III	1 2 0	..	1,181	443	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	{ M 46 P 2 } W C 1	31	0 10 9	1,228	475	0 6
102	Ratanjan	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	2,982	1,380	0 7 5	1	1	1 0 0	..	M 63	46	0 11 5	3,029	1,426	0 7
103	Rui	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	3,334	1,544	0 7 5	2	2	1 0 0	..	{ M 169 P 2 } W C 5	126	0 12 3	3,507	1,677	0 7
104	Sarjapur	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	1,144	737	0 10 4	1	1	1 0 0	..	M 29	27	0 14 11	1,174	766	0 10
105	Sarole	III	1 2 0	..	2,970	1,801	0 9 8	..	..	..	..	M 40	27	0 10 10	3,010	1,828	0 9
106	Shelgaon Tarf Batajan.	III	1 2 0	..	4,143	2,370	0 9 2	..	..	..	..	M 100	103	0 15 7	4,248	2,473	0 9
107	Surdi	III	1 2 0	..	5,051	2,321	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	M 326	333	1 0 4	5,377	2,654	0 7 1
108	Tadval	III	1 2 0	..	2,739	2,657	0 15 6	..	..	..	..	M 58	61	1 0 10	2,797	2,718	0 15
109	Turk Pimpri	III	1 2 0	..	2,410	1,473	0 9 9	..	..	..	..	M 72	66	0 15 1	2,492	1,541	0 9 1
110	Bhandegaon	III	1 2 0	..	721	612	0 13 7	..	..	..	..	{ M 8 P 4 } W C 10	8	1 0 0	728	624	0 13 1
108	Total of the 3rd Group		..	..	247,588	1,51,253	0 9 10	69	105	1 8 4	..	{ M 12,556 P 965 } W C 1,711	12,949	0 15 2	263,187	1,56,405	0 10
Group IV.																	
111	Vagholi	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	5,009	3,861	0 11 3	11	20	1 13 1	..	{ M 380 P 7 } W C 18	418	1 1 7	5,407	4,109	0 13
112	Kajle	III	1 2 0	..	2,098	1,618	0 15 4	..	..	..	..	M 77	72	0 15 0	2,083	1,390	0 15
113	Upla (Makrad) Pranga Dholi	III	1 2 0	..	5,441	2,239	0 6 3	..	..	..	..	M 453	418	0 14 9	5,894	2,654	0 8 1
114	Aljapur	IV	1 0 0	..	1,143	719	0 10 1	..	..	..	..	{ M 38 P 14 } W C 23	29	0 12 11	1,193	759	0 10
115	Gaudgaon	IV	1 0 0	..	3,753	1,814	0 5 7	..	..	..	..	M 112	84	0 9 2	3,970	1,378	0 5
116	Kasari	IV	1 0 0	..	2,445	1,069	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	M 43	33	0 11 0	2,493	1,099	0 7
117	Mirjanpur	IV	1 0 0	..	938	608	0 10 5	..	..	..	..	M 63	47	0 11 21	996	666	0 20
118	Sanganner	IV	1 0 0	..	1,464	539	0 6 8	..	..	..	..	{ M 26 P 17 } W C 87	26	0 9 9	1,527	617	0 7
9	Total of the 4th Group		..	..	22,218	12,003	0 9 6	11	20	1 13 1	..	{ M 1,195 P 36 } W C 93	1,096	0 14 8	23,453	12,158	0 9
118	Grand Total		..	..	287,654	1,74,322	0 9 6	80	126	1 9 0	..	{ M 16,395 P 1,015 } W C 1,327	14,626	0 15 3	304,144	1,90,969	0 10

Explanation:—M = Molasthal; P = Patasthal; W C = Water cess.
 Note—Percentage shown in column 34 is exclusive of water assessment on Patasthalla.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No CCCCXXXVI.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

KARMALA TALUKA

OF THE

SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE.

6

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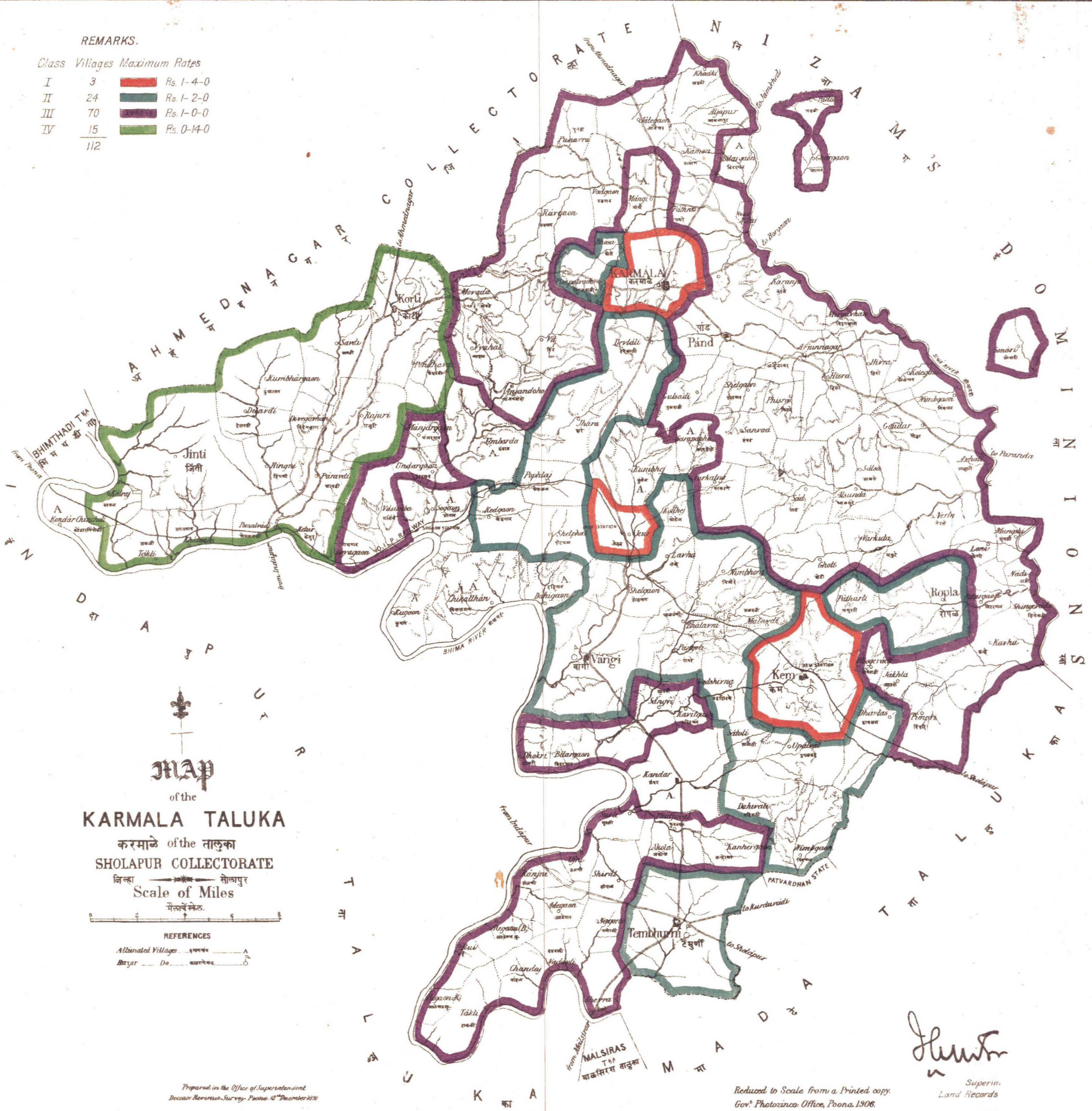
1906.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND
REVISION SETTLEMENT OF 112 GOVERNMENT AND 11 INAM
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COLLECTORATE.**

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REMARKS.

Class	Villages	Maximum Rates
I	3	Rs. 1-4-0
II	24	Rs. 1-2-0
III	70	Rs. 1-0-0
IV	15	Rs. 0-14-0
112		



MAP
of the
KARMALA TALUKA

करमाळे of the तालुका
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE

जिल्हा — सोलापूर
Scale of Miles
मीलांचे स्केल.

REFERENCES
Allotted Villages — इकाचं — A
Bazar — Do — बाजारपेठा — B

Shankar
Superin.
Land Records

Sholápur, 30th July, 1903.

From

H. L. PAINTER, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, Sholápur;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLA'PUR.

SIR,

Introduction—I have the honour to submit proposals for the 2nd revision settlement of the Karmála Táluka, comprising 112 Government and 11 Inám villages, the guarantee of which expires on 31st July, 1903. The submission of these proposals has been deferred in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8235, dated 31st December, 1900.

2. This report may be considered as supplementary to the revision reports on the Sholápur and Bársi Tálukas, which have just been sent in by me.

3. *Authorities for current rates.*—The authorities for the current settlement are given in the margin; the rates settled for 96 villages under the first quoted were confirmed by the second Government Resolution instead of being reduced as in Sholápur and Bársi. The third Government Resolution quoted dealt with fifteen villages formerly belonging to the old Kortá Táluka and transferred to Karmála in 1866-67, which were settled at a different time from the 96 villages abovementioned.

4. *Description of Táluka*—The Karmála Táluka measures about 40 miles from north to south and the same distance from east to west, and is bounded on the north by the Karjat Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, on the east by Sina River, separating it from His Highness the Nizám's territory, on the south by the Mádhá Táluka and the Bhuma River, and on the west by the Bhuma River, which separates it from the Indápur Táluka of the Poona District. There are three villages detached from the main body, which are surrounded by Hyderabad territory; otherwise the taluka is compact. The country is rough and uneven, intersected by many water-courses and, except in some of the valleys, covered with loose stones. There are no hills of any size, but bare rocky uplands broken up by ravines are common, especially in the north-west. The G. I. P. Railway runs through the centre of the táluka, in which there are five stations—Katrav, Pomalvádi, Váshimbe, Jeur and Kem, Kem and Jeur being the most important. The busy station of Bársi Road is only just outside the táluka limits on the east, and Diksal Station is close to the western boundary across the Bhuma. An irrigation tank has quite recently been completed at Vadshivne, near Kem, by famine labour, but the canal has not yet been made. Another irrigation tank at Mángi, near Karmála, is half finished and may be completed in future famines.

5. *Roads.*—The roads serving the táluka are as under:—

I.—PROVINCIAL ROAD.

(1) The Poona-Sholápur Road, a few miles of which run through the extreme south of the taluka past Tembhorni. It is kept in very good order by the Public Works Department and is metalled throughout and partly bridged. The paved crossing at the Bhuma has, however, fallen into complete disrepair, as has also a large bridge over a nála near the same place. A ferry boat is kept for crossing the river when it is in flood: at other times carts struggle over somehow. Through traffic is very slight now, having been diverted to the railway.

II.—LOCAL FUND ROADS.

(a) *Maintained by Public Works Department.*

(1) Jeur-Karmála Road, connecting the head-quarter station with the railway. The road is 11 miles long. Metalled and bridged throughout, and is kept in excellent condition. It carries a considerable traffic of goods and passengers.

(2) Tembhorni-Kurduvádi Road, connecting the former bazár village with the railway at Bárasi Road Station, 15 miles away. It is metalled and kept in very fair condition.

(3) Tembhorni-Aklúj Road, of which 5 miles lie in the táluka. It is a continuation of the road mentioned above. The Bhima is crossed by ferry in the monsoon. Condition fair.

(b) *Maintained by Local Board Agency.*

(4) The Jeur-Tembhorni Road is a murammed unbridged road, which is in fair condition except in the rains.

(5) The Kem-Tembhorni Road is little better than a track.

(6) & (7) Two metalled unbridged roads branching off from the Jeur-Karmála Road at Karmála, one leading to Ahmednagar and the other to Jámkhed, are in very fair condition as far as the táluka boundary, 8 miles distant in each case.

(8) Another metalled road leads from Karmála to the Sina near Nilaj, 4 miles distant. Condition poor.

A road leading from near Tembhorni to Pandharpur was formerly kept up, but for many years it has been entirely neglected and is now hopelessly out of repair.

There are cleared tracks leading from Pande, 3 miles from Karmála, with which it is connected by a Local Board murammed road in fair condition, to Ropla and towards Bárasi (*via* Paranda) respectively, and there are a few minor village tracks on which the Táluka Local Board spends small amounts from time to time.

6. *Tolls.*—The only toll-bars in the táluka are on the Jeur-Karmála Road, the takings at which for the year 1901-1902 amounted to Rs. 3,097, the rate being 2 annas per loaded cart. Figures for other recent periods cannot be given, as since several years all the Local Fund Tolls in the district have, except in the year quoted, been farmed out in a lump.

7. *Absence of roads in north-west of táluka.*—The north-western portion of the táluka is particularly badly served in the matter of communication, there not being a single road over the whole of this very rough country, comprising one-third of the táluka. There were, apparently, at one time roads or tracks leading from Pomalvádi Station to Korti and Jinti, and from Korti to Karmála, but they are now obliterated, the last two miles of the way from Korti to Karmála, however, has recently been embanked and murammed as a small relief work.

8. *Ferries.*—A large ferry boat plies across the Bhima at Ránjni (Poona-Sholápur Road) and there are a flying bridge and a small boat at Pomalvádi, both ferries being managed from the other side, *viz*, at Hingangaon and Chándgaon, in Indápur, respectively. The traffic is very slight, the Chándgaon ferry being chiefly used by passengers from Indápur to Pomalvádi Station, the river being deep at this point the ferry plies all the year round: at Ránjni it is necessary only when the river is in flood. The average yearly takings are about Rs. 350 in the case of the former and Rs. 500 in the case of the latter ferry.

9. *Bazárs.*—The chief bazárs of the táluka are at Karmála, Kem and Tembhorni, each of which is resorted to for wholesale disposal of produce by the cultivators in its vicinity. Karmála, a municipal town, with a population of

7,300, is the largest of the three, and besides local business does a considerable trade with villages in the Karjat Táluka and in the Nizám's territory adjoining. The market at Kurduvádi ("Bársi Road" Railway Station), just outside the táluka in Mádha, is also largely availed of by the villages in the south-east of the táluka. Appendix C gives details concerning these (except Kurduvádi) and the smaller bazárs also.

10. *Language and castes*—The language of the táluka is Maráthi, and the Maráthás (and Marátha-Kunbis) form the bulk of the agricultural community, which makes up nearly 60 per cent of the total population. The villagers are rather rougher in appearance and manners than in the other tálukas of the sub-division, probably as the result of living harder lives. otherwise they do not differ materially from the description given in the Sholápur Report. The táluka is a great settling place for foreign money-lenders and traders, and scarcely a village is to be found without a Márvádí or "Gujar" Sá-kár. In Karmála itself the better class population is almost entirely composed of Márvádís and Nagars from Gujarát. According to the 1901 Census, there are more Márvádí-speaking residents in the Karmála Táluka than in any other of the district, including the Sholápur Táluka with the city, and the Gujarátí-speaking population of Karmála is exceeded in the Sholápur Táluka only. These aliens have come to stay, and many of the present generation were born in the táluka and have never seen their native land. Their prosperity is in marked contrast to the condition of the indigenous agriculturists: the Márvádí may eat sugar and ghee (*tup-sákkhar*), but the cultivator must be content with bread and beans (*bh-ya-bhákar*).

11. *Industries*.—There are no industries of importance in the táluka. coarse cotton weaving is done to a small extent, chiefly at Karmála, where there are also some *Sutárs* who make excellent carts. Rough blankets are woven by Dhangars, and tanning and leather working is carried on by Dhors and Chám-bhárs in most villages where these castes are to be found. The extraction of saltpetre from the soil, which was remarked on at length in the first Revision Survey Report, is an industry which has long since ceased to be practised.

12. *Crops*.—Cultivation is carried on in the same way as in the Sholápur and Bársi Tálukas, and the staple produce is juvári, sown as a late crop and covering nearly 65 % of the cultivated area. Details of cultivation are given in Appendix B, and it is interesting to note from the same that in 1899 less than one thirty-fifth of the juvári sown came to maturity: in Sholápur, the proportion was about one-sixth and in Bársi over one-half.

13. *Rail-borne exports*.—A list of exports from the three railway stations in the taluka, where goods are booked, kindly furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Authorities, is herewith appended. It is impossible to say how much of these exports are from the táluka itself and how much from Málsiras or the Nizám's territory, but no doubt most of it represents local production, and the greater part of the goods booked at Jeur, which does by far the largest traffic, comes from Karmála Town.

Statement showing the quantity of Cotton, Food grain and Oil-seeds from the undermentioned Stations

From	POMALVÁDI.			JEUR.			KEUR.		
	Cotton, raw	Food-grain	Oil-seeds.	Cotton, raw	Food-grain.	Oil seeds	Cotton raw,	Food-grain.	Oil-seeds
Half year ending	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1871 31st December	..	2,616	..	..	6,814	908	184	258	..
1872. 30th June ...	..	1,564	..	16	7,634	1,834	10	263	50
31st December	...	1,564	..	33	24,824	2,604	..	1,686	...
1873. 30th June ..	58	1,821	..	140	8,995	1,355	..	2,017	339
31st December	5	3,207	..	140	21,238	1,766	..	2,304	305
	63	5,028	..	140	30,333	3,121	..	4,321	707

From	POMARVA'DI			JUR			KUR		
	Cotton, raw	Food grain	Oil seeds	Cotton, raw	Food grain	Oil-seeds	Cotton, raw.	Food grain.	Oil-seeds.
Half year ending	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1874.									
30th June		1,902		141	39,768	3,472	..	6,106	55
31st December	19	2,239	..	..	47,269	7,221	..	7,544	706
	19	4,141		141	87,032	10,713		13,650	761
1875									
30th June	28	3,849	85	872	63,044	9,773	..	13,396	414
31st December	Not available	..	..	Not available	..	..	Not available	..	..
1876.									
30th June	23	2,308	..	52	76,386	29,905	..	5,105	909
31st December	..	936	..	4	53,489	3,014	..	1,034	205
	28	3,244	..	56	129,865	32,919	..	6,139	1,114
1877.									
30th June	..	27	..	..	8,962	2,781	..	243	..
31st December	..	1,075	..	..	19,100	1,121	..	681	56
	..	1,102	..	..	28,062	3,862	..	944	56
1878.									
30th June	..	2,777	131	66	65,075	7,950	..	3,807	202
31st December	..	5	..	..	605	1,669	..	132	15
	..	2,732	131	66	65,580	9,619	..	3,439	217
1879									
30th June	..	72	..	357	1,061	3,907	..	..	88
31st December	..	14	11	16	809	2,682	..	80	212
	..	86	11	373	1,870	6,539	..	3	430
1880									
30th June	..	317	73	218	5,800	10,800	..	569	474
31st December	..	..	..	..	22,218	15,230	..	1,451	2,048
	..	317	73	218	28,018	26,030	..	2,020	2,522
1881									
30th June	..	10,225	175	28	129,376	28,939	..	9,458	828
31st December	..	Not available	..	139	181,186	23,292	..	Not available	..
	..	..	..	167	260,662	57,231	..	..	..
1882									
30th June	..	Not available	..	332	163,076	51,031	..	Not available	..
31st December	..	Not available	..	271	141,040	89,539	..	Not available	..
	..	..	..	603	324,076	90,570	..	..	..
1883									
30th June	..	15,183	250	925	96,614	8,865	..	8,444	3,260
31st December	..	9,404	223	276	51,149	80,792	..	2,766	2,461
	..	24,587	473	1,201	147,663	38,657	..	11,030	5,721
1884.									
30th June	..	4,551	455	1,068	28,934	63,078	..	2,679	4,241
31st December	..	Not available	..	390	5,327	29,406	..	Not available	..
	..	..	..	1,458	34,261	92,486	..	..	..
1885									
30th June	..	840	823	91	33,133	76,261	..	7,257	1,380
31st December	..	Not available	..	43	46,999	21,065	..	Not available	..
	..	..	..	134	80,132	97,316	..	..	..
1886									
30th June	..	Not available	..	46	116,065	53,291	..	Not available	..
31st December	..	19,660	177	..	122,966	39,443	..	27,037	1,398
	..	..	..	46	239,031	92,734	..	..	..
1887.									
30th June	..	20,447	55	178	169,243	54,018	..	20,057	654
31st December	..	..	..	..	77,976	24,951	..	..	..
	..	20,447	55	178	247,219	78,969	..	20,057	654
1888.									
30th June	..	9,166	7	80	89,277	68,682	..	6,222	2,107
31st December	..	2,541	27	3	45,391	14,309	..	1,279	716
	..	11,707	99	83	134,671	82,991	..	7,501	2,823
1889									
30th June	..	1,353	2,268	..	61,592	45,570	..	4,975	1,366
31st December	..	134	141	..	32,433	40,210	..	1,637	84
	..	1,492	2,409	..	93,975	85,780	..	6,632	1,449
1890.									
30th June	..	Not available	..	156	65,326	69,830	..	Not available	..
31st December	..	1,432	81	..	75,333	88,613	..	5,672	907
	..	..	..	156	140,659	117,443	..	..	..

FROM	POMALVA DL.			JRUZ.			KAR.		
	Cotton, raw	Food-grain.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton, raw	Food grain.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton, raw	Food-grain.	Oil-seeds.
Half year ending	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1891.									
30th June .	.	13,820	811	83	262,453	130,807	..	49,668	960
31st December ..	..	47,464	815	..	298,281	29,448	.	66,356	787
	.	61,284	1,126	83	561,384	189,055	.	116,024	1,697
1892.									
30th June .	..	160	185	10	121,437	102,634	.	3,484	1,297
31st December ..	..	5,130	492	71	128,544	86,986	...	8,390	1,466
	..	5,690	675	81	219,981	189,620	.	12,414	2,768
1893.									
30th June ..	..	4,199	83	185	84,725	136,068	..	4,522	5,724
31st December ..	..	5,351	142	2	46,203	42,497	..	1,069	3,914
	...	9,550	224	210	130,928	179,165	..	5,591	9,638
1894.									
30th June ...	58	8,276	689	159	50,484	202,660	7	3,996	6,887
31st December	14	5,463	218	..	28,106	88,596	5	1,662	2,971
	72	13,739	867	159	78,570	241,226	12	5,258	9,858
1895									
30th June ...	..	2,122	43	..	65,666	150,753	.	11,445	1,409
31st December	..	2,834	417	..	59,118	34,834	.	14,781	3,292
	..	4,456	459	..	125,779	186,592	..	25,226	4,701
1896.									
30th June .	..	4,686	219	...	146,216	167,224	...	26,294	5,224
31st December	.	7,613	393	6	79,696	17,653	...	11,977	664
	...	12,399	618	6	225,912	180,777	..	38,271	5,888
1897									
30th June ..	...	94	..	..	3,022	459	..	841	11
31st December	..	271	..	3	1,28	7,910	..	732	189
	..	365	..	3	3,303	8,369	..	1,070	200
1898.									
30th June	...	16	...	..	18,690	47,306	...	1,858	1,722
31st December	.	10	11	..	5,282	26,738	...	540	680
	..	26	11	..	23,972	74,089	2	2,398	2,402
1899									
30th June	..	9,981	48	..	80,061	42,190	...	37,812	927
31st December ..	...	7,142	..	..	65,607	2,321	...	24,074	117
	...	17,123	48	...	145,668	44,512	27	61,886	1,044
1900.									
30th June ...	..	89	6	..	1,401	1,017	13	1,696	61
31st December	...	9	..	28	6,402	2,005	...	1,274	10
	..	180	6	28	7,803	3,022	13	2,570	61
1901.									
30th June .	8	26	...	4	1,128	6,769	..	97	51
31st December	34	16	7	120	10,808	7,673	.	638	162
	42	41	7	124	11,931	14,432	.	790	202
1902.									
30th June ..	80	307	18	..	89,087	10,917	..	1,001	40
31st December	13	193	..	..	20,649	3,913	..	113	496
	92	500	18	...	59,716	14,830	...	1,114	596

14 *Rainfall.*—The rainfall is precarious in the extreme, and unfortunate though Sholapur and Bārsi may be in this respect, Karmāla is far more so. When, however, it does prove propitious excellent crops are obtained, as was the case this year. The average fall at the head-quarter station of Karmāla for the last 11 years is 23·84 inches, as against 26 inches at Sholapur and 28·01 at Bārsi for the same period, and as against 18·56 for the nine years preceding the introduction of the first revision settlement. The details are set forth in Appendix A, and below I give a summary of the falls at Karmāla, Karjat Indāpur, Mādla and three railway stations in the tāluka where rain-gauges are kept by the Railway Authorities, who have kindly furnished me with the figures:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Karjat .	28 62	21 29	22 65	31 41	17 23	20 61	18 49	12 89	18 39	16 42	12 82
Indápur .	24 18	23 55	18 29	30 34	14 66	18 25	23 98	19 02	11 19	18 01	23 79
Mádha .	51 60	31 06	24 27	30 39	11 98	39 28	23 91	14 60	17 09	18 74	24 98
Karmála .	31 64	32 35	31 69	33 29	14 92	20 67	22 99	15 75	14 45	18 03	25 41
Pomalvádi,táluka Karmála	31 96	20 31	22 19	24 30	11 68	18 95	15 93	12 82	12 58	14 82	22 14
Jeur do.	33 01	27 75	28 69	24 77	9 49	25 30	24 94	15 98	17 18	18 27	26 30
Ken do.	48 96	29 81	20 03	28 99	8 01	23 83	18 05	11 80	15 09	19 92	25 77

15. As an instance of the extreme variability and local character of the rainfall, I may mention that in the year just expiring, while the bulk of the táluka had good rain and excellent crops, the villages lying at the extreme west point of the táluka had practically no rain rains at all and were almost, and in one case (Katrax) completely, cropless.

16. *Variations in Population.*—The population of the táluka according to the Imperial Census of 1901 was 67,558; in 1891 it was 93,353, in 1881, 61,548 and in 1872, 105,291. Details before this, even according to old settlement reports, cannot be given, as the táluka was not constituted as it is now.

17. *Agricultural Stock.*—A reference to Appendix F will show a terrible depletion in agricultural live stock during the ten years between 1892 and 1902. The latest returns, however, compiled by a special census taken in June, 1903, show some improvement, though even so the number of plough bullocks is barely 50 per cent. of what it was eleven years ago, while milch cattle are considerably less than half their number in 1891-92. Statistics of young stock are slightly better, but even here the falling-off is about 47 per cent. Ploughs also show a great decrease, but carts are considerably more numerous, indicating, I fear, that the rayat has had to turn carrier to eke out subsistence. Goats are the only animals which show a steady increase in number and appear to be quite impervious to the effects of famine, unfortunately their importance is not proportionate to their number.

18. *Famines and Emigration.*—The decrease in population and live stock during the last decade is, of course, primarily due to the disastrous seasons of 1896-97 and 1899-1900 and the succession of bad years which followed the latter until twelve months ago, the period has well merited the appellation of "six year famine" which is some times applied to it. At the time of the last Imperial Census thousands of cultivators had migrated to the Berárs (the great haven of refuge for this táluka) or elsewhere, some taking their cattle with them, and many have never returned. Emigration, indeed, takes place almost every year to a greater or less extent, and I imagine it to be a sign of the precarious position of cultivators in this táluka that in an ordinary village it is almost always possible to find Maráthas who have been or still periodically go to Bombay to work as coolies. The recent famine affected Karmála far more severely than any of the four tálukas of the Assistant Collector's sub-division (the others being Mádha, Sholápur and Bársi), both because the failure of the crops was more utter and on account of the cultivators being impoverished to a greater degree and less able to resist failure than the more happily circumstanced villagers of the neighbouring tálukas.

19. *Schools.*—The very figures of school attendance given in Appendix H are corroborative evidence of the unfortunate state of this táluka, where the number of school-going children is hardly equal that of 25 years ago, while it has increased by over 35 0 per cent. in Sholapur and has risen to over 2½ times what it was in Bársi.

20. *Revenue History.*—Further light is thrown on the condition of the táluka by a consideration of its Revenue History as set forth in Appendices O, O¹ and O². Although the rates are throughout lower by two annas than those of Sholápur and Bársi, the outstandings of the revenue demand, which were insig-

nificant in the two latter tálukas, have, during the first and third decades of the lease, been extraordinarily heavy, and a very large proportion of these outstanding has eventually had to be remitted. (Most of the remissions made before the close of the year in which the sums were due, shown in columns 4, 5 and 6, were automatic on account of increments in assessment under the new settlement.)

21. The following table gives particulars of coercive measures (other than notices) for the recovery of land revenue resorted to during the last five years.—

Year	No. of cases of attachment of moveable property.	Amount for which attached.	No. of cases of attachment and sale of land	Amount for which attached.	Other processes.
		Rs.		Rs.	
1897-98 . . .	<i>Nil</i>	...	<i>Nil.</i>	.....	<i>Nil.</i>
1898-99	50	1,024	<i>Nil.</i>	.	<i>Nil.</i>
1899-1900 . .	64	1,572	1	51	<i>Nil.</i>
1900-01	12	421	<i>Nil.</i>	.. .	<i>Nil.</i>
1901-02	<i>Nil.</i>	.. . .	<i>Nil.</i>	.....	<i>Nil.</i>

Though instances of distraint are not very numerous, still the difference between this táluka and Sholápur, where no such measures took place at all, and Bársi, where there were only seven cases, during the same period, is very marked.

22. Although there has been some rehabilitation since the passing away of the effects of the 1876-77 famine, on account of which over 135,000 acres, or not far short of half the táluka, were thrown up or deserted, still, with a large proportion of this unclaimed land taken into "Forest," there are, at the present day, 6,500 arable acres lying untilled and ownerless.

23. *Forests.*—The forest question here is not as acute as in Sholápur, for the reason that though the cultivators would like the land for cultivation they, as a rule, say they are unable to afford it. Still all except low-lying forest lands being innocent of trees, proposals have recently been sent in by me for the disforestation of 29,333 out of 51,013 acres, of which such as is not taken up for or fit for cultivation will be sold or let out for grazing, free from interference by the not over-popular Forest Department. There is a large area under forest on the banks of the Bhima and Sina, and these lands, being flooded every year, produce a good growth of Bábhul. An intelligent cultivator in one of these villages told me that if all these forest lands were given to the agriculturists of the villages in which they are situated for cultivation they would be secure from famine, and I believe there is much force in what he said. The forests in question are not, however, among those which have been recommended for relinquishment, because they constitute almost the only successes that the Forest Department have to show after 20 years' management. Still, as the practical insurance against famine of a dozen villages is more important than the retention of a few strips of land as forest, the subject is worth consideration.

24. *Prices.*—I now pass on to prices, which have naturally much the same history as in Bársi and Sholápur. Appendix N gives full particulars regarding them for the current lease; in view of the final proposals I am about to make I do not propose to discuss the matter at length, and it will be sufficient to note that the price of jowári, which fell at the time of introducing the settlement, was (leaving exceptional famine prices of 1876-77, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1897 and 1900 out of consideration) low in the first decade (average Re. 1-9-9), rose in the second (average Re. 1-10-5), and in the third reached an average of Re. 2-2-2, or rather higher than the average of the ten years preceding the first revision settlement, which was Re. 1-14-6.

25. *Value of land.*—As regards the value of land, Appendices K, K¹, L, L¹, and M, compiled as explained in the Sholápur Report, give the following average values in terms of the assessment:—

Five years ending	Ordinary sales.	Sub lettings.	Simple mortgages.	Foreclosures mortgages.	Court-ordered Sales (actuals)
1895-96 ...	14.1	3.3	15.4	12.5	19.9 (seven cases).
1900-1901 ..	18	3	15.1	13.3	30.4 (eighteen cases).

26 These figures are generally very considerably lower than those given in the Sholápur and Bársi Reports, and it is especially noticeable that the letting value of land is barely over three times the assessment in this taluka as compared to nearly 4 in Sholápur and over 4 in Bársi.

27. Particulars of Government waste land sold by auction since 1897, which have been obtained by me, show that 10 survey numbers, the total assessment on which was Rs 93-8-0, fetched an aggregate of Rs 757-8-0 as occupancy price, or a little over 8 times the assessment. In Sholápur land similarly sold fetched an average of 10 times the assessment.

28. *Résumé and proposals.*—To sum up, the material condition of the taluka is, owing primarily to the uncertain and scanty rainfall and consequent recurrence of lean years even when there is not actual famine, distinctly poor far poorer than Bársi or Sholápur, the population has decreased to an almost alarming extent and agricultural stock likewise; the cultivator is more in the hands of the Márvádí here than elsewhere in the sub-division; the land revenue, though lighter, has fallen far more in arrears than in Sholápur or Bársi, and the value of land is distinctly lower. Prices have not materially differed from the other two talukas to be re-settled, but this is the only common feature of the three. In the case of the relatively prosperous talukas of Sholapur and Bársi slightly enhanced assessments have been proposed, for sorely stricken Karmála the tenderest treatment is necessary, and I do not think any increase in the rates is justifiable. I therefore propose that the present rates be continued with one single exception on the side of enhancement, *viz.*, the village of Karmála, the position of which as the head-quarters and chief market of the taluka neutralizes the advantage enjoyed over it, on account of proximity to the railway, by the smaller bazar village of Kem. Indeed, it would be an anomaly to have Jeur, which derives such small importance as it can boast almost entirely from its position with regard to Karmála, in a higher group than Karmála itself. I would, therefore, raise Karmála from the second group, with a maximum rate of Re. 1-2-0, to the first group, with a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0. The other villages should, I think, remain as they are, both as regards groups and rating, excepting only the villages of Váshumbe and Goygaon, which are at present in the second (Re. 1-2-0) group, though they adjoin villages in the fourth (14 anna) group. The difference is no doubt due to the setting of the former and latter at different times and perhaps on slightly varying principles: certainly there are no natural or peculiar features in the case of the two villages which justify higher rating. The lowering of these villages to the third (Re. 1) group will produce the necessary gradation, and this change I therefore propose to make. The railway stations at Kátraz, Pomalvádí and Sogaon ("Váshumbe"), of which the first and third are only passenger stations, while goods are booked only in very small quantities at Pomalvádí, are not important enough to justify the raising of the rates of these or neighbouring villages above the bulk of those among which they are situated.

29. Fifteen villages in the extreme west of the taluka, re-settled in 1892, have a maximum rate of annas 14 only, and under my proposals will retain this rate, notwithstanding the fact that Indápur villages from which they are separated by the Bhíma and which they generally resemble bear, since the 2nd revision settlement, effected in 1899, rates of Re. 1-4-0; on the other hand, villages in the Karjat Taluka adjoining this group on the other side were re-settled in 1890 with a maximum rate of 14 annas. The tract in question is, as has been noted, very rough and badly served in the matter of road communica-

tions, and has been, if anything, more unfortunate than the remainder of the *táluka*. It contains the villages which had practically no crops this year (*vide* paragraph 15 above), and to raise the rates here while those of the remaining villages are left alone would, though possibly theoretically justifiable, be bad policy, and would certainly be considered unfair by the cultivators.

30. On the *Mádha* side, *Karmála* villages under a proposed maximum rate of Re 1-0-0 border on villages for which Mr. Young, in his second revision report, has proposed rates of Re. 1-4-0; so that if Mr. Young's and my own proposals be both accepted the line of demarcation will be unduly sharp. A difference of 2 annas, instead of 4, would not, however, be too great, as *Mádha*, generally speaking, is undoubtedly better off than *Karmála*, though not so prosperous as *Sholápur* or *Bársi*.

31. *Indám Villages*.—The two accompanying maps show the present and proposed dry-crop groupings in distinctive colours. As regards *Indám* villages, which, not belonging to any particular group, have been left uncoloured, it may be as well to remark that their natural position, in the event of any of them lapsing to Government during the approaching lease, would be in group II for *Kumbhe*, group III for *Bitargaon*, *Mangi*, *Sarpadoho*, *Chikalthan*, *Dahigaon* and *Kandar*, and group IV for *Kondar-Chuncholi*.

32. The proposed grouping of the *Khálsa* villages may be summarized as under:—

Group.	Maximum rate (Dry crop).	Number of Villages
I	1 4 0	3
II	1 2 0	24
III	1 0 0	70
IV	0 14 0	15

33. *Bághyat lands*.—Lands recorded as garden require no special remarks, their classification *bhág annas* having been settled once for all at the first Revision-Survey and the calculation of the assessment thereon, when it is altered by the imposition of new rates, being purely mechanical as in the case of dry-crop.

34. *Rice lands*.—A maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre for the few lands classified as rice is applied all over the *táluka*, irrespective of the situation of villages concerned. This rate, which is the one I have advocated for *Sholápur* and *Bársi*, I propose to retain.

35. *Pátasthal*.—As regards *pátasthal*, the *táluka* being traversed by many water-courses, there is plenty of scope for irrigation by throwing earthen or stone dams across them at suitable points, provided one condition is fulfilled, namely, that the water-courses should contain water. As a matter of fact, this essential is nearly always absent, and has been so continuously and universally for the past five or six years of drought. Before that *pátasthal* irrigation was practised to some extent, but even then by no means everywhere where water was charged for. The village with the largest amount of *pátasthal* (on paper) is *Divegavhán*, where there are 52 acres assessed at Rs. 115. In December last there was not a drop of water in the *nála*, in spite of an abundant monsoon, and it was clear that irrigation had been obsolete for years. This case is fairly typical of the whole *táluka*, and it is not only since the famine of 1897 that *pátasthal* has failed: it was evidently always precarious in the extreme. In reviewing the Revision Settlement proposals of 16 villages of the *táluka* in 1891, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the then Collector of *Sholápur*, wrote, "I have the strongest objections to the proposed introduction of a permanent water cess in the Revision Survey, as I hold that it is quite inapplicable to this scorched and baked portion of the district.....In the villages where it is proposed to be levied it is a matter of common knowledge that the supply only exists in years of exceptionally favourable rainfall. I think that this cess ought not to be imposed permanently on any of these villages, but calculated from time to

time on the amount of water actually available" Mr. Snow was overruled and the proposals of the Survey Officers received sanction, but the result has been that the rayat owning such land has had to pay for years a water-tax generally considerably greater than the assessment of the soil itself and has got absolutely nothing in return; no remissions were as a rule applied for owing to ignorance and to respect for an assessment which "is written". When water *has* been obtained by *pát*, the supply has hardly ever been sufficient to do more than give one or two waterings to *juvári*, or at the most to raise a crop of groundnut. The *bandháras* are mere banks of mud or stones, a couple of feet high, renewed after each monsoon, and such a thing as a *pakka bandhára* does not exist. If to abandon the permanent cess and tax water only when used would be to "re-lapse from the principles of the Bombay Revenue System to one of yearly valuations and measurements with all their attendant evils"*, and the checking of the use of water in the few cases where it is likely to be made cannot be done as a part of the ordinary crop inspections and the assessment fixed at the time of *jamábandi* by the simplest of rules, then I would suggest either that a "*chad*" be put on land so situated as to be irrigable by *pát*, or else that the tax, which only aggregates Rs 1,183 for the *táluka*, be foregone altogether.

36 I propose for these reasons to do away altogether with permanent *pátasthal* rates in the Karmála *Táluka*, as being entirely unsuitable. This is after all, nothing more than the reaching of the vanishing point in this, the most arid *táluka*, of the lines which, both in Mr. Young's Report on Mádha and my own on Sholápur and Bársi, have trended away from the apparently over-liberal classification of land as *pátasthal* by the Revision Surveys towards a strict application of the cess only to land in which irrigation is the rule and not the exception.

37 *Effects of proposals*—The results of my proposals are exhibited in Appendix Q. It should be explained that in the few cases where the rates have been changed the totals of the new assessments are only approximate, though they are sure to be very close to the exact figures, which will be worked out on each survey number separately when the rates have been formally sanctioned. The application of the *dhar sod* (elimination of fractions) and of the distance scale tables to each survey number are the sources of such slight difference as will arise between the estimate, calculated by rule of three, and the actual assessments which will be applied.

38. The effects of the revision will, as Appendix Q shows, be to raise the total soil assessment in the village of Karmála by Rs 283 and to lower that of Váshumbe and Govegaon by Rs. 224 and Rs 74 respectively, all the other villages remaining the same as at present. Thus the total soil assessment of the Government land in the *táluka* will be decreased by Rs. 15 only from Rs. 1,54,274 to Rs 1,54,259, corresponding to a reduction of rather less than .001 per cent. and, the difference being negligible, the average incidence of the assessment per acre remains unchanged at 7 annas 9 pies. There is a further reduction of Rs 1,183 due to the proposed abolition of permanent *pátasthal* water-cess, but if either of the methods suggested in paragraph 35 above be resorted to some of this, at any rate, will be a decrease on paper only.

39. In concluding, I have a subject to mention, the importance of which to the administration of the *táluka* appears to me to justify its inclusion in this report. I refer to the distance and difficulties in communication between the head-quarter town and the

south-west portion of the *táluka* about Tembhorni. The latter village itself is some thirty miles from Karmála by road, and to the west of it are several villages which can hardly be reached, owing to the rough ground which has to be covered, except by a ten mile journey from Tembhorni, and which are so small and devoid of conveniences that to make Tembhorni the nucleus from which to visit them is almost inevitable. That is to say, these villages are a forty mile journey by road from the head-quarters of the *táluka*, and it is, therefore, easily understood that they are left a great deal to themselves and that this state of things calls for a remedy. Further, Tembhorni, a large bazar village numbering 2,516 inhabitants, at the junction of three main lines of road, with an old fort which compares favourably with that at Karmála, is in itself of sufficient

* Deccan Survey Superintendent's No 1704, dated 28th November, 1891.

importance to render more surveillance than it can get now highly desirable. These difficulties are by no means new, and a solution was once attempted by a proposal to remove the head-quarters of the táluka to a more central situation at Jeur; but although the kacheri was actually built at the latter place it was never, and apparently never will be, occupied. The establishment at Tembhorni of a Mahálkari's Kacheri, and the inclusion in the "Tembhorni Mahál" of the Karmála villages to the south of Vángi and Kem, or perhaps of these two villages also, with the railway as nearly as possible the dividing line, would, I think, to large extent bring about both the objects desired.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. L. PAINTER,

Assistant Collector.

APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX A.

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 31st October)		Late Rains (1st October to 31st December)		Total		REMARKS	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
1892 ...	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches.	No	Inches.	No	Inches.	No	Inches.	No	55	Sowing rain sufficient Kharif sowings done in time. Rain at end of July and in first week of August deficient and young crops began to wither. Maha Rain in August improved these crops. Rabi crops sown in time, but with Rain at end of October, being heavy, injured ripening kharif crops and rabi seedlings. Rabi crops thrived well under good break in November and December. Season fair on the whole.
1893 ..	2.13	8	8.03	10	8.76	18	13.19	21	0.24	1	32.35	53	Rainfall irregular. More than enough fell before the usual monsoon rains. Early monsoon rains also heavy. Kharif crops put in under favourable circumstances and did not suffer so much from the long break in July as in other districts of the Deccan. The kharif harvests would have been good but for the injurious fall of October (Chitra). Rabi rains good, but late crops suffered from an unseasonable rain in February. Kharif and rabi seasons fair.	
1894 .	5.08	6	0.46	1	8.79	21	17.07	25	0.29	2	31.69	56	June rain very irregular or late, so kharif sowings made little progress. July rain very light, it curtailed the kharif area. Rain excellent at end of August. It removed all anxiety. September rain favourable. October rain heavy, injurious to kharif ready for cutting, but useful for rabi sowing. Rabi seedlings suffered from want of sufficient rain in November. Rabi crops blighted in parts. Season not favourable on the whole.	
1895	0.18	1	0.82	2	6.99	15	23.83	19	1.47	3	33.29	40	June rain scant for sowing. July rain, however, made up the deficiency and sowings completed. Young crops suffered owing to deficient rain in August. September rain ample and seasonable. It improved standing kharif and helped rabi sowing. Subsequent rain favourable. Kharif crops poor while rabi yielded moderately.	
1896 ..	0.58	3	1.00	5	8.44	19	2.18	3	2.77	2	14.92	32	Sowing rain late and deficient. Sowings made no progress till the end of June. Partial sowing, however, completed in July. Sown crops began to wither by the break of August. The crops completely withered in September and October for want of rain. Rabi area almost left unsown. Some rain fell in November, giving some relief to surrounding crops but no rain afterwards. Scarcity of fodder and water fell. Season very bad throughout.	
1897 ...	0.05	...	0.43	2	3.81	9	16.34	23	0.04	...	20.67	34	Sowing rain neither sufficient nor well distributed. Kharif crop sown late in July. August rain also insufficient and crops suffered. Purva and Uttara Rabi in September sufficient and useful. Late sown crops prospered and rabi crops sown to the full extent. Rabi crops suffered from early cessation of rain and excessive cold later on. Season poor in many parts.	
1898 .	0.13	...	1.50	3	8.26	12	12.72	15	0.38	2	22.99	32	Sowing rain not sufficient till the middle of July, so kharif sowings done in parts. Young crops withered in August for want of rain. September rain relieved the crops and enabled rabi crops to be sown to a large extent. Long breaks in October and light showers in November, however, proved harmful to rabi crops. Season poor for kharif, for rabi fair.	

1899	..	0.15	1	2.07	6	8.99	7	10.54	8		..	16.75	22	Sowing rain in June very deficient and the subsequent rain much below average. A large area remained unsown. July was nearly dry and August rain fell only in light occasional showers. Crops in "M4" land therefore dried up and those in rich black soil protected by embankments held out but they too yielded poorly. September rain was sufficient only to start rabi sowing and the subsequent months being altogether dry, rabi season was a disastrous failure. Season very poor.
1900	...	0.12	1	0.18	1	13.18	21	0.50	1	0.47	1	14.45	25	Rain in June sufficient and the kharif sowing was full and timely. July rain favourable for sown kharif crops. Season so far promised well, but it soon changed there being very light showers in 1st half of August and their total absence in the second half. Kharif crops suffered. September rain fell in light showers and it was quite insufficient to arrest the withering of crops. Except some showers at the end, no rain came in October. Rabi sowing was, therefore, restricted. Both kharif and rabi crops failed except in the river and villages. Season very poor on the whole.
1901	.	1.45	3	0.85	3	6.91	15	7.18	9	1.69	2	18.08	32	Sowing rain generally insufficient for full kharif sowing. The fall in July was just sufficient in Sholapur and Bara and crops here did well. Fall in August was again deficient and crops began to wither especially in Karmala. Some showers in the latter half of September improved the withering crops. Fall in the middle of October further improved kharif crops and helped to finish rabi sowing. More rain was required but none fell from November. Crops consequently failed over large areas. Both kharif and rabi crops almost failed in Karmala, but in Sholapur and Bara they yielded between 7 and 12 annas.
1902	.	...	...	1.55	4	8.14	9	8.58	16	12.14	12	25.41	41	Rainfall in June and July quite deficient and kharif sowing therefore could not be completed. Seedlings of early sown crops commenced to wither. August rain though insufficient was useful in refreshing the surviving crops and preparation of rabi land. Fall in September fully made up the deficiency of the past months. Kharif crops much benefited and rabi sowing started everywhere. Rabi crops thrived well under favourable fall in October and November. Rabi crops were satisfactory, but they were a little injured by heavy showers in December. Season on the whole fair to good.
Average	...	0.90	2	1.82	4	7.51	15	11.24	14	2.87	3	23.84	38	

APPENDIX B

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Government Villages of the Karmāla Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA															Crops											
	Number and area of Villages.					Area for which Agricultural statistics are available										Cereals										Pulses	
	Government		Total			Percentage of cult. on the gross area.	Area cultivated					Area uncultivated.					Jowāri	Bajri	Paddy	Wheat	Coarse grains.	Others	Total.	Tur	Grain.	Mug and add.	
	Number	Area.	Number.	Area	Villages		Area	Cropped (net)				Fallow	Total.	Available for cultivation	Not available for cultivation.												Total
								Irrigated	Not Irr.	Sated	Others				Forest	Others											
Total																												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		
		Sq. M.		Sq. M.		Acrea.		Acrea.	Acroa.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.												
1890-91	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	8 802	298 285	34 890	319 150	9 800	51 018	47 884	107 607	326 958	4 806	859	7 880	131	888	241 105	1 868	18 890	187			
1891-92	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	9 894	293 308	33 861	339 178	9 839	51 018	47 884	107 455	327 130	8 170	870	7 868	64	874	234 014	2 165	16 810	82			
1892-93	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	11 043	293 116	37 010	342 681	8 451	50 988	44 331	108 740	324 593	33 291	637	7 861	210	972	267 535	10 630	13 824	2 784			
1893-94	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	11 782	290 729	52 043	343 913	7 086	51 013	44 800	102 435	326 860	11 081	1,182	6 949	158	1 373	213 928	4 029	15 876	2 084			
1894-95	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	12 158	278 861	53 081	344 140	6 818	51 012	44 383	102 208	324 857	9 000	815	6 84	223	1 724	231 822	2 88	12 868	357			
1895-96	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	12 788	270 517	81 827	314 1 7	6 748	50 999	44 611	102 103	322,455	17 572	856	6 748	283	1 420	209 911	6 187	12 780	1 100			
1896-97	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	12 322	238 476	92 898	344 173	6 589	51 068	46 008	102 177	320 781	21 270	401	4 844	555	2 231	200 024	4 180	7 404	388			
1897-98	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	11 671	289,090	61 374	344 135	6 391	51 083	44 604	102 215	323 726	19 809	648	5 717	716	2 203	231 502	4 940	11 678	472			
1898-99	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	7 232	164 074	172 848	3 4 109	6 586	51 088	44 631	102 179	78 045	61 943	480	683	1 838	1,680	120 240	6 214	1,266	2,227			
1901-02	112	446 638	112	446 638	112	446 638	7 052	250 242	88 427	343 702	6 779	51 038	44 984	102 616	327 690	40 889	132	1,400	659	938	210 717	4 840	4 008	5,088			
Average	112	446 607	112	446 607	112	446 607	10 515	284 091	68 325	343,031	7,273	51,028	45,176	103 972	323 526	22 526	684	5 613	451	1 422	208 997	4,906	10 903	1 318			
1890-97	112	446 260	112	446 260	112	446 260	23 699	177,058	144,404	344 178	6 608	51,097	44,600	102,174	328,803	4 048	8 123	2 038	0 16	0 61	1 668	188 812	776	7,475	201		
1890-1900 - Matured	112	446 818	112	446 818	112	446 818	9 686	360,602	73 909	344,169	6,668	51 088	44 631	102,178	323 848	1,013	948	81	1 044	144	1 089	237 657	148	9 010	61		

11

Crops—continued

Taluka.	Pulses—continued.															Orchard and Garden produce					Drugs and Narcotics			Oil-seeds					Fibres				Gross area cropped	Deeded area twice crop.	Remainder net area crop.
	Meth and ko.	Others	Total	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees	Total.	Tobacco	Others	Total.	Condiments and spices	Sugarcane.	Sesame	Linseed	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed	Others	Total.	Dyes	Cotton	Others	Total	Miscellaneous.												
																								27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35			
1890-91	1 910	18	17 367	147	9	131	287	426		428	760	396	798	8 828	1 159	36 776	3 015	44 261		209	888	1 077	208	396 783	997	304 286									
1891-92	1 910	17	22 881	306	30	114	784	412		448	1 117	358	1 245	4 365	1 315	31 609	1 270	46 574		309	860	1 236	149	304,124	827	303 297									
1892-93	3 323	47	47 608	186	30	133	318	299		260	1 141	328	6 789	2 639	1 398	37 129	3 281	44 208		3 546	8 059	9 804	153	308 080	3 120	304 960									
1893-94	7 064	78	29 541	188	14	137	383	661		601	1 332	436	4 478	4 141	31 051	8 608	44 838		2 663	2 741	5 304	223	195 629	1 984	291 671										
1894-95	7 184	80	23 126	186	17	139	343	606		606	1 054	243	2 773	4,365	1 160	32 126	2 533	42 967		867	1 018	2 763	243	293 109	1 894	291 109									
1895-96	13 254	130	33 470	193	37	163	398	324		328	746	180	2 348	6 100	1 047	39 217	3 772	45 884		928	3 483	4 611	316	304 769	2 416	302,353									
1896-97	6 910	108	17 940	191	184	95	418	343		233	785	33	9 02	3 951	446	26 048	2 228	33 619		68	1 872	443	256 445	1 188	251 307										
1898-99	6 218	109	22 939	179	23	83	254	625		625	904	56	664	3,946	603	36 840	2 769	33 611		82	1 978	3 631	413	281 611	4 070	277 781									
1901-02	9 785	319	19 814	193	70	37	306	86		38	936	98	3 169	786	153	9 636	3 491	16 613		1 678	9 077	4 940	638	172 800	1 074	171 898									
Average	8 768	104	35 680	169	40	110	334	379		379	910	204	2 783	3 414	8 0	37 138	3 608	36 808		1 041	2 864	3 556	316	277 803	3 697	274,608									
1890-97	3 110	9 418	0 066	0 001	0 04	0 11	0 13	0 35		0 18	0 36	146	4,088	4,086	185	21,530	890	31,342		545	1,366	324	293 379	2 692	190 164										
1890-1900 - Matured	709	98	9 027	198	18	78	311	111		111	978	124	67	3 488	548	29 914	185	33 088		1	73	73	338	371 439	1,176	370 260									

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate

No.	Village.	Days on which Basár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karmála	Friday ...	Cattle, gram, groceries, cloth, clothes, metals	8,000	Jowári, báñri, wheat, gram, oil and oil-seeds. Salt, chillies, &c. Copper and brass pots, sáris and dhotars, blankets, bullocks.
2	Sonári	Do. ...	Grain, groceries, cloth, &c	900	Jowári, wheat, gram, &c.
3	Ropala ...	Tuesday ...	Grain, cloth, groceries, &c.	200	Do.
4	Kondhej	Sunday	Grain, groceries, cloth, &c.	200	Do.
5	Jinta	Wednesday	Grain, groceries and cloth.	200	Do.
6	Tembhurn ..	Friday ..	Grain, groceries, cloth and cattle	1,400	Do. white cloth (khádi); bullocks.
7	Kem ...	Sunday ...	Grain, kunku, cloth ..	1,200	Jowári, wheat, gram, red turmeric powder (kunku), blankets.
8	Korti ..	Thursday ...	Grain, groceries and cloth	200	Jowári, wheat and gram.
9	Wangi ...	Tuesday ..	Do.	900	Jowári, wheat, gram, &c.

APPENDIX D.

Details of Population according to occupation by percentages of the Karmála Táluka

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	
109	16,372	10,411	728	27,620	922	10,551	11,773	39,393	12,506	1,301	14,358	28,165	
0.16	24.23	15.41	1.08	40.88	1.37	16.06	17.43	58.31	18.51	1.93	21.25	41.69	

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population according to Religion and Education in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

Táluka.	Sex.	As per Imperial Census, 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.											
				Hindu castes.								Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsis.	Others.
				Brahmins.	Mardathas.	Lingáyats.	Sáhs and Koshtis.	Wáms.	Máhs.	Low castes, such as Maháras, &c.	Others.				
Karmála.	Male	33,811	8.41	1,477	12,244	575	654	275	1,912	5,060	9,023	1,703	5	2	877
	Female	33,747	0.14	1,256	12,758	545	575	291	2,121	4,994	8,344	1,646	1	2	714
	Total	67,558	4.28	2,733	25,002	1,120	1,229	566	4,033	10,054	17,366	3,354	6	4	1,591

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 113 Government Villages in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 and 1901-02 and according to a special Census made in June 1903.

No. of villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Poultry.		Cats.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Small.				Large (i.e. of over 10 lbs.).	For manure.	For produce and skins.			
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	He-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	
113	Karmála.	1891-92	83,600	838	71	37	796	233	22,381	4,148	15,515	3,329	79,948	1,986	24,006	15,056	407	2,035	66	1,811	17.00
		1901-02	15,835	130	33	16	286	55	8,630	1,523	7,987	971	34,574	837	24,846	34,523	229	1,334	104	1,916	33.43
		1903	18,624	194	39	34	418	60	9,530	1,791	8,333	1,094	38,065	601	26,967	36,374	274	1,627	143	2,073	-

APPENDIX G.

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

No. of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		COTTON SAW GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops	Tālim-khānds	Dharm-shālas.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu.	Musalmān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
123	498	108	398	127	229	...	1898 2,191	1898 1,674	1898 1,919	4	19	81	589	98
							1899 3,695	1899 2,446	1899 2,826					
							1900 2,810	1900 3,956	1900 6,103					
							1901 2,003	1901 1,830	1901 4,070					
							1902 2,841	1902 2,005	1902 2,154					
							Total ... 13,540	Total .. 11,911	Total .. 17,072					
Average ... 2,708	* Average 2,382	Average ... 3,414												

APPENDIX H

Statement of Schools together with their Average Attendance in the years 1878-79 and 1901-02

Number of Villages in Taluks	Number of Villages in which schools exist.	Taluks.	Year	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	14	15	
123	18	Karmála	1878-79	13	313 1	1	21 1			Information before 1878 is not available. In 1878-79 there were neither aided private schools, nor municipal schools. Prior to 1884-85 the schools within municipal limits were managed by the Educational Department
123	18	Do	1901-02	18	65 7	.		2	198	1	89	1	23		

APPENDIX I.

The Record of Rights not having been compiled in Karmála Taluka, reliable information is not available. The Appendix is therefore omitted.

APPENDIX J

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in all the Villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate for the years 1896-97 and 1901-1902.

Number of Villages.	Taluks.	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	Kaoba	Pakka.	Kaoba.	Pakka.	Kaoba.	Fallen in or in dis-repair	Other causes	Pakka	Kaoba	Pakka.	Kaoba	Pakka.	Kaoba	Fallen in or in dis-repair	Other causes	Pakka	Kaoba.	Pakka	Kaoba	Pakka.	Kaoba.	Fallen in or in dis-repair	Other causes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
123	Karmála— 1896-97	1,270	1,202	499	122	19	10	855	50	.	..	...	.	5	71	8	5	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.
123	1901-1902	1,485	1,204	502	93	16	10	636	28	1	..	...	1	10	53	9	2	9	35	12	3	81	8	9	3	

Note—Information for the whole taluka, including Inám villages

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in the Villages of the Karmāla Tāluka of the Sholdapur Collectorate, for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96

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	29	989 14	622 0 0	0 10 1	4,587 8 0	4 10 2	7 3
„ II— 11 to 25 „	42	2,114 38	1,219 4 0	0 9 8	14,210 8 0	6 11 6	11 6
„ III— 26 to 50 „	22	582 39	243 4 0	0 6 8	8,599 0 0	14 12 0	35 3
„ IV— 51 to 100 „	5	66 14	44 2 0	0 10 2	1,850 0 0	27 14 1	43 9
„ V— 101 to 250 „	2	7 33	8 5 0	1 1 0	1,000 0 0	127 12 9	120 3
Total	100	3,761 18	2,136 15 0	0 9 2	30,247 0 0	8 0 8	14 1

APPENDIX K^a.

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by decree of Courts in the Villages of the Karmāla Tāluka of the Sholdapur Collectorate, for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96

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	3	97 39	60 0 0	0 9 9	306 0 0	3 2 0	5 1
„ II— 11 to 25 „	2	81 30	52 0 0	0 10 2	1,081 0 0	13 3 7	20 7
„ III— 26 to 50 „	1	7 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	276 0 0	39 6 10	39 4
„ IV— 51 to 100 „	N/d	...	.....	...	...	...	...
„ V— 101 to 250 „	1	1 39	2 0 0	1 0 2	751 0 0	380 4 1	375 5
Total	7	188 28	121 0 0	0 10 3	2,414 0 0	12 12 8	19 9

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in the Villages of the Karmāla Tāluka of the Sholdapur Collectorate, for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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.	The average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is 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	37	1,254 29	722 8 0	0 9 3	5,015 0 0	3 15 11	6-8
„ II— 11 to 25 „	45	1,468 10	771 10 0	0 8 5	12,714 0 0	8 10 7	16 4
„ III— 26 to 50 „	15	504 34	279 9 0	0 8 10	8,595 0 0	17 0 5	30-7
„ IV— 51 to 100 „	3	29 9	23 12 0	0 13 0	1,500 0 0	51 5 3	63 1
„ V— 101 to 250 „	N/d	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total	100	3,257 2	1,797 7 0	0 8 10	27,224 0 0	8 8 8	15-4

APPENDIX L^W

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the Villages of the Karmála Táluka of the Sholapur District, for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96

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 land is 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	43	1,741 34	902 0 0	0 8 3	6,353 0 0	3 10 4	7
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ..	40	1,218 1	648 7 0	0 8 6	9,624 12 0	7 14 6	14 8
„ III— 26 to 50 „	11	180 28	100 5 4	0 8 11	3,875 0 0	18 10 10	38 6
„ IV— 51 to 100 „	6	37 37	28 5 0	0 9 10	1,700 0 0	44 13 2	72 9
„ V— 101 to 150 „ ..	<i>Nil</i>	..	..	...	..	.	...
Total ...	100	3,178 20	1,674 1 4	0 8 5	21,052 12 0	6 10 0	12 5

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in the Villages of the Karmála Táluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub let,	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub let	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	
Class I— 1 to 5 times	77	2,200 22	1,234 6 0	0 9 0	3,403 7 0	1 8 9	2 7
„ II— 6 to 10 „ ...	19	250 34	135 2 0	0 8 7	900 0 0	3 9 5	6 6
„ III— 11 to 25 „ ..	4	58 22	22 4 0	0 6 1	302 0 0	5 2 6	13 5
„ IV— 26 to 50 „ ..	<i>Nil</i>	.	.....	.	.. .	...	...
„ V— Above 50 „ .	<i>Nil</i>		.....	..	.....		...
Total	100	2,509 38	1,391 12 0	0 8 10	4,605 7 0	1 13 4	3 3

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in the Villages of the Karmāla Tāluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, for quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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	Rs a p	
Class I— 1 to 10 times	21	585 18	875 4 0	0 10 8	2 675 0	4 9 1	7 1
" II— 11 to 25 "	55	1,363 18	752 8 0	0 8 10	11,970 14	8 12 6	15 9
" III— 26 to 50 "	18	827 29	200 1 4	0 9 9	6,925 0	21 2 1	84-6
" IV— 51 to 100 "	4	38 21	82 2 0	0 13 4	2,100 0	54 8 1	65 3
" V—101 to 250 "	2	11 8	7 8 0	0 10 9	1,000 0	89 4 7	133 8
Total ..	100	2,326 4	1,367 7 4	0 9 5	24,670 14	10 9 8	18

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by decrees of Courts in the Villages of the Karmāla Tāluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur, for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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	Rs a p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ..	4	100 25	71 0 0	0 11 3	289 0	2 13 11	4
" II— 11 to 25 "	7	155 1	87 10 0	0 9 1	1,475 0	9 8 3	16 8
" III— 26 to 50 "	4	76 4	61 12 0	0 13 0	2,047 14	21 14 7	33 1
" IV— 51 to 100 "	5	129 29	61 4 0	0 7 7	4,762 0	36 11 4	77 7
" V—101 to 250 "	Nil	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18	461 19	281 10 0	0 9 9	8,573 14	18 9 3	80 4

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in the Villages of the Karmāla Tāluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901

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	The average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a p	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ..	36	1,802 23	800 6 8	0 9 10	5,797 0	4 7 2	7-2
" II— 11 to 25 "	42	1,119 17	694 10 0	0 9 11	11,160 0	9 15 6	16
" III— 26 to 50 "	13	891 16	209 12 0	0 8 7	8,025 0	20 8 1	33 2
" IV— 51 to 100 "	2	17 20	7 13 6	0 7 2	450 0	25 11 5	57-3
" V—101 to 250 "	2	8 17	3 9 0	1 0 8	600 0	175 2 11	168 4
Total ..	100	2,834 13	1,716 3 2	0 9 8	26,032 0	9 2 11	15 1

APPENDIX L^(a).

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in the Villages of the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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	The average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	40	1,311 13	854 12 0	0 10 5	6,415 0	4 14 3	75
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ..	41	1,246 39	660 7 8	0 8 6	10,097 4	8 1 7	152
„ III— 26 to 50 „ .	11	119 4	74 0 0	0 9 11	2,723 0	22 13 10	367
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ..	5	141 13	28 15 4	0 3 3	1,780 0	12 9 6	61.4
„ V—101 to 250 „ .	3	5 12	5 2 2	0 15 6	600 0	113 3 3	1168
Total ..	100	2,824 1	1,623 5 2	0 9 2	21,615 4	7 10 6	13.3

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in the Villages of the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901

Class of cases according to the Number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average Number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 5 times ..	82	2,323 17	1,300 14 0	0 8 11	3,216 2 0	1 6 2	24
„ II— 6 to 10 „ .	15	350 16	184 10 0	0 8 5	1,229 1 7	3 8 1	66
„ III—11 to 25 „ ..	3	10 35	12 4 0	1 2 0	190 0 0	17 7 6	155
„ IV—26 to 50 „ ..	<i>Nil.</i>	...	.. ...	...	...	...	...
„ V—above 50 „ ..	<i>Nil.</i>	...	.. ...	...	...	..	...
Total ..	100	2,684 28	1,497 12 0	0 8 11	4,635 3 7	1 11 7	3

APPENDIX N

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Karmala Taluka from 1871-72 to 1903.

Years	PRICES PER INDIAN MAUND OF 40 SERS, 1 SER = 80 TOLAS									
	Jowari.	Bajri	Wheat	Tur	Gram	Linseed	Safflower	Ground nut seed	Jowari, Kadbi	Maize
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	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.
1871-72	2 8 8	3 11 4	3 4 10	4 12 5	3 7 7	3 1 9	2 6 6	4 0 11		
1872-73	1 6 7	1 10 4	2 1 8	4 9 7	2 5 10	2 10 8				
1873-74	1 0 0	1 4 5	1 38 9	2 8 2	1 15 2					
1874-75	1 6 3	1 1 1	1 15 10	1 13 5	1 9 10					
1875-76	2 0 0	2 8 9	2 13 8	1 12 1	2 2 8					
1876-77	4 1 1	3 15 5	4 10 11	2 9 7	4 1 1					
1877-78	3 12 6	3 10 11	5 9 4	4 9 2	4 9 8		3 1 11			
1878-79	4 1 7	4 1 11	5 7 3		4 5 11		2 12 11			
1879-80	0 15 4	2 8 3	2 3 8	4 4 0	2 4 11					
1880-81	8 0 6	3 8 8	4 5 9	3 2 8	3 5 6		2 2 5			
1881-82	1 4 2	1 12 2	2 18 7	2 0 9	1 11 1		1 13 3			
1882-83	1 4 8	1 12 11	2 8 4	2 7 10	1 13 5		1 14 5			
Total	26 6 11	31 5 2	39 11 9	34 9 8	33 12 8	5 12 5	14 3 5	4 0 11		
Average	2 3 8	2 9 9	3 5 0	3 2 4	2 13 0	2 14 3	2 5 11	4 0 11		
1883-84	1 12 7	2 0 0	2 11 3	2 8 7	1 14 1		1 14 5			
1884-85	1 14 2	1 2 4	2 5 9	2 13 9	1 15 2		1 15 7			
1885-86	1 6 9	1 15 6	2 2 5	3 2 9	2 2 1	4 2 8	2 0 7	3 13 11		
1886-87	1 8 3	1 6 10	2 12 10	2 1 4	2 1 8	3 15 6	1 12 4	3 0 0		
1887-88	1 6 11	1 6 10	2 2 2	2 10 0	2 3 1	4 0 4	1 14 2	3 3 4		
1888-89	2 0 1	2 10 8	2 13 8	2 15 11	2 3 1	3 8 2	2 0 10		0 4 7	1 9 10
1889-90	1 13 5	2 3 8	2 13 6	3 0 10	2 6 11	3 3 1	1 14 3		0 6 9	1 11 0
1890-91	1 3 0	1 14 4	2 5 5	2 9 1	2 0 7	3 15 7	1 13 6		0 6 7	1 6 4
1891-92	1 9 11	2 6 10	3 8 11	3 1 1	3 9 0	4 5 3	2 2 6		0 5 5	1 9 3
1892-93	1 14 6	3 6 10	3 9 10	3 12 1	2 12 5	4 3 7	2 3 6		0 5 11	1 11 9
Total	16 10 7	19 9 1	27 0 4	28 11 5	22 5 8	32 0 1	20 0 8	9 14 3	1 13 3	8 0 7
Average	1 10 8	1 15 4	2 11 3	2 13 11	2 3 9	4 0 0	2 0 0	3 4 9	0 5 10	1 9 9
1893-94	2 0 3	2 4 1	2 3 6	3 0 1	2 2 11	4 13 5	2 4 8		0 4 7	1 3 10
1894-95	1 10 6	2 3 3	2 12 10	3 4 5	2 2 0	4 6 10	1 14 11		0 4 11	1 7 10
1895	1 6 8	1 15 7	2 11 8	3 11 7	2 9 11	4 10 7	2 7 11		0 5 3	1 3 9
1896	1 15 2	2 7 4	3 0 9	3 7 1	2 12 0	4 5 4	2 13 9		0 10 0	1 14 11
1897	4 4 2	4 15 6	6 0 4	5 9 9	5 1 8	5 3 0	3 9 8		2 2 8	3 10 7
1898	2 4 7	2 6 0	3 9 7	3 13 2	2 15 10	3 9 2	1 14 0		0 4 10	2 6 8
1899	2 5 10	2 11 4	3 4 7	3 10 8	2 14 1	3 14 6	2 3 4		0 4 10	1 15 5
1900	4 2 6	4 3 9	4 15 5	5 4 7	4 11 10	5 13 10	3 4 9	9 0 3	1 11 3	3 9 2
1901	2 15 10	2 13 11	4 12 8	4 11 4	3 7 1	6 1 6	3 1 0	6 7 5	1 8 2	2 8 0
1902	2 6 4	2 6 9	4 0 4	3 6 2	3 0 9	5 14 9	3 14 6	5 13 11	1 1 5	
Total	25 7 10	28 5 0	37 7 8	39 14 10	31 14 1	43 12 11	26 8 6	31 5 7	8 9 11	20 10 2
Average	2 3 9	2 13 4	3 12 0	3 5 11	3 3 0	4 14 1	2 10 5	7 1 10	0 13 10	2 4 8

APPENDIX O

Revenue Statement for 95 Government Villages situated in the Kamula Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1873-74.

[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 ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			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 8, 9 and 11	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12	Grand Total for Columns 7, 10 and 13.				Rs	Rs	Rs
			Per-manent.	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	Rs	Rs			
1869-70	274,651	1,10,747				1,10,747	744	1,502	541	16,420	6,777	2,208	291,815	1,19,026	1,13,496	.	.	.			
1870-71	274,652	1,10,775				1,10,775	744	1,475	512	16,420	6,777	2,172	291,816	1,19,027	1,13,469		...				
1871-72	274,652	1,10,775		4,770	4,770	1,08,005	744	1,475	299	1,6420	6,777	2,182	291,816	1,19,027	1,08,486	8,527					
1872-73	274,274	1,10,549				1,10,549	1,122	1,701	916	16,420	6,777	2,182	291,816	1,19,027	1,13,647						
1873-74	299,241	1,46,870	(1) 38,671	268	58,984	1,07,986	1,349	580	622	17,282	8,858	2,182	317,822	1,56,308	1,10,740	770	320				
1874-75	295,448	1,45,500	620	15	685	1,44,865	4,211	1,983	846	17,163	8,880	2,182	317,822	1,56,312	1,47,898	190	158				
1875-76	295,240	1,44,906		16	16	1,44,890	5,405	2,568	876	17,163	8,880	2,182	317,808	1,56,304	1,47,948	1,285	1,213				
1876-77	294,542	1,44,629	384		334	1,44,295	6,077	2,343	197	17,168	8,880	2,182	317,782	1,56,302	1,46,674	1,41,389	87,851				
1877-78	282,157	1,39,082		14	14	1,39,068	18,462	8,087	481	17,163	8,880	2,182	317,782	1,55,949	1,41,731	26,961	23,486				
1878-79	281,585	1,38,705		...		1,38,705	17,966	7,904	386	17,163	8,880	2,182	316,714	1,55,439	1,41,223	82,119	69,420				
1879-80	187,327	1,00,770		4	4	1,00,766	95,527	42,937	356	17,168	8,880	2,182	308,917	1,52,597	1,08,295	20,984	13,984				
1880-81	165,196	86,801	(2) 8,819	108	8,427	77,374	197,830	58,008	921	16,840	8,668	2,099	308,666	1,52,473	80,394	896	248				
1881-82	179,311	92,059	(3) 8,824	8	8,827	84,382	118,990	61,800	1,063	16,626	8,554	2,040	308,847	1,52,513	87,436	362	45				
1882-83	198,593	97,518	(2) 8,521		8,321	89,197	103,433	46,308	2,228	16,867	8,671	2,046	308,698	1,52,397	94,471	67					
1883-84	228,216	1,15,289		22	22	1,15,267	64,809	28,536	2,665	17,624	8,667	2,043	310,649	1,52,392	1,20,865	135					
1884-85	236,917	1,19,198		5	5	1,19,193	66,209	24,627	2,160	17,623	8,667	2,043	310,649	1,52,392	1,24,896	17					
1885-86	244,987	1,23,068		5	5	1,23,063	48,100	20,768	2,040	17,571	8,577	2,058	310,598	1,52,403	1,29,151	9					
1886-87	246,871	1,21,094				1,21,094	22,080	10,067	2,507	16,668	8,579	2,054	285,364	1,42,660	1,29,565	2					
1887-88	252,016	1,26,340				1,26,340	10,290	4,843	1,650	16,688	8,583	2,057	278,974	1,39,765	1,81,047	25					
1888-89	253,969	1,27,112				1,27,112	7,830	3,764	1,031	16,688	8,582	2,058	278,427	1,39,508	1,81,960						
1889-90	254,066	1,27,211				1,27,211	7,772	3,742	1,468	17,602	8,566	2,033	278,420	1,39,519	1,81,711						
1890-91	254,578	1,27,452				1,27,452	7,118	3,449	1,635	16,612	8,569	2,029	278,808	1,39,470	1,82,118						
1891-92	254,563	1,27,442				1,27,442	7,148	3,461	2,104	16,612	8,568	2,029	278,813	1,39,461	1,82,575						
1892-93	254,545	1,24,449				1,24,449	7,201	3,498	2,784	16,607	8,564	2,971	278,359	1,38,611	1,80,224						
1893-94	255,910	1,25,174				1,25,174	5,768	2,742	1,979	16,608	8,564	3,041	278,271	1,38,480	1,80,194						
1894-95	255,844	1,27,278				1,27,278	6,726	2,780	1,793	16,608	8,564	3,041	278,277	1,38,572	1,82,112						
1895-96	255,847	1,28,145				1,28,145	5,654	2,718	1,684	16,608	8,564	3,041	278,269	1,39,455	1,82,970						
1896-97	255,889	1,28,173				1,28,173	5,553	2,643	1,026	16,608	8,564	3,051	278,180	1,39,560	1,82,830						
1897-98	255,969	1,28,173				1,28,173	5,528	2,680	305	16,608	8,564	3,042	278,106	1,39,367	1,81,540	41,993	472				
1898-99	257,218	1,28,168				1,28,168	5,579	2,644	260	16,608	8,563	3,042	279,406	1,39,365	1,81,450	7,178	4,856				
1899-1900	256,033	1,28,214				1,28,214	5,475	2,592	8	16,606	8,563	3,042	279,013	1,39,369	1,81,264	41,487	28,544				
1900-1901	256,032	1,28,211				1,28,211	5,476	2,592		16,606	8,563	3,042	278,103	1,39,366	1,81,253	51,768	35,154				
1901-1902	(3) 255,554	1,27,955	256		256	1,27,699	5,476	2,592	132	16,606	8,563	3,042	277,635	1,39,110	1,80,876	68,026	48,634				

(1) Remissions on account of enhancement due to revision

(2) Remissions on account of enhancement due to revision under authority of Government Resolution No. 2468, dated 3rd May 1881

(3) Decrease due to land taken up for Vadahnave Tank.

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 16 Government Villages *situated in the Karmila Taluka of the Skoldpur Collectorate into which the Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in 1892-93.

[The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Revision 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 realized.	REMARKS
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from Auction-sales of Grating.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 3, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 9, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Per-cent.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	
1899 70	54,666	16,801	27	...	27	16,774	158	44	99	4,481	1,445	487	59,199	18,290	17,380				
1870-71	54,666	16,801	27	...	27	16,774	158	44	87	4,481	1,445	487	59,199	18,290	17,383				
1871-72	54,666	16,801	27	1,882	1,869	15,442	158	44	65	4,481	1,445	477	59,199	18,290	16,984				
1872-73	54,666	16,801	27	...	27	16,774	153	44	63	4,481	1,445	477	59,199	18,290	17,287				
1873-74	54,666	16,801	23	...	20	16,781	159	44	62	4,481	1,445	477	59,197	18,290	17,310			25	
1874-75	54,666	16,801	16	...	16	16,760	229	69	90	4,481	1,445	477	59,197	18,290	17,337				
1875-76	54,666	16,776	11	...	11	16,785	229	69	43	4,481	1,445	477	59,197	18,290	17,285	452			
1876-77	54,666	16,790	4	...	4	16,788	190	65	...	4,481	1,445	477	59,197	18,290	17,268	9,909	6,586		
1877-78	58,999	16,725	4	...	4	16,721	717	120	6	4,481	1,445	477	59,197	18,290	17,204	2,398	1,579		
1878-79	58,913	16,700	4	...	4	16,698	808	145	6	4,481	1,445	477	59,197	18,290	17,179	6,694	6,664		
1879-80	45,004	14,296	...	...	...	14,296	9,712	2,649	17	4,481	1,445	477	59,197	18,290	14,790	1,918	882	
1880-81	39,109	12,795	...	...	...	12,795	16,669	4,089	146	4,342	1,407	464	59,020	18,241	18,405	184	66	
1881-82	48,900	18,927	...	...	...	18,927	11,376	2,909	106	4,344	1,407	464	59,020	18,243	14,497	...	...
1882-83	44,991	14,858	...	...	...	14,858	9,717	2,480	212	4,342	1,408	465	59,020	18,241	16,080	...	...
1883-84	49,778	15,641	...	...	...	15,641	4,910	1,194	282	5,089	1,407	464	59,772	18,243	16,887	...	...
1884-85	49,886	15,669	...	...	...	15,669	4,845	1,176	190	5,090	1,407	464	59,771	18,241	16,318	...	...
1885-86	50,187	15,746	...	...	...	15,746	4,544	1,088	245	5,089	1,407	464	59,770	18,241	16,455	8	...	
1886-87	50,397	15,880	...	...	...	15,880	1,184	218	260	4,338	1,407	464	55,869	17,455	16,544	...	...
1887-88	50,448	15,842	...	...	...	15,842	720	180	161	4,338	1,407	464	55,608	17,369	16,467	...	...
1888-89	50,584	15,871	...	...	...	15,871	815	90	69	4,338	1,407	464	55,607	17,368	16,468	47	...	2
1889-90	50,554	15,869	...	...	...	15,869	815	90	169	4,338	1,408	464	55,607	17,367	16,462	...	...
1890-91	50,546	15,864	...	...	...	15,864	609	86	202	4,328	1,395	467	55,489	17,345	16,538	...	...
1891-92	50,566	15,862	...	...	...	15,862	590	87	190	4,328	1,400	467	55,484	17,349	16,508	...	...
<hr/>																			
1892-93	53,876	22,446	2,909	...	2,909	19,667	1,269	315	315	4,616	1,917	467	59,760	24,676	20,909	...	...
1893-94	53,778	22,446	2,915	...	2,915	19,631	1,268	214	161	4,617	1,917	467	59,651	24,677	20,199	...	...
1894-95	54,066	22,479	868	...	868	21,625	1,068	175	176	4,617	1,917	467	59,749	24,675	22,288	...	...
1895-96	54,068	22,469	869	...	869	21,624	1,066	175	167	4,617	1,917	467	59,749	24,675	22,289	...	...
1896-97	54,068	22,478	865	15	860	21,188	1,029	162	74	4,617	1,917	795	59,712	24,662	23,001	...	...
1897-98	54,066	22,483	868	...	868	22,150	1,029	162	81	4,617	1,917	804	59,712	24,662	22,985	3,778	894		
1898-99	54,027	22,464	...	...	...	22,488	1,029	162	25	4,617	1,917	804	59,712	24,662	23,812	1,872	898	
1899-1900	54,027	22,467	...	...	...	22,464	1,068	177	8	4,617	1,917	804	59,712	24,661	23,279	5,685	4,228	
1901-02	54,027	22,467	...	...	...	22,467	1,068	177	11	4,617	1,917	804	59,712	24,661	23,271	7,079	4,081	
1902-03	54,027	22,467	...	...	...	22,467	1,068	177	11	4,617	1,917	804	59,712	24,661	23,282	6,329	4,669	

* 1 Khatgaon, 2 Ketur, 3 Khatra, 4 Takli, 5 Ponnalvadi, 6 Hingul, 7 Jinti, 8 Korti, 9 Bawdi, 10 Ponthwaji, 11 Diwogevan, 12 Parowadi, 13 Rajuri, 14 Dalwadi, 15 Kumbhargoon, 16 Bhalwadi

Remissions in Column 4 are subject to adjustment of assessment on Revision.

APPENDIX C⁽²⁾.

Revenue Statement for the Village of Tembhum* situated in the Karmála Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

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 AND UNOCCUPIED AND INAM			Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted	Remarks	
	Occupied Area.	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 8 & 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
		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
1879 80	10,271	4,589				4,589	1,014	894	15	2,175	954	226	13,460	5,887	4,780	1,668	1,473	Remissions in Column 4 under Government Resolution No 2168, dated 2nd May 1881.
1880-81	6,441	2,864	261		261	2,608	4,899	2,097	24	2,119	925	219	13,459	5,886	2,846	10	10	
1881-82	6,436	2,867	261	..	261	2,606	4,905	2,094	45	2,119	925	225	13,460	5,886	2,876	64	21	
1882 83	7,166	3 177	262		262	2,915	4,143	1,771	81	2,109	921	225	13,421	5,869	3,171			
1883 84	9,360	4,145		..	..	4,145	1,951	808	65	2,165	921	225	13,476	5,869	4 455		
1884-85	10,428	4,591		..	..	4,591	826	357	10	2,165	921	225	13,477	5,869	4,826	8	
1885 86	10,672	4,654	..			4,654	639	294	3	2,165	921	225	13,476	5,869	4 882			
1886 87	10,672	4,654				4,654	226	91	9	2,109	921	225	13,207	5,606	4,888			
1887 88	10,672	4,654				4,654	114	39	4	2,169	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,883			
1888 89	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5		2, 09	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,913			
1889 90	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5	..	2,109	921	2 5	12,895	5,614	4,913			
1890 91	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5	1	2,169	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,914			
1891 92	10,764	4,688			..	4,688	22	5	1	2,109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,914			
1892-93	10,764	4,688			..	4,688	22	5	1	2,109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,914			
1893 94	10,764	4,688			..	4,688	22	5	3	2,109	921	2 5	12,895	5,614	4,916			
1894-95	10,764	4,688	..	..	..	4,688	22	5	10	2,109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,923		
1895 96	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5	1	2,109	921	2 5	12,895	5,614	4,914			
1896 97	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5		2, 109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,913	713		
1897 98	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5		2,109	921	2 5	12,895	5,614	4,913	844		
1898-99	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5	1	2,109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,914	80	36	
1899 1900	10,764	4,688				4,688	22	5		2,109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,913	960	5 9	
1900 1901	10,764	4,688		..	..	4,688	22	5		2,109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,913	2,239	1,285
1901 1902	10,764	4,688		..	..	4,688	22	5	..	2,109	921	225	12,895	5,614	4,913	842	208

* Lapsed to Government in 1879 1880.

A P P E N D I X P .

(Being unnecessary is not given.)

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

N B—Figures of acres in column 20

Number.	Name of Village	Number of Group	By Former Survey																			
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total			Pitasthal water-rates.				
			Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Rate in Rupees.	Acres	Assessment.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Group I.																						
1	Karmala	II	1 2 0			4,009	3,380	0 8 5				240	188	0 13 6	4,309	3,548	0 9 4					
2	Jenr	I	1 4 0			3,109	1,887	0 9 7				145	123	0 13 7	3,254	1,990	0 9 9				15	15
3	Kem	I	1 4 0			9,300	4,087	0 7 0				883	333	0 14 3	9,683	4,390	0 7 3					
3	Total of the 1st Group					16,478	8,354	0 8 1				768	634	0 13 7	17,236	8,038	0 8 4				13	13
Group II																						
4	Bhose	II	1 2 0			607	282	0 7 5				109	94	0 13 0	716	376	0 8 5					
5	Pimpalvadi	II	1 2 0			1,017	486	0 6 10				81	63	0 12 5	1,098	496	0 7 3					
6	Devkili	II	1 2 0	3 0 0		3,924	1,747	0 7 1	2	4	2 0 0	197	143	0 11 7	4,123	2,893	0 6 9				16	16
7	Zare	II	1 2 0			5,184	2,305	0 7 2				100	140	0 11 9	5,324	2,445	0 7 3				24	47
8	Pophaj	II	1 2 0			2,613	1,338	0 8 8				114	100	0 14 0	2,727	1,438	0 8 5				1	1
9	Kedgaon	II	1 2 0			3,133	1,412	0 7 3				54	39	0 9 10	3,187	1,444	0 7 3				29	31
10	Shetphal	II	1 2 0			3,120	1,472	0 7 7				74	38	0 8 8	3,194	1,510	0 7 7				3	2
11	Kondhaj	II	1 2 0			1,389	580	0 6 1				160	140	0 15 0	1,546	676	0 7 1				3	5
12	Lavhe	II	1 2 0			2,178	971	0 7 2				83	69	0 13 4	2,247	1,040	0 7 4				28	45
13	Shelgaon (Vangi)	II	1 2 0			3,714	2,461	0 10 7				118	89	0 11 3	3,832	2,534	0 11 7				8	10
14	Vangi	II	1 2 0			6,576	4,439	0 8 2				169	140	0 13 3	6,715	4,579	0 8 4				46	38
15	Nimbhora	II	1 2 0			3,971	2,140	0 8 7				104	79	0 12 2	4,075	2,219	0 8 9				19	27
16	Bhalavadi	II	1 2 0			1,536	510	0 5 4				112	112	1 0 0	1,648	633	0 6 1				40	40
17	Malavadi	II	1 2 0			2,375	958	0 5 4				81	39	0 7 8	2,456	997	0 5 5				1	2
18	Fangre	II	1 2 0			3,171	1,578	0 8 0				183	181	0 10 11	3,354	1,709	0 8 2					
19	Vadahnve	II	1 2 0	3 0 0		3,202	1,085	0 7 10	2	4	2 0 0	173	130	0 11 11	3,375	1,218	0 8 2					
20	Ropala	II	1 2 0			4,906	2,117	0 7 4				382	389	1 4 0	4,998	2,468	0 8 0					
21	Pathurti	II	1 2 0			1,766	682	0 6 0				67	84	0 8 1	1,850	696	0 6 1					
22	Dhavalas	II	1 2 0			3,448	1,635	0 7 7				62	42	0 8 2	3,490	1,677	0 7 7					
23	Satoli	II	1 2 0			1,812	803	0 7 4				62	55	0 14 2	1,874	668	0 7 8					
24	Upalvate	II	1 2 0	3 0 0		2,264	1,038	0 7 4	3	5	1 10 8	88	63	0 10 1	2,352	1,100	0 7 5					
25	Dalivall	II	1 2 0			3,629	1,463	0 7 9				163	159	0 13 11	3,781	1,621	0 8 1					
26	Nimbgaon (Tumbhurni)	II	1 2 0			4,168	1,389	0 5 4				234	211	0 14 0	4,422	1,600	0 5 0				9	9
27	Tumbhurni	II	1 2 0			10,218	4,334	0 6 9				305	228	0 11 10	10,523	4,562	0 7 0				22	24
24	Total of the 2nd Group					80,018	39,899	0 7 5	7	13	1 13 8	3,390	3,097	0 13 9	83,416	39,008	0 7 7				248	297
Group III																						
28	Khadki	III	1 0 0			3,083	1,278	0 10 1				44	38	0 13 6	3,077	1,316	0 10 2					
29	Aljapur	III	1 0 0			1,480	916	0 9 10				34	26	0 13 2	1,514	944	0 10 0					
30	Jategaon	III	1 0 0			3,839	2,051	0 8 7				98	72	0 12 5	3,922	2,123	0 8 8					
31	Kamone	III	1 0 0			1,943	948	0 7 10				61	39	0 10 3	2,004	989	0 7 11					
32	Padi	III	1 0 0			1,712	747	0 7 0				80	36	0 11 6	1,792	783	0 7 2				4	3
33	Chargaon	III	1 0 0	3 0 0		1,642	817	0 8 0	4	8	2 0 0	17	9	0 8 6	1,663	824	0 6 0				2	1
34	Punvar	III	1 0 0	3 0 0		1,508	745	0 7 10	2	4	2 0 0	68	56	0 13 2	1,578	805	0 8 2					
35	Vadgaon	III	1 0 0			2,260	1,094	0 7 8				67	47	0 11 8	2,308	1,131	0 7 9					
36	Bargaon	III	1 0 0	3 0 0		7,462	3,418	0 7 4	6	12	2 0 0	496	363	0 10 10	7,966	3,822	0 7 8				7	9
37	Morvad...	III	1 0 0			1,405	489	0 5 8				168	114	0 11 2	1,568	596	0 6 1					
38	Vit	III	1 0 0			6,196	2,870	0 6 1				264	178	0 7 2	6,460	3,048	0 6 4				29	41
39	Vyhal	III	1 0 0	3 0 0		1,845	555	0 4 10	2	4	2 0 0	62	33	0 7 9	1,908	582	0 4 11				15	15
40	Anjandoho	III	1 0 0			2,551	1,149	0 7 1				83	60	0 10 3	2,604	1,203	0 7 3				63	55
41	Mánjargaon	III	1 0 0			1,158	359	0 5 0				7	3	0 4 7	1,166	361	0 5 0				10	15
42	Undargaon	III	1 0 0			1,948	883	0 7 3				85	31	0 11 0	2,023	914	0 7 4				7	12
43	Váshimbe	III	1 2 0			3,707	1,864	0 8 5				79	66	0 11 4	3,796	1,920	0 8 7				33	40

n Government occupied land.

re included in those in column 16.

By Estimation-Subarea																	Name of Village.	Number.		
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop			Rios.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease on soil assessment.	Pâtasthal water-rates.				
Dry-crop.	Rios.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		Rs. in Rs. 100.			Rs.	Acres.	Assessment.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
<i>Group I.</i>																				
4 0	4,000	2,621	0 10 4	..	..	..	240	200	0 18 11	4,800	2,831	0 10 6	+11 1/2	..	..	..	Karmāia	1
4 0	3,109	1,987	0 9 7	..	..	..	145	138	0 18 7	5,254	1,990	0 9 9	..	..	..	..	Jour	2
4 0	9,800	4,007	0 7 9	..	..	..	308	229	0 14 3	9,663	4,800	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	Kem	3
..	16,479	8,556	0 8 4	..	..	..	748	665	0 14 0	17,386	8,211	0 8 7	+8 1/2	..	..	..	Total of the 1st Group	3
<i>Group II.</i>																				
2 0	807	283	0 7 5	..	..	..	108	94	0 18 10	718	378	0 8 5	..	..	..	..	Rhose	4
2 0	1,017	485	0 6 10	..	..	..	81	88	1 18 5	1,098	498	0 7 5	..	..	..	..	Pimpalvādi	5
2 0	2 0 0	..	3,294	1,747	0 7 1	2	5	2 0 0	107	149	0 11 7	4,138	1,638	0 6 8	..	..	..	..	Devlāl	6
2 0	5,164	2,305	0 7 5	..	..	..	190	140	0 11 9	5,364	2,445	0 7 3	..	..	..	..	Zare	7
2 0	2,612	1,388	0 8 6	..	..	..	114	100	0 14 0	3,747	1,498	0 8 5	..	..	..	..	Pophlaj	8
2 0	2,183	1,413	0 7 3	..	..	..	84	32	0 9 10	3,187	1,444	0 7 3	..	..	..	..	Kodgaon	9
2 0	2,150	1,473	0 7 7	..	..	..	74	38	0 8 3	3,104	1,510	0 7 7	..	..	..	..	Shetphal	10
2 0	1,889	630	0 6 1	..	..	..	155	148	0 15 0	1,645	876	0 7 1	..	..	..	..	Kondhaj	11
2 0	2,178	971	0 7 3	..	..	..	88	69	0 18 4	2,861	1,040	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	Lavhe	12
2 0	3,714	2,461	0 10 7	..	..	..	118	88	0 11 3	3,839	2,334	0 11 7	..	..	..	..	Shelgaon (Vāngi)	13
2 0	2,878	4,459	0 8 3	..	..	..	109	140	0 18 3	8,745	4,370	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	Vāngi	14
2 0	3,071	2,140	0 8 1	..	..	..	104	70	0 13 3	4,076	2,319	0 8 9	..	..	..	..	Nimbhora	15
2 0	1,636	810	0 5 4	..	..	..	113	113	1 9 0	1,646	822	0 8 1	..	..	..	..	Bhālavni	16
2 0	3,975	968	0 8 4	..	..	..	81	30	0 7 8	3,966	907	0 6 5	..	..	..	..	Mhalavadi	17
2 0	3,171	1,878	0 8 0	..	..	..	183	131	0 19 11	3,354	1,709	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	Pangre	18
2 0	2 0 0	..	3,203	1,085	0 7 10	2	4	2 0 0	178	139	0 11 11	3,376	1,318	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	Vadshivne	19
2 0	4,603	2,117	0 7 4	..	..	..	363	269	1 4 0	4,988	2,485	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	Ropale	20
2 0	1,198	683	0 6 6	..	..	..	67	34	0 8 1	1,833	696	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	Pāthurti	21
2 0	3,449	1,835	0 7 7	..	..	..	89	49	0 8 2	3,530	1,677	0 7 7	..	..	..	..	Dhavalas	22
2 0	1,213	608	0 7 4	..	..	..	63	65	0 14 2	1,374	689	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	Satori	23
2 0	2 0 0	..	2,264	1,033	0 7 4	2	5	1 10 8	98	83	0 10 1	3,305	1,100	0 7 5	..	..	..	..	Upalvate	24
2 0	2,989	1,463	0 7 8	..	..	..	168	159	0 12 11	3,211	1,621	0 8 1	..	..	..	..	Dahivall	25
2 0	4,128	1,399	0 5 4	..	..	..	334	211	0 14 0	4,423	1,610	0 8 10	..	..	..	..	Nimbgaon (Tambhurāi)	26
2 0	10,219	4,834	0 8 2	..	..	..	305	328	0 11 10	11,223	4,508	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	Tambhurāi	27
..	20,018	26,866	0 7 6	7	13	1 13 8	3,390	3,927	0 18 9	68,618	32,028	0 7 7	..	..	..	..	Total of the 2nd Group	24
<i>Group III.</i>																				
0 0	2,083	1,278	0 10 1	..	..	..	44	38	0 13 6	2,077	1,316	0 10 2	..	..	..	..	Khadki	28
0 0	1,480	916	0 9 10	..	..	..	34	28	0 13 2	1,514	944	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	Aljāpur	29
0 0	3,829	2,061	0 8 7	..	..	..	98	78	0 12 8	3,823	2,133	0 6 8	..	..	..	..	Jitgaon	30
0 0	1,042	948	0 7 10	..	..	..	61	39	0 10 2	1,004	906	0 7 11	..	..	..	..	Kamone	31
0 0	1,712	747	0 7 0	..	..	..	59	36	0 11 6	1,953	708	0 7 2	..	..	..	..	Pādi	32
0 0	2 0 0	..	1,048	317	0 8 0	4	3	2 0 0	17	9	0 3 0	1,003	324	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	Ghārgaon	33
0 0	2 0 0	..	1,529	745	0 7 10	2	4	2 0 0	83	83	0 12 2	1,879	905	0 8 2	..	..	..	..	Panvar	34
0 0	2,289	1,081	0 7 3	..	..	..	67	67	0 12 3	2,238	1,121	0 7 5	..	..	..	..	Vadgaon	35
0 0	7,668	3,413	0 7 4	8	12	2 0 0	608	388	0 10 10	7,904	3,623	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	Raogaon	36
0 0	1,405	482	0 8 6	..	..	..	163	114	0 12 2	1,409	686	0 8 1	..	..	..	..	Marevad	37
0 0	6,198	2,370	0 6 1	..	..	..	334	176	0 7 2	6,489	2,548	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	Vit	38
0 0	2 0 0	..	1,545	325	0 4 10	2	4	2 0 0	63	23	0 7 3	1,908	428	0 4 11	..	..	..	..	Vyhal	39
0 0	2,224	1,148	0 7 1	..	..	..	83	60	0 13 2	2,224	1,203	0 7 2	..	..	..	..	Ajgaon	40
0 0	1,123	389	0 8 0	..	..	..	7	3	0 4 7	1,123	381	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	Mānjargaon	41
0 0	1,043	828	0 7 3	..	..	..	85	21	0 11 0	2,023	916	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	Uadargaon	42
0 0	3,707	1,748	0 7 6	..	..	..	39	50	0 10 2	3,728	1,798	0 7 7	-11 1/2	..	..	..	Vāshambe	43

1—continued.

By Ravinon Suvarax																				Patachhal water-rates.		Name of Village.	Number
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase of increase on soil assessment.	Maximum rate	Patachhal water-rates.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42			
R. a. p.	R. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	R. a. p.		Rs.		Rs.					
1 0 0	--	--	884	596	0 10 9				5	1 0 8 2	388	597	0 10 9	-- 11 11					Group III—contd.	44			
1 0 0	--	--	307	258	0 13 5						307	258	0 13 5						Goyagan	45			
1 0 0	--	--	3,063	1,792	0 9 4				139	0 12 4	3,188	1,879	0 9 5						Nila	46			
1 0 0	--	--	3 345	1 633	0 9 1				80	0 10 6	3,398	1,998	0 9 1						Pothra	47			
1 0 0	--	--	5,461	3 204	0 9 2				383	0 13 1	5 813	3,474	0 10 6						Kamanj	48			
1 0 0	--	--	1,658	1,066	0 10 3				9	0 13 5	1 667	1,072	0 11 4						Pande	49			
1 0 0	--	--	2 084	1,198	0 8 10				86	0 11 1	2 149	1,237	0 9 5						Mirgavda	50			
1 0 0	3 0 0	--	3,004	937	0 7 3	5	9	1 12 10	35	17	0 10 11	3 034	953	0 7 7					Arjunadar	51			
1 0 0	--	--	2 916	1 838	0 10 1				97	0 10 0	3 012	1 898	0 10 0						Hivara	52			
1 0 0	3 0 0	--	1,416	856	0 9 9	3	6	3 0 0	23	17	0 13 4	1,441	879	0 9 9					Hivara	53			
1 0 0	--	--	1 189	893	0 8 2				15	7 0 7 0	1,204	870	0 8 0						Kolegaon	54			
1 0 0	--	--	2,311	1,146	0 8 4				1	1 0 0 0	2 312	1,140	0 8 4						Nimbgaon (Haveli)	55			
1 0 0	--	--	3,489	1,368	0 8 4				121	66 0 8 7	3,650	1,431	0 8 0						Sonari	56			
1 0 0	--	--	1,337	635	0 7 11				168	1 0 2 2	1 508	800	0 8 10						Gulsadi	57			
1 0 0	--	--	1,446	649	0 8 9				34	84 1 0 0	1 633	733	0 7 8						Sthalgaon (Kadavali)	58			
1 0 0	--	--	2,744	1,313	0 7 8				40	27 0 10 10	2,784	1 340	0 7 8						Phimare	59			
1 0 0	--	--	2 876	1,019	0 6 10				45	27 0 9 7	2 420	1 044	0 6 11						Samde	60			
1 0 0	--	--	1,768	1,136	0 10 3				17	11 0 10 4	1 738	1,147	0 10 3						Goundar	61			
1 0 0	--	--	2,472	1 313	0 7 10				198	190 0 11 3	2 670	1,353	0 8 10						Avati	62			
1 0 0	--	--	1,288	867	0 7 1				60	51 0 13 7	1 345	618	0 7 4						Salse	63			
1 0 0	--	--	4,541	1,986	0 6 7				278	340 0 14 5	5,119	2,235	0 7 8						Alsunde	64			
1 0 0	--	--	3,503	1 271	1 7 3				86	34 0 8 8	2,853	1,806	0 7 9						Sade	65			
1 0 0	--	--	3,676	1,866	0 6 6				236	53 0 10 11	3,901	1,419	0 5 9						Varkatne	66			
1 0 0	3 0 0	--	3,354	1,330	0 7 7	1	1	1 0 0	297	243 0 13 1	3 653	1,774	0 8 0						Ghoti	67			
1 0 0	3 0 0	--	4 542	2,121	0 7 6	2	3	1 8 0	95	61 0 10 3	4,639	2 195	0 7 0						Varkute	68			
1 0 0	--	--	1 001	608	0 9 0				9	5 0 8 11	1,010	608	0 9 0						Nerle	69			
1 0 0	--	--	1,179	639	0 8 10				35	27 0 12 4	1,213	638	0 9 1						Mungahl	70			
1 0 0	--	--	633	450	0 11 7				--	--	633	450	0 11 7						Loni	71			
1 0 0	--	--	1,262	1,006	0 8 6				88	68 0 13 4	1,980	1,077	0 8 6						Nadi	72			
1 0 0	--	--	902	763	0 12 4				14	11 0 13 7	1 005	774	0 12 3						Ritargan (Haveli)	73			
1 0 0	--	--	4,832	2,823	0 9 4				180	156 0 13 10	5,012	2,988	0 9 9						Shingavadi	74			
1 0 0	3 0 0	--	873	398	0 8 4	2	3	1 8 0	34	13 0 5 8	907	398	0 8 5						Kava	75			
1 0 0	--	--	4,007	1,861	0 7 3				123	77 0 10 1	4 138	1,923	0 7 8						Jakhia	76			
1 0 0	3 0 0	--	1,160	841	0 7 3	1	1	1 0 0	51	35 0 8 9	1,361	870	0 7 6						Pimpri	77			
1 0 0	--	--	2,300	1,168	0 8 3				3	3 0 10 8	2,308	1,170	0 8 3						Bhogevidi	78			
1 0 0	--	--	1,318	853	0 9 4				87	68 0 11 11	1,408	746	0 9 0						Sangvi	79			
1 0 0	--	--	1,643	1,187	0 11 3				4	4 1 0 0	1,647	1,161	0 11 3						Kavtigan	80			
1 0 0	--	--	3,329	1,734	0 8 2				60	43 0 11 6	3,448	1,777	0 8 3						Dhokri	81			
1 0 0	--	--	1,512	964	0 9 4				21	30 0 10 4	1,640	964	0 9 4						Birgaon (Vang)	82			
1 0 0	--	--	860	556	0 10 4				5	4 0 12 10	864	560	0 10 5						Suri	83			
1 0 0	--	--	3,157	1 103	0 8 6				134	100 0 11 3	3,321	1,203	0 8 9						Phimgavai	84			
1 0 0	--	--	644	400	0 10 2				4	3 0 13 0	648	412	0 10 2						Kashargan	85			
1 0 0	--	--	2,433	1,083	0 8 10				43	36 0 8 11	2,476	1,063	0 7 0						Ujan	86			
1 0 0	--	--	1,365	863	0 8 2				9	8 0 9 11	1,374	863	0 8 2						Bhral	87			
1 0 0	--	--	3,023	940	0 7 6				79	44 0 8 9	3,101	933	0 7 7						Bhojdi	88			
1 0 0	--	--	1,877	887	0 7 2				89	41 0 11 1	1,936	885	0 7 9						Adagan	89			
1 0 0	--	--	2,134	987	0 7 3				--	--	2,134	987	0 7 3						Nagori	90			
1 0 0	--	--	710	317	0 7 2				2	1 0 8 4	712	318	0 7 2						Alagan Ek.	91			
1 0 0	--	--	1,340	617	0 7 4				2	1 0 8 4	1,358	618	0 7 7						Bud	92			
																			Vadavi	93			

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group	By FORMER SURVAY																
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total.			Patashtal wat rate	
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average.	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Maximum rate	Acres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	<i>Group III—consolid</i>		Rs a p	Rs a p.		Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Rs.	Acres
83	Chandaaj	III	1 0 0	.		2,259	1,184	0 8 0				32	20	0 10 0	2,261	1,154	0 8 1		4
94	Shewre	III	1 0 0			2,900	1,111	0 8 1				26	13	0 8 0	2,926	1,124	0 8 1		1
95	Alegaon Kd.	III	1 0 0			1,702	831	0 7 10							1,702	831	0 7 10		
98	Takli (Tembhurni)	III	1 0 0			3,897	2,233	0 9 2				5	3	0 9 7	3,902	2,236	0 9 2		
97	Akola	III	1 0 0			3,598	1,183	0 7 3				171	140	0 13 1	2,767	1,323	0 7 8		5
70	Total of the 3rd Group.					161,168	80,115	0 7 11	28	51	1 13 2	5,387	3,982	0 11 19	166,533	84,150	0 8 1		408
	<i>Group IV</i>																		
98	Khatgaon	IV	0 14 0	.		2,268	800	0 5 8							2,268	800	0 5 8	8	1
99	Ketur	IV	0 14 0			3,081	1,213	0 6 4				4	3	0 12 0	3,085	1,216	0 6 5		
100	Katraj	IV	0 14 0			1,688	850	0 8 7							1,688	850	0 8 7		
101	Takli	IV	0 14 0			8,072	1,768	0 9 2				4	4	1 0 0	8,076	1,762	0 9 2		
102	Pomalvadi	IV	0 14 0			1,780	847	0 7 10							1,730	847	0 7 10		
103	Hingni	IV	0 14 0			1,853	723	0 12 8				31	27	0 14 2	1,934	779	0 6 8	8	15
104	Jinti	IV	0 14 0			9,627	3,951	0 6 7				164	178	1 1 4	9,791	4,139	0 6 9	8	23
105	Korti	IV	0 14 0	.		5,115	1,633	0 4 11				272	218	0 12 9	5,887	1,795	0 5 4		
106	Sardi	IV	0 14 0			4,882	1,889	0 6 2				198	140	0 13 0	5,080	2,038	0 6 7	8	3
107	Pondhvadi	IV	0 14 0			2,362	868	0 5 11				7	6	0 13 9	2,369	874	0 5 11		
108	Divegavhan	IV	0 14 0			1,819	805	0 7 1				73	67	0 12 7	1,892	863	0 7 3	8	62
109	Parevadi	IV	0 14 0			2,675	964	0 6 0				31	24	0 12 5	2,698	983	0 6 1	8	1
110	Rajuri	IV	0 14 0			5,146	2,342	0 7 0				114	90	0 12 8	5,260	2,332	0 7 1	8	34
111	Dalvadi	IV	0 14 0			2,232	853	0 6 2				44	28	0 10 2	2,278	886	0 6 4		
112	Kumbhargao	IV	0 14 0			3,960	1,376	0 5 7				69	44	0 13 8	4,018	1,420	0 5 8		
15	Total of the 4th Group					51,410	20,765	0 6 6				1,001	823	0 13 2	52,411	21,588	0 6 7		128
112	GRAND TOTAL					309,074	1,46,073	0 7 7	35	64	1 13 3	10,526	8,138	0 12 8	319,835	1,54,374	0 7 9		797

Q—concluded

By Revision Survey																				Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rios			Garden			Total			Percentage increase or decrease on soil assessment.	Ritasthan water-rates.					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average		Ma x i m u m rate.	Area	Assessment.			
																			23			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a p	Rs. a p		Acres.	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p				Rs.		Rs	
1 0 0			2,250	1,154	0 8 0			*	32	20	0 10 0	2,291	1,154	0 8 1							
1 0 0			2,200	1,111	0 8 1				28	13	0 8 0	2,226	1,124	0 8 1							
1 0 0			1,702	881	0 7 10							1,702	881	0 7 10							
1 0 0			3,807	2,238	0 9 2				5	2	0 9 7	3,802	2,238	0 9 2							
1 0 0			2,698	1,183	0 7 3				171	140	0 13 1	2,797	1,233	0 7 6							
			161,108	79,628	0 7 11	28	51	1 13 2	5,387	3,976	0 11 10	166,583	83,852	0 8 0	- 35						
																			Total of the 3rd Group	70	
																			Group IV		
0 14 0			2,208	800	0 5 8							2,258	800	0 5 8							
0 14 0			3,081	1,213	0 6 4				4	3	0 12 0	3,085	1,216	0 6 5							
0 14 0			1,588	850	0 6 7							1,588	850	0 6 7							
0 14 0			3,072	1,758	0 9 2				4	4	1 0 0	3,076	1,762	0 9 2							
0 14 0			1,720	847	0 7 10							1,720	847	0 7 10							
0 14 0			1,983	753	0 12 8				31	27	0 14 2	1,984	779	0 6 6							
0 14 0			9,927	3,991	0 6 7				164	178	1 1 4	9,791	4,139	0 6 9							
0 14 0			5,116	1,668	0 4 11				272	213	0 12 9	5,387	1,795	0 5 4							
0 14 0			4,822	1,820	0 6 2				198	149	0 12 0	5,020	2,022	0 6 7							
0 14 0			3,262	888	0 5 11				7	6	0 13 9	2,369	874	0 5 11							
0 14 0			1,219	805	0 7 1				73	57	0 12 7	1,292	862	0 7 3							
0 14 0			2,672	994	0 6 0				31	24	0 12 5	2,696	988	0 6 1							
0 14 0			5,145	2,242	0 7 0				114	90	0 12 8	5,220	2,332	0 7 1							
0 14 0			2,232	853	0 6 2				44	23	0 10 2	2,276	868	0 6 4							
0 14 0			2,920	1,276	0 6 7				59	44	0 13 8	4,019	1,420	0 6 8							
			51,410	20,728	0 6 6				1,001	823	0 13 2	53,411	21,628	0 6 7							
																			Total of the 4th Group	15	
			309,074	1,45,043	0 7 6	36	66	1 13 8	10,826	8,151	0 13 6	319,636	1,54,259	0 7 9	- 001						
																			GRAND TOTAL	113	

APPENDIX R

No 2695 of 1873.

To
THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

*Sholapur Collector's Office,
Camp Sangola, 25th November 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to annex a letter, with accompaniments, No. 921, dated 3rd ultimo, from Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, containing proposals for revised rates of assessment in 93 villages of the Karmála Taluka of this Collectorate.

2. Of these 93 villages, it appears that 18, belonging to the old Mádha Taluka, were settled in 1839-40 by Sir George Wingate, 27, belonging to the old Ropla Petha, in 1842-43 by Mr Price, and 48, which formed a portion of the old Subha or Chief Division of the Karmála Taluka, in 1843-44 by Mr. Price

3. Of the remaining 30 villages, 25 formerly belonged to the Nagar Collectorate, and were transferred to this Collectorate in 1859-60 and 1866-67. Of these 25, 15 are Government and 10 alienated villages. The remaining 5 were formerly alienated villages. Three of these have lapsed. I annex a statement of the names of these 30 villages, showing when the survey was introduced into them.

4. The closing sentence of paragraph 4 of Colonel Waddington's letter does not appear to be quite correctly worded

5. It is proposed that the maximum rate of assessment be fixed at Rs 1-4-0 in the two villages of Kem and Jeur, where there are railway stations, Rs 1-2-0 in 21 villages (those within 4 miles of railway stations and on the line, and the village of Ropla), and Re 1 in the remainder

6. The result of the proposed rates will be to raise the average rate from 6 annas 3 pies to 8 annas, and the whole assessment Rs 38-8-0 per cent

7. This seems a very reasonable enhancement, considering how the value of money has decreased since 1842-43.

8. I would observe, however, that there are two points which have not been noticed as, I think, they should have been. When two years ago I received Mr Grant's letter regarding the new rates proposed for Mádha, I observed that the total enhancement was Rs 75 per cent, and, therefore, stated that I considered it to be reasonable. It is only lately that I have become aware, 1st, that, while the rates on the good soils were left very nearly as they were before, the rates on the very inferior soils were much enhanced, and, 2ndly, that, whereas before a certain portion of stony land in different holdings used to be deducted as "pot kharab" and thrown in for nothing, under the new rates no such allowance has been made

9. In Mádha the maximum rate of assessment was raised from 13 annas 2½ pies to Rs. 1-4-0. In Karmála, with the exception of the two villages above-named, it is proposed to raise it from 13 annas 2½ pies to Rs. 1-2-0. Yet, while the total increase of the enhancement in Mádha was 75 per cent, that proposed for Karmála is Rs 38-8-0 per cent only.

10. The explanation of this I presume to be that while in Mádha the "pot kharab" was brought in and assessed, it has been left out in Karmála and allowed to remain unassessed.

11. In the reports on the settlement of 1842-43 and 1843-44, no less than 9 different rates are shown, *viz*, three for each of the different kinds of black, red, and "barad" land. Colonel Waddington has satisfied himself with stating the maximum rates, and left us in the dark in regard to the details. Persons who have spoken to me regarding the new rates in other talukas, have said that no discontent would have arisen had the rates been raised proportionately all round, instead of having been left nearly the same on superior land and raised so heavily on inferior land. I think that Colonel Waddington might with advantage have explained whether, in fixing the new rates, he has as a general rule, approved of the proportionate values for each class of land as involved in the rates advocated by Mr. Price, and, if not, what variations he has considered it expedient to make in Mr. Price's method of classification

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. BOSANQUET, Collector

Statement about the 30 villages other than the 93 villages of Táluka Karmála proposed to be brought under the revised rates in Colonel Waddington's letter No 921, dated 3rd October 1873, prepared from a report from the Mámátdár, dated the 23rd November 1873, No. 99.

No.	Names of Villages.	WHENCE RECEIVED		Whether surveyed or not	REMARKS.
		Government	Indm.		
1	Hingui	From Ahmednagar Government		Surveyed in 1853-53.	
2	Jinta				
3	Khotgaon Kokra				
4	Ketur				
5	Kstraj				
6	Korta				
7	Sáodi				
8	Pondhaudi				
9	Divá Gowhan				
10	Kumbhárgaon				
11	Porowdi				
12	Rájuri				
13	Tákh				
14	Delsodi				
15	Komalwári					From Ahmednagar Indm.		Not surveyed...	Nos 16 and 24 are to be brought under survey during the current year
16	Kondhar Chingholi				
17	Sogson				
18	Dahgaon				
19	Sarapdohi				
20	Umbarda				
21	Chikhalthán				
22	Mangr				
23	Kumbhej				
24	Kugaon				
25	Bitargaon	From Taluka Mádha Government.		Not surveyed ..	Nos 26, 27, do.
26	Nimbgaon				
27	Sangwi				
28	Bhálowni	From Táluka Mádha of Táluka Karmála, both Indms		Surveyed in 1855-56.	As regards No. 29, the Indmádr having applied for a revision survey, the village, though surveyed in 1860-61, is to be brought under the survey now.
29	Kasba Temburi				
30	Kandar			Not surveyed	

Sholapur Collector's Office,
Camp Sángola, 25th November 1873.

T. BOSANQUET,
Collector.

No. 921 of 1873

To

T. BOSANQUENT, Esquire,
Collector of Sholápur

Poona, 3rd October 1873.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward my report on the revised rates which I propose for 93 villages of the Karmála Táluka.

2. This district forms the extreme western portion of the Sholápur Zillah, and is divided from the Indápur Táluka of the Poona Collectorate by the Bhima River, which forms its south-western boundary, on the east the Sina River separates it from the territories of His Highness the Nizam, and on the south it is bounded by the Mádha Táluka, the north-west boundary is formed by the Karjat Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The greatest length of the district from north to south is 33 miles, and its breadth from east to west 23 miles.

3. As will be seen from the above description, this tract of country lies between the Bhima and Sina rivers, the watershed dividing the district into two parts, and running in a north-westerly direction from Kam to a little west of the town of Karmála. The face of the country presents a succession of rises and valleys, with a good deal of highlying tableland, which in some places is covered with loose stones and occasionally boulders, but generally is level and composed of soil of good quality, though some-

what short of depth. With the exception of two small hills near Kem, and the dividing ridge above-mentioned, the district may be said to be flat, though towards the north and north-west it is rough and broken, and intersected by many large nálas. Trees, except in the valleys and near villages, are rare, nor do they attain the same size as they do in the more favoured climate of Bárta.

4 At the time of the last settlement the Karmála Táluka consisted of two revenue divisions, containing in all 82 Government and 2 alienated villages. Former and present constitution of the táluka. Of these divisions, Ropla, the Mahálkari's charge, comprising 34 Government and 1 alienated villages, was settled in 1842-43, whilst the Subha, or principal division, consisting of 48 Government and 1 alienated villages, had the rates introduced in the following year. Owing to territorial changes made in 1859-60, 1862-63, and 1866-67, and the addition of 3 villages which lapsed to Government in 1869-70 on the death of the life grantee, Bhagwantrao Govind Pingie, the taluka now contains 111 Government and 12 alienated villages, the whole under the charge of a Mámálatdár stationed at Karmála, whose kachei is held in the fort which adjoins the town. This fort is said to have been constructed by the founder of the Nimbalkar Family, and, though small, is well built and in good preservation.

Of the 12 alienated villages, 11 are to be continued in perpetuity, and 1 (Temburni) during the life of the present holder, Krishnabai, widow of Laxumon Rao Sadasew, Mankeshwar. The following statement gives details of the changes which have been made up to the present date —

Year.	Táluka	Collectorate.	Division	Taraf	NUMBER OF VILLAGES			REMARKS
					Government.	Alienated	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1842-43	Karmála	Sub Collectorate, Sholápur	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Ropla</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Petha</div> <div style="margin: 0 5px;">}</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Karmála</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Subha</div> </div>	Haveli Faranda	34	1	35	
				Total	34	1	35	
				Kadevalit	28		28	
				Shrigonda	9		9	
				Wángi	11	1	12	
				Total	48	1	49	
Total	82	2	84					
<i>Transfers and Changes since Settlement</i>								
<i>Add</i>								
<i>Transferred from</i>								
1859-60	Karjat	Nagar	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Shrigonda</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Kadevalit</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Wángi</div> </div>			6	6	
						1	1	
						2	2	
				Total			9	9
1862-63	Mádha	Sub-Collectorate, Sholápur.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Temburni</div> </div>		17	3	20	
				Under no taraf	1		1	
				Total	18	3	21	
				Total received	18	12	30	
Grand Total					100	14	114	
<i>Deduct</i>								
<i>Transferred to</i>								
1862-63	Mádha	Sub-Collectorate, Sholápur	...	Haveli Faranda	7		7	
				Total	93	14	107	
<i>Add</i>								
<i>Transferred from</i>								
1866-67	Shrigonda.	Nagar	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Kadevalit</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Shrigonda</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Kasin</div> </div>		1	1	2	
					4		4	
					10		10	
				Total	15	1	16	
Grand Total					108	15	123	

Year	Taluka.	Collectorate.	Division.	Tara?	NUMBERS OF VILLAGES			REMARKS.	
					Government.	Alienated.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1869-70 ...	<i>Changes.</i> <i>Alienated lapsed to Government.</i>			}	Haveh Paranda	*1	1	..	Belonged to Bhegwant- rao Govind Pingle.
	Village Bhaloni	..	..		Temburni	*1	1	..	
	.. Nimbaon	..	..		Do	*1	1	..	
	.. Sangri	..	..		Total ..	3	3		
<i>Abstract</i>					Grand Total ..	111	12	123	
1872-73 .	Karmála	Sholápur	Mánáclár's Change.	Haveh Paranda	28	..	28		
				Kadevalit	29	2	31		
				Shrigonda	13	6	19		
				Wángri	11	3	14		
				Temburni	19	1	20		
				Under no Taraf	1	..	1		
				Rasim	10	..	10		
Total	111	12	123						

The whole of the 123 villages now forming the taluka have at different times been brought under survey operations. The present proposals, however, will apply only to the 93 villages— which, as shown above, were settled in 1842-43 and 1843-44—and 3 alienated and 2 lapsed villages.

5. The total area of the Karmála Taluka, as now constituted, is 772 square miles, or 494,063 acres. The 93 Government villages, which presently come under revision, contain an area of 348,603 acres, with a population of 68,971 souls, or 125 to the square mile. The subjoined statement shows the present statistical condition of these villages as compared with that in 1842-43. The increase in the population during the intervening period has been about 24 per cent, that in carts 184, in ploughs 37, and in bullocks about 6 per cent :—

Official Year	Houses					Males	Females	Total	Carts.	Ploughs.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats.
	Chauri, Pulpies &c.	Tiled	Plat- toofed.	Thatch ed	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1842-43 ..	97	31	4,087	6,737	10,952	29,666	26,067	55,733	449	1,762	26,907	32,567
1872-73 ..	462	33	5,269	4,210	9,974	36,915	33,066	68,971	1,376	2,421	27,413	34,780
Increase ..	365	2	1,182	..	..	6,249	6,989	13,238	827	659	1,506	2,213
Decrease ..	..	..	..	2,527	978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

6. Karmála is traversed from west to east by the G. I. P. Railway, which, after following the course of the Bhima for about half way through the district, and thence out across the watershed near the Kem Station, and thence follows the valley of the Sina, until it crosses that river near Mohol. There are three railway stations within the limits of the taluka, *viz.*, Pomalwar, Jeur and Kem, and two, Diksal and Bára Road, close to its frontier. With respect to roads, it is but indifferently provided, the only made roads being from the town of Karmála to the railway station at Jeur, a distance of 10 miles, and a short piece of the Poona and Sholapur road, which passes through the southern portion of the taluka. Of fair weather roads the principal one is that from Ahmednagar to Karmála, and thence to Sholápur, Pandharpur and Bára. A good deal of traffic used formerly to pass to and fro by this route; but the railway has now almost monopolized the carriage, although many thousands of pilgrims annually travel through the district on their way to Pandharpur.

7. With regard to markets, Karmála is well provided; for, besides the principal bazar town of Karmála itself, weekly markets are held within the district at Temburni, Kem, Wángri, Kondej, Korti, and Soudri, and those of Indápur, Kurdu, Narsingpur, Akluj and Paranda are easily accessible. Ropla

however, which formerly used to be a large market, no longer boasts of a bazar. In addition to its local markets the district enjoys the advantage of the railway, which offers every facility for the transport of surplus produce to Poona, Bombay, Sholapur, &c.

8 The subjoined statement shows the number of schools in the district, from which it appears that there are 17 for boys, attended by 697 pupils, and one girls' school, in which 35 girls are under instruction. It would thus appear that about 1 per cent of the population are being brought under the influence of education —

Established during the	PAID FROM THE IMPERIAL REVENUE.				PAID FROM THE LOCAL FUND REVENUE.				TOTAL.			
	For Boys		For Girls.		For Boys		For Girls.		For Boys		For Girls	
	Number of Schools	Pupils.	Number of Schools	Pupils.	Number of Schools	Pupils.	Number of Schools	Pupils.	Number of Schools	Pupils.	Number of Schools	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1st decade	1	143							1	143		
2nd do	1	65			1	30			2	95		
3rd do	5	205	1	35	9	284			14	459	1	35
Total	7	413	1	35	10	284			17	697	1	35

9 The manufactures of the district are confined to the making of a few coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, such as lugdis, turbans, khadis and kambhis, the number of looms for cotton goods being 229 and for woollen

96 The preparation of saltpetre is also carried on to a considerable extent, but in the most rude and primitive manner, the manufacture is conducted only by the lowest castes of the community, the Mángs and Mahárs. The process consists in simply mixing the soil with water in shallow pans built of stone and mortar, allowing evaporation to take place in the same manner as in the salt pans of the Konkan, no artificial heat being employed. This is a simple and inexpensive process, but, doubtless, by more elaborate means a very large quantity might be obtained. The annual yield of a pan, as estimated by Mr Whitcombe, averages from 4 to 5,000 lbs, and it is sold to dealers at the rate of 10 lbs per rupee, who retail it at 10 or 12 lbs.; and when refined by boiling at 6 or 7 lbs. The manufacture is carried on, of course, in the fair season, and the outturn last year is estimated at 250,000 lbs., the license fees for the privilege of manufacturing it amounting to Rs 805. The subject may probably be worth the attention of Government in connection with the new powder works at Kirkee. As the manufacture not being confined to this district alone, but carried on in many of the adjacent talukas, it is to be presumed that almost any quantity of saltpetre might be obtained. The following statement shows the amount estimated to have been collected on account of fees in this district during the last 10 years —

Official Year	Number of villages in which saltpetre was manufactured	Revenue derived by Government
1862-63	39	Rs 267
1863-64	34	312
1864-65	61	608
1865-66	52	623
1866-67	20	375
1867-68	8	140
1868-69	14	121
1869-70	23	477
1870-71	24	496
1871-72	31	553
Average	31	296

10. The proportion of the different soils is estimated by Mr. Whitcombe to be 50 per cent. of black and 25 per cent each of the red and barad soils. The black soil is usually somewhat short of depth, except along the banks of the nálas and in the valley of the Sina River, it is frequently somewhat stiff and clayey in its nature, and requiring a copious rainfall to ensure a full crop which, however, in a favourable season is equal or even superior to the best black soils, but in ordinary years yields but an indifferent crop, and in very unfavourable seasons scarcely pays for the seed. Much care has been bestowed on the classification of this description of soils. There is also a small quantity of alluvial land which is chiefly found along the banks of the Bhuma River

11. Mr. Whitcombe contrasts the mode of husbandry prevalent in this district unfavourably with that in vogue in the Pábal Talúka. This want of care is probably to be attributed to the large amount of land available as compared with the population, and perhaps also to the less certain rainfall which the people of this district experienced. Mr. Whitcombe, however, excepts the village of Játægaoon, in which he describes the ryots to be industrious and painstaking, and as ploughing their lands annually, the usual practice being to perform that operation only once in three, four or even five years, the harrow alone being employed in the intermediate years. More labour is naturally bestowed on the garden lands, which are treated in much the same manner as in other districts. The use of manure is confined almost entirely to these lands, except in the immediate vicinity of the town of Karmála, where from the denser population more manure is available.

12. The usual crops grown are jowári, bájrí, kardae, a small quantity of wheat, cotton, and gram (chiefly in garden lands), and math, túr, khurasní, hemp, rice, chillies, earthnuts, linseed, castor-oil, tobacco, &c. in minute proportions. The occupied waste land, however, is less in comparison to the cultivated than in most of the lately settled districts. The rotation of crops is usually as follows —

Kharif

1st year.—Bájrí intermixed with túr, hemp, khurasní, &c.

2nd year.—A late crop.

3rd year.—Same as first year.

Rabi.

1st year —Bájrí

2nd year.—Jowári, with every fifth furrow of kardae, and two or three furrows of linseed.

3rd year —The same.

Garden Lands.

1st year.—Bájrí, with a second crop of wheat, gram, or vegetables.

2nd year —Indian-corn, rice, urid, or mág

3rd year —Same as first year, and sometimes sugar, of which, however, very little is grown

The following statement shows the proportions in which different crops were grown last season, from which it will be seen that 57.5 per cent. was jowári, and 15.4 bájrí, leaving only 27 per cent for other crops —

No.	Crop.	Percentage.	No.	Crop	Percentage
1	Jowári	57.5	15	Bhumng	3
2	Bájrí	15.4	16	Indian-corn	3
3	Kardae	4.9	17	Linseed	3
4	Cotton	3.1	18	Castor-oil	3
5	Wheat	2.4	19	Tobacco	2
6	Gram	2.3	20	Tl	2
7	Math	1.8	21	Miscellaneous	2
8	Túr	1.4	22	Sugar	1
9	Hulga	1.6	23	Baital	1
10	Khurasní	.9	24	Safu	1
11	Ambarí	.7	25	Occupied waste	4.6
12	Mág	.5			
13	Rice	.3			
14	Chillies	.3			
				Total	100

13. Irrigation is chiefly confined to wells, of which there are now 1,730 in working order against 1,090 at time of former settlement. The present well assessment ranges from 4 annas to Rs. 27 per well, according to capability, the total well assessment being Rs. 4,564.

The subjoined statement gives details regarding the number of wells as computed at time of former settlement and ascertained by the recent survey —

Total number of wells in 1841-42			As at present.										In working order	Out of repair
In working order	Out of repair	Total.	Details of old wells				New wells constructed.							
			In working order.		Out of repair		In working order.			Out of repair.	Total of columns 4 to 11.			
			From 1841-42.	Wells since repaired.	From 1841-42.	Since 1841-42.	During the 1st decade.	During the 2nd decade.	During the 3rd decade.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1,090	458	1,548	1,082	108	345	58	49	150	391	195	2,328	1,730	693	

14. The patasthal lands are all irrigated from temporary dams which have chiefly been constructed of late years. With few exceptions the water-supply does not last beyond the end of December or beginning of January, but there are few villages in which it suffices for the growth of wheat, onions, &c, and is available until the middle or end of February.

15. It is a frequent practice in this district, in common with others, for occupants to sub-let their lands. This is usually done for grain payments, the dry-crop lands being generally leased at on the "Panchadevi" system, under which the occupant meets the Government assessment (and supplies two-fifths of the seed-grain in the case of wheat and gram) and receives two-fifths of the produce. In garden lands the usage is for the occupant to pay the Government demand and one-third of the expenses of moth, ropes, manure, and weeding (and in the case of wheat, gram and sugar find one-third of the seed) and exact one-third of the produce. In the event of lands being sub-let for grazing, the payments are in cash, and the receipts are generally considerably more than the Government rental.

16. The occupancy right of land, as might be expected from the sparse population and paucity of larger villages, sells for considerably less than in many other districts. Dry-crop lands, Mr Whitecombe calculates, fetch from Re 1 to Rs 10 per acre, and garden from Rs 15 to Rs 46, the higher rate, however, being rare.

17. The climate of Karmála is somewhat similar to, though less favourable than, that of Mádha, the average fall of rain registered at Karmála itself during 9 years being 18.56 inches against 20.48 at Mádha. The north-eastern portion of the district may, perhaps, have a slight advantage with respect to rain over the southern portion about Temburni, but the seasons are most uncertain, a really good one not occurring, as a rule, oftener than once in three or four years. When, indeed, it does occur, the harvest is so abundant that, would the people but be more provident, it would enable them to tide over the intervening years of indifferent crops, and meet the Government demands with the greatest ease. It is, however, to be feared that, as matters stand, the sowcars are the principal, if not only, gainers by a prosperous harvest. The following statement shows the rainfall in Karmála, Mádha, Karjat, and Indápur since 1863—

Year	Karmála		Mádha		Indápur		Karjat		Remarks
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents	
1863	12	59	19	72	3	01	10	76	Up to 30th September
1864	20	79	24	60	9	78	14	37	Do
1865	18	8	8	26	6	95	12	25	Do
1866	11	36	15	74	4	06	9	58	Do 4th Nov.
1867	18	23	29	72	10	74	26	66	Do do
1868	11	71	14	64	8	42	17	60	Do 30th Nov
1869	37	49	21	04	24	47	35	23	Do do
1870	31	70	35	75	25	77	32	26	Do do
1871	10	20	14	81	14	60	21	30	Do do
Average of 9 years	18	56	20	48	11	98	19	99	

18. The condition of the people, from the inquiries I have made, does not show that improvement which might have been fairly expected from the influence of the low rates of assessment and security of life and property which the district has enjoyed during the last 30 years, and to say nothing of the advantages derived from the construction of the railway, and the increased price of agricultural produce. Mr Whitecombe attributes this state of things to the uncertainty of the rainfall, which renders the people careless in the preparation of their lands, and content to trust to the vicissitudes of the seasons, and also to the fact that many of the ryots hold more land than their means can enable them to cultivate properly. I am inclined to believe that this is the case and that, whatever the cause may be, the people of this district are not generally quite so well off as those of other districts lately settled, but I have no reason to suppose that their comparative want of progress is in any way due to over-assessment, inasmuch as the average rate per acre has been only 6 pias per acre higher than in the neighbouring taluka of Indápur, the condition of which was so greatly ameliorated by the introduction of the survey.

19. The prices at Karmála of the chief cereals—jowári and bájri—for the 10 years from 1832 to 1841, as given by Mr Price, averaged 43 and 32 seers, respectively. For the 10 years from 1843 to 1852 the average, as shown in the subjoined statement, was 64 and 50 seers, or a decrease in price of about 50 and 56 per cent. During the next 10 years the average price rose to nearly the same as that of the first decennial period above-mentioned, being 40 seers of jowári to 43 and 33 seers of bájri to 32. During the decade ending in 1872-73 the average price has been 21 and 17 seers, or an increase of 90 and 94 per cent over that of the preceding decennial period, and of 205 and 194 over that between 1843 and 1852. The average of the first 15 years from 1843 to 1857 was 56 and 45 seers, respectively, and that for the 10 years comprised between 1858 and 1862 and 1868 to 1872 was 31 and 25, or a percentage increase

in price of 80 per cent. in both grains This difference is somewhat more than appeared to be the case in Bhimthadi, in which the increase for nearly corresponding periods was 68 and 72 per cent, but there is no reason to doubt that the rise in price in this district has kept pace with that in other parts of the country—

Statement exhibiting the Average Price of Grain, &c., prevailing during the past thirty years, from 1843-44 to 1872-73, in the Karmála Taluka, as furnished by the Mámlatdár, data for which have been taken from the Government "Narak Patrahs" for twenty-six years, and for four years, viz., 1848-49, 1851-52, 1854-55 and 1866-67, from the books of Wáns and Traders, owing to the Government "Narak Patrahs" not being traceable

Official Years.	Price per Rupee during the 1st Decade—years of 80 tolas									Official Years	Price per Rupee during the 2nd Decade—years of 80 tolas									Official Years	Price per Rupee during the 3rd Decade—years of 80 tolas.								
	Jowari	Bajri	Wheat	Grain	Rice	Kantale	Oil	Jowari	Bajri		Wheat	Grain	Rice	Kantale	Oil	Jowari	Bajri	Wheat	Grain		Rice	Kantale	Oil						
	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
1843-44	100	80	40	48	13	85	12	10	1853-54	48	38	30	27	13	52	10	9	1863-64	18	14	13	13	9	25	6	4			
1844-45	44	39	29	34	14	70	10	8	1854-55	34	33	27	26	14	51	9	7	1864-65	18	14	12	12	7	22	6	4			
1845-46	30	27	24	18	13	46	7	6	1855-56	27	26	23	22	13	45	13	6	1865-66	20	21	10	12	6	18	3	3			
1846-47	38	30	20	21	19	48	7	6	1856-57	46	35	28	25	14	29	10	8	1866-67	20	17	10	12	6	17	3	3			
1847-48	74	65	25	28	15	64	5	7	1857-58	48	36	30	28	14	28	6	8	1867-68	23	21	15	14	8	19	4	4			
1848-49	88	77	40	53	14	91	9	10	1858-59	44	43	35	33	13	68	8	8	1868-69	29	23	23	19	9	29	5	4			
1849-50	84	73	43	53	17	84	14	11	1859-60	59	41	33	33	9	72	8	9	1869-70	21	17	9	10	7	23	5	3			
1850-51	65	55	35	30	14	48	14	8	1860-61	47	38	32	21	13	41	9	6	1870-71	20	18	10	13	7	26	6	3			
1851-52	69	43	39	38	10	61	15	10	1861-62	38	28	20	19	12	37	8	4	1871-72	15	11	12	11	8	23	6	4			
1852-53	66	53	46	28	19	64	9	10	1862-63	18	15	15	18	6	26	4	5	1872-73	20	19	16	15	9	22	8	4			
Average	64	50	35	38	15	66	10	7	Average	40	33	26	27	13	44	8	7	Average	21	17	13	12	7	23	5	4			
Average of the first 13 years from 1843-44 to 1857-58	66	45	33	33	14	57	10	8																					
Average of 10 years from 1859-60 to 1868-69 and 1869-70	31	25	19	20	9	36	6	5																					

20. Karmála appears to have been the first of the Deccan districts in which the fields were plotted to scale and an attempt made to combine them into village maps. They were, however, so roughly plotted that the fields measured last "seldom joined on properly to those which were measured first." No system of base or tie lines appears to have been followed, and although an attempt was made by Mr Price to improve his maps by dividing each village into rectangular sections, and laying off the fields on them, they are at the best but indifferent. He also submitted with his report a map of the taluka on a scale of a mile to an inch, and based on points laid down by the Trigonometrical Survey, but even this must have been only an approximation to actually correct protraction, and I have, therefore, not thought it necessary to insert a copy of it in this report.

21. Mr. Price reported separately on the Ropla and Subha divisions, the former of which was settled in 1813-14 and the latter in 1813-14. In his report on Ropla he describes the state of the district before its transfer to the British Government in 1821, as being looked back upon by the people with a feeling of terror. They depicted it as a period of insecurity and oppression, a great portion of the village lands lying waste, and those under cultivation constantly passing from one hand to another. Even after its transfer the improvement in the condition of the people and increase of cultivation seems to have been but slow. This Mr Price attributes to the want of confidence in the new Government and heavy assessment, but probably it was more due to paucity of population and want of bullocks. He, however, compares their condition favourably with that of the ryots of the Nizám's villages, which are described as mostly deserted and their lands overgrown with brushwood, still (owing to over-assessment) the people are represented as being entirely in the hands of the Wáns. As long, however, as they continued steadfast to one Wán, they could obtain a moderate supply of all their wants, but a breach of faith presaged the downfall of the inconsiderate cultivator who was guilty of it. Mr Price's account of the condition of the people of the Subha Division, as might be expected, does not differ much from that of the people of the Ropla Division.

22. Mr. Price next proceeds to compare the productive capabilities of Ropla with those of Indápur, and states that the kinds of produce, qualities of soil, and modes of cultivation are precisely the same. In climate he felt confident that, from its proximity to the hilly country to the east, the latter fall of rain is more certain and generally greater than in Indápur. With regard to markets he considered the two districts as on an equality, but in consideration of the greater

rainfall recommended an increase of 5 per cent on the Indápur maximum rate. He accordingly calculated the assessment at a maximum of 315 reas=12 annas $7\frac{1}{2}$ pies, which gave a Jerayet assessment of Rs 37,335, and an average rate per acre of 5 annas 8 pies. This rate was 2 annas 3 pies less than the average rate per acre of payments for the preceding nineteen years. For the Subha Division, with the exception of a few villages, Mr Price, after remarking that the mode of husbandry, crops grown, &c, were the same as those of Indápur and the climate superior, in consideration of the superiority in point of markets, proposed a further increase of 5 per cent, which was equivalent to a maximum rate of 330 reas, or 13 annas $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies, and the resulting assessment amounted to Rs. 60,753, or Rs 3,474 in excess of the payments of the preceding year. This was equivalent to an average rate of 6 annas 9 pies per acre. The total Jerayet assessment of the táluka was Rs 98,088, to which there has to be added Rs 2,658 on account of Bagayet in the Subha Division, and probably half as much more on account of that of Ropla. This would give a total assessment on cultivated land of Rs 1,02,075, but I find that in the first year of the settlement it was only Rs 81,184, of which Rs 2,049 were remitted and only Rs 79,135 collected.

23 On examining the diagram it will be seen that at the time of settlement there were no less than 72,800 acres, or 37 per cent, of waste land, assessed at Rs. 25,433. During the next four years half the waste was taken up, although in the year 1845-46 (in which over Rs 50,000 were remitted in Indápur) the remissions amounted to the large sum of Rs 44,733 or more than half the assessment. From 1847 to 1850 the cultivation and collections steadily decreased (although the remissions were trifling), until in the latter year the waste land was no less than 79,919 acres, and the collections only Rs. 74,782. The two following years saw the waste reduced to 61,000 acres, and the collections increased to Rs 83,351. The average cultivation during the first ten years was 211,116 acres, remissions Rs. 5,457, and collections Rs 78,488.

24. During the second decennial period the waste lands were steadily absorbed, and the collections simultaneously rose, until in 1862 there were only 758 acres of unoccupied assessed land, and the revenue collected was Rs 1,06,788. The average remissions during this period were only Rs 66, the occupied area being 250,105 acres, and the collections Rs 99,194, or 26 per cent higher than during the preceding ten years.

25 In the last ten years there has been only one year in which remissions were granted, *viz*, 1871-72, when the sum of Rs 4,369 was abandoned. The average cultivation has been 271,415 acres, and collections Rs 1,06,524, the waste land being only 464 acres.

26. It will thus be seen that, with the single exception of 1871-72, the district (although even yet scarcely as well off as neighbouring districts), as far as can be judged from the steady increase in cultivation and revenue, has been progressing in prosperity during the last twenty years, even the bad season of 1871-72, which necessitated the remission of Rs 4,369, being followed by the relinquishment of only 257 acres. The following statement shows succinctly the increase in revenue in each succeeding period during the last thirty-five years —

Period	Average Annual Collections	Increase over preceding period	Increase over five years preceding the settlement	Percentage increase	
				On preceding period.	On five years preceding the Settlement.
	Rs.	Ra.	Rs		
Five years from 1838 39 to 1842 43	81,983	.	.	.	.
Ten years from 1843 44 to 1852-53	78,488	.	.	.	.
Ten years from 1853 54 to 1862-63	99,194	20,706	17,211	26 0	21 0
Ten years from 1863 64 to 1872 73	1,06,524	7,330	24,641	7 0	30 0

27 The solution of the question of fitting rates for this táluka is greatly facilitated by the fact that revised rates have been introduced with the approval of Government into two districts immediately adjoining Karmála on the east and south, *viz*, Mádha and Indápur, and the Koiti Táluka on its west was settled in 1852-53. The climate of the Karmála Táluka is, as mentioned above, somewhat inferior to that of Mádha, and more particularly in the southern portion, which, however, has the advantage in point of proximity to the railway. There is no doubt that Karmála, or, at least, that part of it through which the railway runs, benefits more from the construction of that line than Indápur, and, so far as the villages so benefited are concerned, they should have a somewhat higher maximum than that district, which also on account of its better rainfall should apply to Karmála itself and a few of the villages between it and the Jeur Station. The villages on the north-east, although they may, perhaps, enjoy a better rainfall, are still very distant from the railway, and have not the advantage of any road. But, whilst I am of opinion that the rates in some parts of Karmála should be higher than those of Indápur, I do not consider that they should be quite as high as the highest rates of Mádha (except as regards the two villages of Kem and Jeur, at

each of which is a railway station) which, whilst equally favoured as far as railway communication is concerned, is somewhat more so in point of climate. The highest class of villages in Mádha had a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0, whilst in Indápur, excluding the town of Indápur itself, the maximum rate was Re 1. In the adjoining villages of Korta it was only 12 annas. After mature consideration it appears to me that a maximum rate intermediate between that of Mádha and that of Indápur will be fitting for this district, and I would, therefore, propose Rs. 1-2-0 as that maximum, putting Jeur and Kem under a special rate of Rs. 1-4-0.

28. You will see from the accompanying map the manner in which I purpose to modify my maximum rate as regards villages which have been described by me above as less advantageously circumstanced, whether in point of climate or proximity to railway stations. You will observe that I have placed all the villages in the south-east corner, which are both distant from the railway and have a climate resembling that of Indápur, in my lowest class—Re 1, as also those along the north-west border, which are nearly under similar conditions. My next class, with a maximum of Rs. 1-2-0, will be composed of villages lying along the railway, and within four miles of a railway station and on the road from Karmála to Jeur. I have also included Ropla in this class as being a flourishing and populous village, although not within the distance above prescribed of a railway station. The following statement shows the number of villages which will come under each class—

Class	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.	Remarks.
I . . .	2	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	The villages of Jeur and Kem, at which there are railway stations.
II . . .	21	1 2 0	Villages within four miles of a railway station and along the line, and also the village of Ropla.
III ..	70	1 0 0	All the remaining villages which are further removed from the railway.
Total	93		

29. The classification of soils in this táluca was, as a rule, much more carefully and correctly conducted than in the earlier settled districts, hence, although the better soils have been kept at a somewhat higher standard at the revision settlement than was formerly the case, and the poorer soils have been proportionately lowered, the average classification of each village generally agrees very nearly with the old standard, as may be seen by a reference to the statement. The old average rate, with a maximum of 13 annas 2½ pies, was 6 annas 3 pies, the mean rate, according to the assessment proposed by me, is 8 annas. The average revised rate in Indápur was 7 annas 6 pies.

30. There is one village, Singewári, No. 80, in which the increase by the new assessment exceeds 70 per cent. This is an exceedingly good village, and Mr Whitcombe assures me that he has no doubt that the old classification was much too low, especially that of alluvial soil, of which there are nearly 200 acres in this village, of very fine quality. There are three other villages the assessment on which has been raised between 60 and 70 per cent.: but you will observe that the average rate per acre in none of them exceeds 8 annas 7 pies, whilst in Nimbhora, which is most raised, it is only 5 annas 9 pies, and in this village the increase in cultivated area is 21 per cent.

31. The occupied area, according to the last year's account, was 271,194 acres, and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,06,897. By the revised survey the occupied area is 293,487 acres, and the proposed assessment thereon is Rs. 1,47,757, which is Rs. 40,860, or 38 per cent higher than last year's payments. Besides this there is a small quantity of unoccupied land which has been assessed at Rs. 639, making a total sum of Rs. 1,48,396. The highest rate on Páthasthal lands is Rs. 3-12-0, and I have personally fixed the assessment on each separate field according to the rules in force in my department. The total assessment on this kind of land is Rs. 981, and the average rate per acre 1-9-0. Of the rice land there are only 34 acres, on which a maximum rate of Rs. 3 has been imposed.

32. The measurement was superintended by Messrs. Scott and Black, and the classification by Messrs. Francis and Whitcombe. The accompanying map has been compiled from traversed maps of individual villages, which have been checked by main circuit traverses, and these again have been further verified by being closed on triangulated points, the correctness of which has been tested by reference to the stations fixed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

I have the honour to be,

Sr,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

To

E. MONTGOMERIE, Esq.,
Collector of Sholápur.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report from my Assistant, Mr Price, proposing rates of assessment for the Ropla Peta of the Kármála District, and requesting that an early sanction may be given to them, so as to admit of the new assessment being calculated in time to be introduced at the ensuing Jamábandi

2. In Mr. Price's 5th paragraph a description is given of the condition of the district while forming a part of the Nizam's country. The people are described as feeling terror even at the remembrance of the treatment they then met with, and the revenue system of those days is represented as one of liberal promises, made with the same ease with which they were to be broken. From knowing what the state is at present of the Moglai Districts adjoining to our own, I feel no doubt with respect to the accuracy of the description

3 In his 6th paragraph Mr Price speaks more favourably of the management of the táluks since it became a British possession. In comparison with the neighbouring Moglai villages, the country presents a favourable appearance. The people feel secure in the little property they have, the villages are better filled with inhabitants, and the cultivators know that if any alteration in the annual settlement is made, it will be one in their favour, and not to their injury. Thus far all is to the credit of our Government, but, at the same time, the district has not been exempt from the prevailing error in our administration—over-assessment. In all probability, the country was made over to us with a nominal rent-roll much greater than had ever been realized, and our demands regulated by the fictitious statements. At all events, such has been the extent of over-assessment in the Kármála District under our rule, that in the last twenty years, out of an aggregate nominal assessment of 29 lakhs of rupees, 13 lakhs of rupees have been remitted. In the last year, for which I have received returns, Rs 91,605 were remitted out of Rs 1,79,000,—that is to say, considerably more than one-half the assessment

4 To all acquainted with native habits and character, these facts will, of themselves, suggest a highly-coloured picture of intrigue and corruption. Mr. Price has, in his 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs, described other ill-effects of a high nominal rent roll and yearly remissions, but he has not noticed its immoral effect under the present system. It may be fairly asserted that the whole district is re-assessed each year by a number of under-paid Brahmans, many receiving not more than 10 or 15 rupees a month, without European check and without any principle of religious education or public opinion to restrain their evil dispositions. Detection by the officer making the annual settlement is all they have to fear, and the interests of all parties, kárkuns and cultivators, being one and the same, the chance of exposure is very small. Beyond what may be told him, the settling officer has no means of detecting frauds, unless his innumerable occupations may admit of his personally inspecting the crops while still on the ground, nor unless he possess such a practical acquaintance with agriculture as to be able to estimate the extent and value of a crop when he sees it. Such leisure and such knowledge are rare, and I believe I shall not be contradicted in asserting that a practical check by the officer in person on the valuation of crops is, if not impossible, at any rate so rare as not to deserve consideration in a view of the merits of the system. The begging, praying, deceiving, and taking, connected with the obtaining Rs 91,605 in remissions out of Rs 1,79,000, can but be imagined by reflecting on the evils connected with a general election in England. It is to be hoped that the descriptions that sometimes reach us of an election scene at home are exaggerated and overdrawn but if they are sufficiently true to amuse by their likeness, no surprise should be felt at hearing of the general corruption that exists here

5. To remove such temptations to fraud and deceit, and cut off some of the occasions for the growth of corruption, is one of the objects of the new assessment, at the same time also a fixed assessment, that does not require the aid of remissions to correct it, has the effect of securing Government against loss, and the ryot against oppression. As long as the district is kept in prosperity only by the yearly grant of enormous remissions, Government must be the loser in all cases where bribes are successfully given to obtain large remissions that are required, and, on the other hand, the ryots who do not bribe will have their fields rated, in all probability, more highly than circumstances warrant, in order that the gross amount of remissions may not be so much increased as to attract notice, by the favour shown to those who purchase them

6 The preceding paragraphs relate to the pargana generally. I shall now proceed to speak, particularly, of that division of the pargana for which a new assessment is proposed in Mr Price's report. In Fash 1250 the extent of land under the Thána at Ropla was 125,031 acres, of this 8,446 acres were held free, leaving 116,584 acres subject to land-tax, of these 116,584 acres, 11,666 are not cultivable, leaving 104,917 acres of arable land. It is to this

extent of land that all Mr. Price's calculations and arguments refer. Of this at present 74,000 acres are cultivated, and 30,000 acres are waste

7 Mr Price's first step is to ascertain what is the average sum per acre that has been paid under the head of land-tax and *guzra* during the past nineteen years. The calculation of this is shown at length in Appendix A to his report, and it appears to be 7 annas 11 pies, or nearly half a rupee per acre, and Mr Price argues, from the state of the district, the dependence of the ryots on the money-lenders, and their general poverty, that the new assessment should be somewhat lighter than this. I am not quite disposed to agree with him on this point. There is a very great difference between having a fixed and certain assessment to pay of 8 annas per acre, and having escaped paying more by the grant of remissions. I have little doubt that much more has been paid in obtaining the remissions, which has never reached the Government Treasury; and besides this, whenever remissions are given, it is the industrious who are most highly assessed, the idle who escape with paying least, so that, without regarding any sum that may have been paid in bribes, it is very possible that a fixed average assessment of 8 annas may be all the relief that is required to the industrious and diligent, and that to reduce the assessment much lower would be to make a needless abatement in the Government demand for the benefit of the idle and improvident. I need not, however, enlarge on my reasons for thinking such a reduction is not required, because I think that, in reality, even Mr. Price's proposed assessment, when viewed only with relation to the land now in cultivation, very nearly coincides with the average of past collections.

8. Mr. Price's 13th and 14th paragraphs, and Appendices B and C, are occupied in approximating, from the average rate for the district, as calculated from the Thána accounts, to the average rate paid under "Susti" leases only. This is done from calculations in eight villages, selected for their variety in soil, of the payments on lands that have been held on susti leases, and comparing the average payments so found for the susti lands in the eight villages with the average payment under all leases generally. It appears to have been his impression that some objection might be made to the average taken from the general accounts, because they include payments on lands let out on "Ukti" and "Kauli" leases. As such leases, however, are never granted, except when land cannot be let in any other way, I shall not go through the details of the corroborative proof of the approximate accuracy of the general rate. Kauli and Ukti leases are only another form of remissions. Mr Price's calculations,

however, are highly satisfactory, and display very considerable ingenuity. his deduction is that 8½ annas may be safely taken as the limit of annual average payment per acre under susti leases. It is safest in general, though not in this case, from the smallness of the difference essential, to be guided by the average rate of payment under all varieties of leases combined, since in so many cases all will be found in operation in the same holding

9. Mr Price having fixed this limit, or greatest average annual payment per acre for the last nineteen years, and having previously expressed his opinion that the new assessment should be lighter than this, proceeds to consider what the new assessment shall actually be.

10. The new assessment of Indápur having been usually taken as a standard from which, with due allowances for difference of climate, soil, &c, an approximation is to be made to the fair assessment of other districts. Mr Price follows the same course. In his 18th paragraph he states that the productions of the two districts are the same, the soils the same in description, the system of agriculture in them the same, but that in the "Rabi," or latter sowing season, there is generally a more certain and plentiful supply of rain in the Ropla Petha than in Indápur. In all these observations my inquiries corroborate the statements of Mr Price.

11. Mr. Price next proceeds to inquire, in his 20th and 21st paragraphs, into the relative prices of grain at Ropla and Indapur. In his 20th paragraph he gives it as his opinion that, from certain circumstances, he thinks no conclusion can be drawn from past prices in the town of Ropla as to what the price of grain will be there in future years after the cultivators have freed themselves from the shackles of the money-lenders; this is correct if the price at which grain is bought from the ryots is alone referred to, but a mistake if the price at which the grain-merchants sell it for conveyance to Poona or elsewhere is regarded, for the selling-price cannot be influenced by causes of the nature described, and depends entirely on the prices in other markets. Having rejected the prices of the Ropla market, Mr. Price takes the average of the prices in the four contiguous markets of Karmála, Bársi, Mádhá, and Indápur, and compares this with the price at Indápur.

12. The table of prices given by Mr Price extends over twenty years; and Mr Price comes to the conclusion, with reference to the whole of these years, that Ropla has no advantage in price over Indápur, and in his 22nd paragraph he proposes that, in consideration of the better seasons enjoyed in Ropla, an increase of 5 per cent shall be made on the Indápur rates, giving a total assessment for Ropla of Rs. 37,000, and an average rate per acre for the whole district of 5 annas and 8 pies, or for the land in cultivation (allowing the 3,000 waste acres to be of inferior quality) of 7 annas. This rate is slightly higher than that for the last three years (during which there has been a great extension of cultivation under the remission system), and an anna less than the average of the past nineteen years, during the greater part of which the best lands alone were cultivated.

13 On receiving Mr. Price's report I immediately turned to see what the difference in the price of grain at Indápur and Karmála had been since the abolition of the transit duties. The abolition of the transit duties, I know, had caused an entire change in the relative prices of grain throughout the country, and from the returns in my possession it was evident that the exportation of grain from Ropla must be in the direction of Karmála. I found this difference to be 25 per cent according to Mr. Price's table, and from returns that had been furnished to me by the Mámlatdárs I found it to be the same. I was very much astonished at this, being impressed, from the position of Karmála with the idea that prices at that place and Indápur should not greatly differ. On communicating with Mr. Price, I found him of the same opinion, and it struck me that it was possible that in the returns that had been sent to us there might have been some confusion between the buying and selling prices. I, therefore, referred again to the Mámlatdárs, and I found that this had actually been the case. The amended returns show the following rate for Karmála and Indápur.—

	Indápur	Karmála.
Lbs sold for one Rupee ...	170	162

14 The advantage, then, in price that Karmála has over Indápur may be estimated at 5 per cent, and Ropla itself (which is 12 miles from Karmála) may be considered to possess an inferior market to Indápur. I am, therefore, able to arrive at very much the same conclusion as Mr. Price respecting the assessment as deduced from this line of argument, although on different data.

15 I shall now proceed to examine in detail what the Government have been receiving from the district since it came into their possession, and to endeavour to show from this also what assessment should be imposed. This is the line of argument generally followed in the revision of assessment in the North-West Provinces, and it seems to me a very safe one for preserving Government from loss, and the ryot from oppression.

16 From a table attached to this report (which differs from Mr. Price's table in including the Sáyer Jáma and Bá,ús) it will be seen that the annual sum collected in the district on account of Government, and village, and district officers has been Rs 28,960 on the average of the last nineteen years, Rs 31,000 on the average of the last three years, and that the sum collected last year was Rs 34,000. Taking into consideration the artificial system on which the pargana is now managed, and the great loss sustained in its working, both by Government and the ryots, I am inclined to take the last sum of Rs 34,000 as a better test of what Government may expect than the average of the last three or nineteen years. This Rs 34,000, however, includes a sum of Rs 1,738 for Bagayet cultivation, and 1,400 for Sáyer and Báptis, which will be realized independently of the assessment depending on the rates now proposed, deducting these sums, we have, therefore, a sum of Rs 31,000 to be provided for by the new assessment. In addition to this sum, Government is fairly entitled to look for some return from the 30,000 acres of waste now in the district. This waste land is undoubtedly of the worst kind, and I should not feel inclined to value it at more than 2½ annas an acre. This valuation would give about Rs 5,000, which, added to the sum that Government may be looked upon as receiving already, makes a total of Rs. 36,000, which agrees quite nearly enough with the assessment calculated by a comparison with Indápur to justify its adoption. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending the rates proposed in Mr. Price's letter for the sanction of Government. They are as follows—

1st.—Black	... 315	1st.—Red	... 210	1st.—Barad	. 105
2nd—	... 252	2nd.—	.. 137	2nd—	... 63
3rd—	... 180	3rd.—	. 80	3rd.—	... 37

and they are calculated to produce an assessment of Rs 37,335.

17. The Bagayet assessment of the district may, I think, with great safety, be made on exactly the same principles as that of Indápur. The difference of climate gives no advantage to Bagayet cultivators, and in other respects they are in both districts very much on an equality. I, therefore, propose that two rupees an acre should be the highest rate of extra assessment on account of Bagayet cultivation, the details of the assessment being fixed as they were in Indápur.

18 The assessment now proposed is calculated to cover the payments at present made in kind by the ryots to the district and village officers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. NASH, Superintendent,
Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Deccan.

*Superintendent, Revenue Survey Office,
Poona, 19th September 1842*

No. 3 of 1842.

To

LIEUTENANT A. NASH,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

SIR,

As the measurement and classification of the lands of the Ropla Division of the Karmála Táluka, preparatory to the introduction of the new assessment, are drawn to a close, I beg leave to address you on the subject of the rates I would propose, with the hope that an early sanction for them being obtained, they may form the basis of the ensuing Jamáband.

2. As a reason for wishing to propose rates for the Ropla Division before the survey of the whole táluka is completed, I may mention that, however good the season may be, the present heavy assessment rendering it invariably necessary for nearly all the cultivators to petition for remission, the consequent labour of surveying their field is so great, and withal so unsatisfactory, both to the ryots and settling officer—the latter having to trust in a great measure to the native establishment—that nothing, in my opinion, is so desirable as the early introduction of an assessment, which will do away with a mode of settlement fraught with labour, irregularity, and disgust.

3. It is true that the completion of the whole táluka will take only another season; but then when, in addition to what I have said above, it is considered that even in that short time a low assessment will have the effect of somewhat meliorating the conditions of the cultivators, and adding to the revenue by an increase of cultivation, and also that, besides there being no valid reason why the new rates should not be introduced next season, the cultivators have for the last year been expecting them, I hope my proposal, so far from seeming premature, will meet with your cordial support.

4. Before entering upon those points, the consideration of which will tend to show what rates it will be most advisable to fix, I beg to speak of the manner in which the work has been conducted:—

1st.—*As regards the Measurements.*—As the existing arrangement of the fields appears in a majority of cases to be at variance with that laid down by Mr Pringle in his records during his survey, it was deemed necessary to re-measure the whole of the lands in each village, and in doing this, the expedient of having the fields laid off in the measurers' books from properly divided scales was adopted. The fields thus laid off were compiled as the measurements proceeded on separate sheets, so as ultimately to form regular plans of the lands of each village. It was, however, found that by reason of the rough materials by which these plans were constructed, that the fields measured last seldom joined on properly to those which were measured first, and that it was, therefore, necessary, by way of remedying this and testing the measurements, to have the lands of each village divided into rectangular sections, protracted in such manner as to show at what places the boundaries of the fields crossed the lines which comprised these sections. The fields were then laid off from the measurers' field books on these section sheets, and I can say with confidence that the measurements and the plans thus constructed from them are as correct as from the abilities of the individuals employed can reasonably be expected.

2nd.—*As regards the Classification of the Soil.*—Of this branch of the work little need be said. The usual method of dividing the soil into nine classes of different productive qualities was adopted, and the Tarams employed in classifying it were so instructed as to secure a uniform standard in their work. Their classification was ultimately tested by myself and either confirmed or done over again, as circumstances required.

5. In entering upon the consideration of those points which constitute the surest data at hand from which to draw a correct conclusion regarding the rates which it is most desirable to fix, I will first speak of the past and present condition of the people. The villages of the petha in question reverted to our Government from His Highness the Nizám in 1821, at which time the condition of the people was such that the elder cultivators look back to it with a feeling of terror. They describe it as a period of insecurity and oppression, without regard to the established assessment their fields were almost invariably given to them at low rates, but in case of a tolerably good crop, double or treble the amount was demanded, and when these exorbitant and unjust demands were not complied with, confiscation of produce and property, and not unfrequently detention and punishment of person, were the consequences; the natural result was that most of the cultivators were in a state of misery. A great portion of the village lands were lying waste, and those under cultivation were constantly passing from one hand to another.

6. It might from this be concluded that, when the petha reverted to our Government, both an increase of cultivation and a gradual improvement in the condition of the cultivators began to develop themselves. As regards the former, I have not, from the loose manner in which the village accounts were then kept, been able to arrive at a sure conclusion; but my opinion is that a want of confidence in their new rulers, together with a heavy assessment, met at the time have formed a serious obstacle to the cultivators taking up fresh land; and as regards

their gradual improvement, I would observe that if a conclusion may be drawn from their present condition, as compared with that of the ryots in the neighbouring villages, which still belong to His Highness the Nizám, I may speak more favourably. The villages alluded to are mostly deserted, their lands are grown over with brush-wood, and with few exceptions those of the remaining inhabitants display poverty and wretchedness in the extreme, whereas those of Ropla are comparatively well inhabited, and that by persons who had deserted them during the time of the Nizám, their lands have latterly in a great measure been brought under cultivation, and if the people do not possess much property, yet they feel themselves, and what little they have, to be secure under British authority, and bless the day they were placed under it.

7. In fact, the only obstacle to the prosperity of the cultivators of Ropla has been the heavy assessment which has hitherto regulated the yearly payments, but, as a further instance, and one duly appreciated by the cultivators, of the benefit they have derived by falling into the hands of our Government, I may add that even the natural evils arising from it have by the remissions granted yearly been in a great measure obviated, and the comparative comfort of the cultivators secured.

8. It must not, however, for a moment be imagined that the present assessment, even attended with its concomitant mode of granting remissions, will, because it has somewhat meliorated the condition of the cultivators, eventually raise them to a degree of prosperity. The lateness of the yearly surveys causing a great waste of grain, the fear of being suspected of having acted partially, inducing the Kárkuns to over-estimate the value of the fields, and the suspicion of the setting officer that the Kárkuns have really acted unfairly to Government, causing him occasionally to increase their estimates, are parts of the system by which the cultivator suffers, and therefore, if he prospers under it, it is not in consequence of the system but in spite of it.

9. It is my opinion that the cultivators of Ropla are in as favourable a condition just now as it is possible they ever can be under the present assessment, and its concomitant system of granting remissions, and what that condition is, I will in a few words describe. They live upon grain, &c, borrowed from time to time from the village Wáms to whom, with few exceptions, they are much in debt, they pay their revenue with money borrowed at immense interest from these Wáms, and in return give them all the produce of their fields. They are, in fact, so entirely in the hands of these people, that without it is done clandestinely they cannot dispose of the produce of their fields to that advantage which otherwise they very frequently could, nor are they able, by reason of the combination which exists among the Wáms, to make them give anything like the price for their grain which could be had for it at bazaars where free competition exists.

10. I may here observe that the evils of this impoverished condition are not so severely felt by the cultivators as would be imagined, and that because of the facility with which they are able, so long as they continue steadfast to any one of these Wáms, to obtain a moderate supply of all their wants from them, and while it is just to say that, so long as they do so they seldom feel much want, it is also just to add that a breach of faith with any one of them may be dated as the downfall of the inconsiderate cultivator who may allow himself to be guilty of it.

11. Having thus described the past and present conditions of the cultivators of Ropla and I trust satisfactorily shown that consequent to falling into our hands the heavy assessment has been the only obstacle to their emerging from a state of poverty, I beg, before proceeding to the consideration of other points, to draw your attention to the inference I would draw from these premises. I would from them infer that the average rate of the new assessment must not only be much lower than that of the present one, but lower also than the average rate of payment, after deducting remissions, which the cultivators have made during past years.

12. To ascertain what this average rate per acre on Jarayet land is, I have drawn out the accompanying Appendix, marked A, from which, by comparing the quantity of land under cultivation during each year for the last nineteen years with the payments, as revenue and Gugri, which the cultivators have made during those years, it would appear that 11 annas 7 pies has been the highest, and 3 annas 1 pie the lowest rates per acre paid during the period alluded to, and that the average rate is 7 annas 11 pies per acre. In the Appendix in question, inasmuch as remissions have been granted indiscriminately, without any regard to the tenures on which the fields have been held, I have been obliged to include the whole cultivation, comprising ukta, kauli, and susta tenures, and it may, therefore, be objected that, by including the fields on ukta and kauli tenures, I have shown a considerably less rate per acre than would actually have been realized had the fields in question been given to the ryots on the susta or assessed rates.

13. To this objection I might in my turn object that, had it been possible to bring the fields under cultivation on any other tenure, the enticing kauli and ukta tenures would not have been resorted to, but, further than this, I am prepared to show that the yearly rates per acre shown in Appendix A are not far from the true ones. Without at all thinking that what I was about would in the end be made subservient to substantiate this point, I commenced in the early part of the season getting statements made, showing what had been paid yearly for as many Jarayet fields in each village as had continued under cultivation for ten successive years, choosing such fields as had been held by the susta tenure.

14. Eight of these statements I forward, marked Appendix B, and beg to refer you to Appendix C, in which I have compared the yearly rates per acre, which these statements show, with the yearly rates per acre shown in Appendix A, of the whole petha, and in observing how closely they agree, I would add that I am sorry I was not able, from the irregularity in the village accounts, to ascertain the payments made by the cultivators for these fields for previous years, inasmuch as I feel certain that they would agree just as closely as those I have procured do.

15. Perhaps it may be necessary to remark that to compare the average rates per year which any one of these village statements shows, with the rates of the corresponding year as shown in Appendix A, would not be a fair method of testing the modes I have adopted of ascertaining what the rate of payment per acre has been, and that because Appendix A includes all the villages in the petha in which a variety of soil is found, whereas any one of the village statements merely shows the rate of payment which has been made for its own soil, and it is for this reason that, in making the eight statements in question, it was necessary for me to select villages which, taken as a whole, presented every variety of soil.

16. All that just now appears necessary to be said relative to Appendix A, is that inasmuch as the years included in it are neither a consecutive series of good nor bad ones, it is, I think, fair to infer that it represents a favourable sample of the kind of seasons we may, hereafter expect, and if this be allowed, and the means I have adopted of ascertaining what the average rate of past payments per acre is, be a correct one, we may, I think, from the inference drawn in paragraph 12, conclude that the new assessment should be regulated by a graduated scale of rates, which, when applied to the whole petha, will not admit of the average rate per acre for Jarayet land being as high as 8 annas and 6 pies.

17. I shall now proceed to the consideration of what the average rate per acre of the new assessment should actually be, and, truly, were it not for the opportunity we have of comparing the productive capabilities of the petha in question with those of the already assessed Indápur pargana, and thus drawing analogical inference, this point would have to be established from data of such a speculative nature as to preclude the possibility of arriving at any degree of certainty regarding it. I shall, therefore, not attempt entering on the calculation of the values of the different degrees of labour necessary to insure a good crop from the various qualities of soil, nor upon estimating the quantities of produce likely to be realized in return from a given portion of each of them, and thus forming a conclusion as to what Government might reasonably demand from the cultivator, but commence at once upon a comparison between Indápur and Ropla, and this I am the more encouraged to do from the personal experience, extending to a period of five years, which I have had of the merits of the Indápur assessment. I can confidently say of it that in no one instance in which sufficient labour had been entered upon, did the land produce less than enough to enable the cultivator to pay the assessment, and support himself comfortably afterwards, and I could point out many instances of laborious cultivators having increased in prosperity since the new assessment was fixed at Indápur.

18. In proceeding, then, to compare Indápur with Ropla, I beg first to premise that, after a most minute inquiry, I find that the kinds of produce, qualities of soil, and methods of cultivations are precisely the same in both. Bájri and Jowári are the two principal grains; they are cultivated at about the proportion of one to four, respectively, and to such an extent that the lands left for the minor grains seldom produce anything beyond the quantity requisite for home consumption. The soils in both are black and heavy along the rivers which enclose them, and brown and lighter near the ridgy parts which, as it were, divide each into two equal parts. The heavy plough requiring ten bullocks is common to both, and the periods of sowing and reaping are precisely the same. These resemblances may appear striking, but their strangeness will disappear when it is considered that Ropla is situated at only 20 miles to the eastward of Indápur, and has some of its villages within 10 miles of it.

19. Having premised this, I will now enter upon the comparison of the climate and local advantages as regards the disposal of their produce, of Indápur and Ropla, these being, I apprehend, the principal points which affect the ability of a district to pay its revenue. As regards the climate, I may confidently say that, from its proximity to the hilly country eastward, the fall of rain which takes place during the rabi crop in the months of September and October, is more certain and generally greater in Ropla than in Indápur; the consequence is, that the rabi crops are invariably better in the former place.

20. In reference to the comparative local advantages they possess for the disposal of their grain, I must say that it is difficult to determine to which to give the preference. In the Ropla Petha there is no market of any note, and if there were, the poverty of the cultivators, as alluded to in paragraph 9, would have precluded the possibility of their taking that advantage of it which they otherwise could. To prove this I have prepared the Appendix D, in which the prices at which grain has been sold at Karmála market are contrasted with the prices at what it has, I may say, hitherto been taken from the cultivators of Ropla. In drawing your attention to this appendix, I would observe that the difference in the prices is so much in favour of Karmála, that, considering the contiguity of the places and the freeness of the competition which exists among the Wáris of the Karmála market, it would be ridiculous to imagine that

anything like fair dealing had existed at Ropla, or that a just conclusion can be drawn, from the prices at which grain has hitherto been sold there, as to what it may sell for hereafter. Notwithstanding this, I am not without hope of being able to contrast Ropla and Indápúr, and that most satisfactorily, on this point Ropla has, as I have just mentioned, the Karmáls market about 12 miles to the north, it has also the splendid Bársi market about 20 miles to the east, and to the south it has the second-rate market of Mádba, while to the west it has the market of Indápúr itself. Now, it is my opinion that, as soon as the new assessment is introduced, and the ryots begin to throw off the thralldom which they now suffer from the Wáns, they will resort to each of these markets just according to the contiguity to, or remoteness from, them of their respective villages I imagine, then, it is far to conclude that by contrasting the average prices at which grain has hitherto been sold in these markets with the prices at which it has been sold at Indápúr, we will be able to form a tolerably correct conclusion as to whether Ropla or Indápúr would, if things had been as they ought, have had the advantage in times past.

21. In Appendix E I have made the contrast alluded to, and find that it shows a trifling result in favour of the average prices of the markets, which according to the above supposition, may be considered as the prices of Ropla. It must, however, be considered that the transmittal of grain from Ropla to these markets will be attended with inconvenience and expenses, which will be equally, if not more than, sufficient to contract this advantage in favour of Ropla, and I, therefore, would recommend that no preference be attached either to Ropla or Indápúr in regard to the facilities they possess for the disposal of their produce. Before I dismiss this part of my subject it is necessary to mention that there are the Temburi, Kurdu, and Parnda markets situated intermediately between those already noted, to which the cultivators of Ropla might carry their grain. Of these, the Parnda and Kurdu markets are too small to admit of the ready disposal of grain at them, and although the Temburi is a larger, yet it is rather a cloth market, and, at best, will not bring a higher price for grain than the average price of Indápúr and Mádba, between which it is situated.

22. The only advantage, then, that Ropla appears to have over Indápúr, is in the more certain and generally greater quantity of rain by which it is visited during the rabi crop in the months of October and November, and I would, therefore, recommend that the rates per acre for the several soils which form the basis of the Indápúr assessment be each raised 5 per cent. and applied to Ropla.

23. If this proposal is acceded to, the rates of assessment for the Jarayet land of Ropla will be as follows —

Soils,	Rate per acre	Soils.	Rate per acre.	Soils.	Rate per acre.
1st.—Black ..	315	1st.—Red ..	210	1st.—Brown ..	105
2nd — „ ...	252	2nd — „ ...	137	2nd — „ ...	63
3rd.— „ ..	180	3rd.— „ ..	80	3rd — „ ...	37

These rates are precisely the same as those of the Mádba Táluks, to which Ropla immediately joins on to the north, and will, by applying them to its classification, fix the assessment of Ropla at Rs 37,335-5-10, which, divided among the extent of arable land in the whole petha, gives the following average rate per acre —

Acres of Arable Land in the Pargana.	Assessment as mentioned above.	Average rate per acre.
Acres. gts.	Rs. s. p.	A. p.
104,917 33	87,335 5 10	5 8

This rate is 2 annas 3 pies less than the average rate per acre of payments for past years, and 3 pies less than the average rate of the Indápúr assessment. This last is accounted for, however, by the fact that the quantity of superior soils is much greater in Indápúr than in Ropla.

24. To show that by adopting the assessment now proposed, Government will not have to make an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, I beg to say that it exceeds the average amount of receipts for Jarayet land for the last nineteen years by Rs 11,280-6-7, and has been exceeded in the year 1236 only. It had been better, however, for the interest of Government had less revenue been collected in 1236, for the immediately subsequent decrease of 13,379 acres of cultivation, and the further decrease of 8,013 acres after the intervention of a year, sufficiently show what a paralyzing effect the heavy taxation made in 1236 had upon the energies of the cultivators.

25. Neither (I am of opinion) will Government, even should no immediate increase of cultivation take place, be called upon to make a *present* sacrifice of revenue. The sum collected

for Jarayet land in 1250 amounts to Rs 30,785-10-9, which sum, it is true, exceeds the amount derivable by the average new rate for the same extent of cultivation by Rs. 4,210-2-9, but the fact must not be lost sight of that the land now under cultivation comprises the best in the petha, and that the assessment of it, when calculated from the above scale, will be considerably greater than that which the average rate of good and bad soil taken together, and calculated as above, will produce.

26. All that now appears necessary to be said relative to the above scale of rates is, that it has been framed under the consideration that it is hereafter the intention of Government to compute the value of the gurgri due to the Patels and Kulkarnis, and give the amount to them from the treasury in the same way as their other baks are paid, instead of allowing them to go and take it in kind, as is the case at present, from the cultivators' fields. Should I, however, have fallen into a mistake on this point, all that will be necessary is to reduce the scale of rates, so as to cause a reduction of about Rs 2,599 (the average value of the gurgri for the last ten years) in the assessment of the whole petha.

27. The extra tax on account of Bagayet or garden cultivation is all that now appears to call for consideration. In regard to it I would observe that the gardens have all been examined as to the depth and usual quantity of water in these wells—their extent, the quality of their soils, and their facilities in points of locality as regards manure. I would, therefore, recommend that they be divided into three separate classes, each garden taking its place according to the degree in which it possesses the qualifications just enumerated, and that these classes be assessed at 2 rupees, 1 rupee 8 annas, and 1 rupee, respectively. It may be objected that 2 rupees per acre is too low a rate of assessment for first-rate garden land, and I, therefore, feel called upon to add that, from the experience I have had in collecting revenue, I really do not think so. The kinds of garden produce raised in Ropla are never of such a nature as to bring a high return; and although a higher rate might be levied, yet if it did not have the effect of causing the cultivators to reduce the contingent expenses connected with garden cultivation, and so endanger the safety of his well and goodness of his crop, it would certainly cramp his abilities to enter upon the additional expenses of raising such valuable produce as would in the end not only ensure his own prosperity, but the interest of Government. Since this is the case, it need hardly be said that gardens of an inferior class should not be assessed at so high a rate as Rs. 2 per acre, and there are certainly others which, from the want of sufficient water in their wells, and being comprised of inferior soil, cannot at most be assessed higher than 1 rupee per acre.

28. Before I conclude this report there are two points to which I respectfully beg to draw your attention, as connected so closely with the interest of the new assessment (as being the means of ameliorating the condition of the cultivators), that on its introduction they should, in my opinion, be most strictly attended to. I have observed, during the last two seasons, that the revenue for the rabi crop in particular has been demanded of the cultivators in Ropla before the grain was prepared for the market. It is difficult to say how much the condition of the cultivators, in so far as the security of the Government revenue is concerned, has called for the adoption of this measure, but that it must not a little have contributed by forcing the cultivators into the hands of the Wáns to impoverish them, is a fact which no one will doubt. I am, indeed, so deeply impressed with the ruinous effects of the too early collection of revenue that I hope to be excused for relating the following circumstances as showing the amount of good to be derived by the ryots in the abolition of it. Before I was appointed to the situation of Mámátdár of Indápúr, the practice I desire to see prevented prevailed there in common with other districts, but observing the ruinous effect it had on the cultivators, and finding that the periods laid down for collecting the revenue were earlier than was consistent with the time requisite for preparing the corn for the market, I proposed, when it became due, that a respite of one month should be given for the collection of the first rabi instalment. My proposal was acceded to, and when it is considered that the instalment in question amounted to Rs 20,000, and that in consideration of advancing the revenue, and being paid when the grain should be ready, the Wáns were demanding it of the cultivators at 16 seers per rupee cheaper than what it is sold for at the expiration of the respite granted, some idea may be formed as to the amount of good the cultivators derived at the time. In fact, I am certain that nothing secured my popularity with the cultivators so much as did the yearly observance of this measure, while, on the other hand, the short-sighted Wáns looked upon me as the ruiner of their interests.

29. The other point to which I beg to draw your attention is the restriction necessary to be placed upon the cultivators in regard to their taking up more fresh land than they are able to cultivate in a proper manner. Thus they will be very apt to do as soon as the new assessment is introduced, but if allowed, the consequence will be that, where the implements of husbandry are deficient, both the land they retain and that newly taken up will be so badly cultivated, that other remissions must be granted for both, or the cultivators will sink into a lower state of poverty than that in which they now are. It is my opinion that it is impossible, with the number of draught cattle the cultivators of Ropla have at present, for them to take up more land with any idea of cultivating it properly. The extent of land now in cultivation amounts to 74,596 acres and it is a generally received opinion that every 60 acres of land requires 10 bullocks. The number of bullocks requisite, then, for the cultivation of the land now under the plough is 12,422. I find, however, from returns prepared during the progress of the work, that there are only 10,118 draught cattle in the petha, from which if we deduct 400, the least number requisite for

the extra labour of garden cultivation, we have 9,718 left—a number quite insufficient for labouring in the Jarayet fields I would, therefore, recommend that, for the present, the ryots of Ropla itself be prevented from taking up any more land, and that the privilege of doing so be for a time left open to those only who may come from the neighbouring villages of His Highness the Nizám, where, I need hardly say, their treatment is such as fully convinces me that they are only waiting the reduction of assessment in Ropla to throng to it

I have, &c ,

(Signed) W. S PRICE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Camp Poona, 25th July 1842.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing the yearly Extent of Cultivation, Remissions, Collections, and Average Rate per Acre of Payments on Jarayet Land, for the last 19 years.

No of years	Fash years	Acres of land in cultivation	Assessment		Amount paid on account of Gugri		Total	Deduct Remissions		Net Payment in Revenue and Gugri	Deduct amount for Bogayat cultivation	Amount of collection for Jarayet	Average amount of collections for Jarayet for 19 years.		Yearly Rate per acre	Average Rate per acre on Jarayet for 19 years			
			Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Rs a p.		Rs a p.	Rs a p.				Rs a p.	Rs a p.					
1	1232	58 006	41 418	6	1 279	6	5 48 497	12	11	5 475	15	6 07 064	15	11	1 828	7	0 36 799	11	11
2	1233	54 897	37 137	2	0	3 051	13	8	40 218	15	8	5 453	13	11	1 829	7	0 32 936	11	11
3	1234	62 008	40 403	13	6	7 550	4	0	48 054	1	6	31 767	14	2	1 955	7	0 14 330	12	5
4	1235	63 455	43 533	1	0	3 574	4	7	47 108	5	7	13,855	3	0	1 864	9	0 32 465	9	7
5	1236	63 719	44 060	11	3	2 755	5	8	46 337	1	0	4,070	3	0	1 805	7	0 45 931	6	4
6	1237	50 940	40 883	0	0	2 398	1	9	43 210	1	9	4,329	3	0	1 718	12	0 17 171	2	0
7	1238	42 337	39 641	14	0	1 431	13	11	38 068	11	11	12,757	2	0	1 832	16	0 29 643	19	8
8	1239	47 230	37 515	11	0	1 477	6	0	34 085	1	9	29 559	0	11	1 637	0	10	10	0
9	1240	39 513	32,588	8	0	1 461	6	11	34 060	0	11	11,481	12	2	1 603	15	0 20 378	4	0
10	1241	46 467	35 429	3	0	1 760	6	5	40 219	0	11	11 730	7	3	1 548	6	0 26 933	13	8
11	1242	43 157	37,307	6	3	5,041	2	10	42,348	9	130	850	4	0	1 176	11	0 10 134	9	7
12	1243	47 739	44 339	14	0	3 833	13	11	46,378	11	11	10,489	3	6	1 896	6	0 34 778	1	0
13	1244	41 665	36 681	5	3	1 272	12	7	39 161	1	10	12 058	1	8	1 643	6	0 24 459	10	2
14	1245	42 391	34 091	6	0	1 983	14	11	36 855	4	11	11 489	3	0	1 788	9	0 25 690	8	11
15	1246	40 384	43 187	8	4	1 742	12	8	44 876	5	1	9 097	15	11	1 782	2	0 35 840	3	2
16	1247	51,830	42 751	14	5	1 478	3	3	44 230	1	3	12 287	11	4	1 842	7	0 30 099	15	4
17	1248	61 717	46 190	1	8	2 376	5	1	48 488	6	9	20 827	2	3	1 844	0	0 25 795	4	0
18	1249	65 555	53 068	15	11	3 087	8	8	56 076	8	8	28 546	15	3	1 755	19	0 30 375	15	6
19	1250	74 898	62 489	8	0	3,353	23	7	65,785	6	7	33,260	13	10	1,738	13	0 30 735	10	9

Note.—The amounts on account of Gugri entered in the above are the estimated values of it as calculated from statements of the kind, quantity and extent to which it is taken in each village

The acres have been ascertained by the Revenue Survey with the acres according to the new assessment

APPENDIX D

Statement contrasting the Prices at which Grain has been sold per rupee at the undermentioned places for the last twenty years.

No of years	Fash years	Karmála.		Ropla.		Ropla—more		Ropla—less.		Remarks.
		Bájrí	Jowárí	Bájrí	Jowárí	Bájrí	Jowárí	Bájrí	Jowárí.	
1	1231	39	48		64	..	16			The years entered in this statement agree with the Indapur years.
2	1232	46	54		128	..	74			
3	1233	21	32	..	44	..	12			
4	1234	12	15	32	..	20	5			
5	1235	26	32	24	42	..	10	2		
6	1236	33	48	..	56	..	8			
7	1237	24	33	..	58	..	25			
8	1238	48	51	88	80	48	29			
9	1239	17	32	48	..	..	16		
10	1240	35	50	..	80	..	30	..		
11	1241	33	40	..	64	..	24			
12	1242	13	19	..	20	..	1			
13	1243	16	24	..	48	..	24			
14	1244	32	39	..	80	..	41			
15	1245	23	28	..	57	..	29			
16	1246	26	44	..	68	..	24			
17	1247	23	48	..	80	..	32			
18	1248	24	42	..	67	..	25			
19	1249	34	45	..	52	..	7			
20	1250	37	52	..	57	..	5			

APPENDIX E.

Statement contrasting the Average Price per rupee of Jowári at the under-mentioned markets for the last twenty years, with the prices at which it has been sold at Indápur during the same period

Fash years.	Prices at which it has been sold at				Total.	Average Prices of the four Markets.	Indápur		Remarks.
	Karmála.	Bára.	Mádhá.	Indápur.			Less	More	
1231	48	.	52	32	132	44	..	.	The year entered in this statement agrees with the Indápur one, to which it has been reduced for the sake of making a fair contrast.
1232	54	48	80	32	196	46	.	14	
1233	32	44	40	37	153	38	...	1	
1234	15	15	16½	13	60	15	...	2	
1235	32	32	37	44	145	36	8	.	
1236	48	56	64	64	232	58	6	.	
1237	33	49	48	32	162	41	.	9	
1238	51	56	68	80	255	64	16	.	
1239	32	44	44	46	166	42	4	.	
1240	50	42	48	40	180	45	...	5	
1241	40	32	44	60	176	44	16	..	
1242	19	17	18	28	77	19	4	.	
1243	24	40	42	46	152	28	8	.	
1244	39	44	56	48	187	47	1	...	
1245	38	28	40	38	134	34	4	...	
1246	44	30	56	66	196	49	17	...	
1247	48	57	60	72	237	59	13	...	
1248	42	41	46	68	197	49	19	..	
1249	45	44	48	68	205	51	17	..	
1250	52	52	52	68	224	56	12	..	

NOTE.—It was not possible to ascertain the prices for which báru was sold, during the whole of the above period, at the places mentioned, and it has, therefore, been left out

(True copies)
G. M. SUART,
Acting Collector.

No. 367 of 1842.

To

W. SIMSON, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward correspondence from Lieutenant Nash, proposing new rates of assessment for the Mahálkari Division of the Karmála Taluka. Mr. Price's reason in the second paragraph appears conclusive for their being introduced at once, and has made me carefully avoid any lengthy discussion on the measures proposed which would only be creating unnecessary and injudicious delay, as with one exception, I fully concur in them.

2. In paragraphs 3 and 4 the measures adopted in the survey and classification are noticed and from paragraphs 5 to 11 the present and former state of this part of the country, neither of which points require being noticed.

3. Paragraphs 6 to 9 of Lieutenant Nash's letter are occupied in balancing the *pros* and *cons* of Mr. Price's reasonings from paragraphs 12 to 16 as to the proportion the new rates should bear to the average yearly sum formerly paid per acre and the price of grain, in following up which it appears no advantage is to be gained, as Mr. Price in his 17th paragraph truly remarks that, if it was not for having the Indápur survey as a basis, it would all be of a too speculative nature to be depended on.

4. In the 14th paragraph he states that, Karmála has an advantage over Indápur in the price of grain by 5 per cent., which, however, is lost to Ropla from its being 12 miles off, this is not conclusive, it not being more than the greater portion of the Indápur villages are distant from Indápur itself; besides the fact is lost sight of that Bára, Sholápur, and Purandhar are the great markets and though the two first are distant, yet the excess in price realized will make up for excess of expense in carriage.

5. Taking this into consideration and the other advantages, set forth in the 19th and 22nd paragraphs of Mr. Price's letter, which from some years' acquaintance with the taluka I know to be the case, it appears to me Ropla can well bear an assessment of 5 per cent. for both Jarayet and Bagayet in excess of that of Indápur, and which, in whatever way the conclusion is arrived at, is, as far as relates to Jarayet, that proposed by both Messrs. Nash and Price. As to the Bagayet, I cannot perceive why any distinction should be drawn, its produce being equally affected by the enhanced price.

6. I, therefore, respectfully beg to suggest the sanction of Government be obtained for new rates to be fixed in the Mahálkari's Division of the Karmála Taluka of the same amount as those of Mádha, *viz.*, 5 per cent. above those of Indápur.

7. The points noticed in Mr. Price's 28th and 29th paragraphs had already come to notice, revenue instalments have all been delayed, the first of the kharif crop till 1st January, of the rabi till 1st March, and all power of granting waste land has been taken from the Mámátdár and his establishment, and vested in the Assistant Collector in charge, who should be specially instructed to exercise a strict supervision as to the cultivating means of applicants, taking 60 acres as the maximum that 8 bullocks can plough.

8. No mention is made of the percentage to be paid to village officers in lieu of their gugn or extra collections in grain from the cultivators. Lieutenant Nash will be requested to supply the omission, and a suggestion be made to him that the ready-money amount they now receive be included in it.

9. I have been thus brief in my notice of the subject under reply, as Mr. Price's reason for the rates may be considered as also mine. In the frequent conversations we have held on the subject it was fully determined that, in consideration of an equality of markets, climate, &c., those of Mádha were such as would for the country and Government be advisable to introduce in Ropla.

10. Mr. Price, in addition to the survey, has concluded a work which he has been too modest to notice, *viz.*, the settlement of the innumerable boundary disputes which existed, for which he deserves great credit, as it will put a stop to the quarrels before constantly occurring and often ending in bloodshed.

I have, &c.,
G. M. SUART,
Assistant Collector.

Sholapur, Collector's Office,
28th September 1842

No. 1565 of 1842

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE,

To

E. MONTGOMERIE, Esq.,
Collector, Sholápur

SIR,

With reference to Mr. Suart's letter of the 28th September last, No. 367, respecting the survey and assessment of the Mahálkari's Division of the Karmála Taluka, I have the honour to subjoin, for your information and guidance, copies of my communication to Government on the subject, and of Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's reply, transcripts of which you will be pleased to furnish to the Superintendent of the Deccan Survey.

2. The new rates should be introduced at the approaching Jamábandi, and you will be pleased to direct the attention of Lieutenant Nash to the instructions conveyed in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Reid's letter, respecting the gugn of the village officers.

3. You will also be pleased to expedite the transmission of your reply to my reference of the 12th ultimo, No. 1462, respecting Mr. Price's settlement of boundary disputes.

I have, &c.,
W. SIMSON,
Revenue Commissioner,

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
8th November 1842

No. 1457 of 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, Esq.,
Chief Secretary, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a correspondence between the Collector of Sholapur, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and his Assistant, Mr. Price, respecting the new assessment to be imposed in the Mahalkari's Division of the Karmela Taluka.

2. It appears from Mr. Price's 4th paragraph that the whole of the lands have been re-measured, and that maps claiming considerable accuracy [though not such as could be joined together to form a map of districts] have been constructed of every village.

3. In Mr. Price's 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs, and in the Superintendent's 2nd, 3rd, and 4th paragraphs, the past and present state of the district is described and contrasted, and Government will be gratified to learn that the condition of the country and the circumstances of the people have been much improved since they came into our hands.

4. It will be observed, however, that this comparative prosperity has been effected under a most artificial system, and that, during the last twenty years, remissions to the enormous amount of 13 lakhs of rupees have been found necessary out of an aggregate nominal assessment of 29 lakhs, and that during the last season, for which returns have been furnished to Lieutenant Nash, Rs. 91,000 were remitted out of an assessment of Rs. 1,79,000—more than a half!

5. The evils of such a system are described both by Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash; and the latter observes that, "to all acquainted with Native habits and character, these facts will, of themselves, suggest a highly-coloured picture of intrigue and corruption." There can be no doubt that, in the distribution of such enormous remissions, all the worst propensities, both of the ryots and of our Natives officers, must find ample exercise, and the system tends to keep the cultivators in a state of continual bondage to the rapacious money-lenders with whom their villages abound, while the State suffers generally from the impossibility of accumulated capital being employed on the land, and by that absence of demand for manufactures and taxed commodities which always attends upon poverty and helplessness among the farming classes and landed proprietors.

6. I need not follow Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash through their examination of the past fiscal history of the pargana, and the steps by which their deductions as to the proper assessment now to be imposed are brought out. I may remark, however, that the line of reasoning adopted by Lieutenant Nash, paragraph 16, is altogether distinct from that previously followed by Mr. Price, whilst the conclusions arrived at appear to be nearly the same, so that we have a double ground for confidence in the consenting result of the several processes employed.

7. Some error in the prices of grain given by Mr. Price is rectified by Lieutenant Nash, and there is a difference of opinion between the latter and Mr. Stuart as to the effect on the Ropla market of the distance between that town and Karmala. The direction taken by traffic from Ropla is also canvassed; but as the parties are agreed on the material question to be decided, namely, the rates of Jarayet assessment to be fixed in the Ropla Petha, I think it would be superfluous to go over the discussion particularly. It may be stated, however, that grain is frequently exported from Baram to Poona, whence it may be inferred that Karmala, which lies between these two places, must have an advantage in price over Baram.

8. Messrs. Stuart, Nash, and Price all agree in recommending the application of the Indapur rates, raised 5 per cent, to the Ropla Petha for its Jarayet assessment, which at these rates will amount to Rs. 37,000. Lieutenant Nash and Mr. Price recommend this increase solely on account of climate. Mr. Stuart, under the impression that Ropla has a better market, also recommends an increase of 5 per cent. on the Bagayet rates of Indapur on the wet lands of Ropla while Lieutenant Nash wishes the rates to be precisely the same, stating that superiority of climate is no advantage to Bagayet cultivators. I believe Lieutenant Nash means by "superior climate" a fuller supply of water, and the Bagayet assessment being in the nature of a well tax, the more abundant the water, the greater the quantity of land that will be assessed under it at Bagayet rates. The principle adopted in assessing such 'Mothasthal Bagayet' is explained in paragraphs 16, 18 and 19 of Lieutenant Wingate's letter to the Collector of Poona, dated 27th August 1841, on the re-assessment of the Haveli Pargana; and as in this, the highest assessed of all the Poona parganas, the Bagayet rates recommended by Lieutenant Wingate, and sanctioned by Government, do not exceed those fixed for Indapur, I see no sufficient reason for allowing them when applied to Ropla. An increase of 5 per cent. on the Indapur Bagayet rates would give only Rs. 2-1-8 per acre instead of Rs. 2, which would amount to but a small sum on the Bagayet revenue of the whole division. I beg therefore, to recommend that the Bagayet rates be the same as those of Indapur, and the Jarayet rates increased by 5 per cent.

9. In Mr. Stuart's 8th paragraph he remarks that no mention is made of the percentage to be paid to village officers in lieu of their "gugra" or extra collections in grain from the cultivators. I apprehend that it will be impossible to fix the rate per cent. before the Government sanction is accorded to the rates now proposed, and the assessment of each village definitely fixed.

10 Mr. Suart, in his 10th paragraph, notices that Mr. Price has concluded the settlement of the boundary disputes which before existed in the district. This must have proved a very troublesome work, and must have required great skill to accomplish it, and I have requested the Collector of Sholápur to furnish some account of the number of disputes settled, and the principle of the arrangements by which Mr. Price has succeeded so well

11. Mr Suart appears very anxious that the sanction of Government should be accorded to the rates in time to admit of the new assessment being introduced this year, and it is certainly desirable that the new rate should be declared as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. SIMSON,
Revenue Commissioner.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
October 11th, 1842.

No. 3134 of 1842.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE

To

W. SIMSON, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1457, dated the 11th instant, handing up a correspondence between the Collector of Sholápur, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and his Assistant, Mr Price, respecting the rate of assessment in the Mahalkari's Division of the Karmála Táluka

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the reasons which are assigned for fixing the Jerafet rates of the Ropla Mahal of the Karmála Táluka at 5 per cent above those of Indápur, appear to the Honourable the Governor in Council to be sufficient, and the proposed rate should, therefore, be adopted.

3 His Honour in Council is also pleased to sanction the rate for Bagáyfet being fixed at Rs 2 per acre as in Indápur.

4. These rates should be introduced at the approaching Jamábandi.

5. Mr. Price's report on this survey, I am instructed to observe, does him much credit. But it would have been more complete had it contained the result (in statements annexed to it) of the measurements and classification, and if it had been accompanied by a sketch map, such as that which accompanied Captain Bellasis' report on the survey of the Sholápur Táluka. Such maps should form an accompaniment to every report sent up to Government on the completion of a mahál or táluka.

6. The allowances which the ryots have to pay to the village officers as "gugri"—in fact everything which falls on their land—should form a part of the assessment, so that nothing extra may be demanded from them. Now that the proposed rates of assessment are approved of, the settlement of the gugri should be made and the result reported, at the same time the result of the adoption of the new rates of assessment to the whole land as well as to that in actual cultivation should be fully detailed. The period of the duration of the settlement (as far as the rates are concerned) should then be determined.

7 The success which seems to have attended Mr Price's endeavours towards the settlement of boundary disputes is very satisfactory. The more detailed account of this proceeding, alluded to in your 10th paragraph, should, when received, be forwarded to Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1842.

No. 166 of 1843.

To

G. M. SUART, Esq.,
First Assistant in charge Sholápur Collectorate.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward proposals drawn up by my Assistant, Mr. Price, for re-assessing the Subha Division of the Karmála Táluka, and also a map of the Karmála Pargana showing the boundaries of all the villages

2. Mr Price was for some years in the Topographical Survey of the Deccan, and acquired there the knowledge and expertness that has enabled him to prepare this map, without neglect-

ing his other duties. It shows with accuracy the extent and position of each village, and it is, in fact, exactly the kind of plan Government have so often expressed a desire to have.

3. In Mr. Price's 4th paragraph it will be seen that the result of the survey has been to show that this district contains 196,204 acres, of which 9,680 are held in *inám*, and 31,854 more are not culturable, leaving 154,670 acres for assessment.

4. In Mr. Price's 5th and 6th paragraphs will be found a brief history of the district. In his 7th paragraph a comparison will be found between the condition of the country before and after the commencement of our rule. Mr. Price appears to think that the increased cultivation has rendered grain cheap and plentiful, and rendered it a matter of difficulty with the farmers to dispose of it. It would, however, be a great mistake to suppose that the cheapness of grain has been principally caused by the extension of cultivation. On consulting the early reports of the Commissioner in the Deccan, it will be found that, during the first two or three years after the commencement of our rule, cultivation extended to a very great extent, and that from that period until lately cultivation has gradually contracted, prices falling also. It may fairly be concluded that cultivation contracted because prices fell. And we find ample reason for the falling off of prices in the extinction of the *Mahratta* predatory system, which used to send forth thousands of the villagers to ravage India, and bring back its valuable plunder, thereby rendering the precious metals cheap. Our more equitable rule must have tended to equalize the value of the precious metals through the country, and to assimilate prices, reducing them where high and raising them where low,—at any rate, to suffer only that inequality to exist which is the natural result of the distribution of population and commerce.

5. It was fitting to accommodate assessment to the change in prices, and to allow prices so to alter as to allow the grain reaching an extensive market. This has now been obtained, and grain is now exported from the Deccan to Bombay, the place which henceforth from its size and riches must naturally regulate prices.

6. I do not quite agree with Mr. Price in thinking that the fact of grain being stored up in the country secures it against the desolating effects of a year of failure. It is known that during the last famine in the North-Western Provinces (when half a million of people are said to have perished), there was an ample supply of grain in the country. The great cause of distress was the stoppage of occupation. All agriculturists were thrown out of employ, and, having no means of obtaining money, they had no means of purchasing what was, perhaps, rotting in the granaries, still, however, though the existence of grain in a country may not altogether save us from the dire effects of a season of failure, it, at all events, mitigates them and provides a refuge for those who have been prudent enough to consider the future.

7. The observations in Mr. Price's 9th paragraph are to be understood restrictedly. They are not meant to apply in their full force to any but the district under consideration. It will be seen from his table, Appendix A, that in twenty years the actual payments of the people have amounted to Rs. 8,23,109, and that if during the whole of that time they had been assessed, as we now propose to assess them, they would not have paid less than Rs. 8,15,512. It may, therefore, be fairly concluded that in this particular district Government has not demanded in the gross more than the people should have fairly paid. Indeed, considering the former high prices, I may safely say that Government has not obtained a due revenue from the district. The real evils in the district are these, that there is a high nominal assessment which has required in twenty years 8 lakhs of remissions, and that the distribution of these remissions has been in the hands of ill-paid rapacious *kárkuns*. I perfectly agree with Mr. Price in considering that a large proportion of the remissions has never reached the ryots, or, which is the same thing, that they have been obliged to pay heavily for them. And you have now in your possession sufficient evidence to prove the existence of an extended system of extortion connected with the grant of remissions. It is my belief that extortion accompanies remission with as much determination as a soldier does his banner. In twenty years 8 lakhs of rupees have been remitted out of 16. The booty of the district *kárkuns* must have been immense!

8. I quite agree with Mr. Price in thinking that it is useless to argue from past receipts under the above circumstances. It becomes necessary, therefore, to be guided rather by the position and local circumstances of the district.

In Mr. Price's and my own report, last season, regarding the *Ropla* Division of the *Karmála* Taluka, much will be found applicable to the *Subha* Division. Its advantages over *Indápur* as regards rain are the same, and generally the only difference between *Ropla* and *Karmála* is that of prices. It is shown in my report, above alluded to, that *Ropla* has no advantage in prices over *Indápur*, whereas *Karmála* has one of 5 per cent. It was, however, proposed and sanctioned that, on account of advantages of climate, the *Ropla* rates should be 5 per cent higher than those of *Indápur*. Mr. Price, therefore, proposes that the 5 per cent. on account of advantages of prices should be added on the 5 per cent. on account of advantage of climate, and that the *Karmála* rates should be 10 per cent. higher than those of *Indápur*; and in this recommendation I quite agree with him. The rates so raised are to be found in his 15th paragraph.

9. Mr. Price recommends also that on account of the position of eight villages, mentioned in his 15th paragraph, they should be assessed at the *Ropla* instead of the *Karmála* rates. In this opinion I also concur, and a reference to the map will show the grounds for the measure. I also agree with Mr. Price in thinking that the assessment of the two villages in the *Ropla* Petha, which might have been fairly assessed at the *Karmála* rates, be left undisturbed.

10. In Mr Price's 16th and 17th paragraphs, and from the Appendix B to his report, it will be seen that the effect on the rates now proposed will be to assess the whole district at Rs. 68,844 on account of Jerayet, of which Rs 3,531 represents the value of the Inám lands, leaving Rs 65,313 payable to the State. This latter sum is upwards of Rs 24,000 in excess of the average receipts from the same source for the last twenty years, upwards of Rs 2,200 in excess of the average receipts of the last five years, and upwards of Rs 11,000 in excess of the collections of the last year, for which we have returns. The rates now proposed applied to the land in cultivation in the last year, for which we have returns, give a Jáma of Rs 60,753—a sum greater by Rs 3,474 than the actual payments in that year

11. In his last paragraph Mr. Price recommends that the rate of Bagáyet assessment should be the same as in Indápur, Ropla, and, in fact, all the assessed districts; and in this I concur for the reasons mentioned in my letter on Ropla rates, No 226 of 1842. The greater part of Bagáyet productions is consumed on the spot, and prices are not regulated, therefore, in the same way as those of grain in general.

12. The proposed assessment includes the compensation to be granted in lieu of háks received now in kind. Their estimated value for past years is included in Mr. Price's Appendix A, and in the comparison with past collections this has been allowed for. The details regarding the compensation cannot be proposed till the rates are sanctioned and the assessment on each separate field calculated. The value of the Inám is one of the points to be considered.

13. For the purpose of giving more full information regarding the resources of the Subha Division of Karmála, I subjoin a statement in detail of the jamás, remissions, collections, &c, for nineteen years ending Fash 1250. The acres in Mr. Price's Statement A, column 3, are approximated from the difference between columns 14 and 26 in my statement. The rupees in Mr Price's column 4 will be found by deducting those in column 27 from those in column 15 in my statement. The amount of Nakdi Bábs in Mr Price's column 5 is that part of my column 30, which may be considered as coming under the head of land assessment. These bábs, however, have been abolished some years since. The rupees in Mr. Price's column 8 will be found in my column 16, those in Mr. Price's column 9 will be found by adding together my columns 34 and 39. Mr Price's column 11 will be found by deducting the rupees in his 10th column from those in column 7. It will be observed that the remissions in Mr Price's 9th column include all remissions granted under the head of Bagáyet bábs and sáyer, which would not have been the case had it been possible to obtain a statement of them separately. It will also be observed that in Mr. Price's statement no allowance is made for the outstanding balances, amounting in nineteen years to Rs 3,426-14-0. From what I saw while making the Jamábandi settlement this year, I am able, however, confidently to affirm that, even had we all the details to enable us to make allowances on these accounts, the grand total in Mr Price's 11th column of Rs 8,23,109 would not be altered beyond Rs 5,000 or 6,000. The amount given in his column is quite accurate enough for all practical purposes

I have, &c,

(Signed) A NASH,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Deccan.

Superintendent, Revenue Survey Office,

Poona, 24th July 1843.

Statement of the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, Expenses, Collections, Balances, &c., in the Subha Division of the Karmála District for the within-mentioned years

No	Fash	Number of Vil- lagas.	Bighas	Rupees.	Deduct					
					Inám.		Shetandi Ináms		Total.	
					Bighas	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Fash 1232		308 11 5 0	1,45 499 15 0	8,976 0 0	8 680 3 0	60 0 0	130 0 0	9 036 0 0	8,400 3 0
2	" 1233	46	351 779 10 24	1 54 468 12 0	7 798 0 0	7 800 13 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 979 0 0	8 140 13 0
3	" 1234	47	261 837 15 4	1 61 357 8 9	7 693 0 0	7 750 11 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 873 0 0	8 030 11 0
4	" 1235	47	131 645 10 4	1 61 476 2 6	7 683 0 0	7 750 11 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 873 0 0	8 030 11 0
5	" 1236	47	146 845 5 4	1 43 835 3 6	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
6	" 1237	46	146 845 5 4	1 43 837 2 6	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
7	" 1238	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
8	" 1239	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
9	" 1240	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
10	" 1241	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
11	" 1242	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
12	" 1243	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
13	" 1244	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
14	" 1245	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
15	" 1246	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
16	" 1247	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
17	" 1248	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
18	" 1249	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
19	" 1250	46	146 845 5 4	1 42 827 15 0	7 445 10 0	7 038 7 0	130 0 0	260 0 0	7 625 10 0	7 318 7 0
	Total		2 824 036 10 24	27 04 706 12 0	146,145 10 24	139,648 8 0	8,300 0 0	8 028 10 10	149 443 10 24	1,44,476 13 10

No	Faali	Number of Hags	Deduct—continued.				Deduct Tahabuk or suspended.	Remaining to be collected.	Sust.	
			Remaining Khāna.		Cultivated.				Bighas	Rupees.
			Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas	Rupees.				
1	2	3	1 ^a	1 ^b	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Faali 1233	46	127 275 5 0	1 36 683 10 0	120 301 10 0	1 05 835 13 0	32 673 7 6	23 152 5 6	32 766 0 0	26 627 12 9
2	1233	47	143 801 10 3	1 46 328 15 0	94 748 10 0	99 120 9 9	27 160 5 9	28 446 10 0	28 269 1 6	
3	1234	47	148 764 16 4	1 43 378 18 9	107 350 15 3	1 06 896 5 3	30 533 5 6	27 567 0 0	26 898 10 1	
4	1235	47	143 772 5 4	1 43 446 7 6	97 761 0 4	98 812 5 3	23 237 13 6	73 404 2 3	42 533 10 2	
5	1236	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	88 091 15 2	88 260 5 9	16 173 6 6	73 094 2 3	46 168 5 0	
6	1237	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	73 765 5 1	73 574 9 0	8 840 16 0	64 033 10 0	48 403 0 3	
7	1238	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	135 609 8 0	69 105 0 3	67 735 0 0	5 820 3 0	63 213 13 0	
8	1239	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	135 609 8 0	74 610 15 3	73 945 15 0	10 929 9 6	63 213 13 0	
9	1240	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	135 609 8 0	74 788 0 0	73 919 3 3	17 183 3 3	55 554 5 1	
10	1241	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	135 609 8 0	79 688 15 0	77 833 11 3	63 303 7 9	69 436 16 4	
11	1242	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	135 609 8 0	39 315 10 3	73 505 11 0	9 971 15 3	63 638 11 9	
12	1243	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 611 11 6	135 617 8 0	77 723 5 4	77 404 1 6	6 436 7 0	70 688 10 0	
13	1244	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 617 8 0	67 765 0 0	68 569 8 0	9 034 14 0	59 564 7 0	45 106 15 3	
14	1245	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 644 4 6	63 707 0 3	63 404 3 3	13 107 13 0	49 306 6 3	44 336 0 4	
15	1246	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 726 7 8	68 045 5 3	69 861 14 8	14 806 1 3	55 655 13 6	42 647 15 3	
16	1247	46	139 210 15 4	1 36 165 8 0	79 120 15 4	78 022 2 9	18 837 11 0	47 283 7 9	41 919 10 1	
17	1248	46	138 404 5 4	1 30 470 14 7	98 273 16 3	99 123 2 0	26 510 18 1	62 311 4 1	43 301 5 0	
18	1249	46	138 404 5 4	1 30 326 0 9	103 820 10 3	91 734 15 1	17 454 8 10	74 260 6 3	53 471 10 1	
19	1250	46	138 404 5 4	1 30 828 13 5	114,501 10 3	1,00 657 11 4	14,772 5 7	85 815 6 7	69,477 5 3	
	Total		2,076,168 0 0	25,00 318 14 2	1,628,513 15 1	16,80,602 2 10	3,13,278 2 3	19,66,684 0 7	910,215 15 4	8,06,749 28 8

No.	Faali.	Number of Hags	Detail.								
			Kowil.		Ukti.		Total Jerseyet.		Bagayet.		
			Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.	Bighas.	Rupees.	
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Faali 1233	46	88 218 15 4	80 273 3 9	..	..	119 015 0 0	68 801 5 6	1 378 10 0	4 331 5 0
2	1233	47	94 401 0 1	37 372 5 9	..	..	82 947 10 4	86 181 5 0	1 900 15 0	5 778 13 0
3	1234	47	78 399 0 4	44 770 11 9	..	..	105 392 15 1	71 988 2 9	1 269 0 1	6 188 13 3
4	1235	47	30 132 0 0	23 386 5 3	..	..	26 574 5 3	6,67 154 14 3	1 817 15 1	5 240 9 6
5	1236	46	22 770 5 2	14 470 16 8	..	..	87 178 10 0	69 470 9 3	1 618 15 0	6 563 0 9
6	1237	46	12 772 10 2	7 978 10 9	..	..	67 543 15 3	5 793 2 6	1 561 0 3	6 436 5 3
7	1238	46	15 708 5 0	4 913 6 0	..	..	73 554 0 3	66 861 10 3	5 654 10 0	6 837 11 9
8	1239	46	17 640 10 3	8 880 9 0	..	..	73 304 0 0	80 610 11 0	1 454 0 3	5 180 5 0
9	1240	46	18 535 5 4	11 738 14 9	..	..	77 974 5 8	68 346 0 9	1 812 5 1	5 586 1 0
10	1241	46	13 704 10 2	18 813 3 8	..	..	64 100 5 2	63 215 11 0	1 617 10 4	5 444 15 3
11	1242	46	17 490 0 1	11 217 5 3	..	..	76 008 5 1	64 845 3 1	1 769 10 2	6 120 6 6
12	1243	46	21 098 5 1	12 343 13 6	..	..	69 145 5 0	69 029 4 6	1 099 10 4	5 562 2 8
13	1244	46	21 667 10 3	18 813 3 8	..	..	64 100 5 2	60 761 7 0	1 576 15 0	5 444 15 3
14	1245	46	23 645 10 4	8 383 14 3	..	..	69 343 10 7	49 712 0 9	1 701 15 0	6 343 4 9
15	1246	46	23 408 0 4	13 159 4 0	..	..	77 388 16 0	61 553 7 0	1 742 0 3	5 831 0 9
16	1247	46	22 173 10 0	30 269 7 7	..	..	64 563 15 1	66 834 1 5	1 710 10 2	5 477 5 2
17	1248	46	30 327 5 0	16 876 0 1	9 245 10 1	4 226 5 6	102 034 5 2	68 800 14 3	1 778 0 3	6 359 8 1	
18	1249	46	32 346 5 0	12,916 10 4	30 907 5 1	6 608 15 4	113 634 0 0	80 323 7 7	1 867 10 1	5 422 14 3	
	Total		661 419 0 0	3 429 716 5 7	30,008 16 8	18 738 4 10	1 601 667 15 3	11 63,203 6 11	32,124 36 2	1,06,580 8 8	

No.	Faali	Number of Hags	Detail—continued.				Bāba.	Total Ann Janm.	Sayer Jāma	Total Ann and Sayer Jāma.	Deduct	
			Total		Remissions granted at the Jāmbāndi.	Village Expenses, &c						
			Bighas.	Rupees.								
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
1	Faali 1233	46	1,20,301 10 0	73,153 5 6	3,108 10 0	74,361 0 5	3,700 1 0	78 917 1 2	13,630 7 0	9 515 13 0		
2	1233	47	94,748 10 0	71,060 4 0	3,365 1 0	75,213 5 0	4,344 11 0	79 651 0 0	9,970 5 0	9 467 2 0		
3	1234	47	1,07,560 15 2	77,467 0 0	1,423 9 0	77 979 9 0	3,403 14 0	80 383 7 0	63,778 19 6	3 216 2 0		
4	1235	47	67,761 0 4	73,404 7 3	1,462 7 3	74,866 15 0	3,305 1 0	78 662 5 0	13 679 10 0	3 485 8 0		
5	1236	46	39,091 15 2	73,004 2 3	3,932 15 6	77 036 1 9	3,667 12 0	80 700 14 9	6,769 1 3	10 287 10 9		
6	1237	46	22,770 5 2	61,083 10 0	1,117 5 3	65 160 16 3	3,754 8 10	67 895 0 0	13 741 4 2	7 625 4 0		
7	1238	46	12,772 10 2	62,818 0 0	3,272 9 0	63,090 9 0	3,336 4 0	67 986 9 9	14 898 4 2	7 179 3 2		
8	1239	46	15,708 5 0	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
9	1240	46	17,640 10 3	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
10	1241	46	18,535 5 4	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
11	1242	46	13,704 10 2	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
12	1243	46	17,490 0 1	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
13	1244	46	21,098 5 1	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
14	1245	46	21,667 10 3	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
15	1246	46	23,645 10 4	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
16	1247	46	23,408 0 4	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
17	1248	46	22,173 10 0	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
18	1249	46	30,327 5 0	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
19	1250	46	32,346 5 0	63,319 6 0	1,382 0 0	65 707 6 0	3,230 12 0	66 023 0 0	15 106 6 0	7 759 5 0		
	Total		1,633,318 15 12	13,028,624 0 7	36,011 15 2	13,00,406 15 9	56,669 1 3	13,00,184 1 3	4,60,613 1 3	1,20,608 15 0		

No	Fasli.	Number of Villages	Deduct--contd			Remaining Revenue	Deduct.				Outstanding Balances end of March 1842.	Remarks.
			Total Rupees				Collected up to the end of April in respective years	Remissions granted afterwards.	Collected up to the end of March 1842.	Total Rupees.		
1	2	3	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
			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.	
1	Fasli 1232	46	23 046 4 0	55 823 13 3	39,810 3 9	2,793 1 10	13,105 10 0	58,707 15 7	215 13 5			
2	" 1233	47	18 537 5 0	60 623 11 0	56,102 0 6	1,326 6 4	2,955 5 0	60,388 11 10	229 15 2			
3	" 1234	47	65 334 12 6	14 442 10 8	13,040 8 0	383 12 8	1,039 5 9	14,448 10 6	5 7 9			
4	" 1235	47	23 144 13 3	48 417 10 0	55,359 5 5	52 13 7		55,413 3 0				
5	" 1236	46	17 005 13 4	63 695 2 3	67,754 4 9	1,173 0 2	4,722 13 4	63,885 2 3				
6	" 1237	46	85 237 5 0	32,659 3 0	22,512 15 0	145 4 0		32,858 8 0				
7	" 1238	46	32 355 11 0	46,039 14 0	44,877 7 2	202 5 10		45,039 14 0				
8	" 1239	46	43 220 15 0	17,903 3 0	10,494 7 8	380 15 3		17,943 11 10	165 7 3			
9	" 1240	46	30 796 9 0	46,094 3 0	38,323 12 0	2,116 15 5	6,770 4 11	39,899 5 1	194 18 11			
10	" 1241	46	22 782 4 3	46 178 12 6	42,865 0 6	2,781 12 2		45,046 12 8	629 15 10			
11	" 1242	46	5 653 12 0	15 648 14 0	7,353 15 3	832 9 10	7,541 12 9	15 5 3 4	119 3 3			
12	" 1243	46	34 959 14 9	51 487 9 3	46 989 7 7	1,272 9 9		50 989 1 1	545 8 2			
13	" 1244	46	23 209 15 3	42 688 11 9	41 974 13 3	526 9 2		42 501 6 4	187 5 5			
14	" 1245	49	26 122 12 3	38 169 7 6	33 191 13 30	1,035 10 10	689 6 10	34,915 16 6	252 8 0			
15	" 1246	46	16 632 12 8	42 727 9 10	37 151 6 2	242 1 11	6 527 4 4	43 610 11 8	96 14 5			
16	" 1247	46	21 469 11 5	40 110 12 0	37 390 13 9	353 6 6	3,172 4 5	39 916 6 10	194 3 2			
17	" 1248	46	30 130 11 9	35 669 6 2	35 357 3 9		3,212 2 6	35 669 6 3				
18	" 1249	46	48 137 7 11	33 371 0 7	31 486 7 11	243 2 9	1,450 3 3	33 772 14 4	133 5 2			
19	" 1250	46	43 511 13 9	46,909 9 5	42 686 0 3		3,849 7 8	48 314 7 10	675 0 7			
	Total		5 87 021 14 2	7,76,162 2 10	7,06,840 0 11	16 651 11 5	61,243 10 4	72 736 6 8	2 428 14 0			

No 117 of 1843.

To

LIEUTENANT A. NASH,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Sir,

Having completed the measurement and classification of the lands of the Māmlatdār's division of the Karmāla Tāluka, I have the honour, in compliance with your letter No. 102, dated 24th April 1843, to submit a report on the subject of the rates which I would propose should form the basis of the new assessment about to be introduced into that division

2 In doing so, as it is usual on such occasions to state the manner in which the work has been carried on and completed, I beg in the present instance to refer you to my report No. 3 of 1842, dated 20th September, on the Mahālkār's division of this tāluka, precisely the same system having been followed in this, and, I presume, with equally as much correctness. The measurements and classification were each tested to the extent of 10 per cent of the area of each village, and the result showed that out of 48 villages it was requisite to have the lands of only 2 re-classified and of 2 re-measured—the former from the Tarāms having adopted an incorrect standard of classification, and the latter from the measurers having neglected to put down such marks as are necessary to prevent confusion taking place hereafter in the boundaries of the fields

3. The only addition in the work, as compared with the completion of the Mahālkār's division, is the accompanying map on one mile to an inch of the whole tāluka. This, so far as fixing the villages and their boundaries is concerned, has been constructed on scientific principles, the trigonometrical points having been furnished me by Lieutenant Jacob, of the Trigonometrical Survey, and the detail has been filled in by a comparison of my sketches with the village plans, the latter of which for such purposes being, I presume, as good a source as could be resorted to. Besides the boundaries of each village, the boundary disputes are shown, and as the Ropla Division is included, I trust the present will fully make up for the sketch map which was required with my report on that division, and be allowed to form a substitute for that required with this.

4 The division on which I now report is bounded on the east by the Sina River, which, with few exceptions, divides it from the territories of His Highness the Nizam, on the south-west the Bhima separates it from the pargana of Indāpur, in the collectorate of Poona, and to the south and north-west, respectively, there are the petha of Ropla forming a part of the tāluka itself and the tāluka of Karjat in the collectorate of Nagar. It comprises an extent of 196,20½ acres, 9,680 of which are held free and 31,854 more are unculturable, leaving 154,670 acres open to assessment. The highway by which the traffic between Poona and Ballā ghāt is conveyed, passes through it, as also do the highways from Nagar to Sholāpur and Pandharpur. There are no hills of any height in it, but its surface is not by any means so regular as to admit of wheeled conveyances passing through it in every direction, and hence the proportionally large quantity of unculturable land in a tāluka comparatively flat

5. The part in question comprises the whole of the Wāngī and portions of the Shringonda and Kodovālā parganas—divisions connected with the original management of the country; and of these, until the close of 1818, when the Peshwa's territory became a part of the British possessions, the villages of Wāngī had for sixteen years been held by Sadaseo Pant Mānkeshwar. Those of the other two parganas did not revert to our Government till 1821, and if we except an interval of one year, during which they had lapsed to His Highness the Nizam, had been held for upwards of 120 years as jaghurs by the family of the Nimbalkars.

6. Considerable difference appears to have existed in the modes of management adopted by Mánkeshwar and Nimbálkar in their respective villages: that of the former being marked by a moderation in reference to the collection of the revenue which the yearly state of the crops would seem to call for, whereas the expenses of supporting a large train of military followers rendered it necessary for the Nimbálkars to be constantly pressing their ryots beyond the powers of payment. Little difference, however, appears to have existed in the condition of the ryots of each party when they fell into our hands. The grasping propensity of the last Nimbálkar, even after an interval of twelve years, prevented his ryots from gaining much ground upon the condition they were reduced to by the famines of 1805, and what improvement the management of Mánkeshwar was likely to effect in his villages, was rendered abortive by the Pindáris, to whose ravages their unprotected state constantly exposed them. The commencement of our rule, when these evils ceased, must then, so far as they are concerned, have been extremely propitious to the ryots, and I have no doubt in saying that, whatever have been the failings of our own management since, their present condition is a somewhat improved one.

7. The principal features of the two periods appear to be briefly these — During the time of the Native governments the limited cultivation, compared with the number of consumers, made grain scarce, and hence dear and easy of disposal. At present the increased cultivation has made it plentiful, reduced its price, and rendered a profitable disposal of it a matter of difficulty. It is, indeed, a fact admitted by all, that at present there is sufficient grain in this part of the country to meet the exigencies of, at least, one year's total failure, whereas during the Native governments such an event invariably had the effect of almost desolating it. Witness the famines of 1798 and 1805.

8. This is undoubtedly a source of gratification. How much more so would it be were I able to say that most of the grain thus laid up, is in the hands of the ryots. This, however, is not the case. With a few exceptions, it is in the hands of the Bamans, while our ryots live by a ruinous system of borrowing.

9. With regard to this—the condition of our ryots—I would remark that, although it is usual to trace the cause of their poverty to the existing heavy assessment, and that this in one respect is admissible, inasmuch as it necessitates Government to adopt a mode of settlement which opens a wide field for the grossest corruption unimagined, yet to lay the charge exclusively to the heavy assessment is, I think, more than a strict inquiry into the matter will admit. The assessment in question has not, since the taluka fell into our hands, formed the basis of a single jamábandi. We commenced by resorting to the kowli tenures, and subsequently allowed a tahakub in some villages, and what with these—the ukti tenures—and the remissions, I find at an average that during the last twenty years very nearly one-half of this high, but merely nominal, assessment has been remitted. Thus, by applying the Ropla rates to the classification now completed, and making a proportional deduction on account of waste land, I find to be about the sum which would have been allowed had the proposed assessment been in force during that period, and may we not, therefore, conclude, and that justly, that the ryots have not had the full benefit of the remissions hitherto granted, for otherwise is it possible they could be so poor as we now find them.

10. In offering an opinion on the subject, I know it is necessary to take into consideration the loss which the ryots have been annually exposed to by having to keep their crops standing an unreasonable period, so as to admit of their being surveyed, but the most liberal allowance is not by any means sufficient to clear the surveying kárkuns and village officers from the suspicion of most gross corruption in this respect. In fact, when it is considered that, even at this comparatively honest period, the ryots, during the year just passed by, paid largely to have an under-estimate made of their crops, what must have been the state of matters some years ago when it was not considered necessary even to consult them on the matter, but merely to give them as much of the remissions as could not be screwed out of them.

11. It is very evident, then, that, keeping in view what has been hitherto credited to Government in the name of the ryots, and judging from it and their present condition what may with safety be collected from them hereafter, considerable care must be observed, for otherwise the errors of making the proposed rates too low, and thereby subjecting Government to an unnecessary loss, will undoubtedly be the consequence. It is well, however, in the present case, that we have the pargana of Indápur in the immediate neighbourhood, inasmuch as, by a comparison of the two, we can arrive at a tolerably correct conclusion as to what rates we should adopt for Karmála.

12. Before, however, I make the comparison, I beg to allude to a few facts, the result of late inquiry, which tend to strengthen the opinion already formed, that the assessment of Indápur is sufficiently equitable to admit of inference being drawn from it as to what the parganas in the neighbourhood ought to pay when their respective capabilities are taken into consideration. The present increased population and improved state of the market of Indápur immediately intrude themselves upon the notice of an observer who has any idea of the state in which these were a few years ago, and in common with Indápur the population of its villages, both as regards their number and apparent comfort, is most striking. The uninhabited state of two villages, formerly quite deserted, which I had an opportunity of seeing, speaks volumes in this respect, and, so far as I could ascertain, these gratifying changes, even by the most prejudiced of the people—the Brahmms—are considered as effects of the survey.

13. The opinion of the people in regard to the assessment itself is, that it is neither fitted for the indolent, nor those who wish to live upon the fruits of the labours of others; whereas

those who, with a competent supply of the implements of husbandry, have the heart to work hard, without fail, become cultivators of substance under it. This opinion—the result of five years' experience—argues that the assessment is calculated, in the absence of ill-timed remissions, to cure the cultivators of the baneful inertness for which the generality of them are noted and from the examples which have been brought to my notice of industrious ryots, who on the introduction of the survey commenced with small beginnings, having greatly improved since, I feel no doubt, on the other hand, that the assessment is not by any means too heavy.

14. In proceeding to compare Karmála with Indápur, I find that the soils, implements of husbandry, modes of cultivation, periods of sowing and reaping, and the kinds of produce, are precisely the same in both. The only points in which they differ are that the fall of rain during the rabi crop is more plentiful in Karmála than in Indápur, and that its market is a better one. This greater fall of rain is common to Ropla, and for it Government allowed that the rates of Indápur should be increased at 5 per cent and applied to that division. I therefore propose that a similar measure be adopted for Karmála, and that, besides this, an additional increase of 6 per cent. be made on account of the market, that being the advantage it has over the Indápur one as estimated in your report on Ropla.

15. Should this meet with your approval, and the sanction of Government, the rates per acre for each kind of soil will be as follows —

Soils,	Reas per Acre	Soils	Reas per Acre.	Soils.	Reas per Acre,
1st Black ..	330	1st Red ..	220	1st Brown .	110
2nd „ „	265	2nd „ „	145	2nd „ „	65
3rd „ „	190	3rd „ „	85	3rd „ „	40

I would not, however, recommend that these rates be applied to all the villages subject to Karmála itself. Nos 1, 2, and 3 of the villages named in the margin, as will be seen by the map, are so much nearer Ropla that I propose they and Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 which, from their comparative locality as regard the markets, appear rather to class with it than Karmála, be assessed according to the rates fixed for that division. On the other hand, there are two* vil-
 *1 Margawan. 2. Hewra.
 1 Kem 5. Shelgaon
 2 Mallowri. 6 Bittargaon
 3 Numbori. 7. Dokri.
 4. Wángu. 8 burlu.
 lages attached to Ropla which ought certainly, from their contiguity to Karmála, to be assessed according to the rates which may be fixed for it, but as the Ropla assessment has been read off to the people, it would likely give them a bad opinion of our adherence to settlements once made by us to reverse it in these villages—an error above all things to be avoided among characters so suspicious as the Kunbis

16. To show what the assessment will be according to the rates proposed in the last paragraph, I have drawn out the Appendix B, by which it will be seen that jerayet assessment of the whole division will amount to Rs. 68,844, and that of the ináms to Rs 3,531, leaving Rs 65,313, the sum derivable from the Government lands. This sum is about Rs 10,000 in excess of half the present assessment, Rs. 24,158 in excess of the average collection for the last twenty years, and Rs 22,454 in excess of that for the last five. The two last show that when the whole of the lands come under cultivation, Government will derive much more from this portion of the district than it hitherto has—a very pleasing circumstance, when it is considered that in the táluks already assessed it has been a point to adjust the rates so as not to allow the assessment on the whole land to fall short of the average amount of past collections made on the cultivated part only.

17. The average rate of the assessment I propose will be 6 annas and 9 pies per acre. This applied to the extent of land in cultivation in 1251 Fasl will amount to Rs 60,753, a sum—Rs 3,474—in excess of the jerayet collections, including gugn, for that year. It is, therefore, evident that without allowing any increase for the circumstance of the best kind of land being now in cultivation, or for what additional land it is very probable will be taken up immediately, Government will, on the introduction of this assessment, derive an increase of revenue equal, at least, to Rs. 3,474

18. In speaking of the bagayet cultivation, I beg to remark that Rs. 210-0 an acre is about the rate hitherto collected in the táluks. This, I presume, from the number of neglected wells, which in my opinion could be turned to good account, is too high, and I would therefore, and from the fact that there is not the slightest reason for making a difference, recommend that Rs 2 per acre—the Indápur and Ropla rate—be adopted for Karmála also. This will make the assessment on bagayet equal to Rs. 2,658, which, added to the jerayet assessment, as exhibited in Appendix B, makes the total assessment of the division Rs. 67,971.

I have, &c,

(Signed) W S. PRICE,

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Office,
Camp Poona, 18th July 1843.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of the Cultivation, Assessment, and Collections in the Mamlatdar's Division of the Karmala Taluka for the last 20 years, showing also the amount which might have been collected for the same extent of Cultivation had the Rates of Ropla been in force.

No.	Fiscal Years	Extent of Jerajet cultivation with Acres.	Due by the Ryots according to the Karmala Assessment					Deduct not paid by them.			Amount actually paid on account of Jerajet cultivation	What might have been paid at the Ropla rate of Assessment.	Difference		Remarks.
			On account of Assessment	On account of Nagra	On account of Nagra	On account of Nagra	Total	On account of Lands, &c.	On account of Remission	Total			In favour of present assessment.	In favour of the Ropla rate of Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	1858	1,13,790	1,03,274	1,008	6,112	1,08,714	32,073	18,323	46,996	67,718	62,841	4,877	1,079	192	2,110
2	1859	1,19,034	93,843	1,603	2,006	1,00,852	27,100	10,297	37,467	63,595	49,304	14,291	1,637	168	1,369
3	1860	1,29,320	1,00,706	275	1,100	1,02,081	29,338	94,147	93,465	6,609	62,116	24,493	43,623	19,167	23,456
4	1861	1,27,607	90,583	650	3,394	95,148	25,203	19,768	38,940	56,208	40,684	15,524	15,524	0	0
5	1862	1,30,121	92,139	1,043	4,172	97,354	15,173	7,646	23,116	74,238	54,334	19,904	19,904	0	0
6	1863	1,28,165	97,012	496	3,394	97,902	8,541	29,457	37,998	31,994	65,925	33,925	32,000	3,925	3,925
7	1864	1,33,653	93,307	733	3,493	97,533	8,922	15,389	24,311	46,303	32,817	13,486	13,486	0	0
8	1865	1,10,848	97,911	369	1,472	97,751	10,390	45,260	55,130	41,334	13,846	13,846	13,846	0	0
9	1866	1,40,808	97,789	755	3,030	1,01,574	17,188	15,853	33,040	68,534	35,080	33,444	3,444	3,444	3,444
10	1867	1,40,858	71,978	978	3,612	76,568	13,631	17,447	31,078	45,490	27,200	18,290	27,200	20,363	20,363
11	1868	1,41,948	1,01,948	976	2,900	75,761	9,972	45,758	54,455	11,335	27,638	27,638	27,638	0	0
12	1869	1,46,894	96,394	1,176	4,700	77,169	6,435	17,370	23,711	53,448	36,858	16,590	16,590	0	0
13	1870	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
14	1871	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
15	1872	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
16	1873	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
17	1874	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
18	1875	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
19	1876	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
20	1877	1,46,796	88,927	755	4,013	88,042	9,035	15,278	24,313	43,729	33,623	10,106	10,106	0	0
Total		28,05,272	16,76,949	11,095	80,323	16,48,338	8,23,890	5,01,758	8,55,126	8,28,109	8,15,618	1,21,692	1,14,266		

APPENDIX B.

Statement of the Jerajet and Bagayet Assessment of the Mamlatdar's Division of the Karmala Taluka, according to the Rates proposed in the accompanying Report.

No.	Village Names.	Extent of Land in Acres.	Deduct Unculturable.	Culturable Land Acres.	Assessment.			Deduct Inams.			Government Land.				
					Jerajet.	Bagayet.	Total.	Assessment.			Assessment.				
								Acres.	Jerajet.	Bagayet.	Total.	Acres.	Jerajet.	Bagayet.	Total.
1	Kasba Karmala	7,208	1,857	5,351	2,436	188	2,624	1,068	448	38	484	4,577	1,079	192	2,110
2	Pata	9,608	903	8,705	3,139	177	3,316	1,447	290	18	98	4,577	1,079	192	2,110
3	Badad	9,318	2,464	6,854	3,057	103	3,160	98	0	0	0	4,577	1,079	192	2,110
4	Wangi	11,409	1,461	9,948	3,447	137	4,484	861	399	399	399	9,067	2,048	197	4,065
5	Mouzah Gungoon	1,927	1,769	158	78	7	78	117	69	0	0	2,073	669	67	1,737
6	Bhira	30	26	4	459	66	616	43	19	0	0	623	440	86	407
7	Kolgaon	1,815	323	1,492	736	6	744	100	0	0	1,306	645	8	653	
8	Nilas	476	2	474	373	0	373	46	37	0	37	429	245	0	245
9	Kanona	2,354	611	1,743	810	0	810	64	30	0	30	1,009	700	0	709
10	Punwad	3,598	840	2,758	1,327	46	1,373	54	37	0	37	1,508	1,300	43	1,443
11	Nimhore	5,860	308	5,552	4,945	1,081	6,026	1,715	54	28	82	4,861	1,538	56	1,892
12	Shelgaon	4,073	463	3,610	1,905	24	1,929	85	13	0	13	1,860	1,648	20	1,668
13	Dhokri	3,190	130	3,060	807	3	810	104	45	0	45	1,791	813	0	813
14	Suri	3,109	420	2,689	837	0	837	35	30	0	30	1,664	817	0	817
15	Ajgaon	2,405	320	2,085	827	1	828	43	20	0	20	1,588	807	13	820
16	Karajgaon	9,783	658	9,125	1,447	3	1,450	30	3	0	3	1,186	807	0	807
17	Karajgaon	3,984	948	3,036	1,319	37	1,356	96	41	0	41	1,367	1,175	22	1,210
18	Kodgaon	2,807	697	2,110	880	178	1,058	180	19	18	32	1,360	601	163	1,054
19	Padi	9,090	830	8,260	393	36	429	82	13	0	13	1,637	790	98	838
20	Shetpal	4,119	330	3,789	1,596	3	1,600	88	40	0	40	1,560	1,558	2	1,560
21	Wasnub	4,634	948	3,686	1,713	30	1,743	76	20	0	20	1,707	1,653	54	1,721
22	Udgaon	1,546	613	933	327	0	327	61	27	0	27	1,188	810	0	810
23	Pihra	3,921	396	3,525	746	65	811	796	0	0	0	1,765	796	46	796
24	Goygaon	1,648	387	1,261	503	0	503	29	10	0	10	1,294	643	0	643
25	Pophlu	3,312	236	3,076	1,329	49	1,378	64	19	0	19	1,269	1,269	49	1,269
26	Wadgaon	3,336	615	2,721	1,231	40	1,271	137	67	0	67	1,204	1,204	0	1,204
27	Bhira	4,908	307	4,601	1,944	23	1,967	461	188	0	188	4,137	1,765	33	1,798
28	Ajgaon	3,883	638	3,245	1,406	70	1,476	348	180	0	180	3,298	1,256	70	1,354
29	Wadgaon	3,088	604	2,484	1,231	135	1,366	133	46	0	46	1,320	1,320	0	1,320
30	Menjam	1,355	1,091	244	404	10	414	13	5	0	5	1,079	390	10	400
31	Vahai	3,254	1,304	1,950	879	10	889	24	11	0	11	1,025	866	0	866
32	Ajgaon	3,438	133	3,305	830	13	843	30	28	0	28	1,297	718	22	825
33	Wadgaon	3,038	308	2,730	956	0	956	31	3	0	3	1,073	985	0	985
34	Jatgaon	4,704	433	4,271	1,783	17	1,800	79	41	0	41	1,759	1,759	7	1,766
35	Wadgaon	3,648	308	3,340	1,231	66	1,297	121	66	0	66	1,231	1,231	0	1,231
36	Gaitan	4,148	1,344	2,804	1,174	14	1,188	134	96	0	96	1,092	1,092	0	1,092
37	Murwad	1,341	308	1,033	618	39	657	39	16	0	16	593	336	0	336
38	Pathra	4,879	693	4,186	1,315	33	1,348	607	631	6	6	1,514	1,306	0	1,306
39	Malwad	4,177	658	3,519	1,008	11	1,019	10	10	0	10	1,019	1,019	0	1,019
40	Sowdar	3,339	437	2,902	1,013	34	1,047	61	17	0	17	1,030	966	11	1,020
41	Jaur	3,791	360	3,431	1,466	63	1,529	11	5	0	5	1,481	1,481	0	1,481
42	Kon	12,444	2,138	10,306	3,773	379	4,152	392	110	0	110	3,942	3,942	0	3,942
43	Deshai	6,434	638	5,796	2,378	178	2,556	316	70	2	72	1,014	1,014	0	1,014
44	Powgaon	10,837	1,086	9,751	3,964	236	4,200	433	301	14	315	4,460	3,933	294	2,617
45	Pittarpoon	4,743	431	4,312	1,763	26	1,789	143	48	0	48	1,741	1,741	0	1,741
46	Pimpabara	2,367	713	1,654	632	26	658	60	12	0	12	1,614	1,614	0	1,614
47	Kirkse	3,400	395	3,005	1,213	6	1,219	29	24	0	24	1,174	1,174	0	1,174
48	Shelgaon	1,399	469	930	337	136	473	130	41	13	54	1,241	684	114	800
Total		1,04,304	22,630	1,06,334	63,844	2,700	71,534	6,628	2,531	133	5,863	1,64,628	66,213	1,066	

FROM
E M SUART, Esq,
First Assistant in charge SS ;

To
D BLANE, Esq,
Revenue Commissioner, S D

SIR,

I have the honour to forward original letter from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, with one from his Assistant, Mr Price, on the subject of rates to be fixed in the Subha Division of the Karmála Táluka.

2 Mr Price in his 14th paragraph recommends the rates should be 5 per cent above those of the Petha Division, on the grounds of a better market, but it appears altogether to have escaped notice that this is caused by a scanty supply, that it is only beneficial to a few villages, and is most likely of a temporary nature

3 The first arises from only a few villages to the north bringing their grain to Karmála for sale, all to the south selling it to travelling merchants, who cart it themselves direct to Poona and Bombay, and of this fact I am aware from personal observation. The second is a sequence of the first, the ryots preferring to sell at a loss at their own doors to seeking a higher remuneration at a more distant market, and to which if all were to resort, prices would at once be reduced.

4 The third will arise the moment the contemplated maca-damized road is made from Poona to Sholápur, as it will divert the immense traffic from Bársi, which now passes through Karmála, to the coast, and being the last large town for forty miles, all the cart and bullockmen purchase there their four days' supply of grain, &c, but the quantity brought to the market being from the first cause not equal to so large a demand, prices are locally enhanced. The diversion of the traffic may not even be dependent on the new road, causes are working which may at once raise Bársi as an emporium for the produce of the Nizam's dominions, and to which it does not appear easy to apply any remedy

5. The traders are chiefly of the Lingáyét caste, and have been in the habit yearly of making among themselves a large contribution for their guru or spiritual teacher, this person has lately been very extortionate in his demands, giving great dissatisfaction, and obliging many to resort with their merchandise to the Sholapur market in order to avoid him. I have myself fancied there was a diminution of the trade of Bársi, and there certainly has been a great increase in that of the former, for which it would otherwise be difficult to account, the latter being much the nearest route to the coast from the larger portion of the Nizam's dominions.

6 For the above reasons I am averse to fixing a higher rate than that of Ropla, which is the same as Mádha, or 5 per cent above that of Indápur, and that my deductions are not unnatural or far wrong may be concluded from this consideration how comes it that in Karmála, in which town duties were abolished because its trade did not yield Rs 1,000 of revenue, which is 90 miles from Poona and 70 from Sholápur, prices should be higher than in Mádha, only 30 miles from Sholápur?

7 With reference to paragraphs 9 and 15 of Lieutenant Nash's and Mr Price's respective letters, it appears to me the course therein proposed is inexpedient, as it will be certain to cause discontent in the other villages of the Subha Division paying a higher rate, it has never been adopted in other tálukas, where, as must naturally be the case, some villages are at a greater distance than others, very likely resorting to an inferior market to the one on whose prices all the calculations were based, and is destructive of that uniformity which it is advisable should not be departed from, except on most urgent grounds. If, however, my reasons against an increased assessment are considered valid, and those of the Ropla Division are fixed on, this point will cease to be one for discussion

8 The subject of Lieutenant Nash's 7th paragraph is now under inquiry, and will be brought to notice in a separate communication. I had, in a letter of yesterday's date, the honour of informing you that the Mámálatdár and his whole establishment had been suspended

9 Though I agree with Lieutenant Nash that the bágáyét rate of assessment should be the same as that of Indápur, it is on the grounds that well cultivation requires fostering, not that the produce is of necessity consumed on the spot, when the supply is in excess of the demand the balance must be exported, which will also be the case with the more valuable products

10 It does not appear there are any other points requiring specially to be noticed. The theory in paragraph 4 *et infra*, I may not perhaps coincide in, but the general question of rates is not affected by it

11. The compensation to be granted in lieu of háks cannot be determined on till the rates are settled, but it should be of such an amount as will, in conjunction with the value of the ráám land, give remuneration at not less than the scale approved of in Government letter to

the Revenue Commissioner, No. 481 of 1839, dated 9th February. I may here remark that compensation for hâks to the Ropla village and district officers has not yet been determined on, the consequence was that last year they were collected in addition to the full amount of the new assessment, the new hâgâyet rate also was not introduced.

12. The map which accompanied Lieutenant Nash's letter will be forwarded by banghy, and though it is not my province to pass comment on Mr. Price, I cannot help remarking that it, as well as his report, reflects great credit on that gentleman.

I have, &c.,
E. M. SUART,
First Assistant Collector.

Sholâpur Collectorate, Camp at Indr,
5th August 1843

Extract paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 8 of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, to Mr Chief Secretary Reid, dated 30th August, No. 926 of 1843.

Para 4.—Mr. Suart, it will be observed, objects to the proposed increase, considering that the difference of price "is caused by a scanty supply," that it is only beneficial to a few villages, and is most likely of a temporary nature, which he explains more at length in paragraphs 5 and 7.

5. The existence of an advantage in this respect would seem, from paragraphs 13 and 14 of Lieutenant Nash's report No. 226 of 17th September 1842 on the assessment of the Mahâlkari's division, to have been ascertained by a careful inquiry. It is attributed by Mr Suart, paragraph 4, to Karmâla being the last large town for 40 miles on the route by which the traffic from Bârsi passes to the sea-coast, where, in consequence, all the cart and bullock-men purchase their four days' supply of grain, and the fact is difficult to explain, except on the supposition of some local activity in the retail sale. If arising from this cause, the benefits are chiefly perhaps reaped by the Wânis, or retail dealers, but they may by that means be enabled to afford a somewhat higher price to the producer in their neighbourhood from whom they are in the habit of obtaining their supply, and such, from the inquiries above noticed, would appear to be the case. Circumstances might deprive them of this local advantage, though probably not within the period of the leases now about to be granted, and I see, therefore, no great objection to the small enhancement of the rates recommended by the Survey Department on the grounds of the actual state of the markets, as a re-adjustment can be made on the renewal of the leases should the advantages in the price of grain have then disappeared.

6. From the enhancement in question eight villages are proposed to be excluded in consequence of their being situated at a distance from Karmâla, which is also objected to by Mr Suart in paragraph 7. As I think the increased rate should only be imposed where the Survey Department are quite satisfied that some commensurate advantage does exist, I concur in the proposed exclusion, and am likewise of Lieutenant Nash's opinion, paragraph 9, respecting the two villages in the Ropla Petha, in which the rates have already been declared under the sanction of 8rd December 1841.

8. For the land actually under cultivation, the new jêrâyet assessment gives an amount of Rs. 60,753

	Rs.	s.	p.
Collection for 1841-42	57,279	0	0
Excess in favour of new assessment ..	3,474	0	0

The above figures include in both instances the "gugn" hâk, for which compensation is to be given, and the new rate is stated to average, on the whole, 6 annas and 9 pies per acre.

(True Extract)

D. BLANE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 3302 of 1843.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To
D BLANE, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 926, dated the 30th August last, with its enclosures, being a letter from the Acting Collector of Sholâpur submitting reports by the Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey, and his Assistant, Mr. Price, on the new rates of assessment proposed to be introduced into the Subha Division of the Karmâla Taluka.

3. His Honour in Council desires me to observe that the map accompanying your letter, which has been prepared by Mr. Price, does him much credit. It is precisely of the kind by

which the Government has long desired that each survey report should be accompanied; and copies of it will be sent, as soon as they can be prepared by the Chief Engineer, to the Superintendents of the Násik and Southern Marátha Country Surveys, as showing the description of map which should, if possible, be submitted with the survey report of each district.

3. On the question of the rates of assessment, whether they should be fixed at the scale adopted for the Ropla Division of this táluka and for the táluka Mádhá, *i. e.*, 5 per cent above those of Indápúr, or at that adopted in Mohol, *i. e.*, 10 per cent. above those of Indápúr, His Honour in Council is rather disposed to side with Mr. Stuart, who advocates the lower scale. The higher rates are supported by Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash, and objected to by Mr. Stuart on the grounds that the difference of the price of grain in the Subhá Division is not general, and is likely to be temporary. You have given, the Governor in Council observes, but a cold support to the higher rates, to which you state in paragraph 5 that you see no great objection.

4. Mr. Stuart's arguments seem founded on reasonable grounds, and as the Indápúr Táluka is entirely bounded on the east and north-east by Karmála and Mádhá, His Honour in Council considers it expedient that, unless there are very urgent reasons for a contrary measure, the rates along this line of boundary should be uniform, under this view the rates fixed for the Ropla Division should be extended to the whole táluka of Karmála.

5. Deducting 5 per cent from the estimate made of the rental of the cultivated jeráyét by Mr. Price, Rs 60,753, the amount will stand at Rs. 57,716. This, I am desired to notice, affords a slight increase of Rs 437 above the collections for the year 1841-42, instead of Rs. 3,474 as calculated by you in the 8th paragraph of your letter under reply.

6. This decision will render unnecessary the consideration of the question treated in your 6th paragraph; but with reference to the local position of the villages of the Subhá Division, which Mr. Price and Lieutenant Nash have recommended to be admitted to the lower rates of the Ropla Mahál, you are requested to ascertain whether a more convenient distribution of the villages between the two divisions might not be made according to the map it would appear that Kem and Malown, and probably also Nimbore, Wángi, Dokri, Bittargaon and Surli, could be best managed from Ropla, while Mirgaon and Hewra are nearer to Karmála.

7. His Honour in Council approves of the bágáyét rate of Rs. 2 per acre.

8. The settlement of the háks and perquisites of the district and village officers should, I am instructed to state, be made at the time of fixing the jamábandi according to new rates, and you are requested to call upon the officer in charge of the collectorate to explain why this process has not been carried on in the Ropla Division, and why also the bágáyét rates sanctioned have not been introduced there. The Governor in Council trusts that during the present jamábandi settlement the introduction of the new system will be rendered complete in both the Subhá and Mahál divisions.

9. I am on this occasion instructed to point out to you that Mr. Price's report is unaccompanied by any statistical tables of useful information relative to the population, the numbers of cattle, ploughs, &c., &c., and, on this point, to refer you to the correspondence which took place on the subject on the occasion of your handing up, with your letter of the 31st January last, No. 84, the survey progress report of Lieutenant Davidson for 1841-42.

I have, &c.,

L. R. REID,

Chief Secretary

Bombay Castle, 12th October 1843.

No. 2297 of 1873.

Násik District, Camp Yeola,
13th December 1873

The papers herewith forwarded contain proposals by the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey for a revision of the assessment of 93 villages belonging to the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápúr Collectorate.

2. As shown by the statement in paragraph 4, there are altogether 123 villages in the district as now constituted, which are accounted for as follows —

Government villages for settlement as per report	...	93
Do. being former alienations which lapsed in 1869-70.	3*	
Do. transferred from the Ahmednagar Collectorate in 1862-63, present lease of which has not yet expired ..	...	15
	Total Government villages	108
Add—Alienated villages	...	15
	Grand Total	123

* These are to be settled, but their rates are not shown in the Report.

3. The subjoined statement shows the area of the 93 villages to be settled according to the recent and former survey —

Heads of comparison.	GOVERNMENT LAND					ALIENATED LAND.			Grand Total.
	Culturable assessed.	Unculturable.	Kuran.	Grass, Roads, &c	Total.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	
Present Survey	2,95,662	21,632	237	11,283	3,28,820	16,815	968	17,783	3,46,603
Former Survey	2,71,892	89,878	304	17,858	3,29,255	15,767	1,497	17,264	3,46,519
Increase ..	23,770					1,048		519	84
Decrease ..		18,044	67	6,064	436		529		

On examining this return* it will be observed that there is a difference of only 84 acres in the total area of the villages concerned as found by the two surveys. It will be noticed from the report that the former survey of this district was done in a more complete manner than had heretofore been adopted in the case of the earlier settled districts. This will, of course, have had some effect in bringing about the close agreement noticed above, but the work cannot be credited with the accuracy which the result of the comparison of the two surveys exhibits; for on examining the statement it will be seen that there are considerable differences of area under some heads, though the total of the whole combined agrees so closely. It would have been more satisfactory had the Superintendent reviewed the results of this comparative area statement, and explained the causes of the increase and decrease which it shows under particular heads.

4. In paragraph 9 the Superintendent gives an account of the manufacture of saltpetre, which is carried on in a rude and primitive manner to a limited extent in this district. He seems, however, to think that it might be considerably increased and turned to a profitable account in supplying the Powder Works at Kirkee with the saltpetre they require. I should apprehend, however, from the inquiries I have made in the matter, that the works cannot be relied upon as a regular source of supply for the Powder Works. The officer in charge of the latter might, however, be referred to for an estimate of the quantity annually required by him, and furnished with a sample of the different kinds manufactured in this district, and we should then be able to judge whether anything can be advantageously done by way of carrying out the Superintendent's suggestion in the matter.

5. It may, I think, be said that the district has been somewhat neglected during the lease in regard to traffic requirements, for until the construction of the railway, which passes nearly through the centre of it, not a single rupee had been spent in opening out communications for the export of produce; and now at the present day it has only one made road of about ten miles in length connecting the town of Karmála with the railway at the Jeur Station. Karmála has always been rather an important place of trade, and, as it is situated in the direct line of route from Sholápur to Ahmednagar, it seems to me to be a matter of some surprise that no attempt was made to connect these two stations by a made road during the early period of the lease when Sholápur and Nagar were important military stations.

6. The railway no doubt now carries most of the produce to Poona and Bombay which used formerly to be exported from Karmála to Bársa, Sholápur, and Nagar according to the range of prices at the respective markets. But there is still at times a not inconsiderable cart traffic passing through Karmála from Sholápur and Bársa to Nagar, and I think the local funds might be advantageously expended in the construction of a road from Karmála to Bársa, whence there is already a made road to Sholápur.

7. The proposed road would pass by Ropla, and might thence be taken across to the present line of road from the town of Bársa to the railway, and connected with it at a point near the Sina Bridge in order to take advantage of that bridge for the river crossing. I commend the project to the district authorities as a desirable measure for opening out the traffic of this district and giving it easy access to the important markets of Bársa and Sholápur. The extension of the road from Karmála to Nagar might be left for future consideration.

8. In summing up the results of the statistical returns and of his information generally regarding the condition of this district, the Superintendent has come to the conclusion that it has not improved so much as might have been expected after thirty years of a light assessment, and my own inquiries and observations lead me to think he is correct in the view he takes of the case. It certainly shows somewhat unfavourably as compared with the present state of the adjoining districts of the collectorate of which the settlement has been recently revised, but still if we examine the returns we find evident signs of improvement since the first settlement was introduced.

* Taken from Statement appended to Report,
B 720—18

9 An increase of 24 per cent. in population, for instance, is not considerable, though somewhat less than might be looked for, as 1 per cent per annum is the ordinary rate of increase in districts not afflicted by famine or affected by malarious influences as has been the case with this 18½ per cent in carts is also a fair show of increase, but it is in agricultural stock that the proportionate increase is less than was to be expected, being but 6 per cent, which is not at all commensurate with the extension of cultivation that has taken place during the lease

Para. 5
10 The Superintendent refers particularly to the deficient number of working cattle as one of the causes of the slovenly cultivation noticeable generally in the district, and there is no doubt the present stock of cattle is insufficient for the proper tillage of the land. There are, I am informed, many cases of cultivators holding 50 and 60 acres of land without a single working bullock in their possession, the land cannot, of course, be properly worked in cases like this, where a man has to trust to the chance of getting the use of bullocks in the sowing season. The uncertain and scanty rainfall, as mentioned by the Superintendent, is another cause of the bad system of tillage obtaining, but this is not peculiar to Karmála, but affects almost all the districts of Sholápur, as I have before had occasion to notice.

11 One of the chief points showing the accumulation of capital to have been less than in other recently settled districts, is to be found in the comparatively small value attaching to the occupancy right of land. According to the information on this head given in paragraph 16, Rs. 10 per acre for dry-crop and Rs. 46 per acre for garden land are the highest rates obtaining, whereas in Indápur Táluka the value taken from deeds of sale is shown to be on the average about 17 years' purchase of the assessment, and in Mádha it was as high as Rs. 20 for jerayet and Rs. 80 for garden land, according to information taken from the same source.

12 It will be observed from his remarks in paragraph 18, the Superintendent attributes the circumstance of improvement not being so marked here as in adjoining districts "to the uncertainty of the rainfall," which he says renders the people "careless in the preparation of their land and content to trust to the vicissitudes of the season, and also to the fact that many of the ryots hold more land than their means can enable them to cultivate." He adds, however, that, "whatever the cause may be, he has no reason to suppose that the comparative want of progress is in any way due to over-assessment, inasmuch as the average rate per acre has been only 6 p es higher than in the neighbouring táluka of Indápur, the condition of which was so greatly improved by the introduction of the survey." My own inquiries on this subject lead me to think that dealings with the sowkár, who seems to have retained more hold on the cultivators than in other districts, has been the retarding influence at work in this case.

13 But, notwithstanding the demands of the sowkár, the analysis of cultivation and collections during the lease given by the Superintendent shows a steady and progressive increase of revenue from the introduction of the settlement, if we except a slight downward tendency from 1847 to 1850. From that time, however, cultivation rapidly increased, and at the close of the second decennial period there were only 758 acres of unoccupied waste. It is satisfactory also to find that the bad season of 1871-72, notwithstanding the small remissions given, amounting to Rs. 4,303, was followed by the relinquishment of only 237 acres of land.

14 The summary of collections during the thirty-years' lease which is to be found in paragraph 26 shows that in the first decade they fell short of the average annual payments of the five years preceding the first settlement by about Rs. 3,495, but that in the next two decades they were 17,211 and 24,541, respectively, in excess of the revenue of that period. In a financial point of view, therefore, the old settlement has been quite as successful as it has been shown to be in any of the re-settled districts.

15 With regard to the proposed rates, the Superintendent explains* that as Karmála lies between the Indápur and Mádha Tálukas, of which the settlement has been revised, it has, therefore, been merely a question with him as to whether the rates of the former or latter district should be applied to it. In discussing this point he shows that Karmála has advantages over Indápur, both in regard to rainfall and communications, but that it is inferior in both respects to Mádha, that it occupies, in fact, an intermediate place between the two, and after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case he has come to the conclusion that Karmála should have a "maximum rate intermediate between that of Mádha and that of Indápur," and he, therefore, proposes to have a maximum of Re 1-2-0, putting Jéhur and Kem, which are railway station villages, under Re 1-4-0.

* Paragraph 27.
16 I agree with the Superintendent that, for the reasons stated by him, the maximum rate for Karmála should be somewhat lower than that fixed for Mádha, and am of opinion that his proposals are appropriate. I think, however, the case is not quite correctly stated in showing the Karmála and Mádha maximums to be Re 1-2-0 and Re 1-4-0, respectively, for these are both special rates applied to a few villages on account of proximity to railway. The comparison should have been made upon the general rates of the two districts, which are Re 1-2-0 for Mádha and Re 1 for Karmála. Instead, therefore, of the maximum for the latter district being an intermediate one between that of Mádha and Indápur, as represented in the report, it is, in fact, the same as was imposed on the latter district. But, taking the case as here stated, I would not advocate any change in the proposals, as I think it is advisable

to give a favouring turn in the scale of rates when we are re-settling a district in which we find the improvement to be less than was to be expected under its former light assessment.

17 The only change that I would propose in the Superintendent's grouping is to add the village of Deolali,* situated half way between Karmála and Jehur and upon the road to the latter station, to Class II, and to include also the two small villages lying round the town of Karmála, and being hamlets of the latter, under the same class. The Superintendent approves of these modifications of his proposals. He informs me, moreover, that it was his intention at first to put the villages concerned under the class to which it is proposed they should now be added.

18 It is questionable perhaps whether Ropla, which is beyond the limit of distance fixed for Class II, should have been brought under the class, as it has become a place of no importance since the reduction of the Máhal Katcheri which was formerly stationed there, but as I find the rate fixed for it gives only a very moderate increase on former payments, I think it may be left as arranged by the Superintendent. I am also of opinion that Kem and Jehur would have been more appropriately ranged under the Re. 1-2-0 rate with the other villages put under that class, on account of proximity to railway. But as the increase in their case under the Re. 1-4-0 rate is also moderate, there is no occasion to interfere with the arrangement affecting them.

19 For the páthasthal lands, which are of very limited extent, the statement showing a return of only 628 acres under this head, the Superintendent proposes to have a maximum water-rate of Rs. 3-12-0 per acre. This, however, can have been applied only in a few exceptional cases, as the whole assessment gives an average of but Re. 1-9-9 per acre. I recommend the adoption of the Superintendent's proposals for this kind of irrigation, which is confined to cold-weather crops.

20 I consider the rate of Rs. 3 per acre which the Superintendent proposes for rice land to be appropriate. The cultivation is poor and insignificant in extent, comprising only 34 acres.

21. The usual plan of imposing only the maximum jera yet rate on lands irrigated by wells will be adopted in this district.

22. The assessment by proposed rates will amount to Rs. 1,47,757 upon the area under cultivation, which, as shown below, is an increase of Rs. 40,860 on the present demand —

Head of Comparison	Assessment.		Total	
	On cultivation of 1872-73.	On Waste.		
Proposed settlement	1,47,757	899	1,48,396	
Present do.	1,06,897	239	1,07,136	
Increase	40,860	400	41,260	Being about 38 per cent.

The increase, it will be observed, is considerably less than has resulted from the settlement of the adjoining district of Madha. This is owing almost entirely to the adoption of a higher standard of classification at the first settlement than was carried out in the former district. The Superintendent notices particularly in paragraph 29 the careful manner in which the Karmála classification was done, and its close agreement with our present scale of valuation. The contrasted statement also furnishes evidence on this point, for it will be seen, on examining the percentage increases shown under column 19, that there are several cases in which the revised settlement is under 20, and a few in which it is under 10 per cent. in excess of the present assessment. The difference between the former and present maximum rates is 21 per cent in villages where the 1-rupee rate is now fixed, and 36 where the Re. 1-2 is to be applied. The present and former classification may, therefore, be said to agree in all cases where the increase is not in excess of the percentage difference between the maximum rates adopted at the respective settlements.

23. It will be seen from the Collector's remarks* in reviewing the proposals, that he supposes the matter of the percentage increase being considerably less in Karmála than in Madha to be attributable to deductions for pot kharab having been made in Karmála and not made in Madha. As a proof, however, that he is entirely wrong in supposing that there was any difference in the practice followed in the classification of the two districts in respect to kharab deductions, I would call attention to the following statement, showing the area deducted as unculturable in the two districts, which is as follows —

District.	Culturable area.	Area deducted as unculturable.	Total area.	Percentage of unculturable to total area.
Madha	339,967	23,561	362,512	6½
Karmála	295,663	21,632	317,294	6½

24. The close agreement of within one-half per cent. in the proportion of area deducted as unculturable in the respective districts which this statement exhibits, affords conclusive evidence of the Collector being in error in supposing the comparatively smaller rate of increase in Karmála to be due to the cause indicated by him. But as it might perhaps be asserted that the agreement affords no proof of the work being correctly done in either case, I would mention that I am informed by the Superintendent that the Classing Assistant was particularly enjoined to be most careful in his kharab deductions in Karmála, and that he has satisfied himself by personal examination of the correctness of this part of the work. But as the question raised by the Collector does not affect the Karmála settlement, I need not go further into it in this place, nor need I notice the remarks in which he represents the rates on the poor soils of Mádha to have been left very nearly as they were before, whilst the rates on the inferior soils were much enhanced, except to mention that the statement is at variance with the facts of the case, which I shall be able to show in the report about to be submitted regarding certain matters affecting the Mádha settlement referred to in the Resolution marginally given.

25. Reverting to the consideration of the proposed settlement, it is questionable, perhaps, whether a somewhat higher rate of increase ought not to be adopted, especially when we look to the rise in prices, which has been quite as great here as in the other districts already settled. For, according to the information on the subject given in paragraph 19, the average price of jowán and bájn for the first 15 years of the settlement, from 1843 to 1857 inclusive, "was 56 and 45 seers respectively, whilst that for the 10 years comprised between 1858 and 1862 and 1868 to 1872 was 31 and 25, being a percentage increase on price of 80 per cent on both grains."

26. But as Karmála, as has been before mentioned, has not improved to the extent expected after the enjoyment of light rates for thirty years, I think it will be admitted that it is not expedient to impose a higher scale of rates than it should bear, according to the general standard adopted to the revision of adjoining districts for the purpose of bringing up the percentage increase to the same rate as has been imposed in those cases. We have evidence, moreover, that it is not being assessed relatively lower than other re-settled districts under the proposed settlement, its average rate being 8 annas, whereas the Indápur average is but 7 annas 6 pies.

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 149 of 1874.

*Kaládgs District,
Camp Hungund, 14th January 1874*

MEMORANDUM.

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit correspondence as per

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| 1 From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No 921, dated 3rd October 1873, and accompaniments. | margin, containing proposals for |
| 2 From the Collector of Sholápur, No 2695, dated 26th November 1873, and accompaniments. | the revised assessment of 93 villages |
| 3. From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 2297, dated 18th December 1873 | in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate |

2 The report of the Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, and its accompaniment, supply a valuable analysis of the cultivation and collections for some years previous to the introduction of the Survey Settlement in 1842-43 and 1843-44, and during the progress of the thirty-years' lease. An account of the climate and rainfall is also furnished, agreeing, in general features, with the observations recorded by the earlier pioneers of the revenue survey system. The return of the rainfall for nine years in Colonel Waddington's 17th paragraph shows an average for Karmála very much in excess of Indápur, and very little less than the average rainfall for those years of Mádha Táluka in Sholápur, and Karjat in Ahmednagar, the former lying to the south, and the latter to the north, of Karmála.

3. The valuable statistical table showing the comparative numbers of the population, houses, wells, cattle, etc., in the Karmála Táluka in 1842-43 and 1872-73, is properly regarded as not indicating so large an increase in general prosperity as has been observed in other of the revised districts.

4 These points have been reviewed by the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement in his paragraphs 9 @ 14, and, in expressing general concurrence in Colonel Francis' remarks, the Revenue Commissioner does not deem it desirable to make further repetition of details. One of the worst features of the present agricultural position of the district is that specially noticed in Colonel Francis' 10th paragraph, the small increase of 6 per cent in the stock of agricultural cattle. The Revenue Commissioner believes that the paucity of the population, 125 to the

square mile, and the other feature of land being held in excess of the means of the cultivators, will be found to tally more nearly with the Nagar Districts since the early survey settlements and the Indápur Táluka in Poona than with the more southern tálukás of Sholápur, which approach the Carnatic, and the more densely-populated tálukás of the Sátára Collectorate. The conditions point to a necessity for caution in raising the assessment, and the Revenue Commissioner believes that this has been duly observed in the proposals now submitted.

5. In paragraph 3 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Memorandum there is an abstract of the area under different heads of the whole area of the 93 villages according to the present and former surveys. Notwithstanding the apparent omission on the part of the Superintendent, as noticed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, to review the results of the comparative area statement, and the causes of increase and decrease under different heads, the main facts are simple enough. In an area of nearly 350,000 acres the new measurements give an increase of 84 acres, and there are 519 more acres at present shown as Inám or alienated than at the time of the previous survey. Without explanation, it is not practicable to state from what causes this increase of alienation has arisen. But the principal feature is the increase of culturable area of 23,770 acres of Government land due entirely to land formerly deducted as "kharab" or unculturable being now brought under assessment, these gross figures being again somewhat reduced by the increased area thrown into kuaus, gairan or village grazing ground, roads, etc., under the operations of the recent survey.

6. In paragraph 22 of the memorandum of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement will be found the comparative total assessment of the 93 villages under the former survey and that which is now submitted for the sanction of Government. The former total, inclusive of a trifling area of waste, assessed at Rs. 239, is Rs. 1,07,136, and the new total, inclusive of Rs. 639, the new assessment of the waste is Rs. 1,46,396, representing an enhancement of Rs. 41,260, or about 38 per cent.

7. In his 25th and 26th paragraphs, Colonel Francis reviews the question of former and present prices, of which very useful details are furnished by the Superintendent; and while apparently leaning to a doubt, from the comparison of prices, whether a somewhat higher rate of increase ought not to be adopted, the Commissioner finally recommends for sanction the more moderate rates, which the total above mentioned represents. In this recommendation, inclusive of the slight modification in Colonel Francis' 17th paragraph, the Revenue Commissioner entirely concurs, and observes that the Collector in his 7th paragraph regards the enhancement as very reasonable, "considering how the value of money has decreased since 1842-43."

8. The Collector appears to have fallen into an error in his 8th and 10th paragraphs regarding a large portion of the former "kharab" or unculturable area having been brought to account in Mádha, and not in Karmála, and attributing to this cause the difference of the total enhancement, 75 per cent for Mádha and 38 per cent for Karmála. This error has been corrected in Colonel Francis' 23rd paragraph. It is probable that whereas in both Mádha and Karmála formerly deducted land has been brought under assessment as follows —

	Former area assessed as culturable	"Kharab" or unculturable brought under assessment.	Proportion of newly assessed land to former assessed area.
Mádha	Acres 304,367	95,600	11.4
Karmála	" 277,618	18,044	6.5

and there is still an area deducted as unculturable in proportion to the new assessed area as shown in Colonel Francis' 23rd paragraph, Mr. Bosanquet may have been quite in error as to the precise *modus operandi* described by him, and yet not been very wide of the mark as to the fact of the proportion of former "kharab," or unculturable, now brought under assessment, and to the mode of assessment of the same being potential elements in the relative proportion of increase in the assessments of the two tálukás, Mádha and Karmála.

9. But while recognising this error, and the correction, the Revenue Commissioner is compelled to call attention to the fact in much the same manner as the Collector, that when in paragraph 9 of his report No. 1441, dated 13th April 1871, the Revenue Commissioner submitted a qualified assent to the revised assessment then proposed for the Mádha Táluka, though fully aware of the large area of land previously held free being then brought under assessment, he was entirely uninforming regarding the disproportionate and extraordinary additions which the revised assessment would impose on separate villages, and the still more extraordinary and, as regards the general rate of enhancement, more disproportionate additions which the revised assessment would impose on individual fields. It was not until the revised assessment for 53 villages in Bhumthari in the Poona Collectorate were submitted for the sanction of Government that the degree of variation of incidence, even on separate villages, became apparent, an explanation was afforded in paragraphs 25 @ 28 of the report of Colonel Francis' No. 1636, dated 23rd November 1871, which traced the cause to the faulty classification of the previous survey.

10. It was not even then known to what an extent the former assessment on individual survey fields had been multiplied by the revised assessments. It is this feature in the revision, which though susceptible of the explanation furnished by the Survey Department, has caused wide-spread dismay among ryots of all classes, from the merchant who has invested in land as a good speculation and permanently safe security for money, to the poorest cultivator who, with one pair of bullocks, or perhaps not even that amount of agricultural stock, has under the former light assessment been holding an extent of land, the proper cultivation of which is quite beyond

his means. Doubtless also it is the same explanation which has induced Government to overrule the objections from time to time raised by the Revenue Commissioner to this prominent feature in the revision assessments

11. In connection with this subject, the undersigned begs to invite attention to the following extracts * from paragraphs 8 and 11 of Mr. Bosanquet's accompanying report.

* Para. 8.—“It is only lately that I have become aware that, while the rates on the good soils were left very nearly as they were before, the rates on the very inferior soils were much enhanced.”

Para 11.—“Persons who have spoken to me regarding the new rates in other tálukas have said that no discontent would have arisen had the rates been raised proportionately all round, instead of having been left nearly the same on superior land, and raised so heavily on inferior land.”

in Bhimthadi) with concurrence the desirableness at revision of raising the assessment of the best class land in a higher proportion than that of the lower classes, which has been the expressed object of the Survey Officers. But it is difficult to avoid some degree of credence to the general opinion of practical cultivators opposed to that of the official theory, which now finds expression in the opinion of the Collector of Sholápur

13. It is quite comprehensible that, owing to errors in the previous classification of the tálukas of Mádhá, Sholápur, Pandharpur, and Bárá in Sholápur, and of Bhimthadi in Poona, which did not exist in Karmála, the proportions of enhancement, which would arrive by the increase of maximum, are more rarely exceeded in Karmála than in the other districts mentioned, but the Revenue Commissioner believes, from recent personal inspection, that there have been a great many cases of over-assessment in fields in the Bárá Táluka, and from general information that there are many similar instances in the other tálukas abovenamed. It should, however, be clearly understood that the enhancements in the cases referred to, as having been necessary in Sholápur and certain adjoining villages, in paragraph 19 of Colonel Francis' report No. 436, dated 30th March 1872, are recognized as quite exceptional, and not liable to the general criticism now submitted for consideration of higher authority.

14. As respects Karmála, the Revenue Commissioner has great pleasure in pointing out that the statement contrasting present and proposed assessment for the different villages of Karmála, shows few cases of enhancement very much in excess of the general rate of the táluka, and that in certain exceptional cases a satisfactory explanation is furnished in Colonel Waddington's 30th paragraph. Jáklá should apparently be substituted for “Nimbore” at the end of paragraph 30.

15. The Revenue Commissioner sees reason to believe, from the remarks in Colonel Waddington's 29th paragraph and in Colonel Francis' 19th and 24th paragraphs, and the general moderate increase of the rate per acre in individual villages, that when due allowance is made for the increase of maximum and the bringing to account the “kharab,” formerly deducted as unculturable, the settlement, now submitted for approval, will be found to contain few, if any, of the startling enhancements of assessment on inferior soils, which have, it is understood, principally tended to render the other settlements generally unpopular. Assuredly, the general rate of enhancement is the most moderate yet recommended for the Sholápur District. The experience of two years can afford no sure criterion for assessment, but jowári has remained since last year lower than the rate of 26 seers per rupee, and that grain is now cheaper in Sholápur than it has been since 1861-62, the year in which the price of cotton during the American War began to tell upon the relative value of money and agricultural produce and labour to the extraordinary extent illustrated in the comparison of averages of the second and third decades of Colonel Waddington's statement of the prices of grain.

16. The following is a comparative statement for the different tálukas of Sholápur which have undergone revision of the Jersey maxima, the average rate per acre, and the increase per cent of total assessment, also the maximum and the average rate per acre as closely as they can be ascertained under the former survey —

	Mádhá.	Sholápur	Pandharpur.	Bárá.	Karmála.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Maximum Jersey rates in classes ...	* 1 4 0 1 2 0	+ 1 8 0 1 6 0 1 4 0 1 2 0	1 2 0	† 1 8 0 1 6 0 1 4 0 1 2 0	‡ 1 4 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 ..
Average rate per acre	0 9 4	0 11 4	0 11 1	0 11 9	0 8 0
Percentage increase	77	77	74	66	38
Maximum Jersey rate of former survey	0 13 2 0 12 7½	1 0 0 0 14 0	. .. .	1 0 0 ..	0 12 7½ 0 13 2½
Average rate per acre of former survey	0 6 1	0 7 0	0 6 6	0 7 6	0 6 0

* 15 villages only.

† Only 1 village (Sholápur).

‡ One village only (Bárá)

§ Two villages only (Kem, Jeur).

17. Now, if these figures are correct, or approximately correct, they show not only that the enhancement for the whole taluka in each case, except Karmála, is much greater than the percentage increase of the maximum and somewhat greater than the percentage enhancement per acre, which is capable of simple explanation by the increase of the number of acres due to the land newly brought under assessment, but they prove also that the new average classification is higher than the old in all except Karmála, and that this result is not due to former very low classifications, which have a singular uniformity of system, but to new high classifications in all except Karmála.

					As	p.
I.—Karmála	..	Former average classification		..	7	6
		Present do.		..	7	6
II.—Mádha	.	Former do.	..	..	7	6
		Present do.		..	8	4
III.—Sholápur	}	Former do.	.	.	7	6
		Present do.	.	.	9	1
IV.—Pandharpur	...	Former * do.	.	.	7	10
		Present do.	...	.	8	10
V.—Bársi	..	Former do.	.	.	17	6
		Present do.		...	19	6

I. *Karmála*.—The former maximum is taken from the reports at an average of 13 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 6 annas, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 6 pies

The present maximum, leaving out 2 villages of Kem and Jeur, is taken at a medium rate of 1 rupee and 1 anna, which, with an average rate per acre of 8 annas, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 6½ pies, or much the same as the former average classification

II. *Mádha*.—The former maximum is taken from the reports at an average of 13 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 6 annas and 1 pie, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 6 pies.

The present maximum, leaving out 15 special villages, is 1 rupee and 2 annas, which, with an average assessment per acre of 9 annas and 4 pies, gives an average classification of 8 annas and 4 pies, or somewhat in excess of the old classification.

III.—*Sholapur*.—The former maximum is taken from the reports at an average of 15 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 7 annas, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 6 pies. The present maximum, leaving out Sholápur (which has a special rate), is taken at the medium of 1 rupee 4 annas, which, with an average assessment per acre of 11 annas and 4 pies, gives an average classification of 9 annas.

IV.—*Pandharpur*.—The former maximum is taken from the records at an average of 13 annas, which, at an average rate per acre of 6 annas and 6 pies, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 10 pies.

The present maximum for Pandharpur is Rs 1-2-0, which, with an average assessment per acre of 11 annas 1 pie, gives an average classification of 9 annas and 10 pies.

V.—*Bársi*.—The former maximum was 1 rupee, which, at an average assessment per acre of 7 annas and 6 pies, gives an average classification of 7 annas and 6 pies.

The present maximum of Bársi, leaving out the town of Bársi itself, may be taken at the medium rate of 1 rupee 4 annas, which, at an average assessment per acre of 11 annas and 9 pies, gives an average classification of 9 annas and 5 pies.

The argument, which as a logical sequence presents itself from these figures, is that the average classification has been increased in each case, except Karmála. But the total quotient of the new operation ought, from the fact of there being introduced the new element of many thousand acres of the worst soils, formerly deducted as unculturable, to contain a large number of classifications of a very low calibre, and if in the face of this indisputable fact the average classification exhibits an increase, one or other of the following conclusions is inevitable, either the newly-assessed land has not been put into a sufficiently low class, such as from its nature was imperatively demanded, or the rest of the land has been classified so highly that it would, but for the modifying element of the newly-assessed land, hold even a higher classification than that which has been shown upon the general average to be in excess of the former general classification. There is a qualifying element in the maximum Jersey rate applied to land formerly assessed for Virhunda on account of wells, but such land is generally of a high class, and the number of acres would not very materially affect the above deduction.

18. Having expressed himself favourably of the proposals for Karmála, the Revenue Commissioner trusts he will not require any excuse for reverting to his mistrust of some features in the other settlements in connection with the comparison above presented, and his belief that

* Estimate.

† The classification should be on one rupee maximum with an assessment of 7 annas 6 pies per acre (vide paragraph 16 of Captain Wingate's report No. 123, dated 16th September 1840) 7 annas 6 pies, but Colonel Waddington has taken it at 8 annas. The relative difference of

Former.	Present.
7 annas 6 pies.	9 annas 5 pies.
8 "	11 "

is very great, but in classification even the lesser difference is anything but a "homoeopathic" one.

‡ Colonel Waddington shows the present average in paragraph 24 of his letter No. A-564, dated 14th August 1872, to be 8 annas and 11 pies, but this is believed to be an average of the averages of the different classes under different maxima, and this is much in excess of Captain Wingate's average, the former classification being credited with Captain Wingate's personal supervision.

if Government are once convinced that there have been careless assessments in some cases, or misapplication of the system of classification, some method of rectification will still be allowed. The question can only be solved by criticism of the details of the classification, which, through its graduated action on the maximum, establishes the rates of assessment. Mr. Bosanquet has in his 9th paragraph invited attention to the fact that Mr. Price in 1842-43 reported his rates of assessment on nine different classes of land, whereas the papers now submitted for revision settlements show only the maximum.

19. The scale of classification of the old Násik Survey is published in Government Selection No. CXXX, supplied to all Government offices, the scale of classification of the joint report is published in the volume of "Official correspondence relative to the system of revenue survey and assessment," but the precise scale of classification adopted in the recent revisions is not published, though frequent allusion to its superiority is found in the correspondence.

20. In paragraphs 15 and 16 of memorandum No. 311 of 1872 from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., pages 82 and 83 of Selection No. CXXX, it is explained that, owing to a change in the classification, the much lower maximum for Chándor and Niphád tálukas in Násik gave a higher average result than the lower maximum for Chálsigaon in Khándesh. The maximum for the 1st class of the former was ... Rs 2 4 0
for Chálsigaon " " 2 8 0
yet the average of the 1st class of the former was ... " 1 11 8
and for Chálsigaon " " 1 0 3

or in the inverse direction of the maximum, but much in excess even of the "inverse ratio." See also comparison of Chálsigaon and Niphád rates at page 76 of Selection CXXX.

This at least proved that the land in the very highest class did not receive that high assessment in Chándor and Niphád that it did in Chálsigaon, and that the higher average was obtained by raising other classes than the highest class of land, though it may not have been the lowest class which was thus raised. The facts mentioned in Mr. Bosanquet's present 9th paragraph regarding relative maximum conjoined with other incidental matters which have come under observation, and with the very general opinion of the cultivators, lead to an impression that the object of the Survey Officers, recognized in theory, and authoritatively approved in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873, may possibly have been missed in practice. It may be that much of the best land has been assessed at the highest rate, and yet that much which is of a middling quality and dependent on an abundant rainfall, rarely obtained, for its productiveness has, by the revision of classification on the newly-assessed land, whereas it was before left rent-free as unculturable, or by the joint operation of these causes, been made liable to assessment more than double that of the previous survey, and which in fact on an average of seasons it cannot well pay. It is to land not of the highest class to which the Revenue Commissioner believes much of the land formerly deducted as "kharab," and now assessed, would, from the nature of the case, be found to be attached.

21. Adverting to the remarks regarding unculturable area of the old survey brought to account at the revision in paragraph 8, it is worthy of note that Mr. Grant, Acting Superintendent of Survey, in paragraph 36 of his report on the Mádha revision, No. 40, dated 12th January 1871, estimated the assessment on the 35,600 acres of former "kharab," or unculturable, at 9 annas 4 pies per acre on the average assessment per acre of the whole táluca. It is not intended to be deduced from the above that this new cultivation was, on an average, assessed at the rate mentioned, or anything very near it, but the inadvertent remark of the Acting Superintendent shows the bias of his mind which is further illustrated by the following quotation from page 13 of Selection CXXX:—

"Mr. Grant (under whose superintendence the revision operations were effected) writes thus on the subject "of the old classification as compared with the revised valuation" "Soils from the 3rd class downwards were entered fully two classes too low in the former valuation, and the 8th and 9th orders of soil were very commonly entered as kharab."

Add the following quotation from Colonel Francis at page 67 of the same compilation:—

"But as we know from experience that the Khándesh standard is from 2 or 3 annas lower in the rupee or datum scale than that now in use and according to which our revision settlements are being fixed, we should be unduly increasing the assessment of Chándor and Niphád, were we to calculate it upon the Chálsigaon maximum rate."

22. Now what is this revised scale which, though increasing the rate on the higher soils, eschews a maximum which was applied to Chálsigaon, and which, though perhaps having one class lower than the 2 annas class of the joint report scale, finds "soils from the 3rd class downwards" of the Násik scale (3rd class 10½ annas) "fully two classes too low," and "that the Khándesh standard is from 2 or 3 annas lower in the rupee or datum scale than that now in use?"

23. The question to be solved is, apparently, this—Why, when the survey designed to increase the rate on superior soils and lower it on the lowest, the Collector, his Assistants, and the ryots of Sholapur say that the rates have been left nearly the same on superior land, and largely raised on inferior lands? The question is certainly not soluble without a careful examination of the new system of classification, and its practical application to a number of fields compared with the old classification, which has been superseded, and its application to the same fields. The solution which is suggested in the absence of a single opportunity as yet obtained for the

comparison, is that there has been an increase in the highest class, and that there may have been, though this is very problematical, a decrease in the lowest, which corresponds with the theory, and that the application of the revised classification at too high a rate on the former unculturable, and, on the lands generally lower than the highest to which the former unculturable is often attached, has unduly raised the medium and lower lands, and brought about the abnormal state of things, which in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner demands further inquiry.

24. On account, then, of misgivings regarding the revised assessment in other talukas, which has been painfully brought to the Revenue Commissioner's personal notice, and not on account of the assessment of Karmala now submitted to Government with very cordial concurrence, the Revenue Commissioner respectfully solicits permission that he be allowed to put himself in communication with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division, on the points at issue, and that the head of the Survey Department be requested to place at his disposal for examination any of the details of the system of classification in force which he may apply for.

25. It may be that by this means the Revenue Commissioner may be placed in a position to be not only convinced himself but to convince others, and especially the Collector and Assistant Collectors, who are daily in communication with the cultivators, that the impression stated in the extract contained in paragraph 11 of this memorandum is a mistaken one, or, he may, if there be truth in the impression, be able on the other hand to convince the Head of the Survey Department that there is a real grievance to be remedied.

26. The Revenue Commissioner begs leave to endeavour to remove an impression which he fears from Government Resolution No 1031, dated 21st February 1873, his remarks generally advocating moderation and a limit of enhancement have caused.

27. It had been always the desire of the Revenue Commissioner, though he had been early trained to the study of the joint report and the system of classification of soils and assessment laid down thereon, whatever opinions he might hold on the precisely best method of classification, to limit his observations, as far as possible, to the general incidence of the assessment with reference to prices, markets, climate, &c., leaving the details of classification on the stated maximum for the different classes of jerayet land entirely to the survey officers. The reasons for over-stepping the bounds of etiquette by which the undersigned is usually guided in survey questions, are the great discontent caused by the revised assessment in many villages, and the belief that in some instances there are just grounds for dissatisfaction and complaint.

28. The Revenue Commissioner believes that his views were very much in subordinate correspondence with those expressed by Government in the earlier part of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No 5495, dated 3rd October 1873, and he readily admits that this advocacy of a check on the discretion of the survey officers, pointed out in the latter part of paragraph 4, can only be supported after reading that recorded opinion of Government upon the assumption that the survey settlements have, in some cases, failed to introduce the system of classification and assessment based on that classification, which is known to be generally approved by Government, and is specifically laid down in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873.

29. It is represented that in many instances the old defect of the survey settlements has not been remedied by lowering the classification of the worst soils, though the classification of the superior soils has been raised, and that, in fact, the assessment of the land formerly classed as "kharab" or unculturable, added to the enhancement of the rates on soils not of the lowest, but also not of the highest, and which may be conveniently called the middling class, has had the effect of raising the rates of the middling and bad soils in a greater proportion than the best soils, and that the assessment is, in many cases, oppressive and such as cannot be paid on the average of good and bad years without undue pressure.

30. Complaints of this kind have been, for some time, pressed on the notice of the Revenue Commissioner, and he has lately, in a tour through the revised district of Barsi, come upon several instances of assessment which appear to support the complaints. The Revenue Commissioner is aware how difficult it is to test complaints of this kind, and he would not venture to give them his official support in a representation to Government without first conferring with the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, were it not that in order to do this effectively the fullest technical information needs to be held available; the Revenue Commissioner therefore begs that the question may as yet be regarded as under consideration, and solicits attention to the application in his 24th paragraph regarding details of assessment including classification.

31. The Revenue Commissioner begs, with much deference, to point out that he thinks there must have been some error in printing, or omission in the figures at the latter part of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873. The good field classed under the old system at 14 annas on a maximum of 12 annas would have an assessment of 10 annas 6 pies, and the bad field classed at 4 annas on the same maximum would have an assessment of 3 annas. According to the new system therein mentioned, the classification on a maximum raised to 1 rupee would give, for the good land at a classification of 16 annas, a rate of 1 rupee, and for the bad land, at a classification of 2 annas, a rate of 2 annas. The relative assessments would thus be—

	Good land.	Bad land.	Total of both lands.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Former	0 10 6	0 3 0	0 13 6
Now	1 0 0	0 3 0	1 3 0

and the increase would be 4 annas 6 pies, or about 33 instead of 50 per cent, and would, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, be equitable and otherwise unexceptionable. If it should so happen that a piece of good land is found which, under the old classification, ought to have been assessed at 10 annas 6 pies, but through fraud or error was assessed at 5 annas only, the Revenue Commissioner would see no objection on this account to its being raised by the new classification to one rupee or more than 200 per cent increase in that case. This is not the kind of enhancement which the Revenue Commissioner deprecates, but the more general one, which it is believed to be due to careless or ill-adapted classification of middling and bad soils.

32. But the Revenue Commissioner does not desire, and never did desire, absolutely to limit the increase to 50 per cent, but only to make this a guiding rule, requiring good and sufficient reason to be assigned for exceptional cases of which, no doubt, many can be found.

33. The Revenue Commissioner trusts that these recommendations are in accordance with the principle laid down in the early part of paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 5495, dated 3rd October 1873. It must be admitted that, if discretion were altogether refused to the survey officers, there would arise danger of the indisputably proper conditions laid down in the latter part of paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution not being fully attained, but, on the other hand, Colonel Francis has, in paragraphs 24 and 28 of his report No. 1636, dated 28th November 1871, on the Bhumthadi villages, shown how this discretion can be regulated in theory, and in his recent proposals for certain villages of Bhumthadi and Purandhar, on which Government Resolution No. 6377, dated 22nd November 1873, was passed, and those now submitted for Karmála, shown how that discretion can be regulated in practice. It is thus believed that, with the exercise of more moderation as regards the lands newly brought to assessment, which is essentially a judicious application of the principle regarding superior and inferior lands laid down in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 1031, dated 21st February 1873, the entire objects prescribed by Government might be secured, and much of the suffering and discontent with which the district officers actually in contact with the cultivators in the revised districts of Sholápur, Mádhá, and Bársi are becoming daily more painfully acquainted, might be removed.

34. It is presumed that the maximum jerayet rate on land irrigated from wells, mentioned in paragraph 22 of Colonel Francis' memorandum, refers only to wells constructed before the commencement of the late thirty years' lease.

35. The Revenue Commissioner respectfully states his concurrence in the recommendation in Colonel Francis' 15th paragraph regarding the Patasthal rates, and in his 16th paragraph regarding the rate of Rs 3 per acre for the very small area of rice land. Adverting to paragraph 31 of Colonel Waddington's letter, the Revenue Commissioner has no doubt that the rates personally fixed by the Superintendent on each separate field will be suitable rates, but he would suggest that the rules of the department referred to should be made public, so that revenue officers should have an opportunity of following the proceedings of the experts of the Survey Department.

36. There are some details in Colonel Waddington's paragraphs 15 and 16 relative to the method of sub-letting land for cultivation and the prices for which in Karmála the occupancy of dry-crop and garden lands is sold. There appears to have been less of the investment in land at high prices, of which conspicuous instances have been adduced in several previous revision reports. The Revenue Commissioner believes that a wider extension of similar statistics in the other talukas of Sholápur and Poona, unless in the immediate vicinity of the large towns, would collect a much more moderate estimate of the purchase value of land than would be derived from the small range for calculating average previously furnished.

37. It is suggested that the statistics of the saltpetre manufacture in Karmála, furnished in Colonel Waddington's report, be referred to the Superintendent of the Government Powder Works, as recommended in Colonel Francis' 4th paragraph.

38. It is feared that there is ground for the complaint in Colonel Francis' 5th paragraph relative to the want of communications for carrying the Karmála surplus produce previous to the construction of the railway. But there was in earlier times great difficulty in obtaining funds for cross roads. The Local Fund road from Karmála to the station of Jeur on the G. I. P. Railway is now the real outlet for the taluka. Paragraph 6 of Colonel Francis' memorandum will be forwarded to the Collector and, President, Sholapur Local Funds Committee, for consideration of the recommendations therein contained and the same shall have the attention of the undersigned, but Karmála has its own separate line of trade with one part of the Nizam's territory, for another part of which Bársi is the emporium, and seeks for outlet rather by the railway or the roads through Nagar and Poona to the west than back upon Bársi and Sholápur. At present the Karmála Taluka Local Funds can find very full employment on the section between Karmála and the railway at Jeur, which requires expensive improvements to make it fit for cart traffic in the monsoon, without which it cannot be classed as a satisfactory railway feeder.

39. It is respectfully suggested that if the proposed rates are approved by Government, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to prepare a notification, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4684, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1874.

RESOLUTION.—These papers refer to proposals for the revision of the assessment in the 93 Government villages comprised in the Karmála Táluka.

2. Judging from the statistics relating to agricultural stock and to the selling price of occupancies, this táluka has not made, during the period of the past settlement, the progress in the direction of material prosperity that might have been expected, and is represented to have taken place in the adjoining tálukas. The increase in the number of stock is shown to be only 6 per cent., dry-crop land is saleable at from 1 to 10 rupees, garden at from Rs. 15 to Rs 45 per acre, and the cultivators are represented to be heavily in debt and callous and indifferent as to the results of their labours, feeling assured that a good harvest will only benefit their creditors and not themselves.

3. There is, however, another side to the picture, which is to be found in the steady and progressive increase in the cultivation, and in the amount of revenue realized during the period of the settlement, and in the value of produce. The increase, in the revenue in each decade during the last 30 years is thus shown —

Ten years from 1843 44 to 1852 53	..	..	Rs	78,488
Do. 1853 54 to 1862 63	..	..	..	99,194
Do. 1863 64 to 1872 73	..	..	..	1,06,624

During these three decades the prices of the two principal staples, jowári and bájri, were respectively (1) 64 and 50, (2) 40 and 33, and (3) 21 and 17 seers.

4. Considering the condition of the táluka, it is satisfactory to find that the proposals now submitted will result in a comparatively moderate increase. Under the former assessment, a maximum of 315 reas, or Re 0-12-7½, was adopted in the case of certain villages, and of 330 reas, or Re 0-13-2½, in the others. It is now proposed to group two villages, exceptionally favourably situated, under a maximum of Rs 1-4-0; 21 under Rs 1-2-0, and the remaining 70 villages under a maximum rate of Re. 1.

5. The occupied area, according to last year's accounts, was 271,194 acres, and the collections amounted to Rs 1,06,897. By the revised survey, the occupied area is 293,487 acres, and the proposed assessment thereon is 1,47,757. There is, besides, a small quantity of unoccupied land which has been assessed at Rs 639, making the total assessment amount to Rs 1,48,396. The result is a percentage increase on the entire assessment of Rs. 38, and an average assessment per acre of 8 annas, that under the former assessment being 6 annas and 1 pie.

6. The proposed rate of Rs 3 per acre on the small area of rice land is approved, as is also that on Pathasthal land, the highest rate for which has been fixed at Rs. 3-12-0. Government presume that the maximum jeraet rates on lands irrigated from wells have only been imposed in cases where the wells were in existence anterior to the period of guarantee.

7. These proposals have the approval of the Collector and Revenue Commissioner, and cannot be considered otherwise than very moderate. His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction the rates for the usual period, with the slight modifications proposed by the Survey Commissioner, in respect to the grouping of Deoláhi and the hamlets adjoining Karmála.

8. It is to be noticed that there is an increase in the assessable area of 23,770 acres; and that, consequently, a good deal of the enhancement of the revenue is due to this cause. At the time of the original survey it was not only the practice to make a liberal allowance on account of what was then considered to be the "kharab" or unculturable portions included in each separate number, but also to leave unmeasured and unassessed large areas of light poor soils on the slopes of hills and elsewhere. It would have been well had the report specified how much of the former and how much of the latter description of land had been included in these 23,770 acres. For the future, this information should be distinctly given. His Excellency in Council cannot doubt that care has been taken to exclude from assessment all land included in numbers at the former survey as unarable, but which has since then been reclaimed and brought under the plough at the expense of the ryots.

9. Mr Havelock has, in reviewing the proposals in respect to Karmála, taken the opportunity of stating at great length and with much moderation and care, the grave doubts he entertains regarding the suitability of the rates, especially on the poor soils, which have been imposed in the other tálukas of the Sholapur and Poona Collectorates lately brought under revision. He states his participation in the general belief that whereas the valuation on the better soils has been left very much as it was, that on the poorer has been unduly and disproportionately enhanced.

10. His Excellency the Governor in Council has not failed to be much struck with the marked difference between the results of the last revision proposals and those that were first sent in. The Karmála and Supa revised assessment gave an average increase of 38 and 42 per cent. respectively, while the prior ones of Mádhá and Sholapur resulted in an increase of 77 per cent. The Commissioner of Survey, Colonel Francis, attributes the comparatively small amount of increase observable in the proposals now submitted to the fact of a higher and more correct system of classification having been adopted at the first settlement of the Supa and Karmála villages than was observed when the survey operations were first commenced. If this

is the correct explanation, it is somewhat remarkable that so sudden and marked an improvement should have characterized the work of the early survey officers within a period of two years from the commencement of the operations.

11. If, on the other hand, the true explanation is, as Mr. Havelock implies, to be found in the valuation scale having been lowered, in order to comply with the policy of moderation recently inculcated by Government, then it becomes a serious question how the rates in the other and early revised talukas can best be assimilated and equalized. That this is the case is clearly contradicted by Colonel Francis in the 24th paragraph of his forwarding memorandum, in which also he promises to prove his assertion in a report about to be submitted with regard to the Mádha settlement, but as an officer occupying the responsible position of a Revenue Commissioner is fully entitled to have his apprehensions in a matter of such importance set at rest, Mr. Havelock is at liberty to call for such information and to take such steps as he may deem necessary to obtain the particulars referred to in paragraph 24 of his report. It will probably be the best and most convenient plan if he can arrange to meet the Survey Commissioner and personally satisfy himself as to the principles on which the classification has been arrived at. A copy of the Revenue Commissioner's report should in the meanwhile be forwarded to Colonel Francis for any remarks he may have to make on this particular point.

Superintendent of Survey, 3rd October 1873.
Collector of Sholápur, 25th November 1873.
Survey Commissioner, 18th December 1873.
Revenue Commissioner, 14th January 1874.

12 Government have again to notice with dissatisfaction the delay in the submission of this report, the dates of forwarding which by the several officers are noted in the margin.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 792 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Poona, 21st May 1874.

MEMORANDUM.

* Not printed.
Fide Government Resolution No 707,
dated 7th February 1874.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner presents compliments, and begs to forward for publication in the *Government Gazette* draft,* notification of the guarantee given to the revised settlements introduced into 96 villages of the Karmála Taluka.

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

No. 2781 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1874

In Government Resolution No. 707, dated 7th February last, revised rates of assessment were sanctioned for 93 villages of the Karmála Taluka, while in the enclosed draft notification 96 villages are shown as those in which the revised rates were introduced. The three additional villages are, it is presumed, those which were stated to have recently lapsed to Government in paragraph 1 of Colonel Francis' Report No 2297, dated 13th December last, but no distinct proposals were made for these villages, nor were there any orders given regarding them, and it is not understood why they have been included in this draft notification. The undersigned is, therefore, directed to request the Survey Commissioner will favour Government with explanation on this point.

(Signed) J. MONTEITH,
For Chief Secretary to Government

No 965 of 1874

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Poona, June 19th, 1874

In submitting the accompanying explanation by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik, called for in Mr Under-Secretary Monteth's memorandum No 2781 of the 3rd current, the undersigned has the honour of reporting that the villages of Nimbgaon and Sangwi, Taluka Karmála, were formerly held as personal Inam by Bhagwantrao Govind Pingle, and on his death lapsed to Government in A D 1839-70

2. Nimbgaon comes into the 2nd class group of the Karmála villages, the maximum dry-crop rate of which is Rs 1-2-0 (*vide* paragraph 23 of Superintendent's Report No 921 of the 3rd of October last), and Sangwi comes under the 3rd class, the maximum jerayet rate of which is 1 rupee.

3. The highest maximum imposed on pátasthal land in this taluka is Rs 3-12-0, which, as explained in paragraph 31 of Colonel Waddington's report, has rarely been reached in any fields, the average for the whole taluka being Rs. 1-9-0 per acre

4. In Nimbgaon, one of the villages under report, the average pátasthal rate on the 19 acres of this kind of cultivation is 7 annas and 7 pies only against a jeraet average of 5 annas 9 pies

5 The result of the survey settlement in these two villages is as follows:—

Names of Villages	Acres.	Total Assessment.			Mean Average Rate		Assessment of Waste Land			Survey Kamal.			
		According to the Old System.	According to the Survey	Percent age decrease by the survey	Old System	Survey System.	Acres	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres	Assessment.	Average rate	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nimbgaon ..	4,519	2,492	1,640	67 8 0	0 8 9	0 5 9	604	80 0 2 1	5,128	1,720	0 5 4		
Sángwi	2,908	1,495	1,172	78 4 0	0 10 4	0 8 1		..	2,308	1,172	0 8 1		

All the details of the assessment of these two villages will be found in the comparative statement * attached to the Superintendent's report.

* Not printed.

(Signed) C J. PRESCOTT,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

No. 478 of 1874.

Poona, 11th June 1874

With reference to No 2781, dated 3rd June 1874, Revenue Department, from the Chief Secretary to Government (memorandum and accompaniments herewith returned), forwarded for report under Survey Commissioner's memorandum No. 872, dated 5th instant, the Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násak Survey, has the honour to state that the three additional villages entered in the notification are those of Nimbgaon and Sàngwi (Government), and Temburni (Inám).

2. The Inám village has now been struck out of the notification, as it sometimes happens that a modification of the settlement is subsequently rendered necessary in Inám villages, it seems therefore advisable that it should not be shackled by a Government guarantee.

3 The two Government villages were omitted by mistake in the original report. They had been formerly Inám; when it was found they had lapsed to Government, Colonel Waddington applied to Colonel Francis, who authorized the introduction of the settlement probably under Section XXV of the Survey Act, intending, no doubt, to mention them in the final report.

4 The usual contrasted statement * of area and revenue together with the census return available (that of 1856) and the * result of classification test taken (of the measurement none was taken) have now been compiled to meet the requirement of the compilation ordered in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 2446, dated 15th May 1874, and it is hoped that Government will now accord its sanction to the settlement of these two villages and permit their names to remain in the notification under reference.

* Not printed

(Signed) E L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násak Survey

Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Wells, Cattle, &c, of the villages of Nimbgaon and Sàngwi, of the Karmáta Talúka of the Sholápur Collectorate, according to Census taken in 1856.

No.	Names of Villages.	Inhabitants.				Wells.					Cattle.							
		Houses	Males	Females.	Total	Agricultural.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Flourish.	Cows.	Cow and Calves	Bullheads and Male buffaloes.	She-buffaloes and their young ones	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Mares	Donkeys.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Nimbgaon	108	401	354	755	--	--	--	--	--	1	232	330	88	1,000	21	4	
2	Temburni	80	156	180	316	--	--	--	--	--	6	105	220	37	68	10	2	
	Sàngwi	216	657	613	1,070	--	--	--	--	--	7	417	640	120	1,723	31	6	
	Total	404	1,214	1,127	2,341	--	--	--	--	--	14	754	1,190	145	1,751	62	12	

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1874

RESOLUTION.—The proposed settlement of these two villages is sanctioned

2. The notification may now be published.

F. S. CHAPMAN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No 629 of 1874

From

THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, REVENUE

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT,

To

THE ACTING SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N D.

Poona, 3rd August 1874.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the final report of the introduction of the revised settlement into 95 Government villages of the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate

2 The revised settlement report for 93 of these villages was sent in to Government in Colonel Waddington's No 921 of 3rd October 1873, and sanction to the settlement for a period of 30 years was given in Government Resolution No 707 of 7th February 1874. For the remaining two villages of Nimbgaon and Sángxw. sanction was given by Government Resolution No 3494 of 8th July 1874, and notification of the period of the guarantee for the 95 Government villages was published in the *Government Gazette* at page 575, dated 8th July 1874. The revised rates were introduced by Colonel Waddington in March 1874.

3. As directed in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 707 of 7th February 1874, the villages of Deoláhi, Bhosa, and Pimpalwadí have been transferred to the 2nd class.

4 The actual result of the revised settlement of 93 Government villages (those contained in Colonel Waddington's original report and exclusive of the villages of Nimbgaon and Sángxw. subsequently sanctioned) is, as under, showing a decrease difference of 3 per cent. on the former estimate.

Contrast	Number of Villages	Average					Assessment					Percentage increase on former settlement (or occupied land only).		
		Jerayet	Motas thal. or Bégáyét	Pátas thal	Rice.	Waste assessed (not Parit)	Total	Jerayet and Jerayet assessment of Pátas thal acres	Motas thal	Pátas thal Water-rate.	Rice.		Parit.	Total Assessment
As per Settlement report	93	2 83,970	8 855	628	34	2,175	2 95,863	1,40 743	Included in Jerayet	981	33	630	1 46,396	36
Final result	93	2,82 884	8 918	609	35	1 321	2 83 86,	1 36 344	8 530	878	64	597	1 44 718	35
Decrease		886		19		854	1 792	3 569		103		42	3 633	3
Increase			63		1	--	--			--	81	--	--	--

5. There still remain 15 Government villages that were transferred from the Karjat Táluka to be revised, after which the usual statistical table for the entire táluka will be prepared.

6. A statement showing the final results of the revision for 95 Government villages is appended, as is also a separate one for the Dumala village of Temburni.

I have &c.,

(Signed) E L TAVERNER, Insut.-Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Náshik.

Statement showing the Result of the revised Survey Assessment for 95 Government villages of the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, revised under the Superintendent's Reports No. 921 of 3rd October 1873 and No. 478 of 11th June 1874.

No	Names of Villages	Assessment calculated on the area under cultivation in 1873 74										Maximum Rate	Percentage Increase	Remarks.	
		Acres					Assessment								
		Jerayak	Motemahal	Patanthal	Gaddi	Total	Jerayak	Bagayak	Water Chas	Gaddi	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Jeur	3 256	145	15		3 416	1 990	138		15	3 128	1 4 0	60		
2	Kem	10,089	866			11 855	4 597	825			4,823		38		
	Total	14,345	1011	15		14 771	6,587	468	15		7 050		38		
3	Karmala	4 925	942	3		5,776	3 688	192	3		3 881	1 2 0	39		
4	Jhara	6 630	191	27		6,148	3 719	140	53		3 908		31		
5	Wagamb	3 093	79	33		4 105	2 132	55	50		2,338		42		
6	Pophias	3 094	115	1		3 110	1 488	100	1		1 589		37		
7	Kolgaon	3 154	55	30		3 239	1 413	31	31		1 475		25		
8	Kondas	1 357	166	3		1 526	529	146	6		681		12		
9	Bhatpal	3 091	74	4		3,773	1,525	35	3		1,586		27		
10	Sevgaon	1 295	5			1,300	916				916		47		
11	Wangi	4 423	169	46		5 037	4 884	140	38		5,063		24		
12	Nimbora	4 932	104	19		5 055	3 594	91	35		2 701		30		
13	Malsari	5,639	51	1		5,721	1,255	42	2		1,297				
14	Bhatgaon (Tarf)	3 717	119	7		3 843	2 364	84	10		2 455		65		
15	Lawa	2 464	94	33		2,570	1 063	69	45		1,197		22		
16	Patri	3 643	67			3 710	2 037				2 037		26		
17	Dhowsia	3 913	99			3 994	1 977	44			1 931		50		
18	Ropla	6 090	362			6 452	2 685	363			3 037		30		
19	Pangri	3 171	154			3 325	1 593	133			1 715		47		
20	Wadewana	3 243	173			3 417	1 613	131			1 747		45		
21	Upalwat	3,477	103			3,580	1 395	53			1 434		51		
22	Sitoli	1 836	33			1,869	701	53			757		52		
23	Dahwall	3 707	182			3 889	1 697	158			1 855		35		
24	Deolali	4 717	193	16		4,933	1 772	145	16		1 930		27		
25	Bhosa	6 235	109			6 344	369	94			463		14		
26	Pimpalwadi	1 710	51			1 791	639	64			703		28		
	Total	86,301	3 094	216	7	89 608	41 001	2 412	283	13	43 703		35		
27	Panda	6 945	342			7 187	3 189	279			4 276	1 0 0	4		
28	Wia	7 191	257	30		7 478	2 634	178	43		2 855		4		
29	Bhogaon	3 253	477	11	6	3,139	4 000	366	13	12	4 424		16		
30	Anjandaho	2 948	98	54		2,999	1 261	90	66		1 407		12		
31	Hera	4 349	97	13		4 363	3 110	63	19		2,122		33		
32	Pakra	1 243	55			1,298	803	85			883		21		
33	Bhatgaon (Kodavat)	1 337	166			1,503	883	167			830		19		
34	Kolgaon	1 413	22	4	3	1 443	850	17	3	6	593		38		
35	Karanat	3 349	51			3 490	1 930	33			1 963		28		
36	Nias	3 416	3			3,419	360	3			323		19		
37	Pathra	3 761	123			3,884	3 193	100			2 393		35		
38	Allopur	3 139	34			3 173	1 268	38			1 384		36		
39	Funwad	3 236	69			3 301	1 339	43			1 382		9		
40	Wadgaon	2 770	63			2 838	1 308	43			1 355		30		
41	Wahhal	2 427	63	15	3	2,500	742	33	15	3	728		5		
42	Majargaon	1 146	7	10		1 169	369	2	15		378		39		
43	Karna	3 089	61	2		3 150	974	40			1 016		25		
44	Ajnu Nangur	3 930	85	11		3 466	1 381	59	21		1 400		34		
45	Morwad	1 958	153			1,319	809	115			834		10		
46	Chitrgaon	1 684	17	3	4	1 708	841	6			870		14		
47	Fadli	1 994	80	4		1 748	740	37	3	6	780		19		
48	Khadht	3 345	64			3 339	1 815	39			1 904		35		
49	Jalgaon	3 253	94			3 148	2 060	72			2 132		32		
50	Gulsandi	3 819	121	12		3 881	1 433	66	6		1 598		32		
51	Warkatna	3 401	67			3 468	1 445	34			1 539		25		
52	Undargaon	1 837	40			1 968	894	32	12		928		13		
53	Bowada	2 949	40	1		2 880	1 377	37	1		1 446		42		
54	Suti (Tarf Wangi)	1 871	21	7		1 708	944	21	17		934		26		
55	Bhargao Wangi	4 378	63			4 341	2 219	64			2 380		32		
56	Dhodri	1 249	4			1 253	1 274	4			1 274		66		
57	Fumpri	4,806	123	3		4,833	1 267	77			3 377		47		
58	Singawadi	1 168	14	4		1 174	894	11	6		913		77		
59	Migowaha	1 369	10			1 369	1 194	7			1 191		58		
60	Ningrao Faranda	1 864	15	18		1 897	1 075	13	33		890		30		
61	Awhati	2 303	22	10		2 334	1 451	15			1 475		49		
62	Loni	1 030	35	7		1 073	646	27	7		580		38		
63	Sila	3 631	191	7		3 836	1 675	139	6		1 823		30		
64	Ghoti	3 061	245	19		4,193	1 347	133	31		1,631		43		
65	Jaha	1 338	56	8	3	1 333	424	13	14		453		50		
66	Kawra	3 390	100	3		3 462	3 335	196	10		3 691		34		
67	Hawa	2 454	23	3	5	2,510	1 139	18	3	6	1 188		62		
68	Sada	6,539	390	27		6,978	2 634	261	60		3 345		68		
69	Gandra	3 994	46	3		3 148	1 299	26			1 330		46		
70	Alusuda	1 853	60	3		1 913	791	20			841		51		
71	Berta	6 343	95	3		6 343	3 951	61	6		4,031		23		
72	Bhogawadi	1 353	41	6	1	1 443	6 3 28	11	3		648		39		
73	Bhatrao (Paranda)	1 903	88	13		1 993	1 083	97			1 114		68		
74	Warkuta	3 523	298	3	1	3 544	1 644	242	7		1 696		21		
75	Nadi	822	3			824	607	3			609		47		
76	Mangal	1 477	9			1 486	732				732		30		
77	Sonari	2 164	1	22		2 215	1 149	1	37		1 180		69		
78	Kavilgaon	1 310	67	9		1 406	633	66	18		767		45		
79	Tahl	4 056	5			4 074	2 390	3			2 323		67		
80	Kanhergaon	3 241	134			3 364	1 113	108			1 214		67		
81	Sirala (Tarf Suni)	3 297	43	10		3 360	1 239	38	12		1 267		46		
82	Afroz Khurd	2 646	171	5		2 823	2 217	13	7		1 237		43		
83	Chandas	2 669	33	4		2 706	1 306	30			1 320		41		
84	Atgaon	3 241	30			3 221	1 694	66			1 079		37		
85	Nagari	4 246	63			4 269	2 469	30			1 041		29		
86	Chavri	3 213	26	1		3 240	1 164	13			1 174		68		
87	Algaon Budruk	2 116				2 116	949				949		31		
88	Do. Khurd	1 721				1 721	637				637		34		

No	Names of Villages.	Assessment calculated on the area under cultivation in 1875 74.										Maximum Rate	Percentage Increase	Remarks
		Area					Assessment							
		Jerayet	Motasthal.	Pátasthal.	Gaddn.	Total	Jerayet	Bagayet	Water Cess	Gaddl.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
89	Rájani	1 662	12			1,674	824	7			831		36	
90	Bui	863	3	2		868	385	1	2		388		50	
91	Wadoli	1 876	3			1 879	720	1			721		43	
92	Usani	733	4			737	603				603		49	
93	Phut Jawalgaon	667	5			672	561	4			565		53	
	Total	122 436	5,323	878	38	128,187	89 756	3 970	580	62	98,368		24	
	Total	282 994	9 918	609	35	292 546	1 36 344	6,680	878	64	1,44 116		35	
	Assessment of Un-cultivated Land	1 321				1,321	597				597			
	Grand Total	284 305	9 918	609	35	293,907	1,36 941	6 830	878	64	1,44,713		35	
94	Nimbgaon	4 128	244	19		4 391	1 372	222	9		1 603	1 3 0	24	
95	Bárgwi	2 309	96			2 305	1 099	72			1 171	1 0 0	21	
	Total	6 837	340	19		6,696	2,471	294	9		2 774		29	
	Assessment of Un-cultivated Land	277				277	74				74			
	Total	6,614	340	19		6,978	2,545	294	9		2,849		30	

Average rate per acre of the 93 Government villages.

Jerayet includ- ing Pátas- thal.	Bagay- et.	Water Cess of Pátas- thal.	Total Acreage and Water Cess com- bined
Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p
0 7 6	0 13 8	1 7 1	0 7 10

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.
Poona, 3rd August 1874.

Statement showing the Survey Assessment for the undermentioned Dumala Village of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

No	Name of Village	Assessment calculated on the area under cultivation in 1875 74									Maximum Rate.
		Acres.					Assessment.				
		Jerayet	Motas- thal.	Pátas- thal.	Gaddl.	Total.	Jerayet	Bagayet	Water Cess.	Gaddl.		Total.
1	Temburna	10,958	304	23		11,284	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p
							4,678	228	24	4,930	1 3 0

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik
Poona, 3rd August 1874.

No. 1260 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Poona, August 7th, 1874

The Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D, has the honour of submitting the foregoing report and figured statement showing the effect of the rates sanctioned by Government in the Resolution marginally noted for the revised assessment of 95 Government villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate. The proposals for these rates were submitted to Government with Colonel Francis' memorandum No 149 of the 14th January last, on Colonel Waddington's report No 921, dated 3rd October 1874.

2 The following statement shows comparatively the old and new assessment. —

Group	Number of Villages	By old rates of assessment.		By Revision.		Percentage of Increase
		3	4	5	6	
1	2					7
		Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs.
I	2	13,165	5,124	14,771	7,050	38
II	24	76,844	29,771	89,608	43,708	35
III	67	181,185	72,002	188,167	93,858	34
Total ..	93	271,194	1,06,897	292,546	1,44,116	35
III	2	...	3,927	6,696	2,774	29 (Decrease)
Grand Total ...	95	...	1,10,824	299,242	1,46,890	32

No. 2.

	Assessed Acres according to the old survey	Assessed acres by the revision.	Increase in acreage.	Increase in assessment.	Percentage Increase	
					Acres.	Rs.
I	13,165	14,771	1,606	1,926	11 4	38
II	76,844	89,608	12,764	18,987	16 6	35
III	181,185	188,167	6,982	21,356	3 8	34
93	271,194	292,546	21,352	37,219	7 8	35

3. Taking the *new* acres and the old assessment of these 93 villages, the mean average rate was really 5 annas 10 pies per occupied acre. But taking the old acres and the old assessment, the apparent mean average rate was 6 annas 4 pies per acre.

By the new acres and revised assessment the mean average rate is 7 annas 10 pies per acre.

4. As 15 villages lately transferred to this taluka from Karjat remain to be revised, the statistical tables for the complete taluka cannot be prepared, and are delayed pending the completion of this revision, but the following short statement is appended to show comparatively the pressure of the old and new assessment —

Number of Villages.	Old Assessment on cultivation	New Assessment on cultivation.	Old average Rate.	New average Rate.	Population at old survey.	Population at revised survey	Pressure per head of total population.	
							Former	Present.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
9	1,10,824	1,46,890	0 6 4	0 7 10	56,803	70,678	1 15 3	2 1 3

5. By this it will be seen that the population has increased during the currency of the old lease, 24 per cent., that the average rate has apparently been raised 1 anna and 6 pies an acre surreptitiously, the real average rise appears to be, as shown in paragraph 3, from 5 annas 10 pies to 7 annas 10 pies per acre, but as a considerable area was held, the pressure of the assessment on each head of the total population has been raised from Rs. 1-15-3 to Rs. 2-1-3, or exactly 2 annas per head.

(Signed) C. J. PRESCOTT,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5430.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th October 1874.

RESOLUTION—The total results of this revision are, in respect to moderation, satisfactory.

3. The question of the presumed disproportionate enhancement of the lower and medium soils, consequent on the system of classification that has been adopted, is now under the consideration of Government.

3. Whatever orders may be passed on the representations made by the Revenue Commissioner in his report No 1466, dated the 20th April, and the discussions that have ensued thereon, will be made applicable to Karmála

4 The Survey Commissioner should be requested to forward a statement showing the numbers, area, and assessment of land relinquished at the settlement on the revised rates being given out, and to supply similar information in all cases of introduction of rates

F S CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government

No. 1843 of 1875.

To

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Poona, 27th November 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following proposals for applying the orders of the Resolution of October 1874 to the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate

2. The rates fixed for this district were Rs 1-4-0 for two villages having railway stations,	Rs. 1-2-0 for the villages adjoining the railway line, the head-quarter station and market town of Karmála and adjoining hamlets being also included in this group, and Re 1 for the great mass of the villages of the district
1st class, 2 villages	
2nd class, 24 villages	
3rd class, 67 villages.	
Total	98 as per report

3. The assessment calculated at these rates, amounted to Rs 1,44,116 against the former settlement of Rs. 1,06,897, the difference of Rs. 37,219 being equivalent to an increase of 35 per cent.

4 This percentage increase being very moderate, and less even than that resulting from the reduction already made in adjoining districts of the Collectorate, I propose, therefore, to make no modification of maximum rates, with the exception of bringing down the two villages under the Rs. 1-4-0 to the Rs 1-2-0 rate, which will place them upon the same footing as the railway villages of the adjoining district of Mádha, under the reductions recently sanctioned. I would, however, recommend a reduction in classification scale values from 6 annas downwards as applied in the Bársi Táluka

5. After making these reductions, amounting to Rs 7,384, the revised assessment, as shown in statement* accompanying, will amount to Rs. 1,36,732, and the increase on the former assessment to 25 per cent

* Not printed

6. There is one village (Singwa)* in which the increase is 7½, and six in which it is above 50 per cent, whilst, on the other hand, there are three villages in which the revised assessment as now fixed will be less

than the former settlement.

The reduced assessment gives an average rate of 7 annas 6 pies per acre for the district

8. The result of the reduction for two villages* to which the revised assessment was applied subsequently to the general settlement of the district, is shown separately at foot of the statement.

* Numbgon and Sóngwi

I have, &c,

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No 6967.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1875.

RESOLUTION—Government consider that no reduction or correction of the revised settlement rates of Karmála is required. The increase on the old assessment finally sanctioned, 35 per cent., is much lower than that contemplated as admissible in Government Resolution of October 1874, and owing to the originally faulty classification of the neighbouring táluka of Mádha, is lower than the corrected increase in that táluka, while the existing maximum and average rates of Karmála correspond closely with the corrected rates as lately sanctioned for Mádha, and considering the advantages which Karmála possesses over Mádha, are decidedly not higher proportionately than the Mádha rates. And as regard the classification, Colonel Francis considers it to be good and accurate, and Mr Havelock expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with it. The revised assessment of Karmála was also accepted by the people without complaint.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1457 of 1931

FROM
R. B. PITT, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO
THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 22nd October 1931.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the Revision Settlement of 16 villages of the Karmála Táluka in which the original settlements are still in force. Particulars concerning the dates of former settlements and disposition are given below :—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Government authority for Settlements
1	2	3	4	5
*15	Korta	Karmála ... }	1852-53 ...	Government letter No. 8722 of 5th September 1857
†1	Mádha		1863-64 ..		No data

†Old correspondence. Appendix Q
‡ Government Resolution No. 2418, dated 27th September 1866
† Government Resolution No. 4173, dated 14th November 1862.

The 15 villages of the Korta Táluka mentioned in the above statement were transferred to the Karmála Táluka in the year 1866-67, and the one other village from the Mádha Táluka in the year 1862-63, in accordance with the Government Resolutions marginally noted.

2. With the exception of one village, Bhálvani (formerly of Mádha), situated nearly in centre of the táluka, and midway between the railway stations of "Kem" and "Jehur," the remaining 15 villages form a compact group on the western boundary of the táluka, being separated from the Indápur Táluka by the river Bhima. These villages, it will be seen from the accompanying map, possess the advantage of easy access to the stations of "Pomalvádi," "Kátra," and "Dikádi" on the line of Railway from Poona to Sholápur, which runs parallel with and to the north of the Bhima river through five of the southernmost villages of the group.

3. There is nothing in the circumstances of these villages,—whether in physical features, climate or communications, which distinguishes them in any important degree from the rest of the villages of the táluka adjoining them, which are already settled, 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.

4. All the villages under report were subjected to the partial system of remeasurement and reclassification, which has been fully described in previous reports with the following results :—

Old Numbers.	Old Acres.		New Numbers.	New Acres.
1421	33,189	Remeasured became	1752	32,914
2465	40,057	Confirmed	2465	40,057
3886	73,246		4217	72,971

The difference in area found in individual numbers exceeded 5 per cent in 22.5 per cent. of the numbers measured, out of 106 cases in which the difference exceeded 15 per cent, 80 were due to alluvion and diluvion, while in 26 the differences were due to alterations in roads or errors in the old measurements.

5. 1,804 numbers containing 23,039 acres were actually reclassified, while in 2,413 numbers totalling 47,665 acres, the old classification was confirmed or adjusted to the present standard. The percentage thus reclassified amounts to 42.8 per cent of fields and 32.6 per cent. of acres.

6. The area of the 16 villages as ascertained by the Revision Survey is contrasted below with the previous record under the different heads of cultivation :—

Description.	Original Survey.	Revision Survey.	Difference.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Dry-crop	54,987	58,592	+ 3,605
Garden	520	1,223	+ 703
Unassessed	17,739	13,156	- 4,583
Total ...	73,246	72,971	- 275

The two totals differ very slightly, but there has been a considerable transfer from the dry-crop to the irrigated head due no doubt to the large number of new wells constructed during the lease, while at the same time there has been, it will be seen, the same absorption going on of unassessed into assessed head, which together may be considered as very satisfactory features of revision surveys in general.

7. Appended to this report are the statements usually submitted with proposals of revised settlements. The circumstances, however, of the villages adjoining these now under reference, as I have before stated, differ so slightly from those published in the Revision Settlement Report on the rest of the taluka, that my remarks on them need only be very brief.

8. Appendix A gives the recorded rainfall for the past ten years.

9. "Jinti" and "Korti" are the chief bazar towns within the group of the 15 western villages, but outside and within easy distance, the people also resort to the large market towns of Indápur, Karmála, Palasdev, Bagtán and Rásin, and others of minor importance.

10. The usual information regarding the relative proportion of the crops regularly grown will be found in Appendix B, and it will be seen that the "Rabi" or late crop predominates to a very large extent, and that "Jowári," "Bajri" and "Wheat" cover 64 0 per cent. of the area cultivated.

11. The statistics given in the appendices marginally noted show the great advance made in prosperity by these villages since the settlement

Population has increased by 13 per cent; houses by 79 0, 71 0 of which being of the better kind; agricultural cattle by 11 0 per cent, which gives to each pair of bullocks the fair proportion of 18 acres of cultivated land. Carts have also increased by 75 per cent. and wells and Budkas by 112 per cent

12. Appendices I, J and K, compiled from the information furnished by the Registration Department, tend to show that the saleable value of land ranges up to 100 times the survey assessment, of leases up to 30 times, and in the case of mortgages up to 150 times the survey assessment. It would, I am of opinion, however, serve no useful purpose to attempt to deduce an average of the value of land from these returns but it may at least be said that the number of transactions registered show that possession of land is eagerly sought after.

13. The revenue history of the lease is shown in detail in the appendices noted in the margin, of which it will be sufficient to take that one only which embraces 15 of the 16 villages under report. It will be seen that under the old system up to 1851-52, remissions were given annually, averaging during the 10 years some Rs 9,358, and that of the full standard assessment 61 5 per cent only was collected. The immediate result of the introduction of the existing settlement was a reduction in the collections of Rs. 4,612. The second and following year, however, show a gradual and steady rise, which continued up to the last year of the second decade, when there was a fall owing to a remission of Rs 1,359. During the first seven years of the third decade there was a rise in the collections until the famine year, when there was naturally a fall

It will be observed, however, that during the last 8 years the collections have been steady, and contrasting the last with the first year of settlement there is an increase of revenue of Rs 4,116, equivalent to 37 per cent, while there are now only 327 acres, and these of the very poorest land, remaining unoccupied, when this is taken with the fact that the revenue has been collected during the last three years without a single case of distraint having been resorted to, it will be admitted that the revenue history of these villages can only be regarded as satisfactory.

14. 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 16 villages under report the same rates of assessment which have been in force for 17 years in the adjoining villages of the Karmála Taluka. A reference to the map * will show what those rates are, and the following table gives the approximate result of the application of these rates in the villages coming under each maximum rate.—

* Group I coloured red.
Do II do blue.

Group	Maximum Drycrop rate.	Number of villages	By FORMER SURVEY		By REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage		
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. s. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I ..	1 2 0	6	12,506	4,408	19,273	7,808	555	123	19,898	7,926	77.0
II ...	1 0 0	10	38,048	11,461	40,848	19,140	832	157	41,475	19,297	67.0
Total		16	50,554	15,869	60,121	26,948	1,387	280	61,366	27,223	69.8

15. The total estimated increase, including Rs. 463 on account of water cess, amounts to Rs. 11,074 or 69.8 per cent. It will be noticed that with the exception of 4 villages, Nos. 6, 8, 15 and 16, the 66 per cent. limit of increase is exceeded in the remaining villages. This is partly accounted for by an increase of 7 per cent on the assessed area, but I should also state here that the increase over and above what is due to the raising of the maximum rates is mainly the result of the general low pitch of the old classification which has now been rectified, and cannot, in my respectfully of opinion, be considered a valid reason for departing from the arrangements of rates already sanctioned and successfully levied in the surrounding villages of the talukas. A reference to Appendices N and O will show that the rates here recommended have been in force for years in adjoining and similar villages and have been collected without difficulty.

16. By the original survey record there are 520 acres of garden land in all, of which the Government portion is 455 acres assessed at Rs. 805, or Rs. 1-12-4 per acre. By Revision Survey there are 1,223 acres, of which 1,123 are Government land bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,386, or an average of Rs. 1-3-9 per acre. This is divided into Motasthal and Patasthal as below.—

Description.	Acres.	Rupees.	Average per Acre
1	2	3	4
Motasthal	930	785	Rs. 8 13 6
Patasthal	193	601	3 1 10

17. In accordance with the orders of Government no additional assessment has been placed on land watered by wells sunk during the lease. The Patasthal land has been rated on the Rs. 8 maximum, which has been usual in similar Deccan talukas.

18. The results of the original and revision surveys in the 16 villages under report are contrasted below under every head—

Description.	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY		Judl.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ..	50,554	15,869	53,916	26,943	..
Government unoccupied land ..	615	90	1,387	260	..
Inam land	4,838	1,408	4,512	2,262	464
Government unassessed, unarable land...	17,739	..	13,156	..	..
Total .	73,246	17,367	72,971	29,465	464

19. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land was by the original settlement Rs. 0-5-0 per acre; by the proposed rates it will be Rs. 0-8-0 per acre.

20. In conclusion, I have the honour to recommend that if the rates above proposed meet with the approval of Government, they may be guaranteed for a period to expire simultaneously with the rest of the villages of the taluka to which these villages now belong.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall for Karmála furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Years	Rainfall at		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents.	
1	2	3	4
1881	20	33	
1882	34	61	
1883	32	68	
1884	16	5	
1885	30	97	
1886	35	76	
1887	25	62	
1888	17	49	
1889	36	12	
1890	27	20	
Total	276	83	
Average	27	68	

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

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam Lands		
			Total.	Kharrf.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karmála Taluks of the Sholapur Collectorate.	16 Government villages	Bajri	4.2	2,326	.
		Hulga	1.8	963	.
		Tur	1.1	638	...
		Til	0.8	435	...
		Cotton	0.5	314	...
		Ambádi	0.5	295	...
		Matka	0.3	206	...
		Chillies	0.2	96	...
		Mug	0.2	95	...
		Miscellaneous	0.2	83	...
		Maka	0.2	86	...
		Rice	0.1	28	...
		Javari	58.4	...	32,008
		Kardas	8.8	...	4,663
		Gram	2.9	...	1,593
		Wheat	1.4	...	754
		Lunseed	0.4	...	264
Garden cultivation	0.1	...	63		
Tobacco	0.1	...	46		
Castor-oil seed	0.1	...	45		
Miscellaneous	0.1	...	81		
Grass or fallow	18.1	...	9,971		
Total		100.0	8,568	49,428	

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

APPENDIX C.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka	Caste.	Males		Total Males.	Females		Total Females.	Total of columns 8 and 9	Can read or are learning to do so					
		Under 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.			Males.		Females			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
16 Government villages of the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate	Christians .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jews .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jains .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lingayats	21	64	75	16	83	89	148	18	34.0	..	..	..
	Musalmans	88	123	211	65	121	186	397	5	1.4	..	..	..
		73	105	178	83	98	181	359	10	5.6	..	..	..
	Hindus {	87	184	241	78	143	216	457	379	84.9	..	..	..
	Brahmins	88	184	246	66	140	213	459	388	84.5	1	0.5
	Others	1,901	2,760	4,651	1,866	3,031	4,897	8,977	128	3.6	1	0.03
		3,146	3,138	3,304	1,708	3,846	5,114	10,418	190	3.6	9	0.2
Total	2,027	3,081	5,178	1,440	3,347	4,786	9,974	323	6.2	1	0.02	..	..
	2,933	3,461	5,794	1,807	3,623	5,610	11,303	401	6.9	10	0.2	..	..

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

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

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	No.	Percentage
Karmala Taluka, Sholapur Collectorate.	16 Government villages.	Agricultural ... {	5,588	56.0
			5,443	48.2
		Partly agricultural... {	..	..
			1,936	17.1
		Non-agricultural ... {	4,386	44.0
3,924	34.7			
	Total ... {	9,974	100.0	
		11,303	100.0	

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

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

APPENDIX E

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI

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

Taluka	Surveyed Villages	HOUSES					WELLS				CARTS AND PLOUGHS		LIVE STOCK																	
		Chauris.	Tiled	Flat roofed	Thatched	Total	For irrigation	Drinking	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Plough 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			
Karnada Taluka, Sholapur Col lectorate	16 Government vil lages			663	648	1,611	No	record		153	102	500	No r-	cord	409	No r	e	cord	810	No r	e	cord.	4,356	4,809	7,890	2,007	114	No r	e	cord.
		22	85	1,423	696	2,176	164	47	98	809	179	333	260	78	833	587	98	835	3,398	2,427	5,820	5,947	5,328	1,775	147					

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

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 16 Villages of the Karmāla Tāluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.

19-0-11

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	Looms.		Hand-gins.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Tālikhānas.	Dharmshālas.	Temples.		
				Cotton.	Woollen.		8	9	10	11	12	13				14	15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	Karmāla Tāluka, Sholāpur Collectorate.	46	22	33	27	...	1885-86 ... 407	1885-86 ... 315	1885-86 ... 251	}	}	5	72	9				
						1886-87 ... 553	1886-87 ... 282	1886-87 ... 221										
						1887-88 ... 546	1887-88 ... 374	1887-88 ... 256										
						1888-89 ... 501	1888-89 ... 403	1888-89 ... 204										
						1889-90 ... 542	1889-90 ... 320	1889-90 ... 268										
						Total ... 2,549	Total ... 1,694	Total ... 1,200										
						Average ... 516	Average ... 339	Average ... 240										

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

APPENDIX G.

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

Number of Villages	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámárá.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámárá in partnership with others		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	Karmála Taluka, Sholápur } Collectorate.	2,801 664	191 45	204 48	13 03	280 67	49 12	413 98	76 18	149 35	41 10	3,588 922	329 78

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in villages of the Karmála Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villages	District	Wells within Village site				Wells in Survey Numbers				Total	Detail of Columns 5 to 10		Tanks				Total	Budkis			
		Used for Irrigation		Used for Drinking		Used for Irrigation.		Used for Drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement		According to new measurement			Pakka.	Kacha		
		In good order	Out of Repair	In good order	Out of repair	In good order	Out of repair	In good order	Out of repair				Used for Irrigation.	Used for Drinking	Used for Irrigation	Used for Drinking			Old	New	Old.	New.
		8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22
16	Karmála Taluka, Sholápur } Collectorate.	3		41	2	161	92	6	4	309	153	156	..	1	...	...	1	13	15	6	21

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

APPENDIX I.

An Abstract Statement showing sales in 16 villages of the Karmāla Taluka of the Sholāpur 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
2,881	Rs 14,487	Rs a p 5 1 7	Rs. 1,160	Rs. a p. 0 6 7	12	The total number of cases is 117.
58 1,709	cases in which 2,827	the land was 2 4 6	sold for sums 727	from 1 to 10 0 6 10	times the survey 5	assessment.
40 877	cases in which 5,642	the land was 6 4 11	sold for sums 329	from 11 to 25 0 6 0	times the survey 17	assessment.
12 147	cases in which 2,297	the land was 15 10 0	sold for sums 68	from 26 to 50 0 6 10	times the survey 36	assessment.
7 98	cases in which 2,711	the land was 27 10 7	sold for sums 41	from 51 to 100 0 6 8	times the survey 66	assessment.

APPENDIX J.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 16 villages of the Karmāla Taluka of the Sholāpur 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
2,556	Rs. 3,538	Rs a. p. 1 6 6	Rs. 1,052	Rs a. p. 0 6 7	3	The total number of cases is 100.
78 2,211	cases in which 2,436	the land was 1 1 8	sub let for sums 936	from 1 to 5 0 6 9	times the survey 5	assessment.
16 260	cases in which 649	the land was 2 9 6	sub let for sums 84	from 6 to 10 0 5 5	times the survey 8	assessment.
6 72	cases in which 363	the land was 5 0 8	sub let for sums 27	from 11 to 25 0 6 0	times the survey 13	assessment.
2 23	cases in which 150	the land was 6 8 4	sub-let for sums 5	from 26 to 30 0 8 6	times the survey 10	assessment.

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages in 16 villages of the Karmāla Taluka of the Sholāpur 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
4,860	Rs. 23,918	Rs. a. p. 4 14 9	Rs a. p. 2,360 8 0	Rs. a. p. 0 7 9	10	The total number of cases is 200.
121 3,869	cases in which 1,924	the land was 2 10 5	mortgaged for 1,674 0 0	sums from 1 0 7 11	to 10 times the 5	survey assessment.
51 1,102	cases in which 7,946	the land was 6 13 0	mortgaged for 616 0 0	sums from 11 0 7 0	to 15 times the 15	survey assessment.
29 238	cases in which 5,047	the land was 17 8 5	mortgaged for 142 0 0	sums from 26 0 7 11	to 50 times the 26	survey assessment.
4 40	cases in which 1,900	the land was 47 8 0	mortgaged for 27 0 0	sums from 61 0 10 10	to 100 times the 71	survey assessment.
1 1	case in which 200	the land was 200 0 0	mortgaged for 1 8 0	sums from 101 1 8 0	to 150 times the 133	survey assessment.

R. B. PITT,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX I

Revenue Statement for 15 Villages, situated in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53 The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM				Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally realized	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection	Acres	Full Assessment.	Remissions from auction-sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 9 and 11		Full Assessment Total of Columns 9, 9 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13			
			Permanent	Canal	Total.								Rs.	Rs.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1842-43	33,793	Rs 30,046	Rs 4,478	Rs 5,149	Rs 24,699	11,122	9,549		4,748	152		49,863	39,749	24,899	5,483				
1843-44	20,007	22,106	104	8,954	8,828	13,378	14,908	10,631	4,748	101		49,863	39,838	13,278	1,184				
1844-45	33,638	24,890	402	16,467	16,869	7,730	11,889	8,153	4,726	101		49,863	33,853	7,730	1,521				
1845-46	30,259	26,648	383	20,012	20,395	5,653	9,678	6,704	4,726	101		49,863	33,853	5,656	896				
1846-47	36,755	25,288	334	6,998	7,297	19,991	9,188	6,466	4,726	269		49,864	35,400	19,290	3,558				
1847-48	34,391	5,498	469	1,990	2,459	23,006	10,547	7,225	471	4,726	3,669		49,864	36,422	23,460	1,185			
1848-49	32,061	33,706	91	14,328	14,419	9,287	12,769	9,862	526	4,814	3,727		49,864	36,396	9,813	426			
1849-50	32,973	21,494	88	7,277	8,065	13,469	16,801	11,492	630	4,791	3,708		50,065	36,694	16,059	182			
1850-51	37,491	20,489	96	2,878	2,974	17,465	18,947	12,709	573	4,836	3,738		50,354	36,586	18,088	194			
1851-52	30,836	23,683	136	6,998	7,121	15,742	14,790	10,353	597	4,836	3,738		50,402	36,953	16,339				
1852-53	39,618	12	21	1,291	1,342	11,130	12,959	3,751	629	4,715	1,499	3	57,292	17,791	11,793	219	64		
1853-54	46,512	14,211	32	296	296	13,913	6,066	1,968	421	4,715	1,499	3	57,292	17,693	14,337	37	101		
1854-55	46, 86	14,849	32		32	14,817	4,129	1,325	292	4,715	1,499	16	57,292	16,223	11				
1855-56	50,151	15,397	32		32	15,365	2,426	777	179	4,715	1,499	14	57,292	15,668	16,666	25			
1856-57	51,490	15,825	32		32	15,798	1,117	849	113	4,715	1,499	14	57,292	15,663	16,919				
1857-58	51,050	15, 89	32		32	16,887	511	149	39	4,666	1,466	14	57,117	15,904	16,001	36	14		
1858-59	52,118	16,044	32		32	16,012	348	94	56	4,656	1,466	14	57,117	15,904	16,062				
1859-60	52,138	6,082	32		32	16,020	326	86	40	4,656	1,466	14	57,117	17,004	16,074	19			
1860-61	52,101	16,049	32		32	16,017	389	98	61	4,656	1,466	275	57,096	17,099	16,354				
1861-62	52,463	16,139	37		37	16,102	394	78	56	4,350	1,368	440	57,096	17,599	16,598				
1862-63	53,511	10,15	32		32	16,121	235	69	99	4,350	1,368	487	57,096	17,698	16,707				
1863-64	52,591	16,198	32		32	16,196	155	44	86	4,350	1,368	440	57,096	17,599	16,692				
1864-65	52,591	16,198	32		32	16,136	155	44	93	4,350	1,368	493	57,096	17,698	16,691				
1865-66	52,591	16,198	32		32	16,136	155	44	67	4,350	1,368	472	57,096	17,599	16,695				
1866-67	52,515	16,146	32		32	16,114	153	44	86	4,350	1,368	472	57,018	17,676	16,673				
1867-68	52,515	16,146	28		28	16,118	153	44	100	4,350	1,385	472	57,018	17,676	16,760				
1868-69	52,515	16,145	28		28	16,117	153	44	92	4,350	1,388	472	57,018	17,676	16,691				
1869-70	52,515	16,145	27		27	16,118	153	44	99	4,350	1,386	472	57,018	17,676	16,699				
1870-71	52,515	16,145	27		27	16,118	153	44	87	4,350	1,388	462	57,018	17,676	16,691				
1871-72	52,515	16,145	27	1,338	1,259	14,786	153	44	65	4,350	1,386	462	57,018	17,676	16,313				
1872-73	52,515	16,145	27		27	16,118	153	44	83	4,350	1,386	462	57,018	17,676	16,648				
1873-74	53,513	16,146	20		20	16,125	153	44	52	4,350	1,386	462	57,018	17,676	16,699			25	
1874-75	52,437	16,120	16		16	16,104	239	69	36	4,350	1,386	469	57,018	17,676	16,696				
1875-76	52,437	16,120	11		11	16,109	229	69	43	4,350	1,386	462	57,018	17,676	16,614	452			
18-6-77	52,476	16,124	4		4	16,120	190	55		4,350	1,386	462	57,016	17,675	16,692	9,329	6,237		
1877-78	52,377	16,109	4		4	16,105	289	80	4	4,350	1,386	469	57,016	17,676	16,571	1,766	1,579		
1878-79	52,391	16,094	4		4	16,080	375	105	4	4,350	1,386	462	57,018	17,676	16,646	6,466	6,467		
1879-80	43,382	19,680				13,680	9,284	3,609	76	4,350	1,386	463	57,016	17,676	14,127	1,773	970		
1880-81	37,583	12,200				12,200	16,017	3,996	143	4,289	1,360	463	56,839	17,296	12,796	124	66		
1881-82	41,758	12,325				12,325	10,842	2,842	109	4,341	1,361	463	56,839	17,529	13,281				
1882-83	43,417	12,752				12,752	9,133	2,413	309	4,289	1,361	459	56,839	17,296	14,414				
1883-84	46,150	15,027				15,027	4,455	1,240	280	4,983	1,360	462	57,889	17,527	15,759				
1884-85	43,213	15,046				15,045	4,391	1,121	122	4,956	1,360	463	57,838	17,529	15,679				
1885-86	46,514	15,123				15,122	4,090	1,084	226	4,983	1,360	462	57,837	17,529	15,290	8			
1886-87	46,774	15,216				15,216	620	166	229	4,236	1,360	463	58,689	16,740	15,307				
1887-88	46,791	15,219				15,219	482	92	167	4,285	1,360	463	58,459	16,671	15,629				
1888-89	46,997	15,219				15,249	327	69	66	4,236	1,360	463	58,459	16,670	15,745	47	2		
1889-90	46,888	15,246				15,246	327	62	166	4,236	1,361	463	58,460	16,669	15,864				

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

APPENDIX M.

Revenue Statement for 1 village, Bhālavni, situated in the Karmāla Tūluka of the Sholāpur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64. 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 (ISA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND ISA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year	Finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions given 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 9, 8 and 11	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perman.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1858 54	891	826	877	.	877	440	75	80	.	22	22		928	928	449	.	..	
1854-65	891	826	874	.	874	452	75	80	6	22	22		928	928	458	.	..	
1855-66	898	856	807	.	807	549	50	50	8	22	22		928	928	552	.	..	
1856-67	890	890	406	.	406	484	82	81	2	6	7		928	928	486	.	..	
1857 58	921	920	816	.	816	604	1	1	6	6	7		928	928	604	.	..	
1858-59	921	920	285	.	285	695	1	1	6	6	7		928	928	695	.	..	
1859-60	921	920	280	..	280	640	1	1	6	6	7		928	928	640	.	..	
1860 61	899	870	189	..	189	681	1	1	6	6	7		906	878	681	..	..
1861-62	898	870	189	..	189	681	1	1	6	6	7		906	878	681	..	..
1862-68	898	870	189	.	189	681	1	1	1	6	7	1	906	878	688	.	..	
1868 64	1,648	662	..	..	..	662	529	50	.	6	8	1	2,181	715	668	.	..	
1864-65	1,712	712	..	..	..	712	..	..	.	6	8	1	2,181	715	718	.	..	
1865-66	2,175	712	..	..	..	712	..	..	.	6	8	1	2,181	715	718	.	..	
1866-67	2,175	712	..	..	..	712	..	..	.	6	8	1	2,181	715	718	.	..	
1867 68	2,175	712	..	..	..	712	..	..	.	6	8	1	2,181	715	718	.	..	
1868-69	2,074	655	..	..	..	655	..	..	.	107	50	15	2,181	715	680	..	..
1869-70	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	..	..
1870-71	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	..	..
1871-72	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	..	..
1872-73	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	..	..
1873 74	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	..	..
1874-75	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	..	..
1875 76	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	..	..
1876-77	2,050	656	..	..	..	656	..	..	.	181	59	15	2,181	715	671	671	49	
1877 78	1,922	616	..	..	..	616	428	40	2	181	59	15	2,181	715	638	638	..	
1878-79	1,922	616	..	..	..	616	428	40	2	181	59	15	2,181	715	638	244	77	
1879-80	1,922	616	..	..	..	616	428	40	2	181	59	15	2,181	715	638	145	12	
1880-81	1,528	595	..	..	..	595	552	78	3	108	47	12	2,181	715	610	..	..
1881 82	1,544	602	..	..	..	602	584	67	3	108	47	11	2,181	715	616	..	..
1882-88	1,544	601	..	..	..	601	584	67	3	108	47	12	2,181	715	616	..	..
1888 84	1,928	614	..	..	..	614	455	54	2	108	47	12	2,184	715	628	..	..
1884-85	1,928	614	..	..	..	614	454	54	8	108	47	12	2,188	715	634	..	..
1885-86	1,928	614	..	..	..	614	454	54	9	108	47	12	2,183	715	635	..	..
1886 87	1,928	614	..	..	..	614	454	54	21	108	47	12	2,180	715	647	..	..
1887 88	1,657	623	..	..	..	623	288	28	4	108	47	12	2,043	698	689	..	..
1888-89	1,657	623	..	..	..	623	288	28	3	108	47	12	2,048	698	698	..	..
1889 90	1,656	623	..	..	..	623	288	28	8	103	47	12	2,047	698	698	..	..

R B PITT,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX N.

Revenue Statement for four Government villages situated in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, which adjoin the Karmala Taluka, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1866-67.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABIAN 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 Assess. ment.	Realization from auction- sale of grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections quit- rent &c.	Total of column 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
	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs		Rs	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs	
1867-68	14,319	8,004	.	2,987	2,987	5,017	201	61	45	393	227	19	14,905	8,292	6,080	.	
1868-69	14,423	8,053	.	1,498	1,498	6,555	80			393	239	14	14,995	8,292	6,589		
1869-70	14,431	8,050	.			8,050				393	239	11	14,814	8,289	8,084		
1870-71	14,421	8,050	.			8,050				393	237	14	14,814	8,287	8,084		
1871-72	14,421	8,050	.			8,050				393	231	14	14,814	8,281	8,084	6,579	
1872-73	14,421	8,032				8,032				393	230	14	14,814	8,262	8,046	1,817	
1873-74	14,267	7,910				7,910	154	122		393	230	14	14,814	8,262	7,924	1,802	
1874-75	14,171	7,847		778	778	7,069	250	185	84	393	230	14	14,814	8,262	7,147		
1875-76	14,061	7,149		1,249	1,249	5,900	360	220	135	393	215	19	14,814	7,584	6,049	77	
1876-77	14,084	7,161				7,161	337	208	14	393	215	19	14,814	7,584	7,188	6,784	
1877-78	14,059	7,142				7,142	362	227	46	393	215	19	14,814	7,584	7,201	1,691	
1878-79	14,059	7,035				7,035	362	223	55	393	214	12	14,814	7,472	7,102	5,045	
1879-80	5,835	3,097		64	64	3,033	8,586	4,161	35	393	214	12	14,814	7,472	3,080	670	
1880-81	7,336	4,062				4,062	6,973	3,175		393	219	12	14,702	7,456	4,074	399	
1881-82	9,424	5,063		41	41	5,022	4,867	2,163	156	393	219	12	14,684	7,445	5,190	5	
1882-83	7,676	4,269		640	640	8,649	6,620	2,947	15	397	203	12	11,683	7,445	3,676		
1883-84	7,490	4,522				4,522	2,864	1,837	44	351	201	12	14,205	6,060	4,678		
1884-85	9,446	5,759				5,759		28	3	352	202	12	9,821	5,964	5,771		
1885-86	9,445	5,759				5,759				352	202	12	9,797	5,961	5,771		
1886-87	9,440	5,757				5,757				352	202	12	9,792	5,959	5,769		
1887-88	9,440	5,758				5,758				352	202	12	9,792	5,958	5,768		
1888-89	9,440	5,756				5,756	75	56	30	352	202	12	9,867	6,014	5,798		
1889-90	9,440	5,756				5,756	75	56	32	352	202	12	9,867	6,014	5,800		

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

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 11 adjoining Government Villages situated in the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73

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 during the year.			Balance or 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 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
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1872-74	28,499	19,101	..	5,085	5,085	14,016	173	87	11	1,365	696	131	40,037	19,884	14,158	..	112
1874-75	38,517	19,112	..	161	161	18,951	155	76	12	1,365	696	131	40,037	19,884	19,094	..	21
1875-76	38,437	19,068	..	..	..	19,063	230	121	18	1,365	696	131	40,032	19,880	19,212	..	..
1876-77	38,229	18,968	..	43	43	18,920	436	220	..	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,879	19,051	17,952	..
1877-78	36,105	17,932	..	..	..	17,932	2,560	1,207	78	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,835	18,141	3,692	..
1878-79	36,624	18,150	..	..	..	18,150	2,041	989	25	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,835	18,306	9,073	..
1879-80	28,735	14,556	..	..	..	14,556	9,930	4,583	35	1,365	696	131	40,030	19,835	14,722	2,535	..
1880-81	24,379	12,696	..	..	..	12,696	13,211	5,864	118	1,358	690	130	38,948	19,250	12,944	103	..
1881-82	26,594	13,896	..	..	..	13,896	10,997	4,667	139	1,358	692	130	38,949	19,255	14,165	18	..
1882-88	27,694	14,416	3,321	..	3,321	11,095	9,867	4,133	289	1,354	689	137	38,915	19,238	11,521	..	..
1883-84	32,544	16,526	..	..	..	16,526	5,018	2,022	199	1,483	688	137	39,045	19,236	16,862	..	9
1884-85	32,419	16,896	..	..	..	16,896	4,142	1,651	158	1,483	688	137	39,044	19,235	17,191	..	16
1885-86	33,848	17,079	..	..	..	17,079	3,714	1,469	114	1,489	696	146	39,051	19,244	17,339	..	..
1886-87	33,948	17,089	..	..	..	17,089	1,449	677	209	1,358	696	146	38,755	18,472	17,454	..	..
1887-88	35,973	17,104	..	..	..	17,104	805	418	145	1,358	696	146	36,136	18,218	17,395	..	..
1888-89	34,143	17,405	17,205	679	238	83	1,368	696	146	36,080	18,184	17,434
1889-90	34,190	17,229	17,229	538	259	79	1,358	696	146	38,081	18,184	17,554

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

APPENDIX

General Statement referred to in paragraph 14 of the Deccan Revenue Survey situated in the Karmāla Talūka

Former Talūka			BY FORMER SURVEY.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND								16	17
							Dry crop.		Garden		Rice		Total.				Water-courses
Present Talūka.			Name of Village	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inān.	Total area not available for cultivation	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
						Ba. a p	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Korti	Mādhā	1	Khātgaon	0 12 0	2 036	387	1,043	492	28	15	..	..	1 981	507	..	507
		2	Kotur	0 12 0	2 931	363	2,767	784	10	12	..	..	2 787	798	..	798
		3	Kātra	0 12 0	1 747	406	1 536	625	8	9	..	..	1 544	6 14	..	634
		4	Tākāli	0 12 0	3 207	577	2 929	1,246	17	17	..	..	2 946	1,264	..	1,268
		5	Fomalvādi	0 12 0	1 092	335	1 573	548	30	37	..	..	1 602	565	..	565
		6	Bhāivani	1 0 0	3,047	333	1,600	479	66	144	..	..	1,656	623	..	623
Total of the 1st Group.					18 700	3,700	12,357	4,174	149	234			12,508	4,408		4,408
Korti	Karmāla	7	Hingni	0 12 0	2 046	678	1,824	543	7	14	..	..	1 831	657	..	657
		8	Jinti	0 12 0	10,713	3 888	9 329	2,326	77	153	..	..	9 406	3 989	..	3 989
		9	Korāi	0 12 0	5 153	4,526	4 429	1 033	32	162	..	..	4 511	1 200	..	1 200
		10	Sāvdī	0 12 0	8 239	767	4 905	1 363	66	107	..	..	4 971	1 460	..	1 460
		11	Pondhvādi	0 12 0	2 277	752	2,125	603	4	5	..	..	2 129	608	..	608
		12	Divagaohān	0 12 0	1 691	477	1 667	490	8	13	..	..	1 675	503	..	503
		13	Pārvādi	0 12 0	2,514	627	2,399	679	..	..	..	..	2 398	679	..	679
		14	Rājūri	0 12 0	5 118	858	4,333	1,590	37	72	..	..	4 370	1 662	..	1,662
15	Delvadi	0 12 0	3 295	309	2 219	639	6	9	..	..	2 225	648	..	648		
16	Kumbhāngāon	0 12 0	4,761	1,314	3,913	1,019	19	36	..	..	3,931	1,056	..	1,056		
Total of the 2nd Group					41,798	13,046	37,742	10 890	306	571			38 048	11 461		11,461
Grand Total					55 507	17,739	50,039	15 064	455	805			60 554	15 899		15,899

P.

Superintendent's Report No. 1457 of the 22nd October 1891 for 16 Government Villages of the Sholapur Collectorate

BY REVISION SURVEY																Average assessment of all Government land per acre.	Increased Percentage on Government occupied land.	Remarks
Maximum dry crop rate	Total area for cultivation including Indus.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED WASSA.					
			Dry-crop		Garden		Bos.		Total.		Water-courses.	Total assessment	Acres.	Assessment.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 2 0	2 323	628	5,170	1,040	1	1			2 180	1,041		1,041	105	21	0 7 5	105 3		
1 2 0	3,323	173	3,014	1,507		4			5,018	1,571		1,571	88	37	0 9 3	97 4		
1 2 0	1,834	353	1,613	1,123					1,413	1,123		1,123	26	15	0 11 1	77 1		
1 2 0	3,381	443	3,073	2,273	4	5			3,777	2,283		2,283	30	15	0 11 10	80 3		
1 2 0	1 35	303	1,733	1,052					1,730	1,052		1,052	17	9	0 10 1	86 7		
1 2 0	2,047	314	1,837	634	113	102			1,655	626	67	668	290	23	0 5 11	11 2		
	14,775	2,612	13,145	7,624	127	112			13,372	7,736	67	7,603	555	133	0 9 2	77 0		
1 0 0	2 308	364	1,941	877	33	23			1,974	900	30	850	10	5	0 7 6	67 0		
1 0 0	11,141	3,344	5,044	4,681	166	138			9,208	4,519	60	4,599	10	3	0 7 11	47 0		
1 0 0	6,471	3,154	3,127	1,654	272	235			5,369	2,694	3	2,694	439	27	0 5 10	73 7		
1 0 0	5,340	697	4,389	2,284	195	163			5,237	2,446	3	2,446	33	14	0 7 3	67 7		
1 0 0	2,637	439	2,363	1,013	7	5			2,370	1,026		1,026	13	2	0 6 11	63 4		
1 0 0	1,910	265	1,430	921	59	32			1,493	930	164	1,144		4	0 9 3	127 4		
1 0 0	2,759	379	2,675	1,139	33	32			2,697	1,157		1,157		2	0 7 1	70 4		
1 0 0	5 41	525	5,147	2,667	113	92			5,340	2,659	113	2,771	11	2	0 7 5	63 7		
1 0 0	2,349	212	2,232	1,000	45	31			2,277	1,031	27	1,058		70	0 6 5	56 3		
1 0 0	4,804	1,074	3,569	1,599	82	46			4,018	1,644	10	1,654	230		0 6 5	56 3		
	45,040	10,533	39,647	17,933	696	611			40,643	18,744	366	19,140	532	157	0 7 5	67 0		
	59,315	13,168	53,798	25,557	1,123	923			53,315	26,480	423	26,043	1,357	280	0 7 11	69 3		

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

APPENDIX G.

KORTI TALUKA.

1. Korti, Sheogaon and Jamkhed were settled in 1852-53, and as the rates were first introduced into Korti, I shall commence by giving a description of that Taluka. It is situated in the South of the collectorate, and is drained by the Bhima and its tributary the Sina. Its general shape is that of a diamond, though its outlines are somewhat irregular. It is bounded on the North-West by Nagar and Kharda, on the South-West by the Bhumbadi and Indapur Talukas of the Poona collectorate, the Bhima river being the dividing line, on the South-East by the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur collectorate, and on the North-East by the Nizam's territories, from which it is separated by the Sina. Of its outlying villages one is situated within the Kharda limits, nine are mixed up with the Karmala villages, and two are far off in the Moglaj country, in the direction of Sheogaon.

2. Korti has a total estimated area of 615,116 acres, of which the surveyed and computed areas are shown in the subjoined statement —

NUMBER OF VILLAGES WITH THE SURVEYED AND COMPUTED AREAS

Description	Surveyed.		Computed		Total	
	Villages.	Acres	Villages	Acres	Villages.	Acres.
Government	106	454,119			106	454,119
Partially alienated	14	76,005			14	76,005
Wholly alienated	3	11,369	14	73,623	17	84,992
Total	123	541,493	14	73,623	137	615,116

3. There are in the taluka 106 Government, 14 partially alienated, and 17 wholly alienated villages, which are under the charge of a Mamlatdar stationed at Karjat, and of a Mahalkari stationed at Korti. The distribution of the villages is as follows —

Names of the old Divisions in which the Villages are situated.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES								Total of each old Division and of whole Taluka.
	Under Mamlatdar				Under Mahalkari				
	Government.	Partially alienated.	Wholly alienated.	Total.	Government.	Partially alienated.	Wholly alienated.	Total.	
1 Prant Kade- {	29	.	9	38	1	1	...	2	40
2 valit. {	21	1	1	23			...		23
3 " Mandavgan ..	1	6	7	14	15	3	...	18	32
4 " Shrigonda ..	.	.	.	.	30	1	...	31	31
5 Pargana } " Kharda ..	3			3			..		3
6 Pargana } " Ashti ..	4			4					4
7 Pargana } " Wangi .						2		2	2
" Banjangaon	2			2					2
8 Total under Mamlatdar and Mahalkari	60	7	17	84	43	7	53		137

4. In the present report detailed information relating to the 106 Government villages into which revised rates have been introduced will be given. Rates have also been determined for 17 alienated villages, which have been or will be settled by the Collector's department.

5. The greater portion of Korti, prior to coming into the possession of the British in 1821-22, was under the management of Háo Rambha Nimbálkar, the head of a powerful branch of the Nimbálkar family settled under the protection of the Nizám's Government. A few villages, however, which are now included in the Táluka, formerly belonged to the Peshwa, and were obtained by us in 1818-19. Some of the villages of this district are said to have suffered severely from plundering parties of the Marátha Army about the time of the battle of Kharda in 1795. The depredations of Holkar and others also extended in this direction, and were carried on to such an extent that the large towns only remained inhabited.

6. From 1821-22 to 1837-38 of British rule, territorial changes to the extent shown below occurred. Since 1837-38 no changes have been made. Three alienated villages lapsed to Government prior to 1837-38, and one alienated village has since lapsed. The principal Jáhágrdárs are Sindia, Bhonsla of Nágpur, and the Mahomedan descendants of Kavi Jang.—

Details of Villages	Nagar	Hurdeh	Karmála	Jámkedh	Total in Korti
Number of villages in 1821-22	...	...	...	...	98
Received from other Tálukas	7	8	22	23	60
Total	7	8	22	23	158
Transferred to other Tálukas	1	1	17	.	19
Re-transferred to other Talukas	...	1	1	.	2
Total Villages since 1837-38	..				137

7. In its aspect Korti is decidedly inferior to any district hitherto assessed. There are few trees anywhere, in some parts none, and, owing to the large proportion of rocky and unprofitable ground almost destitute to vegetation, the country generally presents a most dismal appearance. Here and there, however, level tracts, some of them of considerable extent, of deep rich soil, free of stones, are to be met with, and there are also a few patches of garden land which are well cultivated, and which, contrasted with the arid and stony wastes around, afford a pleasing relief to the eye. The Táluka is naturally divided into two portions by the ridge of hills, alluded to in my reports on Kharda and Nagar, as separating the valleys of the Bhuma, and Sina. The hills in Korti, however, are more broken, and not so high, and there are many detached low hills and undulating tract of sterile and rugged ground covered with boulders or large loose pieces of stone. The drainage of the larger portion of the district in the South-West is towards the Bhuma, and of the smaller portion on the North-East towards the Sina. The soil towards the hills is generally of the poorest description. In the direction of the Bhuma, although in some places tracts of undulating "Mal" ground are to be met with, the soil is mostly a very deep stiff clayey moonjal, with an admixture of stones. In the valley of the Sina the soil does not materially differ in texture from that near the Bhuma, though it is of a darker colour, and is more free of stones. Lighter soils of a better description prevail about Karjat, Koregaon and other places, but, on the whole, the soil of the Táluka is inferior. Some of the villages are not well supplied with drinking water, but most of the villages have a sufficient supply. The wells near the Bhuma are very deep. In other parts of the Táluka the depth at which water is found varies considerably, and in some favoured localities (Alsunda for instance) water is found very near the surface.

8. The climate of Korti is decidedly inferior to that of any other district of the Ahmednagar collectorate. Towards the Bhuma the fall of rain is most uncertain, and the deep soils to be found in that direction also require more rain than the poor soils towards the North. It is true that along the banks of the Bhuma, in some parts, the richness of the soil counterbalances the inferiority of the climate, as the crops are so abundant after a good monsoon that they ought to compensate for the bad crops of two or three preceding years, but the present impoverished and demoralized condition of the cultivators renders it necessary that the actual evil effects produced by the bad climate, under existing circumstances, should be taken into consideration in assessing the district. The climate towards the North, and in the valley of the Sina, is not quite so bad, but still it is inferior, as compared with that of other Tálukas, and the whole of Korti may be considered to suffer from a frequent deficiency of rain.

9 The cultivation is principally rabi, but in a few villages in the North, in the direction of Nagar and a part of kharda, kharif crops are grown. The principal crops are jowári, kardai and báji. Gram and wheat are also raised, but they do not appear to thrive well in this district. Besides kardai, two or three other oil plants, such as Kárah, &c., are rather extensively cultivated. The poor soils near the hills are manured, but, generally, in the plain, manure is only applied to the garden lands. Along the banks of the Bhima Dhéhi lands are here and there to be met with, in which, besides the usual crops, vegetables, &c., are raised. The garden cultivation is principally confined to the production of inferior crops, such as wheat, gram and chillies. There are, however, a few "Pánmalás" or betel plantations in four or five of the villages, and a very little sugar-cane is also grown.

10 There are about 100 looms worked at Karjat, Korti and other Government villages, principally in the manufacture of a coarse cloth, which is exported to Nagar and other places. This description of cloth though coarse, is of a strong and good description, and might, with advantage, be brought more extensively into use. There are no other manufactures of importance.

11. The exports from Korti are principally grains and vegetable oils, which are sent to Poona, or, in smaller quantities, to Nagar. A good many sheep, and a few horses, are also reared in the district, and are sold for export to other places as opportunities may offer, being principally got rid of to itinerant purchasers. Some horses are, however, exported by the rayats themselves to Málegaon in the Nizám's country or elsewhere. The imports are principally necessaries, such as wheat, gram, rice, guli, salt, cloths, and petty bazár supplies, but the general poverty of the inhabitants does not admit of a very brisk trade being carried on even in such articles.

12 There is no made-road in the Táluka. Several of the country tracks, however, are passable by carts, and, with a little smoothing and repairing, might be converted into good roads. The cart traffic is considerable, and the roads are also frequented by Brinjars. There are three principal lines now made use of. The first leads from East to West, through the centre of the Táluka, from Bárasi and Karmála, by the Korti towns of Alunda and Pergaon, towards Poona and Bombay. The second, also from East to West, leads from the Báleg hát and Khaída in Jámkhed, by the Korti towns of Nimburi and Chambhárgonda, towards Poona. The third road is that leading from North-West to South-East, from Nagar to Karmála and Sholápur, in a parallel direction to the river Sina.

13. A statistical table of the population and agricultural resources of all the Government villages is given below. There are five Bazár or market towns, of which the most frequented is Chambhárgonda, or Shrigonda, which belongs to Sindia, and appears to be a large and wealthy place, but its lands not having been measured, and no census having been taken by the Survey Department, I am not able to judge of its comparative size, or of its trading or manufacturing importance. Karjat is the principal Bazár amongst the Government villages, and appears to be a tolerably thriving place, with a population of about 4,600. Mirajgaon and Rásm, both alienated villages (the first held by a Báí of the Nimbálkar family, and the latter by the descendants of Kavi Jang, are also large Bazárs, and Rásm, though much decayed, has still a considerable population, and there are in it several well-built temples and houses. Pergaon on the Bhima was formerly a place of importance, being a chief military station of the Mogals and Maráthas, but it is now much reduced, with a population of only 1,900 :—

Total Population	50,888	Live Stock	.	{	Horned Cattle	...	..	52,083
					Horses and Ponies		..	2,646
					Sheep and Goats			52,244
		Implements	...	{	Ploughs			2,305
					Carts			

14 There appear to be few occupations unconnected with agriculture. A good many of the rayats, especially in bad years, leave the district and seek temporary employment elsewhere. They are generally poor, though in a few villages some of the Patels and influential ryots who keep sheep or cattle are in good circumstances. They are probably, in proportion to their means, equally involved in debt with the ryots of other districts, though their more limited resources may prevent the money-lenders from being so liberal in their advances as in the more rich parts of the collectorate. About 50 ryots in 9 of the villages on the frontier cultivate land in the Nizám's territory.

15. Of the 23,058 survey numbers into which the lands of the district have been divided, 7,654 numbers belong to Mirásdárs. Of these 2,636 numbers are cultivated by the Mirásdárs themselves, 1,069 by the Mirásdárs of other numbers, 1,513 by Uprás, and 2,636 numbers are waste.

16. There is a Government Marátha school at Karjat attended by about 50 boys, and there may be six or seven private schools in other towns.
17. It is not known how or by whom the Tankhas and Rukba of this Táluka were determined, but the original arrangements regarding them are attributed by the people of the district to Mallik Ambar. The Kamál assessment in most, if not in all, of the villages exceeds the Tankha, and reliable information regarding the manner in which it was settled is also not procurable, though it is said that the nominal Kamál assessment of the villages that were received from the Peshwa was fixed in Naro Babajee's time. Prior to the commencement of British rule, all the villages, whether under Nimbálkar, Dowlat Ráo Sindia, or the Peshwa Bajee Ráo, appear to have been farmed out in the usual manner, and the interior management of villages was, consequently, much the same in Korti as in other parts of the country.
18. The Revenue management during the years of British rule also does not appear to have differed in any material respect from that pursued in other districts. The lands of the villages were measured about 1826-27 by Mr. Pringle's establishment, and some of them were also classified, but no ulterior measures with regard to the settlement of the revenue were adopted. The rates adopted shortly after we acquired possession of the country were 47 in number for dry-crop lands, varying from 1-6-0 to 0-3-9 per Bigha, and 36 for garden lands, varying from 5-0-0 to 0-10-6 per Bigha. In 100 villages, although different rates prevailed in the several villages, there was only one dry-crop rate for the entire lands of each village, from which it may be inferred that the land measures of the Táluka were adapted to the rates, and not the rates to the land measures, as the soils vary very much in quality. In 49 villages also there was only one garden rate for each village, and in 41 villages there was no garden rate. Mr. Harrison reduced the dry-crop rates of about 88 villages on an average, so far as I have been able to ascertain, of about 0-4-7 in the rupee, and he also reduced the garden rates of four villages on an average about 0-4-2 in the rupee. No other changes appear to be worthy of remark, as they are similar to those alluded to in the cases of the districts already reported on.
19. The appended figured statement marked (No. 10 D) shows the amount and source of the several items of revenue hitherto derived from the 106 villages now reported on, in each year of British rule for which accounts have been procured. The entries for the last ten years correspond with those for similar items in the Táluka accounts. In other years allowances must be made for the changes alluded to in my 6th paragraph. Up to 1838-39 the accounts were kept in Ankusi rupees, but, in preparing the revenue statements of this and other Tálukas the necessary reduction has been made to equalize them with Government rupees.
20. Diagram No. 4, and the explanatory figured statement relating to it given in the Appendix (No. 11 D), show the fluctuations in the past cultivation, assessment, remissions and collections of the government arable lands in the 106 villages. The entries in the Diagram for 1852-53 are those of the first year of the new system.
21. The fluctuations in the former cultivation and revenue collections of Korti, as will be seen from an inspection of the Diagram, are of much greater magnitude than in Newása, Kharda, or Nagar. This is not so much attributable to the former assessment being heavier in Korti, as to its very inferior climate, and also to its husbandry being inferior, and to its small extent of garden land. Some of the villages have hitherto been lightly assessed, although the rates in many of the villages were high. There is a marked resemblance in the general tendency of the fluctuations of Kharda and Korti, but the ups and downs are greatest in the exhibited past history of Korti. For instance, there is a descent of 39½ per cent. in the cultivation of Kharda from 1821-22 to 1832-33, and of 72½ per cent. in the collections; whereas, the descent in Korti, during the same period, is 51 per cent. in the cultivation, and 88 per cent. in the collections. Again, the descent in the revenue collections of Kharda from 1842-43 to 1844-45 is 66 per cent. and in Korti 75 per cent., also from 1847-48 to the following year, in Kharda 35½ per cent. and in Korti 55 per cent. The average annual remissions in Kharda are Rs. 34,539, or 22 per cent. of the revenue demands, and in Korti Rs. 31,562, or 31½ per cent. It is evident, therefore, that a reduction of assessment is necessary, but even under the operation of low rates, I doubt whether the Táluka, with such a precarious climate, and with its scanty capital, will speedily be restored to prosperity.
22. The work of measurement in the Government villages of the Taluka was in progress from the month of November 1848 to the month of January 1852, a few details having subsequently been completed. The work of classification, except a few details, was in progress from November 1849 to June 1852. The error in the measurement is 1 per cent., which is satisfactory, and the error in the classification is only 3½ pias per field, than which a less degree of inaccuracy could not be expected. The measuring and classing operations were principally carried on under the superintendence of Lieutenants Burgess and Scott.

23. The entire lands of this Táluka were divided into numbers according to the rules on the subject contained in the Survey Joint Report. All the numbers were also defined by boundary marks at the time of measurement, and this work was very satisfactorily carried out. Many of the ridges are constructed partly of earth, and partly of the loose stones which are so numerous in Korti, and, unless wilfully destroyed, they will last for many years without requiring much repair.

24. Korti, with reference to its dry-crop assessment, has been divided into three classes of villages, having maximum 1-0-0, 0-14 0, and 0-12-0 rates. The positions of the several groups of villages, the classes in which they have been included, and the distinguishing characteristics of each group, are shown in the subjoined statement. The boundaries of the groups are also shown on the map, and a detailed list of the villages is given in the Appendix (No. 12 D).

Class.	Groups of Villages	Number of Villages in each Group and Class.	Distinguishing characteristics of the Group.	Maximum rate of Dry crop Assessment per Acre.
1	1	14	These villages are situated in the valley of the Sina, adjoining the 1-2-0 villages of Nagar. Their climate, though not good, is superior to that of the villages in the valley of the Bhima, and this group is nearer the Nagar market than the other groups. A good proportion of the cultivation is Kharif.	Rs a p. 1 0 0
2	1	6	The villages of this group are in the North-West, in the valley of the Bhima, and adjoin the 1-0-0 villages of Kharda. Their climate is slightly superior to that of the villages further South, and they are somewhat better situated with reference to markets, being near to Chámhárgonda, and also being better situated with reference to exterior markets.	0 14 0
	2	13	These villages are in the valley of the Sina, adjoining the villages of the 1st class. They have a similar climate, but they are not quite so well situated with reference to exterior markets.	
		19		
3	1	19	These villages adjoin the villages of the 0-12-0 2nd group of the 2nd class, and their climate is probably similar, but they are not so near the Nagar market as the remaining villages of the valley of the Sina, and they are also further from the Poona market than the villages of the valley of the Bhima.	0 12 0
	2	54	These villages are in the valley of the Bhima. Their climate is very inferior, and several of the villages suffer from a want of water. They are, however, tolerably well situated with respect to the Poona market.	
		73		
3	5	106	Of which the maximum dry-crop rates range from 1-0-0 to 0-12-0.	

25. It will be seen from the information embodied in the above statement that lower dry-crop rates have been determined for Korti than for Kharda or Nagar. This is necessary for several reasons. Its climate is worse. Its situation with respect to markets is also worse, and its husbandry is, in some respects, inferior; the uncertain climate not being favourable for the extensive cultivation of Kharif crops, and, in bad seasons, when the Rabi crops fail, the ryots have not very much irrigated land to fall back upon, and find it difficult to live. Moreover, in a good season the grain prices generally fall—so that, indebted as the ryots are to the Márvádís,

Dry-crop rates of Korti compared with those of other Tálukas.

For my remarks in proposing rates, No. 11 of 18th January 1858.

they cannot sufficiently recover from the losses of preceding years, and many of them, it is feared, are in a miserable state of poverty. In fact Korti is one of the worst districts in the Deccan, and cannot bear a heavy assessment. Even with low rates, although it will much improve, it can never be expected to be so prosperous as some parts of Nagar and Kharda.

26. During the settlement four villages, which it had been at first proposed to include in the 3rd class, were transferred to the 2nd class. With this exception no alterations were made in the rates as originally proposed.

27. The adoption of lower garden rates of assessment for Korti was also found necessary. The garden cultivation is almost entirely Motasthal or well-irrigated, and the crops, those of a very few villages excepted, are generally of an inferior description. The maximum Motasthal rates of Kharda are Rs. 4 or Rs. 3 per acre, according to the situation of the villages with reference to markets or modes of husbandry. The rates of Nagar vary from Rs. 6 for the lands close to the large markets of Nagar to 3 for the villages that are not favourably situated. In the case of Korti a maximum rate of Rs. 3 an acre has been imposed on several of the villages which have the advantage of being in the vicinity of markets where the ryots derive an extra profit from the ready sale of vegetables and other garden produce, and for the remaining villages a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per acre has been adopted. These rates are the highest that can with safety be imposed, when the general aridity of the district, and the want of capital amongst the cultivators, are taken into consideration. For lands irrigated from Bandhāras, a maximum Rs. 5 rate has been imposed. The entire extent of garden land is 2,870 acres, of which the total assessment is Rs. 5,313, or Rs. 1-13-7 an acre. The old Kamāl garden assessment is Rs. 8,299, which, applied to the survey acres, gives Rs. 2-14-3 an acre, but there are many inequalities in the old garden rates.

28. It was originally proposed to assess the Dheli lands on the banks of the Bhima at a maximum rate of Rs. 2 an acre, which is that imposed on similar lands in the Kharda Tāluka, but owing to the greater distance from large markets of most of the Korti villages, and the consequent lower profits derived from the sale of the different crops raised in the dheli lands, this rate was found to be too high, and a maximum 1-8-0 rate has been adopted. There are 446 acres of dheli land in this Tāluka and the total assessment is Rs. 485, or an average assessment of Rs. 1-1-5 an acre.

29. The general results of the rates, as regards the three classes of villages, are shown in the subjoined statement, the cultivated acres entered in it being those of the year of settlement.

Class.	No. of Villages	ACCORDING TO OLD SURVEY			ACCORDING TO NEW SURVEY								
		Cultivated Acres in year of Settlement.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre	Land in Cultivation			Waste.			Total.		
					Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st	14	19,636	9,464	0 7 9	19,636	7,185	0 5 10	13,917	3,633	0 4 10	33,863	11,091	0 5 6
2nd	19	41,805	20,924	0 8 0	41,865	13,967	0 5 0	29,188	7,000	0 4 0	70,061	19,967	0 4 7
3rd	78	146,879	76,199	0 9 0	146,879	41,926	0 4 9	97,330	23,084	0 3 6	339,259	64,010	0 4 4
3	104	308,320	1,06,587	0 8 3	308,380	63,043	0 4 11	138,793	33,620	0 3 10	341,183	95,068	0 4 5

30. The maximum value (much exaggerated) of abolished Haks, as entered in the accounts for 1850-51, is—

	Rs.
For Patals	2,408
„ Choongalas	186
„ Kulkarnis	3,439
Total	6,033

The estimated value of the Haks is not entered in the accounts of 1851-52, the year preceding the settlement.

Judi Lands.

31. The amount of excess of "Judi" over "survey" assessment, that has been remitted in the cases of the Hadola lands, is about Rs. 10.

Unarable Lands.

32. The unarable lands of Korti, like those of other Tālukas have not been assessed, and no revenue has hitherto been derived from them.

Financial results

33 The general results of the settlement, as regards all descriptions of tenures, are shown in the following statement —

Years,	Cultivated lands				Waste and other Lands,	Alienated Lands,	Total Lands,
	Acres,	Assessment	Remissions	Collections,	Collections,	Collections,	Collections,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Average of past years of former system	185,361	1,00,819	31,562	69,257	1,709	363	71,329
Last year of former system 1851-52	179,455	96,117	17,713	78,399	4,895	429	83,713
First year of new system 1852-53	202,360	62,048	6,867	55,161	5,725	393	61,279
Survey Kamál	341,163	95,068	.	.	...	531	95,599

1 The average for past years is for the 31 years of British rule preceding the introduction of the new rates, a proportionate increase having been made for each village, in the cases of the years for which accounts for all the villages are not procurable (Vide appended statement No. 14 D)

2 The acres of the years of the former system have been estimated for cultivated lands in the manner explained in paragraph 37 of the Newáa Report. The acres of waste and alienated lands under the former system cannot be correctly estimated, and are therefore omitted.

3. The acres of the Survey Kamál, in column 2, are the entire Government arable lands, and the rupees in column 3 the entire assessment on these lands

4. The amount hereafter leviable from melon beds and other petty items of revenue cannot be correctly estimated, and are, therefore, not taken into consideration, though former collections are included in the statement

34 In the year of settlement remissions on account of failure of crops were not given.

The remissions shown to have been given were principally of account of interior waste portions of land, the cultivation on entire fields not having been previously enforced. Had the rates been earlier in operation, no remissions would have been allowed, and the ryots were given most fully to understand that no remissions for interior uncultivated portions of land would be given in future years. No fair inference can therefore be drawn, relative to the future revenue prospects of the Táluka, from the collections, under the revised rates, of the year of settlement, but

I consider it expedient to subjoin the usual table of percentages, leaving it for those to whom this report is submitted, to make any necessary allowances as regards first year of the new system. The Kamál assessment of course admits of a more accurate judgment being formed of the ultimate financial results —

Survey Settlement	For what lands	Percentages by which the Survey Settlement falls short of or exceeds the Net Revenue of the undermentioned periods previous to Survey	
		Estimated average of preceding 31 years.	Year immediately preceding year of Settlement
The Net Revenue of 1852-53, being the year in which the revised rates were introduced into the Táluka, is less per cent than that of	Government Lands ..	14½	27
	Government and Alienated lands together	14	26½
The Survey Kamál or Gross Rental is more per cent than the Net Revenue of	Government Lands ..	3½	14
	Government and Alienated lands together	3½	14½

35. I consider the financial results of the settlement to be satisfactory. It will be observed that the excess of revenue realizable, provided all the arable lands are brought under cultivation, is about Rs 24,000, or 3½ per cent on the average collections of former years. Owing to the bad climate of Korti, and the poor soils that prevail in parts, it is probable that a considerable proportion of the land will remain waste, and in years of general failure of rain it may also at first be found necessary to give remissions in this Táluka. But I am of opinion that a larger average revenue will be derived under the revised rates than that collected under the old system

Financial Results continued

36. The average rate of assessment hitherto shown to have been paid by the cultivated lands is 0-8-0 per acre, and the survey rate on all the arable lands is 0-4-8, and on the lands cultivated in the year of settlement 0-4-11 per acre, or a decrease of 0-1-1 on the past payments per acre, or about 18 per cent

37. The subjoined statement shows the area of the 106 Government villages that have been settled, and the assessment imposed on the several descriptions of land ---

AREA AND ASSESSMENT.

Description of land	Dry-crop.		Garden.		Barren		Total		Deduct portion of Assessment Abated Rupees.	Balance of Assessment realizable or Survey Kamal Rupees.
	Acres.	Rupees	Acres	Rupees	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres	Rupees		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government	838,298	89,755	2,870	5,313	88,298	...	429,459	95,068	.	95,068
Indán	18,098	4,957	159	294	3,120	.	21,374	5,351	5,281	...
Judi Indán	2,971	898	9	4	812	.	3,886	902	371	531
Grand Total of 106 Villages settled in 1852-58 ...	869,367	95,610	3,032	5,611	91,728		454,119	1,01,321	5,622	95,599

38. The settlement of this taluka was made during the months of February and March 1853. The 1st Assistant Collector, Mr A. Gray, was present during the greater portion of the time, and kindly gave his valuable aid in furtherance of the work.

39. There were fewer complaints than I had anticipated, and the ryots were generally much pleased with the new rates. Some of the villages were formerly assessed at comparatively light rates, but the survey rates, on the whole, effected a pretty equal reduction on the former assessment, and in no case was it found necessary to impose a higher assessment on the entire lands of any village than that hitherto prevailing. The rates of individual fields were, however, occasionally raised, and in a few cases the former light assessment did not admit of a large reduction. I may instance the case of the village of Kuldharan. This village contains 11,798 acres, of which the Government arable fields contain 10,205 acres. The former Kamal assessment was Rs. 1,947, or an average assessment of Re 0-5-1 per acre. The survey maximum assessment is Rs. 1,478, or an average assessment of Re 0-2-4 per acre, which is extremely low. Nevertheless, in this village, the rates of some of the fields were raised. In such villages, where the soils are generally very poor, the ryots would not become very prosperous, even were no assessment at all to be imposed, and a 0-2-4 rate barely exceeds that which would be levied as a grazing tax from better descriptions of waste lands. In villages so situated wells should be sunk in the low grounds where water is procurable and the land can be irrigated. At present there are about 30 wells in Kuldharan, but probably this number might with advantage be increased. The poor lands at a distance from the village would, I think, be found more profitable as grazing grounds, than if brought under cultivation. In many cases, in this taluka, the ryots petitioned me for assistance in the construction of wells, but, as I could do nothing for them, I was obliged to refer them to the Collector's department.

40. So far as I could ascertain from inquiries made during the settlement, the ryots of the surveyed districts on the other side of the Bhima have derived much benefit from the revised assessment, and I am inclined to hope that the new rates will prove equally beneficial in Korta. In Indápur especially, the ryots, so far as I could learn, are thriving and contented. In Hingra, one of the Korta villages settled by me, a ryot of Indápur was found to be cultivating 82 acres of land. He told me that all the land in his own village having been taken up for cultivation, he could only, on becoming more prosperous, enlarge his farming operations by crossing the river and taking up land in Korta. He now travels on horseback from one village to the other, and I dare say considers himself quite a gentleman farmer.

41. Trees are much wanted in this taluka, and I did all I could during the settlement to induce some of the wealthier ryots to commence planting, but I fear they will require much darning before taking any active steps in the way of improvement.

No. 12 D —(Paragraph 24).

List of the Government Villages of the Korti Táluka, referred to in the 24th paragraph of the Report.

Class.	Groups of Villages	Number.	Names.	Number in Táluka Map.
1st Class, Maximum Jiráyat rate Re. 1-0-0	In valley of the Sina, in the North of the Táluka	1	Kombhli	95
		2	Khándvi	96
		3	Bángurde	97
		4	Ismálpur	98
		5	Rm-khel .. .	99
		6	Ghogurgaon .. .	100
		7	Chowur Súngvi	101
		8	Thite Súngvi... ..	104
		9	Mándh .. .	105
		10	Chinchoh Rumzán .. .	106
		11	Thergaon .. .	107
		12	Numbgaon Gángurda	108
		13	Ghumr	109
		14	Nágumthán	110
2nd Class, Maximum Jiráyat rate Re 0-14-0.	1st Group of villages in North West of Táluka adjoining Khards, one village No 60 of Táluka map being detached in the Khards Táluka	1	Wángdur	60
		2	Bábardi	61
		3	Ghugul Wudgaon .. .	64
		4	Adulgaon	66
		5	Bháwudi	75
		6	Bhose	76
	2nd Group in valley of Sina to the South-East of the villages of 1st Class.	7	Karjat	1
		8	Rehekuri	90
		9	Wálwud	91
		10	Chánde Khurd .. .	92
		11	Koundané .. .	94
		12	Kokunggaon .. .	111
		13	Belgaon	112
		14	Rawulgaon .. .	115
		15	Gurow Pimpr .. .	116
		16	Gondurdi	117
		17	Diksul .. .	118
		18	Supé .. .	119
		19	Chinchoh Káldéth	120
3rd Class, Maximum Jiráyat rate Re. 0-12-0.	1st Group in valley of the Sina to the South-East of Group 2nd of Class 2nd.	1	Koregaon	2
		2	Khátgaon Wágha	3
		3	Ambi-julgaon	4
		4	Nimbe	5
		5	Alsunda .. .	6
		6	Kumbhe-phul .. .	86
		7	Bábhulgaon	123
		8	Ráthunjun	124
		9	Nágulwádi	125
		10	Máhi	126
		11	Jalgaon	127
		12	Nimbodi	129
		13	Turudgaon	130
		14	Multhun	131
		15	Panch Pimple	133
		16	Dighi	134
		17	Chápudgaon	135
		18	Loni Musndpur	136
		19	Pátewadi	137

Class.	Groups of Villages.	Number	Names	Number in Táluka Map.		
3rd Class, Maximum Jirayat rate Re 0-12-0.	2nd Group in valley of the Bhuma.	20	Chalyudi ...	7		
		21	Sávdh ...	8		
		22	Korta ...	9		
		23	Pondhavdi ...	20		
		24	Rájuri ...	21		
		25	Dive-gavhán ...	22		
		26	Kumbhárgaon ...	23		
		27	Dejavdi ...	24		
		28	Hingm ...	25		
		29	Párewádi ..	26		
		30	Ketur ...	27		
		31	Pomalwádi ..	28		
		32	Khátgaon Kokra ...	29		
		33	Tákh ...	30		
		34	Kátraj ...	32		
		35	Jinti ...	33		
		36	Shumpora ...	35		
		37	Khed ...	36		
		38	Akhon ...	37		
		39	Kurpudi ...	39		
		40	Yesowdi ...	40		
		41	Dugudi Bharudgaon ...	41		
		42	Tulawudi ...	42		
		43	Belwundi ...	43		
		44	Táju ...	44		
		45	Bhárudgaon Sudrik ...	45		
		46	Hingungaon ...	46		
		47	Bhámbore ...	47		
		48	Dudhodi ...	48		
		49	Shedgaon ...	52		
		50	Pedgaon ...	53		
		51	Ajnuj ...	55		
		52	Arvi ..	56		
		53	Ángur ...	57		
		54	Kowte ...	58		
		55	Gár ...	59		
		56	Ghodegaon ..	67		
		57	Tákh ...	69		
		58	Rákshuswádi Budruk ...	70		
		59	Rákshuswádi Khuid ..	71		
		60	Chandgaon ...	72		
		61	Hirudgaon ..	73		
		62	Kokungaon ..	74		
		63	Shunde ...	76		
		64	Kopurdi ...	79		
		65	Kaldharan ...	80		
		66	Dhálwudi ...	81		
		67	Pimpulwádi ..	82		
		68	Durgaon ...	83		
		69	Therowdi ..	84		
		70	Benowdi ..	85		
		71	Kolowdi ..	87		
		72	Wudgaon Tunpura ...	88		
		73	Nándgaon ...	89		
		1st Class ..	1 Group.	14	Villages.	
		2nd do .	2 do.	19	Do.	
		3rd do. ..	2 do.	73	Do.	
		Total Classes. 3	Total Groups. 5	Total 106...	Villages.	

Detached or outlying villages are included in the groups whose villages are similarly rated.

G. S. A. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Ahmednagar Revenue
Survey and Assessment.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR

25th October 1891

SIR,

In reply to your memorandum No. 6183 of 24th instant, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. In paragraph 3 of his letter No 1457 of 22nd October 1891, Mr Pitt states that "there is nothing in the circumstances of these villages, whether in physical features, climate or communications, which distinguishes them in any important degree from the rest of the villages of the taluka adjoining them"

With this statement I must be allowed to differ, as I consider the Korti group of the Karmala villages to be inferior in every respect to the central and southern portions of the taluka. The Korti villages are overgrown with cactus and the soil is undoubtedly inferior to that in the central and southern villages of the taluka. The communications are certainly not as good, there being fewer made roads than in the centre and south of the taluka, and I believe the rainfall is not as good as in the central and southern villages, or rather as the soil is poorer in the northern group it requires a heavier fall to produce crops in the northern groups equivalent to those in the centre and south.

3. In this connection I would solicit reference to paras. 162 and 163 on pages 103 and 104* of the Revenue Survey Selections, Series No CXXIII, herewith returned. The remarks made therein fully bear out what I have said about the inferiority of the Korti group of villages to those in the surrounding country. The soil is described as the very poorest in the Deccan.

4. In para. 6 of the report Mr Pitt alludes to the very satisfactory features of the Revision Survey as shown by the absorption of dry-crop land into irrigated land, and of waste land into dry-crop land, but it seems to me that the more natural way to account for the former is to ascribe it to the extension of well building during the existence of a favourable lease and to attribute the gradual encroachment on waste lands to the alteration in the margin of cultivation consequent on the large increase in the agricultural population which has occurred during the last 40 years and especially in the last decade. How far this expansion of cultivation is due to increased prosperity it is difficult to say, but it seems to me to be fallacious to ground a proposal for largely enhancing the land revenue of an arid tract on such general and half explained data as these

5. I beg leave again to differ from the laudatory tone of Mr. Pitt's paras 11 and 12, and I think the statistics rather prove that any large enhancement of the land revenue will be oppressive. I do not think the reference to population has any great force. The increase in cattle is very small and only what one would naturally look for in a district, where cultivation has expanded owing to there being more mouths to feed. Taking the figures in Appendices I, J, K, the great balance of the land was sold at sums varying from 1 to 25 times the assessment, sublet at sums ranging from 1 to 5 times the assessment and mortgaged at sums from 1 to 10 times the assessment. These figures to my thinking advocate caution in any attempts at a violent increase of rates.

6. No reason has been assigned to the division of these Korti villages into two groups, and it is difficult to see why one rate should not apply. The old rate was 12 annas an acre, and this was fixed after a very careful survey and full knowledge of the lessons of the past showing the fallacy of a high rate and constant remissions, and now it is proposed on very insufficient facts, by which it is sought to prove increased prosperity, to go back to the old rates. The increase in some of the villages is very violent, amounting to over 100 per cent. in two cases. It cannot be denied that the figures given show that the existing rates are moderate and that a small enhancement might be borne. I would say that, with the exception of the isolated village of Bhalvani, the proposals for which might stand, the remaining 15 villages might be grouped together and a maximum rate of 14 annas imposed. All the accompanying are herewith returned

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. DODERET,

First Assistant Collector.

No. 6526.

To
 THE SUPERINTENDENT,
 Deccan Revenue Survey,
 Poona.

13th November 1891.

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 1457 of 22nd October 1891, I have the honour to return the papers forwarded herewith and the remarks of Mr. Doderet, 1st Assistant Collector, on the Revision Survey proposals for the said 15 villages.

2. I agree in the main with the First Assistant Collector, that the revision rates are pitched too high, having regard to the arid nature of much of the country, the precarious tendency of the rainfall and the general absence of good communications as compared with other parts of the taluks

3. I concur with the Survey Department in thinking that there should be two groups for these villages, as those in the direction of the Bhima are undoubtedly more favourably situated than the remainder. I would however reduce the maximum rates for the two groups respectively from Re. 1-2-0 to 1 and Re. 1 to 14 annas. The result of this would be—

	Rs.
Group (1)	7,045
Group (2)	16,884
	23,929
	—15,869
	Increase ... Rs. 8,060

This gives an increase of 50 per cent. and an average rate per acre of 7 annas 6 pies

4. It is observed that in the revised survey there is an increase of cultivation of 3,362 acres. At an average rate of assessment per acre of 7 annas 6 pies this would amount to Rs. 1,576. If this sum is deducted from Rs. 8,060, there is a net increase of Rs. 6,484 or an equivalent of 40 per cent. This appears to be a very substantial enhancement and quite as much as the nature of the country would warrant. I have the strongest objections to the proposed introduction of a permanent water-cess in the Revision Survey, as I hold that it is quite inapplicable to this scorched and baked portion of the district. It seems to me that to justify such a cess water must be permanently and perennially available, while in the villages where it is proposed to be levied it is a matter of common knowledge that such is not the case and that the supply only exists in years of exceptionally favourable rainfall. I think that this cess ought not to be imposed permanently on any of these villages but calculated from time to time on the amount of water actually available. I would especially draw attention to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of Mr. Doderet's letter which shows that the previous view taken of the soil in these parts does not coincide with that now laid down, and at the same time I beg to remark that many of the theories advanced as showing a material increase in the prosperity of these villages do not appear to rest on a thoroughly solid basis.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. SNOW,
 Collector.

MEMORANDUM

No. 1704 of 1891.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
 Khandesh Districts, Camp Dhulea,
 23th November 1891.

As these papers have been returned to this office by the Collector, the undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to make a few remarks on the report, the rates proposed in which had his concurrence when acting as Survey Commissioner previous to its submission.

2. The increase given by the proposed rates amounting to 69 per cent. is, no doubt, the ground of the Collector's objections. It is due, however, not to the proposed assessment being abnormally high, but to the old classification values having been abnormally low. The old classification was done about 1851, after the promulgation of the Joint Report but before its provisions had been everywhere brought into practice, and the scale of values used was materially lower than that therein laid down. The classification, however, was found to be well and uniformly done and beyond the application to it now of the Joint Report scale of values needed very little modification to adapt it to the accepted standard; the allotment of kharab, which had been done on the old and extravagant scale, had also under standing orders

to be corrected, and this too has had its effect in bringing about a larger increase than would otherwise have appeared.

3 In view of the heavy increase which the necessary corrections in the old work above noted have made unavoidable, the undersigned is not disposed to dissent very strongly from the inconsiderable alterations which the Collector recommends in the proposed maximum rates. He would, however, point out that the small tract now to be dealt with is not exceptional among its surroundings though these constitute admittedly the most arid part of the Deccan. It originally formed part of the old Korti Taluka, the main portion of which was revised last year, and had Mr. Pitt made some reference in his report to that settlement (Government Selection CCXLVI) it would have made matters clearer, and his expressions regarding the condition of the tract would probably have been taken, not absolutely, but in the relative sense in which he meant them.

4. The poorness of the soil is of course provided for by the classification, and the problem as to maximum rates is merely one of fixing on such as shall fit in best with those already accepted as suitable in the villages which adjoin on all sides. As the railway is here the dominating factor, the rates and grouping proposed appear to the undersigned to present the natural solution of the problem. The first group lying along the railway will be admitted to be better situated than the Indápúr villages across the river where the maximum rate is Re. 1, and the second group has also in its easier access to the railway an advantage over the Karjat villages on the north, which were settled on a 14-anna maximum last year. These differences of advantage are not, however, very strongly marked, though quite sufficient to justify the grouping proposed by Mr Pitt, unless Government should consider that the high increase caused is a reason for modification.

5 In the matter of Pátasthal assessment, the undersigned thinks the Collector's proposal inadmissible, as it would be a relapse from the principles of the Bombay revenue system to one of yearly valuations and measurements with all their attendant evils. It appears from the original settlement report of Korti that the Pátasthal lands were even then (1852) assessed at annual rates, while the rates actually imposed ranged up to Rs 5, and no reason exists why the small portion of that tract now in question should be made an exception to what has long been the approved practice in all settlements. The rating has been done very leniently in view of the precarious nature of the rainfall, and Rs 4-12-0, which is the highest rate actually imposed, has only been reached in two villages, and these only in fields where the soil is excellent and the water suffices for crops of garden wheat. If Government decide to adopt lower maximum soil rates for the groups as recommended by the Collector, it would be open to them at the same time to adopt also the Pátasthal maximum rate, viz., Rs 6, which was sanctioned last year for the adjoining villages of Karjat Taluka. This would give a somewhat smaller revenue than that which has been calculated in the report on the Rs 8 maximum, though as the rating was done very leniently, the reduction probably would not be so great as the difference in maximum rate would lead one to infer. The undersigned will not repeat here what has been explained in full detail in a report lately submitted on the subject of Pátasthal assessment, but it may be observed that as the regularity and irregularity of the water-supply is a principal point for consideration in assessing a Pat and the rate is based on the average supply of a series of years, the Collector's apprehensions would appear to be founded on a misconception of the method of assessment.

W M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 6867

To
THE COMMISSIONER, C D.,
Poona.

2nd December 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter No 1457 of the 22nd October 1891, with its several accompaniments, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, being the revision settlement report of 16 Government villages of the Kaimála Taluka, and to state that, not having any personal acquaintance with the taluka, I referred the papers to the First Assistant Collector, Mr. Doderet, who holds charge of the taluka, and subsequently made a short tour in the taluka. I append Mr. Doderet's reply together with the correspondence noted in the margin, and beg to observe that I still adhere to the views expressed by me in my letter No. 6526 of the 13th ultimo, and subject to the remarks therein made would recommend Mr. Pitt's proposals for the sanction of Government.

Collector's No. 6526 of 13th
November 1891
Memorandum No. 1704 of 28th
November 1891 from the Superin-
tendent, Revenue Survey.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. SNOW,
Collector.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner

No. 2 of 1892.

From

E. C. OZANNE, Esquire,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 2nd January 1892.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of 16 villages now belonging to the Karmála Táluka of Sholápur. The report was drawn up by Mr Pitt while acting for Mr Fletcher during the monsoon. On being submitted to the Collector the papers were returned with a report from Mr. Doderet, the Assistant Collector in charge, approved by the Collector Mr. Fletcher as Superintendent recorded his opinion on Mr. Snow's objections. This correspondence is included in the papers now submitted through the Commissioner to Government.

2. The Karmála Táluka is made up of 123 villages. Of these, 11 are inám. Of the 11 inám villages 9 were surveyed between 1851-52 and 1875-76. Two are still unsurveyed. Of the 112 Government villages 93 were revised in 1873-74 and two settled for the first time (G R No. 707 of February 7th, 1874). One village, Tembhorn, lapsed to Government in 1879-80 but the settlement introduced in 1873-74 by the order of the Survey Commissioner, while it was still held as inám, is current. There remain the 16 Government villages which form the subject of the present report.

3. Of these one, Bhalavni, transferred from Mádha in 1862-63, was settled in 1863-64. The period of guarantee ought to have been restricted to that already fixed for the surrounding villages of Karmála, and Bhalavni should have been revised in 1873-74. It is not understood why this was not done. I may at once dispose of this village by saying that no reasonable objection can be taken to proposals made. It lies in the centre of a group of villages settled in 1873 at a maximum of Rs 1-2-0, and the enhancement resulting from applying this rate is only 11 2 per cent.

4. The remaining villages were part of the old Korta Táluka which was the chief contributor to the present Karjat Táluka of Ahmednagar. The Korta Táluka was settled in 1852-53, but the settlement report was not written till 1854. An extract appears as Appendix Q to Mr. Pitt's report. The lease for the 15 villages transferred to Karmála had not expired when Karmála was resettled and incidentally they have shared with the Karjat Taluka the further extension, conceded in order to give time for recovery from the effects of the famine of 1876-77 as noticed in Government Resolution No. 8192, dated 8th. May 1890, passed on the Karjat revision proposals.

5. Though the remeasurement and reclassification were only partial, it will be remarked (Mr. Pitt's 5th para) that nearly half the survey numbers ($=\frac{1}{4}$ rd the area) were actually reclassified and the remainder adjusted to a large extent to bring the standard up to date. The old classification was good, but faulty as regards standard, that is (1) the difference between the poorer and better soils was not properly accentuated, and (2) the old deductions on account of supposed barrenness (pot kharáb) were excessive. The pot kharáb rules of 1883 do not apply, as the classification was carried out before 1854. To this reclassification is due the major part of the proposed enhancement.

6. Mr Pitt proposes two groups rated at Rs. 1-2-0 and 1-0-0 respectively. In the old Korta settlement the 15 villages now in Karmála were rated at 12 annas. In the Karjat revision Government ruled that the old grouping should not be disturbed. A revised maximum of annas 14 was sanctioned for all the villages of Karjat adjoining the Korta villages of Karmála instead of a 13-anna rate for those in the Bhuma valley and a 14-anna rate for the others, as proposed by Colonel Ward, who considered that climate in the case of the Bhuma valley villages was more important as a ruling factor in grouping than nearness to the railway. This contention was admitted by Government, though it was decided that it was not strong enough to justify a lower rate than that proposed for villages further from the railway of the same old group.

7. Mr. Pitt adduces in support of his proposals the revenue history of the villages concerned and of villages of Indápur and Karmála adjoining, but he makes no similar reference to the Korta group of Karjat. This evidence sifted is against, rather than for, his argument. First, as to the 15 villages themselves, Appendix L shows a rapid increase of cultivated area and revenue checked only in 1871-72 after the first settlement. The history is favourable till 1875-76. From the famine year (1876-77) till 1879-80, the outstandings were very large, the remissions very heavy, and in spite of low assessment the condition of the people deplorable. In 1879-80 and the year following the cultivated area fell very greatly and the gross revenue even below the figure of the years immediately succeeding the introduction of the settlement. Since then there has been a gradual but good recovery owing to a succession of good years. The policy in this district during the famine was to give no remissions, but at the same time

to use no pressure to collect the revenue, leaving the question of final remissions for careful consideration after the distress had passed. Now if the Appendices N and O are similarly examined, a poorer history is evident. In the Indápúr villages heavier outstandings date from 1871-72 and a much heavier and earlier fall in cultivation and revenue. Lastly, the recovery has not been so good. Appendix O tells a precisely similar tale. The right deduction seems therefore to be that the heavier assessment in the neighbouring villages caused a less satisfactory revenue history before and after the famine than in the villages still enjoying the moderate rates of the original settlement and that it will not be safe to advise Government to accord sanction to Mr. Pitt's proposals.

8 The opinions on record are somewhat diverse. As to the proposed grouping it is questionable whether the special rate for nearness to railway is sound. In the old Karmála settlement this special rate was imposed on all villages within 4 miles of the railway. I am not in favour of its application. No doubt in the case of the small group of villages now for settlement Mr. Pitt sought to follow the principles which guided the old Karmála settlement. But in spite of introducing a modification into a portion of a talúka which cannot now be made applicable throughout, I think that the second group should include all the 15 villages. The treatment of these villages should be guided by that accorded to their old group fellows in Karjat. There the extreme precariousness of the climate was held sufficient to outweigh the advantage of railway facilities. The deep soil, as was shown in paras. 7, 8 and 24 of the Korti report (see Appendix Q), requires a heavy rainfall, while the rainfall enjoyed is of the most precarious nature. Thus while in classification the soil may bear a high valuation the untrustworthiness of the rainfall and the consequent poor condition of the cultivators who do not farm on so large a scale as to be able to hoard the returns of a good season to supply the deficiencies of succeeding bad ones nullify the full advantage which might be gained from the goodness of the land. The revenue officers contend that the Bhuma valley villages are in many ways inferior to their neighbours further east.

9 The Korti-Karjat villages settled two years ago were rated at 14 annas. The Karmála villages, excepting those with the special rating for nearness to railway, were rated at Re. 1, which is the rate of the Indápúr villages across the river. It seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Pitt when he compared the Indápúr villages that the Re. 1 rate there is somewhat deceptive. A reference to the old history of the Indápúr revision will show that in 1875 the attention of Government was directed to the large enhancement, not only in Indápúr but in other talúkas re-settled about the same date. The result was that the assessment in Indápúr was largely reduced, but the reduction was carried into effect by a reduction in the classification, the maximum rate being kept unaltered. This was done with the object of making more difference between poor and good lands, for the classification reductions dealt only with land classed below 11 annas. It follows that no comparison with the Indápúr rates can be made without full consideration of the action taken in 1875. I advise then that the 15 Karmála villages should be rated at 14 annas as those left in Karjat were rated.

10. I do not see ground for exceeding the prescribed 66 per cent. limit for the enhancement on revision. The effect of applying a 14-anna maximum is shown in detail in the appended table*. There will only be an excess over the 66 per cent. limit in one village, but the explanation is simple. The assessment under Section 101 of the Land Revenue Code for pátasthal is included, though in making the comparison between the present and proposed assessment such water assessment need not be taken into account. The deduction of the water cess will alone bring Devigawhan very nearly within the prescribed limit. Added to this, it will be noticed that in this village the proportion of land formerly erroneously classed as unculturable is large. The assessment placed for the first time on such land cannot be taken into account. Thus Devigawhan does not show a prescribed enhancement.

The proposed enhancement for the whole group does exceed the limit of 33 per cent., but if the assessment on assessed pot kharáb and on pátasthal is excluded, the percentage will be reduced. There will be further reduction when the distance from village scale is applied to each survey number. This reduction will be considerable, for some of the villages are very large in area. Under these circumstances the prescribed limit will not in reality be infringed.

11. The maximum rate which I propose of 14 annas fits in well with the same rate for the Korti-Karjat group and the one rupee rate for the Karmála villages on the east. The average rate will be 7 annas, as compared with 8 annas for the Karmála villages at 1 Re., and with 6 annas for the Karjat group rated at 14 annas. Mr. Fletcher suggests that if Government so desire he will rate the pátasthal at a Rs. 6 maximum. The pátasthal is very small in area, and on Mr. Fletcher's assurance that the difference will be very little, I think no change need be made other than that which will result from the reduced maximum. The report on pátasthal referred to by Mr. Fletcher is under consideration. The subject is not important in Karmála.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

Statement referred to in paragraph 10 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's Report No 2, dated 2nd January 1892

Former Taluka	Present Taluka	Number	Name of Village	BY FORMER SURVEY										BY REVISION SURVEY					
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation, including land not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND										Maximum dry-crop rate	Total area for cultivation, including land.		
						Dry crop.		Garden.		Rice		Total		Water-cum	Total Assessment.				
						Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Assessment	Acres						
Rs a. p.	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres.								
Korli	Karmala	1	Dhalvan	1 0 0	2,047	833	1,590	479	66	144			1,856	638		623	1 2 0	2,047	
		2	Khatgao	0 12 0	3 085	987	1 948	462	18	15			1 981	597		597	0 14 0	3 312	
		3	Ketur		1 747	405	1 536	625	6	9			2 797	795		795		3 396	
		4	Katraj		3 207	677	2 929	1,246	17	17			3 946	1,283		1,283		3 381	
		5	Takli		1 083	58	1 672	548	30	37			1,803	585		585		1 835	
		6	Pomalvadi		1 046	676	1 834	648	7	14			1,8-1	457		457		2 283	
		7	Hingul		10,713	9 898	9,329	3 936	77	153			9 406	6,089		3 089		11,141	
		8	Jinti		5,138	4,526	4 429	1 036	88	162			4,611	1 200		1 200		6 471	
		9	Korli		6,329	712	4 905	1,369	66	107			4 971	1,400		1 400		6 960	
		10	Savdi		3 277	762	3,125	603	4	5			3,129	608		608		3 887	
		11	Pondhvadi		1,691	477	1 667	460	6	13			1 675	503		503		1,910	
		12	Divagvhan		2,415	637	2,389	679					3,389	679		679		2 769	
		13	Faravadi		5 118	968	4 933	1,690	87	72			4 970	1 689		1,689		5 421	
		14	Rajuri		2,205	263	2 210	639	6	9			2,225	648		648		2 349	
		15	Delvadi		4,761	1,214	3,913	1,019	19	39			3,981	1 055		1,055		4 904	
		16	Kumbhargao																
					Total	59,480	17,406	48,609	14,585	880	681			48,898	15,246		15,246		67,768
			Grand Total	55,507	17,739	50,099	15,064	455	805			50,554	15,869		15,869		59,815		

Former Taluka	Present Taluka	Number	Name of Village	BY REVISION SURVEY—continued										BY REVISION SURVEY					
				Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND										UN OCCUPIED LAND				
					Dry-crop.		Garden		Rice		Total		Water-cum	Total Assessment.	UN OCCUPIED LAND		Average assessment on all Government land per acre.	Increased percentage on Government Occupied Land	
					Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			Acres	Assessment			
Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs a. p.	Rs.						
Korli	Karmala	1	Dhalvan	815	1,587	584	116	102			1,655	626	67	663	290	39	0 5 11	11 2	
		2	Khatgao	993	3 179	890	1	4			2 180	610		210	106	31	0 6 0	59 7	
		3	Ketur	976	3 014	1 319	4	1			3 018	1,238		1 233	68	37	0 6 5	53 6	
		4	Katraj	363	1,613	673					1 613	573		573	35	15	0 8 9	37 7	
		5	Takli	442	3 073	1,778	4	5			3 077	1 777		1 777	30	18	0 9 2	49 7	
		6	Pomalvadi	298	1 750	649					1 750	649		649	17	9	0 7 10	46 1	
		7	Hingul	394	1 941	767	36	99			1 974	790	30	620	10	6	0 6 8	47 2	
		8	Jinti	344	3 344	4,096	134	136			3 369	4 234	50	4 284	10	3	0 6 11	39 7	
		9	Korli	607	3 154	1 681	379	398			3 359	1 852	1,362	436	37	0	5 5	54 3	
		10	Savdi	697	4 839	1 998	193	162			5 737	2,160	3	2,163	63	14	0 6 11	65 1	
		11	Pondhvadi	469	2 363	891	7	6			2 370	897		897	12	2	0 6 0	47 5	
		12	Divagvhan	308	1 690	306	73	49			1 893	365	164	1 929	11	2	0 6 8	50 4	
		13	Faravadi	376	2 575	946	32	39			2 607	1 016		1 016	39	4	0 6 8	49 6	
		14	Rajuri	523	6 147	2,146	113	92			6 200	2,338	113	2 450	11	2	0 7 5	47 4	
		15	Delvadi	312	3 232	873	46	31			3 277	908	37	983			0 6 7	44 0	
		16	Kumbhargao	1,074	5 949	1,363	86	66			4,018	1 444	19	1 466	239	70	0 8 0	37 9	
					Total	12,941	51,266	21 212	1,005	891			52,251	22,036	395	22,430	1,067	333	0 6 10	47 1
			Grand Total	12,166	52,793	21 737	1 123	933			53 916	22,660	463	23,123	1,367	390	0 6 10	45 7	

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. ^{R.}₂₈₅ OF 1892

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sátára District, Camp Vadúj,
19th
23rd January 1892.

Submitted to Government.

2. As regards the proposals for the revision of Bhalavni, a village transferred from the Mádha Táluka, there is no difference of opinion between the Land Revenue and Survey officers, and the Acting Commissioner, C D, would at once recommend that the proposals made by Mr. Pitt in respect of that village be adopted.

3. Opinion is not, however, unanimous as regards the proposals for the remaining 15 villages constituting the "Korti" group. Messrs. Pitt and Fletcher represent the Survey Department view, Messrs. Doderet and Snow advocate moderation, while Mr. Ozanne appears to have taken a sober and dispassionate view of the whole case based on sound facts and principles.

4. Mr. Pitt proposes to divide these 15 villages into two groups, including 5 of them in group No. I with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re 1-2-0, and the remaining 10 in group No. II with a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1, the ground for the difference being apparently the proximity of the railway in the case of the former. Mr. Doderet questions the soundness of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Pitt as to the material advancement of the tract in question and considers that one uniform rate should be applied to all the villages and that it should not be pitched higher than annas 14. Mr. Snow, on the other hand, while agreeing with Mr. Doderet in his estimate of the value of the alleged material improvement, holds with Mr. Pitt that the villages along the railway line should be treated differently from those situated further north and north-east. He would, therefore, maintain the two groups, but reduce the rates from Re 1-2-0 and 1 to Re 1 and annas 14 respectively.

5. The Acting Commissioner, C D, does not personally know the part of the country to which these proposals relate, but it is clear to him that the preponderance of opinion is in favour of a reduction of the rates proposed by Mr. Pitt, and that the only officer, Mr. Fletcher, who attempts to support Mr. Pitt's proposals is half inclined to accept Mr. Snow's recommendations. The only question, therefore, that requires to be considered and settled is, whether the 15 villages should all be thrown into one group or be divided into two different groups.

6. The chief ground for a division appears to be the proximity of the railway in the case of a certain number of villages and the absence of that advantage in the case of the others. The Acting Commissioner, C. D., observes that this point has already been discussed in connexion with the revision settlement proposals for the Bhusával Táluka, and the reasons which induced Government in that case to attach no weight to the proximity of railway apply with equal or perhaps greater force to the present case.

7. The whole correspondence has been carefully and dispassionately considered by Mr. Ozanne, and for the reasons stated in the foregoing paragraphs, the Acting Commissioner, C D., agrees with him that the 15 villages of the "Korti" group should all be classed together and assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of annas 14, and that no change need be made in regard to the pátasthal rate other than that which will result from the reduced maximum.

G B REID,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

*Revenue Survey and Assessment - Revision Settlement of the Karmála Táluka of
the Sholápur District.*

No. 2037.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. ^{x.}—285, dated 19th January 1892—

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1457, dated 22nd October 1891. Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of revision survey settlement into 16 Government villages of the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No. 6867, dated 2nd December 1891.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2, dated 2nd January 1892.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D, No 2-557, dated 4th February 1892—
Submitting one No. 217, dated 29th January 1892, from the Survey and Settlement
Commissioner.

RESOLUTION—These papers relate to the introduction of a revision survey settlement into 16 villages of the Karmála Táluka of Sholápur. Of these, 15 villages formerly belonged to the Korti Táluka and 1 to the Mádha Táluka. The main portion of the Karmála Táluka was settled in 1873-74.

2. The village of Bhálavni falls naturally into the second of the groups formed in 1873-74, and as the proposals of the Superintendent with regard to it are concurred in by the officers through whose hands the papers have passed, the application of the Re 1-2-0 rate to it is sanctioned. About the remaining 15 villages situated in the west of the táluka there is a considerable divergence of opinion. Mr. Pitt proposes to divide them into two groups with maximum rates of Re 1-2-0 and Re 1, respectively. The Collector, while retaining two groups, would lower the rates by 2 annas, and the Survey Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C D, are of opinion that there should be one group only with a maximum rate of 14 annas. As regards the grouping, Government have already ruled that an extra rate on account of proximity to railway stations is inadmissible. Mr. Ozanne has dealt fully with the question of rates and has shown that a comparison with the neighbouring táluka of Indápur is misleading, and Government agree in his conclusions that the proper maximum rate to apply is that in force in the adjacent villages of the Karjat Táluka of Ahmednagar, viz., 14 annas.

3. The pátasthal maximum rate should be fixed at Rs. 6.

4. The rates as now sanctioned should be guaranteed for a period to expire simultaneously with that for which the remainder of the táluka was settled. It seems that the new rates cannot be introduced into Bhálavni until 1893-94, but the Commissioner should report further on this point.

W. L. HARVEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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

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

No. 5425 of 1903.

From

A. F. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Sholápur,

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of the Central Division.

Sholápur, 23rd October 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála, and Mádha Tálukas of this District. The reports for the first three tálukas were written between January and August of this year by my late Assistant, Mr. Painter. that for the fourth táluka was written in 1900 by Mr. F. B. Young, then Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division. All four reports would in the usual course of things have been submitted at earlier dates, for the last settlement expired in Mádha at the end of 1899-1900, in Sholápur at the end of 1900-01, in Bársi at the end of 1901-02, and in Karmála at the end of 1902-03. But in view of the recent succession of bad years, Government were pleased to direct in their Resolution No. 8325 of 31st December 1900, that proposals for revision of settlements should not be laid before them till 1904. This judicious order has not only conferred a boon on the cultivators, but also rendered it possible to re-settle nearly two-thirds of the district at one time and on one consistent scheme.

2. In these circumstances I beg to embody my remarks on all four reports in one letter. They will not be many. Mr. Painter's description of the existing condition of things is so accurate and so full that it leaves me little to add. And as we on several occasions discussed the whole subject personally, his proposals for the future substantially represent my own views. It is only in a very few cases that I shall suggest some slight modification.

3. Before treating of each táluka in turn, I must observe that there is one main factor in the problem, common to all in greater or less degree, of which we must never lose sight, and that is the long succession of disastrous years through which the district has recently passed. Shortly after the existing rates were introduced came the great famine of 1876-77. Twenty years afterwards, when the district had recovered from this blow, it was again attacked by the hardly less severe famine of 1896-97. Two seasons of scantiness followed, and then came the famine of 1899-1900, the worst of the century, followed in its turn, without a moment's respite, by that of 1900-01, to be again succeeded by another unfavourable year. The good year 1902-03 just past was the first of its kind for seven years. The current year seems likely to be as good or even better, and it may be hoped that a period of prosperity has now begun. But it has only just begun, and we must not allow this gleam of present well-being—it may be but transient—to efface from our minds the memory of the terrible loss and suffering of the immediate past. A population so afflicted must be treated with the utmost tenderness, and a leniency must be shown by the State in its demand, for which after an epoch of prosperity, there would be no need and no justification. Of the four tálukas now in question, Karmála suffered most, Mádha less, Sholapur and Bársi least, but all suffered severely, and our revised rates must reflect that fact both generally and comparatively.

4. I now proceed to review Mr. Painter's proposals for the Sholápur táluka. The leading facts to be borne in mind are that the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the existing settlement in 1872 were considerably reduced in 1875 on account of an extraordinary fall in prices, that since then

prices have risen again to much their former level, that land has maintained its purchasing power under an increased assessment and has therefore risen in value, that there has been a remarkable development of the central market town of Sholápur, but that on account of the repeated famines increase in general agricultural prosperity has been arrested during the currency of the present settlement, and the rayat is in much the same state as in 1872. Mr. Painter, therefore, recommends that the rates originally fixed in 1872 may, with a few local augmentations, be re-imposed now for the term of the next settlement. I think that the figures and arguments that he adduces prove his conclusions to be sound, and I support them. The only change I propose is that the three villages mentioned in his paragraph 67, should be put into the First Group along with Sholápur, which they adjoin, as their land is equally valuable. This is an enhancement of 40 per cent., but in the peculiar circumstances set forth by Mr. Painter it is perfectly just and proper. In point of fact Sholápur and these villages could well bear a rate of Rs. 2-0-0 instead of Mr. Painter's proposed rate of Rs. 1-12-0, and that I do not propose the former is due merely to my sense of the advisability of lenient treatment after the famines. The other modifications proposed in Mr. Painter's 68th paragraph have my entire approval. As regards paragraph 76, it will be seen hereafter that Mr. Painter and I both propose a reduction by two annas of Mr. Young's proposed rates, and if this is done, the new rates for Mádhá and Sholápur will be harmonious. As for the higher rates in the adjacent Native State of Akalkot, that tract has always been assessed higher than Sholápur, and the circumstances are not identical.

As remarked in paragraph 80, the tripartite classification of land is now obsolete and might well be abolished.

The Pathasthal rates proposed are suitable. There is very little of this form of cultivation.

One other point demands notice—the isolated villages of the táluka surrounded by the Nizám's territory. They are fertile, but inaccessible and difficult to administer, and are consequently full of dacoits, who annoy the officials and people of both jurisdictions alike. It is a very great pity that they cannot be exchanged for Hyderabad villages inside the district.

5. I now turn to Bársi. This is undoubtedly the best táluka in the district. It has a flourishing commercial town in its centre, it has a better climate than Sholápur, its communications have been very much improved during the current settlement by the construction of the Bársi Light Railway and several excellent long roads, land is more valuable than in Sholápur, and it has suffered less from famine. As in Sholápur the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the current settlement were reduced in 1875 on account of the fall in prices, but since then prices have recovered their former level. In these circumstances Mr. Painter justly considers that the táluka can bear rates slightly higher than those proposed for the greater part of Sholápur. I agree with him, and recommend that his proposals be adopted.

6. As regards Mádhá Mr. Painter and I recorded independently two reviews of Mr. Young's proposals, he this year, and I last year. We both arrived at the same conclusion, that his proposed groups should be accepted, but that his proposed increase in the rates should be reduced by one-half. Mr. Young drew up these proposals in 1900, and therefore could not take full account of the famine. If Mr. Painter's and my opinion be adopted the rates for Mádhá will be in harmony with those we propose for Sholápur on one side and Karmála on the other. It is worse off than the former, but better off than the latter. Prices have recovered themselves, and communications both by rail and road have been much improved during the current settlement, so that a slight increase in the rates seems justifiable.

7. Karmála is a very poor and backward táluka, that has suffered most severely by the famine, as Mr. Painter's figures show. We cannot recommend any enhancement of the present rates, save in the solitary instance of the head-quarter town, the rate of which we propose to raise by two annas. I heartily support the proposal to do away with Pathasthal rates here altogether. They are an absurdity in Karmála. Mr. Snow strongly objected to them in 1891, so that the proposal is not a new one.

The idea of making a separate mahál of Tembhorni and the adjoining villages is excellent. At present the taluka is unmanageable, and administration suffers in consequence.

8. I trust these proposals will commend themselves to Government. Mr. Painter and I have both been a long time in the district, and may claim that we know it well. I think that on examination our scheme will be found adequate to the situation. At any rate we have tried our best to combine a just view of the rights of Government with an equitable consideration of the claim of the people to indulgent treatment after so many calamities.

9. It is my pleasing duty in conclusion to bring to the special notice of Government the admirable manner in which Mr. Painter has performed the special duty of preparing these settlement reports. He took it up in January and finished it by the end of July, being relieved only of his magisterial work in the meantime, and performing the whole of his revenue work during that period as usual. I trust that Government will agree that the production within six months of three such reports as these, so thorough, so accurate, so interesting, is a most excellent piece of work for which Mr. Painter deserves the highest credit.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. F. MACONCHIE,
Collector.

THROUGH THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

No $\frac{A}{258}$ of 1904.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 19th January 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the Revision Settlement of the talukas of Sholapur, Bársi, Karmála and Madha with the Review thereon by the Collector.

2. The proposals have been prepared by officers with an intimate knowledge of the district, Mr. Painter having served there for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and Mr. Maconochie for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the reports reflect their anxiety that the district should receive indulgent treatment in consideration of the recent and prolonged period of distress.

3. It is a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight that this period of abnormal distress should have on the settlement of the Government demand for the next 30 years.

The existing assessment of the district has already taken full account of the exceedingly precarious character of the rainfall and cultivation, for though the soil is generally of a good quality, the average assessment is lower than in any other district, being 8 annas and 2 pies against 8 annas and 11 pies in Bijapur, 9 annas and 7 pies in Nagar, and 10 annas and 6 pies in Poona.

4. Messrs. Painter and Young have made a careful and full examination of the economic history of the four talukas. Mr. Painter's conclusion in regard to the Sholapur taluka may perhaps be adopted for the whole tract that "the rayat is on the whole about as well off as he was in 1872, or at any rate neither much better nor much worse."

5. On the one hand the calamities of the successive famines are represented in the absolute reduction or the cessation of increase in population, on the other hand, there are the remarkable facts that even during the prevalence of famine land continued to sub-let for sums equal to at least 3 times the survey assessment, and that the recent famines did not, like the famine of 1876-77, result in the abandonment of any holdings: and finally the fact—of special importance on the future ability of the rayat to pay his assessment—of a great rise in prices.

6. This latter point requires some further emphasis, and I refer to it separately in the case of each taluka.

Sholapur.—The rates that were imposed in 1872 were reduced in 1875 in consideration of the fall of prices that had occurred in the interval. The rates imposed in 1875 were sanctioned on the basis of an average price of jowari in the four years 1872—75 of Rs. 1-6-10 per maund. If we exclude the years of abnormal prices (1897—1900-1901) we find the average price of the last decade was Rs. 1-15-9 per maund, an increase of 40 per cent.

Barsi.—Similarly the rates in Barsi were sanctioned on an average price of jowari of Rs. 1-2-10 which has now risen to Rs. 1-15-11, an increase of 69 per cent.

Madhya.—The case of Madhya is similar, but the record of prices for 1874-75 being missing the exact percentage of rise cannot be calculated; if however we assume the price of that year to be the average of adjacent talukas, *i.e.*, Rs. 1-0-3, we find the rise to be from Rs. 1-3-10 to Rs. 1-13-5, or 49 per cent.

Karmala.—In Karmala alone was no reduction made in consequence of the fall of prices, and the existing rates are therefore based on the average of the decade from 1863-64 to 1872-73 of Rs. 1-14-6 which has risen in the last decade by only 5½ per cent. to Rs. 2-0-2.

7. The increases of assessment in the proposals under consideration are shown below —

Taluka.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Present average rate.	Proposed average rate.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		A. p.	A. p.	
Sholapur ..	2,31,245	2,62,384	13 5	9 3	10 6	Mr Painter's proposals.
Barsi ..	1,89,968	2,05,508	8 2	10 0	10 10	Do. do.
Karmala ...	1,54,274	1,54,259	<i>Nil.</i>	7 9	7 9	Do. do.
Madhya ..	1,42,177	1,62,372	14 2	7 6	8 7	Mr. Maconochie's proposals.

The proposals are marked by extreme moderation, but in the present circumstances of the district I am not prepared to advocate a further enhancement.

8. I now come to some minor points in the several reports:—

Sholapur.—If the three villages of Mr. Painter's second group were placed with Sholapur in the first group, the percentage enhancement would be 33·8 per cent., and would exceed the prescribed limit. I would suggest that Mr. Maconochie's view should be in part met by imposing a dry-crop maximum on these three villages of Rs. 1-10-0, thus raising their enhancement from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.

I do not think there is sufficient reason for the adoption of the proposal in paragraph 80 of Mr. Painter's report: the matter indeed has little concern with the settlement report.

9. Mr. Painter's proposals in regard to patasthal rates are not quite clear. Apparently he would raise the maximum from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and impose a

permanent rate of Rs. 832 on 348 acres in 8 villages; the remaining area now assessed of 485 acres in 24 villages he would leave to be assessed at an occasional rate by the Collector.

The rates in Appendix Q however do not agree with his statement that Re 1 per acre will in most cases be all that can equitably be imposed. It appears to have been assumed that pátasthal irrigation has been permanently destroyed by the recent drought, but I doubt whether this assumption is well founded. If years of favourable rain recur the channels will flow again, and I am inclined to think that a permanent reduction should only be made in the case of páts which are shown to have run dry for several years before the drought. For this purpose the records of cultivation on these páts for ten years previous to 1895 should be examined. Where an average rate can be imposed it is preferable to occasional assessments by the Collector. This view which has been frequently and vigorously discussed was taken by Government in the case of Karmála (*vide* paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2037 of 24th March 1892 and underlying correspondence) and has recently received the approval of the Irrigation Commission.

I would suggest therefore that a re-examination of the páts be directed with a view to the imposition of an average rate wherever this is possible.

10. *Bársi*.—Mr. Painter here reduces the pátasthal assessment from Rs 1,837 on 1,015 acres in 61 villages to Rs 335 on 169 acres in 12 villages (the figure 170 in paragraph 46 of his report appears to be an error). The remarks I have made above on Sholápur apply equally to Bársi.

11. *Karmála*.—Mr. Painter would abolish the pátasthal rates, but suggests as an alternative that "a chad should be put on land so situated as to be irrigable by pát", this latter alternative is practically what the pátasthal assessment is intended to be, and the right course would be, if the Survey Department were as alleged "overliberal in their classification of land as pátasthal," to reduce that classification.

12. On all other points relating to the settlement of these tálukas I have the honour to support Mr. Painter's proposals.

13. *Mádhá*.—A revised Appendix Q showing the result of Mr. Maconochie's rates is appended.

In regard to the pátasthal of this táluka Mr. Young places a permanent rate on 15 acres, and leaves 41 acres to be occasionally assessed. The area is so small that the proposal may perhaps be accepted. I agree in the recommendation to reduce Mr. Young's rates and in other respects have the honour to support his proposals

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{TR}{188}$ OF 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Camp Malsiras, 22nd March 1904.

Forwarded, with an expression of general concurrence in the Director's criticisms.

2 It is undoubtedly, as Mr. Lawrence observes, a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight which the recent prolonged period of abnormal distress should be given in the settlement of the Government demand for the next thirty years. To the solution of this difficult question it is evident that Messrs. Maconochie and Painter have devoted much thoughtful and sensible consideration; and the Commissioner is of opinion that their proposals, which are based on considerable local knowledge and experience, may be accepted.

3. The Director's proposal to raise the maximum dry-crop rate in the three villages constituting Mr. Painter's second group for the Sholapur Taluka from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 seems a judicious compromise between Mr. Painter's and Mr. Maconochie's proposals. It will have the effect, which is desired by all, of a slight additional enhancement in the assessment of these three villages, while at the same time keeping within prescribed limits.

4. On the question of pátasthal rates, the Commissioner supports Mr. Lawrence's proposal that further detailed report should be awaited. It is understood to be Mr. Painter's view that, in those villages in which he has recommended the abandonment of pátasthal assessment, there is a permanent absence of irrigation facilities, and not merely a temporary absence, resulting from recent years of abnormal drought. But it is as well that this should be placed beyond possibility of question, by means of as complete statistics of cultivation as can be procured for the years preceding 1895.

5. The proposal to reduce by one-half the enhancements originally proposed by Mr. Young for the Madha Taluka is based on sound reasoning, and the Commissioner concurs with all the officers through whose hands the papers have passed in supporting it.

6. The Commissioner has pleasure in associating himself in the expressions of commendation contained in the Collector's 9th paragraph of the industry and ability displayed by Mr. Painter in the preparation of three of these four reports. He is confident that this officer's good work will meet with the approbation of Government. Mr. Young has prepared an exceedingly careful and interesting report on the settlement of Madha, and it in no way detracts from the credit due to him that subsequent events have suggested some modification of his proposals.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sholápur.

Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi,
Karmála and Mádha Tálukas.

No. 5050.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T R—138, dated 22nd March 1904—Sub-

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No 905, dated 27th July 1903, and accompaniments

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No 908, dated 28th July 1903, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No 917, dated 30th July 1903, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No 920, dated 31st July 1903, together with one No. 1296, dated 11th December 1900, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., and accompaniments

Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No. 5425, dated 23rd October 1903.

mitting, with his remarks, a letter No A—253, dated 19th January 1904, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who forwards, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála and Mádha Tálukas of the Sholapur District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No R—1718, dated 18th June 1904—Forwarding one No A.—3227, dated 9th idem, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, together with letters Nos. 1354, dated 8th April 1904, 1539, dated 23rd April 1904, and 1884, dated 14th May 1904, from the Collector of Sholápur, who submits certain petitions of objections made by village communities to the proposed grouping and maximum rates at the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Mádha and Karmála Tálukas.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the second revision settlement of the four tálukas of Sholápur, Bársi, Mádha and Karmála, on which the Governor in Council deems it expedient to pass one general order. The tract with which they deal is one of the most arid in the Presidency, and the harvest is so precarious that it is not easy to devise a system of settlement which would be suitable in all respects. Mr. Painter points out that in the Sholápur Táluka it sometimes occurs that one-half of a village gets sufficient rain and the other half little or none, and indeed that there has been alleged to be a similar variation within individual fields. Yet that táluka is more favourably situated in this respect than Mádha and Karmála, the last being the worst, while in Bársi the rainfall is somewhat less uncertain. The very fact that there are so many and so wide variations in the same season, however, indicates the difficulty, amounting to virtual impracticability, of adapting the demand to the year's outturn, and the reports on the original settlements show to what serious evils a system of annual remissions almost inevitably leads. Even in such a táluka as Karmála the only system which is consistent with a general safeguarding of the interests of the cultivators is to impose an assessment which can be paid without difficulty in an average of fair years, and to allow remissions only for exceptional loss. A comparison of the old reports with those now under consideration shows that on the whole this system has worked well. The cultivators are not indeed in affluent circumstances, and after such calamities as they have passed through during the period of the last settlement they would not have been even if they had been liable to no assessment at all. But they are much better off than they were before the original settlement was introduced. The facts that land has attained a very high value, that real coercive processes have been altogether unnecessary except in the Karmála Táluka, while even there they are almost negligible, and that after an unprecedented series of calamitous years no land has been relinquished, afford convincing evidence of the moderation of the assessment. There need be no hesitation therefore in continuing to apply the same principles.

2. As regards revision of the grouping and rates the proposals of Mr. Painter, including those regarding reduction of the enhancement suggested by Mr. Young for the Mádha Táluka, are generally justified by the reasons assigned by him and are, subject to very slight modifications, approved by the Collector, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner. The question of prices, on which any change must mainly depend, has been carefully considered, and there can be no doubt that the decline, which was the ground for a reduction of the rates first sanctioned in connection with the first revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi and Mádha Tálukas, was only temporary, and that the standard is now as high as that on which those rates were based. A reversion in these tálukas to the rates approved in 1871, 1872 and 1873 is therefore reasonable and suitable. The first revision settlement of the Karmála Táluka was made after the decline of prices had begun, and the enhancement was moderate. The pitch of the rates was about the same as that of the rates as modified in 1875 for the Mádha Táluka. The latter was at the time considered somewhat less favourably situated, but the experience of the last 30 years has modified that conclusion. Karmála has suffered most in the years of famine and scarcity. The value of land in this táluka is materially lower than in the other tálukas, and in a few cases some pressure has been needed to recover Government dues. More leniency is therefore required there than in the other tálukas, and the continuation of the existing rates for another period of 30 years, notwithstanding the rise in the standard of prices, is a judicious course. There seems no reason to doubt that the gradation of rates is, both within the tract and with reference to the assessment of adjoining areas, roughly according to the degrees of security of crops dependent on rainfall and of other natural advantages. The proposed grouping and rates are accordingly sanctioned subject to the modifications mentioned below.

3. The maximum dry-crop rates proposed by Mr. Painter for the village of Sholápur and the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon in the Sholápur Táluka, as well as for the villages of Bársi and Vairág in the Bársi Táluka, seem to be unduly low as compared with those recommended for other villages under less favourable circumstances in point of material prosperity or of the advantages of proximity to a market or railway station. In Government Resolution No. 2712, dated 27th March 1896, it has been ruled that "immediate proximity to a large and important market or railway station shall be deemed an adequate cause for a moderate special increase of assessment". The value of the exceptional advantages of lands adjoining a large market—such as disposal of every part of the produce at the prices prevalent in such a market, with little or no cost of carriage, high price of fodder, cheap manure—is not indicated by the difference between the rates proposed for such lands and those for lands at some distance from markets. There has been a tendency to differentiate insufficiently between localities which have advanced in prosperity owing to such advantages as are above indicated and those which are stationary and backward. The late famines cannot fairly be deemed to be a sufficient reason for foregoing for the next 30 years a full increase in such a singularly advanced area as the village of Sholápur, which on its merits could well bear a rate of at least Rs. 2. The rate of Rs. 1-12-0 proposed by Mr. Painter raises the assessments in this village by 27·21 per cent., while a rate of Rs. 2 would raise them by about 45 per cent., which would still be well within the 66 per cent. which has been fixed as the limit of enhancement for a village. But as Sholápur village is classed by itself as a separate group, the standing orders limit the enhancement to 33 per cent. In the circumstances the highest possible rate that can be applied to the village without exceeding this limit will, it is presumed, be about Rs. 1-13-0, and this rate is sanctioned. For the same reason the rate for the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon, which have not like Sholápur the advantage of quite close proximity to market and cannot be grouped with this village as suggested by the Collector, should, as recommended by Mr. Lawrence, be Rs. 1-10-0, which will give an increase of about 30 per cent. As Bársi is an important town and likely to improve, Government see no reason why the rate for lands in it should be under Rs. 1-12-0, which will not cause an excessive increase. The rate for Vairág, where there is a grain and grocery market, should be Rs. 1-8-0.

4. The uniform rate of Rs. 3 proposed by Mr. Painter for all rice lands in the three talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala seems to be appropriate and is approved. No rice rate is proposed for the Madha Taluka for the reason stated in paragraph 32 of Mr. Young's report on that taluka.

5. The proposed treatment of "bagayat" or "garden" lands in the several talukas is also accepted.

6. As regards *patasthal* lands, it has recently been directed* that in new settlements no permanent water-rate should be imposed on areas irrigable from temporary dams which give only a fitful flow, and that all such areas should, when actually irrigated from such dams, be assessed for the use of water by the Collector from time to time, under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, within the limits of the maximum water-rates specially prescribed by Government for each taluka. In the case of the Karmala Taluka Mr. Painter proposes to do away wholly with permanent *patasthal* rates, and shows good reasons, which apply equally to the other three talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Madha, in which *patasthal* irrigation is reported to be very rare and fitful. In the circumstances the orders above referred to should be followed in the case of all these four talukas.

7. On the question of the assessment of lands under the Ekrukha canals or affected by them, the remarks made by Mr. Painter in paragraphs 84 and 85 of his report on the Sholapur Taluka seem to be correct, and the course adopted by him in regard to these lands and by Mr. Young in the case of the area under the Ashti tank in the Madha Taluka is approved.

8. Mr. Painter's remarks on *inam* villages in the several talukas should be noted for future guidance.

9. The new settlements as now sanctioned should be introduced in all the four talukas after the 1st August 1904 and guaranteed for 30 years from the revenue year 1905-06. The revised assessments should be announced and levied in accordance with standing orders. The statements forming Appendix Q to the several reports should be revised in the light of the orders contained in the foregoing paragraphs before publication of the reports in the form of Selections.

10. The petitions of objections do not contain any facts or arguments which have not been fully considered, and for which ample allowance has not been made, in the proposals which are now approved.

11. Some incidental points not directly connected with survey settlement, which are raised in these reports, are noticed below :—

(a) As regards the villages of the Sholapur and other talukas isolated in the midst of the territory of His Highness the Nizam, the Collector should be requested to submit a separate report, giving reference to previous proposals, if any, stating in detail the grounds for the proposed exchange, and indicating generally the lines on which the exchanges should be made. A copy of the joint report on the Jamkhed project should at the same time be supplied to the Collector, and his attention should be specially invited to the fact that the three detached villages of Karmala Taluka have already been included in that project.

(b) On the subject of Mr. Painter's recommendations for the disforestation of large areas which, although included in forest, are in his opinion better suited for purposes of cultivation than of forest conservancy, any reasonable proposals which may be submitted to Government will receive careful consideration. But in making proposals for any extensive disforests, officers should not lose sight of the facts that forests classed as "pasture" are in charge of the Revenue Department, not of the Forest Department, and that in the interests of the agricultural economy of the country it is expedient to retain a sufficient area of common pasture and not to reduce it below a limit bearing a reasonable proportion to the culti-

vable area and to the number of cattle required for working that area and for the domestic uses of the people. If, however, such land is really suitable for cultivation, it will yield more fodder when under the plough than when uncultivated, and probably the grass, when it is left fallow, will be improved. There should therefore be no hesitation in disforesting good soil unless it is only in small patches within proper forest, but on the other hand the cultivation of shallow soils on the slopes of hills or rising grounds only leads to further deterioration through loose soils being washed away.

(c) The recommendation regarding the omission of certain particulars from Village Form No. 1, as well as the proposal for the formation of a separate mahál of the Karmála Táluka with Tembhorni as the head-quarter of the mahál, should be reported separately for the orders of Government.

12. Government cordially concur in the commendation bestowed by the Collector and the Commissioner on Mr. Painter for his industry and ability in the prompt preparation of his three lucid and sensible reports, and on Mr. Young for his careful report on Mádha Táluka.

G. F. KEATINGE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sholápur (with a copy of the joint report on the Jámkhed project),
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Conservator of Forests, C. C.,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	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	
Group I			Rs. a p	Ra. a. p	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	
1	Karnala	II	1 2 0			4,066	2,858	0 9 3					M 240 P 8	188 { WC 3 }	0 12 6 { 1 10 8 }	4,309	2,648 { WC 3 }	0 9 6
2	Jour	I	1 4 0			8,094	1,868	0 9 7					M. 145 P 16	123 { WC. 15 }	0 13 7 { 1 9 7 }	8,264	1,890 { WC. 15 }	0 9 10
3	Kem	I	1 4 0			9,800	4,067	0 7 0					M 308	323	0 14 3	9,683	4,900	0 7 8
3	Total of the 1st Group					16,460	8,833	0 8 1					M 748 P 18	654 { WC 18 }	0 13 7 { 1 9 9 }	17,226	8,928 { WC 18 }	0 8 4
Group II																		
4	Bhoso	II	1 2 0			607	282	0 7 5					M 106	94	0 13 10	716	376	0 8 5
5	Pimpalvadi	II	1 2 0			1,017	435	0 6 10					M 81	63	0 12 5	1,099	495	0 7 3
6	Devfali	II	1 2 0	3 0 0		8,908	1,738	0 7 1	2	4	2 0 0		M 197 P 16	148 { WC 16 }	0 11 7 { 1 8 0 }	4,128	1,892 { WC. 18 }	0 7 5
7	Zare	II	1 2 0			5,140	3,204	0 7 2					M. 100 P 24	140 { WC 47 }	0 11 9 { 2 8 0 }	5,356	2,445 { WC 47 }	0 7 5
8	Pophlaj	II	1 2 0			2,613	1,337	0 8 2					M 114 P 1	100 { WC 1 }	0 14 0 { 2 0 0 }	2,727	1,433 { WC 1 }	0 8 5
9	Kedgaon	II	1 2 0			3,104	1,308	0 7 2					M 54 P 29	82 { WC 31 }	0 9 6 { 1 8 10 }	3,187	1,414 { WC 31 }	0 7 5
10	Shetphal	II	1 2 0			3,117	1,471	0 7 7					M. 74 P 8	38 { WC 2 }	0 8 8 { 1 0 0 }	3,194	1,510 { WC 2 }	0 7 7
11	Kondhej	II	1 2 0			1,888	520	0 6 1					M 156 P 3	146 { WC 5 }	0 15 0 { 2 0 0 }	1,546	678 { WC 5 }	0 7 1
12	Lavhe	II	1 2 0			2,160	950	0 7 1					M 83 P 36	69 { WC 21 }	0 13 4 { 2 5 9 }	2,361	1,040 { WC 45 }	0 7 8
13	Shejgaon (Vangi)	II	1 2 0			5,706	2,445	0 10 7					M 118 P 9	88 { WC. 10 }	0 11 3 { 1 14 0 }	3,832	2,534 { WC. 10 }	0 10 7
14	Vangi	II	1 2 0			8,531	4,405	0 8 5					M 169 P. 46	140 { WC 33 }	0 13 3 { 1 9 7 }	8,745	4,579 { WC 33 }	0 8 5
15	Nimbhora	II	1 2 0			3,052	2,128	0 8 7					M 104 P 19	79 { WC 12 }	0 12 2 { 2 0 10 }	4,075	2,219 { WC 27 }	0 8 10
16	Bhatavni	II	1 2 0			1,496	479	0 5 1					M 112 P 40	113 { WC 31 }	1 0 0 { 1 12 5 }	1,648	622 { WC 40 }	0 6 5
17	Malavdi	II	1 2 0			2,874	957	0 5 4					M 81 P 1	39 { WC 2 }	0 7 8 { 3 0 0 }	2,966	997 { WC 2 }	0 5 5
18	Fangre	II	1 2 0			3,171	1,578	0 8 0					M 188	131	0 11 5	3,354	1,708	0 8 2
19	Vadshirva	II	1 2 0	3 0 0		2,200	1,086	0 7 11	2	4	2 0 0		M. 178	139	0 11 11	2,375	1,218	0 8 2
20	Ropala	II	1 2 0			4,006	2,117	0 7 4					M 302	369	1 0 4	4,968	2,486	0 8 0
21	Pathuri	II	1 2 0			1,768	682	0 6 0					M. 67	84	0 8 1	1,833	696	0 6 1
22	Dhavgas	II	1 2 0			3,448	1,635	0 7 7					M 82	43	0 8 2	3,530	1,677	0 7 7
23	Safoti	II	1 2 0			1,312	603	0 7 4					M. 63	55	0 14 2	1,374	658	0 7 8
24	Upalvate	II	1 2 0	3 0 0		2,364	1,043	0 7 4	2	5	1 10 9		M 98	63	0 10 1	2,366	1,100	0 7 5
25	Dahivai	II	1 2 0			3,029	1,468	0 7 9					M. 128	158	0 13 11	3,311	1,621	0 8 1
26	Nimbgaon (Tem burni)	II	1 2 0			4,179	1,389	0 5 4					M 234 P 9	211 { WC 10 }	0 14 5 { 2 1 9 }	4,422	1,610 { WC 9 }	0 5 10
27	Temburni	II	1 2 0			10,186	4,32	0 6 9					M 305 P 23	223 { WC 12 }	0 12 0 { 1 10 2 }	10,528	4,662 { WC 24 }	0 7 0
24	Total of the 2nd Group					70,771	30,737	0 7 4	7	13	1 13 0		M 3,380 P 248	2,697 { WC 247 }	0 12 9 { 1 13 7 }	85,418	39,606 { WC 207 }	0 9 8

APPENDIX Q

of 112 Government Villages of the Karmala Taluka of the Sholapur District.

By RAYMOND SURVEY.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Totals.					
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 4 0	4,018	2,908	0 10 4	..	..	..	M. 239	213	0 14 3	4,287	2,818	0 10 6	+10 6	Karmala	1
1 4 0	3,104	1,876	0 9 8	..	..	..	M. 160	130	0 13 10	3,264	2,008	0 9 10	+7	Jaur	2
1 4 0	9,155	3,999	0 7 0	..	..	..	M. 359	328	0 14 6	9,514	4,819	0 7 3	-1 6	Ken	3
..	16,207	6,472	0 8 4	..	..	..	M. 748	669	0 16 4	17,065	9,141	0 8 7	+2 4	Total of the 1st Group.	3
<i>Group II.</i>																	
1 2 0	607	328	0 7 5	..	..	..	M. 108	94	0 13 10	718	376	0 8 5	..	Bhose	4
1 2 0	1,017	496	0 6 10	..	..	..	M. 81	63	0 12 5	1,098	466	0 7 3	+2	Pimpalvadi	5
1 2 0	3 0 0	..	3,910	1,668	0 6 5	2	4	3 0 0	M. 211	155	0 11 9	4,123	1,727	0 6 8	-8 8	Devail	6
1 2 0	5,164	3,308	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 200	147	0 11 9	5,354	2,423	0 7 4	+3	Zare	7
2 2 0	3,612	1,339	0 6 2	..	..	..	M. 115	101	0 14 1	3,727	1,440	0 8 5	+1	Pophlaj	8
1 2 0	3,123	1,405	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 68	39	0 9 7	3,187	1,444	0 7 2	..	Kodgaon	9
1 2 0	5,117	1,470	0 7 7	..	..	..	M. 77	40	0 8 4	3,194	1,510	0 7 7	..	Shetphal	10
1 2 0	1,338	517	0 6 0	..	..	..	M. 157	159	1 0 2	1,545	676	0 7 0	..	Kondhaj	11
1 2 0	2,161	955	0 7 1	..	..	..	M. 100	86	0 12 7	2,261	1,040	0 7 4	..	Lavhe	12
1 2 0	3,712	2,363	0 10 2	..	..	..	M. 120	88	0 11 9	3,833	2,461	0 10 2	-3 8	Bhelgaon (Vangl)	13
1 2 0	5,548	4,410	0 8 2	..	..	..	M. 197	163	0 12 8	6,745	4,373	0 8 5	-10 2	Vangl	14
1 2 0	3,960	2,151	0 8 3	..	..	..	M. 118	90	0 12 5	4,075	2,261	0 8 10	+0	Nimbhora	15
1 2 0	1,553	632	0 6 5	..	..	..	M. 95	104	1 1 6	1,648	636	0 6 1	+6	Bhalavni	16
1 2 0	2,302	931	0 6 5	..	..	..	M. 81	43	0 6 4	2,373	1,023	0 6 6	+2 6	Malavadi	17
1 2 0	2,171	1,079	0 8 0	..	..	..	M. 138	131	0 11 5	2,304	1,709	0 8 2	..	Fangre	18
1 2 0	3 0 0	..	2,301	1,147	0 8 0	2	4	3 0 0	M. 87	71	0 12 1	2,369	1,222	0 8 2	+3	Vadshivrao	19
1 2 0	4,006	2,110	0 7 4	..	..	..	M. 262	270	1 0 4	4,268	2,229	0 8 0	+1	Kopala	20
1 2 0	1,768	823	0 6 0	..	..	..	M. 67	34	0 8 1	1,833	896	0 6 0	..	Patherki	21
1 2 0	3,449	1,633	0 7 7	..	..	..	M. 82	43	0 8 2	3,530	1,677	0 7 7	..	Dharvalga	22
1 2 0	1,213	503	0 7 4	..	..	..	M. 63	55	0 14 2	1,274	623	0 7 3	..	Satoli	23
1 2 0	3 0 0	..	2,266	1,067	0 7 6	3	5	1 10 8	M. 98	63	0 10 4	2,365	1,124	0 7 7	+2 2	Upalvate	24
1 2 0	3,029	1,463	0 7 9	..	..	..	M. 122	159	0 12 11	3,211	1,631	0 8 1	..	Dahival	25
1 2 0	4,173	1,337	0 8 4	..	..	..	M. 244	223	0 14 7	4,423	1,610	0 8 10	..	Nimbgaon (Tum- bauri)	26
1 2 0	10,450	4,417	0 6 9	..	..	..	M. 313	233	0 11 11	10,703	4,960	0 6 11	+2 6	Tumbhurna	27
..	80,270	26,773	0 7 4	7	12	1 12 9	M. 3,408	2,764	0 12 11	83,693	29,549	0 7 7	-2	Total of the 2nd Group.	28

Name of Village	By Form 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	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<i>Group III</i>	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs.	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p		
hadki	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,038	1,278	0 10 1				M 44	28	0 13 10	2,077	1,316	0 10 2		
ljapne	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,480	916	0 0 11				M. 34	28	0 13 2	1,514	944	0 10 0		
lkecon	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,520	2,051	0 8 7				M 93	72	0 12 5	2,912	2,128	0 8 8		
amoue	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,948	910	0 7 10				M 61	39	0 10 3	2,004	988	0 7 11		
adli	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,708	745	0 7 0				{ M 50 P 4 } { WC 2 } { 1 4 0 } { 1,702 } { WC 3 } { 0 7 2 }							
dhargan	III 1 0 0	3 0 0	-	1,640	816	0 8 0	4	8	2 0 0	{ M 17 P 2 } { WC 1 } { 1 0 0 } { 1,633 } { WC 1 } { 0 8 0 }							
unvar	III 1 0 0	8 0 0	-	1,508	740	0 7 11	2	4	2 0 0	M. 08	56	0 13 2	1,578	805	0 8 2		
adgnan	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,200	1,084	0 7 8				M 67	47	0 11 8	2,388	1,131	0 7 9		
laogean	III 1 0 0	3 0 0	-	7,485	3,412	0 7 4	6	12	2 0 0	{ M 460 P 7 } { WC 9 } { 2 2 3 } { 7,664 } { WC 9 } { 0 7 8 }							
forvad	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,405	482	0 5 6				M 163	114	0 11 2	1,508	596	0 8 1		
7it	III 1 0 0	-	-	6,187	2,855	0 6 1				{ M 254 P 29 } { WC 15 } { 1 14 11 } { 6,450 } { WC 41 } { 0 6 5 }							
ryhal	III 1 0 0	8 0 0	-	1,830	550	0 4 10	2	4	2 0 0	{ M 62 P 15 } { WC 5 } { 1 5 4 } { 1,900 } { WC 15 } { 0 5 0 }							
Anjandobo	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,638	1,114	0 7 0				{ M 93 P 58 } { WC 34 } { 2 3 11 } { 2,684 } { WC 3 } { 0 7 8 }							
Mánjargan	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,149	350	0 6 0				{ M 7 P 10 } { WC 3 } { 1 12 10 } { 1,168 } { WC 15 } { 0 5 2 }							
Undargan	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,936	870	0 7 3				{ M 85 P 7 } { WC 4 } { 3 4 7 } { 2,028 } { WC 12 } { 0 7 4 }							
Váshimbo	II 1 2 0	-	-	2,674	1,944	0 8 6				{ M 79 P 33 } { WC 20 } { 2 1 5 } { 2,768 } { WC 40 } { 0 8 9 }							
Goyagan	II 1 2 0	-	-	884	670	0 12 2				M 5	1	0 8 2	880	671	0 12 1		
Nilaj	III 1 0 0	-	-	807	255	0 13 5							807	258	0 13 5		
Pothra	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,068	1,782	0 9 4				M 120	97	0 12 11	2,169	1,879	0 9 5		
Karanj	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,246	1,832	0 9 4				M 50	33	0 10 7	2,298	1,585	0 9 1		
Fande	III 1 0 0	-	-	5,481	2,204	0 9 4				M. 832	270	0 13 0	5,812	2,474	0 9 7		
Mirgavan	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,658	1,066	0 10 3				M 9	7	0 12 5	1,667	1,078	0 10 4		
Arjunnagar	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,052	1,101	0 8 3				{ M 65 P 11 } { WC 7 } { 2 7 3 } { 2,149 } { WC 20 } { 0 9 7 }							
Hivare	III 1 0 0	3 0 0	-	2,002	935	0 7 6	5	9	1 12 10	{ M 25 P 2 } { WC 2 } { 3 0 0 } { 2,084 } { WC 2 } { 0 7 7 }							
Hisara	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,808	1,820	0 10 1				{ M. 07 P. 12 } { WC 6 } { 2 1 4 } { 3,012 } { WC 1 } { 0 10 2 }							
Ko'ogean	III 1 0 0	3 0 0	-	1,412	854	0 8 8	2	6	2 0 0	{ M 23 P 4 } { WC 3 } { 1 4 0 } { 1,442 } { WC 3 } { 0 9 10 }							
Nimbagan (Havel)	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,171	654	0 11 8				{ M 18 P 18 } { WC 9 } { 3 5 4 } { 1,204 } { WC 33 } { 0 12 0 }							
Sonári	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,187	1,184	0 8 4				{ M. 9 P 22 } { WC 16 } { 2 0 0 } { 2,212 } { WC 20 } { 0 8 6 }							
Gulandl	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,427	1,383	0 6 4				{ M. 121 P 12 } { WC 6 } { 1 1 4 } { 2,600 } { WC 9 } { 0 6 6 }							
Shelgaon (Kade rail)	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,337	632	0 7 7				M. 168	163	1 0 8	1,608	800	0 8 6		
Phisare	III 1 0 0	-	-	1,448	848	0 7 2				M 51	84	1 0 0	1,722	732	0 7 8		
Saunde	III 1 0 0	-	-	2,743	1,312	0 7 8				{ M 46 P 1 } { WC 1 } { 2 0 0 } { 2,784 } { WC 1 } { 0 7 8 }							

DIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.

Maximum Rates.			Dry-drop			Rice			Garden			Total			Percent- age in- crease	Name of Village.	Number
Dry-drop.	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. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III.	
1 0 0	...	...	2 039	1,278	0 10 1	...	...	...	M. 44	88	0 13 10	2,077	1,310	0 10 2	..	Khadki	29
1 0 0	...	...	1,406	935	0 10 0	...	...	...	M. 34	29	0 13 8	1,630	964	0 10 1	+2.1	Allepur	30
1 0 0	...	...	2,829	2,051	0 8 7	...	...	...	M. 68	73	0 12 5	3,922	2,123	0 8 8	..	Jategaon	30
1 0 0	...	...	1,943	946	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 61	40	0 10 6	2,004	989	0 7 11	+1	Kanone	31
1 0 0	...	...	1,739	747	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 5	37	0 11 10	1,762	764	0 7 1	-1	Padi	32
1 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,642	820	0 8 0	4	8 0 2 0	...	M. 17	10	0 8 6	1,603	838	0 8 1	+5	Ohargaon	33
1 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,808	745	0 7 11	2	4 3 0 0	...	M. 68	66	0 13 2	1,678	805	0 8 2	..	Punwar	34
1 0 0	...	...	2,250	1,064	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 67	47	0 11 3	2,326	1,231	0 7 9	..	Vadgaon	35
1 0 0	8 0 0	...	7,469	3,615	0 7 4	6	12 2 0 0	...	M. 470	325	0 13 5	7,904	3,822	0 7 8	..	Raogaon	36
1 0 0	...	...	1,405	493	0 6 6	...	...	...	M. 163	115	0 11 3	1,506	598	0 6 1	+8	Morvad	37
1 0 0	...	...	6,121	2,265	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 269	188	0 11 2	6,450	2,553	0 6 4	+2	Vit	38
1 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,694	877	0 4 11	2	4 3 0 0	...	M. 69	25	0 6 0	1,926	607	0 6 0	+4.3	Vyhal	39
1 0 0	...	...	2,260	1,126	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 124	83	0 10 7	2,084	1,207	0 7 2	-08	Anjandoho	40
1 0 0	...	...	1,182	857	0 4 11	...	...	...	M. 14	4	0 4 7	1,166	361	0 4 11	..	Mánjargaon	41
1 0 0	...	...	1,942	981	0 7 5	...	...	...	M. 51	24	0 10 2	1,963	915	0 7 4	+1	Undargaon	42
1 0 0	...	...	3,697	1,720	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 29	57	0 10 2	3,786	1,758	0 7 7	-11.6	Váshimbe	43
1 0 0	...	...	977	647	0 10 7	...	...	...	M. 5	2	0 6 6	922	649	0 10 7	-3.9	Goyagaon	44
1 0 0	...	...	307	202	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	200	0 13 7	+6	Nilaj	45
1 0 0	...	...	2,063	1,749	0 9 5	...	...	...	M. 120	99	0 12 2	2,023	1,849	0 9 7	-1.6	Pothra	46
1 0 0	...	...	6,242	1,823	0 9 0	...	...	...	M. 80	83	0 10 7	6,229	1,805	0 9 1	..	Karanj	47
1 0 0	...	...	5,492	2,212	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 221	205	0 12 2	5,513	2,478	0 9 7	+2	Pande	48
1 0 0	...	...	1,823	1,006	0 10 3	...	...	...	M. 9	7	0 12 5	1,907	1,073	0 10 4	..	Mirgavan	49
1 0 0	...	...	2,059	1,197	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 91	65	0 11 5	2,149	1,262	0 9 2	-4	Arjannagar	50
1 0 0	3 0 0	...	3,029	943	0 7 7	2	9 1 12 10	...	M. 27	20	0 11 10	3,024	974	0 7 2	+1.1	Hivare	51
1 0 0	...	...	2,621	1,427	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 102	70	0 11 0	2,622	1,607	0 8 5	-15.2	Hisara	52
1 0 0	3 0 0	...	1,412	854	0 9 2	3	6 2 0 0	...	M. 23	17	0 11 10	1,441	879	0 9 9	-1	Kolagaon	53
1 0 0	...	...	1,622	863	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 21	11	0 8 6	1,704	874	0 8 2	+5	Kimbgaon (Havali)	54
1 0 0	...	...	2,211	1,149	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 1	1	1 0 0	2,212	1,169	0 8 4	..	Sondri	55
1 0 0	...	...	3,424	1,307	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 120	70	0 8 11	3,500	1,427	0 8 6	+5	Gohadi	56
1 0 0	...	...	1,327	622	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 104	102	1 0 2	1,328	620	0 8 6	..	Pholgaon (Kadavai)	57
1 0 0	...	...	1,442	642	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 84	84	1 0 0	1,422	722	0 7 5	..	Phisare	58
1 0 0	...	...	2,744	1,214	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 60	27	0 20 10	2,764	1,221	0 7 2	+2.2	Samde	59

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
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—continued</i>	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	
Goundar	III 1 0 0			2,372	1,018	0 6 10					M 45 P 3	27 1 5 4	0 9 7 1 5 4	2 420	1 045 WC 3	0 6 11
Avati	III 1 0 0			1 759	1,129	0 10 3					M 17 P 9	11 WC 7 9	0 10 4 1 12 5	1 785	1,147 WC 9	0 10 4
Saise	III 1 0 0			2 468	1,208	0 7 10					M 198 P 6	139 WC 5 6	0 11 3 1 13 4	2 970	1,252 WC 6	0 8 2
Alaunde	III 1 0 0			1 386	567	0 7 1					M 81	51	0 13 7	1 346	618	0 7 4
Sade	III 1 0 0			4 814	1,968	0 6 6					M 279 P 27	246 WC 23 80	0 14 4 3 13 0	5,119	2 235 WC 81	0 7 3
Varkatas	III 1 0 0			2 803	1 271	0 7 3					M. 66	34	0 8 3	2,968	1 305	0 7 3
Ghoti	III 1 0 0			3,657	1,254	0 5 6					M. 2.5 P 19	153 WC 12 31	0 10 11 2 4 3	3 901	1 419 WC 31	0 5 11
Varkute	III 1 0 0	3 0 0		3,251	1 528	0 7 6	1	1	1 0 0		M. 297 P 3	243 WC 2 7	0 13 1 3 0 0	3,522	1 774 WC 7	0 8 0
Norio	III 1 0 0	3 0 0		4,539	2,129	0 7 6	2	3	1 8 0		M. 95 P 3	61 WC 2 2 2	0 10 3 3 0 0	4,639	2 195 WC 7	0 7 7
Mangahl	III 1 0 0			990	602	0 9 8					M 7 P 2	5 WC 1 4	0 8 11 2 8 0	1,610	608 WC 4	0 9 8
Loni	III 1 0 0			1,171	654	0 8 11					M 35 P 7	27 WC 5 7	0 12 4 1 4 5	1,213	688 WC 7	0 9 2
Nadi	III 1 0 0			623	450	0 11 7								623	450	0 11 7
Bitargao (Havli)	III 1 0 0			1 979	1,000	0 8 6					M 88 P 13	68 WC 9 14	0 12 4 1 12 4	1 980	1 077 WC 14	0 8 10
Shingevadi	III 1 0 0			988	762	0 12 4					M 14 P 4	11 WC 2 2 2	0 12 7 2 8 0	1 006	775 WC 6	0 12 5
Kava	III 1 0 0			4 824	2,838	0 9 4					M. 180 P 9	156 WC 6 8 8	0 12 10 1 14 0	5 012	2 838 WC 9	0 9 7
Jakhla	III 1 0 0	3 0 0		863	300	0 5 5	2	3	1 8 0		M 54 P 8	13 WC 13 8	0 5 8 3 0 0	907	303 WC. 18	0 5 8
Pimpri	III 1 0 0			4 004	1 850	0 7 5					M 123 P 3	77 WC 1 3	0 10 1 1 5 4	4,129	1,923 WC 3	0 7 6
Bhogevadi	III 1 0 0	3 0 0		1 191	535	0 7 2	1	1	1 0 0		M 61 P 8	23 WC 11 6	0 8 9 2 3 0	1 251	570 WC 11	0 7 5
Sangvi	III 1 0 0			2 900	1,168	0 8 2					M. 3	2	0 10 8	2 303	1 170	0 8 2
Kavitgaon	III 1 0 0			1,309	678	0 8 3					M 87 P 9	65 WC 13 5	0 11 11 2 8 11	1 405	743 WC 19	0 8 2
Dhokri	III 1 0 0			1,043	1,167	0 11 3					M 4	4	1 0 0	1,647	1 101	0 11 3
Bitargao (Vangli)	III 1 0 0			3 382	1,734	0 8 2					M 60	43	0 11 6	3 442	1,777	0 8 3
Surli	III 1 0 0			1 511	830	0 9 4					M. 31 P 7	20 WC. 17 4	0 10 4 3 0 0	1,540	904 WC 17	0 9 6
Phatgavli	III 1 0 0			859	556	0 10 4					M 5	4	0 12 10	964	500	0 10 4
Kanhergaon	III 1 0 0			3,197	1,103	0 5 6					M 134	100	0 11 11	3,311	1,203	0 5 10
Ujani	III 1 0 0			644	409	0 10 2					M 4	3	0 12 0	646	412	0 10 2
hiral	III 1 0 0			2,428	1,051	0 6 11					M. 43 P 10	26 WC 12 5	0 9 8 1 11 1	3,476	1 052 WC 12	0 7 1
Ranjol	III 1 0 0			1,265	643	0 8 2					M. 9	5	0 8 11	1,274	648	0 8 2
Adogaon	III 1 0 0			2 032	940	0 7 6					M. 79	44	0 8 11	2 101	968	0 7 7
Nagauli	III 1 0 0			1 977	897	0 7 2					M 69	41	0 11 1	2 036	938	0 7 4
Alagaon Budruk	III 1 0 0			2 134	967	0 7 3								2 131	967	0 7 3

PIX Q—continued

By Revision Suvar															Percentage in crease	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. p.	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.				
1 0 0			2,376	1,024	0 6 11				M.	45	27	0 9 7	2,420	1,051	0 6 11	+5	Goundar	60
1 0 0			1,760	1,136	0 10 5				M.	17	11	0 10 4	1,767	1,147	0 10 5		Avati	61
1 0 0			2,482	1,318	0 7 10				M.	203	140	0 11 0	2,685	1,358	0 8 1	+4	Salso	62
1 0 0			1,304	692	0 7 8				M.	60	60	0 13 4	1,366	643	0 7 6	+3 9	Alsunde	63
1 0 0			4,818	1,883	0 6 6				M.	303	289	0 14 2	5,119	2,332	0 7 0	-1	Sude	64
1 0 0			2,802	1,271	0 7 8				M.	66	84	0 8 3	2,898	1,305	0 7 9		Varkatne	65
1 0 0			3,658	1,271	0 5 7				M.	242	168	0 11 1	3,601	1,439	0 5 11	-1 4	Ghoti	66
1 0 0	3 0 0		3,358	1,528	0 7 6	1	1	1 0 0	M.	293	240	0 13 2	3,553	1,775	0 8 0	+ 06	Varkute	67
1 0 0	3 0 0		4,558	2,185	0 7 6	1	2	2 0 0	M.	97	68	0 10 5	4,856	2,200	0 7 7	+ 2	Nerje	68
1 0 0			1,040	630	0 9 6				M.	10	5	0 9 0	1,050	635	0 9 8	+4 4	Mungehi	69
1 0 0			1,177	658	0 8 11				M.	36	28	0 12 5	1,213	697	0 9 1	+ 1	Lonj	70
1 0 0			622	450	0 11 7							622	450	0 11 7		Nadi	71	
1 0 0			1,894	1,003	0 8 6				M.	96,	76	0 12 6	1,980	1,078	0 8 9	+ 09	Bitargaon (Havel)	72
1 0 0			968	778	0 13 7				M.	18	14	0 12 5	1,006	792	0 12 7	+3 2	Shingevadi	73
1 0 0			4,897	2,913	0 9 0				M.	187	188	0 14 4	5,084	3,021	0 9 5	+3 1	Kava	74
1 0 0	3 0 0		865	923	0 5 5	2	4	3 0 0	M.	40	142	0 6 0	907	311	0 5 5	+ 9	Jakhla	75
1 0 0			4,007	1,850	0 7 5				M.	123	78	0 10 7	4,130	1,928	0 7 6		Pimpri	76
1 0 0	3 0 0		1,195	537	0 7 2	1	1	1 0 0	M.	55	32	0 9 4	1,251	570	0 7 8		Dhogevasi	77
1 0 0			2,207	1,007	0 7 11				M.	96	73	0 12 2	2,303	1,170	0 8 2		Singvi	78
1 0 0			1,310	679	0 8 4				M.	96	69	0 11 7	1,405	743	0 8 5		Kavitgaon	79
1 0 0			1,643	1,157	0 11 3				M.	4	4	1 0 0	1,647	1,161	0 11 3		Dhokri	80
1 0 0			3,384	1,733	0 8 3				M.	22	41	0 11 4	3,441	1,773	0 8 3	+1	Bitargaon (Vangi)	81
1 0 0			1,013	822	0 9 4				M.	26	22	0 9 9	1,549	904	0 9 4		Suzi	82
1 0 0			859	657	0 10 4				M.	5	4	0 12 10	864	661	0 10 5	+ 2	Phutgevasi	83
1 0 0			2,187	1,109	0 5 7				M.	124	101	0 12 1	3,331	1,210	0 5 10	+5 6	Kanhergaon	84
1 0 0			644	400	0 10 2				M.	4	3	0 12 0	648	412	0 10 2		Ujani	85
1 0 0			2,410	1,030	0 7 0				M.	47	29	0 9 5	2,457	1,073	0 7 0	-4	Shiral	86
1 0 0			1,305	643	0 8 2				M.	9	5	0 8 11	1,374	648	0 8 2		Ranjai	87
1 0 0			2,021	949	0 7 6				M.	20	44	0 8 10	2,101	993	0 7 7		Adegaon	88
1 0 0			1,977	835	0 7 2				M.	20	41	0 11 1	2,036	927	0 7 3	-1	Nagori	89
1 0 0			2,124	971	0 7 2							2,124	971	0 7 2	+4	Alaggaon Budruk	90	

Group III—
continued

		By FORMS SURVEX.															
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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—concluded</i>		Rs a p	Rs.	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p
91	Bul	III	1 0 0			708	316	0 7 2							713	316	0 7 2
92	Vadovil	III	1 0 0			1,849	617	0 7 4							1,863	618	0 7 4
93	Chandaj	III	1 0 0			2,355	1,131	0 8 0							2,351	1,154	0 8 1
94	Showre	III	1 0 0			2,199	1,110	0 8 1							2,218	1,124	0 8 1
95	Alegaon Khurd	III	1 0 0			1,702	631	0 7 10							1,702	631	0 7 10
96	Tikli (Tembhurni)	III	1 0 0			3,997	2,238	0 9 2							3,993	2,238	0 9 2
97	Akola	III	1 0 0			2,691	1,179	0 7 3							2,707	1,333	0 7 6
70	Total of the 3rd Group					160,762	79,874	0 7 11	28	61	1 13 2	M 5,339 P 403	3,992 W.C. 620	0 11 10 2 2 3	166,563	84,180 W.C. 620	0 8 2
	<i>Group IV</i>																
98	Khatgaon	IV	0 14 0			2,267	799	0 5 9							2,268	800	0 5 6
99	Ketur	IV	0 14 0			3,091	1,313	0 6 4							3,085	1,216	0 6 4
100	Katraj	IV	0 14 0			1,533	350	0 8 7							1,533	360	0 8 7
101	Tikli	IV	0 14 0			3,072	1,758	0 9 2							3,078	1,762	0 9 2
102	Fomalvadi	IV	0 14 0			1,730	647	0 7 10							1,730	647	0 7 10
103	Hingul	IV	0 14 0			1,933	742	0 6 2							1,934	779	0 6 5
104	Jinti	IV	0 14 0			9,664	3,901	0 6 6							9,791	4,139	0 6 10
105	Korti	IV	0 14 0			5,116	1,692	0 4 11							5,237	1,795	0 5 4
106	Savdi	IV	0 14 0			4,980	1,938	0 6 2							5,093	2,039	0 6 5
107	Pondhvadi	IV	0 14 0			2,862	856	0 5 11							2,869	874	0 5 11
108	Divegavhan	IV	0 14 0			1,767	767	0 6 11							1,802	868	0 6 8
109	Parovadi	IV	0 14 0			2,574	933	0 6 0							2,606	969	0 6 1
110	Rajur	IV	0 14 0			5,112	2,319	0 6 11							5,260	2,332	0 7 4
111	Delvadi	IV	0 14 0			2,332	858	0 6 2							2,276	866	0 6 3
112	Kumbhargao	IV	0 14 0			3,950	1,376	0 5 7							4,019	1,420	0 5 6
15	Total of the 4th Group					61,282	20,651	0 6 5							63,411	21,589	0 6 8
113	Grand Total					808,375	1,45,625	0 7 7	35	61	1 13 3	M 10,638 P 797	8,146 W.C. 1,183	0 12 5 2 2 9	819,626	1,54,224 W.C. 1,183	0 7 9

Explanation — M = Motasthal, P = Patasthal, W.C. = Water Cess.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No CCCCXXXVII.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

MADHA TALUKA

OF THE

SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE.

7

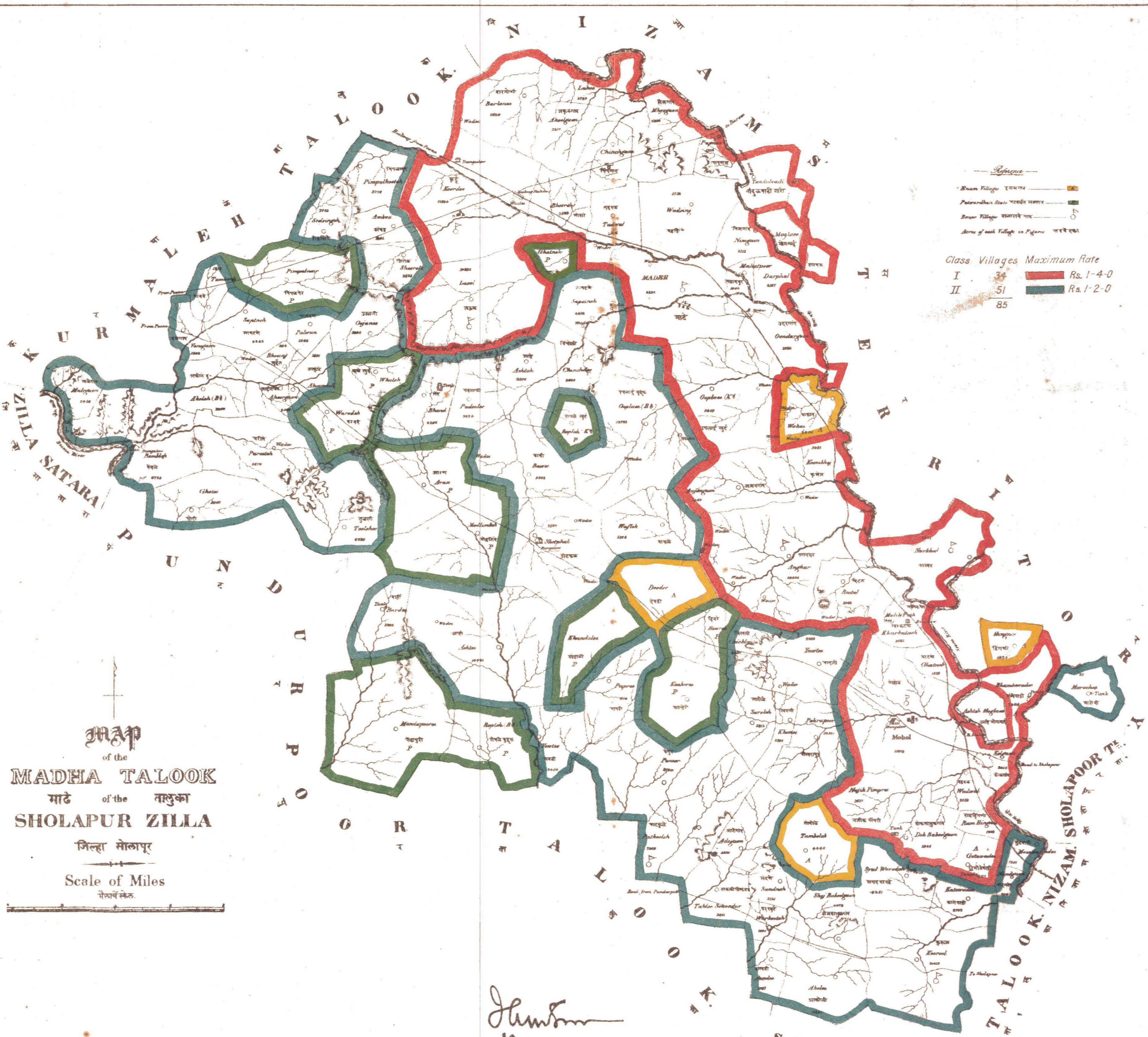
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1906.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND
REVISION SETTLEMENT OF 83 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES
AND FIRST REVISION SETTLEMENT OF 2 GOVERNMENT
VILLAGES OF THE MADHA TALUKA OF THE SHOLAPUR
COLLECTORATE.**

	Paras	Pages		Paras	Pages
Letter No 1295, dated 11th December 1900, from Mr. Fred Young, Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, to the Collector of Sholapur, submitting proposals for the Second Revision settlement of 83 Government villages and First Revision Settlement of 2 Government villages of the Madha Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate		- 10	Appendix J—Statement showing wells and other sources of water supply		26
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„ H.—Statement of schools with their average attendance		25			
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Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Government



— *Reference* —

- — *Brass Village* ब्रस गाव
- — *Patwardhan State* पटवर्धन सरकार
- — *Esar Village* इमारत गाव
- — *Acres of each Village in Figures* गावचे एकरा

Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	34		Rs. 1-4-0
II	51		Rs. 1-2-0
	85		

MAP
of the
MADHA TALOOK
माठे of the तालुका
SHOLAPUR ZILLA
जिल्हा सोलापूर

Scale of Miles
मैलाचे सेक.

Shaw
Superintendent
Land Records & Registration, G.D.

Reduced to Scale from a Printed copy.
Gov. Photoduce: Office, Poona, 1906.

SHOLAPUR

No. 1295 of 1900.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR,

Camp Indápur, Poona District,
11th December 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the second revision settlement of 83 villages and first revision settlement of 2 villages * of the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The táluka as constituted at the time of its first revision settlement comprised 89 villages—82 Government and 7 inám. Now it contains the same number of villages; the distribution, however, is different, being 85 Government villages and 4 inám. The changes in the constitution of the táluka since its first revision settlement are exhibited below in a tabular form :—

Year.	Description.	Number of Villages in the Táluka.			Authority for transfer, &c.
		Government.	Inám.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1870-71	Constitution of the táluka at time of revision settlement ..	82	7	89	
1874	<i>Add—</i> One village, Tandulwadigori, received from the Bársi Táluka ...	1	...	1	Collector's Mulkí Javak No 9, dated 18th September 1874.
	Total ..	83	7	90	
1873	<i>Deduct—</i> One village, Pirtakli, transferred to the Sholápur Táluka ...	...	-1	-1	G R No 1717, dated 26th March 1873
	Remainder ...	83	6	89	
1883	<i>Changes—</i> Two inám villages (Gotevádi and Bhámbevádi) lapsed to Government ...	2	-2	...	G. R. No. 4351, dated 5th September 1882.
		85	4	89	

The present report deals with 85 Government villages, of which 83 are ripe for second revision and 2 for first revision settlement. The last two villages were inám up to 1883 and came under first survey settlement in 1870-71 when the bulk of the Government villages were revised. Of the 4 inám villages, 3 are ripe for the first revision settlement as their guarantees expired in 1899-1900.

It is not, however, understood whether the inámdárs are ready to have the revision survey rates applied to their villages. The fourth village has been lately surveyed roughly for the purpose of fixing judi in 1895 by the Agricultural Department.

3 The villages under report were revised at varying dates, which are shown in the following statement, together with the years in which their guarantees respectively terminate and the authority for each settlement.—

Number of Villages	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka	Year of revision settlement.	Year of completion of revision settlement	Government authority
1	2	3	4	5	6
72 { 2—1st revision 70—2nd do. ..	Mádha	Mádha	1870-71 .	1899-1900	{ G. R. No. 2757, dated 9th June 1871. G. R. No. 4616, dated 11th August 1876.
7			1872-73 ..		
1			1873-74 .		
4			1891-92 ..		
1 ...	Bársa ..		1872-73 ...	1901-1902 ..	{ G. R. No. 1081, dated 24th February 1878 G. R. No. 5875, dated 19th October 1875.

4. The revision settlement correspondence will be found in Appendix R.

5. Like Indápur of the Poona Collectorate, this táluka was originally measured by Mr. Pringle. For reasons detailed in paragraph 3 of the revision settlement report No. 40, dated 12th January 1871, the táluka was remeasured and reclassified at time of revision settlement. The two Government villages, which are now coming under first revision settlement, were measured and classed with those now coming under second revision, and there seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of the work carried out in them. The original operations have therefore been accepted as correct.

6 In accordance with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 2619, dated 26th March 1884, Revenue Department, the revision measurement and classification have been accepted as correct, and no fresh examination in the field has been undertaken for the purposes of the settlement now under consideration. The work of carrying out from time to time changes in the map and corrections in the field registers, which prior to 1892 was undertaken by the Survey Department, has since that year been carried out by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

7. The present area of the villages under report is as shown below :—

Number of Villages	Total culturable area.	Unassessed village site roads, &c	Forest.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
85	319,796	30,237	31,707	381,740

8. Details regarding the marginally noted will be found in the first revision settlement report No. 40 of 1871 (paragraphs 5 and 6). The remarks regarding the general appearance of the táluka are, I consider, somewhat misleading and would give one the idea that the soil is for the most part barren. Such is by no means the case; though mal lands are extensive and trees not over-abundant except round village sites and wells, the area of good black soil is large. A few of the streams are dammed, but bandharas are even scarcer here than in Indápur.

9. At the time of the first revision settlement there were 3 * stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway within the limits of the taluka. One † has been added since. There is also one station (Mhaisgaon) of the Bārsi Light Railway recently constructed situated within the taluka in the north-east. There were a good many made roads at the time of the last settlement and several more have been constructed since, in fact, as will be seen from the accompanying map, there is a net work of roads all more or less in good order. I give below a statement showing details of the existing made roads.—

No	Name of road,	Local Fund or Provincial.	Extent in miles within the taluka	Metalled or murrumed	Culverted bridged or partially so,	Year in which road was constructed.
1	Poona-Hyderabad Road, Section L	Provincial	86	Murrumed	Partially bridged and drained	Unknown.
2	Bārsi Station-Pandharpur Road	Local Fund	22	Do.	Do.	1871.
3	Bārsi Station Bārsi Town Road	Provincial	8	Metalled	Bridged and drained throughout.	1868-69
4	Bārsi Station to Tembhurn.	Local Fund	12½	Murrumed	Partially bridged and drained.	Unknown.
5	Mohol-Pandharpur Road	Do	12½	Do	Not bridged and drained.	Do
6	Sholapur-Pandharpur	Do.	11½	Do	Do.	Do
7	Mādha to Mādha Station.	Do	2	Do.	Bridged and drained.	Do
8	Mādha to Kurduwadi	Do.	8	Do.	Not bridged and drained.	Do.
9	Karnāla to Pandharpur	Do	9½	Do	Not bridged and culverted.	Do.
10	Mādha-Shetphal Road	Do	11	Cleared only	Not bridged, culverted or drained.	Do.
11	Mādha-Mhaisgaon Road	Do	6½	Do	Do.	Do.
12	Mādha Mohol Road	Do.	18	Do	Do.	Do

Bārsi Road, the junction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Bārsi Light Railway, is already a station of some considerable importance and when all the intended extensions of the Bārsi Light Railway have been completed, will be one of the most important and busy stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

10. From 1894-95 to 1897-98 the tolls in the Sholapur District were farmed in the lump, figures for these years therefore are not available. The realizations for the year 1898-99 are given below. The toll rate for a laden cart is two annas and that for an empty one, one anna :—

Name of road.	Name of toll.	Amount realized.
		Rs a. p.
Kurduwadi	Kurduwadi	1,258 0 3
Pandharpur	Bavi (Pet)	1,124 3 1
		2,382 3 4

There are no ferries in the taluka.

11 The following statement furnished by the māmlatdār shows effects of floods during the current lease :—

Floods.

Name of Village	BHIMA,		SIFA,		BHOAWATI-	
	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Bembla	..	200	.	..	..	..
Malegaon	.	100	..	.	..	..
Lahu	.			25	..	..
Mhasgaon	.	..	100		..	..
Tandulwadi	.			20	..	..
Papnas	..		75	..	.	
Wadsinga			75	20		
Nimgaon	16			
Darphal	.		45	20		
Undergaon	.		50	..		
Anghar	.		35			..
Kumbhej	.		170			
Narkhed	..		185	35		35
Kharkatna	.	..	25		..	.
		300	776	120		85

There were two floods on the Sma—one in 1873-74 and the other in 1895-96. The former caused damage to grain-pits in Darphal to the extent of Rs. 1,000, the latter affected the same village and also Undergaon, the loss occasioned being, respectively, Rs 1,500 and Rs. 1,000.

12. In the following statement details regarding fairs held in the taluka are shown —

No	Name of Village.	Name of god or goddess	Date of commencement.	No of days	Attendance at the Fair	Business transacted	Corresponding date
1	Mádhá	Bhowani	15th of Ashwin	1	3,200	125	September
2	Mohol	Nagnáth	3rd of Washakh shudh	2	300	20	April
3	Shetphal	Shudoba	15th of Chaitra	5	700	140	March
4	Wadwal	Nagnáth	3rd and 7th of Chaitra vadya	2	500	25	Do
5	Akol	Bahirvath	8th do.	4	200		Do
6	Malegaon	Bokdi devi	15th of Poush	1	800	50	January.
7	Kumbhej	Vyanktesh	30th of Poush	1	500	100	Do
8	Anyangaon	Khandoba	15th of Washakh	4	500	125	April
9	Bile	Yama	8th of Chaitra vadya	1	600	50	March
10	Pakul	Khandoba	6th of Margashresh shudh	1	150		November
11	Pokhrapur	Jagdamba	9th of Ashwin shudh	1	150		September
12	Laul	Kurmdas	15th of Ashadh	1	250	75	June

13. The exports are linseed, safflower-seed, groundnuts, wheat, gram, jowári and tur. The chief imports are salt, coconuts, dry date, betel-nut, sugar, almonds, cardamom, gul (unrefined sugar), spices, ginger, coconut oil, kerosene oil, raisins, poppyseed, iron, ghee (clarified butter).

14. The only manufactures in the taluka are khádís and coarse woollen blankets, sáms of an inferior description used by Kunbi women are also manufactured in a few villages and to a very limited extent dhotis and turbans. The manufacture of khádís is more extensive. The villages noted in the margin contain a considerable number of looms. Except those of Anghar which go as far as Wái, Sásvad and Kalyán, the manufactures are consumed locally

15. The climate is dry and very hot especially during the months March to May, I have myself known the temperature in the early part of April to rise as high as 115° in the shade close to Bársi Road Station. The death-rate per cent. of the total recorded

population is 317, which speaks well for the general health of the people. The birth-rate is 3.75 per cent. The figures of the subjoined statement relating to cholera and small-pox have been furnished by the Mámhatdár of Mádha —

Year	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1883 ...	No record	381	No record	
1884 ..		2		5
1885 ..		191		5
1886 ...		..		..
1887 ...		423		..
1888 ...		171		30
1889 ...		273		46
1890 ..		16		2
1891 ..		380		..
1892 ..		76		..
1893 ..		307		3
1894 ..		340		13
1895 ...		257		4
1896 ..		150		..
1897 ..		570		10
1898 ...	..	16		
1899 ..	..	21		

16. In paragraph 15 of his settlement report No. 40 of 1871, the Superintendent quotes a remark of Mr. Fletcher's who conducted the first revision classification of the táluka, to the effect that cultivation of dry-crop land is very lax and careless, that the land is never ploughed more than once in 3 or 4 years, and that little or no attention is paid to any order of rotation in the raising of different crops. Such, however, is not the case now; during the months of February and March last I toured throughout the Mádha Táluka, and the result of my enquiries, supplemented by the notes kept by the Circle Inspectors in accordance with Rule 4, Chapter I of the Circle Inspector's Rules, has led me to the conclusion that husbandry generally is no better and no worse in Mádha than in the other parts of the Deccan, and there is no doubt that in this respect there has been a marked improvement throughout the Deccan during the last 30 years. The only agricultural implement not of local manufacture to be met with in the táluka is the iron sugarcane pressing mill.

17. In Appendix A, figures of which have been furnished by the Agricultural Department, will be found the rainfall for 11 years ending 1898 as registered at Mádha. The average rainfall is 29.37 inches, the heaviest fall being between August and October (rabi rains). I give below averages of rainfall figures registered at three railway stations furnished by the respective station masters and those for the village of Yeoti furnished by the Executive Engineer, Sholápur, for 10 years ending 1898:—

Name.	Average rainfall	
	In.	cents
Bársa Road Station ..	26	28
Mádha Station ..	30	6
Mohol Station ..	23	38
Yeoti ...	27	76

The average rainfall for 11 years ending 1898 of the adjacent talukas is given in the margin. As in Indapur so in Mádha

Name	Average rainfall	
	In	cents.
Pandharpur ..	£7	84
Karmála ...	25	86
Sholápur ...	28	18

the general complaint regarding the rainfall is that it is unseasonable (*Hangamshir nahí*). As regards quantity the rainfall is sufficient for the crops generally raised. Rabi crops predominate and the rabi rains are the heaviest.

The outturn of crops, details of which are given in the remarks column of Appendix A, is summarized below —

Year.	Kharif	Rabi
1888	Poor	Fair.
1889	Do ...	Do
1890	Do.	Excellent
1891	Do on the whole	Poor on the whole
1892	Fair do.	Fair do.
1893	Fair	Fair
1894	Not favourable on the whole	Not favourable on the whole.
1895	Poor ...	Moderate.
1896	Very bad throughout	
1897	Poor in many parts	
1898	Poor ..	Fair

18 The figures of the marginally noted appendix have been furnished by the Agricultural Department, they show the crops grown for 5 years ending 1898-99. I give below a summary of the appendix in average of the 5 years —

Class	Crops.	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1 Cereals ..	(Early) Bájri, paddy, coarse grain, others 5 3 0 8 0 3 1 0	7 4	48 1	55 5
	(Late) Jowári, wheat, others 4 6 4 1 6 0 1			
2 Pulses ..	(Early) Tur, mug and udid, muth and kulith 2 5 0 3 1 5	4 3	2 4	6 7
	(Late) Gram, others 2 4 0			
3 Orchard and garden produce	Vegetables, green-fodder 0 2 0 2	...	0 4	0 4
4 Drugs and narcotics	Tobacco 0 2	...	0 2	0 2
5 Condiments and spices	Condiments and spices 0 4	...	0 4	0 4
6 Sugarcane ..	Sugarcane 0 1	0 1	...	0 1
7 Oilseeds .	(Early) Sesame, castor-oil seed, others 0 3 0 3 0 6	1 2	7 3	8 5
	(Late) Linseed, Safflower-seed 1 5 5 8			
8. Fibres .	(Early) Hemp 0 8	0 8	...	0 8
Total ..		13 8	58 8	72 6
<i>Deduct</i> —Percentage of area twice cropped ..				1 6
				71 0
<i>Add</i> —Percentage of fallow land ..				29 0
Total ..				100 0

Late crops predominate, in fact they represent 58.8 per cent. of the gross area cropped. Of the total cultivated area, 46.4 per cent. is under jowári. The area (27,571 acres) under oilseeds is considerable, safflower (18,551 acres) being next to jowári, the most important crop grown in the táluka.

It will be seen from Appendix B that the area under "fallow" is rather large, amounting on an average to 92,438 acres or 29 per cent. of the cultivated area. The percentage is somewhat swollen owing to the inclusion of figures for 1896 in the five years' average.

The uncultivated area available for cultivation is 162 acres only, of which the average assessment per acre is Re. 0-5-2, indicating soil of the most inferior description.

19. Details regarding markets held at 10 villages in the táluka will be found in Appendix C. The names of 5 markets in the order of their importance with the amount of business transacted at each are shown in the margin. The amount of business transacted at the remaining 5 show sums below Rs. 250. The market at Mohol, which at the time of the last settlement was the most important, now takes second place.

		Rs.
1.	Kurduwadi (Bárs Road Station)	1,680
2.	Mohol	1,150
3.	Mádha	1,085
4.	Anghar	770
5.	Narkhed	415

Bárs Road Station market, which is mentioned in the last settlement report as a useful

and promising one, is now the most largely attended and is likely to rise to considerable importance. The markets outside the táluka and the villages which frequent them are given below:—

Serial No.	Name of Market.	Visited by
	<i>Patwardhan Jaghër.</i>	
1	Pimpalner	Shedsing, Saptna, Pargana Tembhorni, Palwan, Bhunj, Akumbha, Ahirgaon.
	<i>Táluka Karmála.</i>	
2	Tembhorni	Venegaon, Tambva, Akola budrak, Malegaon, Bembla.
	<i>Táluka Pandharpur.</i>	
3	Kaikamb	Ghoti, Parita, Tulsi, Bardi.
4	Pandharpur	Yeoti, Penur, Papri, Patkul.
	<i>Táluka Sholápur.</i>	
5	Begampur	Akoti, Karul.

20. The following statement contrasts the condition of the villages under report as it was in 1871-72 and in subsequent years. It is to be regretted that my predecessor in 1898-99 did not think fit to make arrangements for the usual special census of population for the purposes of this report. A special census was taken this year in the latter part of July. I find, however, on enquiry that it includes only those present at the time. As a very large number of the inhabitants were absent on relief works, the figures of population are useless for the purposes of this report. I have therefore been obliged to fall back on the figures of the Imperial census of 1891. The figures under other heads have been compiled in my office from the Táluka Returns of 1898-99. The figures for 1871-72 are taken from the village census papers of that year:—

Description.	1871-72.	1898-99.	Difference.	Increase per cent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ...	86,955	89,013	+ 2,058	+ 2.4	Figures in column 3 are according to the Imperial census of 1891
Agricultural cattle . . .	32,407	22,421	— 9,986	— 30.8	
Cows, buffaloes and young	22,312	21,735	— 577	— 2.6	
Sheep and goats ...	38,465	58,931	+ 20,466	+ 53.2	
Carts . . .	1,398	1,845	+ 447	+ 32.0	
Horses and ponies ...	1,206	990	— 216	— 17.9	Figures in column 2 are for 82 Government villages, those in column 3 are for 85 Government and 4 man villages.
Wells and budkis ...	2,330	3,311	+ 981	+ 42.10	

21. The above figures are not altogether pleasant reading, but it must be remembered that between 1871-72 and 1898-99 the taluka has passed through the ordeal of two-severe famines. The figures of the following statement are somewhat more comforting.—

Description	In 1871-72	In 1876-78	Difference	Percent tage increase or decrease	In 1877-78	Difference (cols 5 and 6)	Percent tage increase or decrease	In 1891-92	Difference (cols 8 and 9)	Percent tage increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population . . .	86 955	84,161	+ 7,226	+ 8.2	80,384	— 13 817	— 14.7	89 013	+ 8,640	+ 10.6
Agricultural cattle	32 407	31 046	— 1,361	— 4.2	16,523	— 14 623	— 49.8	27 442	+ 10 919	+ 65.1
Milch cattle including young stock	22,312	20 498	— 1 814	— 8.1	7,059	— 13 440	— 65.6	38,180	+ 29 122	+ 412.3

Columns 7 and 8 show the check sustained, while the figures in columns 10 and 11 denote the recovery made in the course of 13 years; the increases under the last two heads are rather startling, but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures, and it is very satisfactory to note that the increase of cattle which are the principal wealth of agriculturists has far exceeded that of population during this period, clearly indicating that no deterioration has taken place in the standard of living of the people. The increases under the heads "sheep and goats," "carts" and "wells and budkis" are in spite of two famines fairly large and show that the taluka possesses considerable recuperative powers. Data for information usually shown in Appendices D and E for 1891-92 are not available, and no census having been taken in 1898-99, these appendices cannot be prepared for either year, obviously, however, a comparison of the figures of these statements of 1871-72 and 1899-1900 would be useless. The figures of the Imperial census to be taken in February next, if compared later on with those of 1871-72, would be interesting and instructive. As regards the figures of Appendix F, I do not think that any remarks are required except that, judging from the marked increase that took place between 1877-78 and 1891-92 amongst cattle generally, we may confidently look forward to at least an equal increase. In view of the two famines which the taluka has gone through between 1871-72 and 1898-99, a large decrease in the cattle is only what must be expected, and it is distinctly pleasing and promising that the decrease is so small; the last and third famine within the space of 30 years, which this unfortunate taluka has gone through, has still more reduced the number of cattle. As regards the effect of the 1899 famine on the population of the taluka, thanks to the provisions of the Famine Code, and judging from the condition of the people as they appeared to me during my tour throughout the taluka, I confidently anticipate that the forthcoming Imperial census figures will show at least a normal increase as compared with the figures of the last Imperial census.

22. Figures of the former settlement are not available for comparison with those of the appendices noted in the margin. Appendices G, H, I. There are 24 Government schools for boys and one for girls, with average attendance of 1,316 and 29, respectively. Schools are not mentioned in the former report. The Educational Department has supplied the information under this head. From the figures of the Appendix I furnished by the Revenue Department, it would appear that 71.7 per cent of the numbers are cultivated by occupants alone or in partnership with others, 9.5 per cent. by sub-tenants on money rent, and 11.4 per cent. for produce of grain rent. There are only 0.9 per cent. waste numbers.

23. Information supplied by the Registration Department regarding the value of land as shown by prices realized by sales, mortgages and leases will be found in the appendices noted in the margin. Appendices K, L, M. While the average assessment per acre of land sold (ordinary sales, 100 cases) in 1898-99 was 8 annas, the average price realized was Rs. 10-0-7 or 20 times the Government assessment compared with (84 cases) average assessment 6 annas and 7 pies, and average price realized Rs. 3-10-0 or 9 times the Government assessment in 1869-70. There appear to have been only 3 sales by Civil Courts in 1898-99 as against 31 sales in 1869-70, the average price realized being in both years equal to 15 times the Government assessment. The average amount raised for simple mortgages was in 1869-70 (54 cases) and 1898-99 (100 cases), 17 times and for mortgages with possession (100 cases in each year), respectively, 19 and 17 times the Government assessment, while the leaseable value of an acre works out to in 1869-70 (34 cases), Re. 1-3-0 an acre or twice the Government assessment, and in 1898-99 (100 cases) to Rs. 2-7-4 an acre or 4 times the Government assessment. It will be noticed from Appendix K (ordinary sales) that though the area sold is in both years practically the same, the price realized in 1898-99 was nearly 3 times that in 1869-70. The average assessment per acre of the area sold being only 1 anna 5 pies less in the latter than in the former year. The average price of an acre of land may now be considered as equal to 20 times the Government assessment as against 9 times formerly.

24. As already stated, I travelled through the taluka under report in February and March last, specially for the purpose of making local enquiries in connection with its second revision settlement now under consideration. The result of my local enquiries as regards the mortgageable and saleable value of the land is given in the subjoined statements:—

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Survey Number	Area	Assessment.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Rate of interest.	Who pays the assessment.	Who keeps the land in his possession.	Terms of the mortgage deed in brief.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.			
1	Uplai budrak	285	21 6	17 0	200	1 8 per cent. per mensem.	Mortgagor	Mortgagor	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in three years in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
	Do	4	7 20	7 0	100	1 9 do.	Do.	Do.	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in five years in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
	Do.	178	26 1	11 0	50	1 9 do.	Do.	Do.	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in three years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
2	Sāpāna	21	24 17	11 0	100	2 0 do.	Do.	Do.	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in five years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
	Do.	123	46 7	17 0	100	2 0 do.	Do.	Do.	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in four years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
3	Fokhrapur	111	75 20	5 0	90	2 0 do.	1p.	Do.	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in two years, in default interest to be paid till the principal is repaid failing which the dues to be recovered by sale of land under Court's decree.
	Do.	90	20 10	9 0	1000	6 4 do.	Do.	Do.	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in five years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Civil Court's decree.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Survey Number	Area.	Assessment	Sum for which mortgaged.	Rate of interest	Who pays the assessment	Who keeps the land in his possession	Terms of the mortgage deed in brief
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Mohol	96	A. g 69 17	Rs. a. 22 0	600	Nil	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	(Budt gabankhat) The mortgagee to take the entire produce of land for twelve years and then to return the land to mortgagor.
	Do	99	16 30	14 0	200	Do	Do	Do	(Budt gabankhat) The mortgagee to take the entire produce of land for five years and then to return the land to mortgagor.
	Do	17	21 11	18 4	90	Do	Do	Do	(Budt gabankhat) The mortgagee to take the entire produce of land for five years and then to return the land to mortgagor.
	Do	9	23 23	27 0	99	2 0 per cent per mansum.	Mortgagor	Mortgagor	(Simple mortgage) The principal with interest to be returned in two years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
5	Havi	271	17 14	18 0	300	1 0 do	Do	Do	(Simple mortgage) The principal with interest to be returned in two years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
	Do	268	26 38	20 0	550	1 0 do	Do	Do	1890 (Simple mortgage) The principal with interest to be returned in five years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
			26 36	20 0	300	1 0 do	Do	Do	
	Do	269	21 28	9 0	75	1 0 do.	Do	Do	(Simple mortgage) The principal with interest to be returned in five years in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
Do	181	34 30	9 0	25	Nil	Mortgagee	Mortgagee	(Tabe gaban.) Mortgagee to take the produce of land as interest till the principal is repaid.	
6	Ashli	190	7 37	8 15	60	1 9 per cent per mansum.	Mortgagor	Mortgagor	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in four years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
	Ahrigaon	53	19 30	5 0	200	1 8 do.	Do	Do	(Simple mortgage) The principal with interest to be returned in three years in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
27 10			7 0						
8	Shetphal	118	31 26	12 0	500	0 14 do.	Do	Do	(Simple mortgage.) The principal with interest to be returned in two years, in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
			116	19 27						14 0
	Do	Out of 84 Pot 3.	0 31 (bagat)	6 0	50	0 12 do.	Do	Do	(Simple mortgage) The principal with interest to be returned in eleven months in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.
	Do	148	23 20	9 0	50	1 14 do.	Do	Do	(Simple mortgage) The principal with interest to be returned in one year in default the dues to be recovered by sale under Court's decree.

Serial Number	Name of Village,	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment	Amount for which land was sold	Terms of the deed in brief, where the sale is conditional	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Uplai budruk	Out of 429...	A. g 8 13	Rs. a. 7 6	100	} Unconditional sale.	
	Do.	Do. ...	8 13	7 5	300		
	Do.	Out of 173...	15 0	8 8	160		
	Do.	578.	25 18	19 0	300		
2	Sáptna	Out of 188...	7 16	2 11	60	} Land to be returned if the sale price is repaid in 10 years.	
	Do.	148..	8 2	9 0	925		
3	Pokhrapur	Do.	44.	39 0	24 0	} Unconditional sale.	
		Do.	Out of 187...	3 25	3 0		} 200
		Do.	Out of 188...	7 16	2 10		
		Do.	72 Pot 3 ...	3 15 (bagat).	3 8		99	} Land to be returned if the sale price is repaid in 4 years.

Serial Number	Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Amount for which land was sold.	Terms of the deed in brief, where the sale is conditional.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
	Pokhrapur ...	87...	46 24	6 0	80	Land to be returned if the sale price is repaid in 5 years.
	Do. ...	142...	63 27	16 0	64	Land to be returned if the sale price is repaid in 3 years.
4	Mohol ...	263...	36 19	16 0	50	Unconditional sale.
	Do. ...	186..	4 18	5 0	80	Land to be returned if the sale price is repaid in 3 years.
	Do. ...	246 Pot 1 ...	1 25	0 4	} 30	Unconditional sale.
	Do. ...	Do. Pot 2 ..	31 32	6 0		
	Do. ...	54...	65 12	8 0		
5	Bávi ..	119...	15 0	12 0	350	Unconditional.
6	Ashti ...	266...	8 25	2 8	80	} Unconditional sale; by a private agreement, however, the land is cultivated by the occupant who pays Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. per mensem as interest and the Government assessment.
	Do. ...	406...	4 31	1 8	} 65	
	Do. ...	410...	10 17	5 0		
	Do. ...	302...	16 22	6 0	50	
7	Ahurgaon ...	67 .	36 38	16 0	150	Unconditional sale. Land to be returned if the sale price is repaid in 6 years.
8	Akumbha ...	68...	22 26	11 0	450	Land to be returned if the sale price is repaid in 5 years.
	Do. ...	Out of 47 ...	8 31	5 0	60	} Unconditional sale.
9	Saptma Pargana ...	103...	22 39	7 12	50	
	Tembhurni ...	49...	13 20	7 0	20	
	Do. ...	Out of 147 Pot 3	1 15	1 8	16	
	Do. ...	Out of 17 ...	11 20	3 8	12	} Do.
10	Shetphal ...	25...	69 25	13 0	300	

The following is a summary of the above two statements :-

No of Cases.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Amount for which sold or mortgaged.	Average amount per acre.	How many times the survey assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
			<i>Sales.</i>			
10	618	236	0 6 1	4,131	6 10 11	18
			<i>Mortgages.</i>			
8	615	289	0 7 6	4,748	7 11 6	17

25. The appendix noted in the margin shows the prices of various items of produce ruling at Mádha for 29 years of the current settlement and for 10 years of the preceding settlement. The figures excepting those of jowári and bájrí for the latter period have been furnished by the Revenue and Agricultural Departments, while those of the preceding settlement as regards jowári and bájrí are taken from the Settlement Report. For the purposes of this report it will be sufficient to deal with the prices of the staples—jowári and bájrí. During the period for which figures are given exceptional circumstances have led to considerable fluctuations in prices. In paragraph 30 of his report No. 250 of 1871, Colonel Francis referring to the last decennial series (1859-60 to 1868-69), draws attention to the "exceptionally high prices brought about by the American War," but expects that they will go down to what they were before the war. The first and third decades of the current settlement also include exceptionally high prices due to famine. Looking at the prices of the second decade of the current settlement, however, during which period they were fairly steady, it will be seen that Colonel Francis' expectations were not realized, as during the greater portion of this period (ending 1889-90) prices were actually higher than in the two exceptional years (1863-64 and 1864-65) referred to by him. The increase in the average prices of jowári and bájrí in the decade ending 1889-90 being, respectively, 31·7 and 37·8 per cent compared with those of the decade ending 1869-70. Prices, it will be seen, were fairly steady from 1880-81 to 1895-96, the average prices of the staples for this period being jowári, Rs. 1-8-6, bájrí, Rs. 1-13-6, so that bearing in mind that prices were, as remarked by Colonel Francis, exceptionally high during part of the decennial series ending 1868-69, we may take it that the rise in prices has been, at least of the former 43·4 per cent and of the latter 48·7 per cent, since the introduction of the current settlement. I am also given to understand that there is considerable export of grain to Sholápur, so that the market at Mádha must be considered as subsidiary to that of Sholápur, to which there is easy access both by road and rail. The following is a summary of the appendix relating to jowári and bájrí

Period.	Jowári.	Bájrí.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10 years preceding settlement from 1860-61 to 1869-70 .. .	1 1 1	1 3 10
1st decade from 1870-71 to 1879-80	2 7 7	2 15 8
2nd ,, 1880-81 to 1889-90	1 6 6	1 11 4
9 years from 1890-91 to 1899 .	2 1 5	2 3 10

The average prices of jowári and bájrí ruling at Sholápur and Pandharpur for 9 years ending 1898-99 are shown in the margin.

	Jowári.	Bájrí.	
Sholápur	Rs 2-1-3	Rs 2-3-9	
Pandharpur	„ 2-3-4	„ 2-6-4	

26. Figures of road-borne exports are not available, the following statement kindly furnished by the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, shows the rail-borne exports of cotton and food-grains for 30 years ending 1899 from Bársi Road, Mádha, Mohol and Anghar stations,

Year	BÁRSI ROAD.		MÁDHA.		MOROL.		ANGHAR.		Remarks
	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	Cotton.	Food-grains.	
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
1870	425,194	71,824	.	*17,045		*19,778	.	.	* Includes seeds
1871	388,674	40,001	..	† 9,573		† 922		†	† Do for June half year only. ‡ Opened for traffic in December half year.
1872	208,041	145,611	...	29,522	27	8,578	...		
1873	184,092	171,336	.	17,334	...	16,128	...		
1874	393,161	334,118	.	59,806		16,869		3,508	
1875	408,444	91,914	.	‡ 4,524		‡ 928	..	‡ 779	§ This represents figures for June, December half year not available.
1876	274,982	219,384	...	17,186	...	940	..	1,037	
1877	378,532	67,688	.	1,809		1,909		...	
1878	419,160	93,191	.	23,553	11	1,578		272	
1879	218,140	4,565	..	709	17	186			
1880	201,392	52,874	..	57,176		6,420	..	3,694	
1881	389,043	65,897	..	† 33,748		† 6,020	..	664	¶ This represents figures for June, December half year not available.
1882	*								
1882	510,068	268,179	...	92,122	98	82,209			
1883	239,720	201,107	..	57,421	...	84,761		6,162	
1884	265,403	23,893	..	10,284		15,156		40	
1885	166,480	97,854		80,499	...	15,599	..	370	
1886	203,300	129,040		24,842		28,281	..	12,382	
1887	241,981	162,065	...	25,296		23,705	..	5,263	
1888	254,368	118,625		17,734		17,644	..	1,855	
1889	462,964	265,696		84,656		48,405		660	
1890	483,962	198,882		70,610		57,048		1,504	
1891	435,248	601,269	...	133,877	..	206,470		16,578	
1892	581,089	362,274		57,161	..	36,349		759	
1893	286,437	66,798	..	12,254		42,627	2	1,711	
1894	258,538	47,396	..	11,218	...	30,679	2	871	
1895	178,795	157,854		65,340	..	68,248	13	2,033	
1896	338,539	468,766	...	122,181		54,187	92	12,847	
1897	30,101	49,402	..	9,599	...	6,754		1,082	
1898	497	42,999	..	19,831		48,738		4,607	
1899	5,028	127,112	...	91,740	...	102,386	3	23,046	

The figures under Bársi Road represent, of course, exports from all the surrounding country including the Nizam's dominions, and only a small portion can be credited to Mádha; the figures under the other three stations probably represent exports from Mádha Táluka only.

27. The Revenue history of the current lease will be found in the appendices noted in the margin. It will be sufficient to take for comment Appendix O which refers to the largest number (72 villages) settled in the year 1870-71. There is very little variation in the occupied acres and assessment from the year of introduction of the rates to 1874, in which year for reasons to be found in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874, instructions were issued for a reduction in the assessment; this was effected by reducing the maximum rates Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-2-0, respectively, to Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 1, and by reducing the classification values as shown in the margin. In 1879-80 there was a considerable fall in the occupied acres and assessment, due to the famine of 1876. In the following year a large area was included in forest land, and from 1881 the occupied area increased steadily, till now there are only 161 acres of unoccupied assessed arable land in these 72 villages. As regards casual remissions, those of 1870-71 are due to the introduction of revised rates, those of 1871-72 to reduction of assessment on wells

Classification scale acres.

	A.	P.
10 reduced by	... 1	0
8 do.	... 1	0
6 do.	... 1	0
4 do.	... 1	0
2 do.	... 0	6
1 do.	... 0	3

sunk subsequently to the survey (Government Resolution No. 4050, dated 22nd August 1871), those of 1874-75 to remission of increase over 100 per cent.

in individual holdings (Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874). The casual remissions for the year 1882-83 are heavy and are due to reduction of enhanced assessment to about 20 per cent. on groups of villages (Government Resolution No. 3499, dated 29th May 1882).

There have been no permanent remissions during the lease. Final remissions from the year 1876-77 to the year 1880-81 are due to the famine in the former year. The heavy outstanding balances also are due to famines. On the whole, I am of opinion that the Revenue history may be regarded with satisfaction. The Mámílatdár reports that there have been no relinquishments owing either to the famine of 1896 or to that of 1899. It will be noticed that the occupied acres are less now than they were at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. This is due to a large portion of the area left unoccupied after the famine of 1876 having been included in forest area. I have no hesitation in saying that this area, or at all events a large portion of it, would be eagerly taken up if it were thrown back into cultivation at the rates to be proposed by me further on.

28. In the following statement furnished by the Mámílatdár of Mádha, it will be seen that though the amounts for which notices were issued are somewhat large, other co-ercive measures were never resorted to.

Year	DETAILS AS TO NOTICES ISSUED.			Cases in which other co-ercive measures had to be resorted to
	Number of Villages	Number of Notices	Amount of land revenue for which notices were issued	
1896-97	71	739	7,248	
1897-98	82	2,952	48,335	
1898-99	80	1,190	26,014	

29. The foregoing facts and figures may conveniently be summarized here. As regards communications, two stations (Anghar, G. I. P. Railway, and Mahisgaon, Bársi Light Railway) and several made-roads have been added since the current rates were introduced. As regards climate, that is rainfall, the whole táluka is on a fairly equal footing. Jowári and bájrí are the staples, of which jowári largely preponderates, the area under oilseeds, however, is considerable, that under safflower (largely exported) being the largest. Markets are numerous and easy of access both within and outside the táluka. The figures of the statement under paragraph 20, comparing the past and present condition of the táluka, do not at first sight appear satisfactory, when, however, it is remembered that the táluka has passed through the ordeal of two famines, and noting the increase that took place in population (10.8 per cent.) and especially in plough (66.1 per cent.), and milch cattle (412.3 per cent.) during the 13 years ending 1891-92, and that in spite of two famines, there are substantial increases in sheep and goats (53.2 per cent.), carts (32 per cent.) and wells and budkis (42.10 per cent.), there is no doubt that the táluka possesses considerable recuperative powers. The prices of staple food-grains (jowám and bájrí) are respectively at least 43 and 48 per cent. higher now than they were when the present settlement was introduced. Except during times of famines, remissions have been insignificant, the revenue appears to have been collected without resorting to co-ercive measures other than notices. The right of occupancy on land is now worth 20 times compared with 9 times formerly, and last, and by no means least, there have been no relinquishments in the face of two severe (1896 and 1899) famines. The present occupied area, it is true, is less now than it was when the current rates were introduced, but this is easily accounted for by the fact that after the famine of 1876 owing to deaths and desertions a large area (31,623 acres) was included in forest land, and there is no doubt that a great portion of this area would now be eagerly taken up for cultivation, if offered to the ryots at the rates to be proposed. A distinctly clear indication of the prosperity of the táluka is to be found in the numerous *tals* or earthen embankments con-

structed all over the taluka for the purpose of reclaiming the soil that is washed from the high lands during the monsoon. Bearing in mind the foregoing, no objection, I think, can be taken to the moderate increase in the rates which I will now proceed to propose.

30. I retain the present number (2) of groups, but in conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 2712, dated 27th March 1896, I have transferred villages which have easy and close (within 5 miles) access to railway stations from the second to the first group, as follows:—

Group I.—Maximum dry-crop rate, Rs. 1-6-0—34 villages—Of which 15 are now in the first group with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 and 16 in the second group, of which the maximum rate is Re. 1. Two villages* now Government, but which at the time of their settlement being inám were rated at Rs 1-6-0 according to the approved policy of the Survey Department, which has always been to offer inámdárs rates somewhat higher than those prevalent in adjacent Government villages in order to induce them to accept a survey settlement. The remaining village † has recently been transferred from the Bársi Taluka, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0.

*1. Bhámbevadi.
2. Gotevádi

Government Resolution
No 6437, dated 18th October
1900, Revenue Department.

† Tandulwadgori.

Group II.—Maximum dry-crop rate, Rs. 1-4-0—51 villages.—All these villages belong to the present second group, of which the maximum rate is Re. 1.

31. Two maps ‡ marked A and B are appended showing respectively grouping in colours according to the proposed and current rates. The figures on the margin of the former denote the rates in force in adjoining talukas. On the north-east and east the boundary marches with that of the Nizam's territory, of which the rates are not known; on the south-east is the Sholápur Taluka now almost ripe for second revision settlement, on the south-west and north-west are, respectively, the Pandharpur and Karmála talukas of Sholápur, settled the former in 1893-94 and the chief portion of the latter in 1873-74.

32. From the last statement printed as an appendix to the current settlement report there would appear to be 3,541 acres of rice, no mention, however, is made of rice nor any special rate proposed for such land in the settlement report, nor is it necessary to propose any such rate now as of the 3,613 acres of rice shown in the Taluka Forms Nos. 36 and 36-A of 1899-99. Forty-one acres are under the Ashti Canal, 634 acres under wells and the remaining area (2,938 acres) is sown in places where the water has collected under *tals*, where later on dry-crops will be raised.

33. The subjoined statement shows the former and present irrigated areas —

Year.	IRRIGATED AREA		
	Motasthal.	Patasthal.	Canal
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
1870-71 .	11,319	56	.
1898-99 ...	13,932	15	332

The above shows a very satisfactory increase in the irrigated area especially under motasthal. The patasthal area is under 8 bandharas in 5 villages, all of which I personally inspected last February and March when, of course, there was no water in any of the streams, but from careful personal enquiries I find

‡ Vide Government Resolution No. 6068, dated 14th August 1897, Revenue Department.

that only 3 out of the 8 bandharas have a constant supply throughout § some part of each year, the areas under these 3 bandharas have therefore been assessed at a consolidated maximum rate of Rs. 8. The areas under the other bandharas have been treated as dry-crop, but in order to prevent delay in assessing the lands when stream

water is used, I have entered the appropriate rates to each number in the patasthal Takta. As regards the area under the Ashta Tank, the Executive Engineer informs me that water is to be given to these lands according to the supply available in the tank, 9 other villages not situated in this taluka being irrigated under the tank. Consolidated rates therefore are not suitable for this area. Well lands have been assessed according to orders of Government.

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

Group.	Maximum dry crop rate	Number of villages	By ORIGINAL SURVEY				By REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage increase
			Government occupied land				Government unoccupied land		Total.		
			Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1	1 6	34	128,091	72,746	128,091	92,695	33	33	128,124	92,738	+ 27.4
2	1 4	51	174,372	69,431	174,372	86,778	129	28	175,001	86,806	+ 25.0
		85	302,963	1,42,177	302,963	1,79,473	162	61	303,125	1,79,534	+ 26.2

The total increase including and excluding the water-cess amounts to 26.2 per cent. on the present revenue

35. None of the villages under report touches the limit of 66 per cent. increase in assessment. Details of every village under all heads will be found in Appendix Q.

36. Owing to no field operations having been carried out for the purpose of this report, the area confirmed at the last settlement remains the same, Appendix Q⁽¹⁾ therefore is not required.

37. The result of the first and proposed revision settlement are contrasted below under every head :—

Description.	FORMER SURVEY		REVISION SURVEY.		Jud.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs		Rs.	
Government occupied land ..	302,963	1,42,177	302,963	1,79,473	
Government unoccupied land	162	52	162	61	
Inam land	16,671	8,282	16,671	10,377	1,994
Unarable, unassessed waste land	61,944		61,944		..
Total ...	381,740	1,50,511	381,740	1,89,911	1,994

38 The average assessment on Government occupied land of all descriptions was by the first revision settlement Re. 0-7-6 per acre, by the proposed settlement it will be Re. 0-9-6 including and excluding water-cess.

39. I would recommend that the proposed rates, if approved by Government, be guaranteed for 30 years and that all cases of individual increase over 25 per cent. be treated in accordance with orders in force.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Mádha, District Sholápur, for the years 1888-98.

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Year	Early rain (1st January to 15th April)		Añis Monsoon (15th April to 15th June)		Monsoon Kharif (15th June to 15th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 15th October)		Late rains (2nd October to 15th December)		Total.		REMARKS
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1888	1.45	4	6.01	7	7.50	14	5.19	9	2.80	7	23.95	41	Monsoon commenced early in June, but rain deficient for sowing July rain favourable in the beginning, deficient later on. No rain in August and crops began to wither September rain heavy enough for removing anxiety in parts, but in many parts kharif crops had passed a stage beyond revival. Rabi crops were, however, sown to the full extent. Late rains benefited rabi seedlings, but fair for rabi.
1889	0.17	1	2.04	4	12.37	19	28.50	25	..	..	38.68	49	Sowing rain deficient. Full kharif area was sown under good July rain. Young crops began to wither in places owing to scant rain in August. September rain abundant, improved withering crops and facilitated rabi sowing. Abnormal rainfall in Chitra (October). It injured ripening kharif and delayed rabi sowing. The season for kharif poor owing to unseasonableness of the fall. Rabi season fair.
1890	..	..	2.38	4	6.28	12	15.06	15	5.30	7	29.02	38	Sowing rain not quite sufficient. July rain also deficient and sowings done in parts only. Sown crops benefited by the fair showers in August, September, October rain throughout seasonable. Late rains also very useful. Kharif season poor, but rabi throughout excellent.
1891	1.83	5	0.52	2	4.77	18	12.83	16	0.48	1	19.93	37	Kharif rain late and deficient. Sowings effected were only partial. Sown crops began to suffer for want of rain till the end of August when good showers fell and withering crops improved. September went dry and crops suffered again. Rabi crops sown under good Husta rain, but the sown crops suffered for want of subsequent rain. Season both kharif and rabi poor on the whole.
1892	..	..	2.69	7	21.29	19	18.04	26	9.68	9	51.60	61	Sowing rain sufficient. Kharif sowings done in time. Rain at end of July and in first week of August deficient and young crops began to wither. Magha rain in August improved these crops. Rabi crops sown in time, but Svati rain at end of October, being heavy, injured ripening kharif crops and rabi seedlings. Rabi crops thrived well under good break in November and December. Season fair on the whole.
1893	2.91	7	8.42	7	8.91	16	10.22	19	0.60	2	81.06	51	Rainfall irregular. More than enough fell before the usual monsoon rains. Early monsoon rains also heavy. Kharif crops put in under favourable circumstances escaped the injury which they suffered in other districts of the Deccan. The kharif harvest would have been good but for the injurious fall of October (Chitra). Rabi rains good but late crops suffered from an unseasonable fall in February. Kharif and Rabi seasons fair.
1894	0.40	1	0.43	2	7.11	12	15.63	19	0.70	8	24.27	87	June rain very irregular or lack. No kharif sowings made little progress. July rain very light. It curtailed the kharif area. Rain excellent at end of August. It removed all anxiety. September rain favourable. October rain heavy, injurious to kharif ready for cutting, but useful for rabi sowing. Rabi seedlings suffered from want of sufficient rain in November. Rabi crops blighted in Pandharpur. Season not favourable on the whole.
1895	0.18	1	1.17	2	10.32	15	18.65	19	0.09	..	30.39	87	June rain scant for sowing. July, however, made up the deficiency and sowings completed. Young crops suffered owing to deficient rain in August. September rain ample and seasonable. It improved standing kharif and helped rabi sowings, subsequent rain favourable. Kharif crops poor while rabi yielded moderately.
1896	..	..	1.58	4	7.82	17	11.6	6	1.30	2	11.96	29	Sowing rain lack and deficient. Sowings made no progress till the end of June. Partial sowings however completed in July. Sown crops began to wither by the break of August. The crops completely withered in September and October for want of rain. Rabi area almost left unsown. Some rainfall in November giving some relief to surviving crops, but no rain afterwards. Scarcity of fodder and water felt. Season very bad throughout.
1897	0.04	..	0.38	2	9.62	12	28.98	29	0.26	1	39.28	44	Sowing rain neither sufficient nor well distributed. Kharif crops sown late in July. August rain also insufficient and crops suffered. Purva and Utara in September sufficient and useful. Late sown crops prospered and rabi crops sown to the full extent. Rabi crops suffered from early cessation of rain and excessive cold later on. Season poor in many parts.
1898	0.52	2	0.41	2	9.12	16	18.19	17	0.75	1	23.99	38	Sowing rain not sufficient till the middle of July, so kharif sowings done in parts. Young crops withered in August for want of rain. September rain relieved the crops and enabled rabi crops to be sown to a large extent. Long breaks in October and light showers in November, however, proved harmful to rabi crops. Season poor for kharif, for rabi fair.
Average	0.68	2	2.41	4	9.58	16	14.72	18	2.00	3	39.37	42	

APPENDIX A (1)

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Pandharpur, District Sholapur, for the years 1888—98

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 31st 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.	
1888 .	1.27	4	3.82	5	6.21	14	11.90	17	3.37	9	26.57	49	Monsoon commenced early in June but rain deficient for sowing July rain favourable in the beginning, deficient later on No rain in August and crops began to wither September rain heavy enough for removing anxiety in parts, but in many parts kharif crops had passed a stage beyond revival Rabi crops were, however, sown to the full extent. Late rains benefited rabi seedlings, but fair for rabi
1889	0.02	..	1.49	5	9.65	22	17.59	20	.	...	28.95	47	Sowing rain deficient Full kharif area was sown under good July rain Young crops began to wither in places owing to scant rain in August September rain abundant, improved withering crops and facilitated rabi sowing. Abnormal rainfall in Chitra (October) It injured ripening kharif and delayed rabi sowing The season for kharif poor owing to unseasonableness of the fall Rabi season fair
1890 ...	.	.	0.99	4	6.81	12	12.49	18	2.80	6	28.09	40	Sowing rain not quite sufficient. July rain also deficient and sowings done in parts only Sown crops benefited by the fair showers in August, September October rain throughout seasonable Late rains also very useful. Kharif season poor, but rabi throughout excellent.
1891	2.25	4	1.24	8	4.18	10	14.79	21	0.60	1	22.91	39	Kharif rain late and deficient sowings effected were only partial. Sown crops began to suffer for want of rain till the end of August when good showers fell and withering crops improved September went dry and crops suffered again. Rabi crops sown under good Husta rain, but the sown crops suffered for want of subsequent rain Season both kharif and rabi poor on the whole.
1892 ...	0.11	1	3.46	8	11.59	19	14.74	22	9.85	10	39.25	60	Sowing rain sufficient. Kharif sowings done in time. Rain at end of July and in first week of August deficient and young crops began to wither Magha rain in August improved these crops Rabi crops sown in time but Svati rain at end of October, being heavy, injured ripening kharif crops and rabi seedlings Rabi crops thrive well under good break in November and December Season fair on the whole.
1893 ...	1.89	4	4.88	8	8.32	14	13.54	28	1.10	2	29.79	51	Rainfall irregular More than enough fell before the usual monsoon rains Early monsoon rains also heavy Kharif crops put in under favourable circumstances escaped the injury which they suffered in other districts of the Deccan The kharif harvest would have been good but for the injurious fall of October (Chitra) Rabi rains good but late crops suffered from an unseasonable fall in February. Kharif and Rabi seasons fair
1894 ...	..	.	0.75	3	8.07	17	16.78	24	0.52	1	26.67	45	June rain very irregular or lack So kharif sowings made little progress July rain very light. It curtailed the kharif area. Rain excellent at end of August. It removed all anxiety September rain favourable. October rain heavy, injurious to kharif ready for cutting, but useful for rabi sowing Rabi seedlings suffered from want of sufficient rain in November Rabi crops blighted in Pandharpur. Season not favourable on the whole
1895 ...	...	..	0.29	1	6.34	13	23.55	24	1.04	3	31.23	41	June rain scant for sowing July, however, made up the deficiency and sowings completed Young crops suffered owing to deficient rain in August. September rain ample and seasonable. It improved standing kharif and helped rabi sowings, subsequent rain favourable Kharif crops poor, while rabi yielded moderately
1896 ..	0.54	1	2.92	5	7.97	15	8.37	8	0.61	3	15.11	32	Sowing rain lack and deficient. Sowings made no progress till the end of June. Partial sowings however completed in July Sown crops began to wither by the break of August The crops completely withered in September and October for want of rain Rabi area almost left unsown. Some rainfall in November giving some relief to surviving crops, but no rain afterwards. Scarcity of fodder and water felt. Season very bad throughout
1897 ...	0.30	1	0.88	4	8.89	11	20.21	22	0.58	4	30.86	42	Sowing rain neither sufficient nor well distributed. Kharif crops sown late in July. August rain also insufficient and crops suffered. Parva and Uttara in September sufficient and useful. Late sown crops prospered and rabi crops sown to the full extent. Rabi crops suffered from early cessation of rain and excessive cold later on. Season poor in many parts.
1898 ..	0.55	2	0.89	5	11.13	12	11.77	18	1.70	3	26.04	40	Sowing rain not sufficient till the middle of July, so kharif sowings done in parts. Young crops withered in August for want of rain September rain relieved the crops and enabled rabi crops to be sown to a large extent. Long breaks in October and light showers in November however proved harmful to rabi crops Season poor for kharif, for rabi fair.
Average	0.63	1	1.96	5	8.17	14	14.01	20	1.97	4	27.34	44	

APPENDIX A (C)

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Karmála, District Sholdpur, for the years 1888—98.

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Auto Monsoon (11th April to 5th June)		Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 15th August)		Monsoon Rabi (16th August to 31st 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.	
1888 ...	Inches. 1.07	No. 8	Inches. 0.98	No. 8	Inches. 4.41	No. 13	Inches. 6.67	No. 12	Inches. 4.86	No. 11	Inches. 17.40	No. 42	Monsoon commenced early in June, but rain deficient for sowing July rain favourable in the beginning deficient later on No. rain in August and crops began to wither September rain heavy enough for removing anxiety in parts, but in many parts kharif crops had passed a stage beyond revival. Rabi crops were, however, sown to the full extent. Late rains benefited rabi seedlings, but fair for rabi.
1889 ...	0.04	...	1.27	8	8.92	16	25.89	22	...	...	86.12	41	Sowing rain deficient. Full kharif area was sown under good July rain. Young crops began to wither in places owing to scant rain in August. September rain abundant, improved withering crops and facilitated rabi sowing. Abnormal rainfall in Chitra (October) It injured ripening kharif and delayed rabi sowing. The season for kharif poor owing to unseasonableness of the fall. Rabi season fair.
1890 ...	0.05	..	2.28	8	5.74	10	12.51	14	6.67	9	27.20	36	Sowing rain not quite sufficient. July rain also deficient and sowings done in parts only. Sown crops benefited by the fair showers in August, September. October rain throughout seasonable. Late rains also very useful. Kharif season poor, but rabi throughout excellent.
1891 ..	0.49	2	0.02	..	4.12	14	11.84	15	0.10	1	16.07	32	Kharif rain late and deficient. Sowings effected were only partial. Sown crops began to suffer for want of rain till the end of August when good showers fell and withering crops improved. September went dry and crops suffered again. Rabi crops sown under good Husta rain, but the sown crops suffered for want of subsequent rain. Season both kharif and rabi poor on the whole.
1892 .	..	..	8.09	6	10.84	20	11.65	19	6.56	10	31.64	66	Sowing rain sufficient. Kharif sowings done in time. Rain at end of July and in first week of August deficient, and young crops began to wither. Magha rain in August improved these crops. Rabi crops sown in time but bvati rain at end of October, being heavy, injured ripening kharif crops and rabi seedlings. Rabi crops thrive well under good break in November and December. Season fair on the whole.
1893 ...	2.18	8	8.03	10	8.76	18	18.19	21	0.24	1	32.85	58	Rainfall irregular. More than enough fell before the usual monsoon rains. Early monsoon rains also heavy. Kharif crops put in under favourable circumstances escaped the injury which they suffered in other districts of the Deccan. The kharif harvest would have been good but for the injurious fall of October (Chitra). Rabi rains good, but late crops suffered from an unseasonable fall in February. Kharif and rabi seasons fair.
1894 ...	5.08	8	0.46	1	8.79	21	17.07	25	0.29	2	31.69	55	June rain very irregular or lack. So kharif sowings made little progress. July rain very light, it curtailed the kharif area. Rain excellent at end of August. It removed all anxiety. September rain favourable. October rain heavy, injurious to kharif ready for cutting, but useful for rabi sowing. Rabi seedlings suffered from want of sufficient rain in November. Rabi crops blighted in Pandharpur. Season not favourable on the whole.
1895 ..	0.18	1	0.82	2	6.59	15	28.83	19	1.47	8	33.29	40	June rain scant for sowing. July, however, made up the deficiency and sowings completed. Young crops suffered owing to deficient rain in August. September rain ample and seasonable. It improved standing kharif and helped rabi sowings, subsequent rain favourable. Kharif crops poor while rabi yielded moderately.
1896 ...	0.58	8	1.00	5	8.44	19	2.18	8	2.77	2	14.92	32	Sowing rain lack and deficient. Sowings made no progress till the end of June. Partial sowings however, completed in July. Sown crops began to wither by the break of August. The crops completely withered in September and October for want of rain. Rabi area almost left uncultured. Some rainfall in November giving some relief to surviving crops, but no rain afterwards. Scarcity of fodder and water felt. Season very bad throughout.
1897 .	0.05	..	0.48	2	3.61	9	16.84	28	0.04	..	20.67	34	Sowing rain neither sufficient nor well distributed. Kharif crops sown late in July. August rain also insufficient and crops suffered. Parva and Uttara in September sufficient and useful. Late sown crops prospered and rabi crops sown to the full extent. Rabi crops suffered from early cessation of rain and excessive cold later on. Season poor in many parts.
1898 ...	0.18	..	1.50	8	8.28	12	12.72	16	0.88	2	22.99	32	Sowing rain not sufficient till the middle of July, so kharif sowings done in parts. Young crops withered in August for want of rain. September rain relieved the crops and enabled rabi crops to be sown to a large extent. Long breaks in October and light showers in November, however, proved harmful to rabi crops. Season poor for kharif, for rabi fair.
Average ...	0.89	2	1.80	8	7.15	15	18.94	17	2.08	4	25.86	41	

APPENDIX A (3)

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Sholdpur, District Sholdpur, for the years 1888—98

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Anti Monsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon Kharif (4th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October)		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December)		Total		REMARKS
	Fall Inches.	Rainy days	Fall Inches.	Rainy days	Fall Inches	Rainy days	Fall Inches	Rainy days	Fall Inches	Rainy days	Fall Inches	Rainy days	
1888	1 55	4	1 88	4	11 59	20	7 91	10	2 03	8	25 81	41	Monsoon commenced early in June, but rain deficient for sowing July rain favourable in the beginning, deficient later on. No rain in August and crops began to wither September rain heavy enough for removing anxiety in parts, but in many parts kharif crops had passed a stage beyond revival Rabi crops were, however, sown to the full extent Late rains benefited rabi seedlings, but fair for rabi
1889	0 11	1	1 45	4	11 84	22	19 82	21	.	.	38 22	48	Sowing rain deficient Full kharif area was sown under good July rain. Young crops began to wither in places owing to scant rain in August September rain abundant, improved withering crops and facilitated rabi sowing Abnormal rainfall in Chitra (October), It injured ripening kharif and delayed rabi sowing The season for kharif poor owing to unseasonableness of the fall. Rabi season fair
1890	0 30	1	0 70	2	11 48	18	7 69	11	8 26	7	28 38	34	Sowing rain not quite sufficient. July rain also deficient and sowings done in parts only Sown crops benefited by the fair showers in August, September October rain throughout seasonable Late rains also very useful Kharif season poor, but rabi throughout excellent
1891	0 43	1	0 47	1	4 27	10	18 59	13	..	..	23 76	25	Kharif rain late and deficient Sowings effected were only partial Sown crops began to suffer for want of rain till the end of August when good showers fell and withering crops improved, September went dry and crops suffered again Rabi crops sown under good Husta rain, but the sown crops suffered for want of subsequent rain Season both kharif and rabi poor on the whole
1892	0 08	.	3 91	6	10 41	18	18 49	25	6 44	8	39 28	57	Sowing rain sufficient. Kharif sowings done in time Rain at end of July and in first week of August deficient and young crops began to wither. Magha rain in August improved these crops Rabi crops sown in time but Svati rain at end of October, being heavy, injured ripening kharif crops and rabi seedlings. Rabi crops thrive well under good break in November and December. Season fair on the whole
1893	8 45	4	6 74	10	8 40	13	14 50	19	0 26	1	33 36	47	Rainfall irregular. More than enough fell before the usual monsoon rains Early monsoon rains also heavy Kharif crops put in under favourable circumstances escaped the injury which they suffered in other districts of the Deccan The kharif harvest would have been good but for the injurious fall of October (Chitra) Rabi rains good but late crops suffered from an unseasonable fall in February Kharif and Rabi seasons fair
1894	0 17	1	0 68	2	7 17	15	12 72	18	0 29	1	20 97	37	June rain very irregular or lack So kharif sowings made little progress July rain very light It curtailed the kharif area. Rain excellent at end of August It removed all anxiety September rain favourable. October rain heavy, injurious to kharif ready for cutting, but useful for rabi sowing Rabi seedlings suffered from want of sufficient rain in November. Rabi crops blighted in Pandharpur Season not favourable on the whole.
1895	0 10	.	0 41	1	9 89	16	19 67	17	1 53	9	31 60	37	June rain scant for sowing July, however, made up the deficiency and sowings completed Young crops suffered owing to deficient rain in August September rain ample and seasonable. It improved standing kharif and helped rabi sowings, subsequent rain favourable. Kharif crops poor while rabi yielded moderately
1896	0 05	.	1 60	3	8 57	19	1 42	4	6 76	4	18 40	30	Sowing rain lack and deficient Sowings made no progress till the end of June Partial sowings however completed in July Sown crops began to wither by the break of August The crops completely withered in September and October for want of rain Rabi area almost left unsown. Some rainfall in November giving some relief to surviving crops, but no rain afterwards. Scarcity of fodder and water felt. Season very bad throughout.
1897	.	.	0 71	3	5 37	10	14 04	23	0 30	1	20 42	37	Sowing rain neither sufficient nor well distributed Kharif crops sown late in July August rain also insufficient and crops suffered Furva and Uttara in September sufficient and useful. Late sown crops prospered and rabi crops sown to the full extent Rabi crops suffered from early cessation of rain and excessive cold later on. Season poor in many parts
1898	0 32	1	0 61	1	14 99	18	18 51	19	0 42	1	34 85	40	Sowing rain not sufficient till the middle of July, so kharif sowings done in parts. Young crops withered in August for want of rain September rain relieved the crops and enabled rabi crops to be sown to a large extent. Long breaks in October and light showers in November however proved harmful to rabi crops Season poor for kharif, for rabi fair.
Average	0 59	1	1 73	8	9 45	16	13 94	16	2 47	2	29 18	38	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 65 Government Villages of the Mádha Táiluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

Average of five years from 1894-95 to 1898-99.

B 721-6

Táiluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																	CROPS.											
	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available											Cereals					Pulses						
	Government		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated			Jowár.	Bajr.	Faddy	Wheat	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.				
	Number	Area, square miles.	Number	Area, square miles.	Number	Area, square miles.				Irrigated.	Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation										Total.			
											Not irrigated.	Fallow.				Forest.											Others.		
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			
Mádha Táiluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.	85	590	4	28	89	619	85	881,766	96.4	18,822	218,800	92,438	819,666	164	3,178	30,218	62,100	148,191	170	2,479	5,197	867	3,568	177,805	8,025	7,768			
		Sq miles		Sq m.							4.2	66.8	29.0	100.0	.	.	.	46.4	5.	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.1	55.5	2.5	2.4			
		Percentages of cultivated area																											

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Táiluka.	CROPS—continued.																										
	Pulses—contd.				Orchard and Garden Produce				Drugs and Narcotics			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane	Oil seeds.						Dyes	Fibres			Miscellaneous.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped	Remainder net area crop ped.
	Mug and Udad.	Mash and Kailch.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables	Green Fodder	Fruit Trees	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linsed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton	Hemp.	Total.				
1																											
Mádha Táiluka of the Sholápur Collectorate	812	4,784	78	21,467	704	885	204	1,278	406	466	1,846	376	1,057	4,889	1,047	1851	2,077	27,571	.	181	2,404	2,585	.	232,889	5,161	227,228	
	0.9	1.5	0.0	6.7	0.2	0.2	.	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.8	5.8	0.6	45	.	.	0.8	0.8	.	72.6	1.6	71.1	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Mádha Táluka of the Shulápúr Collectorate.

Number	Villages	Days on which Bazár is held	Weekly Sales		Chief Articles traded in.	
			Articles	Amount		
1	Kurdu Wádi	Thursday	All kinds of grain	Rs. 1,400	Jowári, rice, wheat, maize, gram, pulses of gram and tur, linseed, castor-oil seed, safflower seed, ground-nut seed	
			Cloth and clothes ..	100		Sáris, khans, blankets, cloths of European manufacture
			Fibres ..	30		Hemp, Bombay hemp, Ketki hemp
			Groceries .	125		Sugar, jágri, articles of spices
			Miscellaneous	25		Vegetables.
			Total ..	1,680		
2	Mohol	Sunday	All kinds of grain..	900	Do. do.	
			Cloth and clothes ..	100		
			Fibres ..	25		
			Groceries ..	100		
			Miscellaneous .	25		
			Total ..	1,150		
3	Mádha	Tuesday	All kinds of grain..	500	Do. do.	
			Cloth and clothes .	100		
			Fibres ..	25		
			Groceries ..	100		
			Cattle ..	300		Cows, bullocks, she-buffaloes, sheep and goats, ponies, &c
			Miscellaneous "	30		Vegetables.
			Total ..	1,055		
4	Aughar	Thursday	All kinds of grain...	450	Do. do.	
			Cloth and clothes ..	75		
			Fibres .	10		
			Groceries .	25		
			Cattle .	200		
			Miscellaneous .	10		
			Total ..	770		
5	Narkhed	Monday	All kinds of grain..	350	Jowári, rice, wheat, maize, gram, pulses of gram, and tur, linseed, safflower seed, castor-oil seed, ground-nut seed.	
			Cloth and clothes ...	25		Sáris, khans, blankets, cloths of European manufacture
			Fibres ..	10		Hemp, Bombay hemp, Ketki hemp
			Groceries ...	25		Sugar, jágri, articles of spices
			Miscellaneous ...	5		Vegetables.
			Total ..	415		

APPENDIX C—contd.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held
in the Mádha Táluks of the Sholápur Collectorate—contd.

Number	Villages	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief Articles traded in			
			Articles.	Amount.				
6	Ashti	Sunday ..	All kinds of grain ..	175	Jowári, rice, wheat, maize, gram, pulses of gram, and tur, linseed, safflower seed, castor-oil seed, ground-nut seed			
			Cloth and clothes ..	20		Sárs, khans, blankets, cloths of European manufacture.		
			Fibres ..	5			Hemp, Bombay hemp, Ketki hemp.	
			Groceries ..	25				Sugar, jágri, articles of spices.
			Miscellaneous ..	3					Vegetables.
Total ..	228							
7	Kural	.. Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain...	90	Do do.			
			Cloth and clothes...	20				
			Fibres ...	5				
			Groceries ..	10				
			Miscellaneous ..	2				
Total ...	127							
8	Pátkal	.. Wednesday .	All kinds of grain..	80	Do do.			
			Cloth and clothes .	30				
			Fibres ...	5				
			Groceries ...	8				
			Miscellaneous ..	2				
Total ..	125							
9	Leul	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain	40	Do do.			
			Cloth and clothes	6				
			Groceries ...	6				
			Miscellaneous ..	2				
			Total ..	54				
10	Mhasgaon ..	Wednesday	All kinds of grain	40	Do do Hemp, Bombay hemp, Ketki hemp.			
			Fibres ...	2		Sugar, jágri, articles of spices		
			Groceries ..	6			Vegetables, &c.	
			Miscellaneous ..	2				
			Total ..	50				

FRED. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 85 Government Villages in the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate during the years 1871-72 and 1898-99

No of Villages	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies	Sheep	Goats	PLOWHS		CARTS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		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.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
85	Mádha	{ 30,708 22,174	1,699 247	58	11	569	154	16,455 8,447	5,857 3,280	7,678	2,330	54,719 44,948	1,206 990	38 21,307	465 37,624	161 219	2,385 1,634	115 46	1,283 1,799	20 28

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

APPENDIX G

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

No. of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination	Liquor shops	Talukhanas.	Dharmshálas	TEMPLES																																									
			Cotton	Woolen	Hand-gins.	Steam-gins							Hindu	Musalmán.																																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15																																								
85	208	80	357	72	25	...	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1895-96</td> <td>Rs. 3,777</td> <td>1895-96</td> <td>Rs. 3,246</td> <td>1895-96</td> <td>Rs. 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1896-97</td> <td>3,934</td> <td>1896-97</td> <td>2,204</td> <td>1896-97</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1897-98</td> <td>2,660</td> <td>1897-98</td> <td>3,606</td> <td>1897-98</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1898-99</td> <td>2,863</td> <td>1898-99</td> <td>2,873</td> <td>1898-99</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1899-1900</td> <td>3,491</td> <td>1899-1900</td> <td>2,683</td> <td>1899-1900</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>16,725</td> <td>Total</td> <td>14,112</td> <td>Total</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>3,345</td> <td>Average</td> <td>2,822</td> <td>Average</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	1895-96	Rs. 3,777	1895-96	Rs. 3,246	1895-96	Rs. 4	1896-97	3,934	1896-97	2,204	1896-97	10	1897-98	2,660	1897-98	3,606	1897-98	16	1898-99	2,863	1898-99	2,873	1898-99	11	1899-1900	3,491	1899-1900	2,683	1899-1900	11	Total	16,725	Total	14,112	Total	41	Average	3,345	Average	2,822	Average	8	3	8	56	322	56
1895-96	Rs. 3,777	1895-96	Rs. 3,246	1895-96	Rs. 4																																																	
1896-97	3,934	1896-97	2,204	1896-97	10																																																	
1897-98	2,660	1897-98	3,606	1897-98	16																																																	
1898-99	2,863	1898-99	2,873	1898-99	11																																																	
1899-1900	3,491	1899-1900	2,683	1899-1900	11																																																	
Total	16,725	Total	14,112	Total	41																																																	
Average	3,345	Average	2,822	Average	8																																																	

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1899-1900

No of Villages	Taluka and District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance	Number of schools.	Average attendance	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
85	Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate ..	24	1,316	1	29	..	...	...	...		...

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c, in the year 1899-1900.

No. of Villages.	Taluka and District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or inámdárs		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of gram rent		Waste numbers	Parampok numbers.	Total numbers	
		Government	Inám.	Government	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
85	Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate	8,479 53 4	201 1 3	2,621 16 5	78 0 5	1,276 8 0	232 1 5	1,705 10 7	131 0 7	137 0 9	1,028 6 5	15,246 96 0	642 4 0

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APPENDIX J

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of water-supply in the 85 Government and 4 Indm villages of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate for the year 1896-97

Number of Villages	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND TANKS								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
89	Mádha	1,476	1,835	485	23	74	9	812	6	1	1	.	.	2	18	.	..	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	...	

Note - Separate data for Government villages are not available

Serial No	Details	WELLS, BUDKIS AND TANKS		TANKS		OTHER SOURCES	
		Pakka	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	For Irrigation	1,476	1,835	1	1	..	1
2	For drinking supply of human beings only	485	23	..	..	..	..
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation and drinking supply of human beings	74	9	2	18	..	33
4	In disuse {	Fallen in or in disrepair	812	.	.	.	.
		Other causes	6	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,858	1,867	3	19	.	34
	Total, wells, &c., used for irrigation recorded at the last Revenue Survey	4,220	2,330	22	..	34	..

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in 85 Villages of the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur 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	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	29 16	1,119 35 488 12	487 11 0 263 8 0	0 6 6 0 8 8	2,982 8 0 2,120 0 0	2 10 4 4 5 6
Class II—11 to 25 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	25 58	680 4 1,324 0	242 14 0 648 12 0	0 5 9 0 7 10	4,056 2 0 10,632 0 0	5 15 5 8 0 6
Class III—26 to 50 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	21 19	423 8 398 32	193 12 6 168 14 0	0 7 3 0 7 7	6,764 0 0 6,990 0 0	15 15 9 17 8 3
Class IV—51 to 100 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	8 7	73 5 94 3	48 4 0 47 8 0	0 9 6 0 8 1	3,800 0 0 8,440 0 0	42 2 1 36 2 1
Class V—101 to 250 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	3 ...	12 26 ...	8 6 0 ...	0 10 7 ...	1,221 0 0 ...	96 8 4 ...
Total	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	84 100	2,808 38 2,805 14	945 15 6 1,148 10 0	0 6 7 0 8 0	8,873 10 0 28,142 0 0	8 10 0 10 0 7

APPENDIX K.⁽¹⁾

An abstract statement showing sales by Civil Courts in 85 Villages of the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur 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	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	8 1	357 27 55 7	143 14 0 18 0 0	0 6 7 0 8 9	749 0 0 75 0 0	2 1 6 1 5 9
Class II—11 to 25 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	13 1	369 5 20 22	180 9 0 8 0 0	0 7 10 0 6 3	2,468 9 0 105 0 0	6 11 0 5 1 9
Class III—26 to 50 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	7 ...	37 12 ...	41 8 0 ...	0 7 7 ...	1,257 0 0 ...	14 6 5 ...
Class IV—51 to 100 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	2 ...	2 39 ...	5 4 0 ...	1 12 0 ...	417 0 0 ...	139 0 0 ...
Class V—101 to 250 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	1 1	6 13 0 82	3 0 0 0 12 0	0 7 7 0 15 0	655 0 0 145 0 0	108 15 0 121 4 0
Total	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	31 3	828 16 76 21	379 3 0 21 12 0	0 7 4 0 4 7	5,548 9 0 325 0 0	6 11 9 4 12 11

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in 85 Villages of the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur 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	{ 1869-70 .. 1898-99	13 39	448 26 1,174 25	216 0 0 384 12 0	0 7 8 0 11 3	1,338 0 0 5,743 0 0	2 15 9 4 14 3
Class II—11 to 25 times	{ 1869-70 .. 1898-99	30 40	930 1 927 15	418 9 6 521 8 0	0 7 2 0 8 11	7,229 0 0 8,845 0 0	7 12 4 8 15 11
Class III—26 to 50 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	9 10	166 24 150 26	97 12 0 84 10 0	0 9 5 0 9 0	3,225 0 0 2,765 0 0	19 5 9 18 5 8
Class IV—51 to 100 times	{ 1869 70 .. 1898 99	3 6	28 8 107 35	13 1 6 59 6 0	0 6 10 0 8 9	900 0 0 3,700 0 0	31 14 8 34 4 9
Class V—101 to 150 times	{ 1869-70 .. 1898-99	5 ...	73 6 ...	41 0 0 ...	0 9 1 ...	6,200 0 0 ...	65 14 11 ...
Total	{ 1869-70 .. 1898-99	54 100	1,573 19 2,132 27	744 7 0 1,681 4 0	0 7 7 0 10 1	12,692 0 0 26,753 0 0	8 1 1 10 15 11

Note.—The figures given are in averages of five years ending 1869-70 and 1898-99. The upper line of figures refers to the previous settlement.

APPENDIX L.⁽¹⁾

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in 85 Villages of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur 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	{ 1869 70 1898 99	21 29	890 6 798 18	822 13 0 585 8 0	0 6 3 0 11 9	2,292 0 0 4,008 0 0	2 12 1 5 0 4
Class II—11 to 25 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	41 38	1,243 17 820 18	624 15 4 458 14 0	0 8 1 0 8 9	9,424 0 0 7,852 0 0	7 9 8 9 9 2
Class III—26 to 50 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	22 24	354 22 364 8	171 7 0 221 2 0	0 7 9 0 9 8	5,981 0 0 7,875 12 0	16 12 6 21 1 4
Class IV—51 to 100 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	13 8	92 21 71 4	66 12 0 52 4 0	0 11 7 0 11 9	4,400 0 0 3,137 8 0	47 0 1 44 2 0
Class V—101 to 150 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	3 1	5 24 0 34	7 12 0 1 0 0	1 6 2 1 2 10	1,000 0 0 150 0 0	178 9 2 176 7 6
Total	{ 1869 70 1898 99	100 100	2,516 10 2,054 82	1,193 11 4 1,813 12 0	0 7 7 0 10 3	23,097 0 0 22,823 4 0	9 2 10 11 1 9

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sublettings in 85 Villages of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur 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 for which sublet.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sublet.
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 5 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	30 74	1,080 36 2,099 18	535 3 0 1,209 1 0	0 8 4 0 9 3	1,041 8 10 3,679 0 0	1 0 2 1 12 0
Class II—6 to 10 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	3 18	116 18 816 19	37 4 0 206 12 0	0 5 1 0 10 5	300 0 0 1,557 12 0	2 9 8 4 14 9
Class III—11 to 25 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	1 7	18 29 42 32	4 0 0 34 4 0	0 3 5 0 12 10	44 0 0 590 0 0	2 5 7 18 4 2
Class IV—26 to 50 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	1	11 37	8 0 0	0 10 9	250 0 0	20 15 5
Class V—above 50 times	{ 1869 70 1898 99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	{ 1869 70 1898 99	34 100	1,166 3 2,470 20	576 7 0 1,458 1 0	0 7 11 0 9 5	1,335 8 10 6,076 12 0	1 8 0 2 7 4

Note—The figures given are in averages of five years ending 1869 70 and 1898 99 The upper line of figures refers to the previous settlement.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Mádha Táluka from 1860-61 to 1898-99.

Years,	PRICES PER INDIAN MAUND OF 40 SEERS. 1 SEER = 80 TOLAS.							
	Jowári	Bájl.	Wheat	Tur dál.	Gram.	Safflower Seed.	Jowári Karb.	Cotton Seed.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1860-61 ...	0 11 8	0 13 2	0 12 3	0 11 3	0 13 0	0 9 0	No record.	10 0 0
1861-62 ...	0 13 6	0 14 10	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	Do.	13 5 4
1862-63 ...	0 15 3	1 2 0	1 5 0	2 2 0	1 3 9	0 15 3	Do.	32 0 0
1863-64 ...	1 5 11	1 8 5	1 8 0	2 9 0	1 9 5	0 15 3	Do.	38 0 0
1864-65 ...	1 2 5	1 5 4	1 11 4	2 2 0	1 9 5	No record.	Do.	20 0 0
1865-66 ...	0 13 7	1 0 3	3 15 7	3 6 3	No record.	1 2 0	Do.	No record.
1866-67 ...	1 3 6	1 0 3	4 4 6	3 15 5		No record.		
1867-68 ...	1 3 6	1 0 3	3 7 5	4 12 2		Do.		
1868-69 ...	0 13 6	1 1 3				Do.		
1869-70 ...	1 8 5	2 8 7	4 2 6	3 14 3		Do.		
Total ...	10 11 3	12 6 4	22 2 7	24 9 4	6 3 7	4 7 6	...	113 5 4
Average ...	1 1 1	1 3 10	2 7 5	2 11 8	1 3 11	0 14 3	...	22 10 3
1870-71 ...	2 5 0	2 13 3	2 15 11	4 9 1		No record.		
1871-72 ...	2 0 9	2 14 11	3 1 3	5 1 3		Do.		
1872-73 ...	1 15 5	2 0 7	3 2 5	4 11 0		Do.		
1873-74 ...	1 1 10	1 8 7	2 0 5	3 4 5	2 7 4	Do.		
1874-75 ...			No record.					
1875-76 ...	0 14 0		Do.			1 0 4	No record.	
1876-77 ...	3 15 2	3 14 3	4 0 8	3 13 10		No record.		
1877-78 ...	3 8 11	3 13 0	5 9 0	4 10 2	No record.		0 5 0	Do.
1878-79 ...	4 7 0	4 0 0	5 3 8	6 3 0	Do.	2 2 6	0 3 2	Do.
1879-80 ...	2 0 0	2 12 4	..	4 2 6		No record.		
Total ..	22 4 1	23 13 4	26 1 4	36 7 3	2 7 4	3 2 10	0 8 2	...
Average ..	2 7 7	2 15 8	3 11 7	4 8 11	2 7 4	1 9 5	0 4 1	...
1880-81 ...	1 0 2	1 4 4	2 0 4	3 4 3	2 6 9	No record.	0 4 6	No record.
1881-82 ...	0 15 6	1 5 2		No record.				
1882-83 ...	1 2 6	1 7 2		Do.				
1883-84 ...	1 9 6	1 12 3		Do.				
1884-85 ...	1 11 1	1 14 10		Do.				
1885-86 ...	1 7 3	1 12 5		Do.				
1886-87 ...	1 2 3	1 10 4		Do.				
1887-88 ...	1 4 11	1 9 10		Do.				
1888-89 ...	1 14 7	2 3 6	2 9 3	2 8 2	2 1 1	1 13 3	0 6 6	5 2 0
1889-90 ...	1 13 0	2 1 6	2 10 6	2 9 1	2 7 8	1 11 0	0 5 1	4 15 0
Total ..	14 0 9	17 1 4	7 4 1	8 5 6	6 15 6	3 8 3	1 0 1	10 1 0
Average ...	1 6 6	1 11 4	2 6 8	2 12 6	2 5 2	1 12 0	0 5 4	5 0 6
1890-91 ...	1 9 8	1 13 6	2 4 8	2 5 8	1 15 0	1 12 0	0 6 11	4 9 0
1891-92 ...	1 11 5	2 11 8	3 4 5	3 2 0	2 8 10	2 3 0	0 7 1	5 0 0
1892-93 ...	1 15 5	2 4 3	3 13 1	4 1 0	2 14 6	2 9 4	0 7 11	5 3 0
1893-94 ...	2 0 9	1 15 2	3 2 5	2 15 2	2 2 4	2 1 0	0 7 2	No record.
1894-95 ...	1 12 3	1 15 5	2 12 2	3 8 5	1 15 3	1 14 11		Do.
1895-96 ...	1 5 4	1 10 9	2 9 2	3 13 4	2 9 6	2 10 8	0 5 8	Do.
1896-97 ...	2 0 4	2 4 10	3 1 8	3 7 8	2 11 2	2 14 7	0 13 3	Do.
1897-98 ...	4 1 5	3 6 0	6 6 3	5 6 5	4 10 8	3 7 5	2 12 8	Do.
1898-99 ...	2 4 3	2 0 10	3 6 4	3 9 10	2 15 9	1 14 0	0 3 10	Do.
Total ..	18 12 10	20 2 5	30 12 2	32 5 6	24 7 0	21 6 11	5 15 6	14 12 0
Average ..	2 1 5	2 3 10	3 6 8	3 9 6	2 11 5	2 6 1	0 11 11	4 14 8

APPENDIX O.

Revenue statement for 73 Government Villages situated in the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1870-71.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (I.S.A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.S.A.M.			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	Restoration 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 13.	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
		Rs.		Rs		Rs		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1860 61	259,681	96,729	.	.	.	96,729	6 804	1,964	849	12,424	4,586	318	277,909	1,03 279	97,894	.	.	.
1861 62	245,955	91,087	.	.	.	91,087	2,736	831	533	11,450	4,192	682	260,047	96,110	92,302	.	.	.
1862 63	244,938	90,456	.	.	.	90,456	1,299	365	290	11,397	4,274	680	257,384	95,065	91,426	.	.	8
1863 64	245 6 11	90,595	.	.	.	90,595	928	231	120	11,298	4,162	667	257,017	95,008	91,382	.	.	.
1864 65	246,004	89,169	.	.	.	89,169	2,09	87	42	11,862	4,158	1,535	257,175	93,384	90,746	.	.	.
1865 66	246,208	90,639	.	.	.	90,639	153	41	144	10,883	3,954	961	257,044	94,694	91,794	.	.	.
1866 67	246,307	90,963	.	.	.	90,963	149	32	61	10,832	3,996	969	257,288	94,991	92,575	.	.	.
1867 68	246,503	91,413	.	.	.	92,413	150	31	607	10,831	3 985	977	257,284	96,409	93,997	.	.	...
1868-69	246,379	90,934	.	.	.	90,934	155	39	593	10,878	3,974	970	257,366	94,947	92,472	.	.	...
1869 70	246,322	90,952	.	.	.	90,952	170	43	63	10,828	3,974	977	257,320	94,969	91,992	.	.	...
1870 71	278,858	1,06,664	.	69,125	.	93,421	497	241	487	11,944	7,680	976	291,294	1,07,585	94,894	.	.	9
1871 72	279,064	1,06,542	.	18,594	.	1,39,949	237	146	373	11,940	7,684	976	291,291	1,06,874	1,41,287	.	.	110
1872-73	278,783	1,08,125	.	1	.	1,08,124	570	159	59	11,945	7,629	982	291,298	1,05,943	1,59,165	.	.	592
1874 74	276,948	1,07,126	.	1,4	.	1,07,125	2,747	662	469	11,945	7,629	982	291,340	1,05,717	1,67,147	10,075	.	718
1874 75	272,161	1,05,713	.	21,691	.	1,34,082	7,034	2,651	660	11,939	7,648	982	291,128	1,05,913	1,86,724	210	.	191
1875 76	270,096	1,04,713	.	18	.	22,782	9,047	2,498	82	11,938	6,211	983	291,072	1,01,504	1,23,847	260	.	208
1876 77	272,290	1,04,390	.	1,812	.	1,22,078	6,814	1,878	533	11,938	6,206	983	291,042	1,01,474	1,23,594	1,12,618	40,724	...
1877 78	271,909	1,01,948	.	464	.	1,21,484	7,114	1,994	256	11,938	6,210	949	291,041	1,00,142	1,22,688	89,136	10,975	...
1878 79	272,018	1,01,963	.	465	.	1,21,498	6,989	1,878	187	11 938	6,210	983	290,940	1,00,046	1,22,618	1,21,662	34,169	...
1879 80	225,771	1,05,141	.	465	.	1,04,676	53,481	18,687	291	11 987	6,210	983	290,472	1,00,038	1,06,950	27,549	6,641	...
1880 81	22,235	96,610	.	469	.	96,121	60,821	22,758	910	11,938	6,210	983	274,594	1,25,573	96,014	19,009	794	...
1881 82	213,091	1,01,180	.	492	.	1,00,684	65,855	21,684	1,394	11,938	6 09	984	290,890	1,00,049	1,02,942	128	.	...
1882 83	226 2 9	1,07,467	.	81,695	.	75,792	57,268	19,812	1,632	12 268	6,475	1,290	295,815	1,03,744	78 714	40	.	...
1883 84	255,416	1,16,522	.	.	.	1,16,522	16,109	5,598	8 211	1,774	27,892	1,23,321	277,892	1,23,321	1,18,559	.	.	...
1884 85	204,770	1,18,352	.	14	.	1,18,338	8,949	8,139	484	24,910	6,204	1,274	276,029	1,27,695	1,20,096	82	.	...
1885-86	204,461	1,18,760	.	.	.	1,18,760	6,123	2,244	340	12,904	6,204	1,263	274,878	1,27,238	1,20,388	.	.	...
1886 87	209,726	1,18,865	.	2	.	1,18,863	1,984	1,988	470	12,222	6,282	1,268	274,912	1,26,585	1,20,601	.	.	...
1887 88	209,512	1,18,774	.	2	.	1,18,772	181	51	98	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,426	25	.	...
1888 89	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,069	181	51	97	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,424	14	.	...
1889 90	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,059	181	51	103	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,430	16	.	...
1890-91	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,059	181	51	115	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,441	3	.	...
1891 92	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,069	181	51	166	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,483	2	.	...
1892 93	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,069	181	51	152	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,470	16	.	...
1893 94	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,080	161	51	394	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,468	.	.	...
1894-95	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,060	161	51	152	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,480	20	.	...
1895 96	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,069	181	51	114	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,441	53,914	.	...
1896 97	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,064	161	51	78	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,400	5,722	.	...
1897 98	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,060	161	51	81	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,409	.	.	...
1898 99	200,101	1,20,062	.	3	.	1,20,060	161	51	81	12,222	6,282	1,268	272,484	1,26,395	1,21,409	.	.	...

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

APPENDIX O (1)

Revenue statement for 8 Government Villages situated in the Mádha Táluks of the Sholápur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73.

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING AGREEMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED AGREED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (LFA M)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND LFA M			Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted	REMARKS.	
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres	Full Assessment	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections, Quit rent, &c	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 8 and 12				Grand total for columns 7, 10 and 13
			Formrent.	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.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862 63	28,696	11,434			11,434	101	52	11	2,220	1,317	370	29,017	12,803	11,615				
1863 64	28,699	11,434			11,434	301	52	32	2,221	1,346	370	29,021	12,872	11,836				
1864 65	25,039	11,472			11,472	28	14		2,220	1,317	430	28,287	12,808	11,902				
1865 66	25,767	11,464			11,464	41	22	6	2,220	1,316	422	29,018	12,802	11,692				
1866 67	25,758	11,464			11,464	41	22	12	2,221	1,317	429	29,020	12,808	11,905				
1867 68	25,759	11,465			11,465	41	22	7	2,222	1,317	424	29,022	12,804	11,896				
1868 69	25,759	11,471			11,471	41	22	11	2,208	1,300	421	29,008	12,798	11,803				
1869 70	25,716	11,453			11,453	41	22	12	2,208	1,300	421	28,960	12,775	11,886				
1870 71	25,610	11,444			11,444	348	80	47	2,208	1,310	426	28,961	12,784	11,949				
1871 72	25,729	11,087			11,087	28	14	5	2,208	1,260	421	28,960	12,851	11,613				
<hr/>																		
1872 73	27,611	19,298		7,962	11,436	85	101	18	2,340	2,065	416	31,096	21,464	11,870				
1873 74	27,682	19,323		12	19,311	92	88	2	2,340	2,065	416	31,096	21,476	19,759				
1874 75	27,071	19,849		2,276	17,113	8	10	1	2,348	2,041	416	31,022	21,440	17,580				
1875 76	27,067	16,139			16,139	7	7		2,340	1,841	416	31,034	17,787	16,555				
1876 77	27,866	16,189		110	16,029	7	7		2,340	1,844	416	31,018	17,790	16,445	15,278	4,999		
1877 78	27,868	16,029			16,029	7	7		2,338	1,866	466	31,011	17,672	16,465	14,875	1,941		
1878 79	27,868	16,029			16,029	7	7		2,338	1,836	416	31,011	17,672	16,445	16,588	5,457		
1879 80	25,071	13,452			13,452	4,969	2,542	77	2,338	1,836	416	31,408	17,670	13,985	2,062	804		
1880 81	29,955	12,815			12,815	5,966	2,941	152	2,338	1,836	416	30,299	17,695	13,386		105		
1881 82	22,720	13,620			13,620	4,914	2,396	162	2,338	1,836	416	30,981	17,652	14,188				
1882 83	24,098	14,279		4,888	9,896	3,562	1,748	180	2,338	1,836	688	30,988	17,658	10,214		66		
1883 84	25,305	14,959			14,959	828	418	37	2,421	1,635	688	29,549	17,012	15,634				
1884 85	16,544	16,098			16,098	615	304	15	2,407	1,616	618	29,566	17,013	16,723				
1886 86	26,549	15,089			16,099	328	80	20	2,415	1,616	622	29,088	16,795	15,741				
1886 87	26,890	16,720			16,720	142	65	25	2,311	1,616	622	28,278	17,401	16,367				
1887 88	26,544	16,693			16,693	101	65	26	2,308	1,616	618	28,953	16,774	15,736				
1888 89	26,662	16,162			16,162	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,964	16,779	15,780				
1889 90	26,662	16,162			16,162	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,964	16,778	15,779				
1890 91	26,658	16,161			16,161	1	1		2,309	1,616	618	28,965	16,775	15,776		1		
1891 92	26,645	16,168			16,168	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,964	16,774	15,780				
1892 93	26,604	16,186			16,186	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,916	16,758	15,754				
1893 94	26,603	16,186			16,186	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,915	16,758	15,754				
1894 95	26,604	16,186			16,186	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,916	16,758	15,754				
1895 96	26,604	16,186			16,186	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,916	16,758	15,754				
1896 97	26,604	16,186			16,186	1	1		2,312	1,616	618	28,917	16,758	15,754	10,876			
1897 98	26,604	16,186			16,186	1	1		2,311	1,616	618	28,916	16,758	15,754	1,547			
1898 99	26,604	16,186			16,186	1	1		2,311	1,621	622	28,916	16,758	15,758				

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

APPENDIX O (3)

Revenue statement for 1 Government Village (Kumbhey) situated in the Málhā Talúka of the Sholápur 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 (JAM)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND JAM			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.	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	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
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.					Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863 64	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,885	1,631	1,627	...	...
1864 65	2,873	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	10	4	...	...	...	2,883	1,631	1,627	...	...
1865 66	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,885	1,631	1,627	...	...
1866 67	2,873	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,884	1,631	1,627	...	...
1867 68	2,873	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,884	1,631	1,627	...	...
1868 69	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,885	1,631	1,627	...	...
1869 70	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	...	...	...	...	...	2,874	1,627	1,627	...	...
1870 71	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,885	1,631	1,627	...	...
1871 72	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,885	1,631	1,627	...	...
1872 73	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,885	1,631	1,627	...	...
1873 74	2,874	1,627	...	...	...	1,627	11	4	...	...	...	2,885	1,631	1,627	...	...
1874 75	2,885	1,624	...	...	...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,624	...	...
1875 76	2,885	1,624	...	...	...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,624	...	...
1876 77	2,885	1,624	...	...	...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,624	...	...
1877 78	2,885	1,624	...	...	...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,624	1,491	...
1878 79	2,885	1,624	...	...	...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,624	400	...
1879 80	2,701	1,473	...	...	...	1,473	183	88	3	...	...	2,884	1,624	1,476	1,895	...
1880 81	2,746	1,494	...	...	...	1,494	139	67	7	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,601	248	17
1881 82	2,758	1,508	...	...	...	1,508	97	53	...	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,608	...	24
1882 83	2,819	1,520	...	...	...	1,520	65	42	11	...	...	2,884	1,624	1,581	...	...
1883 84	2,840	1,528	...	...	...	1,528	46	34	8	...	...	2,885	1,624	1,586	...	...
1884 85	2,885	1,562	...	...	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,562	1,562	...	...
1885 86	2,885	1,562	...	...	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,562	1,562	...	...
1886 87	2,885	1,562	...	...	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,562	1,562	...	...
1887 88	2,885	1,562	...	...	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,562	1,562	...	...
1888 89	2,885	1,562	...	...	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,562	1,562	...	...
1889 90	2,885	1,562	...	...	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	1,562	1,562	...	...
1890 91	2,879	1,558	...	...	...	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	2,879	1,558	1,558	...	...
1891 92	2,879	1,558	...	...	...	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	2,879	1,558	1,558	...	...
1892 93	2,879	1,558	...	...	...	1,558	...	...	...	...	...	2,879	1,558	1,558	...	...
1893 94	2,884	1,560	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,884	1,560	1,560	...	...
1894 95	2,883	1,560	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,883	1,560	1,560	...	...
1895 96	2,883	1,560	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,883	1,560	1,560	...	...
1896 97	2,883	1,560	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,883	1,560	1,560	...	...
1897 98	2,883	1,560	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,883	1,560	1,560	...	...
1898 99	2,883	1,560	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	...	2,883	1,560	1,560	...	...

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

APPENDIX O.⁽³⁾

Revenue statement for 4 Government Villages situated in the Mádha Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1930-91.

B 721-9

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.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection	Area.	Full Assessment.	Redemption from auction sale of grazing.	Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full assessment Total of columns 8, 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
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1881-82 ...	12,989	5,361	...	547	...	4,804	3,517	893	49	1,139	402	103	17,645	6,046	4,956	..	606	
1882-83 ...	12,817	5,281	...	480	...	4,801	3,686	963	123	1,140	402	103	17,643	6,646	5,027	..	..
1883-84 ...	14,828	5,861	..	499	...	5,362	480	147	27	1,157	402	103	16,465	6,410	5,492	...	..
1884-85 ...	14,261	5,405	...	...	...	5,405	176	39	27	1,157	402	103	15,594	5,846	5,535	..	..
1885-86 ...	14,263	5,406	...	...	...	5,406	177	39	35	1,157	402	104	15,597	5,847	5,545	..	..
1886-87 ...	15,405	5,510	...	...	...	5,510	178	39	21	1,140	299	104	16,723	5,847	5,635	...	..
1887-88 ...	14,262	5,405	...	...	...	5,405	146	34	14	1,139	402	103	15,547	5,841	5,522	..	..
1888-89 ...	14,411	5,445	...	..	...	5,445	...	...	...	1,140	403	104	15,551	5,848	5,349	...	..
1889-90 ...	14,411	5,441	...	...	...	5,441	...	...	...	1,140	403	104	15,551	5,844	5,545	..	..
1890-91 ...	14,411	5,441	...	...	...	5,441	..	..	...	1,140	403	104	15,551	5,844	5,845	..	..
1891-92 ...	14,874	5,886	...	..	...	5,886	..	..	...	1,136	379	103	15,510	5,765	5,489	...	..
1892-93 ...	14,875	5,887	..	...	..	5,887	..	..	...	1,138	379	103	15,513	5,766	5,490	...	..
1893-94 ...	14,875	5,415	...	...	..	5,415	...	..	...	1,138	379	103	15,513	5,794	5,518	...	..
1894-95 ...	14,878	5,415	...	...	..	5,415	...	..	...	1,138	379	103	15,514	5,794	5,518	...	..
1895-96 ...	14,875	5,419	..	1	...	5,418	...	...	..	1,138	379	103	15,513	5,798	5,521	...	..
1896-97 ...	14,875	5,419	..	1	...	5,418	...	...	..	1,138	379	103	15,513	5,798	5,521	1,645	..	
1897-98 ...	14,875	5,420	...	...	...	5,420	...	...	...	1,138	379	103	15,513	5,799	5,523	199	..	
1898-99 ...	14,875	5,419	...	...	...	5,419	...	...	...	1,138	379	104	15,513	5,798	5,523	...	..

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

FRED. YOUNG,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	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.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group I.			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.
1	Lahu	3	1 0 0	..	..	2 408	1 638	0 10 6	..	..	..	M. 37	18	0 7 9	2,445	1 601	0 16 6
2	Bārioni	1	1 2 0	..	..	4 253	2 279	0 8 7	..	..	..	M. 11	7	0 10 3	4,268	2,256	0 8 7
3	Kurdu	1	1 2 0	..	..	8,963	5,046	0 9 0	..	..	..	M. 648	618	0 12 11	9,016	5,664	0 9 3
4	Bhoora	1	1 2 0	..	..	2,692	1,672	0 9 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,692	1,672	0 9 11
5	Akulgaon	1	1 2 0	..	..	2,848	1,378	0 7 9	..	..	..	{ M. 86 P. 25	72	0 13 1	2,964	1,495	0 8 1
6	Mhalgaon	2	1 0 0	..	..	5 118	2,962	0 9 3	..	..	..	M. 155	123	0 12 7	5,273	3 084	0 9 4
7	Chinchgaon	1	1 2 0	..	..	2,189	996	0 7 1	..	..	..	M. 151	115	0 13 2	2,340	1 081	0 7 5
8	Pāpna	2	1 0 0	..	..	1,328	927	0 11 3	..	..	..	M. 7	5	0 11 5	1 380	832	0 11 3
9	Yadalinga	3	1 0 0	..	..	4 202	1 928	0 7 4	..	..	..	M. 61	43	0 11 3	4 263	1 956	0 7 5
10	Tadwal	1	1 2 0	..	..	2 368	1,728	0 11 7	..	..	..	M. 109	107	1 0 2	2,474	1 822	0 11 9
11	Laul	2	1 0 0	..	..	7,299	3,291	0 5 0	..	..	..	M. 342	294	0 13 9	7 641	3 565	0 5 5
12	Mādha	1	1 2 0	..	..	6,564	4,694	0 11 11	..	..	..	M. 265	294	1 0 8	6,940	5,188	0 12 1
13	Mahātpur	1	1 2 0	..	..	1 809	970	0 11 10	..	..	..	M. 34	23	0 13 8	1,843	999	0 11 11
14	Nimgaon	1	1 2 0	..	..	1,718	1,021	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 718	1 081	0 9 6
15	Tandulwadgori	1	1 4 0	..	..	2,721	2,878	0 15 9	..	..	..	M. 14	13	0 14 10	2 735	2 891	0 15 9
16	Darfal	1	1 2 0	..	..	2,507	2,789	0 13 9	..	..	..	M. 15	12	0 12 10	3 522	2 801	0 13 9
17	Undargaon	1	1 2 0	..	..	2 899	3 179	0 15 3	..	..	..	M. 9	9	1 0 0	3,405	3 188	0 15 0
18	Upal Khurd	2	1 0 0	..	..	5,088	2 761	0 7 6	..	..	..	M. 333	271	0 13 0	6,361	4,022	0 7 6
19	Anjangaon	2	1 0 0	..	..	2 679	1,378	0 6 0	..	..	..	M. 233	193	0 13 3	3 012	1,570	0 6 5
20	Kumbhaj	2	1 0 0	..	..	2 601	1,502	0 8 7	..	..	..	M. 82	68	0 11 4	2,868	1,560	0 8 5
21	Angbar	2	1 0 0	..	..	11 980	5 378	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 600	508	0 13 4	12 020	5,886	0 7 6
22	Bital	2	1 0 0	..	..	3,179	1,412	0 7 1	..	..	..	M. 90	73	0 12 9	3 268	1 484	0 7 3
23	Malikpeth	2	1 0 0	..	..	240	136	0 9 1	..	..	..	M. 19	14	0 11 9	259	150	0 9 3
24	Kharkatna	2	1 0 0	..	..	1 751	1,011	0 9 3	..	..	..	M. 3	2	0 10 8	1 754	1 113	0 9 3
25	Ghatna	1	1 2 0	..	..	1 848	1,107	0 13 2	..	..	..	M. 3	2	0 10 8	1,850	1 109	0 13 2
26	Mobo	1	1 2 0	..	..	2 346	2,941	0 7 4	..	..	..	M. 215	176	0 13 1	3,461	4,017	0 7 6
27	Najikpimpri	2	1 0 0	..	..	2 929	802	0 4 6	..	..	..	M. 79	55	0 11 2	3,008	857	0 4 7
28	Dhokabhalgaon	2	1 0 0	..	..	2,899	1,161	0 6 5	..	..	..	M. 88	85	0 10 0	2,967	1,216	0 6 6
29	Gotevādi	For m- s e r v i Inān. 2	1 6 0	..	..	1,730	1,509	0 13 11	..	..	..	M. 101	116	1 2 6	1,831	1 625	0 14 3
30	Ramhingul	1	1 0 0	..	..	670	327	0 7 10	..	..	..	M. 2	1	0 8 0	672	328	0 7 10
31	Wadwal	1	1 2 0	..	..	1 942	1 226	0 10 1	..	..	..	M. 39	22	0 12 11	2 031	1 298	0 16 3
32	Koegaon	1	1 2 0	..	..	1 634	1 177	0 13 3	..	..	..	M. 7	6	0 13 9	1 641	1,183	0 13 3
33	Bhānbevādi	For m- s e r v i Inān. 2	1 6 0	..	..	2,672	1,770	0 10 7	..	..	..	M. 23	21	0 12 0	2,700	1,791	0 10 7
34	Narkhed	1	1 0 0	..	..	5,428	2 618	0 10 8	..	..	..	M. 67	45	0 10 9	5 495	3 651	0 10 8
34	Total of Group I	..	..	..	..	124,011	69,377	9 8 11	..	..	..	{ M. 4,067 P. 23	3,224	0 13 1	129,091	73 746	0 9 1
Group II.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Pimpalkhunta	2	1 0 0	..	..	3,154	1,303	0 6 7	..	..	..	M. 139	135	0 12 9	3 263	1 441	0 7 0
36	Ambad	2	1 0 0	..	..	1,520	406	0 6 3	..	..	..	M. 53	34	0 9 5	1,875	439	0 4 5
37	Shiral	3	1 0 0	..	..	1 804	701	0 6 8	..	..	..	M. 141	101	0 11 6	1,945	802	0 6 7
38	Sapatna Turf Bhoas	2	1 0 0	..	..	2,239	1,458	0 7 5	..	..	..	M. 193	163	9 13 1	2,323	1,616	0 7 9
39	Morwanchi	2	1 0 0	..	..	2,365	948	0 6 4	..	..	..	M. 69	42	0 11 5	2,424	964	0 6 6
40	Shedlinge	2	1 0 0	..	..	1 904	526	0 4 6	..	..	..	M. 107	89	0 8 10	2,011	894	0 4 9
41	Tambava	2	1 0 0	..	..	1,608	716	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 70	80	0 11 5	1,672	769	0 7 4
42	Sapatna Turf Tembhurni	2	1 0 0	..	..	2,506	1,446	0 6 7	..	..	..	{ M. 156 P. 2	86	0 9 10	2,663	1,444	0 6 9

DIX Q

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. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 6 0	2,408	2,178	0 14 6	..	..	..	M. 87	26	0 10 10	2,445	2,201	0 14 5	+37 5	Lehu	1
1 6 0	4,263	2,736	0 10 5	..	..	..	M. 11	9	0 13 1	4,264	2,704	0 10 6	+23 2	Barkul	2
1 6 0	9,953	6,167	0 11 0	..	..	..	M. 643	633	0 15 9	9,956	6,900	0 11 4	+22 2	Kurda	3
1 6 0	2,632	2,044	0 12 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,622	2,044	0 12 2	+22 2	Bhoora	4
1 6 0	2,854	1,711	0 9 7	..	..	..	M. 82	82	1 0 0	2,854	1,287	0 9 11	+22 2	Akulgauon	5
1 6 0	5,118	4,073	0 12 9	..	..	..	M. 154	168	1 1 4	5,273	4,240	0 12 10	+27 5	Mhalgaon	6
1 6 0	2,159	1,181	0 8 2	..	..	..	M. 161	148	0 14 10	2,240	1,221	0 9 0	+22 2	Chinchgaon	7
1 6 0	1,223	1,274	0 15 5	..	..	..	M. 7	7	1 0 0	1,230	1,221	0 15 5	+27 4	Papnas	8
1 6 0	4,202	2,644	0 10 1	..	..	..	M. 61	59	0 15 6	4,203	2,702	0 10 2	+27 5	Vadshinga	9
1 6 0	2,828	2,098	0 14 2	..	..	..	M. 106	121	1 3 9	2,474	2,227	0 14 5	+22 2	Tadwai	10
1 6 0	7,229	3,150	0 6 11	..	..	..	M. 342	404	1 2 11	7,641	3,554	0 7 5	+27 5	Laul	11
1 6 0	6,564	6,382	0 14 7	..	..	..	M. 282	269	1 4 2	6,549	6,241	0 14 10	+22 2	Máda	12
1 6 0	1,209	1,186	0 14 6	..	..	..	M. 24	25	1 0 6	1,242	1,221	0 14 7	+22 2	Mahátpur	13
1 6 0	1,718	1,248	0 11 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,718	1,248	0 11 7	+22 2	Ningauon	14
1 6 0	2,721	1,946	1 1 4	..	..	..	M. 14	14	1 0 0	2,726	2,200	1 1 4	+19 0	Tandulwadigar	15
1 6 0	3,507	2,409	0 12 7	..	..	..	M. 15	14	0 14 11	3,523	2,420	0 12 7	+22 2	Daral	16
1 6 0	2,209	2,225	1 2 2	..	..	..	M. 9	11	1 3 7	2,402	2,296	1 2 4	+22 2	Undargauon	17
1 6 0	9,048	5,158	0 10 2	..	..	..	M. 232	272	1 1 10	9,261	5,520	0 10 7	+27 5	Ujál Khurd	18
1 6 0	2,679	1,296	0 8 2	..	..	..	M. 222	264	1 2 2	2,912	2,159	0 8 10	+27 5	Arjángauon	19
1 6 0	2,201	2,065	0 11 10	..	..	..	M. 22	20	0 15 7	2,229	2,146	0 11 11	+27 5	Kumbháj	20
1 6 0	11,900	7,292	0 9 11	..	..	..	M. 690	692	1 0 11	12,020	9,002	0 10 2	+27 5	Angbar	21
1 6 0	2,179	1,241	0 9 9	..	..	..	M. 90	90	1 1 7	2,209	2,040	0 10 0	+27 5	Rial	22
1 6 0	240	127	0 12 6	..	..	..	M. 10	10	1 0 0	250	202	0 12 9	+27 5	Mahákeph	23
1 6 0	1,781	1,200	0 12 8	..	..	..	M. 2	2	1 0 0	1,754	1,202	0 12 8	+27 5	Kharkasna	24
1 6 0	1,248	1,222	1 0 1	..	..	..	M. 2	2	0 10 2	1,221	1,222	1 0 1	+22 2	Ghatna	25
1 6 0	2,246	4,295	0 9 0	..	..	..	M. 216	215	1 0 0	2,251	4,210	0 9 2	+22 2	Mohol	26
1 6 0	2,229	1,102	0 6 0	..	..	..	M. 72	72	0 12 2	2,202	1,178	0 6 2	+27 5	Najikpimpri	27
1 6 0	2,209	1,229	0 8 10	..	..	..	M. 62	72	0 12 10	2,207	1,272	0 8 11	+27 5	Dhokhabhulgauon	28
1 6 0	1,720	1,209	0 12 11	..	..	..	M. 101	116	1 2 5	1,521	1,225	0 12 2	..	Gotevadi	29
1 6 0	670	420	0 10 9	..	..	..	M. 2	1	0 6 0	672	441	0 10 9	+27 5	Rambhingi	30
1 6 0	1,242	1,422	0 12 4	..	..	..	M. 22	22	0 12 10	1,221	1,422	0 12 6	+22 2	Tadwai	31
1 6 0	1,224	1,422	0 12 0	..	..	..	M. 7	7	1 0 0	1,241	1,422	0 12 0	+22 2	Kolegaon	32
1 6 0	2,072	1,770	0 10 7	..	..	..	M. 22	21	0 12 0	2,700	1,771	0 10 7	..	Bhámbervadi	33
1 6 0	6,422	4,972	0 14 2	..	..	..	M. 27	22	0 14 10	6,422	4,024	0 14 2	+27 5	Narkhad	34
..	124,022	82,272	0 11 5	..	..	..	M. 4,027	4,222	1 0 11	122,021	82,222	0 11 7	+27 5 +27 4 +22 2 -27 2	Total of Group I	34
1 4 0	2,124	1,222	0 6 2	..	..	..	M. 122	127	0 12 11	2,222	1,222	0 6 2	+22 0	Pimpalkhanta	35
1 4 0	1,222	202	0 5 4	..	..	..	M. 22	22	0 11 10	1,272	222	0 5 7	+22 1	Amhad	36
1 4 0	1,224	272	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 141	122	0 14 4	1,242	1,022	0 9 2	+24 0	Shiral	37
1 4 0	2,122	1,222	0 9 4	..	..	..	M. 122	127	1 0 4	2,222	1,222	0 9 2	+22 0	Shapana Turf Ebon	38
1 4 0	2,222	1,172	0 8 0	..	..	..	M. 22	22	0 14 1	2,224	1,222	0 8 1	+22 0	Marvanchi	39
1 4 0	1,224	222	0 5 7	..	..	..	M. 107	72	0 12 11	2,011	722	0 5 11	+22 0	Shodhaga	40
1 4 0	1,222	222	0 8 11	..	..	..	M. 72	22	0 14 2	1,272	222	0 9 2	+24 0	Thambana	41
1 4 0	2,222	1,210	0 8 2	..	..	..	M. 124	122	0 12 4	2,222	1,222	0 8 2	+22 0	Shapana Turf Tamhara	42

Number	Name of Village	By FORMER SURVEY															
		Number of Group	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden			Total		
			Dry crop	Rate.	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 II—continued			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
43	Wenegaon	2	1 0 0			1,535	787	0 8 2					M 67 46 P 8 9	0 12 11 3 0 0	1,696	842	0 8 5
44	Mālegaon	2	1 0 0			1,451	803	0 8 10					M 13 6	0 9 10	1,464	810	0 8 10
45	Bembia	2	1 0 0			7,404	3,327	0 7 2					M. 16 10	0 10 0	7,490	3,337	0 7 2
46	Ghosi	2	1 0 0			4,647	1,866	0 6 5					M. 165 129	0 12 6	4,812	1,936	0 6 8
47	Parita	2	1 0 0			6,809	2,241	0 6 8					M 132 96	0 11 10	5,642	2,339	0 6 8
48	Akola Budruk	2	1 0 0			3,485	1,145	0 7 5					M. 38 35	0 10 6	3,503	1,170	0 7 6
49	Ahrgaon	2	1 0 0	...		1,783	760	0 6 11					M 39 36 P 26 39 M. 30 15	0 14 9 1 8 0 0 12 10	1,833	835	0 7 4
50	Bhoinj	2	1 0 0			749	298	0 6 4					P 2 4	2 0 0	771	318	0 6 7
51	Akumba	2	1 0 0			1,680	763	0 7 3							1,080	768	0 7 3
52	Pāivan	2	1 0 0			1,369	443	0 5 2					M. 01 27	0 7 1	1,430	470	0 5 3
53	Ujani	2	1 0 0			3,240	628	0 3 1					M 202 126	0 10 0	3,448	752	0 3 6
54	Bhend	2	1 0 0			2,669	826	0 5 0					M 69 95	0 1 9 9	2,718	921	0 5 5
55	Fadañil	2	1 0 0			2,601	613	0 3 8					M 74 27	0 8 0	2,736	650	0 3 10
56	Bāvi	2	1 0 0			3,640	1,307	0 5 9					M 246 183	0 11 10	3,888	1,490	0 6 2
57	Ashta	2	1 0 0			3,008	1,089	0 5 6					M 162 90	0 8 2	3,170	1,120	0 5 8
58	Chincholi	2	1 0 0			1,987	790	0 4 4					M 195 177	0 14 6	2,192	967	0 7 1
59	Uplal Budruk	2	1 0 0			3,107	3,414	0 6 9					M. 366 297	0 13 0	6,478	3,711	0 7 0
60	Wafia	2	1 0 0			3,732	1,196	0 5 2					M 369 273	0 12 2	4,000	1,469	0 5 9
61	Shetphal	2	1 0 0			7,536	2,890	0 6 1					M. 464 323	0 10 6	8,020	2,713	0 5 5
62	Ashliti	2	1 0 0			11,085	4,900	0 6 8					M 466 370	0 11 9	11,551	4,970	0 6 11
63	Bardi	2	1 0 0			2,425	679	0 4 6					M 102 67	0 10 6	2,527	746	0 4 9
64	Yeoti	2	1 0 0			3,374	1,311	0 8 10					M. 46 101	2 3 2	2,420	1,412	0 9 4
65	Pāpri	2	1 0 0			4,005	1,277	0 5 1					M. 144 118	0 12 7	4,149	1,390	0 5 4
66	Chikhli	2	1 0 0			1,268	510	0 5 6					M. 54 41	0 12 2	1,312	551	0 5 9
67	Yāvi	2	1 0 0			3,626	1,308	0 5 9					M 222 161	0 11 7	3,948	1,467	0 6 1
68	Sarola	2	1 0 0			1,553	408	0 4 2					M 144 94	0 10 5	1,667	502	0 4 9
69	Khavni	2	1 0 0			850	228	0 4 3					M 60 39	0 10 5	910	265	0 4 8
70	Pokhrāpur	2	1 0 0			4,127	1,363	0 4 11					M 213 152	0 11 5	4,340	1,415	0 5 3
71	Penur	2	1 0 0			7,187	3,014	0 4 6					M 360 309	0 13 9	7,467	2,323	0 4 11
72	Patkul	2	1 0 0			5,694	1,713	0 4 11					M. 226 195	0 13 3	5,830	1,908	0 5 3
73	Adhegaon	2	1 0 0			3,213	693	0 3 5					M 134 125	0 14 11	3,347	619	0 3 11
74	Takli-Shikandar	2	1 0 0			3,604	1,687	0 7 8					M. 99 88	0 14 3	3,603	1,776	0 7 11
75	Saundāna	2	1 0 0			3,036	923	0 7 3					M. 127 113	0 14 8	2,163	1,036	0 7 8
76	Mundhevādi	2	1 0 0			967	607	0 10 1					M 4 6	1 8 0	971	613	0 10 1
77	Nandgaon	2	1 0 0			716	589	0 13 2					M. 9 8	0 14 3	724	597	0 13 2
78	Katevādi	2	1 0 0			2,176	1,265	0 9 8					M 62 48	0 13 8	2,237	1,318	0 9 7
79	Warwad.Said	2	1 0 0			2,746	960	0 5 7					M 180 148	0 13 2	2,926	1,108	0 6 1
80	Kurul	2	1 0 0			6,235	3,029	0 5 11					M 291 238	0 13 1	6,426	3,266	0 6 2
81	Shejbebbulgaon	2	1 0 0			3,063	1,299	0 6 10					M. 99 88	0 13 5	3,151	1,383	0 7 0
82	Aukoli	2	1 0 0			4,390	1,636	0 6 8					M 98 94	0 15 4	4,488	1,930	0 6 11
83	Aundhi	2	1 0 0			1,759	1,118	0 10 2					M 90 76	0 13 6	1,849	1,194	0 10 4
84	Warkuta	2	1 0 0			1,845	842	0 8 9					M. 5 4	0 12 10	1,850	846	0 8 9
85	Tulsi	2	1 0 0			5,030	1,473	0 4 8					M 306 219	0 11 8	5,336	1,692	0 5 1
86	Total of Group II					187,677	63,765	0 6 1					M, 7,362 P 23 85	5,691 1 10 8	174,672	69,451	0 6 4
86	Grand Total					291,688	1,33,162	0 7 4					M, 11,319 P 56 100	3,015 1 13 7	308,993	1,42,177	0 7 6

Explanation { M = Motasthal
P = Patasthal,

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	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p			
1 4			1,538	985	0 10 4				M. 67	67	1 0 0	1,595	1,023	0 10 7	+24.9	Wenugoa	43
1 4			1,451	1,002	0 11 1				M. 13	10	0 12 4	1,464	1,013	0 11 1	+24.9	Málegaon	44
1 4			7,404	4,169	0 9 0				M. 16	12	0 12 0	7,420	4,171	0 9 0	+25.0	Bembia	45
1 4			4,647	2,322	0 8 0				M. 165	123	0 15 1	4,812	2,494	0 8 4	+25.0	Gheil	46
1 4			5,009	2,801	0 8 2				M. 132	123	0 14 11	5,541	2,924	0 8 4	+25.0	Farita	47
1 4			2,465	1,421	0 9 9				M. 38	21	0 12 1	2,503	1,423	0 9 4	+25.0	Akola Budruk	48
1 4			1,780	999	0 8 11				M. 35	45	1 2 8	1,828	1,044	0 9 2	+25.0	Ahirsgaon	49
1 4			740	872	0 7 11				M. 10	19	1 0 0	771	897	0 8 3	+24.9	Bhoiraj	50
1 4			1,880	964	0 9 1				P. 8	6	3 0 0	1,880	954	0 9 1	+25.0	Akumba	51
1 4			1,369	554	0 8 4				M. 61	33	0 8 8	1,420	627	0 8 7	+24.9	Pálvan	52
1 4			3,240	738	0 3 10				M. 202	167	0 12 5	3,443	940	0 4 4	+25.0	Ujjani	53
1 4			2,659	1,032	0 8 8				M. 65	116	2 0 3	2,718	1,151	0 8 9	+25.0	Bhand	54
1 4			2,661	706	0 4 7				M. 74	46	0 9 11	2,735	813	0 4 9	+24.9	Padail	55
1 4			3,640	1,634	0 7 2				M. 242	228	0 14 9	3,888	1,822	0 7 8	+25.0	Bávi	56
1 4			3,008	1,299	0 6 11				M. 102	113	0 11 1	3,170	1,411	0 7 1	+25.0	Ashia	57
1 4			1,997	939	0 7 11				M. 106	231	1 2 2	2,192	1,209	0 8 10	+25.0	Chinoholi	58
1 4			8,107	4,263	0 8 5				M. 396	371	1 0 8	8,473	4,639	0 8 9	+25.0	Uplax Budruk	59
1 4			3,723	1,495	0 6 5				M. 358	241	0 15 3	4,000	1,826	0 7 2	+25.0	Wadia	60
1 4			7,625	2,827	0 6 4				M. 404	404	0 12 1	8,029	3,221	0 6 2	+25.0	Shetphál	61
1 4			11,068	5,750	0 8 4				M. 496	482	0 14 21	11,551	6,212	0 8 7	+25.0	Ashlitt	62
1 4			2,425	849	0 5 7				M. 102	88	0 12 0	2,527	832	0 5 11	+24.9	Bardi	63
1 4			2,374	1,030	0 11 1				M. 46	126	3 11 10	2,420	1,765	0 11 8	+25.0	Yeohi	64
1 4			4,005	1,596	0 6 8				M. 164	141	0 15 8	4,149	1,727	0 6 8	+25.0	Fápri	65
1 4			1,268	638	0 8 1				M. 54	31	0 15 1	1,313	639	0 8 5	+25.0	Chikhli	66
1 4			3,622	1,633	0 7 2				M. 222	201	0 14 8	3,848	1,834	0 7 8	+25.0	Yávil	67
1 4			1,533	510	0 5 3				M. 144	117	0 12 0	1,657	627	0 5 11	+24.8	Sarola	68
1 4			850	222	0 5 5				M. 69	49	0 12 1	910	221	0 5 9	+24.9	Kharni	69
1 4			4,127	1,873	0 6 1				M. 212	190	0 14 3	4,340	1,768	0 6 6	+24.9	Eokhrápur	70
1 4			7,197	2,612	0 5 7				M. 360	288	1 1 2	7,557	2,904	0 6 2	+25.0	Penur	71
1 4			5,694	2,141	0 6 1				M. 230	244	1 0 7	5,930	2,385	0 6 7	+25.0	Patkul	72
1 4			3,213	966	0 4 4				M. 124	126	1 2 8	3,347	1,022	0 4 11	+24.9	Ahagaon	73
1 4			3,604	2,100	0 9 0				M. 99	110	1 1 9	3,803	2,219	0 9 10	+25.0	Takli-Shikandar	74
1 4			2,038	1,164	0 9 1				M. 127	141	1 1 9	2,163	1,295	0 9 7	+25.0	Saundana	75
1 4			967	723	0 12 7				M. 4	7	1 12 0	971	728	0 12 7	+24.9	Mundbevidi	76
1 4			716	736	1 0 5				M. 9	10	1 1 9	726	746	1 0 6	+25.0	Nandgaon	77
1 4			2,175	1,806	0 11 10				M. 63	60	1 1 0	2,237	1,672	0 11 11	+25.0	Katevadi	78
1 4			2,749	1,200	0 7 0				M. 220	125	1 0 5	2,926	1,325	0 7 7	+25.0	Warwad Said	79
1 4			6,226	3,726	0 7 4				M. 291	297	1 0 4	6,526	4,023	0 7 8	+25.0	Kurul	80
1 4			3,023	1,623	0 8 6				M. 96	104	1 0 10	3,121	1,727	0 8 9	+25.0	Shetjabbhalgaon	81
1 4			4,360	2,266	0 8 4				M. 96	117	1 2 1	4,483	2,412	0 8 7	+25.0	Ankoti	82
1 4			1,722	1,207	0 12 8				M. 30	25	1 0 11	1,849	1,422	0 12 11	+25.0	Aundhi	83
1 4			1,545	1,022	0 10 11				M. 5	5	1 0 0	1,550	1,027	0 10 11	+24.9	Warhata	84
1 4			2,020	1,541	0 8 10				M. 216	274	0 14 4	2,296	2,115	0 8 4	+25.0	Tolai	85
			167,304	79,794	0 7 7				M. 7,261	6,679	0 15 5	174,272	82,779	0 7 11	+25.0	Total of Group II	51
			221,620	1,02,108	0 8 2				M. 11,212	11,273	0 16 11	232,893	170,473	0 8 6	+25.2	Grand Total	86

FRED. YOUNG,
Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D

MEMORANDUM ON LETTER NO. 1295 OF THE 11TH DECEMBER 1900, FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, C. D., CONTAINING PROPOSALS FOR THE SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT OF THE MĀDHA TALUKA OF THE SHOLĀPUR DISTRICT.

The Mādha Tāluka is by no means so poor and barren as has sometimes been made out. It appears to me a fair average sample of the Deccan country. Given a modicum of rain, the soil is capable of producing excellent crops; cultivation has much improved in quality during the last generation, communications are already very good, and will shortly be better still, if, as there seems reason to hope, we are now entering on a cycle of favourable seasons, there need be no anxiety about the future of this tract.

2. But, in common with the rest of the district, Mādha has suffered so severely from famine during the term of settlement which has just expired, that it is necessary to advance with the utmost caution towards the enhancement of the present land revenue. Shortly after the existing rates were introduced came the great famine of 1876-77. Twenty years after, when the táluka had recovered from this blow, it was again attacked by the hardly less severe famine of 1896-97. Two seasons of scantiness followed, and then came the famine of 1899-1900, the worst of the century, followed in its turn, without a moment's respite by that of 1900-01, to be again succeeded by the present unfavourable year, in which a long break during the middle of the rainy season, and the premature cessation of the rain towards its close have ruined both kharif and rabi crops, and destroyed prospects that once were of the brightest. In these circumstances, any considerable increase in the rates is, in my opinion, out of the question. A population so afflicted must be treated with the greatest tenderness, and a leniency must be shown by the State in its demand, for which, in happier circumstances, there would be no justification.

3. To give an idea of the extent to which the táluka has suffered during the last thirty years, I need only mention that the population, which in 1871-72 was 86,955, is now only 82,528 (census of 1901), a decrease of 4,427. Cattle, which in the former year numbered 54,719, now only number 38,483.

4. Wells and budkis have increased from 2,330 in 1871-72 to 4,958 at the present moment, but many of these are useless on account of the shrinkage of the subsoil water caused by successive years of short rainfall, and the best well is of no avail if there are no cattle to work it. Plough cattle are now only 17,477, as against 32,407 in 1871-72.

5. In 1899-1900 it was estimated that 15,000 people were forced to resort to relief works, 2,300 were supported by village dole, and 19,584 were relieved from the Charitable Fund by gifts of clothes, cash, seed, and bullocks.

6. At the end of 1898-99, the arrears of land revenue were Rs. 6,740. The jamābandī demand for 1899-1900 was Rs. 1,49,696. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,06,984 was recovered, arrears at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 49,453. The jamābandī for 1900-01 was Rs. 1,47,926. The amount recovered, including arrears, came to Rs. 1,40,242. By reason of the panic that set in on the announcement of the amendment of the Land Revenue Code the people made heroic attempts to pay up, in order to avoid what they were falsely told was the confiscation of their land, and so many of them completely exhausted what scanty resources they still possessed. The arrears at the end of 1900-01 amounted to Rs. 57,136.

7. The present season is better than the last, and in the adjacent tálukas of Sholāpur and Bārsi it is considerably better. There seems, therefore, ground to hope that a period of prosperity may now be setting in, after the long years of calamity through which the district has passed. But the figures given above indicate, to my mind, such a serious depletion of wealth, as to make it doubtful whether we are justified in increasing the rates at all, and certain that any increase determined must be extremely moderate.

8. I agree in Mr Young's grouping, but, if the rates are to be raised (as it may be safe to do, should the three ensuing years give good harvests), I hope

the increase he proposes may be cut down by one-half, and the rates fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 for group No. 1, and Rs. 1-2-0 for group No. 2. It seems to me that Mr. Young's view of the condition and prospects of the táluka are too cheerful. The prices of food-grains have risen, but what good is that to a ryot if he gets no crop at all, or only so much as will just feed him and his family and pay the assessment? The "tals" he has observed about the country are largely the result of lavish grants of tagai, which the people have become too poor to repay, and much of which must be remitted.

A. F. MACONÓCHIE,
Collector.

Sangola, 27th January 1902.

No. 920 of 1903.

From
H. L. PAINTER, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, Sholápur;

To
A. F. MACONÓCHIE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Collector of Sholápur.

Sholápur, 31st July 1903.

Sir,

In returning herewith Mr. Young's second revision settlement report for the Mádha Táluka, with accompaniments, I have the honour to observe as under.

2. The report was written in 1900, and could not, therefore, take full account of the famine which had begun a year before and was even then continuing. You have, however, in your review, taken full notice of this, and any remarks which I might add on the subject would be superfluous. Parenthetically I may observe that the census figure of the táluka for 1901, as I find it in the Census Report, is 82,984, and not 82,528 as given by you. The difference is slight, and in either case Mr. Young's anticipation, expressed at the end of his 21st paragraph, has not been realized, the decrease in population since 1891 being nearly ten thousand.

3. The latest census of agricultural stock was taken in June 1902, and I give below a summary thereof for the 85 Government villages of the táluka, the figures of Mr. Young's Appendix F for 1899 being placed above for the purpose of ready comparison.—

Year.	PROVEN.		FOR BRANDING.		FOR OTHER PURPOSES.	
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He buffaloes.
1899	22,174	247	58	11	569	154
1902	17,785	283	48	23	401	116

Year.	MILKING CATTLE.		YOUNG STOCK.		Total cattle.
	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.	
1899	8,447	3,280	7,678	2,330	44,948
1902	7,991	2,723	7,071	1,757	38,148

Year.	Horses and Ponies	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS		CARTS FOR	
				Small.	Large.	Riding.	Goods
1899	990	21,307	37,624	219	1,634	46	1,799
1902 ...	581	25,131	29,951	197	1,394	217	1,907

4. It is plain from the above figures that the depletion in agricultural stock, which was marked enough at the time when the report was written, has been intensified since. On the other hand, some recovery has undoubtedly taken place during the past year, as in the case of Sholápur, Bársi and Karmála, where a special census taken in June last showed this to have been the case, though the recovery in question was far from putting matters on a par with what they were before the disastrous period which has just expired.

5. In considering prices, Mr Young does not appear to have rejected the inflated prices of famine years and taken averages over normal periods only. Had this been done the considerable rise in prices which he points out in paragraph 25 would have materially dwindled. In my reports on Sholápur, Bársi, and Karmála I have followed this system, and the result is that prices in each of those tálukas have been shown to have approximated in the last ten years (excluding 1897 and 1900) to the average of the last few years before the introduction of the first revision settlement. The same must, allowing for slight local variations, have been the case in Mádha.

6. Mr. Young is mistaken in thinking (*vide* paragraph 26) that the figures from Mohol, Angar, and Mádha stations represent rail-borne exports from the Mádha Táluka only all the grain exported from Vairag, which is the wholesale market for nearly half the Bársi Táluka, is booked from Mádha. The misapprehension is not, however, of great importance, as no definite deductions have followed from it.

7. I quite agree with Mr. Young in his remarks, in paragraph 27, about the eagerness of the people to take up "forest" land for cultivation, and, as you are aware, I last year submitted proposals for the disforestation and putting up to auction of no less than 23,262 acres out of the 31,725 acres constituting forest in the Mádha Táluka.

8. I am confident that you will agree with me that the Mádha Táluka would properly be placed, as regards its general prosperity, below Sholápur and above Karmála. I have just submitted the revision reports for both these tálukas, and in those reports I have had occasion to comment on the unevenness which would be produced were the rates proposed by me for Sholápur and Karmála and those proposed by Mr Young for Mádha accepted (*vide* paragraph 76 of the Sholápur and paragraph 30 of the Karmála report). In both cases I have hinted at the desirability of a reduction of the proposed Mádha rates by two annas, which would bring about the necessary equality in assessment over the tract comprising the three tálukas. It is a striking and gratifying coincidence that you should have, quite independently, proposed an identical reduction. I feel sure that had Mr. Young's report been written this year instead of two years and a half ago, he would have suggested lower rates than he has done.

9. The upshot of the whole matter is, therefore, that, like yourself, I would urge the retention of Mr. Young's proposed groups, but that the maximum dry-crop rates should be reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 for the first group and Rs. 1-2-0 for the second.

10. As regards patasthal, I have no modifications to propose, as Mr. Young has suggested permanent water rates in two villages only, and has assessed the water there, on the basis of a maximum rate of Rs. 8, at the comparatively low figures of Rs. 2-8-0 or less per acre. I may, in this connexion, observe that a figure appears to have been inadvertently omitted between the words "and" and "excluding" in paragraph 38.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 H. L. PAINTER,
 Assistant Collector.

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX R.

No. 424 OF 1871.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

*Sholapur Collector's Office,
Camp Jehur, 13th February 1871.*

SIR,

I have the honour to annex a letter from Mr. H. M. Grant, Superintendent of Survey, Poona and Násik, No 40 of the 12th ultimo, with accompaniments.

2 The present proposals will, if carried out, have the effect of raising the revenue assessment 75 per cent. This is a very large increase, and should have very careful consideration before it be finally adopted

3 You are aware that, by the Bombay Local Funds Act of 1839, every ryot is obliged to pay an additional local cess of one anna for every rupee of revenue. An increase of 75 per cent is therefore an increase of 75 rupees 75 annas per cent, or of Rs. 79-11

4. Another point deserves consideration. By the recent orders of the Government of India cultivators are not altogether exempted from Income Tax. Persons whose total rental is equal to Rs 250, and whose income from all sources is equal to Rs 250, are made liable to the Income Tax. If the increasing of the revenue will have the effect of making any person who was not before liable to pay the Income Tax to be now liable, this point ought, I think, to be taken into consideration in determining the increase that is to be made.

5. Lieutenant Wingate has, in his report made in 1839, well remarked upon the peculiar position occupied by the State, as a landlord, and of the great care that should be taken that the pressure put upon tenants by the State should not be excessive.

6. If the State as landlord determine that a tenant can be justly deemed able to pay a certain proportion as rent, it is impolitic as well as unreasonable subsequently to place upon him an additional burden under the name of Income Tax.

7. I am of opinion that the proper course for the State to adopt would be to allow a man holding a rental of Rs. 250 in land, and having an income from all sources equal to Rs 500, to be taxed under the Income Tax Act for that income, but I think that, by a special enactment, the portion of tax paid on account of income derived from land on which rent has been paid by him to Government, should be subsequently refunded to him.

8. If this be not done, the money so paid ought, at least as an act of simple justice, to be deducted from the land revenue to be realized from the same person in the following year

9. The State occupies two positions one as Government of the country, the other as landlord of the tenant. It is not right that while in both capacities it receives the whole rent due from the land and the Income Tax due on the profit of the cultivator, it should as landlord refuse in every instance to pay any portion of the Income Tax.

10 It has been remarked by Lieutenant Wingate that in England, unless land be given on a very long lease, all the farm buildings and other permanent improvements are effected at the expense of the landlord. Government escape all these expenses. They ought, therefore, to take them into some consideration when determining the rent to be demanded.

11. On the other side, I must, however, draw attention to what has been said in the 38th paragraph of Lieutenant Wingate's report in 1839. Lieutenant Wingate has remarked that the result of very high assessment will be to lower the price of grain, the reason being that the high assessment compels the ryots to sell a large portion of their grain at one time, in order to pay their revenue. At the present time it is well known that in most parts of the Deccan the ryots store up their grain for long periods and can scarcely be induced to sell it when a bad season comes. That the price of grain has increased, as it has done during the last few years all over the country, would seem to show how very low the assessment of the land revenue is in proportion to what it ought to be.

12. Mr Grant has brought forward a very forcible argument for an enhancement of the present assessment in the fact of the greatly increased facilities offered to the cultivators by the Railway for the transmission of their produce to distant markets.

13 Considering the altered condition of the country since 1839, I think that a large enhancement of the assessment should be made, and that so large an increase as Rs. 79-11 would be reasonable. I fear, however, that so large an increase so suddenly made might give

rise to some discontent. The Survey Officers who, in their survey operations, have been brought into constant communication with the cultivators, ought, however, to be the best judges of this

I have, &c,

T BOSANQUET,
Acting Collector.

No 40 of 1871

To
THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLAPUR

Camp Umchole, 12th January 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to report the completion of the re-measurement and classification of the Mádhá Taluka, and to submit proposals for its re-assessment

2 This is the second district in which the original 30 years' survey lease has expired, and in this, as in the first district (Indápur), the settlement was made by Lieutenant (now Sir George) Wingate.

3. The measurement of this district was originally effected by Mr Pringle, and the work was not done over again, but only examined and corrected by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson, and their measurements only embraced the arable land, unarable waste being left unmeasured. The boundary marks were not erected till some 8 or 10 years after the survey was made, and the village maps which were then constructed were merely rough kind of plans, showing the relative position of the village numbers to each other and nothing more, and are of no value in determining the actual position or boundaries of numbers as they were not drawn to scale. It has consequently been found necessary to re-measure the whole district. Owing to the great difference in the areas of numbers caused by waste having been included, and to many changes in the old boundaries, the classification values also were found to be vitiated to such an extent as to render it more satisfactory and expeditious to re-class the whole than to attempt to correct the original classification.

4 The Mádhá Táluka, as it now stands, does not unfortunately correspond with the Mádhá Táluka of Lieutenant Wingate's time. The present táluka consists of 42* villages of the old Mádhá Táluka, 36† of the old Mohol Táluka, and 11 villages of Karmála Táluka. Parts of three tálukas being thus included in one, renders it somewhat inconvenient to show any comparison between the present and past state of the district. The total area according to the new survey amounts to 390,322 acres, distributed as under —

* 40 Khalsa.
2 Dumalla.
† 31 Khalsa.
5 Dumalla.
11 Khalsa.

89

Culturable.	Unculturable	Garan.	Inam	Total.
539,947	22,565	11,330	16,480	390,322

b. The Mádhá Táluka is described by Mr Fletcher as being of irregular shape, its greatest length, which is from north-east to south-west, measures about 40 miles, and in breadth it varies from twenty-five to thirty miles in its northern portion to eighteen or twenty in the south. Its eastern boundary, roughly speaking, is formed by the river Sina, though five villages on the east of this river are included in the táluka. The river Bhuma touches the north-western corner of the district, and its western and southern sides adjoin the Pandharpur and Sholápur Tálukas.

6. The general appearance of the district is far from prepossessing, as it is merely a bare undulating plain, the tops of its undulations often covered with yellow stunted spear grass, the sure sign of a barren soil, and its monotony almost unrelieved by trees. The water shed traverses the táluka in the direction of its greatest length, viz., from north-west to south-east, and its streams flow eastward into the Sina, and southward into the Bhuma, which latter is at no point many miles from the south western boundary; none of these tributary nullas are of any size or importance, owing to the low elevation at which they take their rise and the short

distance they have to flow, and none of them, except the Bhend, which is the largest, maintain a running stream all through the year. This nullah, which rises near Kem in the Karmála Taluka, empties itself into the Sina, little to the north of the village of Undargaon.

7 That part of the valley of the Sina which lies in its eastern bank, and therefore is included in this taluka, is nowhere of any considerable breadth, while the district does not extend far enough towards the west, to include any of the plain of the Burma. It will be seen, therefore, that by far the larger portion of the district consists of comparatively high lying land, whose soil is generally shallow, though it varies very much both in depth and quality, the villages along the bank of the Sina form the richest part of the district, and, as might be expected, are mostly of black soil of great depth and excellent quality.

8 The state of the district when the present settlement was introduced is forcibly described in Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson's reports, copies of which are annexed.

9 When the present settlement was introduced, the district was supposed to be suffering from the evils of over-assessment, and the present rates were fixed with a view to afford substantial relief, the reduction in the revenue caused by them amounted to Rs 25,000.

10 A recent article in the *Indian Economist* attributes the terrible depression which marked the agriculture of the country—some 30 or 40 years back, not to over-assessment, to which the Revenue Officers of the day ascribed it, but to the contraction of the currency of the country (under the exaction of foreign rule) and the continuous fall in the price of produce that resulted from it.

11 Whatever may have been the real cause of the depression which is admitted to have existed then, the only remedy which lay in the hands of the Revenue Officers was to reduce the assessment, which, under the then existing circumstances, was higher than the people could pay. This was accordingly done, and the very low rates fixed have continued in force till now. But a few years after the introduction of these rates the real cause of depression, according to the *Economist*, was removed by the influx of bullion into the country, consequent on the discovery of the gold-fields of California in 1847, followed almost immediately by those of Australia. "The gold-fields," says the *Economist*, "set the industry of the world in motion. It was discovered in the Crimean war that India could grow oil-seeds as well as Russia, and the moment that a stream of silver in payment of these new exports was directed upon the thirsty land, the ryot's emancipation came. We heard no more complaints of over-assessment or outstanding balances."

12 The correctness of this view is apparently borne out by the returns of cultivation and price of produce in this district for the last 30 years. For the first 10 years after the introduction of the survey, the average assessment on waste land was Rs 8,461, and the total remissions were Rs 2,344. During the second decennial period the amount of waste land remained the same, but the improved condition of the country is evidenced by the decrease in remissions, the average of which is only Rs 525. For the last 10 years the average amount of assessment on waste land was only Rs. 750, while the average remissions are nil.

13 It appears then that reduced rates of assessment have continued in force long after the cause which led to their introduction has ceased to exist, and I cannot but think from my own observations of the state of agriculture in the district, that the lightness of the assessment, so far from being beneficial, has been a bar to improvement during the last 8 or 10 years.

14. That an unduly low assessment is prejudicial to agricultural industry of a district is proved by McCulloch, who thus writes on this subject. "It is difficult to say whether the over or under-renting of land be most injurious. If a farm be too high-rented, that is, if no exertion of skill or reasonable outlay on the part of the tenant will enable him to pay his rent and obtain a fair return for his trouble, he gets dispirited. The farm is in consequence ill-managed, scourging crops are resorted to, and ultimately it is thrown on the landlord's hands in an impoverished and deteriorated condition. But the disadvantages attending the under-renting of land are hardly less obvious. To make farmers leave those routine practices to which they are very strongly attached and become really industrious and enterprising, they must not only have the power of rising in the world, but their rent must be such as to impress them with a conviction that if they do not exert themselves their ruin will assuredly follow. Estates that are under-rented are, uniformly almost, farmed in an inferior style compared with those that are let at their fair value, and the tenants are not generally in good circumstances."

15 On this subject Mr Fletcher, who conducted the classification of this district, and has had an opportunity of seeing the state of every village, thus writes. "The cultivation of dry-crop land is very lax and careless, though not perhaps more so than is usual in this part of the Deccan. The land is never ploughed more than once in 3 or 4 years, and little or no attention is paid to any order of rotation in the raising of different crops. I believe it would be a mistake to suppose that this slovenly agriculture is the result of the ryots holding more land than they have oxen and means to cultivate efficiently. The proportion of land to cattle is about 11½ acres to every ox. In the Narad Taluka of Guzerat, which may perhaps be taken as the Indian ideal of a highly cultivated district, the

proportion is one ox to 9 acres of land. But considering the rich deep soil, extensive irrigation, and expensive crops raised in the latter taluka, there is no doubt that a very much smaller proportion would suffice for the efficient cultivation of light soil and common crops such as prevail in Mádha. The slovenly system of agriculture now practised in the latter district cannot then be attributed to the poverty of the ryots at the present time, though it was probably induced by this cause. The present assessment, designedly a light one, when introduced some 30 years ago, has by the rise in prices since that time been practically reduced some 75 per cent. with regard to the proportion it then bore to the produce of the soil. The ryots on the introduction of the survey, encouraged by the favourable terms of the settlement offered them, took up far more land than they then had means to cultivate, and the slovenly agriculture, which naturally resulted, has long survived the poverty which was formerly its excuse. When the demand for cotton doubled or trebled the value of his produce, the ryot found that his fields almost untilled produced sufficient for his wants, and has characteristically rested content ever since. The considerable increase, which I presume the present revision will impose, may be expected therefore to give a beneficial impulse to agriculture."

16. As an indication that an independent and enterprising spirit is not altogether wanting, however, Mr. Fletcher instances the case of the village of Kurul called "Malhacha," from its pre-eminence as a garden village in former days. Here nine new wells only have been added to the original thirty-nine, owing to the poorness of the soil, which would not repay any outlay of capital in well-sinking, but failing this mode of employing their capital, it is interesting to observe that the inhabitants have invested in carts and ply for hire between Sholápur and Sátára, the road between which places passes through their village. There are nearly 80 carts belonging to this village, and no less than three workshops in the village itself for their manufacture and repairs. The villages on the Bársa road also have taken largely to the carrying trade, and indeed seem to depend on it for their living almost as much as on their land. In Mhasgaon on this road there are 94 carts. The rates of hire from Bársa to the Bársa Road Station, a distance of about .21 miles, vary according to demand from Rs 1-4 to Rs. 3.

17. The statistical information collected during the recent survey affords unmistakable testimony to the improvement in the state of the district. According to a statement prepared from the Mámaldár's records, it appears that there were at the time of settlement 1,282 wells, of which 190 were out of repair and useless, 98 of these have subsequently been repaired and put in working order, and 861 new wells have been constructed. The following tabular statement shows these results more clearly —

Total number of wells in 1839-40	Deduct wells out of repair	Remaining in working order	Old wells subsequently repaired.	New wells subsequently constructed.	Total present number of wells in working order
1,282	190	1,092	98	861	1,205

As in Indapur, keeping pace with the growth of capital, these improvements have been gradually increasing during the first 10 years after the settlement, 57 new wells only were constructed, during the next 10 years 214, and in the last decennial period 590. Assuming, as has been done in the Indapur Report, that each of these new wells represents an outlay of Rs 400, and each old well repaired a sum of Rs. 150 to 175, we find that capital amounting to more than three and a half lakhs of rupees has been expended on wells alone.

18. The cultivators of the district have also contributed over seven thousand rupees towards the construction of new chowris and dharamshalas, as shown in the following statement of buildings of this description recently constructed —

Description and number of Buildings.		Contribution by Government.	Ryots' payments.	Total cost of buildings
Chowris	45	3,048	4,821	7,869
Dharamshalas	21	4,275	2,687	6,962
Total	66	7,323	7,508	14,831

19. The extent to which the floating capital of the district has been increased during the past thirty years' lease may be learnt from a statement appended, which shows for each village the result of two different census of inhabitants, cattle, agricultural implements, carts, &c., taken in 1839-40 and 1868-69, respectively, and of which the following is an abstract —

Description.	Numerical Return according to Census taken in		Increase in favour of 1888-89.	
	1839-40.	1868-69.	Numerical	Percentage.
Inhabitants . . .	64,195	80,676	16,481	26
Bullocks employed in farming	24,793	28,490	3,697	15
Cattle of other descriptions .	66,345	59,193	7,152	11 decrease
Carts . . .	435	1,323	888	204
Ploughs... . . .	1,758	2,423	665	38

From the above it will be seen that the numerical difference in the population is 16,481, which is equivalent to an increase of rather less than 26 per cent only. This is a very small increase, and is even less than in the adjoining district of Indápur, where the population was found to have increased 31 per cent. The number of souls to the square mile, however, is greater than in Indápur, there being 146 souls to every square mile of cultivable area in this district, against 119 in Indápur.

20. There is an addition of 15 per cent only to the number of cattle used for agricultural purposes, which, considering the large expansion of cultivation which has taken place, is less than might have been expected, and this paucity of cattle is doubtless, in some measure, the reason of the slovenly and lax system of cultivation noticed in paragraph 12.

21. Compared with the return of carts in 1839-40, our present return shows an increase of 888 carts, the total number now in the district being 1,323.

22. The present condition of the cultivators of this district is happily a complete contrast to what it was when the present settlement was introduced, the whole district is in a state of prosperity, the waste land amounts to only $\frac{1}{540}$ of the whole cultivable area and the cultivators are nearly all well off and independent, while for many years there has not been a single rupee of outstanding revenue.

23. With regard to the value of land 30 years ago, Lieutenant Wingate states (para 24) "Were instances to be found of the better descriptions of Jirayet land bearing some value in the market, were they at all saleable or could loans of however trifling amount be raised upon their security, we should have, I apprehend, satisfactory proof of the assessment on such lands not being oppressive. And, I think, we are entitled to expect some instances of the kind, as the practice of mortgaging land obtains in many parts of India, and even here is very common in the cases of Bágáyet and Inám lands, several instances of which, obtained from original deeds, are given in my Appendix B. After considerable inquiry, however, I have been unable to find a single recent case of a price being given for the privilege of occupying Government Jirayet land, the absence of such contracts among the cultivators would seem to afford negative evidence of the oppressive nature of the present assessment, or at least of its absorbing the whole natural rent of the land."

24. As a contrast to the above, I may mention the following cases which came under my notice while I was at Mádha last season. In the village of Mádha itself, 18 acres of land, assessed at Rs 18 and containing two wells, one paka and one half-built, sold last year for Rs 1,000. Two Jirayet numbers containing 3 acres 21 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-12, sold for Rs 30 in the same village. In the village of Dárpál a number of 4 acres, assessed at Rs. 3, sold last year for Rs 30. Mr Fletcher mentions a case where a number of 23 acres, assessed at Rs 10, in the village of Padsáhi, was bought by the village Wám for Rs 350 and such a bargain was it considered, and so anxious were the villagers to get possession of the field, that some Kunbis clubbed together and offered him Rs 2,000 for the field which he refused to take, a well has been built in this number within the last 10 or 12 years. The Wám let out this field for one year for Rs 125, he, the Wám, paying the assessment of Rs. 10, and the cultivator bearing all expenses of cultivation seed, &c.

25. Some instances of money raised on the security of land are given in a statement appended. These facts speak for themselves, and need no comment from me. To show the highness of the present assessment, I may notice a case which I remarked when testing the village of Bhosra with Mr Fletcher. The owner of a number containing 27 acres planted with cotton, sold his crop to a sowkar *in advance* for Rs 100. The assessment on this number is Rs 15, and the village Kulkarni informed me that though the crop of cotton was sold last year for Rs 100 in advance (on which the sowkar would be a considerable loser as the crop entirely failed), sometimes the crop from the field realized as much as Rs. 200.

26. Great changes have taken place in the facilities for internal communication since the last settlement. The district has been opened up by the line of Railway passing through and along its northern border and has three stations within its limits, viz., Mohol, Mádha, and

Bársi Road, the Sholápur, Pandharpur, and Sátára road passes through the south of the district, and the old Sholápur and Poona road through its centre. In addition to these, there is a cross road from Bársi to the Bársi Road Station, which is continued to Temburni. In fact, the district is so thoroughly accessible in every part, that, in point of communication, nearly all the villages are equally favourably situated, except, perhaps, 4 or 5 in the extreme west of the Táluka which, though not far from the Poona and Sholápur road, are nevertheless somewhat inaccessible, owing to the rough and hilly nature of the country about there.

27 In respect of markets also, this district is particularly well supplied, with a few exceptions on the north-west corner, no village is more than 4 or 5 miles from one or other of them, they are, however, mostly small and unimportant. This is to be attributed to the vicinity of the several large markets of Sholápur, Bársi, Kurkumb, and Temburni, where better prices being generally obtainable, the principal part of the produce of the district finds its way. There are markets in the villages noted in the margin, and the markets of Kurkumb and

1. Mádha.	6. Angar.	Temburni are close outside the border. Mr Fletcher reports that Mádha is said to have been the principal of these till the establishment of a Municipality there. The tolls levied by that body have had the effect of reducing the market to a fourth of its original size and importance, and according to the statements
2. Lowul.	7. Kurdu.	
3. Ashbi.	8. Mohol.	
4. Narkhed.	9. Pátkul.	
5. Uplai Bk.	10. Kurul.	

of the people themselves, the chief purchasers there now on market days are inhabitants of the town itself. At present Mohol is the market most largely attended, but there is a most useful and promising market at the Bársi Road Station, which is yearly increasing in size and importance. A small number of Wáms have established themselves here, attracted by the facilities afforded for the purchase of cotton, which arrives in large quantities from Bársi and the Nizam's Dominions. These Wáms have built a large dharamsála for their caste people, who come here for the purpose of trade, and goods brought here meet with a ready sale, though there is no particular day of the week fixed as market day.

28. The only manufacture of any importance carried on in this Táluka is that of weaving. There are weavers in about 20 villages, the principal of which are Narkhed, Bárioni, Pátkal and Bembleh. Both cotton cloth and woollen blankets are made; but they are of inferior quality, and do not seem to be in more than local demand.

29. The rates applied to this district by Lieutenant Wingate were for Mohol an advance of 10 per cent. on the Indápur rates, and for Mádha an advance of 5 per cent., these, taking the Indápur rates to have been 12 annas, give 13 annas 2½ pies about as the maximum rate for Mohol, and 12 annas 7½ pies the maximum rate for Mádha.

Government letter No. 8779 of 1859, to the Revenue Commissioner, para. 12. 30 The above rates were sanctioned by Government in the following terms —

"The rates for Mohol are proposed at 10 per cent., and those for Mádha at 5 per cent. in advance of those of Indápur. These rates, as has already been intimated to you, are sanctioned, as all parties concur in recommending them, and the reasons upon which they are founded seem good and sufficient. The Governor in Council relies greatly in his decision on this point on the practised experience of the Survey Officers, and he trusts that these rates are sufficiently safe for the people and sufficiently low to bring them back, or perhaps more correctly to establish them in a state of fair promise of prosperity."

31 When the present rates were fixed, Mohol was assessed at 10 per cent. higher than Indápur, and Mádha at 5 per cent. higher, the reasons for keeping the Mádha rates 5 per cent. lower than Mohol are given in Lieutenant Wingate's 26th and 27th paragraphs, and one of the principal ones appears to have been the difference in the price of grain in Mohol and Mádha,—a difference which, Lieutenant Wingate in his 16th paragraph anticipates, the abolition of the transit rates, improvements in the means of transport, and increase of enterprise among the people, would tend to remove. This has actually taken place, there being now no material difference in prices at Mohol and Mádha. From the appended statement of the price of grain for the last 30 years, it will be seen that for the first ten years after the introduction of the survey, the average price of Jowári is 3½ per cent. lower in Mádha than in Mohol, for the next ten years it is 6 per cent. lower, but for the last ten years the average difference is little more than one-half per cent. There has been even less difference in the price of Bárri, the comparative rates for this grain being as under: for the first ten years 2 per cent. higher at Mádha than in Mohol, for the second ten years 3½ per cent. lower at Mádha, and for the last ten years 2½ lower at Mádha than Mohol. The district moreover has been so opened up by the Railway and by the various roads which traverse it in all directions, that I do not consider that any appreciable difference remains in the capabilities of the parts of the two districts of Mohol and Mádha now under revision, and consequently I see no reason to keep up the difference in their respective rates.

1. Mádha.	8. Tadwal.	32. I therefore propose a general rate of Rs 1-2 for the whole district, and a special rate of Rs. 1-4 for the 15 villages marginally noted, in consideration of the advantages resulting from their situation with regard to the Railway stations of Mohol, Mádha and Bársi Road (Kurdu)
2. Mahápur.	9. Chunchgaon.	
3. Undargaon.	10. Akulgaon.	
4. Darphal.	11. Bárioni.	
5. Nimgaon.	12. Mohol.	
6. Kurdu.	13. Wadwal.	
7. Bhoora.	14. Kolgaon.	
15. Gháma.		

33 The effect of these rates will be seen from the accompanying contrasted statement, which shows the amount of past payments and new assessment according to proposed rates for 77* villages in which the settlement is now to be introduced. There are five villages settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58 regarding which there is some doubt whether their survey lease was guaranteed for 30 years, or expires with the rest of the táluka, inquiry is being made on this point, and these villages will be settled accordingly. For the present I shall confine my remarks to the 77 villages of which the 30 years' lease has or will immediately expire.

34 The proposed rates show an increase of Rs 77,469 over last year's collections, according to the following abstract —

	Cultivated Land	Waste Land	Total
Assessment according to proposed rates...	1,77,933	115	1,78,048
Do. do. present do. ..	1,00,531	48	1,00,579
	77,402	67	77,469

This is an increase of 77 per cent. on the present assessment. With this large addition however the average rate per acre is only 9 annas 4 pies.

35. No extra assessment has been placed upon well garden lands, the maximum rate for which is the same as for first class dry-crop lands. Great care has been taken in the classification to prevent the lower and least productive soils being too highly classed, and I feel confident that in spite of the large increase over present revenue, the proposed rates will be found generally suitable to the district.

36 I may here remark that the necessity for re-measurement in early settled districts' where, as in the present case, the waste lands were not surveyed when the present rates were introduced, is proved by the result of re-measurement of this táluka. The area of land actually under cultivation is now found to be 35,600 acres in excess of what has hitherto paid revenue, in other words, there has been so much concealed cultivation, the assessment on this land alone at the average rate for the whole táluka amounts to —

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{As p.} \\ 35,600 \times 9-4 = 20,766 \quad \text{Rs } 20,766. \end{array}$$

37. I have the honour to request you to be good enough to forward this Report, together with any remarks you may wish to make, to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

38 I should explain that this Report was prepared in November last, and a copy furnished to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., but owing to some alterations in the Statistical Returns, and some slight modifications suggested by the Survey Commissioner in the original grouping of villages, I have re-cast the Report, and the rates now proposed are those approved by the Survey Commissioner, N. D.

I have &c
H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

Statement giving the Particulars of several recent Sales and Mortgages of Khalesa Lands in the Mādha Taluka.

No of Acres in Field mortgaged	No. of Acres usually under Irrigation.	Assessment on the whole Field inclusive of extra Bagayat cess.	Portion of Field mortgaged or sold	Amount of Loan raised upon mortgage or price for which sold	Conditions of Mortgage and Particulars of Sale.
A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.		Rs a p	
45 8	1 0	13 0 0	The whole.	200 0 0	SOLD. Two Gatkuh Numbers and a small house in the village. There is a well in one of the numbers. Date of deed A.D. 1869
28 5	0 0	8 0 0	Do.	150 0 0	The lender is to hold this number for 5 years, the owner paying the assessment. In case of the lender having to pay the assessment for any year, he is to hold the land another year after the expiry of the original 5 years, for every year's assessment paid. The debt bears no interest. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
34 38	0 0	17 0 0	One-half.	400 0 0	SOLD. The right of ownership in half a Survey Number and half a well on which no assessment has hitherto been levied. Date of Deed A.D. 1868
15 27	0 0	8 0 0	Two thirds.	100 0 0	MORTGAGED The lender is to hold the land, paying the assessment for 11 years, at the end of which time the debt is to be considered discharged. The debt bears no interest. There is a well (untaxed) in the number, of which the lender is to have the use and in case of his making repairs to the well or "Tal" the amount so expended is to be repaid with interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
23 28	0 0	17 8 0	The whole.	100 0 0	SOLD.
41 5	0 0	13 0 0	Do.	80 0 0	SOLD.
29 14	0 0	8 13 0	Do.	250 0 0	MORTGAGED. The lender is to cultivate the land and take a "batāi" of $\frac{1}{4}$ for first year and $\frac{3}{8}$ for next two years, the owner paying the assessment, at the expiration of three years, the debt to be paid off with interest at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent
13 38	0 0	7 0 0	Do.	50 0 0	Sold by order of Civil Court. Particulars not forthcoming
3 34	0 0	9 8 0	One-half.	275 0 0	Do. do.
29 33	0 0	5 0 0	The whole.	75 0 0	Do. do.
2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20	3 4 0	Do.	400 0 0	MORTGAGED The lender is to hold the garden and have the use of trees &c., for 5 years, when the debt is to be repaid with interest at 1 per cent. In the event of principal and interest not being paid in 5 years, the lender is to continue to hold the land till paid. Government assessment to be paid by lender and he is to have use of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the water of the well. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
3 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 20	3 4 0	Do.	100 0 0	SOLD
59 30	3 0	30 0 0	Do.	400 0 0	The lender is to receive a "batāi" of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole produce, the owner cultivating the land, paying the Government assessment, and keeping boundary marks in repair. When the owner pays the money he is to repay it at the end of a year. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
40 14	3 10	25 8 0	Do.	450 0 0	MORTGAGED. The lender is to hold the land and pay the assessment until such time as the original debt shall be repaid. The debt bears no interest. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.
49 5	0 0	13 0 0	Do.	100 0 0	SOLD.
13 0 3 28	0 0 2 0	4 0 0 9 13 0	One-sixth. Do.	150 0 0	The lender is to pay the assessment on the 6th share of 13 acres, but the owner pays assessment for the $\frac{1}{4}$ share of 2 acres 28 gts. The lender to hold the land for 5 years, when the debt is to be repaid; if not then paid, compound interest at rate of 3 pice per rupee per mensem to be charged. Whenever the money is paid off it is to be paid at the end of year. Date of Deed A.D. 1868.

(Signed) H. M. GRANT,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Statement showing the Average yearly price of grain at Mohol and Mádha for 30 years, in Seers.

	Mohol.		Mádha.		REMARKS.
	Jowári.	Bájn.	Jowári.	Bájn.	
1839-40	78	72	91	70	Average 10 years' price of Jowári is 3½ per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol Bájn 2 per cent. higher at Mádha than Mohol
1840-41	84	78	84	63	
1841-42	108	96	102	68	
1842-43	72	60	70	63	
1843-44	54	47	56	49	
1844-45	15	14	21	17	
1845-46	47	36	49	35	
1846-47	30	24	31	26	
1847-48	36	30	35	28	
1848-49	47	36	49	35	
Average	57	49	59	48	
1849-50	47	42	49	42	Average 10 years' price of Jowári 6 per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol. Bájn 2½rd per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol.
1850-51	54	36	56	35	
1851-52	47	36	56	42	
1852-53	42	36	42	35	
1853-54	36	24	35	26	
1854-55	16	15	17	16	
1855-56	23	16	24	17	
1856-57	31	27	35	23	
1857-58	27	17	26	19	
1858-59	17	24	19	24	
Average	34	27	36	28	
1859-60	46	38	45	38	Average 10 years' price of Jowári 6 7 per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol Bájn 2½ per cent. lower at Mádha than Mohol.
1860-61	30	36	30	26	
1861-62	24	21	26	23	
1862-63	22	18	23	19	
1863-64	15	12	16	14	
1864-65	18	14	19	16	
1865-66	24	19	26	21	
1866-67	23	19	24	21	
1867-68	24	21	24	21	
1868-69	31	28	26	23	
Average	25 7	21½	25·9	22	

H M. GRANT,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

STATEMENT.

Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Cattle, &c, in Taluka Mádha of the Sholápur Collectorate, according to two Censuses taken respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69.

No.	Names of Villages.	Houses.	INHABITANTS							CATTLE								Carts	Ploughs	REMARKS
			Males			Females			Total Columnn 6 and 9.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes		Cows and Calves.	Shee Buf faloes and their young ones	Horses and Ponies and their young ones Ele- phants and Camels	Sheep and Goats	Total				
			Below 15 years old	Above 15 years old	Total	Below 15 years old.	Married	Total.		Kept for agricul tural purposes	Kept for other purposes									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Tadwal	13	11	14	25	4	17	21	46	32	..	27	3	33	95	190				
		109	117	184	301	46	180	225	526	277	3	111	45	5	441	38	13			
2	Bhosra . . .	149	145	277	422	68	315	403	825	287	.	367	85	11	181	931	7	21		
		201	184	361	545	147	875	522	1,067	269	24	194	98	19	487	1,081	19	22		
3	Numbgaon . . .	19	15	40	55	14	34	48	103	51		44	20	5	243	363	1	4		
		51	48	78	126	82	68	100	226	101	12	59	16	8	193	383	11	7		
4	Mahadpur	75	81	142	223	55	136	191	414	164	.	148	33	..	14	359	5	12		
		128	186	192	328	103	204	307	635	261	8	194	41	10	93	697	10	6		
5	Dárpál	175	135	276	411	122	283	405	816	352	.	334	140	20	339	1,185	8	32		
		215	211	319	530	188	366	524	1,054	416	29	282	149	12	336	1,173	10	12		
6	Undurgaon . . .	93	174	182	356	83	108	191	547	181		293	29	4	438	945	11	19		
		303	228	301	529	140	330	470	999	448	35	278	107	22	729	1,619	32	4		
7	Anjangaon . . .	243	245	431	676	150	458	608	1,284	437		397	173	21	1,203	2,231	3	48		
		280	230	469	719	194	503	697	1,416	490	25	289	77	21	1,363	2,265	28	32		
8	Uplai Khurd . . .	195	205	360	565	150	371	521	1,086	374	.	504	128	19	541	1,566	10	30		
		493	339	674	1,013	280	692	972	1,965	698	57	850	125	27	1,516	2,773	42	50		
9	Mádha	879	800	1,655	2,455	547	1,713	2,260	4,715	1,193		1,005	439	99	594	3,330	19	43		
		1,039	1,006	1,409	2,415	627	1,551	2,178	4,698	909	76	463	275	98	409	2,225	69	31		
10	Chinchoh	49	56	135	191	37	159	196	387	160		168	33	4	242	607	5	5		
		176	192	272	464	152	274	426	890	259	38	129	54	12	243	810	12	15		
11	Bawl . . .	199	191	324	515	124	358	482	997	412		455	120	22	954	1,963	6	14		
		228	220	424	662	221	405	620	1,288	450	21	265	84	23	505	1,341	20	26		

The black figures show the numbers according to returns in 1839-40

12	Uplai Dudruk	482	431	868	1,209	278	853	1,131	2,430	895	..	702	228	38	1,218	3,081	21	39
		585	511	810	1,821	872	779	1,151	2,472	774	48	558	151	69	701	2,801	11	146
13	Wáphla... ..	184	158	288	446	105	314	419	865	405		399	120	3	603	1,530	10	42
		208	231	376	607	170	419	589	1,196	461	24	268	67	18	607	1,460	21	42
14	Shetphal	404	333	692	1,025	195	623	818	1,843	761		633	198	29	767	2,388	12	81
		441	467	667	1,124	827	688	1,020	2,144	755	62	382	168	98	650	1,995	19	92
15	Ashí	609	581	920	1,501	386	1,015	1,401	2,902	1,071		1,002	398	43	1,039	3,553	25	110
		792	658	1,119	1,772	448	1,166	1,609	3,381	1,217	101	639	221	62	1,406	3,646	19	41
16	Angar	779	618	1,207	1,825	405	1,021	1,606	3,431	1,240		1,165	628	69	2,782	5,884	16	121
		884	754	1,364	2,118	475	1,449	1,924	4,042	1,265	37	607	289	78	1,706	3,982	54	165
17	Esprí	202	197	359	516	108	388	496	1,012	314		270	92	13	679	1,368	1	23
		221	164	848	507	121	847	468	975	824	80	286	94	10	449	1,143	4	28
18	Bárdi	101	101	173	274	57	184	241	515	228		251	74	8	278	839	25	3
		121	136	186	324	88	182	270	594	189	8	132	48	5	182	599	8	18
19	Pedsáh	75	76	117	193	40	155	195	388	163		140	30	10	362	705	3	16
		98	97	171	268	85	163	248	510	178	14	127	35	5	405	824	4	69
20	Ashá	86	81	159	240	64	159	223	463	235		213	59	10	122	632	3	22
		140	154	221	375	135	242	377	752	311	20	199	67	25	889	1,501	13	21
21	Sápatna	207	211	334	545	128	345	473	1,018	361		373	95	11	312	1,179	10	11
		242	298	411	709	235	389	624	1,389	422	46	349	54	24	361	1,256	17	28
22	Parita	199	192	407	599	154	427	581	1,180	457		489	139	21	437	1,573	31	8
		164	288	882	670	179	430	609	1,279	510	7	272	48	18	807	1,182	7	96
23	Ghotí	259	187	384	571	121	367	498	1,059	428		382	109	20	83	1,022	10	25
		224	285	455	740	198	474	672	1,412	465	..	209	59	17	68	818	14	10
24	Talshí	176	161	301	462	110	304	414	876	425		382	103	30	517	1,457	7	18
		248	241	405	646	152	415	667	1,218	460	22	401	85	25	1,046	1,829	17	47
25	Málegaon	55	62	113	175	62	98	160	335	147	..	150	29	12	349	687	3	13
		60	82	126	208	57	180	187	395	125	4	80	18	6	200	428	1	5
26	Ahírgaon	56	87	94	151	32	95	128	279	135		139	25	12	309	617	2	10
		74	68	146	214	54	128	182	396	146	8	91	13	4	108	365	6	11
27	Páíwan	36	53	50	103	22	63	83	188	69	...	78	40	4	15	229	4	13
		44	60	88	143	54	81	185	278	122	1	47	17	8	65	285	2	15

Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mádha of the Sholapur Collectorate, according to two Censuses taken respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69—continued.

No	Names of Villages	Houses	INHABITANTS							CATTLE							Carts	Ploughs	REMARKS	
			Males.			Females.				Total of Columns 6 and 9	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes,		Cows and Calves	She Buffaloes and their young ones	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones, Elephants and Camels, &c.	Sheep and Goats				Total.
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married	Total.	Kept for agricultural purposes.		Kept for other purposes.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
28	Bhuj	24	16	31	47	11	29	40	87	50			67	7	7	169	300		5	The black figures show the numbers according to returns in 1839-40
		81	31	43	74	29	45	74	148	71	8		38	17	9	219	357		8	
29	Bital	135	113	234	347	80	240	320	667	278			174	68	15	794	1,329	6	23	
		171	167	246	418	122	266	388	801	385	19		274	47	27	676	1,878	4	14	
30	Kharkatna	9	13	9	22	7	13	20	42	30			12	2		340	884			
31	Ghátna	32	25	58	83	36	46	82	165	65			60	10	3	99	237		5	
		50	31	59	90	25	64	89	179	99	12		38	16	1	50	216	3	16	
32	Kolgaon	55	47	96	143	43	89	132	275	94			375	36	61	503	1,069		8	
		58	98	124	217	95	128	223	440	104	8		108	24	4	285	578	19	14	
33	Rámblingui	10	6	21	27	9	16	25	52	23			17		3	162	205			
		45	19	68	82	11	52	63	145	67	8		64	13	1	138	266	3	8	
34	Malkpet	39	38	57	95	24	56	80	175	59			89	10	3	131	292		3	
		66	17	188	205	19	180	199	404	126	4		95	24	5	750	1,004	1		
35	Mundhewár	14	7	19	26	3	19	22	49	20			15	13		48			1	
		33	50	68	118	39	64	108	221	101	5		61	17	2	128	314	6	10	
36	Nándgaon	51	37	76	113	28	80	108	221	62			83	41	3	75	284		9	
		55	55	92	147	45	80	125	272	110	8		59	17	6	189	369	3	9	
37	Kotowdi	69	49	109	158	54	115	169	327	124			171	28	9	40	372	1	8	
		86	49	128	177	42	132	174	361	167	6		75	24	8	174	454	5	15	
38	Kurul	388	229	795	1,024	216	689	905	1,929	675			766	226	52	410	2,129	2	59	
		550	541	834	1,975	371	823	1,194	2,569	944	29		503	200	55	473	2,264	79	100	

39	Akoti ...	172	153	304	457	100	303	403	860	304		173	100	12	654	1,243	1	23
		224	174	342	516	161	346	507	1,028	328	4	164	73	29	45	643	7	32
40	Shez Babu'gaon	111	109	186	295	68	177	245	540	202		219	45	9	18	468		18
		169	160	280	440	131	262	393	888	311	8	217	42	15	155	748	12	22
41	Warwad Said ...	157	117	247	364	89	237	326	690	266	..	275	69	2	369	961	..	21
		196	165	255	420	106	251	357	777	321	8	219	64	6	750	1,368	2	44
42	Dhok Babulgaon	94	79	155	234	62	165	227	461	161		126	52	7	469	815	1	19
		126	88	212	309	85	218	263	553	230	7	108	48	9	299	701	7	38
43	Wadwai ...	97	106	138	244	43	157	200	444	145		190	62	16	221	634	2	8
		121	184	200	334	113	217	330	664	242	4	107	27	27		497	7	17
44	Mohol ...	656	616	1,176	1,792	423	1,198	1,621	3,413	929	..	755	415	94	2,208	4,401	9	60
		841	994	1,534	2,528	892	1,638	2,560	5,058	1,814	51	712	390	131	2,410	4,978	80	61
45	Nazik Fimpr	95	66	169	235	32	41	123	358	169		141	53	2	856	1,221	3	19
		129	122	203	325	78	207	285	610	228	21	168	50	4	1,846	1,817		21
46	Fokhrapur	121	133	206	339	94	219	313	652	292		242	36	18	775	1,363	4	31
		187	204	276	480	127	294	421	901	381	22	194	99	13	1,260	1,969	3	37
47	Yáwukh	151	113	239	352	81	232	313	665	298	..	178	54	16	463	1,009	4	23
		166	175	262	437	143	282	425	862	309	19	188	31	11	1,397	1,955	4	19
48	Ohikhli ..	35	41	68	109	25	72	97	206	103		125	23	5	203	459	3	10
		74	67	102	169	46	105	151	320	128	14	97	25	5	311	1,078	1	13
49	Sárola ...	43	56	79	135	21	34	105	240	146		163	34	6	36	385	1	14
		92	105	118	221	38	134	222	443	197	11	130	64	11	461	944	2	15
50	Kbowni... ..	48	20	65	85	22	58	80	165	77	..	92	18	1	75	263		9
		74	37	72	109	37	78	115	244	96	4	54	16	2	320	492	3	9
51	Fátkul ..	251	212	545	757	152	495	647	1,404	509	..	376	227	13	412	1,537	2	40
		352	331	603	934	222	600	822	1,756	515	70	292	170	39	742	1,822	13	62
52	Táklí Sikáandar	133	95	196	291	74	194	268	559	225		145	58	7	582	1,017	2	20
		130	126	230	355	74	238	302	657	276	25	136	46	12	75	670	5	28
53	Aábegaon ..	98	74	116	190	56	130	188	378	181		132	59	2	67	441	3	20
		188	114	180	294	111	192	308	597	248	12	131	41	6	100	536	5	22
54	Sowadana ...	58	41	113	154	38	115	153	307	169	..	148	30	6	167	520	1	19
		100	125	146	271	69	132	231	302	206	26	121	45	7	280	685	3	22

Contracted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Cattle, &c, in Taluka Mādha of the Sholdpur Collectorate, according to two Censuses taken respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69—continued.

No	Names of Villages	Houses	INHABITANTS							CATTLE							Carts	Ploughs	REMARKS.
			Males.			Females			Total of Columns 6 and 9	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones	Horses and Ponies and their young ones Elephants and Camels, &c	Sheep and Goats	Total			
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Below 15 years old.	Married	Total.		Kept for agricultural purposes	Kept for other purposes								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
55	Warkuta ...	25	18	36	54	3	36	39	93	38		55	8	3	10	114		3	The black figures show the numbers according to returns in 1880-40
		28	17	87	54	17	86	59	107	36	5	38	7	8	9	94		4	
56	Aodhi ..	227	8	503	511	5	419	424	935	457		130	63	7	128	785	12	27	
		217	284	310	544	119	845	464	1,008	387	24	152	75	6	227	821	18	83	
57	Kurda .	599	481	824	1,305	272	847	1,119	2,424	903		947	299	69	784	3,002	2	46	
		561	543	1,087	1,630	388	1,085	1,478	3,103	1,115	140	485	197	90	766	2,793	95	107	
58	Lawul ...	462	436	727	1,163	289	779	1,048	2,211	778		689	271	42	503	2,263	8	41	
		447	370	756	1,126	245	764	1,009	2,185	787	56	406	148	42	295	1,084	13	18	
59	Sirál ..	69	70	129	199	51	124	175	374	159		211	33	10	148	560	5	11	
		112	127	166	293	86	184	270	563	214	21	104	27	6	71	448		48	
60	Ambád .	43	38	59	97	24	71	95	192	79		81	14	6	429	609	2	6	
		55	59	92	151	48	102	150	301	138	12	98	44	7	53	347	3	12	
61	Bembia .	304	316	492	808	205	535	740	1,548	351		396	217	35	756	2,575	7	57	
		313	285	587	872	220	616	836	1,708	691	6	389	96	39	569	1,040	18	64	
62	Usani ..	151	128	267	395	83	259	342	737	267		335	89	10	1,084	1,785	8	24	
		150	130	222	352	65	245	270	622	303	3	61	32	8	117	529	5	7	
63	Támbwa ..	40	37	63	100	24	69	93	183	116		125	26	6	223	496		12	
		85	86	121	207	66	127	193	400	169	15	104	32	9	165	494	9	11	
64	Pimpalkhunta .	204	203	303	506	137	320	457	963	419		450	99	34	89	1,090	13	23	
		200	169	330	499	75	327	402	901	319	13	153	51	19	144	699	7	2	
65	Shodanga	72	67	98	165	80	96	156	321	151		162	42	5	267	627	3	9	
		92	109	150	259	53	149	202	461	184	2	60	34	2	323	500	5		

66	Sápaína	170	181	235	416	105	253	353	774	406		380	129	22	423	1,360	12	15
		194	207	370	577	144	374	518	1,095	489	16	226	58	18	889	1,198	24	49
67	Akolia Bk	91	97	123	220	69	122	191	411	196		274	32	6	422	930	7	20
		152	182	172	304	140	171	311	615	257	80	199	77	9	808	880	8	20
68	Veneñaon	73	58	119	177	39	126	165	342	153		142	18	4	23	340	2	18
		92	76	163	289	72	160	232	471	296	1	94	36	1		368	4	32
69	Narkhed	328	335	559	894	173	594	767	1,661	808		516	254	39	493	2,110	7	53
		552	508	838	1,341	266	873	1,189	2,480	879	22	424	207	60	793	2,385	26	27
70	Moroehl	71	64	106	170	38	110	148	318	159		124	27	6	979	1,318	3	11
		90	75	122	197	42	107	149	348	114	9	108	18	7	26	277	1	14
71	Wadingsa	171	116	276	392	110	287	397	789	347		311	74	12	855	1,599	7	18
		172	120	284	384	124	258	382	768	395	12	231	67	21	418	1,144	24	39
72	Pápnas	38	41	82	123	30	72	102	225	118		97	16	4	125	380	3	8
		89	52	145	197	46	169	185	382	142	1	51	19	7	220	440	37	
73	Lahu	81	156	271	427	118	306	424	851	380		277	124	26	21	618	3	25
		200	191	289	460	168	801	454	914	488	20	293	101	17	241	1,108	54	28
74	Akulgaon	79	86	142	228	65	156	221	449	197		282	62	12	502	1,035	5	12
		142	157	215	372	112	238	350	722	261	2	150	44	14	214	885	26	21
75	Chinohgaon	101	123	168	291	71	174	245	538	245		243	47	14	233	782	8	14
		129	108	201	304	98	218	304	618	328	8	101	80	15	414	524	47	20
76	Mhaingon	247	265	477	762	158	482	640	1,402	622		670	119	33	323	1,767	10	35
		240	242	484	726	165	476	641	1,367	547	8	186	62	24	28	850	94	109
77	Barioni	240	218	401	619	141	394	535	1,154	452		483	82	25	307	1,349	6	19
		208	240	373	618	179	390	569	1,182	458	42	217	54	40	495	1,306	31	48
	Total	13,002	11,657	22,280	33,937	7,827	22,431	30,258	64,195	24,793		23,685	7,492	1,373	33,795	91,138	435	1,758
		16,515	16,818	26,814	42,182	11,438	27,111	38,544	80,876	28,490	1,946	15,581	5,468	1,552	34,956	87,683	1,814	2,428
	<i>Villages settled in 1856 57 and 1857 58.</i>																	
78	Yerrati	171	162	226	388	122	241	363	751	335	2	176	93	7	734	1,248	6	
		183	198	271	464	147	294	441	905	374	20	198	76	11	284	962	5	41
79	Ponnur	318	299	463	761	253	495	748	1,509	484	37	425	249	12	744	1,951		
		398	390	590	910	181	600	781	1,691	600	14	254	170	34	667	1,739	5	39

Contrasted Statement of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants, Cattle, &c., in Taluka Mādha of the Sholapur Collectorate, according to two Censuses taken respectively in 1839-40 and 1868-69—concluded

No.	Names of Villages	Houses	INHABITANTS							CATTLE							Carts	Ploughs.	REMARKS
			Males			Females			Total of Columns 6 and 9.	Bullecks and Male Buffaloes,		Cows and Calves.	She Buffaloes and their young ones	Horses and Ponies, Mares and their young ones Elephants and Camels, &c.	Sheep and Goats	Total			
			Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total	Below 15 years old.	Married	Total		Kept for agricultural purposes	Kept for other purposes								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
80	Bhend	68	58	90	146	55	99	154	309	110	7	139	95	6	145	442			
		121	109	172	281	70	180	250	531	262	16	198	60	15	142	668	10	14	
81	Kumbhey	77	97	142	239	84	145	209	448	132		114	32	15	492	785			
		178	111	200	311	71	185	256	567	172	11	132	31	22	381	699	9	11	
82	Akumbh	59	63	91	154	56	110	166	320	100	8	94	22	3	121	348			
		84	75	142	217	65	134	189	406	187	10	74	17	4	216	458	5	6	
	Total	693	677	1,011	1,688	550	1,090	1,640	3,328	1,162	54	948	431	43	2,236	4,674	6		
		909	808	1,375	2,188	624	1,398	1,917	4,100	1,545	71	851	853	86	1,640	4,546	94	111	
	<i>Dumāla Villages.</i>																		
83	Kingni Nipāni	109	130	185	316	81	201	282	597	279	14	123	54	1	125	596			17
84	Wāleo ...	198	217	339	556	158	359	517	1,073	417	8	201	66	36	587	1,265	6		15
85	Gotowādi . . .	115	98	175	268	82	183	265	533	204	21	132	58	8	349	1,272	8		18
86	Fir Tākh . . .	102	131	160	291	77	168	245	536	243	15	117	28	8	130	511	4		23
87	Tāmbola . . .	202	159	232	391	125	262	387	778	279	36	231	75	14	328	1,263	2		19
88	Bhāmbowādi . .	102	108	199	309	91	194	285	587	390	15	236	52	23	250	925	7		23
		819	883	1,290	2,123	614	1,367	1,981	4,104	1,752	109	1,000	393	89	2,519	5,862	27		135

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H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

STATISTICAL Table IV.—Details of Cultivation in A D 1863-70.

• District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentages of Total Cultivation
1	2	3	4
Mádha...	38	<i>Kharif</i>	
		Bájrí ...	18 8
		Rice ...	1 1
		Tobacco ...	5
		Sugarcane ...	6
		Mutkí ..	1 6
		Kalthí ...	5
			23 1
		<i>Rabi</i>	
		Jowári ..	54 7
		Wheat ...	1 1
		Gram ...	1 6
		Cotton ...	9 4
		Linseed*	5
		Miscellaneous	8
Culturable land left fallow	1 6		
	76 9		
	Total ..	100	

H. M. GRANT,
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and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

STATISTICAL Table V.—Detail of Population

Castes	MALES			FEMALES			Total of Columns 4 and 7	CAN READ.			
	Below 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age	Total Males	Below 15 years of age	Above 15 years of age	Total Females		Males		Females	
								No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>82 Khāṣa</i>											
Brāhmins and Gaud											
Brāhmins	1,062	576	1,587	895	979	1,774	2,961	1,158	79		
Māharāṭṭas	10,737	6,527	17,264	4,568	11,274	15,842	84,108	351	2	1	
Shepherds	2,907	1,444	3,751	1,012	2,457	3,469	7,220	44	1		
Wānis	907	551	1,458	347	950	1,297	2,755	472	3		
Weavers	637	304	941	226	661	887	1,828	106	11		
Oilmen	234	133	367	90	226	316	683	35	10		
Potters	248	151	399	100	260	360	759	7	2		
Goldsmiths	221	132	353	87	226	313	666	129	36		
Carpenters	287	176	463	122	298	418	881	11	2		
Gurovs and Jangams	221	139	360	96	234	330	690	58	10		
Pardehis and Rajputs	108	44	152	42	95	147	289	14	9		
Coppersmiths	86	42	128	29	76	106	223	39	30		
Jains	384	192	576	144	378	522	1,098	118	20		
Koḥs	290	184	474	131	338	469	938	5	1		
Sūis	117	64	181	55	125	180	361	9	5		
Dyers	4	1	5	3	1	4	9	1	20		
Tailors	268	129	397	78	244	322	719	140	35		
Gardeners	1,759	1,002	2,761	751	1,719	2,470	5,231	33	1	1	
Barbers	304	200	504	126	329	455	959	4	1		
Guzars and Mārṅāns	261	127	378	108	221	324	702	225	62		
Mahomedans	1,362	832	2,194	594	1,367	1,961	4,755	46	2		
Washermen	213	112	325	91	217	308	633	1			
Leather workers	720	503	1,223	328	734	1,062	2,255	4			
Māhārs, Dheds and Māngs	4,127	2,568	6,695	2,105	4,797	6,302	13,997	12			
Rāmōns	245	181	426	152	255	407	833				
Blacksmiths	149	95	247	82	150	232	479	7	3		
Miscellaneous Castes	442	264	706	100	500	600	1,306	105	14	2	
	27,689	16,628	44,315	11,957	28,504	40,461	84,776	3,114	7	3	
<i>6 Inām.</i>											
Brāhmins and Gaud											
Brāhmins	28	12	40	7	28	33	73	23	56		
Māharāṭṭas	584	452	1,066	247	638	886	1,951	4			
Shepherds	218	111	329	135	227	362	691	3			
Wānis	16	2	18	7	13	20	38				
Weavers	18	8	21	7	12	19	40				
Oilmen	5	1	6		4	4	10				
Potters	6	4	10	1	4	5	15				
Goldsmiths	11	3	14	4	16	20	34	1			
Carpenters	28	17	45	9	31	40	85	1			
Gurovs and Jangams	11	1	12		7	7	19	1			
Pardehis and Rajputs	2	1	3		2	2	5	1			
Koḥs	35	16	51	14	36	50	101				
Tailors	3		3		1	1	4				
Gardeners	10	8	18	4	10	14	22				
Barbers	15	2	17	9	17	26	41				
Mahomedans	54	34	88	37	70	107	195				
Washermen	12	13	25	4	13	17	42				
Leather workers	38	24	62	18	41	59	121				
Māhārs and Māngs	184	86	270	101	176	277	547				
Blacksmiths	4	6	10	1	9	10	20				
Miscellaneous Castes	13	2	15	9	14	23	38				
	1,220	833	2,123	614	1,367	1,981	4,104	94	1		
88											
Total	28,979	17,459	46,438	12,571	29,871	42,442	86,880	3,148			

H. M. GRANT,
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STATISTICAL Table VI.—Occupations of the Population.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.		
1	2	3	4		
Madha	82 Khalsa ...	Writers	392		
		Cultivators	13,417		
		Government and village servants...	3,865		
		Goldsmiths	197		
		Carpenters	271		
		Barbers	264		
		Washermen	177		
		Potters	220		
		Blacksmiths	143		
		Shepherds	153		
		Leather workers	691		
		Blanket weavers	102		
		Cloth do	574		
		Oil makers and sellers	193		
		Bracelet sellers	48		
		Sellers of pots ... ..	...	
		Cloth sellers	294		
		Priests	158		
		Merchants and money-lenders	272		
		Carriers .. ... ..	...	
		Miscellaneous trades	6,258		
					27,689
			6 Inám ...	Writers	4
				Cultivators	727
				Government and village servants .	197
				Goldsmiths	4
				Carpenters	17
		Barbers	13		
		Washermen	4		
		Potters	14		
		Blacksmiths	5		
		Shepherds ... ..	...	
		Leather workers	23		
		Blanket weavers ... ..	...	
		Cloth do	2		
		Oil makers and sellers	11		
		Bracelet sellers .. ... ..	...	
		Sellers of pots ... ..	...	
		Cloth sellers ... ..	...	
		Priests ... ..	...	
		Merchants and money-lenders ... ..	...	
		Carriers .. ... ..	...	
		Miscellaneous trades	269		
	88		1,290		
		Total ...	28,979		

H M GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

STATISTICAL Table VII—Return of Houses, Wells, &c, and of Live and Dead Stock.

District	Surveyed Villages.	Houses	WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS		LIVE STOCK.					
			For Irrigation	Drinking	Out of repair	Total	Carts	Ploughs	Milch Buffaloes and Young	Cows	Plough Oxen	Buffaloes.	Sheep	Horses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mádha	Khalas 82	17,425	2 830	145	694	3 169	1 848	2,534	5 811	16 432	80 035	1 717	36 598	1 638
	Inam 6	619	109	3	38	160	27	136	323	1,060	1,752	109	2 519	89
Total	88	18,243	2 439	148	732	3,319	1 875	2 670	6,144	17 492	81 787	1 826	39,117	1,727

STATISTICAL Table VIII—Detail of Occupancy.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Number of Khátas distinctly recorded.	Average Area of each Kháta Acres	Average Number of Agriculturists to each Kháta	Average Acres of Cultivation to each head of total Population	Average Acres of Agricultural Population only	Average Acres to one Plough	Average Assessment of Cultivated Land in year of Settlement per Kháta
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mádha .	88	7,625	46 0 30	1 8	4 0 0	25 0 6	133 0 22	Rs a p 27 8 0

STATISTICAL Table IX—Average of Population and Assessment.

District	Number of Surveyed Villages.	POPULATION		REALIZABLE ASSESSMENT (vide Table III)				
		Per Square Mile of Total Area	Per Square Mile of Culturable Area	Realizable in year of Settlement			Survey Kamal or Assessment on Waste and Culturable, deducting Value of Alienations.	
				Per head of Population	Per Square Mile of Culturable Area	Per Square Mile of Area	Per Square Mile of Culturable Area	Per Square Mile of Total Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mádha .	Khalas 82	145	159	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
				2 8 4	369 14 5	231 0 9	370 0 9	321 3 11
	Dumala 6	152	164	2 6 7	412 4 8	866 7 8	412 4 8	366 7 8
		148½	161½	2 4 11	391 1 6	343 12 2	391 2 8	343 13 9

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

*STATEMENT showing the Relative Quantities of different Crops in the Mádka
Táluka for the year 1869-70.*

Crops	Area.	
	Rs.	a p.
Rice	0 0 2	2,541
Sugar-cane	0 0 1	1,770
Jowari	0 8 9	185,909
Tabacco	0 0 1	1,770
Wheat	0 0 2	2,541
Gram	0 0 3	5,312
Barri	0 3 0	68,740
Cotton	0 1 6	31,870
Linseed	0 0 1	1,771
Beani	0 0 3	5,312
Kulthi	0 0 1	1,770
Miscellaneous crops	0 1 4	28,329
Culturable land left fallow	0 0 3	5,312
Total	1 0 0	189,947

H. M. GRANT,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey
and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

No. 86 of 1839.

To

J S LAW, Esquire,
First Assistant Collector, in Charge,
Sholápur.

SIR,

The correction of the survey measurements, and a classification of the arable land of the Mádka Táluka, having been completed, and these preliminary operations being also far advanced in Mohol, I have now the honour to present you with proposals for the settlement of both districts, which you will oblige me by taking an early opportunity of submitting for the sanction of Government, to enable me to proceed, without loss of time, with the calculations of the assessment, in detail, and the preparation of the various records required for the purpose of bringing the new settlement into practical operation. In bringing forward these proposals, I am happy to have the assistance of Lieutenant Davidson, who has favoured me with a very clear and able report on the district of Mohol, copy of which will be found annexed to the present communication, and which I shall have frequent occasion to notice more particularly hereafter.

2 Before entering upon the more immediate subject of my report, I shall briefly refer to some points noticed by Government in connection with the settlement of Indápur, and which appear to admit of being appropriately considered in this place, as the system and plan of operations adopted for the revision of assessment of that district have likewise been followed here. I shall also submit some general reflections on the land assessment applicable to most parts of the Deccan, in common with these districts, in the hope that they may serve to establish, on a firmer basis than heretofore, the soundness of the principles on which the revision of assessment, now in progress, is being conducted. I trust, therefore, they will not be considered as out of place.

3 Besides the sources of the immediate extension of cultivation in Indápur, consequent upon the revision of its assessment, which I have already had an opportunity of satisfactorily explaining, the chief point noticed by Government, in remarking upon the settlement of that district, and from a misapprehension of which most of the other objections alleged appear to have taken their origin, is the nature of the table of rates adopted for the several descriptions of soil used in our system of classification. Government has received an impression, that this table exhibits the relative productive powers of the several soils, understanding by this expression the relative quantities of gross produce yielded by each, and has, therefore, had difficulty in perceiving the connection between the rate of assessment and the classification.* The adoption of this view of the subject I attribute to some obscurity in Lieutenant Nash's or my report, which I am happy to have now an opportunity of removing.

4. In the Indápur reports the "table of rates" is described as representing the relative values of the several descriptions of soil used in the system of classification. The meaning intended to be conveyed by the phrase relative values was not the proportional quantities of

* Vide 5th and 8th paragraphs of G. L. to the Revenue Commissioner, dated 31st December 1833, No 4739.
B 1290—16

gross produce yielded by the several classes of soil, but their proportional capabilities of paying a rent. That is to say, if a rent or rate of assessment be adopted or assumed for any one class of soil, the rates of all the others should vary from it in the proportions shown by the table. I trust I have succeeded in clearing up this obscurity, and with it will probably disappear much of what would be deemed, under such impressions, vague and unsatisfactory in the definitions of the principles of the settlement. Government will now perceive that the rates of assessment, instead of being the result of some subsequent obscure and ill-explained operation, are identical with the scale itself, in so far as their relations among themselves are concerned, and the correctness of the positive amount of these rates, as shown in the general results of the settlement, was attempted to be established by argument and comparisons founded on the past and present state of the district, and by setting forth the causes of the various periods of prosperity and adversity which its history exhibits. The only modifications to which these rates were subsequently subjected, was in the case of fields having some peculiar disadvantages, such as being situated at a great distance from the village or from water, &c, in which cases a deduction was made from the rate found from the table, according to the judgment of the settling officer, on a consideration of the particular circumstances in each instance. With the view, however, of preserving that simplicity in every department of our labours, which forms the best security against inaccuracy, fraud or collusion, such modifications were considered exceptions from the general rule, and in by far the greater majority of instances the rates adopted were those found from the Table.

5. I also gather from the general tenor of the remarks of Government on the Indápur Settlement that the methods of obtaining the rates are considered somewhat loose, and these last possibly too much dependent on the judgment of the individuals framing them, but this objection, I respectfully submit, is owing to the necessities of the subject, and not to be got rid of by the adoption of any other system. I think especially that the apparently more precise and trustworthy results obtained from calculations of produce and expenses are altogether illusory. Because, however nicely adjusted and well adapted to the ends in view may be the several steps of such calculations, they proceed, in the first instance, from uncertain data. Their various elements are unavoidably pure assumptions, regarding every one of which it probably requires as great an exercise of penetration and judgment to arrive at an approximation to the truth, as is necessary in the case of the rent itself. For instance, few cultivators can give a connected or accurate account of the various expenses of cultivation, state the quantities of produce yielded by different varieties of soil, or even present us with clear descriptions of the methods of husbandry most generally followed by their class. All of these matters, indeed, are in their nature inconstant, varying almost infinitely with the seasons and the circumstances of the people, and I do not see how more than a general acquaintance with them is to be obtained. Yet information so very vague and unsatisfactory as this is confidently assumed for the data of calculations which are to produce unerring results. To attain these ends, by the use of such means, may not be altogether impossible, but the process may, I think, be aptly likened to the conduct of an appraiser or auctioneer, who, instead of making use of his own knowledge of the state of the market, should attempt to value a house with its furniture, pictures and other appurtenances, by laborious and tedious calculations of the money paid away to the various quarriers, stonemasons, bricklayers, glaziers, and people of all descriptions who might have been employed on its construction.

6. The various and conflicting opinions entertained of most of the Revenue Settlements of this country appear to me to be, in a great degree, owing to a want of some generally received test by which their respective merits might be tried. There has been no distinct recognition, until lately, of the portion of the produce upon which taxation ought alone to fall. The framers of these settlements appear too frequently to have had their attention directed to a consideration of what the cultivator can afford to pay to the State, rather than of what the State ought to exact from the cultivator, and, however unintentionally the general tendency of our land revenue administration has been to render taxation on maximums, more distinct perceptions upon this subject have now, however, become current, and it seems to be generally admitted that the claims of Government over the produce of the soil in this country are limited to that portion of it, which, in other states of society, would fall to the landlord.

7. The determination of this portion, then, which forms the natural rent of the land, becomes the object of our research, and to arrive at just conclusions upon a point so important, it appears indispensable to bear fully in mind the nature of rent and the causes of the different appearances it exhibits at different stages of improvement in society. I hope, on this account, to be held excused in offering the following brief observations upon this head.

8. The existence of a portion of the produce of land in the form of rent is, I need hardly observe, to be ascribed to the comparative scarcity of fertile land and the consequent necessity, in order to obtain a sufficiency of food for the wants of the society, of resorting to the cultivation of poorer soils, which with equal expenditure of capital and labour yield very inferior returns, and as the rates of the cultivator's profits to be an equal one, must be regulated by that obtained from the worst description of land in cultivation, the excess beyond this yielded by all the other kinds of soil in cultivation becomes their rent. This rent, however, is very different even in the same country at different stages of improvement, when population is limited, and the more fertile soils suffice to supply its wants, there is little rent, and consequently nearly the whole produce of the soil is divided between profits and wages. It is at

this period, if a spirit of enterprise is fully awakened, that the most rapid additions to the numbers and wealth of the society are effected by the stimulus of high rates of profits and wages, and striking examples of this are now seen in North America and many of our Colonies. As population becomes abundant, however, and the difficulties of obtaining a sufficient supply of food from the necessity of resorting to less fertile soils for its production increase, so will the portion of the produce allotted to wages and profits be diminished, and the amount abstracted go to the augmentation of rent. While the capabilities of the soil continue great, with reference to the demands of the population, there will be a high rate of profits and a low rent, and with every succeeding difficulty in the production of food, rent will rise and profits fall.

9. Let me endeavour now to apply these incontrovertible truths to the present state of the Deccan. We here find a scanty population and large tracts of fertile land still lying waste and unappropriated. The resources of the soil are boundless compared with the demands of the people. Under such circumstances, we should expect to find the society, if imbued with a spirit of improvement, in a state of transition, making rapid and great additions to its numbers, wealth, and intelligence, or perhaps, if unactuated by the hope of bettering its condition, sunk in a state of indolence and apathy, having its origin and continuance in the very abundance of, and facility of obtaining, the means of subsistence. The world presents numerous examples of both these conditions of society, modified, of course, by surrounding circumstances, but the present state of the Deccan will, I think, be found to be essentially distinct from either. Notwithstanding its scanty population and abundance of unoccupied fertile land, we find that the means of subsistence are obtained, with difficulty, that the exertions of even the laborious and industrious cultivator do not always avail in enabling him to preserve his position, and rarely indeed to better it. The population, in fact, while surrounded by great and untouched resources, yet presses hard upon the limits of subsistence, and its numbers, if not diminishing, are at least stationary, while there is little inducement for the employment of capital, and no evidence of advancing prosperity. Agricultural profits, and consequently those of most other employments, are at the lowest ebb, and the country, with abundant resources undeveloped, exhibits many of the features of the most advanced stages of improvement, when the wants of an over-abundant population have taxed the capabilities of the soil to the utmost, and the difficulties of procuring food have so lowered the rate of profits as to leave little inducement for any further investment of capital in productive pursuits.

10. So striking an inversion of the usual course of society must have its origin in some cause of almost universal operation, and seems clearly to me to be the consequence of a continued exaction of an excessive rent—a rent that, but for the peculiar position of Government in this country, could not by possibility have been realized. And when it is recollected that every increase of rent must be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the rate of profits, which forms the sole inducement to apply capital in productive industry, it will appear abundantly evident that this is a cause capable of prematurely checking, nay, barring altogether, any further progress of society at even the earliest stages of improvement. Mr Malthus appears to have been fully persuaded of the existence of this evil in India, and I willingly avail myself of his authority in support of my opinions. He says—“There is reason to believe that in parts of India and other Eastern countries, and probably even in China, the progress of taxation on the land founded upon the sovereign right to the soil, together with other customary payments out of the raw produce, have forcibly and prematurely lowered the profits of stock and the wages of labour on the land, and have thrown great obstacles in the way of progressive cultivation and population in latter times, while much good land remains waste. This will always be the case when, owing to an unnecessary monopoly, a greater portion of the surplus produce is taken in the shape of rent or taxes, than would be separated by the natural fall of wages and profits.” Every line of this passage I consider to be strictly applicable to the present condition of the Deccan.

11. The peculiar position occupied by Government in this country, as proprietor of the soil, has not yet, it appears to me, received the consideration its importance deserves. Government is thus constituted the possessor of a vast monopoly, thereby depriving this country of the salutary and invaluable checks upon over-exactions on the part of the landlord, afforded by the competition of interests existing in a sub-divided proprietorship which effectually prevent the rent of land being, for any considerable period, higher than would naturally result from the state of the society at the time. Here, however, Government as proprietor finds no such controlling influences operating upon its demands, or even any palpable evidence of their effects upon its own interests, or those of the society entrusted to its care, and thus it is that an assessment, however little in excess of what the land will bear, goes on from year to year slowly, but surely, exhausting the fountains of national wealth, without affording any marked indications of its baneful progress, and Government, with a lively solicitude for the welfare of the country, yet remains in ignorance of the deplorable state of the case, until it reaches a height of ruin that no longer admits of concealment.

12. When it is considered that every excess of assessment beyond the natural rent of the land is reduction of what would otherwise be the rates of profits and wages, and that these last constitute almost the sole funds from which any additions to the population and capital of this country are to be effected, some conception may be formed of the mighty

power vested in the Government of India, in virtue of its claim of property in the soil and the heavy responsibility attending its exercise. In every agricultural country, such as the Deccan, the general rate of profits on the usual reward of industry is regulated by that obtained from the cultivator of the soil, and to suppose that while this last is depressed, any considerable advances can be made by the society, would be to disregard the plainest lessons of experience. These general observations will, I hope, have served, in some degree, to show the vital importance of the land assessment, and the fearful consequences of any error on the side of over-taxation. No unnecessary reduction can injure the country, and the Government revenue can only suffer from it to the extent of such reduction. An error upon one side involves the inevitable ruin of the country, an error upon the other some considerable sacrifice of the finance of the State, and, with such unequal stakes depending, can we hesitate as to which should be given the preponderance? The line of true policy, under such circumstances, is not shown in an attempt to fix the assessment at what the land will exactly bear, but in fixing it as far within this limit as the exigencies of the State will permit.

13 I now revert to the more immediate consideration of the settlement of these districts. The annexed report by Lieutenant Davidson contains a clear and convincing exposition of the effects of our revenue administration upon Mohol, which, as it coincides with my own views, and applies with equal force to the Taluka of Mádha, will enable me to be comparatively brief in my remarks upon this head. The excellent diagrams in particular, forming Appendix C to his report, and described in his 19th to 25th paras, are quite as applicable to the Mohol and Mádha Districts taken together, as to the former singly. For, as you may be aware, the two districts originally formed but one, and their separation has been effected within the last three years, for which period only the accounts have been kept distinct. On this account Mr Davidson, in constructing his diagram, has been obliged to assume a proportion of the cultivation, assessment and collections of the old Mohol Taluka (present Mohol and Mádha) for those of the new, for the years preceding their separation. The only difference then that would be observable in the diagram, were it constructed for the two districts as a whole, would be a greater amount of cultivation, collections, &c, while their various fluctuations would remain quite unaffected by the change.

14 In the opening paragraphs of his report, Lieutenant Davidson gives an account of his proceedings in connection with the measurement and classification of the land, and I think the degree of accuracy attained by his establishment, more particularly as affording proof of what our present system is capable, will give satisfaction to Government. The measurements made by his Establishment vary from his own by an average of only 2 per cent, while the average discrepancies of their classification do not exceed one anna per acre. The measurement of the Mohol Taluka made at the last survey appears to have been executed with a very creditable degree of accuracy, and Mr Davidson states that out of 46 villages examined by him, in five only has the error in the measurement of cultivated land exceeded ten per cent., and that the average error of the remaining 41 is five per cent.

15 In the Taluka of Mádha, where the revising operations have been superintended by myself, with the assistance of Mr Bell, the former survey measurements of cultivated land have also been found tolerably correct, their average error, excluding villages entirely re-measured, being somewhat more than 6 per cent. This district contains 72 villages, in all of which it has been found necessary to re-measure 11. In four of these, however, lately transferred from the Karmála Taluka, the land is still estimated in highas, and although measured by Mr Pringle, yet the existing arrangement of the field is so much at variance with that laid down in his records, that I found it more convenient and expeditious to re-measure them entirely, than to attempt the restoration of the previous measurement. The divisions of waste land, from disappearance of boundary-marks, it was frequently found impossible to identify with those laid down at the survey, and on this account I came to the determination of re-measuring the whole, which has accordingly been done. Mr Davidson has followed the same plan in Mohol, so that the revision and correction of the measurements of these districts, as now complete, may be deemed but little, if at all, inferior to what would have resulted from their re-measurement.

16 As in Indápúr, no attempt has been made towards the correction of the survey classification, but the whole arable land has been re-classified upon the system followed in that district, in further proof of the capabilities of which I beg to direct your attention to the 5th and 6th paras of the accompanying report. Mr Davidson therein states his conviction that "it represents the various soils as nearly as possible in the order and degree of their several capabilities, and that their tabular arrangement coincides with the scale of preference which exists within the mind of the cultivator."

17 Mr Davidson in his 10th and 11th paras describes in forcible language the present depressed condition of the Mohol District, and his remarks, I have already said, are equally applicable to that of Mádha, which, from the two districts having been long under the same management and subject to the same influences, is indeed to be expected. He states "poverty in the midst of great natural resources to be the chief characteristic of the taluka," and in calling attention to the sad consequences of a heavy assessment observes "The great body of the people have brought nature down to the lowest terms on which she can exist, and

when the exigencies of a famine or even a scarcity call for a retrenchment, every step of that retrenchment produces starvation instead of frugality, a reduction of life rather than an economy of living”

18 It requires perhaps a residence of some time amongst the cultivators of the Deccan and habits of frequent and familiar communication with them, to become fully aware of their actual condition and the deplorable state of poverty in which they are plunged. I have not been without fears, indeed, of the descriptions given of this appearing to Government somewhat overcharged, and this makes me anxious to prevent the possibility of misconception on a point so important. I shall, therefore, at the risk of being thought tedious, bring forward a few striking facts that can hardly fail, I think, of inducing conviction, and making it appear that any description yet given has fallen short of the true state of the case.

19 The preparation of Statistical Tables of the population, castes, occupations and resources of every village, has formed one object of our operations for the revision of assessment. These returns, although infected by inaccuracies to which statistical inquiries are always liable, yet contain much valuable information and are far superior to anything of the kind yet collected. Regarding some of the more obvious items of information, and in particular as to the number of working cattle possessed by each individual cultivator,* they may be relied upon as substantially correct. The following table, compiled from these returns, shows the number of working cattle possessed by cultivators of the three principal agricultural castes, *viz*, Kumbis, Mallis, and Dhangars, in five villages of the Mohol and Mádhá Talukas. Its results may be considered to give a fair idea of the stock held by cultivators in general. —

Kunbi, Malli and Dhangar castes	NAMES OF VILLAGES.					Total of five Villages
	Kasba Mádhá.	Lowl	Jaloh	Babulgaon.	Tenk	
Number of cultivators possessing 8 bullocks and upwards ..	19	24	8	5	1	57
Number of cultivators possessing from 4 to 7 bullocks ..	58	41	7	14	6	126
Number of cultivators possessing from 1 to 3 bullocks	85	50	15	7	83	190
Total ..	162	115	30	26	40	373

20 To feel the full force of the facts presented in this table, it is necessary to bear in mind, that the preparation of the land for the reception of the seed is effected in this part of the Deccan by means of two implements, *viz*, the “nangur” or plough, and the “pall” or “kulao,” which is a cutting or scraping implement, and used for the same purposes as the harrow, scarifier, &c, at home. The plough is usually drawn by 8 bullocks, but the heavy black soils require 10. The upper line of the table, therefore, shows the number of cultivators of the three principal agricultural castes, in each of the five villages, who can work the plough with their own cattle. The “pall” or “kulao,” which cuts to a depth of 4 inches or so, requires occasionally from 6 to 8 bullocks in land recently ploughed up, but usually 4, and the second line of the table shows the number of cultivators who, although not possessed of cattle to yoke a plough, have yet sufficient to work this very useful implement. The third line of the table gives us the number of cultivators who, without hiring extra cattle or mutually assisting one another, would be unable to prepare their lands at all. The “kulao” may indeed be occasionally seen drawn by two bullocks only, but in such cases it penetrates to a very slight depth, except in very friable soils, and is quite ineffective in ridding the land of grass and weeds, the process, in fact, is a scraping of the mere surface, and quite unworthy the name of the husbandry.

21. We are, thus, from an inspection of the foregoing table, made acquainted with the startling facts, that out of a total of 373 cultivators there are 57 only, or considerably less than a sixth of the whole, who are possessed of the number of cattle required to work the plough; that of the remainder, 126 have sufficient cattle to work the “kulao,” while no less than 190, or nearly a half of the whole body of cultivators, have actually not the means, without receiving assistance from others, of tilling their lands at all. The villages entered in the table have all some garden land, and may be considered rather favourable examples of the general condition of these districts, with the exception of the last, Tenki, which has been selected as one of those that suffered most severely by the last famine of ^{Fasli 1242} _{A. D. 1822-23.} It will be observed that in this village out of 40 cultivators there is only one possessed of cattle to work a plough, while there are no less than 33 who have not even stock of their own to work a “kulao.” Comment upon such facts is needless, but I apprehend that of themselves they convey to the mind a more

* For the accuracy of this item, indeed, we have an additional security in a superstitious feeling very prevalent among the cultivating classes. Shortly after these districts came into our possession, some statistical enquiries were instituted, with the view, I suppose, of obtaining more correct ideas of their resources, but they were looked upon with much distrust by the cultivators who imagined that in prosecuting them Government was merely seeking out pretext for additional taxation. They accordingly almost universally gave false accounts of their stock, stating it at about one-half or a third of its actual amount. In the progress of time, however, and by the operation of an oppressive assessment, the stock of most of them has been reduced so as to correspond but too closely with what they had stated it to be on the occasion just alluded to, and this they very generally regard as a punishment for their deceit. This impression is very strong, and there are few matters on which the word of the cultivator may now be relied on so safely as in stating the number of his bullocks.

forcible impression of the poverty, I had almost said pauperism, characterizing the condition of the cultivating classes here, than could be done by any general description.

22 Husbandry, as might be anticipated from the general poverty just described, is in a very backward condition. The general statistical results of the Mádha Taluka, forming my Appendix D, give 21,834 bullocks and male buffaloes for the whole district, thus making it appear, on a proper allowance being made for the number employed in garden cultivation and in carrying burdens, that there is only one bullock to every ten acres of Jerayet land now in cultivation.* From extended personal observation, embracing nearly every village in both districts, I am convinced that this estimate forms a very close approximation to the truth. Now the quantity of Jerayet land capable of being prepared with a stock of 8 bullocks, by the best modes of husbandry practised in these districts, does not exceed 50 acres, and therefore requires one bullock to every 6 acres instead of 10, as is the case at present, thus showing that the poverty of the agricultural classes, in addition to other evils, is accompanied by, if not the chief cause of, a slovenly and inefficient tillage.

23. In the introductory paragraphs of this report I have endeavoured to trace the invariable consequence of over-assessment, and think that, from what has already been said, it will be seen that the impoverished condition of these districts is to be ascribed to this cause. It may not be without use, however, to adduce a few additional facts bearing upon this important question, and which have not, as far as I am aware, been brought forward for the same purpose before. I allude to some of the tenures by which the cultivators hold land of one another from which, in my opinion, unexceptional and valuable evidence may be drawn, and I shall confine my remarks to these, although proofs upon the same point might be multiplied to almost any extent by examples taken from every class and condition of the people.

24 Were instances to be found of the better descriptions of Jerayet land bearing some value in the market, were they at all saleable, or could loans of however trifling amount be raised upon their security, we should have, I apprehend, satisfactory proof of the assessment on such land not being oppressive. And I think we are entitled to expect some instances of the kind, as the practice of mortgaging land obtains in many parts of India, and even here is very common in the cases of Bagayet and Inam land, several instances of which, obtained from original deeds, are given in my Appendix B. After considerable enquiry, however, I have been unable to find a single recent case of a price being given for the privilege of occupying Government Jerayet land. The absence of such contracts among the cultivators would seem to afford negative evidence of the oppressive nature of the present assessment, or at least of its absorbing the whole natural rent of the land, but positive and more unexceptional proofs upon the same point are to be found in the "Batáí" tenures, which obtain in every village, and under every variation are distinguished by the common feature of the actual cultivator of the land assigning a portion of its gross produce to the nominal holder, upon condition of the latter paying the assessment. The common practice is for the cultivator to bear the whole expenses of seed and tillage, and to assign, after the customary payments from the crop have been made to the Balloudars, from a half to a third of the produce to the nominal holder who is to pay the assessment. I have met with no instance of this tenure in which the portion of the crop assigned to the latter was less than a third, and even this almost invariably in newly ploughed land, which is prepared of course at greatly more than the ordinary expense. Bearing in mind, then, the fact of these tenures being common in every village, even where waste land is abundant and every effort made to effect its occupation, it will appear a consideration of capital importance that, where they occur, the cultivator, rather than become responsible for the payment of the assessment, will assign to another a third, nay, in most cases, a half, of his gross produce. The nominal holders of fields cultivated on the "Batáí" tenures are generally Brahmans or poor Mirasdars, and they lay their account with obtaining some little profit in average and good seasons, and remissions in bad.

25 These facts, in my apprehension, are indisputable proofs of the grievous nature of the present assessment, and I am fully persuaded that in the existing circumstances of these districts, marked by a deficiency of capital and population, and an abundance of unoccupied and badly tilled land, the rent of even the most fertile soils, but for the monopoly possessed by the State, would fall short of a fourth, much more a third and a half of the gross produce. And it is to be recollected that were the present assessment nothing more than what the land could pay in an ordinary season, and when grain is selling at an average price, it would, nevertheless, be an oppressive and ruinous one. For to suppose it otherwise, we must believe, with Colonel Munro, that "good and bad seasons being supposed to be equal in the long run, the loss is merely temporary, and the making of it good, is only applying to the deficiency of a year of scarcity the funds which have arisen from one of abundance"†—a position which requires that the price of grain should be invariable, or rise and fall in exact proportion to the crop of the season, and that the impoverished and ignorant cultivators of India possess at once the capital and foresight to enable them to lay by carefully the whole surplus crop of an abundant season, to meet the exigencies of a deficient one, both of which suppositions will be admitted to be glaringly at variance with all experience. The price of grain in particular districts being generally regulated by a foreign demand, will frequently be found to continue falling, in spite of the certainty of a

* There are about 4,000 acres of Bagayet land in this taluka, which, at the low estimate of 2 bullocks to 3 acres would occupy 2,600 cattle in its cultivation, and at least 400 more must be engaged in carrying burdens, working of mills, &c., leaving thus 18,800 cattle for the Jerayet land, or one bullock to every 10 acres, the cultivation of last year being 18,600 acres.

† P.L. Collector, Ceded Districts. Letter to Assistant.

deficient crop, and the great body of the cultivators, so far from having stores at hand to draw upon on occasion of need, are obliged to forestall the coming crop to obtain supplies for the subsistence of their families. They have consequently no fund whatever to meet the demand of the State beyond the crop of the seasons, and any invariable money assessment, therefore, to have pretensions to stability, must be fixed at what the cultivator can pay in rather unfavourable seasons and not in average or abundant ones.

26. The rates proposed by Mr Davidson for the Mohol Taluka, in the propriety of which I acquiesce, are 10 per cent higher than those of Indápur. In his 22nd and 23rd paragraphs he states the chief points of resemblance and disparity between the two districts. The price of grain during the last 18 years has averaged 6 per cent. higher in Indápur than in Mohol, but this difference he considers compensated by the more abundant supplies of water and grass and the greater extent of garden cultivation found in the latter district, as well as by the larger proportion of its population employed in manufactures and other occupations unconnected with the cultivation of the soil. It is also worthy of mention, as may be seen in the table of prices forming my Appendix A, that the average price of grain for the last 5 years is slightly higher in Mohol than in Indápur. In Mádha, however, prices have been considerably lower than in either district, the average of the last 19 years being 15 per cent., and of the last 5 years 13 per cent. lower than Indápur. These prices however, owing to the operation of the transit rates, are but little to be relied on as guides for the future. The abolition of these injurious imposts, every improvement effected in the means of transports, and increase of enterprise among the people, will tend to equalize prices, and I think we may safely speculate on the marked difference now observable, being in a few years greatly diminished. The capabilities of Mohol and Madha for the production of sugar, cotton, silk and other exportable products, will if brought into action, render them in great measure independent of a foreign demand for the common grains, and these will probably rise in price as the number of the population increases. The markets of Sholápur and Pandharpur, from their greater proximity, are perhaps more valuable to Mohol, and a few villages in Mádha, than that of Poona is to Indápur, and I am of opinion that the price of grain will hereafter average somewhat higher in the former than in the latter district. In Mádha prices may be expected to continue lower than in Indápur, but, in consequence of being less dependent upon a foreign demand, they will not be exposed to the same fluctuations, and this greater degree of steadiness will fully compensate any inferiority in their amount. Mádha shares in the advantages noticed in Mr Davidson's 22nd paragraph as possessed by Mohol, and the climate of both districts is, perhaps, in some trifling degree superior for agricultural purposes to that of Indápur. I have an impression, at least, that the November showers, upon which the rabi crop is so dependent, are somewhat more certain in the former districts, but this conjecture would require to be verified by the carefully recorded observations of years, and I accordingly attach to it no weight.

27. Upon a consideration of the several circumstances just enumerated, I am of opinion that Mádha may be assessed a little higher than Indápur, but that it could not fairly bear the same assessment as Mohol. I, therefore, propose that it be assessed at rates 5 per cent higher than those of Indápur, or at a medium between them and those proposed by Mr Davidson for Mohol. To this arrangement I would except a few villages, situated at no great distance from the market of Pandharpur, and which on this account I think capable of paying the same rates as Mohol. This assessment, for reasons already given at some length in the preceding paragraphs of this report, I consider heavy, and in excess of the natural rent the land would yield to the present cultivators were they in the position of proprietor, but I do not consider it so heavy as to prevent, or even materially retard, their advancement, and this main object secured, it has been my anxious endeavour to make no uncalled for sacrifice of the revenue of the State. Mr. Davidson, in his 27th paragraph, has clearly shown that the rates proposed for Mohol will, in the very first year of their operation, yield revenue considerably in excess of the average of that received in the fourteen years immediately preceding our occupation of the country, and eventually secure a considerable addition to the resources of the State, and I shall now state the effects of the proposed settlements upon the revenue of both districts.

28. In Mohol and Mádha there are altogether 351,000 acres of arable land belonging to Government, the assessment on which, at the rates proposed in the preceding paragraph, will, as nearly as I can estimate, amount to Rs. 1,37,000. If we add to this 8,000 rupees on account of Sayer revenue, and the same sum for the extra assessment on watered land, which will be very near the truth, we have Rs. 1,53,000 for the maximum rental of the two districts under the new settlements. The average collections from all sources, including the full allowances of Hakdars, village expenses, outstanding balances, &c., from our obtaining possession of these districts up to the termination of the official year 1838-39, vide Appendix C, amount in round numbers to Rs. 1,14,500 per annum, or Rs 38,500 less than the maximum rental above noted. In Indápur, the effect of the revised settlement has already been to bring the whole arable land of the district under cultivation with the exception of about 1-12th, and I have little doubt that in a few years more great part of even this small remainder will be brought under the plough. A deduction of 1-20th or 5 per cent. from the whole rental on account of waste is, I conceive, a liberal one, and although I should be sorry to see cultivation proceed at the same rapid rate as in Indápur, yet there cannot be a doubt of the annual rental of these districts eventually attaining to Rs. 1,45,000 under the new settlements; and if from this sum we make the liberal deduction of 10 per cent. for bad crops and occasional seasons of dearth, there remain upwards of Rs. 1,30,000 for the average amount of annual collections, after the effects of the revision shall have been fairly developed. This exceeds by Rs. 15,500 what

we have hitherto been able to realize ; but if we exclude from our average collections the two last years, when the revenue has been sustained at an unnatural height, by a partial introduction of the revised settlements, under the name of Ukta rates, its amount will fall to Rs. 1,10,500, or nearly Rs 20,000 less than will eventually, and at no distant period, be the average collections under the new rates of assessment

29 Instead of this very favourable prospect, it might naturally have been anticipated that, in order to restore to a state of healthful prosperity a country wasted and impoverished by a long course of over-exaction, it would be necessary for the State to submit to most serious and long continued, if not permanent, sacrifices of its revenue, and it must, at all events, be admitted that the amount of taxation now proposed is to the full as heavy as in the present circumstances of the districts could with safety be imposed. The immediate effect of the new settlement will be to reduce the rental to Rs 1,16,000, which is Rs 5,000 more than the average collections previous to the introduction of the Ukta rates, although Rs 25,000 less than the collections of the past year. This latter sum of Rs 25,000, then, will be the amount of immediate relief afforded to the districts by the new rates, and although it may seem that a sum so limited when distributed among the whole cultivating classes, could be but little felt by each individual, I do not think that such will be the case. The relief will be found substantial, as has already been proved in the case of Indápuí, and Mr Davidson has well shown in the 26th paragraph of his report "that a district may be ruined without the assessment seeming exorbitant," and that such "ruin may be averted by a reduction, moderate in itself, but doubly moderate when contrasted with the misery it alleviates."

30 The only point remaining to be noticed in connection with the rates of assessment is the additional taxation to be imposed upon irrigated land. From the circumstance of there being no perennial streams in these districts, the quantity of Pátasthal land is very limited. Upon this I propose to place a small extra assessment, to be regulated in amount by the particular circumstances of each case, but as the whole quantity of this land is quite inconsiderable and does not exceed 50 acres, it will be unnecessary to enter into any details. There is also a little rice land, in particular villages, which has been obtained by the construction of large and massive bunds, behind which the finer particles of soil and the water coming down from the higher lands are retained, and in these shallow reservoirs the rice is raised during the monsoon, and occasionally a second crop of gram or wheat during the cold weather. These bunds have in many instances been constructed at great expense, and the more valuable produce raised by their means being wholly due to the outlay made by the cultivator, and not to any natural advantages, it cannot, according to the instructions of the Honourable Court of Directors, be made the subject of any extra assessment, were it otherwise, the taxation of such improvements would be in the highest degree impolitic, as they form one of the readiest means of increasing the fertility and resources of these districts. The remaining irrigated lands are the Motasthal Bagayet, which, from their greater extent and importance in every respect, will require more detailed mention.

31 There are between five and six thousand acres of land in the Mohol and Mádha Tálukas now cultivated as Bagayet, and paying in addition to the Jerayet assessment an excess of about Rs 7,500. This tax, which is merely a modification of the Mámul Bagayet rates, falls very unequally upon the different gardens. It is not perhaps heavy as a whole, but is so upon particular villages and gardens, in consequence of its unequal distribution. With the ample information in my possession regarding the condition of every well, its depth and supply of water, the quantity and quality of the land capable of being irrigated by it, and its advantages or disadvantages of situation, it will be a comparatively easy task to ascertain with sufficient exactness the relative value of every garden, and thus to remedy the evil of unequal taxation above complained of. Something more than this, however, would appear to be necessary, owing to the circumstances of these gardens being to all intents and purposes private property and freely disposed of by sale, gift, or mortgage. Under these circumstances it may be questioned whether it would be just to assess all according to one unbending scale, for the purchaser of a garden which has hitherto paid no extra assessment, or a merely nominal one, as doubtless paid for the exemption, and might think himself hardly treated, by being placed on exactly the same footing with a neighbour who had always previously paid a high assessment, and whose property was consequently just of so much less value. This objection indeed of disturbing the existing relations of property applies with more or less force to every revision of taxation, but it is not of the less importance on that account, and ought strongly to inculcate the necessity of caution in introducing changes likely to interfere with the interests or prejudices of those affected by them. It is of especial importance in the present case that the changes introduced should be acceptable to the people, for it is to the extension of Bagayet cultivation that we have to look for the most considerable additions to the resource and value of those districts, and as affording the best provision against the recurrence of those dearths and famines which have so frequently ravaged this part of the country. The policy of imposing an extra tax at all, under such circumstances, may well be doubted, but as Government might have difficulty in finding a less objectionable substitute for the loss of revenue its remission would entail, I do not venture to recommend this step, but proceed to state my proposal for its revision.

32 The extreme poverty of many of the Bagayet cultivators in villages where the present assessment is heavy is very observable, and it will be seen from my Appendix B, giving the substance of a number of deeds mortgaging garden land, that the value of this property now is almost nominal and far short of the sums that must have been originally expended on it, or, at all events, that the exigencies of its owners have been so pressing as to compel them to part with

it at a most inadequate price. In consequence of this poverty, a great majority of the Bágáyat cultivators are obliged to confine their attention to raising crops of wheat, gram, maize, vegetables, &c., and are unable to command the outlay required for sugar-cane, fruits, turmeric, and other remunerating garden products. Under such circumstances, it may be difficult to prove what ought to be the exact amount of extra taxation upon irrigated land, but it is evident that it should be very low, and my own observation, assisted by the opinions of those well qualified to judge upon this matter, has convinced me that 2 rupees per acre in excess of the Jirát rate, is the utmost limit of taxation that can be imposed without endangering the continued cultivation of garden land, and discouraging the cultivators from sinking new wells. I have in several instances been obliged to reduce the assessment on gardens, rated at not more than 4 or 5 rupees per acre, from the impossibility of their cultivation being continued on these terms, and as a reduction from these rates to 2 rupees per acre, will only amount to from 10 to 15 rupees upon a whole garden, this must be considered a small matter when the capital and outlay required for its cultivation are kept in recollection. I am of opinion, indeed, that few cultivators of gardens now paying an extra assessment, and who are unable to raise the more valuable products, receive any profit whatever upon the original capital expended in digging the well and preparing the garden, and this view of the subject is, I think, fully borne out by the information contained in my Appendix B.

33. The plan I propose for the settlement of this tax is as follows—That to each well be assigned the number of acres it is estimated to be capable of irrigating one year with another, which number should under no circumstances be increased, and to have for these three rates of assessment, of 2 rupees, 1½, and 1 rupee per acre, respectively, in addition to the Jirát taxation. The object of having so many rates is to admit of a proper allowance being made for disparities in the quality of the soil, the varying depth of the water in the well, and the situation of the garden with reference to facilities for obtaining manure, &c., and also of a discretionary reduction being made in the cases of gardens which have hitherto paid no extra assessment, or a very light one, and when the imposition of the full rate would obviously be unpopular and give reasonable ground of complaint. The assessment thus found will be entirely distinct from the Jirát and levied only when the garden is irrigated. In event of a portion only of the garden being irrigated, it is intended that the cultivator should be permitted to make a petition to that effect in the same way as he now does upon a failure of crop, and that the watered portion should then be measured by a Government kárkún, and the assessment levied upon that only, in event of its differing by more than one acre, from the whole number of acres his well is rated at, which restriction would be necessary to prevent a needless multiplication of petitions. By the plan just sketched out, the present inequality of Bágáyat taxation would be got rid of without any sacrifice, on the contrary I estimate a slight increase and yet a degree of respect accorded to prejudice and former usage, which in combination with the general reduction effected in the Jirát assessment, would effectually prevent the change being unpopular.

34. In reporting upon Indápúr, I recommended that the 10 years' lease originally sanctioned for that district should be extended to one of 30 years, or the settlement at once declared permanent. Government, however, upon consideration declined to accede to either of these proposals, influenced, as it appears to me by doubts of the solidity of the principles of the settlements, and the permanency of its beneficial results, rather than by any disbelief of the real superiority of long leases and permanent settlements over those of very limited duration. I am on this account induced to bring the subject again under consideration, and in the hope that the additional information now before Government, regarding the real sources of the present prosperity of Indápúr, and the further explanation which has been given of the principles of its settlement, will have served to establish the latter on a firmer basis than before, and to dispel many previously entertained doubts of their ultimate tendencies. While, to afford full scope for the development of these tendencies, and even to allow the present settlements fair play, it appears indispensable, in my humble opinion, to protect them by a lease of sufficient duration, to give perfect security to the operation of the cultivator, and to hold out to him powerful inducements for the undertaking of permanent improvements. For the attainment of these objects, a ten years' lease appears altogether inadequate, and it may be doubted whether it would have a beneficial effect at all, some years will probably elapse after the introduction of the new settlements before capital will have sufficiently accumulated to admit of improvements being extensively undertaken, but by that time, a ten years' lease would be rapidly approaching its termination, and the doubt and uncertainty created by this prospect would sadly interfere with expensive speculations, such as the digging of wells, which require many years of exemption from assessment to repay their original outlay. And as these districts have great capabilities for the extension of garden cultivation, the question of a long lease becomes in their case of vastly greater importance than in that of Indápúr, where the field for improvement is comparatively limited.

35. But independent of these considerations, there are others connected with the peculiar position of Government as proprietor of the soil, noticed in my 11th and 12th paras., which appear to render the grant of a long lease to the cultivators of this country an act of bare justice, and hardly to be withheld, unless by some pressing necessity. In the countries of Europe where the land is possessed by a body of proprietors, it is found, I believe invariably that where the tenant is not protected by a long lease, all permanent improvements are effected by the landlord. In England, when farms are let to tenants-at-will, or on short leases, every outlay of capital of which the return is not immediate, is made by the owner of the estate. He erects the farm buildings, makes all the permanent drains, fences, roads, plantations, and

in most cases bears the cost of improving the quality of soil, by the application of lime and other permanent and expensive manures. All these and similar improvements, where long leases do not obtain, to be made at all, must be made by the landlord. Is the Government of this country then, which occupies the position of the landlord in Europe, prepared to enter upon the extensive sphere of his duties, and if willing is there the remotest possibility of its being capable to execute them? It will be admitted that there is not, and it seems clear then that this impossibility of Government undertaking the duties of the landlord, makes it incumbent to provide for their execution by the tenant, which can only be effected by means of a long lease, or by creating him a proprietor by a permanent settlement of the land tax.

36 Although convinced of the superiority, of a permanent over every other description of settlement for this country, yet as there is great difference of opinion on the subject, I do not press its adoption in the case of these districts, but beg earnestly to recommend that the settlement now proposed be protected by a lease of 21 years terminating in $\frac{\text{P.M.H. 1270}}{\text{A.D. 1890-91}}$ during the whole of which time the cultivator should be allowed to reap undisturbed the full advantages of all improvements affected in his holding, and no reduction in the amount of the rates now fixed or interference with their unassisted operation, whether by means of Kowls or other expedients for forcing cultivation, should be permitted without the express sanction of Government. The effect of the announcement of this lease being granted would, I am persuaded, be quite electric, and at once impart that feeling of security in being permitted to reap the fruits of industry, which is essential to the very existence of industry, and under the absence of which this country has long languished in poverty and mental degradation. The length of lease recommended in the case of Indapur was 30 years, but I have limited the present application to 21 years, or the shortest period I deem at all compatible with the attainment of the important objects in view, and, under these circumstances, I feel sanguine of Government acceding to my request.

37 There are yet a few points in connection with the prospects of the present settlements which I am anxious to notice in this place. That the great increase of production, consequent upon the extension of cultivation effected by a reduction of assessment, will cause ruinous depreciation in the price of grain, by bringing into the market a supply much beyond the demand, has been contemplated as a possible, if not a probable, result of the new settlements, and as such a consequence would go far to neutralize all the benefits expected of them, I trust to be excused in offering a few observations upon this head.

38 The very low prices of grain in late years I attribute chiefly to two causes, viz, the onerous nature of the land tax, and the manner in which it has been collected. That a heavy assessment which opposes a direct obstacle to production, should lower price may, at first sight, appear a paradox, but on closer enquiry it will be seen to be abundantly evident. The only portion of his crop which the cultivator is under the necessity of disposing of at all hazard, is that which must be sold in order to obtain funds for the payment of his assessment. The heavier this assessment is, then the larger will be the portion of his crop requiring thus to be disposed of, and the greater the straits to which the cultivator will be reduced in order to obtain the sum required. And these difficulties are greatly aggravated by the necessity of raising much of this sum before the crop is ready for market, owing to the date on which the first instalment of his revenue becomes due. The whole of the cultivators are, in consequence, driven to the village bankers and the sudden demand for money, thus occasioned, causes it immediately to rise in value, or in other words grain to fall below the usual market price of the season, which it will do just in proportion to the weight of the assessment, and the consequent necessities of the borrowers. This effect is also enhanced by the village bankers being obliged to keep large sums lying unproductive by them in order to meet these demands of their constituents; or, which is frequently the case, to borrow them at a high rate of interest from larger Savkars. The consequence of all this, then, is not only to throw upon the market the quantity of grain that would exchange for a sum of money equal to the assessment, at the ordinary prices of the season, but the greatly enhanced quantity required to exchange for this sum at the temporary high prices caused by the weight of the assessment, and the mode of its collection, an oppressive assessment, also, by impoverishing the cultivators, necessitates them to borrow grain very generally for the subsistence of their families and for seed, and these loans being always repaid in kind with a high interest of 25 or 50 per cent, the whole of this interest goes of course to augment the supply of grain in the market. Hence it is very apparent, that the direct tendency of a heavy assessment is to render the consumption of the agricultural classes, which form the great bulk of the community, a *minimum* and the supply of grain thrown upon the market for consumption of the manufacturing and non-producing classes a *maximum*.

39 The reduction of assessment now proposed will in proportion to its extent mitigate these evils, but with the view of still further promoting this desirable object, I beg to recommend a slight alteration in the present mode of collecting the instalments due on account of the Rabi crop, which is the only one of consequence in these districts. The assessment of this crop is now collected in two equal instalments, falling due upon 15th February and 15th March respectively. But when the former falls due, the crop is never ready for market, and its sale under these circumstances is always effected at a great disadvantage, while the general effect of collecting in so short a period as a month or six weeks the large sum of money required for the payment of these two instalments, is to cause a sudden and most severe contraction of the currency throughout the country, and to interfere most injuriously with the usual course of trade, by the

difficulties thrown in the way of negotiating bills owing to the sudden scarcity of money thus created.

40 I propose, therefore, that the revenue due on account of the Rabi crop be, in future, collected in three instalments, instead of two as at present, *viz*, one of 20 per cent. due on 15th February, another of 40 per cent due on 15th March, and the last also of 40 per cent. due on 15th April. The first instalment due on 15th February is purposely made lighter than the other, as the crop will not then be ready for market. The only objection which, I conceive, can be urged against this change is, that before the last instalment becomes due the crop will be removed from the field, and Government deprived of its security for the realization of the revenue, but, however valid this objection might be under an oppressively heavy assessment, it is of no effect in the present case. Government possesses ample security for its revenue in the right of employing Mohassals, and distraining the property of the tenant, and I am quite certain that in the case of these districts, the revenue would be realized with greater punctuality and ease and satisfaction to all parties, under the plan I have proposed, than can possibly be the case under the present, and thus too without contracting the currency to so injurious an extent. A necessity for attaching the crop at all speaks loudly of the weight of the assessment, or of the prevalence of the common practice of forcing cultivation, which throws land into the hands of paupers and other persons without either character or credit, who, of course, will not be made to pay without difficulty if once allowed to make away with the produce.

41 With a moderate assessment collected as I have proposed, the cultivator instead of being obliged to part with his crop at a ruinous sacrifice, as is the case at present, would have ample time to prepare it for market before the heavy instalments of his payments become due. He would not often have occasion, however, to take it to any distant market, as the mere circumstance of his being able to do so would induce the grain dealer of his own village to give him a fair price for it on the spot, and the effect would be to lessen most considerably the quantity of grain now annually requiring to be thrown upon the market in order to raise money for the payment of assessment. There would consequently remain a much larger surplus than at present; in the hands of the cultivator, which, besides sufficing to support his family and dependants in comfort and plenty, would form a reserve fund for the supply of the market as occasion might require, and thus tend to prevent any great fluctuation of price. But every portion of the surplus produce thus brought into market by the cultivator, would be given in exchange for other articles, and prove a direct addition to the demand for manufactured commodities, with every increase of which there would be a corresponding increase of demand for raw produce. The cultivator would soon be enabled to discontinue the ruinous practice of borrowing grain, to be repaid in kind with a high rate of interest, and perhaps to keep by him a sufficient store to provide against a season of scarcity, and thus to avert in great measure a repetition of the dreadful scenes of misery and death by which these periods have hitherto been calamitously distinguished.

42. I am not without hopes that the preceding observations will tend to remove any apprehension of a continued fall in the price of grain being a probable effect of the revised assessment, as they will have placed it beyond dispute, that the measure will eventually add considerably to the amount and still more to the stability of the land revenue, but even this is a very insufficient enumeration of its ultimate effects on the general finances. These districts possess great natural capabilities of improvement, and poverty alone has hitherto prevented their being taken advantage of. With every increase of wealth, population and the consumption of taxed commodities will also increase, and the indirect revenues of the State be to a corresponding extent augmented. The inhabitants of these districts, who number about 80,000 contribute even now a sum of not less than Rs 16,500 to the revenue by their consumption of salt * alone, and though their consumption of other taxed articles at present is not considerable, it may soon be expected to become so. I believe that without the intervention of some extraordinary calamities, the population of these districts, on the expiration of the lease I have proposed, will have been augmented a half, and its indirect contributions to the revenue have reached a sum of at least 35,000 rupees per annum.

43. In these endeavours to trace out the probable results of the revised settlements, I have considered simply the effect of a removal of the pressure of a heavy assessment, which has hitherto weighed down and stifled every nascent effort at improvement on the part of the people. But the prospect thus held out to view, however fair and promising it may seem, is yet distant and barren compared with the proximity and richness of that which will open out before us, by calling into action the mental energies of the people in aid of their physical improvement. The cultivator is ignorant, his wants and desires are alike confined, and there is ground for apprehending that, these once satisfied, the motive for active and sustained exertion will cease. The people will attain a degree of prosperity with which they may rest contented, but however advantageously this may contrast with their present condition, it is not, I apprehend, the goal to be held in view. In the present condition of these districts, there is more required than the mere unfettering of industry; she must be

* From personal inquiries I have been led to estimate the annual consumption of salt in these districts at 660 tobas weight or 15 lbs. 16 ozs. for each individual. This is probably not beyond the truth, as Mr. McCulloch estimates that of Great Britain at 22 lbs. and mentions that Necker had estimated that of the provinces of France which had purchased an exemption from the "Gazette" at 194 lbs. for each individual. The present duty upon 660 tobas of salt is 3 annas 4 pces, which multiplied by 80,000, the number of inhabitants in these Districts, gives Rs. 16,666 for the amount of their annual contributions to the revenue by their consumption of this necessary.

roused and stimulated into action, and guided in the paths that lead on to yet untrodden heights of mental and physical development. It is in the power of Government to do this, and to advance the country to an early maturity of prosperity which centuries of her own unaided efforts might fail in enabling her to acquire. For the attainment of these all-important objects the present opportunity is especially favourable, while the means are also at hand, and Mr Davidson, in the concluding paragraphs of his report, has pointed out how these may be rendered available, with a sagacity and judgment which, in my humble opinion, do equal honour to his head and to his heart.

44 His views may be shortly stated thus. He considers "that as Government is now relinquishing a portion of its revenue for the purposes of improving the condition of the people, and through them its own resources, it is reasonable and just that this should be done in the manner best adapted to the end it has in view," and he therefore proposes, that instead of the whole reduction, three-fourths only should go direct to the cultivator by diminishing the rent of his field, and that the remaining fourth should reach him indirectly by being disposed of in the following manner —

1st.—The establishment in each of the larger villages of a school endowed to an amount not exceeding 10 or 12 rupees per mensem.

2nd—The entertainment of a body of instructed artificers for the purpose of making carts at a reduced price, and of improving by their influence the mechanical resources of the district

3rd—The expenditure under these heads being so regulated as to leave a small surplus, to be allowed to accumulate into a fund for the supply of occasional rewards to the more enterprising husbandmen.

After stating these proposals, Mr Davidson shows most ably and convincingly how their execution would conduce to an early development of the physical resources of these districts and at the same time to forward the more important object, of the mental and moral enlightenment of their inhabitants.

45 The argument for the policy of adopting Mr. Davidson's suggestions as a means for developing the resources of these districts, evidently depends upon this that the retention of a certain amount of taxation to be expended in the way he has proposed, will be of equal, if not greater, benefit to them, and admit of their accumulating wealth with the same or greater rapidity than they could do were the taxation given up altogether. Unless it can be shown that the effect of this taxation is different from that of other taxation, the plan would involve a charge upon the finances of the State for the support of education. But, on the other hand, if it can be made to appear that the resources these districts will not lose, but gain, by its operation, it is equally clear that, instead of being a contribution from, it will be a contribution to, the revenues of the State, and another means of permanently adding to its resources.

46 The Government revenue drawn from these districts is mostly spent at a distance, and the beneficial influence of that expenditure is here but little felt, while, on the other hand, the taxation proposed to be retained by Mr Davidson would be spent among the people, and be a mere transfer from one hand to another, without in any degree diminishing the general stock. In this alone consists a marked difference between the two taxations, and sufficient almost of itself to establish the position contended for, but even this must be considered a mere title, and might well be left out of consideration altogether, when weighing the accumulation of other benefits the measure would confer. It must be admitted by every one, that education offers the fairest prospect of arousing the native mind to action, and overcoming that indisposition to leave the beaten track of the past, which has hitherto proved a stumbling block in the way of all our attempts to hasten the development of the resources of this country, and introduce the culture of valuable products, or improvements in the processes of husbandry. And it will also be equally generally admitted, that the example of one intelligent instructed cultivator, pursuing boldly a course of successful innovation, would do more towards effecting the objects we have so anxiously in view, by breaking down the barriers thrown up by prejudice and custom within the sphere of his influence than is likely to be done by the most elaborate and expensive efforts on the part of Government. But if such may be looked for from the example of an individual, what may not reasonably be anticipated from the establishment of a school in every considerable village, where the minds of a large portion of the rising generation will be trained into habits of reflection, and stored with knowledge, fitting them to press on successfully in their several paths of life. Among all these young villagers, conscious of the proud position they occupy in their little circle, will none be found to carry the spirit of emulation and ambition awakened at school, into the occupations of manhood and will all descend without a struggle from the eminence thus early attained, and be content to tread again the narrow and beaten path in which prejudice and ignorance had confined the steps of their fathers? The supposition is too improbable to be entertained for a moment, and we may safely rest assured that the mighty engine of education, if brought into operation in the manner proposed, will act most powerfully in furtherance of the objects of the revision of assessment, as it presents the readiest means of creating those wants and tastes at present unknown to the native mind, and that desire to consume, which are, at once, the occasion of an increasing demand for manufactured commodities, and for the capital which is to produce them.

47 Mr. Davidson's suggestions for improving the mechanical and agricultural resources of these districts, by the entertainment of instructed artificers and the distribution of rewards to successful husbandmen, are also calculated to be of great and immediate benefit. The workshops he proposes to establish might be made available for instructing the sons of the carpenters and blacksmiths of the most considerable villages in their respective handicrafts, and these would be glad to serve an apprenticeship there on receiving a small sum for maintenance, as a rupee per mensem, which might be paid from the Educational Fund, they would also be enabled to attend at the adjoining school, and thus, in a few years, might be trained up a body of skilful and intelligent artificers, the beneficial effect of whose influence, improving the implements of husbandry, and introducing widely the use of wheeled carriages of superior construction, it may be difficult to over-estimate.

48. To provide for the accomplishment of the important objects here hastily sketched out, but of which a fuller and more able exposition is contained in the accompanying report, Mr. Davidson proposes, in general terms, that one-fourth of the reduction of assessment recommended by him should be kept back from the ryot. This object will be sufficiently attained, and a sum adequate to the ends in view be realized, by the imposition of an increase of 5 per cent. on the Jerayet rates of assessment proposed for adoption in the present report. This extra taxation, however, being imposed for the specific object of improving the resources of these districts, it would be necessary to guard it strictly from being trenched upon for other purposes. It must not be considered, as it would not be, a portion of the Government revenue, and, therefore, no haks or other incumbrances on, or alienations of the latter could be charged upon it. A simple, but effective, plan would be to deduct 5 per cent. of the sum to be realized on account of the Jerayet assessment of each village, for the purpose of being credited to the Educational Fund, from its total rental as entered in the Jamābandi Chitta, in the same way as remissions are now managed. The balance would then be the amount of the Government claims upon the village, on which the allowances of Hakdars, and other expenses, would be charged as at present. The fund thus rendered available would amount to about 5,000 rupees in the first year of the settlement, and with the increase of cultivation might at length attain to nearly 7,000 rupees for both districts. These sums will appear limited when compared with the magnitude of the objects to be effected by their instrumentality, but they will, I think, suffice, and are as considerable as can safely be rendered available in the present impoverished condition of the cultivators. These suggestions are offered in order to admit of Mr. Davidson's scheme being acted upon at once, in event of its principle being approved of, while further details connected with the most advantageous disposal of the funds can be prepared hereafter, and will more appropriately form the subject of a distinct communication.

49. The plan which has been here brought under review, to use the words of Lieutenant Davidson, "is the outline of a mighty engine which, if constructed wisely and impelled by the energy of our enlightened Rulers, can scarcely fail to work out a mighty change in the moral and physical condition of these districts." I await its reception by my superiors with feelings of deep anxiety, an opportunity like the present of keeping back a portion of the benefits of a reduction of assessment in order to confer others of still higher importance, is never likely to recur, and Government, by taking advantage of this, will, without abstracting one rupee from its own coffers, secure the invaluable benefits of education to the population of these districts and lay, in my humble estimation, the only sure foundation for their lasting prosperity.

I have the honour, &c.,

GEORGE WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Camp at Dehgaon, Mohol Districts,
15th June 1839

APPENDIX A.

Average prices of Jowāri during the last 19 years in Indāpur, Mādha, Mohol,
and Sholāpur.

Periods.	Paka Seers of 80 Toles weight selling for one Bahāpur Rupee.			
	Indāpur.	Mādha.	Mohol.	Sholāpur.
Average price of Jowāri for the last 19 years...	52	60	55	48
Do. do. do. 15 do ...	58	63	63	50
Do. do. do. 10 do ...	56	62	58	47
Do. do. do. 5 do .	62	70	60	46

G. WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

Statement giving the particulars of several recent Mortgages of Government Garden and Indim Jirayat Lands in the Mohol and Mádha Districts

	No of Acres in field Mortgaged.	No of Acres usually under Irrigation	Assessment on the whole field (Inclusive of extra Bagayat Cans)	Proportion of field Mortgaged.	Amount of Loan raised upon Mortgage.	Conditions of Mortgage.	
	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Bagayat Land.	15 3 0	4 25 0	17 2 5	The whole	92 0 0	The lender is to hold the field, paying the assessment, until the debt is repaid with interest at the rate of 2 pice per rupee per mensem. Date of mortgage A.D. 1824-25.	
	16 18 0	2 20 0	25 7 0	Do	Rs. 30 cash and 1 candy of grain	The garden is to be held by the lender, paying the assessment, until the cash loan is repaid with interest of 2 pice per mensem on each rupee and the grain with 50 per cent. interest Date A.D. 1825-26.	
	10 6 0	3 25 0	23 4 1	Do ..	207 0 0	The lender is to receive for the next two years a "butisee" (usually 1/3rd) of the produce of the watered land, 1/3rd of that of the newly ploughed land, and 1/3 of that of the other watered land. The debt is to be discharged, with interest at 2 per cent per mensem, within 2 years, in failure of which the lender is to become proprietor of the garden and the borrower is to give him a deed of sale to that effect Date A.D. 1830-31.	
	18 11 0	7 15 0	24 1 9	One-mnth.	20 0 0	The debt bears no interest and the lender is to hold the mortgaged portion of the garden, paying a share of the assessment, until the principal of the loan is discharged. Date A.D. 1832-33.	
				Do.	30 0 0	Conditions same as preceding Date A.D. 1833-34.	
					30 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden for 10 years, paying the assessment, at the expiration of which period the debt is to be considered as discharged, principal and interest. Date 1832-33.	
	12 29 0	5 0 0	23 8 6	One third.	16 0 6	The same share is to continue in the possession of the lender until this additional loan is discharged with interest of 2 pice per mensem on each rupee Date A.D. 1833-34.	
	26 0 0	3 26 0	32 6 0	The whole.	187 8 0	The lender is to hold the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest at the rate of 2 pice on each rupee per mensem. Date A.D. 1833-34.	
	3 36 0	3 36 0	15 0 0	Do. .	16 0 0	The lender is to hold the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest at the rate of 2 pice on each rupee per mensem Date A.D. 1833-34.	
	11 25 0	2 4 0	16 0 10	One fifth.	18 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest of 2 pice on each rupee per mensem Date A.D. 1833-34.	
	25 30 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	One-half	20 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden, paying the assessment, until the debt is discharged with interest of 1 1/2 pice on each rupee per mensem. Date A.D. 1833-34.	
				..	Produce of fruit trees in above share.	57 0 0	This loan is to be repaid with interest at 2 per cent per mensem, before the share of the garden can be released according to terms of preceding mortgages, and until discharged the fruit trees in the share are to be held by the lender Date 1833-34.
	7 15 0	7 15 0	20 15 0	One-eighth	40 0 0	This loan bears no interest and the lender is to hold the share of the garden until the principal of debt is repaid, but the borrower is to discharge the assessment. Date 1833-34.	
				One-eighth	45 0 0	Terms same as preceding Date 1833-34.	
				One-fourth	30 0 0	Do. do. 1834-35	

APPENDIX B—continued.

	No. of Acres in field Mortgaged	No of Acres usually under Irrigation	Assessment on the whole field inclusive of extra Bagayat Cons.	Portion of field Mortgaged	Amount of Loan raised upon Mortgage	Conditions of Mortgage
	A. g. a.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Bagayat Land.	75 38 0	4 0 0	Indm	The whole.	100 0 0	The borrower is to continue to hold the field, but until the principal of the loan is discharged he is, after deducting huca, googree, and seed, to give 2-5ths of the gross produce to the lender Date A.D 1856-56.
	25 20 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	One-half ..	50 0 0	The lender is to hold this share of the garden, until the loan is repaid with interest at 2 per cent per mensem. The lender pays the assessment A.D. 1836 37.
	49 87 0	12 26 0	42 6 9	One sixth	36 0 0	This loan bears no interest and the lender is to hold this share of the garden, paying the assessment until the principal is repaid. Date A.D 1837-38.
	13 11 7	5 9 0	17 11 7	One-half	24 0 0	The borrower is to continue to cultivate this share but is to give 2 5ths of the produce of the watered and 1 of that of the unwatered land to the lender, who is, however, to discharge the assessment and the arrangement is to remain in force, until the loan is repaid with interest at 1 per cent per mensem. Date A.D. 1837 38.
	5 3 0	3 0 0	4 8 1	The whole	50 0 0	The lender is to hold the garden for 4 years, paying the assessment, with the exception of the first year, when it is to be paid by the borrower. The debt, principal, and interest is to be considered discharged at the end of the 4 years.
	13 18 0	...	Indm	Do ...	32 0 0	This field is to be held by the lender for a period of 7 years, when the debt, principal, and interest is to be considered discharged. Date A.D. 1832-33.
Jinayat Land.	52 24 0	..	Do. ..	Do	250 0 0	This field is to be held by the lender free of all encumbrances whatever, such as huca, baba, &c., for a period of 11 years, at the end of which the debt, principal, and interest is to be considered discharged. Date A.D 1834-35
	67 12 0	-	Do. ...	Do.	140 0 0	This loan bears no interest, and the lender is to hold the field until the principal is discharged. In the event of the lender ploughing the field his tenure is secured for 3 years afterwards, A.D 1837-38.

G. WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of the Gross Annual Jamābandi of the Mohol and Mādha Talukas, and the Gross Amount of Revenue realized from all sources, from the date of their passing into the possession of the British Government up to the termination of the past official year, A. D. 1835-39

Official Years.	Land Revenue	Sayer Revenue	Total of Gross Jamābandi.	Total collections made up to end of last year on account of current Revenue and outstanding balances and inclusive of the full allowances of Haldārs, village expenses, &c	Percentage of Total collections of Gross Jamābandi.
A. D.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	
1821-22	1,68,395	9,481	1,77,876	1,16,574	65½
1822-23	1,85,500	12,077	1,97,577	1,56,327	79
1823-24	1,72,595	9,606	1,82,201	1,17,894	64
1824-25	1,80,118	4,708	1,84,821	38,923	21
1825-26	1,85,386	8,297	1,93,683	1,22,874	63½
1826-27	1,58,505	8,541	1,67,046	1,32,348	79
1827-28	1,50,676	8,199	1,58,875	86,495	54½
1828-29	1,60,644	8,311	1,68,955	1,08,640	64
1829-30	1,46,000	8,351	1,54,351	69,879	45
1830-31	1,63,175	8,558	1,71,733	84,031	49
1831-32	1,44,637	8,256	1,52,893	1,28,691	84
1832-33	1,26,870	6,563	1,33,433	30,479	23
1833-34	1,55,851	9,259	1,65,110	1,61,282	97½
1834-35	1,49,996	9,342	1,59,338	1,42,704	89½
1835-36	1,51,338	8,682	1,60,020	1,16,749	73
1836-37	1,60,612	9,685	1,70,297	1,56,800	92
1837-38	1,70,070	7,810	1,77,880	1,52,494	85½
1838-39	1,69,901	8,312	1,78,213	1,41,561	79
Average	1,61,126	8,557	1,69,683	1,14,680	67½

NOTE.—The results shown in the last two columns of this Statement are somewhat in excess of the truth, in consequence of the full charges of haldārs, village expenses, &c., being included in them, whereas there are considerable balances outstanding on account of these items in every village. Deducting the odd hundreds on this account, we have Rs 1,14,000, for the gross average annual collections upon all accounts, made in both districts from the date of their coming into our possession up to the end of the past official year.

G. WINGATE,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey

To

LIEUTENANT G WINGATE,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey in the Deccan.

Mohol, 20th May 1839.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 60 of 1839, calling on me for my sentiments with respect to the proposed assessment of the Mohol Taluka, and participating as I do in the anxiety you express for the early introduction of the new rates, I hasten to comply with your request

2. The survey and classification are sufficiently advanced to enable me to form a fair estimate of the capabilities of the district, and the probable revenue, it would yield under an assessment based upon the Indapur settlement already sanctioned by Government

3 Before entering upon the consideration of this point, I proceed to lay before you the result of my operations in testing the survey measurements and forming a new classification of the soil

4. As the measurements of my Karkuns were to form a standard for the trial of the recorded measurements of the former survey, I have endeavoured to ensure their accuracy by a strict and continued examination To do this with confidence, it was necessary that the proof measurements of their work, executed by myself, should be as correct as possible I have, in consequence, made it my practice to chain the entire boundary of each field, besides fixing the distant points with the theodolite, from two or more stations

The average difference, between my measurements and those of my establishment, from the commencement until now, is 2 per cent

In order to bring the survey of the taluka within the maximum of allowable error (10 per cent), I have found it necessary to re-measure the whole of the waste land I am now testing the measurement of the cultivated land, and find it much more correct Out of 46 villages which I have examined, in 5 only has the error exceeded 10 per cent., and the average error of the remaining 41 of these villages is 6 per cent.

5. With the view of giving weight to my opinion, as to the degree of uniformity attained by my Establishment of Tarans in the classifying of the soils, I have had my own work, in almost every instance, checked by an experienced classer, we made our separate valuations, and on comparing them with the recorded classification and with each other the result was as follows —

	a	p
Average difference between my classification and the recorded one per acre	...	1 2
Average difference between the Tarans' classification and the recorded one per acre	...	1 10
Average difference between my classification and that of the Tarans who checked it	...	0 7

This difference is, perhaps, greater than it ought to be, and I hope greater than it will be on the whole taluka.

6 Permit me to offer a few remarks on the tables showing the relative value of each class and variety of soil, framed for Indapur assessment, and adopted for the survey in which I am engaged I have endeavoured to form an unbiased opinion of the merits of the table in question from personal observation, and I believe it represents the various soils, as nearly as possible, in the order and degree of their several capabilities It is difficult to trace the process by which we arrive at a conclusion on a point which admits of no certain demonstration. I can only say I have taken advantage of the frequent opportunities which my occupation affords, for eliciting his real opinion, and have had every reason to believe that the tabular arrangement of the soils concides with the scale of preference which exists within the mind of the cultivator. The classification is not new to him. He is accustomed to regard the soils as divided, with a few exceptions, into three colours; and these he subdivides by three degrees of comparison, Best, Medium and Worst—Awal, Madham, and Niras. An experienced Kunbi would make an excellent classifier if his own interest were not immediately concerned When a difference of opinion has arisen between one of the Tarans and myself, I have not unfrequently asked a Kunbi to pronounce upon the point, and his judgment was generally received with deference I have found the diagrams given in Appendix A useful in elucidating the nature and arrangement of the table.

7. Assuming this table of comparative values to be sufficiently correct, also that the positive quantity and average quality of each field has been determined with a fair degree of accuracy, by means of revised

measurements and a new classification, another and a very material point still remains to be adjusted, namely, the height at which the rates for the district should be pitched.

8 I enter upon this part of my subject impressed with a sense of its importance, and of my own insufficiency to handle it. It is a satisfaction to me to know that my remarks, being subject to your review, are not likely to mislead.

9. I shall not attempt to give the history of Mohol. I understand it has been the subject of some excellent reports, and if anything is wanting in the present instance, I may rely on its being supplied by your abler pen, from your larger store of information.

10 Poverty in the midst of great natural resources is the chief characteristic of the taluk, and among the causes of its reduced condition, a disproportioned Land Tax stands the most conspicuous. The escape pipe of a reservoir could not more effectually prevent the rise and accumulation of its waters, than the Kamal exaction of Aurangzebe did the rise and advancement of this district. And I trust it will be exempted from another mode of drainage, of more scientific adjustment, but not less injurious in its tendency, I allude to that system, where the aperture is most nicely regulated, so that its demand, when added to the other sources of exhaustion, exactly amounts to the supply.

11. If there exists a doubt that the plan of a heavy assessment and annual remissions presents a direct premium upon poverty, a glance at a district under review will effectually remove it. It is a take-all from him who has to give, and a take-as-much-as-you-can from him who has it not. Under such a system none are rich, because all find it their interest to be poor, and what are the sad consequences? The great body of the people have brought Nature down to the lowest terms on which she can exist, and when the exigencies of a famine or even of a scarcity call for a retrenchment, every step of that retrenchment produces starvation, instead of frugality, a reduction of life, rather than economy of living. We have visited together some of the villages which suffered the greatest blight of the famine in Fashi 1242 (1833), and it is not necessary I should remind you of the feelings with which we looked upon the masses of roofless walls, which, except that they were not blackened, presented all the appearance of a recent conflagration. The miserable inhabitants of those villages died, or fled, not because there was no corn in the land, but because they were poor, and had not wherewith to buy. I am aware that in every country, there must be a portion of the people living from hand to mouth, who are rendered destitute whenever a season of scarcity arrives, but it is seldom they form, as here, the larger body of the population.

12 The poverty arising from a heavy taxation presents a barrier to all agricultural improvements requiring the expenditure of capital. Throughout the greater portion of this taluk, garden cultivation might be readily extended if the ryots had the means of sinking wells for the purpose of irrigation, and this increase of bagayet would be one of the best provisions against famine.

13. The construction of bunds for retaining the soil that is washed from the high lands during the monsoon, is also much limited by reason of the heavy assessment, and the features of this district are such as to afford an almost inexhaustible field for the profitable employment of capital in works of this kind. I have been surprised at the rapid deposit of first rate soil behind embankments that have only lately been raised. This naturally suggests the consideration of what the country must suffer annually from the impoverished condition of the landholder. The heavy rain of the monsoon which falls on the hilly land, in the centre of the taluk, rapidly finds its way into the river that flows on either side, bearing along with it some of the richest portions of the soil, and leaving the district, each succeeding season, more bare and battered than before.

14 In making these remarks, and charging a heavy land tax with so many evils, I have not lost sight of other causes, such as the sub-division of property and early marriages, which combine with it in producing such unhappy results. These, as Mr Mills justly observes in his comments on the Indapur Settlement, can be touched only with the hand of education.

15 There can be no doubt, and I believe nobody entertains any, that the present assessment of the taluk is too high, the proposition to be solved is rather, how far it may be lowered without unduly sacrificing the resources of the State.

16 I trust it may be considered an acknowledged principle, that the interests of Government are best secured by pursuing such measures as tend to promote the welfare of the ryot, and the general improvement of the country.

17 There appear to be two sources from which information may be derived for the purpose of determining the proper rates for this district. One, the analogy it bears to the taluk in which the revised assessment is in full and successful operation, and the other, the evidence contained within itself and in favour of a certain scale of taxation.

18 As Tallōde to Indāpur in the last paragraph, it may not be out of place, briefly to advert to the principles on which the assessment of that tāluk was fixed. The officers to whom the important duty was entrusted do not appear to have aimed at ascertaining, by long and minute calculation of produce and expenditure, the exact productive power of each variety of soil, but guided by their own experience, and assisted by such men as might be expected to afford an unbiased opinion, they framed a settlement which has fairly stood the test of experiment. They set out with the maxim, that a certain quantity and quality of land would admit of a certain taxation, and when the arms of this proportion were extended, so as to embrace all the arable land within the district, it was found that, although the nominal revenue of Government was reduced, its actual collections were increased, and the prosperity of the tāluk secured by the arrangement.

19. In order to ascertain the extent of analogy between Mohol and Indāpur, I have drawn out the diagram Appendix B, in which the cultivation and collections of the tāluks for each year from Fasli 1231 to 1248, are marked off proportionally and connected by coloured lines, so as to admit of a ready comparison, above are exhibited, in the same manner, the prices at Indāpur, Mohol, and Sholāpur during the same years.

20. It will be seen from the lines marking the cultivation and collections of Mohol and Indāpur, that they have fluctuated in the same manner, though not exactly in the same degree, and we may conclude they have been affected by the same external influences. The difference in degree of fluctuation is slightly in favour of Mohol.

21. With respect to markets there appears to be little disparity. The average of the Indāpur market from Fasli 1231 to 1248 is 6 per cent. higher than that of Mohol, while the prices at Sholāpur, during the same years, average 8 per cent. higher than those at Indāpur. It must be borne in mind that Sholāpur in point of distance is a favourable mart for the produce of Mohol, indeed, when taken in conjunction with Pandharpur, on the other side of the tāluka, it, perhaps, counterbalances the advantage possessed by Indāpur in its greater proximity to Poona.

22. In some respects nature has favoured Mohol more than Indāpur. In Mohol water is more abundant, and garden cultivation, in consequence, more extended, grass is also more plentiful, and the subsistence of cattle less precarious. To these internal advantages may be attributed the circumstance that there are more artizans and altogether more consumers of grain in Mohol than in Indāpur. The soil of Mohol has scarcely greater capabilities than that of Indāpur, indeed, if the same rate of assessment were fixed for the revenue yielded by an equal quantity of land in each would be both, in the proportion of 26 to 25 respectively.

23. The sum of these advantages, however, is not great. I am, therefore, of opinion that an increase of 10 per cent. on the rates of Indāpur would give the proper assessment for Mohol.

24. Now putting Indāpur out of place altogether, we may gather some important data from this district itself.

25. In Appendix C I have given a series of diagrams which I trust will prove intelligible. They are intended to show the general condition of the villages, and the condition of the tāluk, as a whole, during the last 17 years. In the diagram of the tāluk the gradual decrease of the cultivation, from the time we got the country until the partial introduction of the new rates, in the form of Ukta, is exceedingly striking. The same can be traced in most of the 10 villages, in a greater or less degree. There are two other parts which merit attention, proving, as they do, that a light assessment is an ultimate benefit to the State as well as to the cultivators. 1st, excepting the last three years, it will be seen from the diagram for the tāluk, that every year of rigorous collection is followed by a year of diminished cultivation. From this it is reasonable to conclude that the cultivator had to sacrifice part of his capital in order to pay his rent, and that finding his resources encroached upon, he was forced to contract the circle of his labours. 2nd, on the other hand it is observable that every year of reduced levy is followed by a year of enlarged cultivation. In short, during the 14 years which precede Fasli 1246, the tāluk, while falling, has ever laboured to rise, but each successive effort has been checked by the unceasing drag of a heavy assessment.

26. On every scale of a land tax that runs so high as the existing one of this tāluk, there must be a point at which it begins its encroachment on the substance of the landholder and it is evident that, to fix the assessment even the fraction of a degree above that running point, is to entail a slow, but no less certain, impoverishment on the individual who pays it. Again a little higher on the same scale there is another point, a point at which the demand begins to be more than the husbandman can pay, make what sacrifice he will, and it is also evident that the assessment may be raised immeasurably beyond that point, without accelerating his ruin in the least, for the water already is above his head, and one fathom will drown him as effectually as twenty. It would appear then, that a district may be ruined without the assessment seeming to

be very exorbitant, and that such ruin may be averted by a reduction, moderate in itself, but doubly moderate when contrasted with the misery it alleviates.

27. Upon rates 10 per cent higher than those of Indápur, I have calculated the assessment of the abovementioned ten villages, which may be taken as a fair sample of the táluk, and the result is an average rate of 6 annas per acre on the whole arable land. Now, in the Mohol Táluk there are 143,000 acres of arable land. This, at 6 annas per acre, gives 858,000 rupees as the maximum levy on the Jerayet land. At present there are about 90,000 acres under cultivation, but that portion, of course, includes nearly all the first rate land, and, in consequence, averages about 6½ annas per acre, and is assessed, say, at 37,000 rupees. Again the average collection on the Jerayet land for the 14 years which precede 1246, the date at which the new rates were partially introduced, amounts to 33,000 rupees. From this we may expect that Government will realize more than the average of former collections the first year the new rates become general, and even supposing, what is highly improbable, that cultivation did not extend under the new assessment, the State might relinquish on account of bad seasons a tenth of its revenue and still derive as much from the district as it hitherto has done.

28. I trust I have proved in the last paragraph one of the terms of the problem, namely, that the proposed rates will not, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, involve a sacrifice of the resources of the State.

29. I shall now attempt to show that these rates will enable the ryot to advance in prosperity, and I trust I am right in assuming it as an axiom, that in the ratio of his advancement, the Government revenue will improve.

30. The steps of my argument are these —

1st — That the proposed assessment will leave some capital in the hands of the cultivator

2nd — That this district affords an extensive field for the judicious outlay of such capital, when acquired

3rd — That the cultivator, having such capital, will expend it in that profitable field

1st. — On referring to the diagram for the táluk (in Appendix C), it is clear that the introduction of the new rates, in the form of Ukta, during the last 3 years, has operated as a relief to the cultivator, and has, therefore, tended to improve his condition, by giving him for nearly the same money a larger quantity of land, part of which he holds on the survey rates and part on the reduced rates. It follows that the new rates have already, in some measure, increased the capital of the cultivator, for in the instance before us, improved condition, and increased capital, may be deemed one and the same thing. But let us consider what the proposed rates will now do. The collections for the present year on the Jerayet land were 47,000 rupees, while the revised assessment on the same land will be about 37,000 rupees. From this it is evident that the difference, namely 10,000 rupees, will be left as capital in the hands of the cultivators of this táluk the first year the new rates are fully established.

2nd. — In my 12th and 13th paras I have noticed the natural resources of the district, and shall in this place be contented to repeat that, it affords an abundant field for the profitable expenditure of capital, in the construction of bunds, and in the extension of garden cultivation

3rd. — It can be proved only by inference that the Kunbi having capital placed at his disposal, will expend it in the improvements alluded to. Some Kunbis have capital and they lay it out almost entirely in that way. The Kunbi is not dissipated and has a desire to rise in the world, in common with other men. Any one living for some time in this district, and witnessing the efforts at improvement, too often marred from insufficiency of means (of which every village affords a few interesting examples), would at once acquit the Kunbi of the charge of apathy, and therefore unconquerable apathy, which is so frequently preferred against him through an ignorance of humanity, the more culpable because it is refined.

31. Should the proposed rates, or any other low rates, receive the sanction of Government, it will be necessary to guard as much as possible against any sudden increase of cultivation. It must always be most injurious to a Kunbi to hold more land than he can cultivate properly, for he, in that case, has to pay the full rent to the State, while he is unable to draw upon the full resources of his field. The capital of the cultivator must enlarge gradually, if at all, and so ought the sphere of its employment.

32. The happy results to be expected from the introduction of a light and equitable land tax will be sadly neutralized, unless it be made in some degree, if not altogether, permanent. The grand object is, to impart to the cultivator a feeling of security against the inroads of an exaction which shall increase, as

hitherto, in the measure of his improvements. The following remark which fell from a native to whom I was explaining the present prospects of the táluk, may show the Kunbi's habit of thinking on the subject — "The Ukti rates," said he, "would make the ryot happy and prosperous, but how long will they last? In a few years another Sáheb will come, and after examining the village, will propose a higher assessment."

33. I am not prepared to advance a decided opinion with respect to the Bagayet assessment, and as the subject may be considered a general one, Bagayet rates would rather leave it entirely with you to make proposals for the Bagayet rates of the Mohol Táluk. The proportion the Bagayet levy bears to that on the Jirayet is very small, being only 6 per cent. I may remark that I have received an impression, the source of which it might be difficult to trace, that a rent not exceeding 2 rupees per acre in addition to the Jirayet rates might be fixed for the Bagayet.

34. According to the proposed rates the State is required to relinquish a portion of its demand, under the fair anticipation of an ultimate increase to its revenue. I shall conclude this report with a proposal having reference to the manner in which, I think, this relinquishment should be made.

35. I take it for granted, that in relinquishing a right for the purpose of improving the condition of the people, and through them its own resources, it is reasonable and just that Government should do so in the manner best adapted to bring about the end it has in view.

36. Three ways suggest themselves in which such a sum may be distributed. It may be given unreservedly to the cultivator in the form of a reduction on the rent of his fields, to be applied as he thinks fit, it may be expended at the discretion of Government with a direct view to the advantage of the ryot, or in its application both of these may be combined.

The first system has been hitherto pursued, and if the mental and physical energies of the natives are fully aroused, and their efforts at their improvement rightly directed, such a system were assuredly the best, as it is better than the second.

Because to carry the second into successful operation, it were necessary that the liberality of the State should reach its object and effect its end, through a diligent and inquiring agency, an agency that partook of the philanthropic spirit of the Government of which it is the hand, and such is not always to be found.

In the present state of the district it is essential, while we afford the means of improvement, that we impart therewith the spirit of improvement. I therefore recommend the adoption of the third system, and that of the proposed reduction three-fourths go direct to the cultivator, by diminishing the rent upon his fields, while the remaining portion reaches him indirectly, by being disposed of in the following manner —

- 1st.—The establishment in each of the larger villages of a school endowed to an amount not exceeding ten or twelve rupees per mensem.
- 2nd.—The entertainment at the village of Mohol of a body of instructed artificers, for the purpose of making carts at a reduced price, and of improving, by their influence, the mechanical resources of the district.
- 3rd.—The expenditure under those heads being so regulated as to leave a small surplus, I suggest that such surplus be allowed to accumulate into a fund, for the supply of occasional rewards to the more enterprising husbandmen.

37. I shall offer a few observations on each of these proposals. We may infer from the past exertions of Government in the cause of education, that the relative merit of the college and village school systems has been the subject of debate. I am ignorant of the conclusion arrived at, but would give my humble voice in favour of the latter. In a college we have instruction condensed, if I may so speak, into a mass, and extending its influence in concentric circles till in process of time it reaches the outer verge of the community, whereas in the system of village schools, we have the dividing of such a mass into small but efficient particles, and the spreading of the whole over the entire surface of the community. The latter seems a better mode of diffusing than the former. But there is something wanting in the items of a village school education. There ought to be a more direct aim at importing ideas as well as a knowledge of the mere vehicle by which they are conveyed. To the ordinary branches might be added the initiatory principles of mechanics, illustrated from the field of every day occurrence, and thus brought within the grasp of the most limited capacity. For example, the properties of the lever, of the pulley, and of the wedge, with a few maxims, such as a saving of time attendant on increase of power in mechanical combinations, might be set forth and brought home to the mind of the young villager without there being any necessity to expatiate beyond the limited circle to which his associations are confined. This point till of late years has been too much neglected in the seminaries in which our working classes at home received their education, and we may attribute to the influence of such elementary knowledge as is disseminated by schools of arts and cheap publications, the enlarged spirit of invention which is the characteristic feature of the age. The ingredients have been thrown into many minds, and their combinations have increased in number and variety. The survey of fields, as practised by our native measurers, might be taught with great facility, and with practical advantage. A chain and

cross-staff being deposited with each school-master, he might occasionally be called on to measure a doubtful field, and in this way a number of measurers would be available with additional expense being incurred.

38. The natives are very averse to making experiments, and the advantage arising from a proposed innovation must be very evident before they will adopt it. Much injury has been done by attempts to introduce implements which were not adapted to the country, and the failure of every such attempt has had the effect of arming the native mind against succeeding ones. The introduction into these districts of a very superior cart is a pleasing exception to the above. I think the principal cause of its success is its great durability. I should feel myself more at liberty to enlarge on the benefits conferred by the introduction of the cart in question, were I not addressing the very individual who, sparing neither trouble nor expense, has in this case so effectually combated native prejudice. You are aware that the possession of a cart has in several instances created a spirit of enterprise in carrying produce to distant markets, which is altogether new among the Kunbis. In constructing these carts, the assistance of carpenters from surrounding villages is occasionally required, and instruction in its most acceptable form is thus conveyed to a class of workmen whose mechanical acquirements have been for generations of the rudest kind. In short, it is one of those improvements which ought not to be left dependent on the rise and fall of individual philanthropy, and the establishment I have proposed would secure for it a firmer basis.

39. The judicious distribution of rewards would aid powerfully in the introduction of the richer products, and would tend to increase the number of enterprising cultivators. The example of such men has a very beneficial effect. I could mention instances in which the salutary influence has extended from one or two men to a whole village, so that its superior tillage has been strongly contrasted with the superficial culture of those in its vicinity.

40. The above is a mere outline, and a very imperfect one, but I feel the conviction that it is the outline of a powerful engine which, if constructed wisely and impelled by the energy of our enlightened Rulers, can scarcely fail to work out a mighty change in the moral and physical condition of this district, and I press its consideration with the greater earnestness, because an opportunity so favourable as the present is not likely to recur. A reduction is about to be made in the rental claim upon the district, and it has been my object to show that the grand organ of education may be called into existence, and sustained in action, if the State will only lay its hand upon a part of that education, not in the spirit of appropriation, but with the view, by its judicious expenditure, of establishing a system of intellectual training for the youthful portion of its subjects.

41. The amelioration of the district to which it is extended is expected to follow the revised survey and assessment, and the absence of such a result would be readily deduced as an evidence of its failure. But while the removal of a heavy and unequal burden will do much, it will not do all. Under these circumstances, I have been induced to notice principles and systems which are inseparable from the subject of this report, since they must operate along with it in order to secure a successful termination.

42. In making the proposal which occupies my concluding paragraphs, I have struggled betwixt the feelings of anxiety and diffidence, the one prompting me to say more and the other telling me I had already said too much.

43. Should it appear that I have occasionally expressed myself with greater freedom than is consistent with my limited experience, I trust it will be remembered that the subject before me is one in which the heart, as well as the reason, must engage.

I have the honour, &c.,

D. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey

No. 1301 of 1839

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, ESQUIRE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Bombay.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to hand up an original letter from the Collector of Sholapur, dated 2nd instant, No 377, with accompaniments, being reports from Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson on the survey and classification of the lands of the Mádha and Mohol Districts of the Sholapur Collectorate, and proposing a new settlement of assessment for the same.

2. Lieutenant Wingate, before proceeding to the more immediate subject of the report, enters into an explanation of certain points connected with the late settlement in the Indápur Táluks, which, he conceives, have not been rightly understood by Government, owing to some obscurity in his and Lieutenant Nash's reports, which has led to the supposition that the table of rates adopted in Indápur exhibits the productive powers of the several soils, that is, the relative quantities of gross produce yielded by each, this view led to the difficulty in perceiving the connection between the rate of assessment and the classification of the lands.

3. In paragraph 4 Lieutenant Wingate proceeds to clear up this difficulty, and states that the classification of the different soils has not been made from a calculation of their gross produce, but according to the capabilities of paying rent. If I understand the meaning of this, it is that a rate has been assumed for a particular kind of soil, say for the worst, and then a proportional rise has taken place in the different grades of the superior soils. This certainly is a more ample plan of proceeding than on calculations of the produce and expenses, but still I am of opinion that in this system even the data is far from theoretical accuracy, though perhaps as near to it as can be obtained in practice, all the subsequent calculations resting on the first *assumed* rate, which, as far as I can learn from the report before me, is nearly altogether dependent on the judgment of the Survey Officer. It consequently follows that the subsequent calculations must partake of any error that existed in the first assumption—an objection, however, that I agree with Lieutenant Wingate in thinking must attend in some measure any other system of assessment.

4. I do not deem it necessary to follow Lieutenant Wingate through his able disquisition on rent, and the extent to which he conceives Government have a right to carry their demands on the cultivators as landlords of the country. I shall, therefore, proceed at once to the subject treated of in Lieutenant Wingate's 17th, and Lieutenant Davidson's 10th and 11th paragraphs.

5. In regard to the much depressed condition of the Médha and Mohol Districts, I would state that although I freely allow that a case has been made out by these officers, that a revision and reduction of assessment is urgently called for, yet I cannot go the length of arguing with them that the whole of the cultivating population has been brought to the verge of starvation, or allow that every step of retrenchment produces starvation instead of economy, a reduction of life rather than an economy of living. I would respectfully remark that in my opinion this state of affairs is rather assumed than proved, at least the facts produced by Lieutenant Wingate in support of this opinion do not carry conviction to my mind.

6. I allow in the statement exhibited in the 19th paragraph that in the five villages brought forward the number of agricultural cattle is deficient, and shows lamentable want of capital in the great body of cultivators, but at the same time it does not amount to actual starvation, though I will allow, from what I saw in my last visit to that part of the country, that the inhabitants are perhaps in a greater state of poverty than in any other part of the Presidency I have visited.

7. It is with considerable diffidence I offer an observation in opposition to that expressed in Lieutenant Wingate's 24th paragraph as I am sure that his personal experience is very considerable, but I cannot agree with him in thinking that the fact of no Government land being mortgaged is satisfactory *proof* that the assessment is oppressively burdensome on the land. This is a state of affairs rather to be expected in villages where the population is large and where lands fit for cultivation are scarce, or rather unequal to meet the demands of the cultivators. In such a case it might be expected that the right to cultivate lands would be worth purchasing, but when the case is the reverse, when the population is thin and the land extensive, there will be no inducement to purchase a right which can be acquired without any outlay. I am at issue also with regard to the inference that is to be drawn from the method adopted by the holders of lands under the *Batá* tenure. It is stated that the nominal holders let their lands to cultivators who pay them from one-half to one-third of the net produce, they, the nominal holders, paying the Government rent. Now I would respectfully state that such a system goes rather to prove that the assessment is rather light than heavy on these lands. One-third of the produce in any province is not considered so tremendously heavy, but in these cases nothing like one-third can be the Government demand, unless we suppose that the nominal holders of these lands are content to hold them for the mere pleasure of being answerable for the Government dues, and that nothing whatever is left for their own subsistence out of the one-third they receive from the cultivator. That such can be the actual state of this class of persons is difficult to understand, and it would have been satisfactory to have been informed by what means they gain their livelihood, if not from the produce of the lands they hold. I will not occupy Government time by going further into this subject. A case of revision and reduction has, I am quite aware, been fully made out, and I would not have said as much as I have on the point, had I not been apprehensive that to have passed by these remarks in silence, would have led to the supposition that I concurred in the opinion that the cultivators had been reduced to actual starvation by the grinding demands of Government.

8. I shall now proceed to the actual gist of these reports, the rates of the proposed new assessment. It will be perceived that the base of these rates has been taken from Indápur, and that it is proposed to make the Mohol rates 10 per cent. above the Indápur standard. The reasons given for this increase by Lieutenant Davidson, and concurred in both by Lieutenant Wingate and the Collector of Sholápur, are, I think, conclusive, and I would therefore recommend

that they should be adopted. For the neighbouring pargana of Mádha, Lieutenant Wingate is of opinion that a medium rate of assessment should be assumed between that of Indapur and Mohol, that is, 5 per cent. above the Indapur rates and below those of Mohol, for the reasons urged in the 26th paragraph, and trusting to his experience in this district I would also recommend this rate being sanctioned.

9 The adoption of the new rates will reduce the rental to Rs. 1,16,000, which is Rs. 5,000 more than the average *collections* of the last ten years previous to the introduction of the Ukta rates. This amount, however, compared with last year's revenue, shows a decrease of Rs 25,000, which is the actual immediate relief proposed to be granted—a sum that must be considered trifling, considering the benefits that are likely to accrue to these districts from its temporary relinquishment.

10 The only other point connected with the revision of the assessment is the proposed modification of the rates on Bagayet lands, and I should state that I generally concur in the plans proposed by Lieutenant Wingate. The rates appear to be rather unequal than oppressive, and require, therefore, equalization rather than abatement.

11 It is proposed to assign a certain number of acres to each well which it is considered can be, one year with another, properly irrigated. The rates are fixed at Rs 2, 1½, and 1, these being levied in addition to the Jerayet assessment. So far I think the plan may be good, but I do not altogether approve of the system of yearly measurement, with all its attendant train of evil, which must be introduced, or rather continued, if the proposed assessment is to be only levied on such part of the garden lands as are irrigated. I think it would be preferable to fix a rate on those lands such as can be easily paid in ordinary seasons and no deduction allowed either for want of irrigation or deficiency of crops, except in years of general failure—care being taken not to apportion more land to each well than can be easily watered.

12. Lieutenant Wingate argues at some length in favour of long leases, if not altogether permanent ones, and points out the advantages likely to accrue both to Government and the cultivators by their introduction in these districts, and as the reasoning is very conclusive on this point, perhaps Government will, on a reconsideration of the subject, see fit to declare the rates shall be in force 20 years.

13 I approve of the proposition of Lieutenant Wingate for altering the periods of the instalments for the payment of the revenue on the Rabi crops, as a measure likely to afford substantial relief to the cultivator, by enabling him to bring his produce to market on more favourable terms than he can now. I should anticipate but little risk to the revenue if the Kamavisdar is active and zealous in the discharge of his duty.

14 In paragraph 43 Lieutenant Wingate supports a proposition started by Lieutenant Davidson for introducing a system of village education throughout these districts. The advantages to be derived by the community by a diffusion of useful knowledge are too obvious and too well admitted to render it necessary for me to enter into any arguments on the subject. Whether the plan submitted would be likely to succeed is another question. The method of obtaining the necessary funds for carrying out Lieutenant Wingate's view is, I also submit, not altogether free from objection. Government have been called upon to revise and reduce the assessment on the grounds of the utterly destitute state of the cultivators—a state declared to be, by both Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson, bordering on actual starvation, for their relief a reduction of Rs 25,000 is proposed to be made in the present demands—a small sum, it would appear, to administer relief to the large body of the cultivators, even if the whole were allowed to reach them direct. By the proposed plan it is intended to divert one-fourth of this sum to another channel, leaving only about Rs 20,000 as the actual relief of taxation to a population pressed down, it is urged, to the lowest abyss of misery and want. That the coming generation would benefit by the measure proposed there can be but one opinion, but the question is whether the present cultivators could afford to give up so large an amount of immediate relief for the distant chance of benefit held out to themselves personally by the proposed measure.

15. I would respectfully submit that the proposition now brought forward by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson, praiseworthy as it is, goes far to bear me out in the opinion I have already expressed, that the state of the cultivating classes has been rather too highly coloured, as I cannot suppose, if misery and starvation as described in their reports were actually pressing on the cultivators, that it would be proposed to withdraw from them so large a portion of the proposed relief. If the true state of the district has been shown, it is incumbent on us in the first instance to relieve personal suffering, for which end even the philanthropic proposition for general education must give way. If it is contended that the 5,000 rupees, or possibly the 7,000 rupees, can be paid by the cultivators without difficulty, it becomes a mere question of finance whether Government can give up such a portion of its revenue, for I would respect fully submit, if the present plan is sanctioned, a like boon must or ought to be extended to the other districts under this Presidency.

I have the honour, &c,
J VIBART,
Revenue Commissioner

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 12th July 1839

No. 3447 of 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To
 J VIBART, ESQUIRE,
 Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1301, dated the 12th July last, handing up reports by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson on the survey classification and assessment of the lands in the Mohol and Mádha Tálukas.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the sentiments and instructions of Government on these interesting documents will be hereafter communicated to you. Meanwhile, as the season for settling the Jamábandi settlements is approaching, I am desired to state that the Honourable the Governor in Council, concurring in the opinions expressed by you in the 8th paragraph, authorizes the adoption during the ensuing season of the proposed rates of assessment on the lands in the Mádha and Mohol Tálukas, and to request that you will immediately issue the requisite instructions to the proper officers.

I have the honour, &c., &c.,

L. R. REID,
 Acting Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1839.

No 3779 of 1839.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

To
 J. VIBART, ESQUIRE,
 Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

Adverting to the 2nd paragraph of my letter, dated the 21st November last, I am now directed to convey to you the sentiments and instructions of the Honourable the Governor in Council upon Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson's Survey Reports on the Mohol and Mádha Parganas.

2 These reports are exceedingly valuable, and display in the strongest light the talent of these officers, their perfect acquaintance with the subject which they are discussing, and the enlarged and philanthropic sentiments by which they are guided.

3. There are, I am instructed to observe, some points of the reasoning contained in these reports, and some deductions from facts, in which Government is unable fully to concur, yet these for the most part concern matters of mere theory; and as a more particular reference to them might only lead to a voluminous and needless discussion, the following observations will be confined to the practical questions on which the decision of Government is required. These are as follows—

1st.—The rates of assessment to be adopted in Mohol and Mádha for dry lands.

2nd.—The rates for Bagayat of irrigated lands.

3rd.—The duration of the present settlement.

4th.—The alteration in the periods at which the revenue should be paid.

5th.—The scheme of district education.

4 It is freely admitted by all who have written on the subject, that the burden of the assessment (or perhaps the demands that have been made upon the ryots) has been too heavy and requires reduction. That the existing rates are too high is conclusively shown from the fact of its having rarely or never been practicable to realize them. It is needless, therefore, to enter upon any further discussion of this point, or to remark upon the tendency of the facts on which Lieutenant Wingate grounds his conclusions regarding it.

The Governor in Council trusts, however, that you are correct (paragraph 5) in your impression, that the impoverished state of the population, so much dwelt upon by the Survey Officers, is depicted with too strong a shade of colouring. Benevolent and humane dispositions are apt to be led astray by appearances, especially in a country where what constitutes the comfort of the inhabitants is in its nature and extent so totally different from what would be required in their own and in less temperate climates.

6 Were the impressions of these officers substantially correct, and the state of poverty so abject as they represent it, the ryots not only being unable to pay the revenue, but not having absolutely the means, nor even the physical power, to cultivate the soil, being limited to a bare subsistence, almost starved, and nearly roofless, it is difficult to imagine that sufficient relief could be afforded, and much less that capital for improvement could be created by a reduction of assessment to the extent proposed. Notwithstanding the state of wretchedness in which the people are described as subsisting, cultivation does go on and revenue is still paid.

7. It is unquestionable, however, that misery and poverty do exist, and that, as the Government assessment is one, though it may be by no means the sole or principal, cause of these, there is an undoubted necessity for reduction. It must not be forgotten that the Government assessment, including, of course, the just dues of Zemindars, &c., has been hitherto by no means the criterion of the demands which the cultivator has had to satisfy from the produce of his fields. If those demands were, in practice, limited to that assessment, much of the misery so graphically described would disappear. Investigations of late years, in various parts of the country, have proved the fact that the village officers exact from the ryots far more than the amount of settlement, and there are no grounds for believing that a similar system of extortion has not generally prevailed throughout our districts.

8. Though the substitution of a simple and less complicated system will naturally tend to leave the ryots less at the mercy of those who have the power and opportunity of oppressing them, it will not wholly free them from them, and it must be borne in mind that all our attempts at improving the condition of the cultivators by reduction of assessment will be of little avail, unless we can efficiently superintend those who are employed in the collection and management of the Government revenue.

9. It is now proposed to adopt the rates introduced into Indápur with this modification that they be increased 5 per cent in March, and 10 per cent in Mohol. The successful adaptation of the Indápur rates is shown in paragraph 28 of Lieutenant Wingate's report, where he states that, since their introduction, the whole of the arable of the district is under cultivation, with the exception of one-twelfth, and that even this may be expected to be soon brought under the plough.

10. On the mode in which the Indápur rates were fixed, the sentiments of the Governor in Council were communicated to you in my letter No. 4789 of the 31st December 1838, paragraphs 5 to 8. Lieutenant Wingate replies to these remarks in paragraphs 2 to 5. The objection urged by Government against the table of rates was that, though it represented the relative productive powers of each class of land, the connection of this with the positive productive power to pay a certain money assessment was not apparent. Lieutenant Wingate explains that the table showed the proportional capability of paying a rent possessed by each class. There is, in truth, but little gained by the distinction. The argument of Government was that a relative scale of rates is useless, unless it can be made applicable to a positive standard. So say that B is double the value of A, and C treble the value conveys no idea of the value of B and C, unless that of A is known.

11. The conclusion at which Government arrived, however, differs in no respect from that of Lieutenant Wingate, for he admits that the settlement of the rates has been left entirely to the judgment and discretion of those by whom they have been framed. This was precisely what was asserted in the 9th paragraph of my letter above referred to. The framer of the rates might have proceeded on calculations of produce and expenses, or might have preferred some other process, but while it must be admitted that the former is vague and unsatisfactory, it may be asserted that it would be difficult to show any other process which is not equally so. Whether it is the net produce, or the rent, which is to be ascertained, much must, in fact, depend upon mere assumptions, and the elements of our calculations are necessarily of that nature, that the accuracy of conclusions drawn from them must be dependent almost wholly on the qualifications of those by whom a judgment is to be formed of their bearing upon the case. In the present instance, it can scarcely be doubted that the result of actual experiment in Indápur will prove that such qualifications as can fully be depended on have been brought to the task.

12. The rates for Mohol are proposed at 10 per cent., and those for Mádhá at 5 per cent, in advance of those of Indápur. These rates, as has already been intimated* to you, are sanctioned as all parties concur in recommending them, and the reasons upon which they are founded seem good and sufficient. The Governor in Council relies greatly, in his decision on this point, on the practical experience of the Survey Officers, and he trusts that these rates are sufficiently safe for the people, and sufficiently low to bring them back to, or perhaps, more correctly, to establish them in a state of fair promise of prosperity.

13. The next question regards the rate to be fixed on the Bagayat. The conversion of dry into irrigated land is an object which cannot be too highly supported. Every means should be taken of encouraging the employment of capital in this manner, so as to extend the cultivation of exportable produce, and to draw the ryots from that of common grain, the redundant supply of which (the necessary consequence of a very low assessment) is certain, by reducing its money value to perpetuate an evil under which the country has long laboured.

* Vide my letter No. 3447, dated 21st November 1839.

14. It is the opinion of Government, therefore, that on the Bágáyat should be imposed the smallest increase on the dry land rate, consistent with what is due to those who have already expended capital on such improvements, and with the object of preventing the abandonment of old lands and the taking up of others at the new rates.

15. Increase of revenue is not, I am directed to observe, especially at the first, an object of much consideration. It will be well, particularly in these districts where the Bágáyat is of small extent, if the general dry land assessment fixed upon the country is readily collected. The improvement of the revenue is to be looked for on any revision of the settlement after the stipulated term shall have expired.

16. The Bágáyat is here divided into "Pátasthal" and "Motasthal"; and there appears to be some rice lands which could be included in this classification.

17. Lieutenant Wingate proposes that these rice lands should be subject to no extra assessment beyond that of the Jiráyat. The Governor in Council doubts the expediency of adopting this proposition. These lands must be far more valuable than the mere Jiráyat. They produce two crops—whatever may be the case in Mádha, such lands are formed in many places by large bunds or embankments, the builders of which are either lost in tradition, or supposed to be some former rulers of the country. In such cases no reason can well be assigned why these lands should not be assessed according to their productive powers. Fields originally Jiráyat, but now producing rice in consequence of the outlay of the occupants, may fairly, as Lieutenant Wingate proposes, be left subject to the Jiráyat rate.

18. The "Pátasthal Bágáyat," or that irrigated by aqueducts from rivers and petty streams, is said not to exceed 50 acres. Lieutenant Wingate's proposition to fix an extra assessment according to the circumstances of each case is approved.

19. The "Motasthal," or well cultivation, has in Indápur been assessed at one uniform rate of two rupees per acre, (extra to the Jiráyat assessment) calculated according to the quantity of land which each well can irrigate. In fact, a tax on each well has been imposed according to its power of irrigating a certain portion of land.

20. For Mohol and Mádha, Lieutenant Wingate proposes an assessment on a similar principle, but with three different rates per acre, *viz*, rupees two, one and half, and one, instead of an uniform rate of two rupees. This may not be very objectionable; but the Government considers that one uniform rate will be preferable, as the number of acres allotted to each well can be so calculated as to meet those differences which it is proposed to obviate by separate rates. The differences arising from "disparities in the quality of the soil, situation with reference to facilities of obtaining manure, &c." (para 33 of Lieutenant Wingate's report), should be arranged for in the settlement of the Jiráyat rates. The extra assessment in the Bágáyat should depend on circumstances connected with irrigation alone.

21. But it is very justly remarked by you (para 11) that Lieutenant Wingate's scheme of annual measurements of irrigated lands is objectionable. Such a measure would tend to destroy, or greatly to interfere with the feeling of permanent property which at is so much an object to establish. It would be far better, in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to fix the extra rent so low that the holder could without difficulty pay such rent, even should he be disposed to discontinue his irrigation partially, or for a season—general droughts, or total failure of crops, of course, will always require to be specially considered.

22. The Governor in Council observes that you have made no remark upon that part of Lieutenant Wingate's report (31 to 33 paras) in which he advocates the relinquishment of the extra rent in favour of the gardens "which have hitherto paid no assessment or a very light one." This is totally at variance with our principal of imposing not only a light, but an equal assessment. It is true that property in such gardens may have been transferred at a value commensurate with any preference which they may have enjoyed, but if that preference is found to be unauthorized, and based upon no just and reasonable grounds, it should at once be discontinued. To carry Lieutenant Wingate's principal to its full extent would be to declare that in no case should any field be burdened with an assessment higher than that which it has hitherto paid.

23. The Governor in Council has noticed Lieutenant Davidson's proposition to collect water from hills by means of bunds. This is a very important feature in irrigation, and does not appear to have been much attended to under this Presidency. In the Deccan there are great facilities for the formation of such works, and every inducement should be held out to individuals, or to villages to undertake them. This might be done by assessing for a specific period lands brought under cultivation by means of such works, at the same rates that they would pay if dry land.

24. The duration of the settlement is next to be considered. Lieutenant Wingate advocates, as he did in Indápur, permanency; and Lieutenant Davidson supports the same view, but under the impression that the measure would not, for various reasons, be acceded to, they so far modify their opinion as to recommend that leases for 21 years at least be granted, and in this recommendation you concur.

25 In my letter to your address of the 31st December last, No 4739, Government stated fully the grounds on which it declined to sanction for Indápur a permanent settlement, or one for a very long term of years. Lieutenant Wingate justly ascribes the disinclination of Government to accede to his proposition "to doubt of the solidity of the principles of the settlement, and the permanency of its beneficial results, rather than to any disbelief of the real superiority of long leases and permanent settlements over those of very limited duration." The Governor in Council is quite satisfied that long leases alone can induce general and great improvements, but it is obvious the longer the period of a lease, the more certain ought to be the data on which the terms of it are founded, and the more assured should the governing authority feel that those terms were fixed on sound principles, neither bearing too heavily on the agriculturists, nor awarding to the State less than its just and reasonable demands.

26. These considerations induced the Government to object to a longer period than ten years for Indápur, but this was attended by a declaration that, at the expiration of this period, the settlement should be continued during a further term, should the beneficial effects expected from it be found to have resulted.

27 Since then further experience of the working of the Indápur revision has been attained, and though it may still be argued that that experience is scarcely sufficiently long to warrant any positive conclusion as to its ultimate success, yet we may so far rely upon it as safely to extend the term of settlement. The shortness of the period as now fixed must, it may be observed, naturally fail to encourage important and permanent improvement, and, to some extent, consequently defeat the principal object which the revised system has in view.

28 The good policy of long leases, or settlements, under a moderate assessment, is so obvious as scarcely to require remark. It is vain to look for permanent improvement, or judicious outlay of capital on the land, unless the agriculturist has before him a fair prospect of enjoying the full return of his expenditure, and of his exertions to advance his condition, while, on the other hand, it is inexpedient to deprive the State of the power of remedying any evils, and of benefiting ultimately by the augmented resources of the country.

29 These considerations, and an understanding that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors has authorized the introduction of leases for a similar period under the Bengal Presidency, have induced the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to fix the term of 30 years for the settlement of the Mohol and Mádhá districts, and to extend the same measure to Indápur. For this purpose you will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions.

30 The Governor in Council is the more disposed to adopt this plan at the present time, because, it would be difficult to imagine a case where it could be acted upon with a better chance of success, than when Government has on the spot the services of intelligent and able officers to carry it into effect.

31 A system of leasing villages for the extended period now fixed, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is disposed to look upon as highly calculated to lead to the permanent prosperity of the country. There may, he is aware, be difficulty in finding individuals of substance to undertake such leases, though he hopes that Patels may sometimes be found equal to the responsibility. It is of the first importance to the relief of the people, that they should become emancipated from the thralldom of money-dealers whose usurious rates of interest on the advances made by them is one of the causes of poverty among the rayots. Nothing is better calculated to accomplish this end than a system of leases, which will give them a permanent interest in their lands, and stimulate their improvement, provided the assessment is in the first instance moderate.

32. Where circumstances do not admit of such leases of villages, the rates of assessment will remain fixed, and subject to no increase for the stipulated term. Thus, I am directed to observe, will in no way interfere with the leasing of villages in which such a settlement has been introduced to Patels, or to the village community, at any future period, should they desire to engage for the revenue at a fixed amount.

33. The proposed alteration in the period on which the revenue is to be considered as due, noticed in para 13 of your letter, is approved. You are requested to state whether a similar change may not be made in all parts of the Deccan to which the reasonings contained in paras 39 to 41 of Lieutenant Wingate's letter apply. The loss of security for the payment of its dues to which Government may be exposed by such an arrangement, is of trifling importance in comparison with the advantages which would accrue to the rayots by their being thus kept out of the hands of the money-lenders, and the power thus given to them to dispose of their produce at more favourable periods than at present, will tend to create a greater certainty of the full assessment of the year being paid.

34 The next subject for consideration and that one of the highest importance is the introduction of a system of District education. This subject is clearly and ably brought forward by Lieutenant Davidson, who is entitled to the warmest commendations for submitting it to the notice of Government. His views are well supported by Lieutenant Wingate, who justly observes that the means by which the object can be effected are explained by that officer with "a sagacity and judgment which do equal honour to his head and to his heart."

35. The scheme is virtually to impose a tax upon the land, independent of that carried to the credit of the State, and which is to be appropriated to the establishment of village schools and a mechanical institution, and in agricultural rewards. Upon the general principles on which so benevolent a scheme has been recommended there can be no doubt, whatever there may be in respect to their immediate application to the districts in question.

36. The objections which have been urged against the scheme may, the Governor in Council considers, be rather apparent than real, for Lieutenant Davidson contends, if he does not satisfactorily prove, that the increase of revenue to be reasonably expected from the revised settlements will amply provide for the necessary outlay; whilst the advantage and benefit to the community, and to the rising generation especially, are, it must be admitted by all who have the welfare, happiness and prosperity of the people in view, great and manifold.

37. As, however, it may be premature to adopt and act on the scheme, however philanthropic and praiseworthy in itself, without more experience of the new settlements, on the successful working of which it would, in a great measure, depend, the Governor in Council is not disposed, at present, to take it into consideration, but would rather that, should circumstances warrant the measure, it may be kept in view for eventual adoption.

38. It may further be observed, in reference to this subject, that the fruits of education in any country, and especially in a tract where it has hitherto scarcely existed, are but slowly matured, that in the districts now under review, if the accounts we receive of their condition are to be credited, what is most wanted is immediate relief from taxation, and that it is very doubtful how far any part of such relief should be diverted to objects which the present generation, as far as we know them, can but little appreciate. When that relief has been fully afforded and its immediate object attained, it may then be considered whether the exigencies of the State will admit of a further reduction in its demands to provide a fund for educational purposes.

39. The attention of the Governor in Council has been particularly attracted by the useful and ingenious diagrams by which Lieutenant Davidson's report is accompanied. They convey at one glance a general view of the state of the districts and villages in past years, and while they note the fluctuations in the revenue and cultivation, they show how mutually dependent on each other are a moderate demand on the part of Government and the prosperous condition of the agriculture of the country.

40. In conclusion, I am directed to request that you will convey to Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson the expression of the approbation of Government for the able and zealous manner in which they have executed the work with which they have been entrusted.

I have the honour, &c,
L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1839.

No. 250 of 1871.

Bombay, 14th March 1871

The accompanying Report from the Acting Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey relates to the important question of the re-assessment of the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, being the next district after Indápur to which the survey settlement was originally extended.

2. The Acting Superintendent explains (paragraph 4) that the Mádha Táluka, as constituted under the recent re-distribution of districts, now comprises 89 villages—42 of which belonged to it, and 36 to the Mohol Taluka when the first settlement of these districts was made. Eleven belonged to Karmála at that time, seven are Dumála holdings, 82 being the total number of Government villages in the taluka.

Paragraph 23. The proposals refer to 77—inquiry being in progress as to whether the lease of the other (b) five settled in 1856-57 and 1857-58, is to be held to have expired with the rest of the táluka or to be continuable for 30 years from the date of the rates being introduced.

3. The breaking up of the old revenue divisions of the original settlement is to be regretted. For it would have been more convenient in many respects to have had the assessment of the same tract of country to revise at the expiration of the 30 years' lease. The changes made are fortunately not very great in this case, and for purposes of comparison the state of things described in the reports may be taken to be generally applicable to the tract of country now included under the district.

4. Mr. Grant has not alluded to the state of the district when the first settlement was introduced, but refers to the reports of the former Survey Officers for information on this subject. More attention should, in my opinion, be given to this subject in future revision.

reports, and where, as in this case, the villages of the revision are not identical with those of the original settlement, fresh returns of the revenue realized for a series of years prior to the introduction of the latter measure should be prepared complete for the identical villages to which the revision settlement is to be extended. But as this has not been done in this case, the only returns we have of the revenues of the period referred to, are those given in Lieutenants Wingate's and Davidson's reports, prepared for the districts as they then stood, as explained above.

5 Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson both give a sad account of the distressed state of the people of the district at the time their operations were carried out. The latter officer has recorded the following remarks on the subject—

“The great body of the people have brought nature down to the lowest terms on which she can exist, and when the exigencies of a famine, or even of a scarcity call for a retrenchment every step of that retrenchment produces starvation instead of frugality.”

And he observes again in another part of his report—

“I am aware that in every country there must be a portion of the people living from hand to mouth who are rendered destitute whenever a season of scarcity arrives, but it is seldom they farm, as here, the larger body of the populace.”

6 This opinion is endorsed by Lieutenant Wingate, who considers the state of poverty and distress prevailing in Mohol, as reported by Lieutenant Davidson to be equally applicable to the Mādha District, which is represented to have been “long under the same management and subject to the same influences.” The distressed condition of the people is attributed by these officers to the oppressive nature of the revenue rates of that period.

7 The Revenue Commissioner of the day in submitting these reports to Government expressed his opinion that the Survey Officers had given an exaggerated account of the depressed condition of the people of the Mādha and Mohol Districts. “I freely allow,” he observes, “that a case has been made out by these officers that a revision and reduction of assessment is urgently called for, yet I cannot go to the length of arguing with them that the whole of the cultivating population has been brought to the verge of starvation.”

It is evident, however, that he considered the people to be in a very bad state, for, in referring to his last visit to that part of the country, he represents them to be “in a greater state of poverty than in any other part of the Presidency I have visited.”

The rapid improvement in their condition which is shown to have taken place immediately after the introduction of the settlement, seems to me to be conclusive that the Revenue Commissioner's was the more correct view of the real state of the case at the time.

8 It is of considerable importance, as affects our revision, to consider what the rates were and what the collections amounted to that were felt to be so oppressively heavy at the time referred to.

9 Information in regard to cultivation and collections is very complete for a series of 17 years in Lieutenant Davidson's report. It is given in the form of a coloured diagram prepared generally in the manner in which diagrams are now prepared. The credit of inventing this ingenious and complete way of exhibiting the fluctuations in the cultivation and revenue of a district for a series of years, is due to that officer, this being the first case, I believe, in which a diagram appears in a Settlement Report.

10 Referring to this return, I find that in the first year in which the District (Mohol) came into our possession, the revenue amounted in round numbers to Rs 50,000 on a cultivated area of about 62,000 acres. Cultivation progressed a little at first, having gone up from 76 to 84,000 acres in 1234-

*Fash
35 * This, however, was one of the dreadful famine years of the Deccan of which the recollection is still retained, and its effect is most marked in the revenue accounts, the total realizations having amounted to only about Rs 8,500 out of a demand of Rs. 63,000 according to the regular rates of assessment. A decline in cultivation set in steadily from this period to 1242, when the area had gone down to 66,000 acres. This was an equally bad year as 1234-35—cited above—and the revenue reached only about the same sum of between Rs 8 and 9,000. It fluctuated considerably during the next six years, and in 1247-48, which is the last of the series, it had run up to Rs 47,000. The average for the period of 17 years is about Rs 32,000.

11 Taking the whole of this period for which the cultivation and revenue returns are given, I find that the average annual extent of land under tillage amounted roughly to 69,000 acres, and the assessment of full demand thereon to 53,560—which gives a rate of 12½ annas per acre. But the average realizations of the same period were but Rs 32,000 as shown above, being at the rate of 7½ annas per acre. These facts clearly indicate, not merely that 12½ annas per acre was an oppressively heavy rate, but that after deducting remissions, the levy of the reduced rate of 7½ annas proved burdensome in the extreme, and brought down the district to the depressed condition in which it was described to be at the time the Survey Settlement was introduced.

12 The information and data given above have been taken entirely from the Mohol report. Similar, but not such complete revenue returns are given for Mádha in Lieutenant Wingate's Report. But as they exhibit the same result, the foregoing remarks as to the state of cultivation—large remissions, and general depressed state of the people—may be taken to the equally applicable of that district, and to the particular tract of country also under revision, though, as explained in a former place, the villages are not identical with those of the first settlement.

13. The rates introduced by Lieutenant Wingate are described to be 10 per cent. higher than those fixed for Indápúr in the case of the Mohol, and 5 per cent of the Mádha Táluka, that is to say, 12 annas being the Indápúr maximum—13 annas 2½ pies and 12 annas 7½ pies were the respective rates fixed for the above districts.

14. The villages* to be brought under the revision settlement contain, according to the former survey, an extent of 269,587 acres of culturable land, the total assessment leviable under the rates then imposed being Rs 1,00,579. In the first year of the introduction the cultivation is shown at 223,835 acres, and the realized revenue at Rs 81,386. During the first 3 or 4 years of the lease cultivation increased considerably accompanied with a corresponding increase of revenue. A decline then occurred, and in 1845-46 both cultivation and revenue had gone back almost exactly to the mark at which they stood in the first year, referred to above. A reaction set in again after this year, and cultivation soon went up to 250,000 acres and it remained about the same with slight fluctuations to 1858-59, which was the 20th year of the lease. The area under cultivation in that year was 251,200 acres and the realized revenue Rs. 97,375.

15. Deducting the returns of the last-mentioned year from the total area and assessment, we find that at the close of the twentieth year of the lease, there was an area in round numbers of 18,000 acres bearing assessment of Rs 5,800 still uncultivated. In the next five years' time this had been taken up and for the last five years the whole assessed area may be said to have been under tillage, the return showing only 170 acres assessed at Rs 48 to be the present waste.

16. The result of the settlement for the three decennial periods included in the lease is shown below —

	Cultivated Area	Assessment	Remissions	Revenue realized.
				Rs
	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs
1st Decennial period from 1839-40 to 1848 49	239,618	92,991	2,344	90,647
2nd do. do 1849 50 to 1858 59 .. .	242,548	94,053	525	93,528
3rd do. do 1859 60 to 1868 69	266,933	1,01,197	17	1,01,180

These figures show that the collection for the first decennial period averaged Rs 90,647, the remissions being about 2½ per cent. During the next ten years the latter were somewhat less than ½ per cent upon an average annual revenue of Rs 93,528, and they amounted only to 17 rupees per annum out of a yearly revenue of above a lakh during the last decennial period. These results prove that the settlement has been eminently successful in a financial point of view, and we have now to see how far it has been operative in augmenting the resources of the district and ameliorating the condition of the people.

17. With regard to the present state of the district, Mr Grant describes the cultivation to be slovenly owing to insufficient ploughing and want of due care in ordinary tillage operations. He considers this to be the result of the present low rates of assessment, which, in his opinion, are prejudicial to agricultural industry, and he quotes remarks from McCulloch representing the disadvantages attending the under-renting of land (paragraph 14) as applicable to this case. I am, however, of opinion that the slovenly cultivation of this district is attributable chiefly to natural causes, that is to say, to the uncertainty and insufficiency of the rainfall, for it is obvious that tillage operations cannot be regularly carried on unless the soil is in a state of moisture to admit of its being constantly worked. The soil, however, is seldom in this state, it becomes hard and quite impervious to the plough by the influence of the hot weather. This is especially the case with deep black soil, and the rainfall is frequently insufficient to admit of its being tilled till near the close of the season when the late rains set in. The cultivator being naturally anxious to get his land sown as soon as possible after this, loosens the upper surface of the soil a little, and puts in his seed as quickly as possible.

18. Insufficient working cattle is another cause to which I should ascribe the bad state of cultivation to be due in some measure. Many of the small holders of land—cultivators paying less than 10 rupees—have not the requisite number of cattle for working their land, and, as a rule, you will find the smaller holdings to be the worst cultivated. Another reason that leads me to think the state of things alluded to is not due to the cause mentioned by Mr. Grant, is the very careful manner in which all the bagáyat lands are cultivated, which is strong proof

that a spirit of industry is not wanting amongst the people when the conditions, as in that case, admit of tillage operations being favourably carried on. I agree with Mr Grant that the cultivation of dry-crop soils is slovenly, though an improvement on what it was described to be years ago, but I differ as to the causes to which it is to be ascribed.

19 "The present condition of the cultivators of this district," Mr Grant observes, "is happily a complete contrast to what it was when the present settlement was introduced. The whole district is in a state of prosperity * * * and the cultivators are nearly all well off and independent." My own observations and inquiries during a recent tour through the district, lead me to confirm the general correctness of this description of the condition of the people of the districts, except in regard to the small holders of land—the class alluded to above—whose payments are below 10 rupees. A considerable proportion of this class of cultivators is still in debt, and without the capital requisite for the proper tillage of their land, and when a bad season occurs they are put out to find the means for their support throughout the year. In a country, however, where the Hindu Law of Inheritance obtains, and where the land is much sub-divided, there must always be a proportion of the cultivators whose holdings are insufficient for their support.

20 The most striking change perhaps which has taken place during the lease is in regard to the value of land. We find in Lieutenant Wingate's Report, as noticed by the Acting Superintendent in his 23rd paragraph, that jrayet (dry-crop) land had no saleable value whatever at that time, nor could money be raised in mortgage on its security. He mentions cases of mortgages on bagayat and *Indam* lands, but adds "I have been unable to find a single recent case of a price being given for the privilege of occupying Government jrayet land."

21 In marked contrast to this state of things Mr Grant gives (paragraph 24 and statement appended) the particulars of several sales of land, in which the price fixed ranged in one case (padsali) as high as 85 years' purchase of the assessment, and adds that Rs 2,000 was offered to the Wam for this same land for which he had paid Rs 350 only. It contained a well of which the cost is not given, and this added, of course, materially to the value of the property. This, however, may be regarded as an exceptional case, but from information gained on the subject during my recent tour through the district, I find that from 12 to 15 years' purchase is about the average sale price for jrayet land. We may safely assume, therefore, taking the assessment of the district at a lakh, that the property in land represents a capital of 15 lakhs which has accrued to the cultivators during the lease.

22 It is satisfactory to note from the return given in paragraph 17, that there has been a large increase in the number of wells during the lease, 861 have been newly built and 98 old ones repaired, there being now 2,051 in working order. A small expenditure of private capital on local works such as chauris and dharamshālas, is also shown to have taken place.

23 Mr. Grant also gives a contrasted statement showing the increase in the number of inhabitants and of agricultural stock and implements which has taken place during the 30 years. In commenting on this he observes: "From the above it will be seen that the numerical difference in the population is 16,481, which is equivalent to an increase of rather less than 26 per cent only. This is a very small increase, and is even less than in the adjoining district of Indápur, where the population was found to have increased 31 per cent. The number of souls to the square mile, however, is greater than in Indápur, there being 146 souls to every square mile of cultivable in this district against 119 in Indápur." I agree also with Mr Grant in the remarks in the following paragraph in which he states that the "addition of 15 per cent only to the number of cattle used for agricultural purposes which, considering the large expansion of cultivation which has taken place, is less than might have been expected, and this paucity of cattle is doubtless in some measure the reason of the slovenly and lax system of cultivation noticed in paragraph 12."

24. With regard to the works affecting communications carried out during the lease, it is shown in the Report there was not a mile of made road in the district at the time the first settlement was introduced, whereas it has now been opened out to traffic in every direction. The G I P Railway Line from Poona to Sholápur skirts the northern part of it. The great trunk road running between the above stations passes through the centre, and the southern corner is crossed by a part of the road from Sholápur to Pandharpur. In addition to these, there is, as mentioned by Mr Grant, "a cross road from Bársi to the Bársi Road Station (situated in the district), which is continued to Temburi. In fact, the district is so thoroughly accessible in every part, that in point of communication nearly all the villages are equally favourably situated."

25. This is a very satisfactory account of the present state of the means of communication possessed by the district, and nothing more may be said to be needed. The construction of one or two branch roads leading from the Sholápur and Poona road to the Railway stations, would be an improvement, and the Local Funds may be looked to for eventually supplying the means for carrying out such small works. The State has done all that is required of it, indeed, few districts have been so fortunate as this, which has had a first class metalled road and a railway run through it during the last twenty years.

26. The next point for consideration as affecting the question of what the new rates of assessment should be fixed at, is the price of grain. The two chief markets of the district when the first settlement was introduced were Mádha and Mohol. The latter has fallen a good deal in importance since it ceased to be a Kutcherry station, and opening of the road and railway has also tended to bring about its decline, as a good deal of the grain of that part of the district is now sent to Sholápur. Mádha, which is the head-quarter station of the taluk, has a pretty good market, but Mr Grant states that it has declined since a municipality was established there. The former reports contain a statement showing the price of grain in these markets for 19 years prior to the introduction of the settlement, and Mr Grant's report supplies similar information for the 30 years of the lease. We have consequently returns of the price of grain for 49 years.

27. The following statement taken from Lieutenant Wingate's Report exhibits, as abovementioned, the price of grain for the period prior to the first settlement commencing with the introduction of the British rule —

Period	Pucks Seers of 80 Tolas weight selling for one Ballapur Rupee.	
	Mádha.	Mohol.
Average price of Jowári for the last 19 years	60	55
Do. do do 15 do	63	63
Do do do 10 do	62	58
Do do do 5 do	70	60

It will be observed that the price of jowári ranged, with the exception of the 15 years' average, from 5 to 10 per cent higher in Mohol than in Mádha during the period referred to. This was duly considered at the time by the Survey Officers who made the Mádha five per cent less than the Mohol rate. But Mr Grant has explained that this difference in the price of grain in the respective markets no longer exists, and he has consequently done away with the difference in the rates of the two districts adopted at the first settlement.

28. The averages for the several periods given in the statement exhibit but little fluctuation in prices, which ranged from 60 to 70 seers per rupee. They were 70 and 62 for the five and ten years respectively preceding the settlement, and the depressed state of the district when that measure was introduced is a clear indication that cultivation was not remunerative under the rates then in force when jowári was selling at these prices.

29. The returns in Mr. Grant's report give the following as the average price of grain during the several decennial periods :—

Periods	AVERAGE PRICE.			
	Mádha		Mohol	
	Jowári	Bájrí.	Jowári.	Bájrí.
1st ten years of lease, viz., from 1839-40 to 1848-49	59	48	57	49
2nd do. do. from 1849-50 to 1858-59	36	28	34	27
3rd do. do. from 1859-60 to 1868-69	25	22	25	21

The fluctuations were very great during the first 10 years, jowári being as low as 102 seers in 1841-42 in Mádha, and as high as 21 in 1844-45. The average is 59 seers. For the first four years of the next decennial period prices were pretty steady, ranging from 42 to 56. They were at 17 however in 1844-45 and closed at 19 at the end of the period.

30. We must bear in mind that the last decennial series includes the exceptionally high prices brought about by the American war. For two years 1863-64 and 1864-65 jowári was selling at 16 and 19 seers per rupee. It has since fallen somewhat, 26 seers, being the market rate in 1868-69, and I think we may expect to see it go down to what it was before the American war. It is not yet so low as it should be, considered with reference to the great fall which has recently taken place in the price of cotton, but as the price of grain has for some years been governed to a great extent, and will be so in future, by the price of cotton, we may safely reckon on a further decrease in the market value of the former. The average for the whole of this period is 25 seers.

31 It appears to me to be open to discussion as to what increase of assessment should now be made with reference to the rise in the prices of grain which has taken place since the settlement was introduced. If the difference between the prices of the first and last ten years of the lease be taken, the increase calculated on this data should be 130 per cent. But in the first place there is no evidence to show that 59 seers was a paying price to the rajats, on the contrary we find it recorded in Mr. Green's review of the state of these districts

written in 1852,* that the cultivators were much involved at that time. Writing on this subject he observes as follows. "There is everywhere a lamentable amount of indebtedness and of a thralldom to money-lenders most depressing in its effects on the rajats' energies. But this again is entirely diminishing in the best districts and perhaps also very slowly in others." Major Wingate expresses his entire concurrence with Mr. Green in his remarks upon this subject, and again it is obvious that it would be unfair to take the average of the last ten years including that exceptional price of the American war, as the standard of comparison with the prices of the remote period referred to.

32 If again we take the difference between the two last decennial periods the increase would be only 44 per cent, and this certainly does not represent the change in the value of produce which has taken place since the first assessment was fixed. We have good proof that the people were generally well off at the end of the twentieth year of the lease, and we may safely take the average of prices from its commencement to the end of that period as sufficiently high to be profitable to the cultivators under the former settlement. 47½ seers is the average for this period, and the difference between it and the average price of the last 10 years would represent fairly the increase to be now made were it not for the exceptional years of the American war. Deducting the two years in which jowari was selling at 18 and 19 seers the rupee, and taking the remaining eight of the series, an average of 28 seers is the result. By this mode of estimating the increase due to rise in prices, we have 47½ seers of the former period against 28 of the latter, being a percentage increase of 70 per cent, and this appears to me to be a fair approximate estimate of the excess on the former assessment that may now be imposed.

33 The Acting Superintendent, as explained in paragraph 32, proposes to take a general rate of Rs 1-2 for the district, but to make an increase of 2 annas to the rates of the villages, comprising 15 in number, situated within a distance of 5 miles of the railway stations, Rs 1-4 being consequently the maximum in such cases. The general rate of Rs 1-2 is an increase of only 36 per cent on the former maximum of Re 0-13-2½, and it is 12½ per cent on the rate recently introduced in Indápur. The difference in the former rates of the respective districts being 10 per cent, we may say that the same relative standard has been adopted at their respective revision settlements.

34 But although the rates as mentioned above are but 36 per cent in excess of the former scale, the actual increase in assessment amounts to 77 per cent as shown below —

	Cultivated Land	Waste Land	Total
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Assessment according to proposed rates	1,77,933	115	1,78,048
Do. do. present do. .. .	1,00,581	48	1,00,629
Increase .	77,402	67	77,469

The average rate being 9 annas 4 pies per acre. Above twenty thousand of this increase represents the assessment on the excess in culturable area of the present over the former survey, and Mr. Grant puts this down under the head of "concealed cultivation." It may literally be said to be so, but as it has been held for a lengthened period by the cultivators, it forms in reality part of the area on which the former assessment has been paid, and cannot consequently be considered to be extra or new land now made over to them, which is what Mr. Grant represents it to be, and no set-off from the new assessment can therefore be fairly made on this account.

35. I am glad to find from the remarks in paragraph 35, that the Acting Superintendent has not imposed any extra cess on well garden lands, but adopted the Indápur plan of assessing them only at the highest jirayat rate of the village. I am sure it is a wise policy to forego the taxation of wells in a district subject, as this is, to periodical droughts. Every encouragement should be given to the construction of wells, and if the plan of granting loans for agricultural improvements is ever brought out, I should like to see the funds largely devoted to the above purpose. In his Famine Report Colonel Baird Smith records it as his opinion, that at least one-third of the culturable area of a district, should be supplied with the means of irrigation to enable the people to withstand the effects of a season of drought. Now if we take the case of this district, we find the irrigable land* which is

* 10,988 acres.

almost entirely under wells, bears the small proportion of 3.22 per cent to the total culturable area. I think so large a

proportion as a third is not necessary in this case, and that if we can bring about a tenth part of it under irrigation, provided it is pretty generally distributed over the district, we need fear no disastrous results from an occasional failure of the ordinary dry crops. The encouragement given to the expenditure of capital on such works by the remission of all special taxation will lead, I hope, to a considerable extension of the irrigable area in the course of a few years.

36. The importance of bágáyet cultivation to this district was fully recognized by Survey Officers at the first settlement. Referring to the subject, Lieutenant Wingate observes "It is to the extension of bágáyet cultivation that we have to look for the most considerable addition to the resources and value of these districts, and has affording the best provision against the recurrence of those dearths and famines which have so frequently ravaged this part of the country. The policy of imposing an extra tax at all under such circumstances may well be doubted, but as Government might have difficulty in finding a less objectionable substitute for the loss of revenue its remission would entail, I do not venture to recommend this step." This reason for the imposition of a special tax on well garden lands no longer exists, on the contrary, the increase of 77 per cent enables us easily to forego the revenue that would be realized by such a tax.

37. Mádha is represented by the Survey Officers (Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson) to be superior to Indápúr in point of climate, and this is borne out by the returns given in the margin, which show an average fall of 19½ inches against an average of a little over 6 inches in Indápúr. The latter is somewhat less, I think, than the ordinary fall in the district, as it embraces a cycle of bad seasons. The Mádha average, on the other hand, includes two

or three years when the fall

See return of crops appended to Mr Grant's Report

was more than ordinarily large. The difference therefore is not so great, in my opinion, as it is represented to be by the comparative results of these returns. Great part of the Mádha fall occurs in the latter part of the season, and we find accordingly that Rabi crops, of which jawári is the chief, bear the proportion of 76 to 23 per cent of kharif crops

38. I agree with the Collector that 77 per cent is a large increase and "should have very careful consideration before it is finally adopted." But considering the rise in the price of grain the increase in material wealth, the improvement in communications, and in the general condition of the people of this district which has taken place since the first settlement was introduced, I think there is no reason to apprehend our having exceeded the limit of increase fairly imposable under the present state of things

39. I would draw attention to the concluding remarks in Lieutenant Davidson's report proposing that one-fourth of the reduction made by the survey settlement should be set apart as a fund to provide for (a) the establishment of village schools, and (b) the entertainment of a body of trained artificers for the purpose of making carts and improving the mechanical resources of the district. These proposals were warmly supported by Lieutenant Wingate. They were also approved of by the Revenue Commissioner of the day, but having regard to the depressed condition of the district generally, he considered the plan of withholding from the cultivator a portion of the reduction was objectionable, and accordingly recommended that the proposal, though praiseworthy in every respect, should not be carried out in the manner suggested; and Government, concurring with that officer, declined to give their consent to it. The establishment of Local Funds has happily afforded the means of carrying out the intellectual improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes foreshadowed in the measures suggested 30 years since by Lieutenants Wingate and Davidson.

40. Before concluding, I think it desirable that I should refer to an article upon the re-assessment of the Indápúr Táluka which appears in the January number of the *Indian Economist*, as the statements therein made, if left uncontradicted, would seriously mislead Government and the public generally as to the bearing of the new assessment upon the profits of cultivation. The Editor has assumed that the average produce of jowári for the whole culturable area of the district, given in round number at 300,000 acres, may be taken to be 350 lbs. per acre, and that this quality of produce converted into money at the rate of 36 lbs. or 18 seers per rupee, represents an annual return of Rs. 29,20,000, and he adds to this a further sum of Rs. 12,00,000 as the value of the karbi or jowári straw, making a total of Rs. 41,20,000 forty-one lakhs and twenty thousand, as the annual value of the harvest of the district for the last six years. These estimates, he proceeds to observe, have been adduced "simply to show how vast the accumulations of the cultivators must have been during the last years of the old lease, and yet under the new terms, he is to pay no more than Rs. 1,20,000 a year, lest we should impoverish him?" But the assessment for the whole period of the lease will amount to no more than Rs. 36,00,000 —

Yearly Assessment.	Year.	
1,20,000	x 30	= Rs. 36,00,000.

Any one harvest therefore of the last ten years (for prices are now higher than ever) has sufficed to pay the entire levy of the State throughout the whole currency of the new lease. In view of these considerations, we see surely how needless it was to assume at the basis of the new assessment, a return of the price of jowári to former rates. We are satisfied that Colonel Francis might have fixed the assessment at three times the old rates. And 'the exigencies of State' really required an assessment upon this scale. We are not at all sorry that Indápur has been so gently treated, but we must protest against a precedent being made of this drought stricken district, in renewing the leases of other táluks."

41 The sacrifice of revenue under the new settlement would be great indeed were the foregoing a correct estimate of the return from the land in the Indápur District. We find, however, from the Editor's remarks, that this return of the produce is entirely an assumed estimate. "The settlement proceedings," he observes, "give us no statistics of the produce of the soil and we have assumed it to be 350 lbs per acre." It is true that no returns of produce have been given in the report, but difficulty of fixing the assessment on such data is alluded to at considerable length in the early part of it, and the case of Mr. Pringle's failure in fixing his assessment upon that plan is brought forward as a reason against its adoption. But although estimates of produce are not used by us in the manner contemplated by the *Economist*, we make careful inquiry as to the productiveness of the soil and its general outturn, and these points are duly considered in fixing

the standard of rates

42. The uncertainty of the seasons in Indápur, coupled with the great variation in the quality and fertility of the soil, renders it almost impossible, as pointed out in the parts of the report referred to above, to frame any reliable estimate of its average return of produce. In good seasons the *best soils** often produce from 5 to 600 lbs, of jowári per acre. But the 800,000 acres on which the *Economist's* estimate is framed, include a considerable extent of land † assessed at 2 or 3 annas per acre, the yield from which is about an eighth or a tenth of what the best soils ordinarily return. Taking good, indifferent and poor soils together, I should estimate that with the ordinary run of seasons the average produce of the whole would not be a above one-half of what the *Economist* estimates it to be.

* Those assessed at 1 rupee to 14 annas per acre.

† Some part of it is assessed at only one anna per acre. This is not cultivated but kept for grass.

43 I have gone through the district after a bad season when, literally speaking, "scarce a blade of grass or an ear of corn" was to be seen except in the tracts irrigated from wells. The year referred to is one of those included in the *Economist's* statements given above, and instead of realizing their 29 lakhs from the sale of their jowári, the cultivators had actually in many cases to import the supply of it required for their own consumption!

44. I must also take exception to the *Economist's* estimate of the value of karbi or jowári straw, which is given at Rs 12,00,000 per annum! Karbi is not grown in Indápur as a produce of marketable value, nor is there any sale for it, except perhaps in some of the villages on the Poona road, where carts ordinarily halt for the night. It is required for the support of the cultivator's working cattle, and is valuable to him for that purpose. But its value can scarcely be reckoned, as the *Economist* has done, as part of the returns upon which the land rent should be assessed.

45. It will be observed from the foregoing remarks that my estimate of the annual value of the produce of this district, which is based upon an intimate knowledge and long acquaintance with its peculiarities, gives the outturn, excluding karbi altogether, at about half what the *Economist* has assumed it to be. It is important, too, to notice, as affecting the rates imposed, that his estimate of the value of the produce is based entirely on the high prices of the American War period. But these prices, as pointed out in the Indápur Report, and concurred in by Sir George Wingate, were regarded as exceptional and excluded from the general estimate of the rice in the price of grain on which the rates were based. With this information before him it is strange that the *Economist* should have taken such figures as the basis of an argument for showing the rates to have been fixed lower than they ought to be.

46 In the face of his estimate of the pile of wealth said to have been showered upon the cultivators of Indápur for six years by the recent high prices, it will surprise the Editor to hear that the Collector, owing to the extensive failure of crops in the first season in which the new rates came into operation, deemed it expedient to remit the difference (50 per cent in round numbers) between the revised and the old assessment—to levy only the latter, in fact. It was a mistake, in my opinion, to have given this remission, and, if there was any difficulty in levying the full assessment, part of it should have been left outstanding and collected in the succeeding year. I notice the fact, however, not so much for the purpose of commenting on the Collector's proceedings, but because it directly negatives the *Economist's* assumption of the large profits left to the cultivators owing to the low assessment fixed, and because also it shows that the Revenue Officers by no means look upon the letter as a mere quit-rent. The settlement, in my opinion, is not too high, but may be considered to be "as liberal as the exigencies of the State will permit," and this, according to the *Economist*, is the golden rule by which we should be guided.

47. I regret to notice that the statistical information in the Acting Superintendent's report is not so full or so complete as is desirable. It will be seen by his remarks in his concluding paragraph, that in compliance with instructions certain amendments were made in the returns first submitted, but those subsequently rendered are somewhat imperfect. His attention will be drawn to the subject and the defect remedied in future reports.

48. It remains for me to recommend that the rates which have been already introduced, should be sanctioned for 30 years.

J FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No 1441 of 1871.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 13th April 1871.

Submitted for the orders of Government, with general concurrence in the terms of revised assessment recommended by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for seventy-seven villages of the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The Revenue Commissioner will not follow in detail the review, furnished by Colonel Francis, of the report from Mr Grant, Acting Superintendent of the Survey, but begs to point out that the facts establish a considerable increase of prosperity in the district and capacity to bear, without undue pressure in ordinary seasons, the enhancement of assessment proposed.

3. During the progress of the period of thirty-years' guaranteed assessment, which Colonel Francis has, for the purpose of comparison, divided into three decennial periods, the cultivation has increased from 223,335 acres in 1839-40 to about 269,000 acres in 1869-70, which was the whole culturable recorded area, with the exception of 170 acres assessed at Rs 48. The assessment had increased during the same period from Rs. 81,386 to Rs 1,00,531.

4. It appears further, that during the period under review the population is estimated to have increased by about 26 per cent, and the number of plough cattle by about 15 per cent. The number of carts is now, however, shown at 1,323, against 435 in 1839-40, or an increase of more than 200 per cent. The number of ploughs has increased 38 per cent, or more than double the increase in plough cattle. These figures require attention, as they undoubtedly illustrate a feature noted by Mr. Grant, namely, careless tillage, and which is concurred in by Colonel Francis, though the latter does not agree with the Superintendent in attributing it to lowness of assessment. The Revenue Commissioner has passed through the districts and adjoining ones during the last year's tour, and confirms the impression derived by the Survey Officers as to great neglect of tillage, which is understood to have attended recent extension of cultivation in this and many other districts. At the same time the Revenue Commissioner finds no more reason than Colonel Francis to attribute this state of things to lowness of assessment, except so far as that may have induced extension of cultivation beyond the means of careful farming by the rayats, unless their enhancement of assessment should lead to some resignations of holdings or a system of fallow, the first of which has certainly not followed the revision in Indápur. It is not anticipated that enhancement of the rates alone will have any marked beneficial effect on the system of cultivation. The people will have so much less profit, but still in ordinary years a fair and sufficient profit.

5. Another element of prosperity is the increase in the number of wells, which is not inconsiderable. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the remarks made by Colonel Francis on the subject of garden cultivation under wells, and considers the abstention from levying water-rate on the lands so brought under cultivation equitable and judicious. The rate imposed in such cases is the maximum dry-crop rate.

6. The recent operations in this district have shown that a great many acres have been added to the nominal culturable area which had not been previously brought to account. It appears that this area represents about Rs 20,000 of the Rs 77,000 added to the assessment, which will make an enhancement of nearly 77 per cent on the highest assessment hitherto recorded.

7. The undersigned respectfully invites attention to the remarks in paragraphs 40 to 45 of the memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, in which he refutes a rather hastily considered argument by the able Editor of the *Indian Economist* relative to the capacity for production and payment of assessment of the district under review. The undersigned will go further than Colonel Francis, and assert that half the estimate of the produce taken by the *Economist* is still a very high one. Looking also at the money value assumed, such calculations on paper must always be modified by a consideration of the money available from bullion in circulation. The *Economist's* figures, as they stand apart from the amount of local currency, are useless for any safe calculation of assessment, and his off-hand multiplier of the assessment threefold is not warranted by the reliable statistics obtainable through more patient inquiry.

8. The Revenue Commissioner regrets to have to differ from the views expressed in paragraph 46 of Colonel Francis' memorandum. The question of remission in Indápur was not in a principal degree based on the recent enhancement of assessment. There was a very general failure of crops, which was, after a most careful personal inquiry by the Assistant Collector, found so seriously to cripple the resources and even the immediate means of subsistence of the cultivators, that remission of assessment was urgently required. There have not been wanting instances of remission on a large scale when required by extraordinary calamity under the moderate assessments now prevailing, and the Revenue Commissioner considers that it was far preferable in such a serious and general instance of drought and failure to relieve the cultivators in the manner entirely approved by Government in their Resolution No 715, dated 19th February 1869, rather than leave the balance for future collection, which could not fail to tell heavily on the resources of the cultivators, unless the next season should have proved an extraordinarily good one, which in most respects it was not.

9. Taking into consideration the very advantageous position of the Mádhá district as respects the railway and intercommunication by road, the Revenue Commissioner will not raise objection to the assessment recommended by the District Superintendent and approved by the Survey Commissioner, and he recommends its adoption by Government. A general maximum dry-crop rate of Rs 1-2-0, raised for special reasons to Rs 1-4-0 in 15 villages only, is certainly not a high rate for good black soil, and is lower than the maximum in the Karnátak, where grain fetches a lower price. But the Revenue Commissioner thinks 77 per cent a high total enhancement for the Deccan, which is liable to excessive fluctuation of rainfall, and that if the rate is to be taken as a precedent for revision in other cases, it would be well to inculcate a caution, and to keep the scale nearer to 50 per cent, as in Indápur, which, over a large tract of country, will give a sensible increase of revenue, and will lessen the risk of over-assessment in any case where the recent general fall in the value of money may be so checked as to render it difficult for the rayats to meet a high enhancement in bad years. It was one of the cardinal virtues of the survey assessment hitherto that it left profits enough in good years to enable cultivators to meet the comparative losses of a year of drought or other failure.

10. A reference will be made to the Collector of Sholápur relative to the asserted decadence of the trade in Mádhá in consequence of municipal taxation in that town.

W H HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S D.

No 2757.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1871.

RESOLUTION—Mr Grant's report is very meagre. The statistical information is incomplete, especially as regards the revenue yielded by the several villages before the original survey settlement in 1839-40.

2. The statistics that have been compiled show that the táluks has made considerable progress in material prosperity during the last thirty years. There are now 2,051 wells in working order, against 1,092 in 1839-40. The population has increased 26 per cent, the number of agricultural bullocks 15 per cent, the number of carts 204 per cent, and the number of ploughs 38 per cent. But the most striking alteration has been in prices. Jowári is the staple grain of the country. During the first ten years of the settlement just expired the average price was 57 seers for the rupee, during the next ten years 34, and during the last, 25 7/8. The greatest fluctuations are exhibited between the two years 1841-42 and 1863-64, when the prices were, respectively, 108 seers and 15 seers per rupee.

The following table shows the average area cultivated, and the average revenue realized during each of these three decennial periods—

	Cultivated Area.	Assessment.	Remission		Revenue realized.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-40 to 1848-49	239,618	92,991	2,344		90,647	
1849 50 to 1858-59	242,548	94,053	625		93,528	
1859 60 to 1868 69	266,932	1,01,197	17		1,10,180	

3. Under the old assessment the maximum rates for the two táluks of Mohol and Mádhá the villages of which, together with eleven villages of the Karmála Táluks, now form the new Mádhá Táluks, were 13 annas 2 1/2 pies, and 12 annas 7 1/2 pies. It is proposed to have a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for the táluks generally and a special maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0 for some fifteen villages in an exceptionally favourable position near the railway.

The average proposed rate throughout the táluka is 9 annas and 4 pies per acre. The result of the revision (exclusive of the five doubtful villages) is to raise the revenue from Rs 1,00,579 to Rs 1,78,048, and thereby to give an increase of Rs 77,469, equivalent to 77 per cent. It is to be observed, however, that of this increase no less than Rs 20,766 is due to assessment on land for which hitherto, owing to defective measurements, nothing whatever has been paid.

4 His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the variations of prices of produce form the most important element in the determination of the amount of the revised assessment. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the most trustworthy information on this point should be obtained. Contrasting year by year the list prepared by Mr. Grant, and that submitted by Colonel Francis in his report on the Indápur Táluka, there is a considerable discrepancy between the prices which are said to have prevailed in particular years in market-towns so close to each other as Mádhá and Indápur. A comparison of the averages of a series of years shows, however, but little difference.

5 There can be no doubt the extraordinary rise in prices which took place throughout the Presidency during the years from 1862-63 to 1866-67 was owing to the American War and the consequent increase in the value of cotton. It is equally certain that a reaction has now set in, the importation of bullock has for the present ceased, and prices have fallen considerably, and are likely to go still lower. The average to be deduced from the prices of the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61 is, perhaps, the fairest criterion that can be adopted for the determination of the average standard of prices which is likely to be maintained in future. This gives the price of jowári at 31 seers per rupee. The average price of seventeen years, from 1839-40 to 1855-56, is 31 seers. There is thus a difference of 64 per centum in the prices between these two periods. If a comparison be made with the average prices that obtained during the first ten years of the settlement from 1839-40 to 1848-49, the difference will be found to amount to 83 per cent.

6. A perusal of the reports on the first settlement shows that, owing to the miserably impoverished state the country was in, the rates then fixed were extremely low. His Excellency in Council believes that the increased rates now proposed are not higher than may fairly be imposed. They are accordingly sanctioned for a period of thirty years.

7 The principle of placing no extra cess on lands irrigated by wells has the entire approval of Government. It is presumed that the highest Jiráyet rate has only been imposed on such lands as were formerly subjected to extra well-assessment, and not on lands irrigated from wells constructed during the period of the settlement just expired. It is of the utmost importance to give every encouragement to the sinking of wells in a district where the rainfall is so light and uncertain, and any applications that may be made for advances for this purpose will meet with favourable consideration.

8. This is the second revision report that has been received by Government. It is by no means so complete or exhaustive as the great importance of the subject demands. The Survey Commissioners were desired, as far back as October 1870, to submit to Government detailed proposals as to the form in which these revision reports should be submitted, and the statistics that ought to accompany them. Government desire that these proposals be submitted without fail during the course of the approaching rainy season. The officers who made the first settlements obtained and recorded a mass of valuable information, similar information ought invariably to be collected at the time of revision, and the facts ascertained at the two periods should be carefully examined and collated before the work of revision is commenced.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1101 of 1871.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. ;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Poona, 31st July 1871.

SIR,

In discussing the question of assessing lands irrigated by wells in their Resolution upon the revision of the settlement of the Mádhá Táluka, Government observe as follows:—

“It is presumed that the highest Jiráyet rate has only been imposed on such lands as were formerly subjected to extra well-assessment, and not on lands irrigated from wells constructed during the period of the settlement just expired.”

As, however, assessment operations were not carried out in the manner indicated above, I would beg to offer the following explanation on the point.

2 As mentioned in my memo in submitting the correspondence, the Acting Superintendent adopted the Indápur plan of assessing well garden lands, which provides for the imposition of the highest Jiráyet rate of the village on all lands irrigated from existing wells, which include those constructed during the period of the settlement as well as the old ones subjected to assessment at the first settlement of the district. The following is the part of the Indápur Report alluded to —

" 178. The course adopted by me is to put the first class Jiráyet rate upon all land capable of being irrigated from existing wells, irrespective of the value assigned to it by the Jiráyet classification. But when the land has been classed at the full Jiráyet rate, no addition has been made in consideration of its being irrigated by a well. Government wish a general addition to be made to the Jiráyet rates of all lands possessing a water-bearing stratum, but it is almost impossible, I think, to work out this plan in the ever varying soil of the Deccan. I have, therefore, taken existing wells as the guide, and considered only the land under them as having a water stratum."

3 This plan of dealing with the assessment of well garden lands was fully approved of by Government, as will be seen from the remarks on the subject in paragraph 10 of their Resolution. It was their wish, indeed, to extend it by putting the highest Jiráyet rate on lands supposed to have a water-bearing stratum, but in consequence of its being reported impracticable to carry out such a system of assessment, they gave their full approval to my plan of making "the maximum for dry-crop lands the maximum for well lands also."

4 Under the rules in force the existence of well water-supply is taken as an element of special value pertaining to the soil, which is provided for by a small addition to the classification rate, in the same way that we increase the classification value of a field if it is capable of growing a second crop owing to some inherent moisture in the soil. The plan provides for an equitable rating of all existing well garden lands, and in my opinion it does not carry with it any infraction of the rule laid down in Section XXX. of the Act as to the manner in which the

On the Revision Settlement of the Indápur Táluka.

*Dry crop converted into garden land by the construction of a new or repair of an old well.

revised assessment should be fixed. Sir George Wingate takes the same view of this case, for in referring to the subject in paragraph 7 of his memorandum we find him stating thus "I would not, however, propose to apply to such land* any higher rate of assessment than the maximum dry-crop rate which Colonel Francis has recommended." For the reasons here stated I would advocate the continuance of the Indápur plan, as also adopted in Mádhá Táluka, of putting the highest Jiráyet rate of the village on all well land—irrespective of the well being an old one or one constructed during the currency of the first settlement.

I have, &c,

J. FRANCIS, Lieut-Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No 4050.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The plan of assessing lands irrigated by wells in districts like those of Indápur and Mádhá at the highest Jiráyet rate, instead of imposing an extra well assessment, has the entire approval of Government. But a maximum Jiráyet rate should clearly not be imposed in cases where a well has been constructed since the introduction of the survey, and that alone, and not the actual quality of the soil, warrants the imposition. To do so would, in effect, be to tax improvements made during the currency of a settlement, and would be in contravention of Section XXX of the Survey Act. The only principle on which such a proceeding would be justifiable would be in consideration of the water-bearing properties of the soil. But the Survey Officers have admitted their inability to act on this principle generally, and the result of the proposed system is to tax the man whose enterprise and labour have induced him to sink a well, while his neighbour, whose land may possess precisely the same properties, escapes the extra burthen, simply because he has not availed himself of his opportunities.

2 It is of the highest importance to offer every encouragement to increasing the number of wells in those districts which are so subject to drought.

3 His Excellency in Council directs that the rates on lands in these cases both in Indápur and Mádhá be revised in order to their reduction where it is shown that the well from which they are actually irrigated, and not simply rendered capable of irrigation, has been constructed subsequent to the introduction of the survey.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department,
dated 22nd January 1872.*

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, No 76, dated 20th December 1871 —

1. I have considered in Council the proceedings of your Excellency in Council on the re-assessment of the Mádha Taluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, which were forwarded by your Secretary's letter of the 20th of June, No 26, and by your Secretary's letter No 42 of the 29th of August. I have received two copies of the map and diagram referred to in these proceedings.

2. This is the second district in which the original settlement of 30 years has expired, and it has been found necessary to re-measure and classify afresh the whole of it. The former assessment was fixed purposely at a very low rate in order to enable the district to recover from the effects of the over-assessment under which it had suffered. That policy seems, from the contrast presented by the district now, to have been completely successful.

3. The results now prepared give the large increase of 77 per cent, raising the assessment from £10,058 to £17,805. Nearly £2,100 of this amount is derived from the discovery of land which had escaped assessment. This increase is still large to be made all at once, and I appreciate the value of the caution given by the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Havlock, at the conclusion of his memorandum, that in the Deccan, where the rainfall fluctuates so greatly, this high rate should not be converted into a precedent, lest profits enough should not be left to cultivators in good years to meet the losses of unfavourable years.

4. In this case, however, the increase reported in the prosperity of the district, as shown by the greater quantity of capital invested in the land, by the small extent of land left uncultivated, and by the great rise in the price of the staple grain, jowári, together with the increase of roads throughout the táluk, seem to me to justify your Excellency in Council in the view taken, that the increase was not higher than the districts could easily bear. I approve, therefore, your proceedings.

5. I quite concur with the observations of your government with respect to the impolicy of levying extra rates on lands watered from wells constructed during the course of the last settlement. It was, I supposed, a principle established, that improvements of that nature, made by the capital of cultivators themselves, were not subjected to extra assessment in consequence.

6. I agree also with your Excellency in Council that it is very important that, on any renewal of these settlement terms, the statistics and other grounds on which the rates are fixed, should be fully and accurately recorded.

7. I perceive by your proceedings of September last, that you have determined, in regard to the five villages excluded from these papers, that four of them should continue at their present rates for the full term of 30 years, and that the fifth should do so likewise unless a notice was given in 1859 that the settlement would expire with that given to the táluk generally.

RESOLUTION —Copies of the despatch to be communicated to the Survey Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, with reference to correspondence ending with Government Resolution No 5263, dated 29th October 1871.

2. Copy also to the Survey Commissioner, Southern Division.

Ordered that copies of the above be forwarded to—

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

**CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE REDUCTION ORDERED TO BE MADE
IN 1874 IN THE REVISED SETTLEMENTS INTRODUCED IN THE POONA
AND SHOLA'PUR COLLECTORATES.**

No 5739 of 1874

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1874

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

The attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council has, for some time past, been anxiously directed to the effects of the revised rates of assessment introduced into certain parts of the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates

2 The published reports on which these revisions have been sanctioned by Government show that the revised rates were not, taken as a whole, otherwise than moderate at the time they were imposed

The following is an abstract of the results obtained —

Name of Taluka	Number of culturable acres under old assessment	Number of culturable acres under new assessment	Total old assessment	Total new assessment	Average per acre under old assessment	Average per acre under revised assessment	Percentage increase on the whole.
	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	
Indápur .	2,38,135	2,70,076	81,391	1,24,700	0 5 5	0 7 4	53
Sholápur ...	3,81,882	4,33,572	1,74,915	3,09,630	0 7 4	0 11 4	77
Mádhá			1,00,380	1,78,050	"	0 9 4	77
Bhmthadi	1,90,410	2,12,703	86,464	1,46,596	0 7 3	0 11 0	69
Pandharpur ..	84,273	90,798	36,043	63,979	0 6 10	0 11 3	77
Bársi . . .	2,48,465	2,78,509	1,24,658	2,07,174	0 8 0	0 11 11	66
Háveli ...	1,27,610	1,46,745	80,965	1,34,768	0 10 2	0 14 7	66
Fabal . . .	1,61,240	1,92,411	1,02,228	1,52,108	0 10 1	0 12 7	48
Supa (Petha)	1,47,244	1,59,227	59,926	78,788	0 6 6	0 7 11	36
Karmála ..	2,71,194	2,99,242	1,10,824	1,46,890	0 6 6	0 7 6	32

3 Owing to the very remarkable fall in prices that has taken place of late, Government have, within the last two years, not failed to enjoin on the officers of the survey a policy of moderation. The time has, however, now arrived when it is due to those officers to lay down more precise instructions for their guidance, and to decide the extent to which it will be right to modify past revisions so as to bring them into accord with the limited increases that will be obtained by future revisions.

4 Before proceeding to determine the limits of the increases to be henceforth imposed in Deccan Collectorates, His Excellency the Governor in Council will record briefly the reasons which make it imperative that the right to revise past settlements should not be foregone.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the original assessments were imposed at a time when the country was in an extraordinary state of depression, when prices were extremely low, and when there were hardly any facilities of communication in the shape of wheeled carriage. It is unquestionable that in all these respects the condition of the country has materially improved. On these grounds alone it would not, in the general interests of the State, be just to waive the claim to the enhancements which are rightly due, and the liability to pay which has long since been anticipated by the people themselves.

But there is another important consideration which must not be overlooked. The earlier original settlements were effected before the survey system had been matured and organized, and before the officers and their establishments had acquired the necessary knowledge and experience. The work was consequently exceedingly imperfect as regards measurement and valuation. Without, therefore, abandoning the equitable principles which are the essence of the survey system, it is necessary to correct obvious errors in measurement and valuation, and by this means to place the earlier settled districts on the same footing as these in which original settlements have been more recently introduced.

5 His Excellency in Council will now proceed to lay down the following precise rules as to limitation of increase. In doing so he has been influenced mainly by the consideration that it is not probable the higher prices which ruled during the last decade of the original settlements will be maintained —

1st—The increase of revenue in the case of a taluka or group of villages brought under the same maximum dry-crop rate shall not exceed 33 per cent

2nd—No increase exceeding 66 per cent should be imposed on a single village with the circumstances of the case being specially reported for the orders of Government

3rd—No increase exceeding 100 per cent shall in like manner be imposed on an individual holding.

6 It is desirable here to state the principles which should be adopted in dealing with the last description of increases. Putting fraud or obvious error in the calculation of the original assessments out of the question, these excessive increases in individual cases will be found to be due to one of three causes —

1st—To the assessment of land which was deducted by the original survey as unarable and unassessed, but nevertheless included within the limits of the original assessed number.

2nd—To enlargement of the original assessed number by portions of neighbouring lands unassessed at the original assessment having been with or without permission encroached upon by the ryots and cultivated together with the original assessed numbers.

3rd—To the alterations that have been made (1) by the adoption of a different valuation scale, and (2) by putting a higher value on the soils themselves

7 A consideration of the first cause turns mainly on the construction to be put on Section XXX. of the Survey Act, and on what are to be held to be improvements. It is well known that the practice in making these deductions was exceedingly lax, and that much land really arable was deducted as unassessed, simply from its being then uncultivated and covered with bushes and grass. It is further well known that, in the great majority of cases, the only outlay that has been incurred by the cultivator in bringing such pieces of land under the plough, has consisted in the labour of breaking them up. But, on the other hand, the Survey Act does not prescribe that the expenditure from private resources should be more than a particular sum, while in very many cases it would be impossible to say that the reclamation had not cost more than was at first sight apparent. His Excellency in Council, on the whole, attaches such great importance to maintaining strictly the principle enjoined by law of non-assessment of improvements made by private enterprise, that he is pleased to direct that the same area shall be deducted from each number as unassessed as was allowed at the original settlement

8 As regards the second cause, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that lands so appropriated must be regularly valued and assessed by the Revision Survey, no matter what increase in assessment may thereby result

9. As regards the last cause, it must be borne in mind that the officers employed in the infancy of the survey worked on varying scales of valuation, and that the systems they severally adopted were, consequently, more or less tentative or experimental. It was not till after the lapse of a few years that the then Superintendents of Survey were able to fix upon a uniform system of valuation which was subsequently embodied in the Joint Report. However much, therefore, His Excellency in Council would wish to avoid extreme increases in the assessments on individual holdings, there can be no doubt about the superiority of the Joint Report system, and of the absolute necessity for determining and upholding a classification of soils based, as far as possible, on correct and uniform data.

10 It is understood that the Joint Report system was generally adopted a very few years after the introduction of the early assessments, and that, consequently, no alteration will be required to be made at future revisions. Explanation on this point should, however, be clearly given in future, and also for each future revision in respect to the extent to which it has been found necessary to alter and depart from the classification value originally fixed on the different descriptions of soils. The smallest extent of variation from the old valuation consistent with the principle laid down in the last paragraph, should be permitted, and the greatest care should be taken to keep the valuation of the poorest and lighter soils low

11 If the above rules are adhered to, the cases in which the enhancement of the assessment in individual holdings will be found to be in excess of the prescribed limit, will probably be very few. In order to prevent excessive individual increases, the fixed standard of valuation must not be abandoned. It will always be optional with Government to remit wholly or in part, or for a particular period, such proportion of the increase in excess of 100 per cent as may seem necessary, but the correct value of the land must be carefully ascertained on a uniform basis, and the proper assessment thereon duly calculated and recorded.

12. Lastly, it remains to be considered how the revised assessments that have already been introduced in certain parts of the Poona and Sholapur Collectorates can best be assimilated with the rates that will probably be introduced elsewhere in these Collectorates under the above restrictions. In dealing with this question, the fact must not be lost sight of, that the work of the earlier settlements was characterized by greater defects in respect to both measurement and classification than that done after some experience had been acquired. It was, therefore, to be expected that larger proportionate increases would be obtained by the first than by subsequent revisions, and the progressive decreases observable in the figures shown in the table in paragraph 2 are understood to be due chiefly to this cause.

After very careful consideration, His Excellency in Council is pleased to authorize the requisite reductions being made on the following principles —

1st --Portions of cultivated numbers hitherto unassessed, are to be deducted as laid down in paragraph 7 above, where it is practicable to do so.

2nd —When this has been done, the maximum rates of the taluka are to be so reduced as to bring the increase in the total revenue demand of a taluka or group of villages within the limits of 50 per cent. This having been done, any case in which the increase in a village is still above 75 per cent, or in an individual holding above 100 per cent, should be specially reported for orders, with distinct recommendations from the Survey Officers whether further alterations are necessary, and, if so, how they should be effected.

His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, for the reasons given in paragraph 12, this reduction will, in the cases alluded to, be sufficient.

13. His Excellency in Council hopes that, in talukas settled subsequent to 1848, little or no field operations will be required, and that the revision of the assessment by a mere re-adjustment of the maximum rates will be found to be all that is necessary.

F S CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S D.
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, N D
The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N D
The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S D
All COLLECTORS, including the EXTRA FIRST ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge PANCH MAHALS

The instructions contained in para 7 and Rule I, para 12, of the foregoing Resolution (directing that land included in a number, and not assessed at the original survey, should remain exempt under a revision survey) were subsequently cancelled by the following Resolution —

No 4506 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1875

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Under orders from the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 5739, of 29th October 1874, shall be cancelled, as also Rule I., para. 12, of the same Resolution. * * * *

In all other respects the instructions laid down in that Resolution remain unaltered, and should now be carried into effect with the least possible delay.

W. G PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 759 of 1875

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

COLONEL J FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D,

To

W. G. PEDDER, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Camp Mahabaleshwar, 28th May 1875.

SIR,

Adverting to your letter No. 2210, of the 15th April, and to previous correspondence on the subject of effecting the proposed reduction of the revised assessments of the Poona and Sholapur Collectrates, by a reduction in the anna values of the classification scale in the manner

therein explained, I have the honour to state, that after trying the effect of this plan in several cases, which have been laid before the Honourable Mr Rogers, I have been requested to prepare statements for each district showing the effect of this plan, combined with a reduction of maximum rates; and I beg, accordingly, to submit the accompanying statement * showing the manner in which I propose to reduce the assessment of the Mádha Táluka to the prescribed limit of increase, sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated the 29th October last.

* Not printed.

2 It will be perceived that in this case I propose to make a reduction throughout in the maximum rates of the district by adopting a 1 rupee 2 annas and a 1 rupee maximum in place of the 1 rupee 4 annas and 1 rupee 2 annas maxima on which the revised assessment is calculated, and to supplement this by reducing the classification annas according to the accompanying scale† in cases in which the reduction by the former plan is not sufficient to bring down the village to the prescribed limit of increase fixed in the resolution

3 On referring to the accompanying statement, it will be seen that by the adoption of this plan the revised assessment will be reduced from Rs 1,58,125 to Rs 1,34,776, and the general percentage of the whole district from 74 to 48

4 There will still be cases, as marginally noted, in which the increase is in excess of the percentage limit fixed for individual villages, but it is expected they will be brought down to the prescribed limit by the application of the rule limiting increases in individual fields to 100 per cent. in excess of the former assessment I beg, therefore, to request sanction to re-calculate the assessment of this district on the plan explained herein

4 Mahádpur.
9 Ghata.
10 Kolgaon.
11 Wadwal.
12 Mohol.

I have, &c.,

J FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D

No. 3624 OF 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1875

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D

SIR,

With reference to your No. 759 of the 28th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to let me have an estimate, as soon as it can be prepared, of the total assessment of the Mádha Táluka at the maximum rates of Rs. 1-2-0 and 1 rupee proposed by you, but with the reduced classification annas applied to all the villages of the táluka equally instead of to a few only.

I presume you will be able to make this estimate from the Darwaris with no great delay

I have, &c.,

W. G. PEDDER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

† The following is the scale alluded to :-

Classification.
Scale annas.

	A.	P.
10 reduced by	...	1 0
8	...	1 0
6	...	1 0
4	...	1 0
2	...	0 6
1	...	0 3

No. 937 OF 1875

FROM

COLONEL J FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D,

To

W G PEDDER, Esq,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, 28th June 1875

SIR,

With reference to your No 3624 of the 26th instant, I have the honour to forward the accompanying statement* showing the reduction in the present assessment of the Mádha Táluka by the application of the reduced classification annas and by the application of the proposed lower maximum rate, respectively, and by the two combined

2. The general result of these measures, as will be seen by the statement, is to reduce the total assessment from Rs 1,58,125 to Rs 1,28,650 and the general increase from 7½ to 41 per cent

I have, &c,

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

No 4515

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1875

RESOLUTION — By Government Resolution No 2757 of 9th June 1871, the revision of the original settlement introduced in 1839-40 in the Mádha Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate was sanctioned. The increase in demand caused by this revision was about 74 per cent, and, for reasons fully stated in the Resolution, it then appeared to Government by no means excessive

2 Since the issue of that Resolution, however, various considerations,—the principal of which are the steady fall since 1871 in the prices of agricultural produce, and the probability that prices will range lower during the currency of the revised settlements than was anticipated from their course during the decade 1860-70 when the new rates for Mádha were sanctioned,—have determined Government, as far as Poona and Sholápur were concerned, both to limit the increase of assessment to be made in future revisions, and to modify revisions already effected, so as to bring them into accord with those hereafter to be made. Resolution No 5739 of 29th October 1874, laid down rules to effect these objects, and by paragraph 12 of that Resolution it was directed that the rates imposed in tálukas hitherto revised should be so reduced as to bring the increase over the old assessments within the limit of 50 per cent

3 The new settlement of Mádha has, therefore, to be revised in accordance with this principle, and Government have now to determine the extent to which the reduction shall be carried, and the method in which it may most equitably and conveniently be effected.

4 After careful consideration His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to decide as follows upon these points —

1. The maximum rates per acre imposed by the original settlement were Rs. 0-13 2½ for one portion of the táluka, and Rs 0-12-7½ for the other portion. The maximum rates sanctioned for the revision were Rs 1-4-0 per acre for a group of 15 villages, with special facilities for Railway communication, and Rs 1-2-0 per acre for the remaining 62 villages. These maximum rates must be lowered to Rs 1-2-0 and Rs 1-0-0 respectively

2 The reduction thus effected will, in the opinion of Government, be quite sufficient for the more fertile lands. But there is reason to believe that in the classification of Mádha the medium and lower soils have generally been valued somewhat too high in proportion to the better soils. A modification of the valuation scale to meet this defect has, therefore, been arranged, and should be adopted throughout the táluka

5 The effect of these alterations will be as follows —

Cultivated Area by New Measurement	Old Assessment.	Revised Assessment originally sanctioned	Assessment now fixed.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
308,655	1,00,531	1,74,448	1,42,208

6. The percentage increase of demand on the whole taluka will thus be lowered from 74 per cent to $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 15 per cent. of the difference being due to the reduction of valuation of the poorer soils, and 18 per cent. to the alteration in the maximum rates

Of the gross increase of $41\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., about 19 per cent. is due not to increase of rates, but to the assessment of lands left unassessed at the original settlement, but appropriated by the cultivators during its term. Such additions it has been already decided (*vide* paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October 1874) must be now assessed

The average rate of assessment per acre will be annas 7-6, against about annas 6 under the original settlement, and annas 9-4 by the revised rates at first sanctioned

And the rates of assessment will vary from Rs 1-2-0 per acre on the best and most favourably situated lands to pies 9 per acre on the poorest soils capable of cultivation

7 For the following reasons His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion, that the rates now imposed are extremely moderate, and the increase in assessment the least that in justice to the rest of the country, can be made

8 Before the introduction of the original settlement in 1839 the nominal average rate of assessment was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre, the realizations, deducting remissions, averaged about $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre, to which must be added haks and illicit exactions to a considerable amount. The price of the staple, jowar, for the 5 years preceding 1839 was about 65 seers the rupee. For the first 10 years of the original settlement, during which period the taluka increased rapidly in prosperity, the average price was about 55 seers, the average assessment rate being 6 annas. During the last decade of the original settlement the price averaged 25 seers, but for the last year or two it has fallen to from 35 to 40 seers. Assuming that the average price for the future will be as low as 40 seers, the weight of assessment will be much less than half that of the old nominal rate before 1839, about 30 per cent less than that of the actual realizations, and considerably lighter than that of the original survey assessment when introduced

9 Independently of prices, the increase in the population, material wealth, and value of land in Mádha during the last 30 years would justify an increase of assessment. Population has increased 26 per cent., plough cattle 15 per cent., ploughs 39 per cent., wells 65 per cent., carts 204 per cent., cultivation has increased 35 per cent and the amount of arable waste-land is only 170 acres out of over 300,000. And whereas at the introduction of the original settlement it was stated that ordinary Government land had no saleable value, such land was found at the revision to be selling at 12 to 15 times its assessment.

10 At the introduction of the original survey the means of communication were extremely defective. The railway, of course, did not exist, and there were hardly any roads passable for carts. The railway now passes through a portion of the taluka, and it is traversed by several good roads, the enormous increase in the number of carts shows the improvement in communications, which means, of course, a better market for produce

11 It has been estimated, by the Revenue and Survey Commissioners, that, taking into consideration the bad seasons common in this part of the Deccan, the average outturn per acre of jowar, the staple of the taluka, is at least lbs. 160, or 2 maunds, and some authorities put it at double this. At this very low estimate, the value of the produce of the taluka at 40 seers the rupee would be (Rs 2 x 300,000 acres) about 6 lakhs of rupees. But as the straw, which is valuable, has not been included in this computation, and as about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the arable area is under crops, sugar, rice, cotton, &c, more valuable than the staple grains, at least 3 lakhs should be added to the above estimate. According to this, the revised assessment now fixed represents only between $\frac{1}{4}$ th and $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the gross produce of the taluka. Again, if the whole taluka was let out by the land-owners at a grain rental of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the produce, which is the usual rate, the assessment would amount to less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the rent

12. On the whole, then, the settlement now sanctioned must be considered an extremely light one. It only remains to inquire whether these rates will cause an inadmissible increase in particular villages

13 The chief doubt is regarding the 15 villages placed in the higher, or Rs 1-2-0 group. These were formerly the villages worst off in point of facilities for communication, and were, consequently, very lowly assessed by the original settlement. They are now close to Railway stations and for this reason have properly been assessed at a special rate somewhat higher than that of the rest of the taluka. Hence in them the increase in assessment is 61 per cent. against 41 per cent. in the taluka generally, and two of them have been raised as much as 152 and 110 per cent. respectively. This is partly due to the assessment of encroachments. But the valuation of some of these villages is very high. The average classification of some, for instance, appears to be 13 or 14 annas out of 16, and though it is understood that the land of these villages consists almost entirely of alluvial soil of remarkable fertility, yet this valuation for the Deccan is unusually high. Colonel Francis should, if he has not already done so, specially inquire into and report on the classification of these villages. If it is wrong, it must be corrected, but if, on the other hand, it is accurate, an average rate of 14 or 15 annas cannot

be considered as other than very moderate for land of such fertility as this classification indicates, Government will decline to make any further reduction, and the people should consider themselves very fortunate in having enjoyed their land so long at wholly inadequate rates.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Sholápur

No. 223 of 1876.

FROM

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey,

To

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Násik, 23rd March 1876

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 444, dated the 20th instant, I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No 4515, dated 11th August 1875, in the revision settlement rules of 77 villages of the Mádha Táluks of the Sholápur Collectorate

2 The estimate entered in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution is that the assessment would be reduced from Rs. 1,74,448 to Rs 1,42,208, or from an increase of 74 to one of 41½ per cent. The actual result is an assessment of Rs. 1,38,799 against the original assessment of Rs 1,00,531, or an increase of Rs. 38,268, or 38 per cent

3 A record is given, at the foot of this statement, of the corrections made in 5 other villages belonging to this taluka, besides the 77 forming the subject of the Government Resolution. Of these one village, Kumbhej, was revised in 1873-74 under Government Resolution No 5754, dated 17th October 1873, for a period of 27 years, the revision for the remaining four is not due until 1886-87

4 For this taluka, as is the case with Indápur, the period of the duration of the revision settlement has not yet been published in the *Government Gazette*. I, therefore, append the usual form of notice,* by which it will be seen that the revision was not introduced into all the villages in the same year. At the foot of the list are entered the names of six Dumála villages which were also settled for the first time, five in 1870-71 and one in 1873-74

I have, &c.,

E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
* Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

Statement showing the ultimate result of the Survey Revision Settlement for the under mentioned Villages of Taluka Mādhā, Sholapur Collectorate, as finally adjusted under Government Resolution No. 4515, dated 11th August 1875.

Number of Village	Name of Village	As per Revision Survey														Increase.				Maximum dry-crop rate per acre	Average dry crop rate per acre, at climate of Mādhā and Water-courses	Remarks.			
		As per Cultivation Returns for 1869-70.		Acres.						Assessment.						Numerical.		Percentage.							
		Acres	Assessment	Jenayet.	Mochasthal Bagayot.	Pāthasthal Bagayot.	Rice.	Total.	Jenayet.	Mochasthal Bagayot.	Pāthasthal Bagayot.		Rice.	Total.	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment							
											Soil Assessment	Water-Courses													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
1	Tadwal.	2,973	1,894	2,093	100	..	..	2,199	2,323	107	..	..	..	2,330	231	935	7	67	1	5	0	0	11	6	
2	Bhosa	2,792	1,392	3,776	173	..	..	2,949	1,650	180	..	..	..	1,670	157	474	6	34	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
3	Nimbgaon	1,605	603	1,719	..	..	..	1,718	1,043	..	..	..	..	1,048	113	446	7	74	..	..	..	..	0	9	0
4	Māhdāpur	1,224	573	1,309	34	..	..	1,343	1,000	30	..	..	..	1,000	119	457	10	80	..	..	..	..	0	13	0
5	Dārphal	3,386	1,867	2,667	15	..	..	2,602	2,680	13	..	..	..	2,692	316	1,026	6	65	..	..	..	..	0	23	0
6	Undlgaon	3,283	2,090	3,399	9	..	..	2,407	2,203	9	..	..	..	2,213	124	1,128	4	..	..	..	..	..	0	18	0
7	Mādhā	6,083	3,234	7,013	285	..	..	7,299	5,373	294	..	..	..	5,367	616	2,333	9	72	..	..	..	..	0	12	0
8	Ghātā	1,315	644	1,395	3	..	..	1,397	1,177	3	..	..	..	1,179	88	535	6	33	..	..	..	..	0	13	6
9	Kolgaon	1,609	881	1,760	7	..	..	1,766	1,459	7	..	..	..	1,466	157	535	10	153	..	..	..	..	0	13	0
10	Wadwal	2,237	850	2,250	69	..	..	2,339	1,459	77	..	..	..	1,459	103	636	5	81	..	..	..	..	0	10	6
11	Mohal	2,477	2,545	2,794	215	..	..	2,909	4,292	178	..	..	..	4,470	532	1,928	6	76	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
12	Akulgaon	2,639	1,019	2,643	89	23	..	2,954	1,383	74	20	45	..	1,322	295	508	10	40	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
13	Chinchgaon	1,990	894	2,243	151	..	..	2,393	901	116	..	..	..	1,107	403	313	30	24	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
14	Bazoni...	4,361	1,870	4,488	115	..	..	4,603	2,391	101	..	..	..	2,492	343	632	8	33	..	..	..	..	0	8	6
15	Kurdu	10,104	3,850	9,947	644	..	..	10,591	5,540	514	..	..	..	6,093	487	2,113	5	53	..	..	..	..	0	9	0
	Total	64,633	29,505	65,613	1,933	23	..	68,568	3,607	1,711	20	45	..	37,738	3,085	14,331	7	61	1	2	0	0	10	4	
16	Anjangaon	2,353	1,800	2,872	239	..	..	4,108	1,414	192	..	..	..	1,606	762	306	23	24	1	0	0	0	6	0	
17	Uplai Khurd	7,422	2,775	8,035	333	..	..	8,368	5,850	273	..	..	..	4,192	916	1,337	12	43	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
18	Chinchhall	2,293	904	2,237	105	..	..	2,438	918	179	..	..	..	1,097	140	163	6	21	..	..	..	..	0	7	0
19	Bāwl	4,863	1,611	4,736	247	..	..	4,983	1,547	184	..	..	..	1,731	430	330	9	23	..	..	..	..	0	5	6
20	Uplai Budruk	9,678	3,584	10,214	305	..	..	10,579	8,908	294	..	..	..	4,208	1,001	699	10	19	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
21	Wāphā	2,734	1,253	4,144	358	..	..	4,502	1,286	277	..	..	..	1,563	769	311	21	25	..	..	..	..	0	5	6
22	Shetphal	7,631	3,135	7,904	601	..	..	8,485	2,693	325	..	..	..	3,918	564	783	11	37	..	..	..	..	0	5	6
23	Ashūti	12,283	4,769	12,376	497	..	..	12,870	5,179	370	..	..	..	6,546	637	760	5	16	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
24	Angar	11,792	4,603	12,603	660	..	..	13,162	5,688	513	..	..	..	6,101	2,400	1,499	12	33	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
25	Pāpūri	4,097	1,315	4,695	144	..	..	4,739	1,375	114	..	..	..	1,489	642	174	18	13	..	..	..	..	0	4	6
26	Bārdi	2,618	769	3,031	202	..	..	3,233	829	69	..	..	..	695	316	129	11	17	..	..	..	..	0	4	6
27	Fadāli	2,421	603	2,989	74	..	..	3,063	641	37	..	..	..	688	542	95	23	16	..	..	..	..	0	3	6
28	A'ahā	2,945	997	2,977	182	..	..	3,439	1,081	90	..	..	..	1,171	494	204	15	22	..	..	..	..	0	5	6
29	Sāpatna (Pargāna Ghosā)	3,695	1,561	3,671	183	..	..	4,064	1,812	168	..	..	..	1,921	178	420	5	27	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
30	Parāta	5,662	2,036	5,864	132	..	..	5,996	2,900	96	..	..	..	2,996	334	303	6	14	..	..	..	..	0	6	6
31	Ghōsi	4,914	1,651	4,600	165	..	..	5,055	1,930	129	..	..	..	2,088	141	227	3	12	..	..	..	..	0	6	6
32	Tūshī	5,073	1,448	5,400	307	..	..	5,797	1,270	219	..	..	..	1,797	725	399	14	26	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
33	Mālogaon	1,696	678	1,775	39	..	..	1,804	959	21	..	..	..	980	105	512	6	45	..	..	..	..	0	8	6
34	Ahīgaon	1,698	690	1,919	39	26	..	1,964	703	26	18	36	..	696	296	226	18	24	..	..	..	..	0	7	0
35	Pālwān	1,166	359	1,369	61	..	..	1,430	446	28	..	..	..	477	274	116	24	23	..	..	..	..	0	5	6
36	Bhūlūj	676	213	720	30	3	..	772	311	15	1	4	..	322	94	120	14	27	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
37	Bītal	3,315	1,365	3,359	90	..	..	3,449	1,463	73	..	..	..	1,695	124	300	4	24	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
38	Mālik Peth	242	107	240	19	..	..	259	132	14	..	..	..	125	17	45	7	48	..	..	..	..	0	6	6
39	Kharkāta	1,637	722	1,600	2	..	..	1,699	1,120	2	..	..	..	1,131	126	346	3	45	1	0	0	0	9	6	
40	Bāmbhūgāi	990	383	1,034	2	..	..	1,036	600	1	..	..	..	501	46	143	3	60	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
41	Mundhāvāri	917	443	868	4	..	..	872	612	1	..	..	..	613	46	170	3	29	..	..	..	..	0	10	0
42	Nāndgaon	707	429	718	9	..	..	725	639	8	..	..	..	497	16	196	3	29	..	..	..	..	0	13	0
43	Kurūl	7,411	2,47	5,736	200	..	..	8,016	2,206	242	..	..	..	2,446	1,607	1,291	23	69	..	..	..	..	0	6	6
44	Alkāl	4,223	1,622	4,651	98	..	..	4,629	1,924	94	..	..	..	2,019	297	560	7	33	..	..	..	..	0	7	6
45	Ghōsi, Bābhūlgaon	3,126	1,066	2,712	99	..	..	3,813	1,488	85	..	..	..	1,543	616	537	10	57	..	..	..	..	0	6	6

Number of Villages	Name of Village.	As per Revenue Survey													Lachans				Average dry-crop rate per acre or share of Rice and Water-crop	Remarks		
		As per Cultivators Returns for 1899-70		Acres						Assessment					Numerical.		Percentage					
		Acres	Assessment.	Jirayat.	Mokhashtal Bagayat	Pithashtal Bagayat	Rice.	Total.	Jirayat	Mokhashtal Bagayat	Pithashtal Bagayat.		Rice.	Total	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment				
											Soil Assessment	Water-Crop										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
		Rs	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs a p	Rs. a p			
46	Warwad Said	2 189	802	2,752	190	--	--	2,922	996	149	--	--	1,112	768	281	35	31	--	--	0 6 0		
47	Dhok Babhulgaon	3,015	1,317	3,157	86	--	--	3,243	1,288	51	--	--	1,337	226	220	7	20	--	--	0 6 0		
48	Naxik Pimpri	1 881	677	3,061	70	--	--	3,150	316	67	--	--	813	1,249	199	68	28	--	--	0 4 0		
49	Pokhrayar	3,008	1,008	4,390	213	--	--	4,603	1,231	153	--	--	1,474	1,200	466	53	47	--	--	0 5 0		
50	Chikhil	1,643	696	2,027	54	--	--	2,081	673	41	--	--	714	439	115	27	10	--	--	0 5 0		
51	Satola	1,364	453	3,656	154	--	--	3,809	528	94	--	--	620	1,426	187	105	37	--	--	0 3 0		
52	Khowni	652	277	1,074	60	--	--	1,134	248	39	--	--	223	463	5	74	3	--	--	0 4 0		
53	Palkul	5 040	1,795	5 923	236	--	--	6 159	1 753	165	--	--	1 549	1,119	153	28	8	--	--	0 5 0		
54	Takli Sthandar	3 570	1 244	3,566	99	--	--	3,665	1 7 4	90	--	--	1,804	115	460	3	34	--	--	0 5 0		
55	Adhagaon	3,059	858	3,302	124	--	--	3 426	739	127	--	--	866	577	266	12	44	--	--	0 4 0		
56	Bourndana	1,904	853	2,086	127	--	--	2 123	925	112	--	--	1,047	259	188	14	23	--	--	0 7 0		
57	Warkuta	1 440	804	1,546	5	--	--	1,551	583	4	--	--	802	111	369	8	7	--	--	0 9 0		
58	Aodhi	1 765	787	1,758	80	--	--	1 849	1 120	75	--	--	1,185	64	409	4	52	--	--	0 10 0		
59	Kotowdi	2 230	961	2,417	62	--	--	2,479	1,377	54	--	--	1 481	149	470	5	49	--	--	0 9 0		
60	Yash	2,906	1,408	4,212	223	--	--	4,534	1 491	161	--	--	1 522	628	216	18	16	--	--	0 8 0		
61	Lahu	2,291	1,233	2,547	87	--	--	2,634	1,709	20	--	--	1,729	193	691	8	46	--	--	0 10		
62	Wadega	5 129	1 787	5,175	61	--	--	5,236	2 335	43	--	--	2,378	107	611	2	36	--	--	0 7 0		
63	Mhalington	5 418	2 246	5 876	1-5	--	--	5 630	3,174	123	--	--	2 266	412	1,050	5	47	--	--	0 9 0		
64	Papna	1,318	589	1,353	7	--	--	1 366	949	8	--	--	954	144	386	12	71	--	--	0 11		
65	Lawal	8 103	2 436	9,365	242	--	--	9,727	2 671	294	--	--	2,665	1 024	527	20	22	--	--	0 5 0		
66	Ambad	1,241	229	1,900	58	--	--	1 748	429	54	--	--	483	407	171	30	89	--	--	0 4 0		
67	Sirdi	2,328	703	2 373	141	--	--	2,514	926	102	--	--	1 028	186	225	5	46	--	--	0 6 0		
68	Bembale	5,287	2 371	7 411	16	--	--	7 427	3,235	19	--	--	3 245	1 140	974	19	41	--	--	0 7 0		
69	Usani	3,168	725	3,241	292	--	--	3 443	627	122	--	--	753	1,297	28	60	4	--	--	0 8 0		
70	Tambwa	1,526	659	1,603	70	--	--	1 673	718	50	--	--	766	147	128	10	20	--	--	0 7 0		
71	Pimpalkhunte	3 273	1,100	3,290	106	--	--	3 388	1 408	162	--	--	1,570	316	470	10	45	--	--	0 7 0		
72	Shedega	1,783	684	2,149	107	--	--	2 290	662	59	--	--	621	463	37	36	5	--	--	0 4 0		
73	Akola Budruk	2 493	894	2 657	39	--	--	2 696	1 289	28	--	--	1,291	107	217	8	28	--	--	0 7 0		
74	Sapatna (Najik-Temburni)	3,256	1 194	3,506	166	2	--	3,563	1 458	98	1	3	1 260	407	376	12	22	--	--	0 7 0		
75	Venagaon	1,503	631	1,547	57	3	--	1,607	797	46	1	9	863	98	228	7	27	--	--	0 8 0		
76	Morochi	2 119	795	2,265	60	--	--	2 325	941	43	--	--	984	308	189	14	24	--	--	0 6 0		
77	Nakhed	5 108	3,327	5 428	67	--	--	5 495	3 644	45	--	--	3 639	3 9	1 852	8	58	--	--	0 10 0		
		2,14 784	77,026	2,38 590	8 823	33	--	2,45 904	94,118	6 225	31	85	1,01 918	90,250	23,991	14	31	--	--	0 6 7		
	Total	2,89 617	1 00,521	2 23 201	10,915	86	--	3 04 172	1 20,122	8,536	41	100	1 28 799	24,756	38,272	12	28	--	--	0 7 4		
								Assessment of uncultivated land.														
		170	46	--																		
		2 80,587	1 00,579	2 23,201	10,915	86	--	3 04,172	1 20,122	8 536	41	100	1 28 799	24,756	38,272	12	28	--	--	0 7 4		
78	Bhend	2,851	1,149	3,757	85	--	--	3 852	1,018	73	--	--	1,691	1	88	--	5	1 0 0	--	--	0 4 0	
79	Yewli	3,210	1 018	3,069	202	--	--	3 291	1,690	183	--	--	1,678	19	45	1	2	--	--	0 9 0		
80	Akbumb	1,787	771	1,710	79	--	--	1,789	708	64	--	--	789	22	3	1	--	--	--	--	0 7 0	
81	Pannar	7,541	3 426	7,270	202	--	--	7,572	2 109	229	--	--	2 246	31	60	--	2	--	--	--	0 8 0	
82	Kumbhaj	2 874	1 627	2 214	62	--	--	2 896	1,208	61	--	--	1 366	28	61	1	4	--	--	--	0 8 0	
	Total	10,943	3,890	10 640	760	--	--	10,940	7 027	617	--	--	7 944	67	245	--	8	--	--	--	0 6 4	
	Grand Total	2 88,280	1,00,409	2 11,841	11,675	66	--	2,92 673	1,27,149	9,153	41	100	1 48 643	24 2 2	39,026	12	25	--	--	0 7 2		

E L TAVERNER, Lieut-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik

Camp Nasik, 23rd March 1876

No. 751 of 1876

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Camp Mahabaleswar, 16th May 1876.

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to Resolution No. 4515, dated 11th of August last

2 It will be seen from the report that the assessment of the Mádha Táluka, after effecting the reductions ordered in the above Resolution, amounts to Rs. 1,33,799 against the original assessment of Rs 1,00,531, the difference of Rs 33,268 being equivalent to an increase of 33 per cent.

3 The notification regarding the duration of the settlement submitted by the Acting Superintendent may now be published

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D

No. 3133.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1876

RESOLUTION—The Notification may be published

E W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5425 of 1903

From

A. F. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Sholápur;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of the Central Division.

Sholápur, 23rd October 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála, and Mádha Tálukas of this District. The reports for the first three tálukas were written between January and August of this year by my late Assistant, Mr. Painter that for the fourth táluka was written in 1900 by Mr. F. B. Young, then Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division. All four reports would in the usual course of things have been submitted at earlier dates, for the last settlement expired in Mádha at the end of 1899-1900, in Sholápur at the end of 1900-01, in Bársi at the end of 1901-02, and in Karmála at the end of 1902-03. But in view of the recent succession of bad years, Government were pleased to direct in their Resolution No. 8325 of 31st December 1900, that proposals for revision of settlements should not be laid before them till 1904. This judicious order has not only conferred a boon on the cultivators, but also rendered it possible to re-settle nearly two-thirds of the district at one time and on one consistent scheme.

2. In these circumstances I beg to embody my remarks on all four reports in one letter. They will not be many. Mr. Painter's description of the existing condition of things is so accurate and so full that it leaves me little to add. And as we on several occasions discussed the whole subject personally, his proposals for the future substantially represent my own views. It is only in a very few cases that I shall suggest some slight modification.

3. Before treating of each táluka in turn, I must observe that there is one main factor in the problem, common to all in greater or less degree, of which we must never lose sight, and that is the long succession of disastrous years through which the district has recently passed. Shortly after the existing rates were introduced came the great famine of 1876-77. Twenty years afterwards, when the district had recovered from this blow, it was again attacked by the hardly less severe famine of 1896-97. Two seasons of scantiness followed, and then came the famine of 1899-1900, the worst of the century, followed in its turn, without a moment's respite, by that of 1900-01, to be again succeeded by another unfavourable year. The good year 1902-03 just past was the first of its kind for seven years. The current year seems likely to be as good or even better, and it may be hoped that a period of prosperity has now begun. But it has only just begun, and we must not allow this gleam of present well-being—it may be but transient—to efface from our minds the memory of the terrible loss and suffering of the immediate past. A population so afflicted must be treated with the utmost tenderness, and a leniency must be shown by the State in its demand, for which after an epoch of prosperity, there would be no need and no justification. Of the four tálukas now in question, Karmála suffered most, Mádha less, Sholápur and Bársi least, but all suffered severely, and our revised rates must reflect that fact both generally and comparatively.

4. I now proceed to review Mr. Painter's proposals for the Sholápur táluka. The leading facts to be borne in mind are that the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the existing settlement in 1872 were considerably reduced in 1875 on account of an extraordinary fall in prices, that since then

prices have risen again to much their former level, that land has maintained its purchasing power under an increased assessment and has therefore risen in value, that there has been a remarkable development of the central market town of Sholápur, but that on account of the repeated famines increase in general agricultural prosperity has been arrested during the currency of the present settlement, and the rayat is in much the same state as in 1872. Mr. Painter, therefore, recommends that the rates originally fixed in 1872 may, with a few local augmentations, be re-imposed now for the term of the next settlement. I think that the figures and arguments that he adduces prove his conclusions to be sound, and I support them. The only change I propose is that the three villages mentioned in his paragraph 67, should be put into the First Group along with Sholápur, which they adjoin, as their land is equally valuable. This is an enhancement of 40 per cent., but in the peculiar circumstances set forth by Mr. Painter it is perfectly just and proper. In point of fact Sholápur and these villages could well bear a rate of Rs 2-0-0 instead of Mr. Painter's proposed rate of Re. 1-12-0, and that I do not propose the former is due merely to my sense of the advisability of lenient treatment after the famines. The other modifications proposed in Mr. Painter's 68th paragraph have my entire approval. As regards paragraph 76, it will be seen hereafter that Mr. Painter and I both propose a reduction by two annas of Mr. Young's proposed rates, and if this is done, the new rates for Mádha and Sholápur will be harmonious. As for the higher rates in the adjacent Native State of Akalkot, that tract has always been assessed higher than Sholápur, and the circumstances are not identical.

As remarked in paragraph 80, the tripartite classification of land is now obsolete and might well be abolished.

The Pathastal rates proposed are suitable. There is very little of this form of cultivation.

One other point demands notice—the isolated villages of the taluka surrounded by the Nizám's territory. They are fertile, but inaccessible and difficult to administer, and are consequently full of dacoits, who annoy the officials and people of both jurisdictions alike. It is a very great pity that they cannot be exchanged for Hyderabad villages inside the district.

5. I now turn to Bársi. This is undoubtedly the best taluka in the district. It has a flourishing commercial town in its centre, it has a better climate than Sholápur, its communications have been very much improved during the current settlement by the construction of the Bársi Light Railway and several excellent long roads, land is more valuable than in Sholapur, and it has suffered less from famine. As in Sholápur the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the current settlement were reduced in 1875 on account of the fall in prices, but since then prices have recovered their former level. In these circumstances Mr. Painter justly considers that the taluka can bear rates slightly higher than those proposed for the greater part of Sholápur. I agree with him, and recommend that his proposals be adopted.

6. As regards Mádha Mr. Painter and I recorded independently two reviews of Mr. Young's proposals, he this year, and I last year. We both arrived at the same conclusion, that his proposed groups should be accepted, but that his proposed increase in the rates should be reduced by one-half. Mr. Young drew up these proposals in 1900, and therefore could not take full account of the famine. If Mr. Painter's and my opinion be adopted the rates for Mádha will be in harmony with those we propose for Sholápur on one side and Karmála on the other. It is worse off than the former, but better off than the latter. Prices have recovered themselves, and communications both by rail and road have been much improved during the current settlement, so that a slight increase in the rates seems justifiable.

7. Karmála is a very poor and backward taluka, that has suffered most severely by the famine, as Mr. Painter's figures show. We cannot recommend any enhancement of the present rates, save in the solitary instance of the head-quarter town, the rate of which we propose to raise by two annas. I heartily support the proposal to do away with Pathasthal rates here altogether. They are an absurdity in Karmála. Mr. Snow strongly objected to them in 1891, so that the proposal is not a new one.

The idea of making a separate mahál of Tembhorni and the adjoining villages is excellent. At present the táluka is unmanageable, and administration suffers in consequence.

8. I trust these proposals will commend themselves to Government. Mr. Painter and I have both been a long time in the district, and may claim that we know it well. I think that on examination our scheme will be found adequate to the situation. At any rate we have tried our best to combine a just view of the rights of Government with an equitable consideration of the claim of the people to indulgent treatment after so many calamities.

9. It is my pleasing duty in conclusion to bring to the special notice of Government the admirable manner in which Mr. Painter has performed the special duty of preparing these settlement reports. He took it up in January and finished it by the end of July, being relieved only of his magisterial work in the meantime, and performing the whole of his revenue work during that period as usual. I trust that Government will agree that the production within six months of three such reports as these, so thorough, so accurate, so interesting, is a most excellent piece of work for which Mr. Painter deserves the highest credit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. F. MACONOCHIE,

Collector.

THROUGH THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{A}{258}$ of 1904.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 19th January 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the Revision Settlement of the tálukas of Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála and Madha with the Review thereon by the Collector.

2. The proposals have been prepared by officers with an intimate knowledge of the district, Mr. Painter having served there for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and Mr. Maconochie for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, and the reports reflect their anxiety that the district should receive indulgent treatment in consideration of the recent and prolonged period of distress.

3. It is a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight that this period of abnormal distress should have on the settlement of the Government demand for the next 30 years.

The existing assessment of the district has already taken full account of the exceedingly precarious character of the rainfall and cultivation, for though the soil is generally of a good quality, the average assessment is lower than in any other district, being 8 annas and 2 pies against 8 annas and 11 pies in Bijápur, 9 annas and 7 pies in Nagar, and 10 annas and 6 pies in Poona.

4. Messrs. Painter and Young have made a careful and full examination of the economic history of the four talukas. Mr. Painter's conclusion in regard to the Sholapur taluka may perhaps be adopted for the whole tract that "the rayat is on the whole about as well off as he was in 1872, or at any rate neither much better nor much worse."

5. On the one hand the calamities of the successive famines are represented in the absolute reduction or the cessation of increase in population; on the other hand, there are the remarkable facts that even during the prevalence of famine land, continued to sub-let for sums equal to at least 3 times the survey assessment, and that the recent famines did not, like the famine of 1876-77, result in the abandonment of any holdings, and finally the fact—of special importance on the future ability of the rayat to pay his assessment—of a great rise in prices.

6. This latter point requires some further emphasis, and I refer to it separately in the case of each taluka.

Sholapur.—The rates that were imposed in 1872 were reduced in 1875 in consideration of the fall of prices that had occurred in the interval. The rates imposed in 1875 were sanctioned on the basis of an average price of jowari in the four years 1872—75 of Rs. 1-6-10 per maund. If we exclude the years of abnormal prices (1897—1900-1901) we find the average price of the last decade was Rs. 1-15-9 per maund, an increase of 40 per cent.

Barsi.—Similarly the rates in Barsi were sanctioned on an average price of jowari of Rs. 1-2-10 which has now risen to Rs. 1-15-11, an increase of 69 per cent.

Mádha.—The case of Mádha is similar, but the record of prices for 1874-75 being missing the exact percentage of rise cannot be calculated; if however we assume the price of that year to be the average of adjacent talukas, *i e.*, Rs. 1-0-3, we find the rise to be from Rs. 1-3-10 to Rs. 1-13-5, or 49 per cent.

Karmála.—In Karmála alone was no reduction made in consequence of the fall of prices, and the existing rates are therefore based on the average of the decade from 1863-64 to 1872-73 of Rs. 1-14-6 which has risen in the last decade by only 5½ per cent. to Rs. 2-0-2.

7. The increases of assessment in the proposals under consideration are shown below —

Taluka.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Increase.	Present average rate.	Proposed average rate.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.		A. p.	A. p.	
Sholapur ..	2,31,245	2,62,334	135	9 3	10 6	Mr. Painter's proposals.
Barsi ...	1,89,968	2,05,508	82	10 0	10 10	Do. do.
Karmála ...	1,54,274	1,54,259	<i>Nil.</i>	7 9	7 9	Do. do.
Mádha .	1,42,177	1,62,372	142	7 6	8 7	Mr. Macconochie's proposals.

The proposals are marked by extreme moderation, but in the present circumstances of the district I am not prepared to advocate a further enhancement.

8. I now come to some minor points in the several reports —

Sholapur.—If the three villages of Mr. Painter's second group were placed with Sholapur in the first group, the percentage enhancement would be 33.8 per cent., and would exceed the prescribed limit. I would suggest that Mr. Macconochie's view should be in part met by imposing a dry-crop maximum on these three villages of Rs. 1-10-0 in place of Rs. 1-9-0, thus raising their enhancement from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.

I do not think there is sufficient reason for the adoption of the proposal in paragraph 80 of Mr. Painter's report: the matter indeed has little concern with the settlement report.

9. Mr. Painter's proposals in regard to pátasthal rates are not quite clear. Apparently he would raise the maximum from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and impose a

permanent rate of Rs. 832 on 348 acres in 8 villages; the remaining area now assessed of 485 acres in 24 villages he would leave to be assessed at an occasional rate by the Collector.

The rates in Appendix Q however do not agree with his statement that Re 1 per acre will in most cases be all that can equitably be imposed. It appears to have been assumed that pátasthal irrigation has been permanently destroyed by the recent drought, but I doubt whether this assumption is well founded. If years of favourable rain recur the channels will flow again, and I am inclined to think that a permanent reduction should only be made in the case of páts which are shown to have run dry for several years before the drought. For this purpose the records of cultivation on these páts for ten years previous to 1895 should be examined. Where an average rate can be imposed it is preferable to occasional assessments by the Collector. This view which has been frequently and vigorously discussed was taken by Government in the case of Karmála (*vide* paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2037 of 24th March 1892 and underlying correspondence) and has recently received the approval of the Irrigation Commission.

I would suggest therefore that a re-examination of the páts be directed with a view to the imposition of an average rate wherever this is possible.

10. *Bársi*.—Mr. Painter here reduces the pátasthal assessment from Rs. 1,837 on 1,015 acres in 61 villages to Rs 335 on 169 acres in 12 villages (the figure 170 in paragraph 46 of his report appears to be an error). The remarks I have made above on Sholápur apply equally to Bársi.

11. *Karmála*.—Mr. Painter would abolish the pátasthal rates, but suggests as an alternative that "a chad should be put on land so situated as to be irrigable by pát," this latter alternative is practically what the pátasthal assessment is intended to be, and the right course would be, if the Survey Department were as alleged "overliberal in their classification of land as pátasthal," to reduce that classification.

12. On all other points relating to the settlement of these tálukas I have the honour to support Mr. Painter's proposals.

13. *Mádhá*.—A revised Appendix Q showing the result of Mr. Maconochie's rates is appended.

In regard to the pátasthal of this táluka Mr Young places a permanent rate on 15 acres, and leaves 41 acres to be occasionally assessed. The area is so small that the proposal may perhaps be accepted. I agree in the recommendation to reduce Mr. Young's rates and in other respects have the honour to support his proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

• n 721-80

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in the Mādha Tābuka (referred to in para

Number.	Name of Village	Number of Group.	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
Group I.			Rs a. p.	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs. a. p.
1	Laha	II	1 0 0			2 408	1 538	0 10 6				M 87	16	0 7 9	2 445	1 601	0 10 6
2	Barioni	I	1 2 0			4 253	2 279	0 8 7				M 11	7	0 10 2	4 286	2 286	0 8 7
3	Kurdu	I	1 2 0			8 862	5 046	0 9 0				M 643	618	0 12 11	9 805	5 596	0 9 8
4	Bhosra	I	1 2 0			2 692	1 672	0 9 11							2 692	1 672	0 9 11
5	Akulgaon	I	1 2 0			2 843	1 378	0 7 8				M 88	73	0 13 1	2 864	1 465	0 8 1
												P 23	64	2 12 6			
6	Mhanggaon	II	1 0 0			5 118	2 962	0 9 8				M 155	122	0 12 7	5 273	3 084	0 9 4
7	Chinohgaon	I	1 2 0			2 189	966	0 7 1				M 161	116	0 12 2	2 340	1 081	0 7 5
8	Papnas	II	1 0 0			1 323	927	0 11 3				M 7	6	0 11 5	1 330	923	0 11 3
9	Vadhinga	II	1 0 0			4 202	1 923	0 7 4				M 61	43	0 11 3	4 283	1 966	0 7 5
10	Tadwal	I	1 2 0			2 898	1 715	0 11 7				M 106	107	1 0 2	2 474	1 622	0 11 9
11	Lani	II	1 0 0			7 369	2 291	0 5 0				M 842	204	0 13 9	7 841	2 585	0 5 6
12	Madha	I	1 2 0			6 564	4 894	0 11 11				M 285	294	1 0 6	6 849	5 188	0 12 1
13	Mahatpur	I	1 2 0			1 809	970	0 11 10				M 34	29	0 13 8	1 348	999	0 11 11
14	Ninggaon	I	1 2 0			1 718	1 051	0 9 6							1 718	1 011	0 9 6
15	Tandulwadigaon	I	1 4 0			2 721	2 678	0 16 9				M 14	13	0 14 10	2 785	2 691	0 15 9
16	Darfa	I	1 2 0			3 507	2 739	0 12 9				M 15	12	0 12 10	3 522	2 801	0 12 9
17	Undargaon	I	1 2 0			9 899	3 179	0 15 3				M 19	9	1 0 0	3 408	3 188	0 15 0
18	Uplai Khurd	II	1 0 0			8 038	3 751	0 7 0				M 833	271	0 13 0	8 361	4 022	0 7 8
19	Anjangaon	II	1 0 0			3 679	1 378	0 6 0				M 283	192	0 13 2	3 912	1 570	0 6 5
20	Kumbhej	II	1 0 0			3 801	1 809	0 8 7				M 82	59	0 11 4	2 888	1 560	0 8 8
21	Anghar	II	1 0 0			11 960	5 378	0 7 2				M 660	508	0 12 4	12 630	5 886	0 7 6
22	Bital	II	1 0 0			3 179	1 412	0 7 1				M 90	79	0 12 9	3 269	1 484	0 7 3
23	Malikpeth	II	1 0 0			240	136	0 9 1				M 19	14	0 11 9	259	160	0 9 2
24	Kharkatna	II	1 0 0			1 761	1 011	0 9 3				M 8	2	0 10 8	1 764	1 013	0 9 3
25	Ghatna	I	1 2 0			1 348	1 107	0 12 2				M 8	2	0 10 8	1 351	1 109	0 12 2
26	Moho	I	1 2 0			8 344	3 841	0 7 4				M 215	176	0 13 1	9 01	4 017	0 7 6
27	Naikpimpri	II	1 0 0			2 929	802	0 4 6				M 79	85	0 11 2	3 008	857	0 4 7
28	Dhokabahuigaon	II	1 0 0			2 899	1 161	0 6 5				M 88	85	0 10 0	2 987	1 216	0 6 6
29	Gotevadi	Form erly Inam II	1 6 0			1 730	1 609	0 12 11				M 101	116	1 2 5	1 813	1 625	0 14 2
30	Rambhinga	II	1 0 0			670	327	0 7 10				M 2	1	0 8 0	672	328	0 7 10
1	Wadiwal	I	1 2 0			1 942	1 236	0 10 1				M 69	72	0 12 11	2 031	1 299	0 10 2
2	Koegaon	I	1 2 0			1 531	1 177	0 12 3				M 7	6	0 13 9	1 541	1 193	0 12 3
23	Bhambewadi	Form erly Inam II	1 6 0			2 672	1 770	0 10 7				M 23	21	0 12 0	2 700	1 791	0 10 7
24	Narkhed	II	1 0 0			5 429	3 616	0 10 8				M 67	45	0 10 9	5 496	3 661	0 10 8
Total of Group I						12,011	69 358	0 8 11				M 4,057	3,324	0 13 1	128,091	73 746	0 9 1
												P 23	64	2 12 6			
Group II																	
36	Pimpalkhuta					3 154	1 263	0 6 7				M 198	169	0 12 9	3 352	1 461	0 7 0
37	Ambed					1 520	405	0 4 3				M 58	34	0 9 5	1 678	459	0 4 5
7	Bhirni					1 804	701	0 6 8				M 141	101	0 11 6	1 945	802	0 6 7
38	Saptna Tari Bhosa					3 139	1 458	0 7 5				M 198	169	0 13 1	3 382	1 616	0 7 0
39	Morwanchi					2 365	942	0 6 4				M 69	42	0 11 5	2 424	984	0 6 4
40	Shedringa	II	1 0 0			1 804	635	0 4 6				M 109	59	0 8 10	2 011	594	0 4 9
41	Tambava					1 608	716	0 7 3				M 70	50	0 11 5	1 672	706	0 7 4
42	Saptana Tari Tom bhura					2 506	1 444	0 6 7				M 168	96	0 9 10	2 663	1 544	0 6 9
												P 2	4	2 0 0			
43	Wanggaon					1 535	786	0 8 2				M 57	46	0 12 11	1,535	842	0 8 5
												P 3	10	3 5 4			

DIX Q.

graph 13 of the letter from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. A-258, dated 19th January 1904).

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
															Group I		
Ra. & p.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. & p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. & p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. & p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. & p.			
1 4 0			5,408	1,979	0 13 3				M. 37	23	0 9 6	2,445	2,001	0 13 1	+25 0	Lahu	1
1 4 0			4,223	2,532	0 9 6				M. 11	8	0 11 8	4,204	2,540	0 9 6	+11 1	Barlona	2
1 4 0			8,992	5,607	0 10 0				M. 643	576	0 14 4	8,605	6,183	0 10 4	+11 1	Kurdu	3
1 4 0			2,692	1,858	0 11 1							2,692	1,858	0 11 1	+11 1	Bhosra	4
1 4 0			2,854	1,520	0 8 6				M. 89	80	0 14 7	2,934	1,628	0 8 10	+9 9	Akulgaon	5
									P. 12	28	2 5 4						
1 4 0			5,118	2,708	0 11 7				M. 156	153	0 15 6	5,273	2,854	0 11 8	+25 0	Mhalegaon	6
1 4 0			2,139	1,073	0 7 10				M. 161	133	0 13 7	2,340	1,201	0 8 3	+11 1	Chinchgaon	7
1 4 0			1,233	1,159	0 14 0				M. 7	6	0 13 9	1,330	1,195	0 14 0	+25 0	Papnas	8
1 4 0			4,202	2,404	0 9 2				M. 61	56	0 14 2	4,263	2,465	0 9 3	+25 0	Vedshinga	9
1 4 0			2,393	1,908	0 12 11				M. 103	110	1 2 0	2,474	2,025	0 13 1	+11 1	Tadwal	10
1 4 0			7,299	2,864	0 6 3				M. 342	327	1 1 2	7,641	3,221	0 6 9	+25 0	Laul	11
1 4 0			6,664	5,438	0 12 3				M. 285	227	1 2 4	6,849	5,795	0 12 6	+11 1	Madha	12
1 4 0			1,300	1,028	0 12 2				M. 84	32	0 15 1	1,343	1,110	0 12 3	+11 1	Mahatpur	13
1 4 0			1,713	1,134	0 10 7							1,713	1,184	0 10 7	+11 1	Nimgaon	14
1 4 0			2,721	2,678	0 15 9				M. 14	13	0 14 10	2,735	2,691	0 15 9		Tandulwadgaon	15
1 4 0			3,507	3,069	0 14 2				M. 15	13	0 13 10	3,533	3,112	0 14 2	+11 1	Daral	16
1 4 0			6,889	3,632	1 0 8				M. 9	10	1 1 9	3,408	3,542	1 0 8	+11 1	Undargaon	17
1 4 0			8,033	4,669	0 9 4				M. 339	330	1 0 3	3,351	5,033	0 9 7	+25 0	Uplai Khurd	18
1 4 0			3,679	1,722	0 7 8				M. 233	240	1 0 6	3,912	1,962	0 8 0	+25 0	Anjangaon	19
1 4 0			2,801	1,927	0 10 9				M. 69	72	0 14 1	2,833	1,946	0 10 10	+25 0	Kumbhaji	20
1 4 0			11,960	6,722	0 9 0				M. 680	635	0 15 5	12,620	7,357	0 9 4	+25 0	Anghar	21
1 4 0			3,179	1,765	0 8 11				M. 90	80	1 0 0	3,269	1,865	0 9 1	+25 0	Bital	22
1 4 0			240	170	0 11 4				M. 19	17	0 14 4	259	187	0 11 7	+25 7	Malkpeth	23
1 4 0			1,761	1,264	0 11 7				M. 3	2	0 10 8	1,754	1,206	0 11 7	+25 0	Kharkabna	24
1 4 0			1,348	1,220	0 14 5				M. 3	2	0 10 3	1,351	1,232	0 14 7	+11 1	Ghatna	25
1 4 0			2,246	4,283	0 8 2				M. 216	109	0 14 10	2,561	4,467	0 8 4	+11 2	Mohol	26
1 4 0			2,929	1,902	0 5 6				M. 79	69	0 14 0	3,008	1,971	0 5 8	+25 0	Najikpimpri	27
1 4 0			2,869	1,451	0 8 0				M. 66	69	0 12 7	2,967	1,520	0 8 3	+25 0	Dhokabhalgaon	28
1 4 0			1,730	1,372	0 12 8				M. 101	105	1 0 8	1,821	1,477	0 12 11	-9 1	Gotewadi	29
1 4 0			670	409	0 9 9				M. 2	1	0 8 0	672	410	0 9 9	+25 0	Bamhingi	30
1 4 0			1,942	1,352	0 11 2				M. 89	80	0 14 5	2,021	1,442	0 11 4	+11 1	Wadwal	31
1 4 0			1,534	1,308	0 12 2				M. 7	7	1 0 0	1,641	1,315	0 12 6	+12 3	Kolegaon	32
1 4 0			2,672	1,909	0 9 8				M. 29	19	0 10 10	2,706	1,628	0 9 8	-9 1	Bhambewadi	33
1 4 0			5,428	4,520	0 12 4				M. 67	56	0 12 4	5,468	4,576	0 12 4	+25 0	Narkhad	34
			124,021	80,208	0 10 4				(M 4 057	3,908	0 12 11)	122,051	84,240	0 10 6	Dry-crop Garden.	Total of Group I	
								(P 12	23	2 5 4)							
															Group II.		
1 2 0			2,154	1,456	0 7 6				M. 198	177	0 14 4	2,222	1,542	0 7 11	+11 1	Pimpalkhunta	35
1 2 0			1,480	482	0 4 10				M. 68	39	0 10 6	1,578	464	0 5 0	+12 5	Amhad	36
1 2 0			1,304	759	0 7 0				M. 142	114	0 12 11	1,945	903	0 7 5	+12 6	Shrol	37
1 2 0			2,129	1,040	0 8 4				M. 103	176	0 14 9	2,223	1,978	0 8 9	+12 5	Sapana Tarf Bhosa	38
1 2 0			2,205	1,090	0 7 8				M. 69	47	0 12 9	2,424	1,107	0 7 3	+12 5	Morwanchi	39
1 2 0			1,902	602	0 8 1				M. 107	68	0 9 10	2,011	683	0 5 4	+12 4	Shodsuga	40
1 2 0			1,002	302	0 8 0				M. 70	58	0 12 10	1,272	621	0 8 0	+12 4	Tambava	41
1 2 0			2,607	1,626	0 7 5				M. 15	168	0 11 1	2,682	1,734	0 7 7	+12 3	Sapana Tarf Tom bhura.	42
1 2 0			1,433	585	0 9 2				M. 57	52	0 14 7	1,525	597	0 9 5	+11 2	Wenegaon	43

Name of Village		By FORMS SUAVNY.															
		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	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group II—continued			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
Milegaon						1 461	802	0 8 10				M 13	8	0 9 10	1 464	810	0 8 10
Bembla						7 404	3 327	0 7 2				M. 16	10	0 10 0	7 420	3 337	0 7 2
Ghoti						4 647	1 886	0 6 5				M. 108	139	0 12 6	4 818	1 906	0 6 6
Parita						5 609	2 241	0 6 6				M 132	98	0 11 10	5 661	2 289	0 6 8
Akola Budruk						3 485	1 146	0 7 5				M. 38	25	0 10 6	3 508	1 170	0 7 6
Ahrygaon						1 783	742	0 6 9				{ M 39 P. 28	36 57	0 14 9 2 3 1	1 828	885	0 7 4
Ehulaj						749	297	0 6 4				{ M. 20 P 2	18 5	0 12 10 3 8 0	771	318	0 6 7
Akrumbha						1 680	703	0 7 3							1 680	768	0 7 3
Fafvan						1 389	449	0 5 2				M. 61	27	0 7 1	1 430	470	0 5 3
Ujani						3 240	624	0 8 1				M 202	198	0 10 0	3 442	762	0 8 6
Bhend						2 659	826	0 5 0				M 89	95	1 9 9	2 718	821	0 5 5
Padasli						2 051	613	0 3 3				M 74	27	0 8 0	2 126	650	0 3 10
Bavi						3 540	1 307	0 6 9				M 246	183	0 11 10	3 888	1 490	0 6 2
Ashta						3 008	1 039	0 6 6				M. 162	90	0 8 2	3 170	1 129	0 5 8
Chincholi						1 997	790	0 6 4				M 195	177	0 14 6	2 192	967	0 7 1
Uplai Budruk						3 107	3 414	0 6 9				M. 368	297	0 13 0	3 478	3 711	0 7 0
Wafala						3 732	1 196	0 5 3				M 359	273	0 12 2	4 000	1 469	0 5 9
Shephal						7 528	2 290	0 5 1				M. 494	378	0 10 6	8 020	2 713	0 5 5
Ashti						11 065	4 900	0 6 8				M 498	370	0 11 9	11 591	4 970	0 6 11
Bardi						3 435	679	0 4 6				M 102	67	0 10 6	3 527	746	0 4 9
Yevli	II	1 0 0				2 374	1 311	0 8 10				M. 46	101	2 2 2	2 430	1 412	0 9 4
Papri						4 005	1 377	0 5 1				M 164	118	0 12 7	4 140	1 390	0 5 4
Chikhli						1 258	510	0 6 6				M. 64	41	0 12 2	1 312	551	0 6 9
Yavli						3 623	1 308	0 5 9				M 273	161	0 11 7	3 892	1 467	0 6 1
Sarola						1 553	408	0 4 2				M. 144	94	0 10 5	1 697	502	0 4 9
Khavni						850	228	0 4 3				M 60	39	0 10 6	910	266	0 4 3
Pokhrapur						4 127	1 383	0 4 11				M. 213	152	0 12 5	4 340	1 415	0 5 3
Pennr						7 197	3 014	0 4 6				M. 360	300	0 12 9	7 567	3 222	0 4 11
Patkula						5 594	1 713	0 4 11				M. 226	195	0 12 3	5 820	1 908	0 5 3
Adhegaon						3 213	688	0 8 5				M 134	125	0 14 11	3 347	818	0 8 11
Taklishikandar						3 504	1 697	0 7 8				M 96	88	0 14 3	3 608	1 776	0 7 11
Saundana						2 036	923	0 7 3				M. 127	113	0 14 3	2 168	1 026	0 7 8
Mundhewadi						967	607	0 10 1				M. 4	6	1 8 0	971	613	0 10 1
Nandgaon						716	539	0 13 2				M. 9	8	0 14 3	725	597	0 12 2
Katwadi						2 175	1 286	0 9 6				M 62	53	0 12 9	2 237	1 338	0 9 7
Warwadoid						2 746	980	0 6 7				M 198	146	0 12 2	2 928	1 108	0 6 1
Karal						6 235	3 023	0 5 11				M. 251	238	0 15 1	6 326	3 266	0 6 2
Shejbbhulgaon						3 053	1 289	0 6 10				M 99	83	0 12 5	3 151	1 263	0 7 0
Ankoli						4 390	1 836	0 6 8				M 98	94	0 15 4	4 488	1 920	0 6 11
Aundli						1 759	1 118	0 10 2				M 90	76	0 12 6	1 849	1 194	0 10 4
Warkuta						1 545	843	0 8 9				M. 6	4	0 12 10	1 550	846	0 8 9
Talali						5 030	1 473	0 4 8				M 306	219	0 12 8	5 336	1 692	0 5 1
Total of Group II						107 577	63 764	0 6 1				{ M 7 362 P 33	5 601 78	0 12 4 2 4 10	114 872	60 431	0 6 4
Grand Total						291 688	1 83 122	0 7 4				{ M. 11 519 P 66	8 015 110	0 12 7 2 8 0	303 063	1 63 177	0 7 6

—continued.

By Revision Survey															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village	Number	
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total						
Dry-crop.	Rick.	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.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p				
20			1,411	908	0 9 11				M.	13	9	0 11 1	1,404	911	0 9 11	+12 4	Milogaon	44
20			7,404	8,749	0 8 1				M.	10	11	0 11 0	7,480	8,764	0 8 1	+12 5	Bembia	45
20			4,647	2,096	0 7 3				M.	165	145	0 14 1	4,513	2,244	0 7 6	+12 5	Ghoti	46
20			5,809	2,55	0 7 4				M.	132	10	0 13 4	5,941	2,811	0 7 0	+12 5	Parita	47
20			2,405	1,578	0 8 4				M.	36	23	0 11 10	2,503	1,316	0 8 5	+12 5	Ak'ia Budruk	48
20			1,785	865	0 7 3				M.	39	40	1 0 5	1,828	898	0 7 10	+7 2	Ahrigaon	49
20			710	335	0 7 2				M	19	17	0 14 4	771	368	0 7 6	+12 6	Bhoinj	50
20			1,080	283	0 8 2				P	8	0	2 0 0	1,080	54	0 8 2	+12 5	Akmobha	51
20			1,599	468	0 5 4				M	61	80	0 7 10	1,470	638	0 5 11	+12 3	Palwan	52
20			3,240	774	0 3 6				M	203	142	0 11 3	3,423	846	0 3 11	+12 5	Ujjani	53
20			2,059	938	0 5 7				M	51	73	1 3 10	2,718	1,008	0 5 11	+9 2	Bhend	54
20			2,061	690	0 4 2				M	74	42	0 9 1	2,735	753	0 4 8	+12 6	Padsali	55
20			9,040	1,470	0 8 6				M	348	305	0 13 3	8,888	1,676	0 8 11	+12 5	Bavi	56
20			8,008	1,169	0 6 3				M	108	101	0 9 11	8,170	1,370	0 6 8	+12 5	Ashia	57
20			1,927	859	0 7 1				M	105	109	1 0 4	2,193	1,083	0 7 11	+12 5	Ohincholl	58
20			8,107	9,860	0 7 7				M.	396	384	0 14 7	8,473	4,174	0 7 11	+12 6	Uplad Budruk	59
20			2,739	1,345	0 8 9				M	358	907	0 13 10	4,000	1,652	0 6 6	+12 5	Wafala	60
20			7,876	2,628	0 5 8				M	494	363	0 11 9	8,020	3,551	0 6 1	+12 5	Shetphal	61
20			11,085	5,175	0 7 0				M	496	410	0 13 5	11,593	5,501	0 7 9	+12 5	Ashil	62
20			2,425	794	0 5 9				M	102	75	0 11 9	2,597	830	0 5 4	+12 5	Bardi	63
20			2,374	1,475	0 9 11				M	45	114	2 7 8	2,420	1,568	0 10 9	+12 5	Yerti	64
20			4,006	1,437	0 5 9				M	144	137	0 14 1	4,140	1,664	0 6 0	+12 5	Papri	65
20			1,368	574	0 7 4				M	54	48	0 13 8	1,313	630	0 7 7	+12 5	Chikhil	66
20			3,020	1,400	0 6 5				M	222	131	0 13 1	3,848	1,650	0 6 10	+12 5	Yavil	67
20			1,543	450	0 4 9				M.	144	108	0 11 9	1,697	565	0 5 4	+12 5	Sarola	68
20			850	354	0 4 9				M	60	44	0 11 9	910	398	0 5 3	+12 5	Khavni	69
20			4,137	1,421	0 5 6				M	313	171	0 12 10	4,341	1,692	0 5 10	+12 5	Pokhrapur	70
20			7,107	2,300	0 5 0				M	360	448	0 15 6	7,557	2,914	0 5 6	+12 5	Penur	71
20			5,701	1,927	0 5 6				M	233	219	0 14 10	5,890	2,143	0 5 10	+12 5	Patkula	72
20			3,218	730	0 3 11				M	134	140	1 0 9	3,147	920	0 4 8	+12 9	Adhegaon	73
20			8,604	1,318	0 8 3				M	99	90	1 0 0	8,693	1,097	0 8 10	+12 5	Takishikandar	74
20			3,036	1,033	0 8 2				M	187	137	1 0 0	3,163	1,168	0 8 7	+12 5	Sandana	75
20			907	533	0 11 4				M	4	7	1 12 0	971	690	0 11 4	+12 5	Mundhewadi	76
20			718	663	0 14 10				M	9	9	1 0 0	738	672	0 14 10	+12 6	Nandgaon	77
20			2,175	1,416	0 10 2				M	62	60	0 15 6	2,237	1,506	0 10 9	+12 3	Katwadi	78
20			2,745	1,080	0 6 4				M.	180	160	0 14 3	2,925	1,345	0 6 10	+12 6	Warwadaid	79
20			6,238	3,406	0 6 7				M	231	263	0 14 9	6,535	3,274	0 6 11	+12 5	Kurul	80
20			3,052	1,461	0 7 8				M	96	93	0 15 0	3,161	1,534	0 7 11	+12 5	Shejabbhugaon	81
20			4,301	2,068	0 7 6				M.	36	103	1 1 4	4,468	2,171	0 7 9	+12 5	Anholl	82
20			1,780	1,353	0 11 5				M	9	85	0 15 1	1,849	1,243	0 11 7	+12 5	Aundhi	83
20			1,548	947	0 9 10				M	5	4	0 12 10	1,550	961	0 9 10	+12 4	Warkuta	84
20			2,030	1,651	0 8 3				M.	216	240	0 12 10	2,236	1,903	0 5 8	+12 5	Tulshi	85
			167,633	71,750	0 8 10				M	7,351	4,250	0 12 10	174,872	78,015	0 7 2	+12 4 +12 5 +11 8 -12 1	Total of Group II	
			291,630	1,32,063	0 8 4				M	11,315	10,189	0 14 4	302,813	1,62,266	0 8 7	+14 1 +14 3 +14 0 -14 9	Grand Total	

(Signed) G. H. ANJANGAONKAR,
for Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. $\frac{T.R.}{188}$ OF 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Camp Malsaras, 22nd March 1904.

Forwarded, with an expression of general concurrence in the Director's criticisms.

2 It is undoubtedly, as Mr. Lawrence observes, a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight which the recent prolonged period of abnormal distress should be given in the settlement of the Government demand for the next thirty years. To the solution of this difficult question it is evident that Messrs. Maconochie and Painter have devoted much thoughtful and sensible consideration; and the Commissioner is of opinion that their proposals, which are based on considerable local knowledge and experience, may be accepted.

3. The Director's proposal to raise the maximum dry-crop rate in the three villages constituting Mr. Painter's second group for the Sholapur Taluka from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 seems a judicious compromise between Mr. Painter's and Mr. Maconochie's proposals. It will have the effect, which is desired by all, of a slight additional enhancement in the assessment of these three villages, while at the same time keeping within prescribed limits

4. On the question of pátasthal rates, the Commissioner supports Mr. Lawrence's proposal that further detailed report should be awaited. It is understood to be Mr. Painter's view that, in those villages in which he has recommended the abandonment of pátasthal assessment, there is a permanent absence of irrigation facilities, and not merely a temporary absence, resulting from recent years of abnormal drought. But it is as well that this should be placed beyond possibility of question, by means of as complete statistics of cultivation as can be procured for the years preceding 1895.

5. The proposal to reduce by one-half the enhancements originally proposed by Mr. Young for the Madha Taluka is based on sound reasoning, and the Commissioner concurs with all the officers through whose hands the papers have passed in supporting it.

6. The Commissioner has pleasure in associating himself in the expressions of commendation contained in the Collector's 9th paragraph of the industry and ability displayed by Mr. Painter in the preparation of three of these four reports. He is confident that this officer's good work will meet with the approbation of Government. Mr. Young has prepared an exceedingly careful and interesting report on the settlement of Madha, and it in no way detracts from the credit due to him that subsequent events have suggested some modification of his proposals.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
 Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sholápur.

Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi,
- Karmála and Mádha Tálukas.

No. 5050.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T.R.—138, dated 22nd March 1904—Sub-

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 906, dated 27th July 1903, and accompaniments

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 908, dated 29th July 1903, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 917, dated 30th July 1903, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 920, dated 31st July 1903, together with one No. 1285, dated 11th December 1900, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., and accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No. 5425, dated 23rd October 1903.

mitting, with his remarks, a letter No A—258, dated 19th January 1904, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who forwards, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála and Mádha Tálukas of the Sholapur District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1718, dated 18th June 1904—Forwarding one No. A.—3227, dated 9th idem, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, together with letters Nos. 1354, dated 8th April 1904, 1539, dated 23rd April 1904, and 1884, dated 14th May 1904, from the Collector of Sholápur, who submits certain petitions of objections made by village communities to the proposed grouping and maximum rates at the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Mádha and Karmála Tálukas.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the second revision settlement of the four tálukas of Sholápur, Bársi, Mádha and Karmála, on which the Governor in Council deems it expedient to pass one general order. The tract with which they deal is one of the most arid in the Presidency, and the harvest is so precarious that it is not easy to devise a system of settlement which would be suitable in all respects. Mr. Painter points out that in the Sholápur Táluka it sometimes occurs that one-half of a village gets sufficient rain and the other half little or none, and indeed that there has been alleged to be a similar variation within individual fields. Yet that táluka is more favourably situated in this respect than Mádha and Karmála, the last being the worst, while in Bársi the rainfall is somewhat less uncertain. The very fact that there are so many and so wide variations in the same season, however, indicates the difficulty, amounting to virtual impracticability, of adapting the demand to the year's outturn, and the reports on the original settlements show to what serious evils a system of annual remissions almost inevitably leads. Even in such a táluka as Karmála the only system which is consistent with a general safeguarding of the interests of the cultivators is to impose an assessment which can be paid without difficulty in an average of fair years, and to allow remissions only for exceptional loss. A comparison of the old reports with those now under consideration shows that on the whole this system has worked well. The cultivators are not indeed in affluent circumstances, and after such calamities as they have passed through during the period of the last settlement they would not have been even if they had been liable to no assessment at all. But they are much better off than they were before the original settlement was introduced. The facts that land has attained a very high value, that real coercive processes have been altogether unnecessary except in the Karmála Táluka, while even there they are almost negligible, and that after an unprecedented series of calamitous years no land has been relinquished, afford convincing evidence of the moderation of the assessment. There need be no hesitation therefore in continuing to apply the same principles.

2. As regards revision of the grouping and rates the proposals of Mr. Painter, including those regarding reduction of the enhancement suggested by Mr. Young for the Mádha Táluka, are generally justified by the reasons assigned by him and are, subject to very slight modifications, approved by the Collector, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner. The question of prices, on which any change must mainly depend, has been carefully considered, and there can be no doubt that the decline, which was the ground for a reduction of the rates first sanctioned in connection with the first revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi and Mádha Tálukas, was only temporary, and that the standard is now as high as that on which those rates were based. A reversion in these tálukas to the rates approved in 1871, 1872 and 1873 is therefore reasonable and suitable. The first revision settlement of the Karmála Táluka was made after the decline of prices had begun, and the enhancement was moderate. The pitch of the rates was about the same as that of the rates as modified in 1875 for the Mádha Táluka. The latter was at the time considered somewhat less favourably situated, but the experience of the last 30 years has modified that conclusion. Karmála has suffered most in the years of famine and scarcity. The value of land in this táluka is materially lower than in the other tálukas, and in a few cases some pressure has been needed to recover Government dues. More lenency is therefore required there than in the other tálukas, and the continuation of the existing rates for another period of 30 years, notwithstanding the rise in the standard of prices, is a judicious course. There seems no reason to doubt that the gradation of rates is, both within the tract and with reference to the assessment of adjoining areas, roughly according to the degrees of security of crops dependent on rainfall and of other natural advantages. The proposed grouping and rates are accordingly sanctioned subject to the modifications mentioned below.

3. The maximum dry-crop rates proposed by Mr. Painter for the village of Sholápur and the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon in the Sholápur Táluka, as well as for the villages of Bársi and Vairág in the Bársi Táluka, seem to be unduly low as compared with those recommended for other villages under less favourable circumstances in point of material prosperity or of the advantages of proximity to a market or railway station. In Government Resolution No. 2712, dated 27th March 1896, it has been ruled that "immediate proximity to a large and important market or railway station shall be deemed an adequate cause for a moderate special increase of assessment". The value of the exceptional advantages of lands adjoining a large market—such as disposal of every part of the produce at the prices prevalent in such a market, with little or no cost of carriage, high price of fodder, cheap manure—is not indicated by the difference between the rates proposed for such lands and those for lands at some distance from markets. There has been a tendency to differentiate insufficiently between localities which have advanced in prosperity owing to such advantages as are above indicated and those which are stationary and backward. The late famines cannot fairly be deemed to be a sufficient reason for foregoing for the next 30 years a full increase in such a singularly advanced area as the village of Sholápur, which on its merits could well bear a rate of at least Rs. 2. The rate of Rs. 1-12-0 proposed by Mr. Painter raises the assessments in this village by 27·21 per cent., while a rate of Rs. 2 would raise them by about 45 per cent., which would still be well within the 66 per cent. which has been fixed as the limit of enhancement for a village. But as Sholápur village is classed by itself as a separate group, the standing orders limit the enhancement to 33 per cent. In the circumstances the highest possible rate that can be applied to the village without exceeding this limit will, it is presumed, be about Rs. 1-13-0, and this rate is sanctioned. For the same reason the rate for the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon, which have not like Sholápur the advantage of quite close proximity to market and cannot be grouped with this village as suggested by the Collector, should, as recommended by Mr. Lawrence, be Rs. 1-10-0, which will give an increase of about 30 per cent. As Bársi is an important town and likely to improve, Government see no reason why the rate for lands in it should be under Rs. 1-12-0, which will not cause an excessive increase. The rate for Vairág, where there is a grain and grocery market, should be Rs. 1-8-0.

4. The uniform rate of Rs. 3 proposed by Mr. Painter for all rice lands in the three talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala seems to be appropriate and is approved. No rice rate is proposed for the Madha Taluka for the reason stated in paragraph 32 of Mr. Young's report on that taluka.

5. The proposed treatment of "bagayat" or "garden" lands in the several talukas is also accepted.

6. As regards *patasthal* lands, it has recently been directed* that in new settlements no permanent water-rate should be imposed on areas irrigable from temporary dams which give only a fitful flow, and that all such areas should, when actually irrigated from such dams, be assessed for the use of water by the Collector from time to time, under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, within the limits of the maximum water-rates specially prescribed by Government for each taluka. In the case of the Karmala Taluka Mr. Painter proposes to do away wholly with permanent *patasthal* rates, and shows good reasons, which apply equally to the other three talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Madha, in which *patasthal* irrigation is reported to be very rare and fitful. In the circumstances the orders above referred to should be followed in the case of all these four talukas.

* Government Resolution No. 2986, dated 20th April 1904.

Government Resolution No. 3969, dated 25th May 1904.

7. On the question of the assessment of lands under the Ekrukh canals or affected by them, the remarks made by Mr. Painter in paragraphs 84 and 85 of his report on the Sholapur Taluka seem to be correct, and the course adopted by him in regard to these lands and by Mr. Young in the case of the area under the A'shu tank in the Madha Taluka is approved.

8. Mr Painter's remarks on *nam* villages in the several talukas should be noted for future guidance.

9. The new settlements as now sanctioned should be introduced in all the four talukas after the 1st August 1904 and guaranteed for 30 years from the revenue year 1905-06. The revised assessments should be announced and levied in accordance with standing orders. The statements forming Appendix Q to the several reports should be revised in the light of the orders contained in the foregoing paragraphs before publication of the reports in the form of Selections.

10. The petitions of objections do not contain any facts or arguments which have not been fully considered, and for which ample allowance has not been made, in the proposals which are now approved.

11. Some incidental points not directly connected with survey settlement, which are raised in these reports, are noticed below :—

(a) As regards the villages of the Sholapur and other talukas isolated in the midst of the territory of His Highness the Nizam, the Collector should be requested to submit a separate report, giving reference to previous proposals, if any, stating in detail the grounds for the proposed exchange, and indicating generally the lines on which the exchanges should be made. A copy of the joint report on the Jambhed project should at the same time be supplied to the Collector, and his attention should be specially invited to the fact that the three detached villages of Karmala Taluka have already been included in that project.

(b) On the subject of Mr. Painter's recommendations for the disforestation of large areas which, although included in forest, are in his opinion better suited for purposes of cultivation than of forest conservancy, any reasonable proposals which may be submitted to Government will receive careful consideration. But in making proposals for any extensive disforests, officers should not lose sight of the facts that forests classed as "pasture" are in charge of the Revenue Department, not of the Forest Department, and that in the interests of the agricultural economy of the country it is expedient to retain a sufficient area of common pasture and not to reduce it below a limit bearing a reasonable proportion to the culti-

vable area and to the number of cattle required for working that area and for the domestic uses of the people. If, however, such land is really suitable for cultivation, it will yield more fodder when under the plough than when uncultivated, and probably the grass, when it is left fallow, will be improved. There should therefore be no hesitation in disforesting good soil unless it is only in small patches within proper forest, but on the other hand the cultivation of shallow soils on the slopes of hills or rising grounds only leads to further deterioration through loose soils being washed away.

(c) The recommendation regarding the omission of certain particulars from Village Form No. 1, as well as the proposal for the formation of a separate mahál of the Karmála Táluka with Tembhorni as the head-quarter of the mahál, should be reported separately for the orders of Government.

12. Government cordially concur in the commendation bestowed by the Collector and the Commissioner on Mr. Painter for his industry and ability in the prompt preparation of his three lucid and sensible reports, and on Mr. Young for his careful report on Mádha Táluka.

G. F. KEATINGE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sholápur (with a copy of the joint report on the Jámkhed project),
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Conservator of Forests, C. C.,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

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Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government Occupied Land

Name of Village	Number of Group	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
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I</i>																
Lahu	3	1 0			2,408	1,688	0 10 6	..	..	..	M 37	18	0 7 9	2,445	1 001	0 10 6
Barloni	1	1 2			4,253	2,279	0 8 7	..	..	..	M. 11	7	0 10 3	4,284	2,280	0 8 7
Kardu	1	1 2			8,902	5,048	0 9 0	..	..	..	M. 849	518	0 12 11	9,605	5,554	0 9 3
Bhoora	1	1 2			2,692	1,672	0 9 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,892	1,672	0 9 11
Akulgaon	1	1 2			2,843	1,859	0 7 8	..	..	..	(M. 68 F 23 W C 45)	72 10 2 12 6	0 13 1	2 954	1,450	0 8 1
Mhalsgaon	2	1 0			5,118	2,963	0 9 3	..	..	..	M 155	122	0 12 7	5,273	3,084	0 9 4
Chinohgaon	1	1 2			2,189	988	0 7 1	..	..	..	M 161	118	0 12 2	2,340	1,081	0 7 5
Papna	2	1 0			1,323	927	0 11 3	..	..	..	M 7	6	0 11 5	1,330	922	0 11 3
Vadshinga	2	1 0			4,202	1,923	0 7 4	..	..	..	M. 61	48	0 11 3	4,263	1,906	0 7 5
Tadwal	1	1 2			2,368	1,715	0 11 7	..	..	..	M 109	107	1 0 2	2,474	1,222	0 11 9
Laul	2	1 0			7,299	2,291	0 5 0	..	..	..	M 842	294	0 13 9	7,641	2,635	0 5 5
Madha	1	1 2			6,554	4,984	0 11 11	..	..	..	M. 285	294	1 0 6	6,846	5 188	0 12 1
Mahatpur	1	1 2			1,809	970	0 11 10	..	..	..	M. 84	29	0 13 8	1,843	999	0 11 11
Nimgaon	1	1 2			1,718	1,021	0 9 6	..	..	..	M	..	..	1,728	1 021	0 9 6
Tandulwadigori	1	1 4			2 721	2 678	0 15 9	..	..	..	M. 14	18	0 14 10	2,755	2 661	0 15 9
Darfal	1	1 2			8,607	2 789	0 12 9	..	..	..	M 16	12	0 13 10	8,622	2 801	0 12 9
Undargam	1	1 2			3,399	3 179	0 15 0	..	..	..	M. 9	9	1 0 0	3,408	3,189	0 15 0
Uplai Khurd	2	1 0			8,028	3 751	0 7 6	..	..	..	M 333	271	0 12 0	8 861	4 022	0 7 6
Anjangaon	2	1 0			3,679	1,378	0 6 0	..	..	..	M 233	192	0 13 2	3,912	1,670	0 6 5
Kumbhej	2	1 0			3 801	1,603	0 8 7	..	..	..	M 68	58	0 11 4	2,835	1,580	0 8 8
Augbar	2	1 0			11,960	5,873	0 7 2	..	..	..	M 960	508	0 13 4	12 020	5,896	0 7 6
Bitai	2	1 0			3,179	1,412	0 7 1	..	..	..	M 90	72	0 13 10	3 269	1 484	0 7 3
Mahkpath	2	1 0			240	136	0 9 1	..	..	..	M. 19	14	0 11 9	259	150	0 9 3
Kharakatna	2	1 0			1,761	1,011	0 9 3	..	..	..	M 3	2	0 10 8	1,764	1,013	0 9 3
Ghatna	1	1 2			1,348	1 107	0 12 2	..	..	..	M. 8	2	0 10 8	1,351	1,109	0 12 2
Mohol	1	1 2			8,346	3,941	0 7 4	..	..	..	M 216	179	0 13 1	8 661	4,017	0 7 6
Najikpimpri	2	1 0			2,929	892	0 4 5	..	..	..	M 79	55	0 11 2	3 038	857	0 4 7
Dhokbabbhugaon	2	1 0			2,899	1,161	0 6 5	..	..	..	M 88	55	0 10 0	2 987	1,216	0 6 6
Gotevadi	1	1 6			1,730	1 600	0 13 11	..	..	..	M 101	116	1 2 5	1,831	1 625	0 14 2
Ramhinguji	2	1 0			670	327	0 7 10	..	..	..	M 2	1	0 8 0	672	328	0 7 10
Wadwal	1	1 2			1 942	1 238	0 10 1	..	..	..	M. 86	72	0 12 11	2 031	1 298	0 10 3
Kolegaon	1	1 2			1,534	1,177	0 13 3	..	..	..	M 7	6	0 13 9	1 541	1,168	0 12 3
Bhambwadli	1	1 6			2 672	1,770	0 10 7	..	..	..	M. 28	21	0 12 0	2 700	1 791	0 10 7
Narkhed	2	1 0			5 428	3 618	0 10 8	..	..	..	M 67	45	0 10 9	5 448	3 861	0 10 8
Total of Group I	..	..			1,24 011	89 358	0 8 11	..	..	..	(M 4 057 F 23 W C 45)	3 224 19 2 12 6	0 13 1	1 26 091	72 701	0 9 1
<i>Group II</i>																
Pimpalkhumsa	2	1 0			3 154	1,303	0 6 7	..	..	..	M 198	153	0 13 9	3 365	1 461	0 7 0
Ambad	2	1 0			1,320	405	0 4 3	..	..	..	M. 59	24	0 9 5	1 578	439	0 4 5
Shirol	2	1 0			1 804	701	0 6 3	..	..	..	M 141	101	0 11 6	1 945	802	0 6 7
Sapatna Turf Bhoosa	2	1 0			3,139	1,458	0 7 5	..	..	..	M. 108	168	0 13 1	3 33	1 610	0 7 9
Morwanohi	2	1 0			3,365	942	0 6 4	..	..	..	M 59	43	0 11 5	3 424	964	0 6 6
Shedshinga	2	1 0			1 904	535	0 4 6	..	..	..	M. 107	59	0 8 12	2 011	594	0 4 9
Tambava	2	1 0			1 802	718	0 7 2	..	..	..	M. 70	50	0 11 5	1 872	799	0 7 4
Sapatna Turf Tembhural	2	1 0			3,506	1,444	0 6 7	..	..	..	(M 168 F 2 W C 3)	96 2 2 0 0	0 9 10	3 0	1 541	0 8 9

f 56 Government villages of the Madha Taluka of the Sholapur District.

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
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	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p		
			2,408	2,088	0 18 6				M. 37	27	0 11 8	2,445	2,055	0 13 5	+28 4	Lahu	1		
			4,149	2,435	0 9 8				M. 115	111	0 15 5	4,204	2,646	0 9 7	+11 4	Bacioni	2		
			8,915	5,870	0 10 2				M. 623	581	0 14 5	9,533	6,231	0 10 5	+12 0	Kurda	3		
			2,520	1,653	0 10 6				M. 172	213	1 3 9	2,692	1,670	0 11 1	+11 6	Bhosra	4		
			3,949	1,535	0 8 7				M. 105	99	0 15 1	2,851	1,634	0 8 10	+12 7	Akulgaon	5		
			5,118	3,845	0 13 0				M. 165	157	1 0 2	5,273	4,003	0 12 2	+29 8	Mhalgaon	6		
			2,189	1,086	0 7 11				M. 151	129	0 13 8	2,340	1,215	0 8 4	+12 4	Chinchgaon	7		
			1,328	1,170	0 14 2				M. 7	6	0 12 9	1,330	1,176	0 14 2	+28 2	Papnas	8		
			4,208	2,917	0 9 7				M. 61	57	0 14 11	4,263	2,574	0 9 8	+29 2	Vadshinga	9		
			2,368	1,980	0 13 1				M. 106	121	1 2 3	2,474	2,057	0 13 3	+12 9	Tadwal	10		
			7,265	2,951	0 8 6				M. 840	378	1 1 2	7,605	3,329	0 7 0	+28 8	Laul	11		
			6,585	5,540	0 13 6				M. 294	227	1 2 5	6,849	5,827	0 13 3	+13 1	Madha	12		
			1,300	1,114	0 12 7				M. 34	34	1 0 0	1,348	1,147	0 13 6	+14 3	Mahatpur	13		
			1,716	1,176	0 10 11							1,718	1,176	0 10 11	+15 2	Nimgaon	14		
			2,731	2,078	0 15 2				M. 14	12	0 12 10	2,735	2,691	0 15 9	+0 0	Tandulwadigori	15		
			3,597	3,305	0 15 8				M. 15	16	1 1 1	3,523	3,411	0 15 6	+21 3	Darwal	16		
			3,289	3,554	1 0 9				M. 9	9	1 0 0	3,408	3,563	1 0 9	+11 8	Unargaon	17		
			6,096	4,928	0 9 10				M. 233	261	1 1 4	6,361	5,283	0 10 1	+31 4	Uptal Khurd	18		
			3,679	1,898	0 7 10				M. 233	247	1 1 0	3,612	2,055	0 8 5	+30 9	Anjanegaon	19		
			3,901	1,936	0 11 1				M. 29	72	0 14 1	3,683	2,003	0 11 2	+29 7	Kumbhaj	20		
			11,980	6,985	0 9 4				M. 680	657	0 15 11	12,630	7,223	0 9 8	+29 5	Anghar	21		
			2,179	1,318	0 2 1				M. 20	25	1 9 11	3,269	1,907	0 9 4	+28 5	Bital	22		
			240	175	0 11 2				M. 19	19	1 0 0	259	194	0 12 0	+29 3	Malikpeth	23		
			1,776	1,227	0 11 11				M. 3	2	0 10 2	1,779	1,229	0 11 11	+31 2	Kharakatna	24		
			1,249	1,247	0 14 2				M. 2	2	1 0 0	1,251	1,249	0 14 10	+13 6	Ghatna	25		
			6,347	4,314	0 8 4				M. 214	197	0 14 2	6,551	4,551	0 8 6	+15 6	Mohol	26		
			2,220	1,063	0 5 2				M. 79	72	0 14 7	2,008	1,124	0 6 0	+31 2	Najikpimpri	27		
			2,903	1,512	0 8 4				M. 24	22	0 11 10	2,927	1,577	0 8 5	+29 7	Dhokabhalgaon	28		
			1,744	1,270	0 12 7				M. 101	108	1 0 10	1,945	1,478	0 12 10	-9 2	Gotevadi	29		
			670	424	0 10 2				M. 2	2	1 0 0	672	423	0 10 2	+29 5	Rambhingi	30		
			1,942	1,423	0 11 9				M. 29	25	0 15 2	2,021	1,403	0 11 11	+12 2	Wadwal	31		
			1,524	1,206	0 14 7				M. 7	8	1 2 2	1,541	1,404	0 14 7	+12 7	Kolegaon	32		
			3,672	1,597	0 9 7				M. 26	12	0 10 2	3,700	1,612	0 9 7	-9 2	Bhamberadi	33		
			5,422	4,047	0 12 2				M. 67	56	0 12 4	5,425	4,702	0 12 2	+22 5	Narkhad	34		
			123,007	82,269	0 10 6				M. 4,321	4,312	1 0 0	123,012	82,557	0 10 10	+19 1	Total of Group I.	34		
			3,154	1,254	0 7 11				M. 192	189	0 15 2	3,252	1,742	0 8 4	+19 2	Pimpalkurmita	35		
			1,220	622	0 4 10				M. 29	20	0 10 9	1,278	601	0 5 1	+14 1	Ambad	36		
			1,904	926	0 7 4				M. 121	117	0 12 2	1,945	943	0 7 9	+17 2	Shilol	37		
			4,122	1,627	0 8 2				M. 122	121	0 15 0	3,222	1,679	0 9 0	+12 2	Sapata Turf Ehoan	38		
			2,204	1,065	0 7 5				M. 20	20	0 13 1	2,224	1,144	0 7 7	+12 2	Morwancha	39		
			1,204	617	0 5 2				M. 107	82	0 9 10	2,011	653	0 5 2	+12 0	Shadanga	40		
			1,202	225	0 8 4				M. 70	22	0 12 2	1,272	292	0 2 7	+12 6	Tambava	41		
			3,204	1,620	0 7 9				M. 129	115	0 11 7	3,253	1,225	0 7 11	+17 1	Sapata Turf bhurul.	42		

Name of Village,	By Panna 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
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group II—continued</i>																
13 Wenegaon					1,535	786	0 8 3						1,595	835	0 8 5	
14 Malogaon					1,451	802	0 8 10						1,464	810	0 8 10	
15 Bembia					7,404	3,327	0 7 2						7,480	3,337	0 7 3	
16 Ghoti					4,647	1,886	0 6 5						4,813	1,995	0 6 3	
17 Parita					5,609	2,241	0 6 6						5,641	2,339	0 6 3	
18 Akola Budruk					2,465	1,145	0 7 5						2,503	1,170	0 7 4	
19 Ahirgaon					1,763	742	0 6 9						1,828	798	0 7 4	
20 Bhuj					740	297	0 6 4						771	314	0 6 7	
1 Akumba					1,850	703	0 7 3						1,860	703	0 7 3	
2 Palva					1,369	443	0 5 2						1,430	470	0 5 3	
3 Ujjant					3,240	628	0 3 1						3,442	762	0 3 6	
4 Bhond					2,559	826	0 5 0						2,718	921	0 5 5	
5 Padsali					2,661	613	0 3 9						2,785	650	0 3 10	
6 Bavi					3,640	1,307	0 5 9						3,868	1,400	0 5 2	
7 Asha					2,003	1,039	0 5 6						2,129	1,139	0 5 3	
8 Chitohol					1,997	790	0 6 4						2,192	997	0 7 1	
9 Uplal Budruk					3,107	2,414	0 6 9						3,473	3,711	0 7 0	
0 Wada					3,723	1,196	0 5 2						4,090	1,469	0 5 2	
1 Shetphal					7,526	2,390	0 5 1						8,020	2,713	0 5 5	
2 Ashiti					11,065	4,800	0 6 8						11,861	4,970	0 6 11	
3 Bardi					2,425	679	0 4 6						2,527	746	0 4 9	
4 Yeoti					2,374	1,311	0 3 10						2,420	1,412	0 9 4	
5 Papri					4,005	1,277	0 5 1						4,149	1,390	0 5 4	
6 Chikhli					1,258	510	0 5 3						1,312	551	0 5 3	
7 Yavli					3,023	1,306	0 5 9						3,348	1,467	0 6 1	
8 Sarola					1,553	498	0 4 2						1,697	562	0 4 9	
9 Khavai					880	236	0 4 3						910	266	0 4 9	
0 Fokhrapur					4,127	1,869	0 4 11						4,340	1,415	0 5 2	
1 Fenur					7,197	2,614	0 4 6						7,557	2,323	0 4 11	
2 Patkul					5,534	1,713	0 4 11						5,630	1,908	0 5 2	
3 Adhegaon					3,213	608	0 3 5						3,347	818	0 3 11	
4 Takli Shikandar					2,504	1,687	0 7 3						3,093	1,776	0 7 11	
5 Saundana					2,036	928	0 7 3						2,163	1,086	0 7 3	
6 Mundkevadli					967	607	0 10 1						971	613	0 10 1	
7 Nandgaon					716	589	0 13 2						725	597	0 13 2	
8 Katevadi					2,175	1,255	0 9 5						2,237	1,238	0 9 7	
9 Warwad Baid					2,748	990	0 5 7						2,926	1,108	0 5 1	
0 Kurul					3,235	3,026	0 5 11						3,526	3,306	0 5 2	
1 Shajunbulgaon					2,052	1,299	0 5 10						2,151	1,332	0 7 9	
2 Ankoli					4,890	1,836	0 6 8						4,489	1,890	0 6 11	
3 Aundhi					1,759	1,118	0 10 2						1,849	1,194	0 10 6	
4 Warkute					1,545	842	0 8 9						1,580	846	0 8 9	
5 Tulal					5,080	1,473	0 4 3						5,339	1,592	0 5 1	
Total of Group II					1,87,577	62,756	0 6 1						1,74,973	69,376	0 6 4	
Grand Total					2,91,868	1,33,122	0 7 4						3,02,963	1,42,077	0 7 6	

Explanation:—M=Moisthal, P=Patsthal; W C=Water-cess.

Note.—Percentage shown in column 18 is exclusive of the water assessment on Patsthal lands.

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	30	31	23	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.							
			1,638	990	0 9 7				M 59	68	0 14 4	1,695	973	0 9 9	+16 8	Wanegaon	43				
			1,451	968	0 10 6				M 13	9	0 11 1	1,484	962	0 10 6	+18 6	Malegaon	44				
			7,404	3,871	0 8 4				M 16	12	0 13 0	7,420	3,883	0 8 4	+16 4	Bembli	45				
			4,617	2,193	0 7 6				M 165	146	0 14 3	4,613	2,220	0 7 9	+16 7	Ghoti	46				
			6,500	3,005	0 7 7				M 132	109	0 13 3	5,641	2,714	0 7 8	+10 0	Parita	47				
			2,466	1,227	0 8 7				M 38	28	0 12 3	2,603	1,326	0 8 8	+15 0	Akola Budruk	48				
			1,785	878	0 8 0				M 63	48	0 13 2	1,328	928	0 8 1	+10 3	Abirgaon	49				
			761	368	0 7 9				M 20	19	0 15 2	771	382	0 7 11	+21 7	Bhuluj	50				
			1,652	771	0 7 11				M 128	120	0 15 0	1,690	801	0 8 6	+18 8	Akumba	51				
			1,880	831	0 6 3				M 61	83	0 8 8	1,430	664	0 6 4	+20 0	Pilvan	52				
			2,240	764	0 8 9				M 202	145	0 11 6	3,442	880	0 4 2	+19 5	Ujji ni	53				
			2,564	917	0 8 9				M 164	151	0 14 9	2,718	1,098	0 6 3	+16 0	Bhend	54				
			2,618	768	0 4 4				M 76	48	0 9 2	2,693	761	0 4 6	+18 5	Pad. sh	55				
			3,618	1,469	0 6 8				M 345	218	0 14 3	8,863	1,717	0 7 1	+16 2	Bavri	56				
			3,008	1,221	0 6 6				M 102	105	0 10 4	3,170	1,226	0 6 8	+17 4	Ashita	57				
			1,997	940	0 7 6				M 106	305	1 0 10	2,193	1,146	0 8 4	+18 4	Chincho'l	58				
			8,146	3,965	0 7 9				M 865	342	0 15 0	8,610	4,367	0 8 1	+16 1	Uplai Budruk	59				
			3,732	1,403	0 6 0				M 358	317	0 14 2	4,090	1,720	0 6 9	+17 1	Wafa	60				
			7,526	3,685	0 6 1				M 464	389	0 13 7	8,020	3,254	0 6 6	+19 9	Shotphal	61				
			11,075	6,325	0 7 6				M 431	356	0 13 6	11,496	5,691	0 7 11	+14 3	Ashliti	62				
			2,426	792	0 5 3				M 102	79	0 12 5	3,527	871	0 5 6	+16 8	Bardi	63				
			2,390	1,500	0 10 8				M 30	23	0 13 3	2,420	1,613	0 10 8	+14 2	Yeoti	64				
			4,005	1,487	0 5 11				M 144	123	0 14 3	4,149	1,618	0 6 3	+16 2	Papri	65				
			1,358	580	0 7 5				M 54	47	0 13 11	1,312	627	0 7 8	+13 8	Chikhli	66				
			3,636	1,515	0 6 8				M 222	166	0 13 5	3,846	1,701	0 7 1	+16 0	Yavli	67				
			1,653	459	0 4 9				M 144	110	0 13 3	1,697	669	0 5 4	+13 3	Sarola	68				
			860	376	0 5 2				M 60	48	0 13 3	910	323	0 5 8	+21 5	Khavni	69				
			4,127	1,476	0 5 9				M 313	180	0 13 6	4,340	1,656	0 6 1	+17 0	Fokhrapur	70				
			7,197	3,303	0 8 4				M 360	368	1 0 4	7,527	2,760	0 6 10	+18 6	Pennar	71				
			6,604	1,967	0 5 5				M 336	227	0 15 5	6,830	2,214	0 6 1	+16 0	Patkul	72				
			2,213	821	0 4 2				M 134	149	1 1 9	3,547	960	0 4 8	+19 6	Adhegaon	73				
			3,604	1,976	0 9 0				M 99	105	1 0 11	3,605	2,081	0 9 3	+17 2	Takli Shikandar	74				
			2,036	1,071	0 8 2				M 127	130	1 0 5	2,163	1,291	0 8 11	+16 9	Saundana	75				
			967	701	0 11 7				M 4	1	0 8 0	971	703	0 11 7	+14 7	Mundhivadi	76				
			716	672	0 13 0				M 9	9	1 0 0	726	661	0 15 0	+14 1	Nandgaon	77				
			2,175	1,490	0 11 0				M 63	63	1 0 3	2,337	1,633	0 11 1	+16 1	Kateradi	78				
			2,746	1,120	0 6 6				M 107	169	0 15 0	3,926	1,329	0 7 1	+16 3	Warwad Sakd	79				
			3,226	3,608	0 7 0				M 290	289	0 15 5	3,226	3,656	0 7 4	+19 0	Kurali	80				
			3,103	1,549	0 8 0				M 89	100	1 0 2	3,204	1,643	0 6 3	+19 3	Shetabhalgaon	81				
			4,360	2,175	0 7 11				M 95	110	1 3 0	4,468	2,226	0 8 2	+18 4	Aukoli	82				
			1,750	1,384	0 11 8				M 90	82	0 15 1	1,849	1,398	0 11 10	+14 7	Aundhi	83				
			1,545	961	0 10 3				M 2	2	1 0 0	1,550	966	0 10 3	+17 7	Warkula	84				
			5,039	1,740	0 5 8				M 307	249	0 13 0	5,338	1,969	0 6 0	+17 6	Tulsi	85				
			1,67,299	74,625	0 7 1				M 7,434	6,612	0 14 0	1,74,520	81,048	0 7 5	+16 8	Total of Group II.	51				
			1,61,096	1,65,904	0 8 7				M 11,732	10,631	0 14 9	2,08,949	1,67,626	0 9 10	+15 6	Grand Total.	85				

J. A. McIVER,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXLIII —NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

SHOLAPUR TALUKA

OF THE

SHOLAPUR COLLECTORATE.

BOMBAY

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1906

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND
REVISION SETTLEMENT OF 148 GOVERNMENT AND 4 INAM
VILLAGES OF THE SHOLA'PUR TALUKA OF THE SHOLA'PUR
COLLECTORATE.**

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Letter No 905, dated 27th July 1903, from Mr. H. L. Painter, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Shola'pur, to the Collector, Shola'pur, submitting proposals for the second revision settlement of 148 Government and 4 Inam villages of the Shola'pur Taluka of the Shola'pur Collectorate.		1-20	Appendix D—Details of population according to occupation		26
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From
H. L. PAINTER, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, Sholápur.

To
THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLÁPUR.

Sholápur, 27th July, 1903.

SIR,

Introduction—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sholápur Táluka, comprising 148 Government and 4 Inám villages.

2. *Expiration of current settlement.*—The current settlement was due to expire on 31st July, 1901, but Government directed, in their Resolution No. 8285, dated 31st December, 1900, that, on account of the recent famines, proposals should not be submitted to them until 1904.

3. *Authorities for current settlement.*—The authorities for the current settlement are given in the margin, 147 villages being settled in 1872 and the remaining village (Ardhnári, which was transferred from Pandharpur under authority of Government Resolution No. 6643, dated 10th December, 1873,) being resettled in 1892. The rates of the villages settled in 1872 were reduced in 1875, a matter which will be referred to in detail further on.

4. *Natural features and climate.*—The Sholápur Táluka comprises a tract of gently undulating country with bare treeless uplands and fertile valleys; there are no hills worthy of the name. The climate is moderate, temperature seldom rising above 110° Fahrenheit in summer or falling below 50° in winter, and in the monsoon months the weather conditions are particularly agreeable. The rainfall is light and variable and the natural drainage rapid.

5. *Geography.*—The main body of the táluka measures about 40 miles from east to west and 30 miles from north to south, and is bounded on the north by the Nizám's Dominions, separating it from the Bársi Táluka of the same district, on the east by the Akalkot State, on the south by the Bhima River, dividing it from the Indí Táluka of Bijápur, and on the west by the Pandharpur and Mádhá Tálukas. It is traversed by the Sina River, which passes about ten miles south of the City of Sholápur and joins the Bhima at the point where the latter passes out of the táluka. Both rivers are easily fordable in the fair season.

6. *Rivers and irrigation.*—No use is made of the Bhima or Sina for irrigation, partly, as Lieutenant Robertson said in his report on the Mandrup Pargána in 1840, "because during the monsoon the rivers rise so high, and become so impetuous in their flow, that nothing that they (the cultivators) could build for drawing water would be able to stand," and partly from religious objections, also noticed by that officer. He did not, however, appear to have heard the latter expressed in a form in which it has been told to me, namely, that the loosening of a *náda* (the name given to the rope attached to the water-bag) over a river which is called "the Mother" would, from a peculiar signification of the expression, constitute a deadly sin. Apart from all this, the lift would in most cases be so great as to render *mót* irrigation impracticable.

7. *Streams.*—There are a few smaller streams, the chief of which is the Harni, which passes through a few villages in the extreme east of the táluka: in a very few cases *pátasthal* irrigation is possible from them, especially when

aided by *budkis*, which are, however, more often used by themselves. Most of the streams become nearly or quite dry in the hot season. Those in the eastern portion of the *táluka* frequently have their banks planted with the date palm (*shinds* or *khajure*) in large numbers, the effect being in pleasing contrast to the dust-coloured and arid surroundings. These date palms do not, of course, bear fruit, but are used for the manufacture of toddy.

8 *Railways*.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the middle of the *táluka* from north-west to south-east, and there is a branch of the Southern Mahrátta Railway from Hotgi to Bijápur, a few miles of which lie in the south-east corner of the *táluka*.

9 *Ekrukh Tank*.—The Ekrukh Tank, 4 miles to the north of Sholápur, which, by means of canals, irrigates a large area of land between it and the Sina River, and on which the City of Sholápur is dependent for its water-supply, is the only other important feature which need be mentioned at this stage.

10. *Isolated villages*.—Several villages forming part of the *táluka* are situated at a distance from the main body, islands, topographically speaking, in an ocean of Hyderabad Territory, some of them forty miles away from the *táluka* head-quarters. Endeavours to get these exchanged for Nizám's villages similarly situated within the district have from time to time been made, but nothing has come of them. Their isolation necessarily leads to their being to some extent neglected by the local administration, and they suffer from certain other disadvantages, *e g.*, salt costs more in the Mangrul bazar than in British villages included in the bulk of the *táluka* (the difference being about half a sher per rupee) on account of a tax levied on it by the Nizám's Government in transit which is not refunded.

11. *Languages*.—Maráthi is the chief language of the *táluka*, but Kánarese is spoken in the south-eastern portion. The line of the Hyderabad-Sholápur road from the eastern boundary to Sholápur City, and its imaginary production westward may be said to divide the *táluka* as regards language, but stray villages speaking Kánarese are found in the Maráthi group and *vice-versá*.

12. *Castes*.—The Maráthás form the great cultivating community in the north of the *táluka* and Lingáyat Váms are the rule in the south. There is however a fair sprinkling of other castes and of Mahomedans in both divisions: some Dhangars, whose traditional occupation is that of shepherds, are very prosperous cultivators, and there are a couple of well-to-do Deshmukh families among them in the south.

13. *Roads*.—The roads serving the *táluka* are as under:—

PROVINCIAL ROADS.

- (1) *Poona-Sholápur-Hyderabad Road*—This road, which traverses the *táluka* and must, before the opening of the railway, have been of great importance, now carries little or no through traffic between its termini. It is however used for local communication. The road is metalled throughout and bridged, except where it crosses the Sina and some of the larger water-courses, and is in good condition. There is a ferry over the Sina at Lamboti.
- (2) *Sholápur-Bijápur Road*—Has similarly deteriorated as a means of through traffic between Sholápur and Bijápur, being displaced by the Southern Mahrátta Branch opened in 1885. Metalled and bridged, with flying bridges across the Sina and Bhuma Rivers. Condition good.
- (3) *Sholápur-Hyparge Road*.—A short diversion from the Tuljápur Road to the Ekrukh Tank. Muramed and drained. There is practically no traffic.

LOCAL BOARD ROADS.

(a) *Kept up by Public Works Department Agency.*

- (1) *Sholápur-Bársi Road*—Metalled and in good condition except where it passes through Hyderabad Territory, where it degenerates into a track. There is considerable traffic between Bársi, Warag and Sholá-

pur, and a good deal of raw cotton comes into and twist goes out of Sholápur *via* this road.

- (2) *Sholápur-Akalkot Road*.—Metalled condition moderate. Connects these two towns, passing by the large dyeing and weaving village of Valsang.

(b) *Kept up by Local Board Agency.*

- (1) *Sholápur-Pandharpur Road*.—Muramed and occasionally metalled. Used a good deal by pilgrims going to Pandharpur. The Pandharpur goods traffic goes to Bársi Road Station. Condition poor. The ferry over the Sina at Tirhe consists of a large boat, the flying bridge being out of repair.
- (2) *Tirhe-Begampur* branch of the above road, diverging on the right bank of the Sina. Muramed: condition poor. Leads on to Mangalveda and Sângola, the Bhima being crossed by ferry at Begampur.
- (3) *Sholápur-Tuljápúr Road*.—Metalled and in good condition up to Ulhe. thence to frontier little better than a track. From the frontier the Nizam's metalled road to Tuljápúr is good.
- (4) *Sholápur-Shelgi Road* (only a mile long)—Muramed: fair condition. The road continues as a track to Kasegaon.
- (5) *Sholápur-Mardi Road*, diverging from the Sholápur-Bársi Road near the point where it is crossed by the Ekrukh high level canal. Muramed as far as Bhogaon; thence to Mardi merely a track.
- (6) *Sholápur-Hotgi Road*.—Incomplete as yet. It is intended to connect Sholápur with the Hotgi irrigation tank under construction, Hotgi village, and Hotgi station. The road, as far as the tank and from the village to the station, was recently made as a famine work by the Public Works Department. The Táluka Local Board is about to have the road finished.

There are a few other so-called roads kept up after a fashion by the Táluka Local Board, but these are in reality little more than tracks.

14. *Railway stations*.—There are, besides Sholápur, three stations on the Great Indian Peninsula line within the limits of the táluka, *viz.*, Pakni, Hotgi Junction (joint Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahrátta Railways), and a station called Tilati. The Southern Mahrátta Railway has no station in the táluka except its share of Hotgi.

15. *Railway traffic*.—Goods are loaded and unloaded at all these stations, but Sholápur and Hotgi are the only ones where the traffic done is not insignificant. Tilati station is a peculiarity: it bears the name of no village known in its vicinity, and is situated almost inaccessibly in the midst of a large area of wired-in forest. Its recent construction was, I believe, rather for the needs of the railway itself than for the public convenience.

16. *Exports*.—Figures of the railway exports from these stations since 1872, kindly furnished by the railway authorities, are given in the accompanying statement, from which it will be plain that Sholápur is the only important export station among them.—

Statement showing the quantity of cotton, food-grains and oil-seeds from the undermentioned Stations

From Half year ending	PARENT			SUDAN/PTA			HOGER			TILAT		
	Cotton, raw	Food grain	Oil seeds	Cotton, raw	Food-grain	Oil-seeds	Cotton, raw	Food grain	Oil seeds	Cotton, raw	Food grain.	Oil-seeds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds	Mds
1871 31st December	.	.	.	145,757	20,536	12,516	..	.	Mds	...		...
1872 30th June	26,980	125,789	23,742	.		.	.	...
31st December	27,886	56,937	16,842	..		.	.	...
1873 30th June	54,666	184,726	40,584	.	...		.	.
31st December	8,922	110,696	77,379	..		.	.	..	..
1874 30th June	22,508	62,965	17,678			.	.	.	..
31st December	31,480	173,681	95,052						..
1875 30th June	28,334	229,617	122,610	...	...			..
31st December	48,857	156,038	84,340	...		.		.
1876 30th June	77,191	385,655	156,950	...		..	.	.
31st December	27,426	122,964	211,628	..	..	.	.	..
1876 30th June	.	.	.	Not	available		.		.	.	..
31st December	.	.	.	17,873	148,199	278,054	.	.	.	.	.	..
1877 30th June	59,377	168,979	23,907	.	.	.	.	.	..
31st December	.	.	.	77,250	317,178	301,961	.	.	.	.	.
1878 30th June	1,873	283,206	10,217	.		.	..	.	.
31st December	1,789	229,656	9,733	.		.	..	.	.
1878 30th June	.	.	.	8,114	512,782	19,950	...	.	.	.	.	.
31st December	5,946	160,940	69,430	..	.	...	.	..	.
1879 30th June	2,626	39,032	31,211	..	.	...	.	..	.
31st December	8,572	199,972	100,641	.	..	.	.	.	..
1880 30th June	9,848	26,521	26,741	.	.	..	.	.	.
31st December	15,400	101,848	17,522	.	.	..	.	.	.
1881 30th June	25,248	128,369	44,263	.	.	..	.	.	.
31st December	11,933	84,776	93,186	..	6		.	..	.
1881 30th June	52,489	142,319	39,584	.		.	.	..	.
31st December	64,323	227,595	132,770	.		6	.	.	.
1882 30th June	Not	avail	49	10,822	203,696	131,188	..		.	.	..	.
31st December	Not	avail	49	43,690	200,696	63,998	.		.	.	..	.
1882 30th June	Not	avail	49	54,482	404,392	185,186	...	...			.	..
31st December	Not	avail	49	42,958	469,223	124,201	.	..	.	.	.	...
1883 30th June	.	.	.	84,170	321,779	77,323	.		.	.	.	.
31st December	.	.	.	127,128	821,003	201,524	.		..	.	.	.
1883 30th June	..	141	116	14,267	248,956	205,107	.		.	.	..	.
31st December	.	141	30	77,835	128,349	101,274	.	231	.	.	..	.
1884 30th June	..	141	146	91,892	377,805	306,361	.	231	.	.	.	.
31st December	Not	avail	52	57,295	76,098	237,662	..		196	..	..	.
1885 30th June	Not	avail	52	37,048	47,921	60,580	.	2,807	196	.	.	.
31st December	94,343	124,019	298,242	.	2,807	196	..	.	.
1885 30th June	Not	avail	12	687	112,444	87,817	..		498	.	.	.
31st December	Not	avail	12	614	136,727	87,276	..		498	.	.	.
1886 30th June	.	.	.	1,201	251,171	144,593	.		507	.	.	.
31st December	Not	avail	able	1,301	134,999	136,571	.		340	.	.	.
1887 30th June	.	..	105	1,992	129,504	109,628	.		300	.	..	.
31st December	.	..	105	326	84,604	104,669	.		162	158	.	.
	.	61	105	2,318	214,108	214,197	.		462	158	..	.

Year	FACIL.			SHOLA PUR			HOTOL			TIZAL		
	Cotton, raw	Food grain.	Oil-seeds	Cotton, raw	Food-grain.	Oil seeds	Cotton, raw	Food grain	Oil-seeds	Cotton, raw	Food grain	Oil-seeds.
1888												
30th June	..	15		11	58,089	159,899	..	192	..	..	..	..
31st December		166		11	93,391	43,556		113				
1889.		15	166	11	151,477	209,394		305				
30th June		..	..	104	138,605	58,466	..	39	228			
31st December		..	..	104	134,370	86,218	..	20				
1890.		..	..	104	272,975	144,694		59	228			
30th June	Not available	..	..	10	80,196	119,093	..	92	125	..	..	..
31st December	..	..	..	..	110,823	69,310	..	49		..	..	..
1891.		..	..	..	191,019	188,403		141	125	..	..	..
30th June		8			200,560	266,670		464	635			
31st December		16		1,048	233,008	78,734		37			..	..
1892.		24		1,048	438,666	345,404		501	635		..	..
30th June	..	25		6,064	226,710	96,363	..	8	1	..	..	..
31st December	..	2	31	1,438	144,859	58,308	..	128	133		..	..
1893		27	31	7,502	371,569	154,871	..	136	184		..	..
30th June		29	..	66	77,922	179,549	..	160	98		..	..
31st December		26	10	..	68,651	59,444	..	24	41		..	..
1894		65	10	66	186,503	238,893		184	134			
30th June		38	..	6	33,307	305,003		608		..	..	..
31st December		..	..	4,001	17,643	61,626		330		..	..	..
1895		88		4,007	50,950	366,629	..	933				
30th June	..	..	..	170	52,176	156,629	..	100	46			
31st December	..	3	..	118	67,953	31,488	..	96	..			
1896		3	..	288	120,129	183,112	..	196	46			
30th June		27		1,443	70,483	163,390		..	..	..	..	..
31st December		..	..	..	104,560	29,858		1,112				
1897		27	..	1,443	174,898	187,248	..	1,112		..	..	..
30th June	..	95		142	114,549	8,406		..	..	..	..	..
31st December	..	8		14	48,959	25,484	..	1,703	..	..	..	..
1898.		108	..	166	163,508	33,890		1,703		..	..	..
30th June	..	13	12	..	56,702	20,135	..	28	..	..	..	..
31st December	..	..	..	48	73,657	18,148	..	440				
1899		13	12	48	129,359	38,283		469	..			
30th June		31		51	101,608	49,375	..	224	10			51
31st December		..	..	44	268,485	11,078	..	2,498	..	..	..	335
1900		31		95	360,093	60,953	..	2,722	10	..	..	386
30th June		11		851	14,565	3,440	..	2,837	58	..	..	21
31st December		6		..	55,444	8,604		642	..			36
1901.		17		851	70,009	12,244		3,479	58	..	..	57
30th June		..	..	256	32,222	19,139	..	189	51	..	..	56
31st December	..	3	..	2,563	97,600	27,025		61				
1902.		3		2,819	129,823	46,164	..	250	51	..	..	56
30th June		64		1,559	157,761	48,042		615	2			28
31st December		329		351	142,874	26,324		15				6
		393		1,810	300,626	76,366	..	630	2	..	..	34

17. The export of raw cotton from Sholapur has, as the table shows, practically ceased since 1884, and since 1896 the export of oil-seeds has largely fallen off. But practically all the cotton and the bulk of the oil-seed (at any rate of linseed) are produced not in Sholapur but in the Nizám's Dominions over a hundred miles away, so that such traffic, which mostly comes through Bára, is, or was, almost entirely foreign. The cause of the cessation of cotton export after 1884 is the

opening of the Hotgi-Gadag Branch of the Southern Mahrátha Railway in 1885, when cotton produced in the area fed by this line could be booked nearer home and ceased to come to Sholápur by cart to be thence exported by rail. The Bársi Light Railway, which began to work in 1897, is responsible for the diversion of much of the linseed traffic

Grain exports

18. The grain export traffic, which alone represents, to any extent, local production, has suffered no permanent diminution.

19. Both the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the first six roads mentioned above, which, except the Sholápur-Hipparge Road, are the most important, existed at the time of the first revision settlement, as did also the ferries on the Bhuma and Sina at Takli, Bandharkavte, Begampur, Lamboti, Tirhe and Vadakbal. The communications of the táluka have not, therefore, been greatly augmented since then, presumably because they were so well advanced already.

20. It is difficult to draw any comparison from toll figures, because the roads were formerly farmed out singly, whereas now tolls are sometimes collected departmentally and sometimes farmed out in a lump. However, such comparisons as are possible are given below. It must be remembered that from 1900 onward the prevalence of famine necessarily diminished traffic, and, with regard to the first set of figures, that Sholápur was not in those days connected with Hyderabad and Bijápur by rail. Moreover, as the charge for an ordinary laden cart is now annas 2 only, whereas 30 years ago it was annas 4, the latter set of figures require to be doubled or the former halved before any fair comparison can be made.

	Sholápur Poona Road	Sholápur Bijápur Road.	Sholápur- Hyderabad Road.	Sholápur- Akalkot Road.	Sholápur- Pandharpur Road.	Sholápur Bársi Road.	Sholápur Tuljápúr Road.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		
1867-68 ..	2,000	1,022	9,450	2,075	1,075	***	***
1898-99 ..	2,310	1,827	2,194	***	***	***	***
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.		
1868-69 .	2,850	3,500	9,600	2,350	1,550	***	***
1899-1900 .	1,870	2,062	2,031	***	***	***	***
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1869-70 ..	2,745	4,500	9,100	2,725	1,600	***	***
1900-1901	1,228	1,384	2,364	1,240	852	1,443	1,817
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.		
1870-71	2,500	3,700	7,800	1,600	1,400	***	***
1901-1902	841	1,163	3,137	***	***	***	***

21. As regards ferries, the receipts for the last five years amount to Rs. 1,837 as against Rs. 3,394 for the last five years of the original settlement. The scale of charges in use 30 years ago not being, however, available, no safe deduction can be drawn.

22. Primary education has advanced considerably and secondary education has practically come into being during the lease. The exact figures of thirty years ago are not obtainable from the Educational Department, but, comparing the figures given by Colonel Waddington in his revision report with those given in Appendix H, I find that there are 75 schools as against 59, while the pupils number 3,600 as against 1,986.

23. The most remarkable advance which has taken place during the term of the expiring settlement is that of the City of Sholápur. The advent of the Railway in 1860 and the construction of the Ekrukha Tank, completed in 1871, followed by the erection of three cotton mills employing some 5,500 persons between them, are the chief causes of the rapid development of this town, which is now one of the most important and progressive industrial centres in the mofussil. Its population amounts to 75,288 * inhabitants as against 53,403 † in 1872 and 24,000 ‡ in 1839, figures which speak for themselves.

24. Sholápur has a Municipality with an annual income of nearly two lakhs, which administers its own educational institutions, 13 in number, as against two, conducted by Government, thirty years ago. It has provided the town, formerly dependent on local wells and tanks, with a first class water-supply by the erection, in 1881, at a cost of two lakhs, of a pumping station and three high level reservoirs whereby water from the Ekrukha Tank is distributed all over the town and suburbs. The Mills and Railway also draw copiously from the Ekrukha canals, but the tank supply is practically unlimited. Sholápur comprises a considerable railway community, and is the centre of several Christian Missions. It also boasts a High School, the new building for which was opened only a year ago. Metal and leather working are, next to weaving, the principal crafts practised by resident artizans, but almost all are represented.

25. Sholápur since many years has been a purely Civil Station; the Sadar Bazár, cantonment bungalows and the Moti Bag are almost the only relics of the time when troops were quartered there.

26. An important fair is held near the Siddhesvar Lake in the City in January every year, when the whole road running along the water-side is occupied by tent-like structures, which are removed after the fair, only the plinths being permanent. Shops for the selling of grain, groceries, metal pots, sweetmeats and the like are set up, and these booths are also used for the usual gala shows. The gathering is known as the Sankránt Fair.

27. Appendix C gives a list of the villages where weekly bazárs are held. Generally speaking, these institutions are availed of by the rayats merely to take (or send their wives with) a headload of grain, sell it, and bring away in exchange such vegetables, condiments, pansupari, lamp-oil and the like as will last them and their families over the week. all wholesale disposal of agricultural produce takes place at the Sholápur market. These small weekly bazárs are regularly visited by petty cloth-sellers called *Chátis*, who travel from one bazár to another with their goods strapped onto little ponies which they lead or ride. They and other peripatetic traders set up temporary shops under a small awning in the midst of the bazár. Grain, glass bangles, coconuts, onions, a few plantains and guavas, earthen and sometimes metal pots, sugar-cane, and cheap Birmingham goods make up the list of things generally offered for sale. Grain merchants either visit the bazárs themselves or send agents, and buy the cultivator's grain in small quantities, removing their purchases in a lump to the larger markets. Cowries are still used as small change in some of these bazárs.

28. In villages where there are shops these are generally of the most unpretentious description, with a very small and dingy stock in trade: the weekly bazárs, no doubt, obviate the necessity of anything much being done in this direction. The shop-keepers are, in the Marathi speaking part of the taluka, generally either Márvádis or "Gujars," i.e., natives of Gujarát, who almost invariably hail from the Idar State, though few of the present generation have ever seen the outside of the Deccan. sometimes there are Lingáyat Vánis in this part too, but these have assimilated themselves to the Maráthas, speaking Maráthi among themselves and occasionally actually wearing a *Shendi*. In the Kánarese-speaking part of the taluka the shop-keepers are almost always Lingáyat Vánis. All these petty dealers are, or sooner or later become, money-lenders, and many

* Imperial Census of 1901. † Imperial Census of 1872 ‡ Settlement Report figures.

alien Māvādīs and Gujars have now acquired substantial holdings; indeed some appear to have left the shop-keeping business, though perhaps not the money-lending, and taken to actual cultivation, not mere leasing or partnership. Local Bráhmans, not infrequently the Kulkarnis themselves, often do money-lending and so acquire land. Money-lenders among the cultivating classes pure and simple are rare but not unknown.

29 As will be seen from Appendix D, the agricultural population is just one-half of the whole. This low proportion is due to the fact that the City of Sholápur itself contains a business or industrial population equal to almost three-quarters of the population of the rural area.

Agricultural and industrial population

30 The most important craft in the villages is weaving, which is chiefly done by Koshtis and Salis there are many cotton and some silk looms in Sholápur City, Valsang, Dhotr, Begampur and other villages, mostly in the Kánarese-speaking portion of the táluka, where coarse cloth and finer *Saris* are the chief article of manufacture. The industry has declined to some extent owing to the introduction of weaving mills, but there is very little machine weaving in the Sholápur factories, and apart from this hand-woven *Saris* are always in demand. Some of the Valsang weavers and dyers appear to be prosperous, but it is more usual to find these people exploited by *sávkárs* and living from hand to mouth. The only woollen cloths made are coarse blankets called *Ghongadís*, woven by Dhangars from the fleece of their own sheep (they also spin the woollen thread for the purpose) and in some places by low caste villagers. Such a blanket costs about Re 1-8. A few families of Telis, or oil-pressers, are to be found in most of the larger villages. Years ago there was a regular trade done by Lonaris in extracting saltpetre (*sovemith*) from the soil by evaporation. This apparently ceased with the introduction of the A'bkám laws, but the old earth-heaps are still conspicuous in many villages.

31. The cultivators of the táluka are in no way peculiar: an easy-going, fairly contented, illiterate lot, mostly in debt and evincing no ambition to be otherwise, conservative and a little suspicious, good-humoured, patient, tolerant; truthful when they consider it to their advantage to be so, never very enterprising. Interests outside cultivation they have none, and they are dependent on such literate, and not always disinterested, individuals as they may have access to for the interpretation of all Government policies affecting agriculture. An easy prey to dishonesty on the part of astuter persons, they are not above combining with the latter to misrepresent facts for what they imagine will be their own benefit but which often proves to be to their undoing: the notorious evasion of the provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act by the very persons whom the law seeks to protect is an instance in point. The life of a cultivator is simple in the extreme, the regular routine being broken only by domestic occurrences, the excitement of a local *cause célèbre* in the criminal or civil courts, or, more rarely, a pilgrimage. His abode, shared between his family and his live-stock, and often with numerous more or less distant relations besides, is one of half a hundred flat-roofed, generally dilapidated, mud and stone houses clustered together anyhow in the untidy village site, but at harvest time he practically lives in the fields. Each holding has its own threshing floor or *khalla* on the land itself, the communal threshing-floor of Gujarat being unknown. For storing their grain the cultivators use grain-pits in villages where the soil is of a nature to admit of these being made, but such pits are often impossible owing to water being tapped or to other impediments. These grain pits, or *pevs*, are sometimes found to the number of forty or fifty in an average-sized village. They are sunk in the open streets, not inside the owners' house-compounds or *vádás*, and thefts from them never occur, partly no doubt owing to the difficulty of getting at and removing the grain, and partly because pits have to be left open for some days before it is safe to enter them, owing to poisonous or suffocating gases generated. Most of the pits are of ancient date, but in this year of abundant crops I saw some new ones being dug. Pits are not so popular as they used to be, chiefly because, I am told, the people of the present day, being more fastidious, apparently, than their forefathers, object to a certain peculiarity

of taste about grain which has been so stored. When grain-pits are not resorted to grain is kept in cavities built inside the houses known as *ambdrás*, or in large wicker-work receptacles, placed outside, called *kamngs*. Surplus fodder (javári stalks) is stacked in the fields, the stacks being plastered with cowdung or covered by clods of black earth when available, the latter variety is known as a *depan*.

32. *Táls*.—The undulating character of the country makes the construction of earthen embankments, called *táls*, necessary in many places, these often being several hundreds of yards in length; the larger ones are frequently planted with trees. They prevent the soil of the field below which they are constructed being carried away by heavy rain and also catch the silt from higher ground, thereby improving the land. Rice and coarse wheat are sometimes grown in the water accumulated behind such *táls*, and their construction is one of the chief objects for which *tagar* is sought.

33. *Live-stock*.—Bullocks are universally used for ploughing and traction: only very occasionally a he or even she-buffalo is pressed into service. Every bullock has his own particular name (though the stock of appellations is somewhat limited) and is supposed to answer to it. The best bullocks are not home-bred but imported from outside the district, the cultivator acquiring them at one or other of the cattle bazars. Home-bred bullocks are not castrated, but only muled, and this operation is deferred until the animal is 4 or 5 years old, as if done earlier it is believed by cultivators to interfere with its growth.

34. *Implements*.—Agricultural implements are much the same as they were at the beginning of the lease. The type of cart universally used for everyday purposes is that designed by Sir G. Wingate when engaged on the original settlement of this and neighbouring talukas over 60 years ago. But relics of the old primitive cart are still to be seen in the *gádás* used for carting *kadbá* (javári stalks) at harvest time and in the *vadars'* or stone quarriers' carts: these vehicles have low solid wood or stone discs for wheels: the *vadars'* carts are invariably drawn by buffaloes.

35. *Agricultural operations*.—The deep soil of the valleys is ploughed about once in three or four years, or oftener in the case of irrigated land, and this operation is very thorough: it often takes eight or ten bullocks to pull the plough through the heavy earth, a few steps at a time and then a pause. The ploughman always sings to the bullocks when so engaged, as also at sowing time or at the well. In the intermediate years the land has to put up with the harrow alone, and the lighter shallow soils never get anything else. Manuring is practically confined to irrigated lands, but in some cases dry-crop land of the better class is manured: it depends, apparently, on qualities inherent in the soil of the particular field, which are best known to the cultivator in whose family it has been for generations. Weeding is not paid much attention to in dry-crop lands, and the weeds are not as a rule noxious rather the reverse, in fact, as good *hardá* often grows in this form. Fallows are hardly ever resorted to.

36. *Tenures*.—Tenures are numerous: the ideal case of the registered occupant being the cultivator is by no means typical. But, in spite of the fact that a large proportion of the hereditary cultivators have mortgaged or sold their rights in the land, still they usually continue to cultivate it as tenants, paying interest on the money raised in the guise of rent in the former case or actual rent (which they often believe to be interest on a redeemable mortgage) in the latter. Then, apart from alienation, there are cases when land is leased to a tenant on the half produce share system, say by a large landholder, the lease continuing in the same family for generations. Even when partition is resorted to and the different sharers raise money on their different plots in different ways, the actual cultivation generally stays in the family. Thus, although the charges on land are generally many and complicated, the land itself does not, generally speaking, suffer much through frequent changing of hands.

37. *Crops*.—The staple product of the taluka is javári, which is cultivated as a *rabi* crop, the next important and chief *kharif* cereal being *bájrí*, grown only in the lighter, shallow soils. *Bájrí*, however, only fills 6 per cent of the cropped area as against 68 per cent occupied by javári. Safflower-seed is

cultivated to a considerable extent as a mixed crop, being sown as a rule with jvará or linseed, one furrow of safflower to 8 or 10 of the latter. Tur, gram, wheat and rice are the only other crops worthy of special notice, the area under the first being equal to or slightly greater than that under bápri, and none of the others covering more than three per cent of the cropped area. Gram, wheat and rice are mostly grown under irrigation or in accumulated water Tur, though sown early, is reaped very late and depends to a large extent on rabi rains.

38. *Cotton and sugarcane*.—Cotton cultivation is quite insignificant it was tried in the sixties when the fibre was realizing phenomenal prices, but the soil or the climate or both appear unsuited to it and the few scattered crops that are occasionally met with are miserable in the extreme. Sugarcane is sparsely cultivated, chiefly in lands under the Ekrakh canals.

39. *Rainfall*.—The táluka is therefore primarily, indeed almost wholly, dependent on the late (rabi) rains, and the occurrence or otherwise of good falls in September and October, after the seed has germinated, and of showers in November and perhaps December, is the making or marring of the year. The early part of the monsoon can, apparently, never be depended upon, and the not infrequent failure of the late rains has been the cause of continually recurring famines, especially in recent years. No less than three such famines have to be recorded in the term of the current settlement, *viz.*, that of 1876-77 (popularly known as the *kálábanda*), that of 1896-97, and its almost immediate successor of 1899-1900, which was followed by poor harvests and semi-famine conditions until the end of 1902. The period from 1896 to 1902, which I have already heard referred to as the six-year famine, has practically been one continuous drought, and although fair crops were reaped in one or two years the continual sinking of the subsoil water brought about a deficiency in wells and other sources of supply which became extremely acute last year and would have reached a climax by now had not the copious falls of 1902-1903 (the last of which actually harmed the crops) turned the scale in the right direction, still, normal water conditions cannot be reached unless and until two or three successive good monsoons are experienced.

40 In monsoon weather (when the táluka is favoured with it) the falls are often peculiarly variable and local. It sometimes occurs that half of the lands of a village get sufficient rain while the others get none. I have even known this to be said of a single field. There is general idea that the eastern part of the táluka fares a little better than the western, owing perhaps to its being nearer the path of the return or north-east monsoon, on which the late rains depend. This belief would appear, from the figures given below, well founded. Appendix A gives the rainfall for the last 11 years with minutæ; the average works out to 26 inches per annum as against 27 for the last eighteen years of the preceding settlement. I give below a summary of this and of the rainfall registered at a few other places in the táluka where rain-gauges have been installed (the figures having kindly been furnished by the Executive Engineer and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities), and also that of Akalkot, which is ten miles to the south-east of Valsang, and of Mádha, 20 miles from the north-west boundary of the táluka.

	1892.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898.	1899	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Sholápur *	39 28	33 85	20 97	31 60	18 40	20 42	34 35	12 81	18 93	24 92	30 41
Sholápur † ...	41 66	34-20	23 16	34 10	17 36	21 19	36 19	14 07	18-34	26 56	31 01
Hiparge ‡	37-94	41 86	19 81	36 73	21 45	29 10	30 81	13-83	16 83	29 54	32 09
Hotgi ...		...	..	39-17	20 69	31 66	33 82	15 51	28-49	39 75	30 33
Akalkot ...	43 75	36 71	27-99	36 38	14-50	32 32	22 52	13 61	15 00	27-20	26 21
Mádha ...	51 60	31 06	24-27	30-39	11-96	39 28	23 99	14 50	17 69	18 74	24 98

* Observatory.

† Executive Engineer's office.

‡ Ekrakh Tank.

41. I may observe here that cultivators believe that up till about 50 years ago rainfall was much more regular and copious than it has been since, especially after the 1876-77 famine. The old men of the villages are always ready to tell how the monsoons made the tracks impassable for weeks together when they were boys. There were no rain-gauges in use then, so their account must be taken for what it is worth.

42. *Variations in population.*—The Imperial Census of 1901 gives the population of the taluka as 203,905, consisting of 75,288 urban and 128,617 rural inhabitants, Sholapur City being the only "town" in the taluka. At the time of the first revision settlement, when the taluka numbered one village less than it does now, the population was 180,587, out of which 53,403 were dwellers in the City.* In 1840 the total population of the taluka, which was, however, differently constituted, was 106,962, out of which, according to the writer of the settlement report, 24,000 belonged to the City, leaving 82,962 as the rural population. It thus appears that the rural inhabitants, after having very largely increased during the original lease, have on the average remained practically stationary in numbers over the period of the first revision settlement. The figures of the intervening decennial censuses are given below :

Imperial Census of	Sholapur City:	Rural.	Total.
1881 . . .	59,890	89,649	149,539
1891	61,915	118,715	180,630

The figures of 1881 show that the check received by the agricultural population from the famine of 1876-77 was not shared by the City, where population went on steadily rising.

43. *Effect of original settlement on population.*—A perusal of the papers of the original settlement will to a large extent explain the great increase in population which followed its introduction: it marked, according to the writers of the reports, the transition from an excessive land-tax, which had ground the cultivators down to the lowest depths, to a system of extremely moderate demands which was calculated to, and apparently did, put them in a position to rise to the surface, once this millstone had been loosed from about their necks.

44. As will appear from a consideration of Appendix F, the very slight increase in the agricultural population during the last 30 years has not been accompanied by a corresponding augmentation of agricultural stock, which has suffered a general depletion owing to the recurrence of famines and bad times. The details are given for three years, *viz.*, 1891-92, 1900-01 and 1903, the figures of the latest period having been compiled by a special census taken in June 1903 for the purpose of this report. Statistics of only 147 Government villages are given, as it was found necessary to exclude Sholapur itself, partly because of the practical difficulty of taking an accurate census this year and partly because an examination of the figures recorded for the town in past years showed plainly that they were utterly devoid of accuracy and probably mere guess-work. The first revision report gave the number of bullocks in 1870-71 at 41,303: in 1891-92, including the discredited figures of Sholapur City, they had slightly decreased to 38,674, and in 1900-01 the famine had reduced them to 27,543. Statistics of milch cattle and young stock for 1870-71 are not available from the report. Taking the figures of Appendix F (which excludes Sholapur), we find that plough bullocks decreased between 1891-92 and 1900-01 to roughly $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of their number, milch cattle to one-half and young stock to a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ ths. A considerable recovery is, however, shown by the latest figures. Goats and carts are the only kinds of agricultural stock which have not been

* Note.—These are the Imperial Census figures of 1872. Colonel Waddington gave the population of the taluka as 135,710 and of Sholapur City as 31,000 only, but the source of his information is not stated.

diminished by famine: the goat is perhaps unequalled for his apparent capacity of thriving on nothing and is of no particular value to the ordinary husbandman, while the increase in carts is as likely to be an indication of a lapse from agriculture to hired labour as of any increased resources on the part of the average owner. It would not be fair to draw any inference from the large increase in carts since the commencement of the lease, as the cart was then, in its present form, at any rate, a new invention.

45. In considering these figures it must be borne in mind that the cultivated area in the taluka is now, chiefly owing to the absorption of land into forest, nearly 27,000 acres less than it was thirty years ago, so that a smaller number of cattle would be sufficient for tillage. And, depressing though the figures of Appendix F are, it is necessary to note that the area of unoccupied arable land in the taluka amounts to only 3,000 acres, or 75 per cent of the whole, while since 1884 there has been a steady increase in the area under cultivation. Of the 3,000 unoccupied acres the great bulk is land of the most inferior description: only in a very few instances have I noticed good land lying waste, and this was due in the case of at least one village (Kanbas) to the high patasthal rates, which, in the complete absence of water, deterred cultivators from taking it up.

46. A considerable addition to the land available for cultivation could be made by disforestation. After the famine of 1876-77 thousands of fields remained untilled, the occupants with their families having emigrated, died or disappeared. Some years later the bulk of these unclaimed lands were converted into forest and they still remain under the control of the Forest Department. But there are, generally speaking, no trees to be shown for twenty years of expert management, no doubt chiefly on account of the arid climate. If an ordinary cultivator be asked what he understands by "forest" (the word is vernacularized) he will generally reply "waste land": that trees are essential to the definition he has not learnt owing to the connexion not having been made apparent to him in practice. Much of this "forest" land, producing nothing but sparse brushwood and inferior grass, is good soil and would be eagerly taken up for cultivation, as I know from extensive enquiries which I made into this matter last year and from numerous spontaneous applications which I have from time to time received. Proposals for the disforestation and putting up to auction of 18,234 acres of "forest" land out of a total of 38,438 acres now classed as forest in the Sholdapur taluka have been formulated by me, and the greater part of this area, if the proposals be sanctioned, will undoubtedly come once more under the plough.

47. From the demand for this forest land it is fair to infer that if the fields abandoned after the 1876-77 famine had been left available for cultivation there would have been a much larger increase in the cultivated area than has actually taken place during the last 20 years. As it is, practically all the land which is available and worth cultivating is cultivated.

48. The number of wells has, as will be seen from Appendix J, increased during the last decade, though not to any remarkable extent. The total number in use at the time of the revision survey was given as 2,200 (roughly) while the present number is about 500 more, an increase approximately equal to that which took place during the term of the original settlement. Out of these 500 additional wells, only 300 are used for irrigational purposes. The distinction given in the appendix between *pakka* and *kuchha* wells is rather a fine one in a taluka like this, where rock is almost always reached within a few feet of the surface and external building is rather a luxury than a necessity; so that the small decrease in *pakka* wells shown as having taken place during the last ten years is not a matter of any moment.

49. Except in years of famine the collections of the assessment have been easily effected, the outstandings at the end of each year being quite insignificant, and remissions on a large scale have only been necessary only after the 1876-77 famine and the long

period of distress which has just passed away. From 1886 to 1896 there was only one year in which the full assessment was not collected before the end of July, and in that year the outstandings were 14 annas only. Nearly all such remissions as were granted were announced after the close of the year to which they related and, therefore, appear in column 18 of Appendix O: those shown in columns 4 and 5 were granted before the close of the year and are, in most cases, sums automatically remitted on account of enhancement of assessment, not remissions due to special local causes.

50. I do not give figures of notices of demand, because they are often quite misleading (notices are sometimes issued wholesale as a matter of course immediately the 10 days' grace from the date of the revenue instalments has elapsed) As regards other forms of coercive process during the last 5 years (beyond which details are not available) there have been absolutely none employed This year, when the wholesale issue of notices was stopped, only 75 notices have been issued and no other coercive process taken, and the collections on account of the current year up to date (16th July) amount to Rs. 2,51,392-1-0 out of a total demand (including fluctuating revenue) of Rs. 2,54,522-11-11. It is a safe thing to say of the Sholapur taluka that in a fair or even moderate year the land revenue under the first revision settlement has come in almost automatically.

51. I now pass on to a consideration of prices, which are the chief factor on which the new rates must be made to depend. Jowari being the all-important produce of the taluka, a study of the fluctuations in the price of this commodity alone will suffice.

52. Appendix N sets forth the average yearly prices at Sholapur of both jowari and the less important articles of produce since 1871-72, the figures up to 1887-88 having been procured from the taluka records and the subsequent ones from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

53. It was the unexpected depression in prices which ruled during the three or four years almost immediately following the introduction of the first revision settlement which led Government in 1875 to curtail the assessment of the taluka by the threefold expedient of reducing the maximum rates by two annas all round, of moving certain villages from one group into the group below, and of lowering the classification *bhag* annas of the poorer soils. Scarcely had this been done when the great famine of 1876-77 sent prices up with a bound to the highest point of which any local record exists and which is approached only by the prices which obtained later as a result of the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900. These exceptionally high prices did not, however, benefit the rayat, for the simple reason that he had, as a rule, no produce to sell; on the contrary, they drove him to emigrate or to seek State relief because he had not the money wherewith to buy. It is necessary, therefore, in order to fairly consider the trend of prices in general and their bearing on the agriculturist's condition in particular, to set aside the exceptional prices of 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, of 1897, and of 1900, and to deal with fluctuations over fairly normal periods only. Doing this, the average price of jowari for the last "decade" (1893-94 to 1902) works out to Rs. 2-1-5 per maund; that of the ten years preceding to Re. 1-13-4, and that of the remaining portion of the lease to Re. 1-10-10.

54. The average price taken by Colonel Waddington for the period from 1864-65 to 1870-71 works out to Rs. 2-1-1, a rate which very closely approximates to the average of the last decade (excluding abnormal years) as shown above.

55. The primary feature in the history of prices during the current lease is, therefore, a steady rise; but inasmuch as the lease started with exceptionally low prices this rise has, after all, only brought about conditions similar to those which prevailed at the time when the first revision settlement was about to be introduced. I shall have to refer to this matter again further on, and leave it for the present to turn to the cognate subject of the value of land.

56. The value of land is more difficult to ascertain than the pitch of prices, but it is one of the principal matters to be considered in a settlement report. The Appendices K to M set forth particulars regarding sales, mortgages and sub-leases obtained from the Registration Department. It must be explained that they do not cover all cases dealt with in the quinquennial periods concerned (except in the case of sales under Civil Courts' decrees), but that 20 cases of each kind of document have been taken from the records of each year at random. The periods selected are from 1891-92 to 1895-96 and from 1896-97 to 1900-01, in order that comparison may be possible between the normal state of things and the altered conditions brought about by plague and famine. In ordinary sales of land in the first period the average price is shown to be 27·3 times the assessment. In the second it is 24·4. Statistics of simple mortgages in both periods show that land was mortgaged for 17½ times its assessment, while in the case of mortgages with possession nearly 17 times the assessment was realized in the former and over 23 times in the latter. In both periods land is shown to have been sublet for 3·9 times its assessment. The above averages are not mathematically accurate, for the reason that, as explained, they only cover a large number of cases selected at random they might be properly described as "samples"; but some of the figures, especially the last mentioned, are strikingly constant over the two periods. The actual figures of sales by Civil Courts' decrees, there having been only 15 in the first period and 9 in the second, show that the average prices realized were 33·4 times the assessment in the former and 30½ in the latter.

57. From what I have seen in the táluka I am led to infer that the sales by Civil Courts' decree probably more nearly show the market value of land than the statistics of ordinary sales, because many of the latter were no doubt believed by the vendor to be redeemable mortgages and a smaller consideration accepted in consequence, it being a regular custom for the mortgagor and mortgagee of land to combine to evade the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act by executing nominal sale-deeds when the transaction, as arranged verbally between them, is a mortgage with possession. Needless to say the vendee's promise to restore the land is often broken.

58. Only 12 survey numbers of Government waste have been sold by open auction since 1897, and consequently the prices obtained do not furnish much of a guide: the average was just over 10 times the assessment, but in one case it was 30 times.

59. Comparison of the figures of the appendices under discussion with those given in the first revision report can hardly be convincing, as the latter were much less representative; but taking the comparison of sales for what it may be worth I find that Colonel Waddington's figures give about 23·3 times the assessment as the purchasing power of land between 1868 and 1870 (his statistics of mortgages are too meagre to render any comparison safe). The broad inference to be drawn is, therefore, that the value of land has not fallen with the rise in assessment, but has risen with it.

60. It is of course a fact that mortgage and sale-deeds often do not show the true figures on their face, but this would probably vitiate both the present and former statistics to an approximately equal extent, and therefore does not affect the comparison.

61. Having discussed above those "general considerations of the value of land, whether as to soil or situation, prices of produce or facilities of communication," on which a revised assessment must be based, and having also examined the revenue history of the past thirty years and the development of the táluka under the expiring lease, we have to see whether there is any "general increase in the profits of agriculture, resulting from a general rise in prices, or local increase resulting from a better market secured by new roads or railways constructed at public cost."

62. I have shown that prices have steadily risen, decade by decade, and this rise was a general one in the Deccan; I have shown also that land, speaking of the táluka generally, has maintained its purchasing power in terms of

the assessment, in spite of the increase in the latter, which is tantamount to its having risen in value; and I have drawn prominent attention to the industrial development of the central market town of Sholapur, which development, due to the railway and the canals, must have had its indirect effects for good upon agricultural interests in the vicinity. A general increase and a local increase, though it is difficult to draw a sharp distinction between the two, are thus both apparent.

63. Against these considerations must be weighed the evidence of agricultural deterioration furnished by the statistics of the rayat's stock, which, owing to the three famines of the past thirty years, has decreased while the numbers of the rayats themselves have augmented. At the same time the steady increase in the cultivated area for the past 20 years, which even the two recent famines have failed to check, indicates that though cattle may be less than they were they are, broadly speaking, sufficient.

64. The fair conclusion is, I think, that the rayat is, on the whole, about as well off as he was in 1872, or at any rate neither much better nor much worse, and that, generally speaking, the rates fixed in 1872 would be the appropriate ones to levy during the forthcoming lease. These rates were, as has been explained, reduced to those at present obtaining entirely on a consideration of the extraordinary, and, as the sequel has shown, temporary fall of prices from 1873 to 1876, which led Government to have regard to "the probability that prices would range lower during the currency of the (first) revised settlements than was anticipated from their course in the decade 1860-1870". Prices did range lower for the greater part of the lease, but, as I have shown, they have, during the last 10 years, adjusted themselves almost exactly to the prices of the concluding 7 years of the decade in question, even when exceptionally high prices (due to famine) have been put out of consideration.

65. By adopting these rates we shall be actually assessing the bulk of the taluka lower than was done in 1872, because the curtailing of the relative classification values of the poorer soils effected at the same time as the lowering of the rates in 1875 constitutes a permanent concession. (I must here, to prevent possible misunderstanding, observe that this curtailment has not been taken into consideration in the table printed on pages 260 *et seq.* of Government compilation CL, though from the heading of the same one would be led to suppose that this had been done.)

66. I have said that the rates of 1872 will be suitable *generally speaking*, and this implies exceptions. The chief exceptions I would make are in the cases of the "village" of Sholapur and of three villages adjoining it. I have said enough concerning the almost phenomenal progress of Sholapur to make any further evidence that it is capable of bearing a much higher assessment than the present one (maximum rate Rs. 1-6-0) unnecessary and to have established that the essential local increase in the profits of agriculture in the neighbourhood of the City is strongly marked. A rate of Rs. 1-12-0 would have been applied to Sholapur in 1872 had it not been for the fact that the previous assessment of that "village" was more than doubled by a rate of Rs. 1-8-0, which it was therefore deemed inadvisable to exceed (*vide* Colonel Waddington's remarks in paragraph 38 of his report, and Colonel Francis' in paragraph 23 of his review of the same, printed in Appendix R). In 1872 Colonel Francis wrote "Sholapur might fairly be assessed at this rate (Rs. 1-12-0)," and I have not the least hesitation in saying that its adoption now is not only entirely justifiable but evinces very considerable forbearance.

67. The lands of Shelgi, Bale and Degaon adjoin Sholapur and their village sites are connected with the City by good roads, Shelgi being only one mile distant. Moreover (though this advantage does not apply to all their lands) each of these villages is, like Sholapur itself, served by one or more of the Ekrakh irrigation canals. They are also quite close to the Municipal manure (poudrette) depôt, an advantage over canal-served villages further away from Sholapur.

That the value of land in these villages is very great is demonstrated by the fact that a large number of fields have been acquired by rich merchants and *sávkárs* belonging to Sholápur and even Bombay, who in many cases have taken the trouble to have their names entered as the registered occupants. They mostly cultivate these lands through tenants, paying a money rent, but sometimes by hired labour or on the half produce system. A few figures which I have collected are interesting. In Degaon three survey numbers, assessed altogether at Rs. 30, are leased by the owner and registered occupant (who acquired the land by mortgage afterwards commuted to sale) to a tenant, other than the original occupant, on a five years' written agreement at a rent of Rs. 300 per annum, the owner paying the assessment. In Bale two survey numbers bearing a total assessment of Rs. 48 were sold in 1901 for Rs. 3,500, but the vendor believes that repayment of the sum with interest will get the land back for him, it being a case of *vishvá's khareds*. At Shelgi one survey number (Patil's *mám*, the *judi* on which is equal to the assessment) assessed at Rs. 20 is let out for one year on a verbal agreement for a rent of Rs. 450, and another field in the same village, assessed at Rs. 21, is similarly leased for Rs. 350, the registered occupant paying the assessment in each case. These instances are, it is to be admitted, exceptional, and have been selected as such, but they are useful in showing to what the value of lands in the vicinity of Sholápur can rise. Altogether there can be no doubt that the highly prized land in these three villages could bear rates at least as heavy as that of the Sholápur hamlet, the fields under which are counted as belonging to Sholápur but which are considerably less advantageously situated, while the hamlet itself is actually further from the City than any of the three village sites.

68. As against the present four groups of villages constituting the *táluka* I therefore propose five, the first of which will consist of Sholápur alone, and the second of Shelgi, Bale and Degaon, while the third, fourth and fifth will, with a few modifications, contain the villages in the existing second, third and fourth groups respectively. The maximum rates of the fifth, fourth and third groups, comprising the great bulk of the *táluka*, will, as I have intimated, be those originally fixed in 1872 for the villages in the old fourth, third and second groups to which they correspond, *i e.*, Re. 1-2-0, Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-6-0. The first group will, as explained above, take a rate of Re. 1-12-0, and for the second I propose a rate, intermediate between the first and third, of Re. 1-9-0.

69. The modifications alluded to are, firstly that Kásegaon, Honsal, Ráleras and Tákalgaon, which are now in good communication with Sholápur, the Sholápur-Tuljápúr road passing close to them and a good track leading from Kásegaon itself to the City, should go into the fourth group instead of remaining with the villages of the old fourth and new fifth group. Kásegaon was grouped with the villages of the proposed fourth group in 1872, but lowered to the group below in 1875 as part of the scheme of reduction which has been described. The small villages of Ráleras and Tákalgaon (the latter contains two or three houses only), besides having the advantage of easy communication with Sholápur, lie close to the important villages of Marh, Kásegaon and Uhle, of which they are virtually hamlets.

70. The second modification is that Musti and Tándulvadi, well-to-do villages conveniently situated on or near the Hyderabad Road, should go from the lowest to the proposed lowest but one (fourth) group, with the villages of which they were originally classed in 1872, having been afterwards lowered as in the case of Kásegaon.

71. The third and last modification of the old grouping is that Pákni, where there is now a railway station which did not exist in 1872, should ascend to the new third group, on which it now borders, and that Irvad B., Dadpur, Shrapur and Parmeshvar Pimpri, situated close to the Pandharpur road on the one side and the Páknú railway station on the other, should be raised to the new fourth group instead of remaining just outside it. The partition between the groups in this corner of the *táluka*, which is at present somewhat uneven, will, moreover, be nicely adjusted by this change.

72. The four villages constituting the proposed first and second groups and the villages of Pákní, Parmeshvar Pimpri, Dadpur, Irvad B., Shirapur, Honsal, Ráleras and Takalgaon constitute the only exceptions on the side of enhancement to the general principle I am following of adopting the maximum rates fixed in 1872. By retaining all except three (Kásegaon, Tándulvadí and Mustá) of the 27 villages which were lowered in 1875 in the group to which they were then relegated I am making a concession from that general principle in their case, inasmuch as they will in consequence come under maximum rates two annas lower than those originally assigned to them thirty years ago.

73. Salghar is (as it has been hitherto) placed one group higher than the other outlying villages because of its convenient proximity to the large market town of Akalkot, nine miles distant.

74. Two maps are appended, one giving the present grouping (dating from 1875) and the other the proposed new grouping. The latter may be conveniently shown in tabular form as under :—

Number of Group.	Maximum rate	Number of Villages.
	Rs. a. p.	
I	... 1 12 0	1
II	... 1 9 0	3
III	... 1 6 0	21
IV	... 1 4 0	66
V	... 1 2 0	57

75. As regards Inám villages, in the event of any of them lapsing to Government during the currency of the approaching lease, Sávtkhed, Ekrukh and Pir Tákli would naturally fall in the fourth group and A'rbali in the fifth.

76. In proposing these rates I have not lost sight of the fact that the second revision settlement proposals for the Mádha Táluka, adjoining Sholápur on the west, have been formulated and are awaiting the orders of Government. Rates in neighbouring Tálukas. In that report Mádha villages bordering on my fifth group are proposed for a maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0 and villages adjoining my fourth group for a maximum rate of Re. 1-6-0, so that the sanction of both Mr. Young's recommendations and my own would give rise to unevenness. All that I need say is that I have, bearing in mind the principles on which enhancements must be based, proposed what I consider to be fair rates, and that Mr. Young's report, being written as long ago as 1900, could not take into full account the famine and distress which began in 1899 and have only just disappeared.

77. The Pandharpur villages contiguous to the proposed fifth group were resettled in 1893, the maximum rates of the villages on the south of the Bhima being fixed at Re. 1-2-0, while in the case of those to the north of the Bhima nominal rates of Re. 1-4-0 were sanctioned, but it was directed that an actual rate of Re. 1-2-0 only should be imposed for fifteen years, after which the remission might cease if deemed desirable. These rates exactly coincide with those of my fifth group.

78. The Akalkot State, bordering on the Sholápur Táluka to the east, was resettled in 1894 at maximum rates ranging from Re. 2-0-0 in the first to Re 1-6-0 in the lowest (fourth) group of the State proper, and my proposed groups will be, generally speaking, 4 annas lower than these. It must be noticed, however, that the difference between the old Akalkot rates and the current Sholápur rates are hardly less marked, and it is understood to be almost invariably the case that higher rates are levied in Native States than in similarly circumstanced British territory.

79. The Indi Táluka of Bijápur, which is separated from the Sholápur Táluka by the Bhima, is also being resettled, and no object can be gained by comparing the rates proposed by me with the expiring rates of Indi.

80. As regards lands under wells, those classed as *bágáyat* at the original survey continue to be so classified, no account being taken of wells constructed during the terms of the original and first revision settlements. This is according to the standing orders on the subject. Similarly, lands originally classed as rice continue to be described as such in the records. It is obvious that many of such *bágáyat* or rice lands may no longer be actually under irrigation or rice cultivation and that, *per contra*, other lands classified as *jíráyat* may have been converted to rice or garden. Consequently the three headings of *jíráyat*, *bágáyat* and rice are no longer an even approximate guide to the true nature of cultivation. This inaccuracy will increase as time goes on, and it appears to me that the preservation in the village records (Form No. 1) of this tripartite classification is useless and likely to produce confusion. I would therefore recommend its abolition: the field books and other survey papers which are permanently preserved in the Huzúr Survey Office contain all information in connection with the classification of the land under one of the three heads and the method in which the classification *bhág* annas have been computed which can possibly be required.

81. Pátasthal irrigation is extremely rare. Out of 32 villages in which survey numbers assessed for *pát* water were recorded in Pátasthal lands, the first revision settlement such irrigation remains in 8 only, the fact being that the táluka is more arid even than it was 30 years ago and that most streams which then flowed for a month or two after the monsoon are now mere storm-water channels which become quite dry as soon as the surface water has flowed away, while others have entirely silted up. This is easy to understand when one considers the three famines due to short rain and the five years' drought which has only just passed away. I myself visited the "Pátasthal" lands in 19 out of 32 villages, while the Mámlatdár inspected the remainder under my instructions, and the assessment for water of each number has been done by me on a consideration of its particular circumstances as seen by myself or described in the Mámlatdár's reports. The result is that pátasthal being obsolete in 26 of these villages, and no fresh pátasthal having come to notice in any others except one or two when water was used only for one year and specially assessed by the Collector, I have only 8 villages in which to propose water-rates. Out of these only one, Arli, has a really excellent supply, drawn from the only perennial stream in the táluka. The pátasthal rates of these lands were assessed at an average of Rs. 6 (the maximum) at the first revision survey, but this was reduced to Rs. 3 in 1881 on a representation of the cultivators concerned. Groundnut is generally grown here, but this year, when I saw the place, there was little owing to want of rain at the time of sowing, the *kachha bandháras* not having at that time been put up for the season. Sugarcane and garden crops of different kinds are also grown under some of the *páts*, assisted by *buákis*. Kálegaon, further down the stream, is the next best pátasthal village, but the supply is distinctly inferior as the surplus water of the Arli bandháras sinks into the ground to a large extent before reaching the Kálegaon fields. Taking a maximum water-rate of Rs. 8 per acre, which is the one generally adopted in the neighbouring tálukas, as against the former one of Rs. 6, I would assess Arli at the former rate of Rs. 6 for the best supply and Kálegaon at Rs. 3 as against the Rs. 6 which (not having been reduced) it is still paying. All other pátasthal is of the most inferior and precarious kind, only sufficient as a rule to water *juvári* in the event of short rain, and a rate of Rs. 1 per acre will in most cases be all that can equitably be imposed.

82. It is possible that in years of copious rainfall water may be taken in scattered fields in villages not now assessed to *páts*, but such cases must be dealt with by the Collector as they are brought to notice.

83. The maximum rate for rice lands, which is at present fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 for the whole táluka, irrespective of groups, I propose to raise to Rs. 3, which was the rate origin-

Rice rates.

ally imposed in 1872, the reduction having been made at the same time as the dry-crop rate reductions in order to preserve the proportion between the two. Rice cultivation is, as has been observed above, very sparse, and as the classification *bhdg* annas are calculated half for soil and half for water and the supply of the latter when dependent on rain is very precarious, the rate actually imposed falls, as a rule, far below the maximum and does not materially exceed the maximum dry-crop rate.

84. Irrigation from the Ekrukh Tank canals is charged for by the Public Works Department, the system being one of crop rates, which vary from Rs 16 to Re. 1 per acre. The question of enhancing the settlement rates in the case of lands deriving indirect benefits from the construction of this irrigation work was raised in 1876, and the result was an order of Government (Government Resolution No. 305 W. L.—696, dated 28th October, 1876) that “the fact that no increase of assessment for indirect advantages was made at the last revision be distinctly recorded for guidance at the next recurring revision” Since then the principles on which such indirect advantages are to be charged for by Government have been laid down by the Secretary of State for India in his Despatch No. 5, Revenue, dated 23rd February, 1882, where the final pronouncement is that “the rule shall be that where the settlement has enhanced the assessment of any land in consequence of a disadvantage, which would otherwise have caused a lower assessment to be imposed, having been removed by the construction of a Government work of irrigation, the increase of revenue thus occasioned shall be taken credit for by the Irrigation Department. But the Settlement Department is not to assume that because a work of irrigation has been constructed the tract in its neighbourhood is necessarily to be assessed higher than it otherwise would be unless an appreciable increase in the value of land can be directly traced to that cause.”

85. Now it would obviously be impossible to arrange for such an enhancement (supposing a case for it were made out) on lands under the Ekrukh canals by raising the maximum rates of the villages to which they belonged, because in the first place other lands of those villages not under the influence of the canals would be unjustly affected thereby, and secondly because the adjustment with the Irrigation Department of the amount of the enhancement would be a matter of considerable practical difficulty. The last obstacle would also in a measure interfere with a system based on a reclassification of such lands as derived benefits from the canals, a course which was once proposed. In the present case, fortunately, there is no need for any arrangement beyond that in force and the modifications which the revisional proposals will bring about. The Public Works Department, besides the crop rates, levy half rates in cases where indirect advantages are derived from the canals (*eg.* wells filled by percolation), as empowered to do under Section 48 of the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879, and these half rates are practically the equivalent of the enhancement which might, in their absence, be made in the assessment and credited to the Irrigation Department. It therefore appears to me unnecessary to make any special recommendations for the assessment of the lands in question.

86. The estimated results, village by village, of the foregoing proposals are set forth in Appendix Q, the assessment according to the present year's *Jamābandā* being contrasted with what the assessment would be if the rates now proposed were applied. Variations in the estimated assessments will occur, if the new rates be accepted, owing to the application to each survey number separately of the “distance from village scale” and of the *dhar-sod* (elimination of fractions), but these variations will be slight and may be considered negligible. The total soil assessment on the (Government) lands of the taluka will be raised from Rs. 231,245 to Rs. 262,384, involving an increase of 13.46 per cent. The highest increase in any village as a whole is 27.21 in Sholapur itself. No re-measurement or re-classification having been made the assessment of individual holdings will increase in the same proportion as that in which the maximum rates have been raised. Consequently, neither in the case of the holding, the village, nor the taluka will the limits (100, 66 and 33 per cent. respectively)

laid down by Government be exceeded : on the contrary they have nowhere been even approached.

87. I have recorded pátasthal water-rates separately from soil assessment in Appendix Q, as their inclusion with the figures of soil assessment and in averages taken of the same would be misleading. It will be observed that the new pátasthal acres will be less than half what they were, while the water-cess, notwithstanding the adoption of a higher maximum rate, will be reduced to less than Rs 1,000, not being much more than half what it is at present.

88. The average soil assessment of Government occupied land in the táluka as a whole will, by my proposals, be raised from 9 annas 3 pies to 10 annas 6 pies per acre.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. L. PAINTER,
Assistant Collector.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Sholdpur, district Sholdpur, for the years 1892 to 1902

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Anti Monsoon (11th April to 6th June)		Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 16th August)		Monsoon Rabi (16th August to 31st 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.	
1892	Inches 0.08	No 4	Inches, 8.91	No 6	Inches 10.41	No 18	Inches 18.49	No. 25	Inches 6.44	No. 8	Inches, 39.28	No 57	Sowing rain sufficient. Kharif sowings done in time. Rain at end of July and in first week of August deficient and young crops began to wither. Magha rain in August improved these crops. Rabi crops sown in time, but Swati rain at end of October, being heavy, injured ripening kharif crops and rabi seedlings. Rabi crops thrive well under good break in November and December. Season fair on the whole.
1893	3.46	4	6.74	10	8.40	13	14.50	19	0.26	1	38.85	47	Rainfall irregular. More than enough fell before the usual monsoon rains. Early monsoon rains also heavy. Kharif crops put in under favourable circumstances and did not suffer so much from the long break in July as in other districts of the Deccan. The kharif harvests would have been good but for the injurious fall of October (Chitra). Rabi rains good, but late crops suffered from an unseasonable rain in February. Kharif and rabi seasons fair.
1894	0.17	1	0.62	2	7.17	15	12.72	18	0.29	1	20.97	37	June rain very irregular or late, so kharif sowings made little progress, July rain very light. It curtailed the kharif area. Rain excellent at end of August. It removed all anxiety. September rain favourable. October rain heavy, injurious to kharif ready for cutting but useful for rabi sowing. Rabi seedlings suffered from want of sufficient rain in November. Rabi crops blighted in parts. Season not favourable on the whole.
1895	0.10		0.41	1	6.89	16	19.07	17	1.53	3	31.60	27	June rain scant for sowing. July rain however made up the deficiency and sowings completed. Young crops suffered owing to deficient rain in August. September rain ample and seasonable. It improved standing kharif and helped rabi sowing. Subsequent rain favourable. Kharif crops poor while rabi yielded moderately.
1896	0.05		1.60	3	8.57	19	1.42	4	6.76	4	18.40	30	Sowing rain late and deficient. Sowings made no progress till the end of June. Partial sowing however completed in July. Sown crops began to wither by the break of August. The crops completely withered in September and October for want of rain. Rabi areas almost left unsown. Some rain fell in November, giving some relief to surrounding crops, but no rain afterwards. Scarcity of fodder and water felt. Season very bad throughout.
1897	...		0.71	3	5.37	10	14.04	23	0.30	1	20.42	37	Sowing rain neither sufficient nor well distributed. Kharif crop sown late in July. August rain also insufficient and crops suffered. Purga and Ufara rain in September sufficient and useful. Late sown crops prospered and rabi crops sown to the full extent. Rabi crops suffered from early cessation of rain and excessive cold later on. Season poor in many parts.
1898	0.32	1	0.61	1	14.99	18	18.51	19	0.42	1	34.85	40	Sowing rain not sufficient till the middle of July, so kharif sowings done in parts. Young crops withered in August for want of rain. September rain relieved the crops and enabled rabi crops to be sown to a large extent. Long breaks in October and light showers in November, however, proved harmful to rabi crops. Season poor for kharif, for rabi fair.
1899	0.15	1	0.66	2	2.04	7	9.76	11	..	..	12.61	21	Sowing rain in June very deficient and the subsequent rain much below average. A large area remained unsown. July was nearly dry and August rain fell only in light occasional showers. Crops in "Mal" land therefore dried up and those in rich black soil protected by embankments held out, but they too yielded poorly. September rain was sufficient only to start rabi sowing and the subsequent months being altogether dry, rabi season was a disastrous failure. Season very poor.

APPENDIX A—continued

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Auto Monsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October)		Late rains (23rd October to 31st December)		Total		Remarks
	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	
1900	Inches.	No	Inches	No	Inches	No	Inches	No	Inches.	No	Inches	No.	<p>Rain in June sufficient and the kharif sowing was full and timely. July rain favourable for sown kharif crops. Season so far promised well but it soon changed, there being very light showers in first half of August and their total absence in the second half. Kharif crops suffered. September rain fell in light showers and it was quite insufficient to arrest the withering of crops. Except some showers at the end no rain came in October. Rabi sowing was therefore restricted. Both kharif and rabi crops failed except in the riverside villages. Season very poor on the whole.</p> <p>Sowing rain generally insufficient for full kharif sowing. The fall in July was just sufficient in Sholapur and Bâra and crops here did well. Fall in August was again deficient and crops began to wither, especially in Karmâla. Some showers in the latter half of September improved the withering crops. Fall in the middle of October further improved kharif crops and helped to finish rabi sowing. More rain was required but none fell from November. Crops consequently failed over large areas. Both kharif and rabi crops almost failed in Karmâla, but in Sholapur and Bâra they yielded between 7 and 12 annas.</p> <p>Rainfall in June and July quite deficient and kharif sowing therefore could not be completed. Seedlings of early sown crops commenced to wither. August rain though insufficient was useful in refreshing the surviving crops and preparation of rabi land. Fall in September fully made up the deficiency of the past months. Kharif crops much benefited and rabi sowing started everywhere. Rabi crops thrived well under favourable fall in October and November. Rabi crops were satisfactory but they were a little injured by heavy showers in December. Season on the whole fair to good.</p>
	0 67	1	0 55	2	11 64	22	4 38	10	1 74	1	18 93	36	
1901	1 82	4	2 77	8	16 99	20	3 70	5	0 14	1	24 92	38	
1902	0 40	1	1 12	2	4 76	7	15 94	14	8 19	11	30 41	35	
Average	0 61	1	1 81	4	9 11	15	12 10	15	2 37	3	26 00	38	

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the Government villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate

Taluka.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																		Crops							
	Number and area of villages.				Area for which Agricul. statistics are available.														Cereals.							
	Government		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 6 on the gross area.	Area cultivated						Area uncultivated.		Jawari	Bajra	Paddy	Wheat	Coarse grains.	Others	Total	Tur	Gram.	Mug and Judd	
	Number	Area.	Number	Area.				Irrigated.	Cropped (Net)		Fallow	Total.	Available for cultivation	Not available for cultivation.												
Net Irrigated.									Net Fallow.	Forest				Others	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	
		Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.					Acres.				Acres.								Acres.					
1890-01	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	7 584	615,871	457 468	4,708	88 331	35 078	78,710	315 065	11 674	5,308	9,583	370	508	242 108	16,244	11 610	308	
1901-02	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 841	416 323	457 729	4,425	88 470	35 547	78,440	320 410	8 832	4 401	10 932	144	231	254 010	10 848	12 708	224	
1902-03	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 932	392 836	458 387	4,043	88 470	35 573	75,401	283 355	28 873	6,647	10 740	452	297	260 084	39 518	15 453	488	
1893-04	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 932	392 836	458 387	4,043	88 470	35 701	79 094	283 083	10 919	8 825	9 269	409	709	208 910	28,491	14 928	618	
1894-05	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1895-06	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1896-07	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	7 775	390 045	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1897-08	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1898-09	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1899-00	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1900-01	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1901-02	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
1902-03	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
Average	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	8 960	389 922	458 554	3,868	88 470	35 708	77 634	287 257	9 309	6 083	9 434	402	701	210 291	17 319	11,675	516	
Percentages of crops on the gross area	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	13,824	546,168	99,463	458,683	9,086	88,468	85,670	77,825	274,185	11 510	6 536	8 083	108	260	248 415	17,337	12,787	444
Percentages of crops cropped (column 5)	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	146	536 178	11 654	381,600	65,768	450,082	3,066	38,468	38,777	78,241	68,506	1,260	1 901	5,630	119	380	359,800	1,411	8,506	88

Crops—continued.

Taluka.	Crops—continued.																									
	Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden produce				Drugs and Narcotics			Oil seeds							Fibres								
	Meth and Bih.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables	Green Fodder	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco	Others.	Total.	Condiments spices	Sugarcane	Sesame	Linseed	Castor oil seed	Safflower seed	Others	Total.	Dye	Cotton.	Others	Total.	Miscellaneous	Gross area cropped.	Product area cropped	Remainder net area cropped
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
1890-01	893	20	26 648	654	128	496	1,068	605	6	610	1 065	652	341	17 410	1 871	14 880	9 091	44 478	1	524	4,257	4 776	310	424 285	1,190	423 185
1891-02	571	8	24 148	640	130	478	1,208	659	8	612	1 487	683	339	15 343	1,369	15 217	6 662	35 869	170	2 300	2 470	360	424 084	280	424 104	
1892-03	2,271	26	56 785	501	471	458	1,430	491	8	499	1,277	968	5 667	14 111	1,604	13 343	10 680	40 505	1	922	8 905	9 827	308	416,794	8 112	413 679
1893-04	1,255	71	41 760	280	228	219	1 144	840	0	840	1 207	1,094	2 279	17 063	1,461	14 638	14 001	49 429	1	683	5 677	6,215	817	403 434	8 007	401,707
18 14-05	618	24	30 547	677	388	599	1,531	618	0	618	1 905	1,013	891	19 287	1,092	14 909	8,902	44 376	7	244	4,228	4,480	386	400,903	2 031	398,879
1900-01	3,916	81	46 164	848	208	570	1 186	495	0	495	1,597	784	1,524	24 522	1,135	13,444	11 742	63 387	218	383	5 623	5 978	314	400,003	3 188	397,830
1897-98	1 700	68	48 553	475	203	434	1 011	473	0	473	1 680	616	1,666	5,616	846	14,343	5,823	28 300	225	179	9 138	9 312	468	403,610	3 655	398 961
1898-99	1 892	72	46 771	518	294	464	1,288	778	1	777	1,769	600	759	7 495	865	18 229	6 978	28 814	211	7 449	7 890	856	400,680	3,761	402 919	
1900-01	3 271	68	62 047	471	370	578	1 414	498	0	498	1 838	449	1,768	1 369	682	19 401	6 939	20,011	338	10 080	10 373	452	401 214	2 990	398 224	
1901-02	2 093	68	45 806	490	329	477	1,146	650	0	650	1,605	561	1 043	2 898	708	7,974	4 746	17 338	614	10 080	11,120	417	408 638	2 705	406 778	
Average	1 013	64	42 159	480	348	481	1,310	800	8	808	1 639	724	1 354	13 398	1,148	13 929	6,884	30 462	86	418	6 808	7,224	396	400 244	2,611	400,033
Percentages	0 43	0	10 30	0 12	0 08	0 12	0 32	0 18	0	0 15	0 41	0 18	0 32	0 38	0 24	0 35	0 51	0 01	0 20	1 08	1 70	0 09	100 00	0 33	99 66	
1890-07	906	80	31,125	370	311	542	1,232	177	2	177	1,038	781	895	5,600	573	10 075	6 973	24 716	188	6	4,810	4,817	338	393,645	3,065	389 500
1890-1900	906	80	30,429	491	328	468	1,191	269	2	267	1,487	637	39	6,663	673	10 609	1,158	19,031	3	6 107	310	335	394,437	2,820	393,314	
Matured	8	18	8,018	260	125	102	680	79	79	79	201	673	—	—	—	2,260	888	3,126	—	—	—	188	74,148	—	—	

APPENDIX C

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

No.	Villages	Days on which Bazar is held	WEEKLY SALES		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Mandrup	Friday	{ Grain .. Groceries ..	25 50 75	Jowári, bájrí. Salt, chillies, oil, spices.
2	Mangrul	Monday	Grain and Groceries	500	Jowári, groundnut, safflower seed, niger-seed, linseed, salt, betelnut, chillies and condiments.
3	Mardi	Monday	{ Grain .. Cloth ..	20 50 70	Jowári, bájrí, wheat and tur. Luggadis, khadí and Manchester cloth
4	Vadale	Sunday	{ Grain ... Groceries ... Cloth ..	500 500 200 1,200	Jowári, gram, wheat, linseed, castor-oil seed, rice, tur and green gram Chillies, spices, &c Luggadis and khadí.
5	Ahirwadi	Thursday	{ Grain .. Cloth ..	40 35 75	Jowári, gram, wheat and linseed Luggadis and khadí.
6	Mustá	Thursday	Grain and Cloth	135	Jowári, linseed, rice, hemp, safflower seed, castor-oil seed, bájrí and pigeon peas, luggadis and khadí
7	Begampur	Thursday	{ Grain .. Groceries .. Cloth and yarn .	700 200 400 1,300	Jowári, bájrí, wheat, gram, tur, rice, kidney-bean, hemp, linseed, safflower seed, groundnut Country cloth, luggadis, blankets, &c
8	Sholapur City.	Tuesday	{ Cattle .. Grain ... Groceries ...	8,900 26,535 4,385	Bullocks, buffaloes, cows, horses and goats Jowári, wheat, gram, safflower seed, linseed, tur, rice, Italian millet, niger-seed, groundnut, bájrí, paddy, hemp, kidney-bean, green gram, castor-oil seed. Sugar, betelnut, cardamoms, chillies, garlic, &c.

APPENDIX C—continued.

No	Villages	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
			Cloth	68,000	Manchester cloth, luggadis and country cloth, &c.
			Fibres	1,225	Bombay hemp, gunny bags, &c.
			Yarn	32,000	
			Wool	900	Blankets, &c.
			Metals	1,850	Iron, brass and copper pots, &c.
			Glass	80	Bangles, &c.
			Timber	350	
			Ghee	450	
8	Sholapur	Tuesday ...	Safflower oil ...	7,500	
	City—continued		Cocoanut oil . .	175	
			Sweetmeats	800	
			Vegetables	210	Fruit, sugarcane and vegetables, &c
			Stationery	600	
			Rock oil	350	
			Leather	570	Shoes, &c
			Fodder	475	Kadbi, &c.
			Betel leaves .. .	280	
			Drugs	370	Country liquor, ganja and bhang, opium, &c
				1,56,005	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages of the Sholápur Táluka.

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 abarers cultivating	Others.	Total	Farm servants	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
173	43,847	20,240	1,609	65,869	314	35,707	36,021	101,890	57,173	6,114	38,723	102,015
0 08	21 50	9 93	0 79	32 30	0 16	17 51	17 67	49 97	28 04	3 00	18 99	50 03

APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to religion and education in the Sholápur Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate

Táluka.	Sex.	As per Imperial Census 1901.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION												
				Hindu castes,								Others.	Mahomedans.	Christians	Páras	Others
				Bráhmíns	Maráthas	Lungá-yats	Sáras and Koohtis	Vánis	Máhs	Low castes such as Mahárs, &c.						
Sholápur.	Male .	103,120	10·22	3,806	15,538	14,296	5,906	2,018	1,933	12,716	30,270	14,616	935	151	935	
	Female.	100,785	0 78	3,322	15,275	13,885	5,857	2,031	1,851	12,911	29,406	14,690	805	154	848	
	Total .	203,905	5·61	7,128	30,813	28,181	11,563	4,049	3,784	25,627	59,676	29,306	1,740	305	1,783	

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the 147 Government villages (excluding Sholdpur) in the Sholdpur Taluka of the Sholdpur Collectorate during the years 1891-92, 1900-01 and 1903.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE											Horses and ponies	Sheep.	Goats	FLOUGH.		CARTS		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total				bmal	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	
147 147 147	Sholdpur	1891-92	85,876	2,105	293	48	2,159	538	23,191	7,691	19,546	5,315	96,351	1,806	29,697	18,989	782	2,895	41	1,718	21 94
1900-01		25,281	378	74	18	524	238	10,280	4,580	12,195	3,594	57,127	1,174	20,183	35,386	894	1,331	74	1,930	80 64	
1903		29,775	414	128	27	841	156	12,192	5,270	14,527	4,865	65,195	1,089	19,784	38,022	374	2,599	110	2,184	..	

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APPENDIX G

Statement of shops, looms, temples, &c., average births, deaths and vaccination, Taluka Sholdpur

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	Looms.		Cotton saw gins		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Talukhanas.	Dharmshālas	Temples.	
			Cotton.	Woollen.	Hand gins.	Steam gins.							Hindu	Muslim.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
153	2,068	289	7,850	104	8	2	1898 3,376 1899 6,311 1899 8,275 1900 4,227 1901 5,686 1902 Total 24,875 Average 5,675	1898 5,249 1899 8,516 1900 8,807 1901 6,079 1902 10,105 Total 38,756 Average 7,751	1897-98 5,547 1898-99 6,963 1899-1900 7,594 1900-1901 7,301 1901-1902 4,815 Total 31,720 Average 6,344	23	93	70	824	302

NOTE.—The prevalence of plague accounts for the high proportion of deaths to births.

APPENDIX H

Statement of schools together with their average attendance in the years 1878-79 and 1901-1902

Number of Villages in Taluka.	Number of Villages in which schools exist.	Taluka.	Year	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS				PRIVATE SCHOOLS				REMARKS	
				Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls			
				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	Number of schools	Average attendance		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
152	21	Sholapur ...	1878-79	26	710 3	1	28 3										
152	32	Do. ..	1902-1903	32	974.3	8	1,003	5	269	25	1,149 69	5	200		Information before 1878 is not available In 1878 79 there were neither aided private schools nor Municipal schools Prior to 1884 85 the schools within Municipal limits were managed by the Educational Department.

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APPENDIX I

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inam lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c, in the year 1901-1902.

Number of Government Villages.	Taluka.	Total survey numbers cultivated by registered occupants or Inamdars		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Inamdars in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants or money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for share of produce or grain rent		Waste Numbers	Parampok Numbers	Total Numbers		REMARKS
		Government.	Inam	Government.	Inam.	Government	Inam	Government.	Inam			Government	Inm.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
148	Sholapur ...	11,265 13 Percentage 49 93	1,264 5 59	1,220 5 39	166 73	3,696 58 16 36	791 3 50	2,208 89 9 77	354 1 57	1,360 6 6 02	257 1 14	200 28 88 61	2,575 11 39	Information derived from the Record of Rights.

APPENDIX J

Statement showing wells, budhis, tank and other sources of water-supply in all the villages of the Sholdapur Taluka of the Sholdapur Collectorate for the years 1896-97 and 1901-02.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDHIS AND THE LAKE								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
152 } 152 }	Sholdapur { 1896 97 1901 02.	774	1,887	475	107	105	75	457	74	...	4	1	1	4	40	8	...	10	6	..	.	59	52	..	1	...
		682	1,766	525	120	50	27	598	18	1	...	1	...	7	36	...	4	1	..	8	..	.	..	..	..	7

Note.—Information for the whole taluka, including inam villages.

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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	13	343 24	271 8 0	0 12 8	2,365 0 0	6 14 2	87
„ II. 11 to 25 „	46	1,219 13	811 8 0	0 10 8	13,397 0 0	10 15 10	165
„ III.. 26 to 50 „	24	443 23	304 8 0	0 11 0	11,085 0 0	24 15 10	364
„ IV... 51 to 100 „	14	266 2	143 1 0	0 8 7	12,550 0 0	47 2 9	877
„ V 101 to 250 „	3	58 12	29 6 0	0 8 0	3,300 0 0	56 9 8	1123
Total ..	100	2,980 34	1,559 15 0	0 11 8	42,697 0 0	18 5 2	273

APPENDIX K⁽²⁾.

An abstract statement showing sales by decrees of courts in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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	1	22 26	21 0 0	0 14 10	205 0 0	9 0 10	97
„ II.. 11 to 25 „	7	110 20	94 0 0	0 13 7	1,388 0 0	12 9 0	147
„ III.. 26 to 50 „	5	178 16	119 0 0	0 10 8	3,944 0 0	22 1 9	335
„ IV... 51 to 100 „	1	36 37	32 0 0	0 13 10	1,840 0 0	49 13 4	575
„ V...101 to 250 „	1	8 7	7 0 0	0 13 8	1,752 0 0	214 5 0	2502
Total .	15	356 26	273 0 0	0 12 3	9,129 0 0	25 10 3	334

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is 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	32	953 4	778 9 0	0 13 4	5,230 0 0	5 7 10	65
„ II 11 to 25 „	38	1,076 39	797 0 0	0 11 10	11,695 1 0	10 13 9	146
„ III . 26 to 50 „	23	445 6	252 13 4	0 9 1	9,175 0 0	20 9 10	362
„ IV... 51 to 100 „	3	65 24	44 13 0	0 10 11	3,150 0 0	48 0 3	701
„ V. 101 to 250 „	4	37 13	32 0 0	0 13 9	4,520 0 0	121 1 7	1412
Total ..	100	2,578 6	1,920 3 4	0 11 10	33,770 1 0	13 1 7	175

APPENDIX L^(a)

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is 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.	35	1,261 36	931 8 0	0 11 10	6,770 0 0	5 5 10	7 2
„ II .. 11 to 25 „ ..	42	990 38	762 10 0	0 12 4	13,455 0 0	18 9 3	17 6
„ III .. 26 to 50 „ ..	16	248 0	173 0 0	0 11 2	6,670 0 0	26 14 4	38 5
„ IV ... 51 to 100 „ ..	7	133 4	96 12 0	0 11 8	6,400 0 0	48 1 4	66 0
„ V...101 to 250 „ ...	Nel	.	.....	.	...	..	..
Total ...	100	2,633 38	1,963 14 0	0 11 11	33,295 0 0	12 10 3	16 9

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sublettings in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1895-96.

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 for which sublet	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sublet.
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 5 times...	76	2,390 0	1,787 2 0	0 11 11	5,335 5 0	2 3 8	2 9
„ II .. 6 to 10 „ ...	15	374 1	265 6 0	0 11 4	1,982 0 0	5 4 9	7 4
„ III... 11 to 25 „ ...	8	52 16	57 0 0	1 1 5	793 4 0	15 2 2	13 9
„ IV... 26 to 50 „ ...	...	.	.....	...	...	...	...
„ V...above 50 „ ..	1	16 27	4 0 0	0 3 10	220 0 0	13 3 1	5 5
Total ...	100	2,833 4	2,113 8 0	0 11 11	8,330 9 0	2 15 0	3 9

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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	12	336 26	242 8 0	0 11 6	2,205 0 0	6 9 0	9
" II... 11 to 25 "	55	1,237 27	925 5 10	0 11 11	15,590 0 0	12 9 6	16 8
" III.. 26 to 50 "	26	567 25	318 4 0	0 8 10	12,115 0 0	21 9 6	38
" IV 51 to 100 "	6	186 14	118 8 0	0 10 2	6,860 0 0	36 13 0	57 8
" V 101 to 250 "	1	33 39	23 0 0	0 10 10	3,000 0 0	88 3 9	130 4
Total ..	100	2,362 11	1,627 9 10	0 11 0	39,770 0 0	16 13 4	24 4

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An abstract statement showing sales by decrees of courts in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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	1	108 18	51 0 0	0 7 6	267 0 0	2 7 5	5 2
" II .. 11 to 25 "	2	46 0	33 8 0	0 11 8	710 0 0	15 6 11	21 2
" III . 26 to 50 "	4	140 6	91 2 0	0 10 9	3,238 0 0	23 1 8	34 4
" IV... 51 to 100 "	2	52 22	44 0 0	0 13 5	2,695 0 0	49 6 2	58 9
" V 101 to 250 "	Nil	.	....	...	..	...
Total ..	9	347 6	222 10 0	0 10 2	6,810 0 0	19 10 0	30 5

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholapur for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is 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	36	1,029 17	731 9 0	0 11 4	4,925 0 0	4 12 7	6 7
" II .. 11 to 25 "	43	1,260 31	757 0 0	0 9 7	11,881 0 0	9 6 9	15 6
" III . 26 to 50 "	11	214 1	96 5 0	0 7 2	3,735 0 0	17 7 3	38 7
" IV... 51 to 100 "	6	88 4	53 3 4	0 9 8	3,725 0 0	42 4 6	70
" V...101 to 250 "	4	48 20	44 0 0	0 14 6	5,500 0 0	113 6 5	125
Total ..	100	2,640 33	1,682 1 4	0 10 2	29,766 0 0	11 4 4	17 6

APPENDIX L⁽³⁾

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the villages of the Sholdapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholdapur for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is 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	29	862 21	678 4 0	0 12 7	4,870 0 0	5 10 4	71
" II... 11 to 25 "	37	1,003 14	687 8 0	0 10 2	9,665 0 0	9 10 1	151
" III... 26 to 50 "	26	592 28	328 8 0	0 8 10	11,962 0 0	20 3 0	364
" IV... 51 to 100 "	6	113 39	52 0 0	0 7 4	3,225 0 0	28 4 7	62
" V... 101 to 250 "	2	62 30	45 8 0	0 11 7	10,700 0 0	170 8 8	235.1
Total	100	2,635 7	1,741 12 0	0 10 6	40,422 0 0	15 5 5	232

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sublettings in the villages of the Sholdapur Taluka of the Collectorate of Sholdapur for the quinquennial period ending 1900-1901.

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 for which sublet	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sublet.
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 5 times...	77	2,151 6	1,474 2 0	0 11 0	4,836 2 0	2 3 11	32
" II... 6 to 10 "	17	416 0	187 8 0	0 7 3	1,390 0 0	3 5 5	74
" III... 11 to 25 "	4	69 23	28 11 6	0 6 7	375 0 0	5 6 3	13
" IV... 26 to 50 "	2	9 17	5 8 0	0 9 4	179 0 0	13 15 10	32.5
" V... above 50 "		..	..	...	..	..	..
Total	100	2,646 6	1,695 13 6	0 10 2	6,780 2 0	2 8 11	39

APPENDIX N

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Sholapur Taluka from 1871-72 to 1902

Years,	PRICES PER INDIAN MAUND OF 40 SEERS (1 SEER=80 TOLAS)										Re- marks.	
	Jowár.	Bájr.	Rice (clean)	Wheat	Tar.	Gram,	Linseed	Safflower.	Ground- nut seed	Jowári Kadbi.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
	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.	
1871-72	2 10 0	3 5 4	19 8 8	3 8 5	2 15 6	3 7 0	3 1 0		8 8 10	1 8 4		
1872-73	1 11 9	1 15 1	17 1 4	2 18 1	2 8 7	2 15 0	2 15 6		2 14 8	0 9 0		
1873-74	1 5 4	1 5 10	17 10 8	2 0 5	2 2 5	2 5 5	3 0 3		2 1 8	0 10 0		
1874-75	1 2 8	1 2 9	15 4 7	2 5 9	1 1 8	1 15 8	2 14 0		2 2 6	0 7 2		
1875-76	1 7 8	1 8 3	12 5 9	2 2 0	1 1 5	1 9 6	3 3 8		2 1 9	0 14 4		
1876-77	3 5 11	2 14 9	17 1 4	3 5 5	2 4 5	2 15 4	3 13 5		5 0 3	1 13 0		
1877-78	5 6 8	4 12 11	18 15 4	6 3 8	3 13 7	3 15 8	4 1 11		7 7 2	Not avail		
1878-79	4 10 0	3 7 9	15 9 2	6 3 5	3 13 1	4 11 0	3 11 0		7 7 10	1 8 11		
1879-80	3 0 6	2 12 4	18 0 11	4 7 1	2 13 9	3 14 4	5 12 3			0 13 4		
1880-81	1 8 4	1 7 8	15 14 5	2 9 8	1 7 8	1 13 2	3 10 9		2 10 11	0 10 7		
1881-82	1 1 7	1 4 0	14 2 8	2 8 5	1 0 10	1 9 4	3 0 11		2 5 7	0 6 2		
1882-83	1 2 5	1 6 9	13 13 0	2 14 2	1 3 10	1 15 11	3 1 8		2 13 6	0 3 11		
Total	28 8 5	27 5 0	195 7 10	41 0 9	26 6 9	33 8 4	40 5 11		44 10 10	9 9 3		
Average	2 6 0	2 4 5	16 4 8	3 6 9	2 3 3	2 12 3	3 5 10		3 11 7	0 13 11		
1883-84	1 15 2	1 10 4	12 10 3	2 9 11	1 4 10	1 12 6	3 3 5		3 2 8	0 5 8		
1884-85	2 4 6	2 0 5	14 9 4	2 9 11	1 13 4	1 14 11	3 6 7		3 5 3	0 6 3		
1885-86	1 9 2	1 10 10	17 12 0	2 12 1	2 2 9	2 4 5	3 10 4		3 8 10	0 7 1		
1886-87	1 6 8	1 8 11	16 10 8	2 14 3	1 10 8	2 1 5	3 11 0		2 11 9	0 9 7		
1887-88	1 12 9	1 11 1	17 3 7	2 12 6	1 5 10	1 15 1	3 12 1		2 6 9	0 6 1		
1888-89	1 15 9	2 1 1	4 8 10	2 11 8	2 8 1	2 2 6	3 10 0	2 14 2		0 6 11		
1889-90	1 15 3	2 3 4	4 10 1	2 11 9	2 12 2	2 8 9	3 14 5	2 2 6		0 6 3		
1890-91	1 11 8	1 12 1	4 2 3	2 6 5	2 6 2	2 2 9	3 14 1	1 14 8		0 8 8		
1891-92	1 12 2	2 0 8	4 1 8	3 7 2	3 9 6	2 3 6	3 15 3	3 13 11	...	0 10 2		
1892-93	1 14 2	2 1 0	3 16 6	3 7 10	3 14 7	2 14 1	4 9 3	2 5 9		0 8 1		
Total	18 5 3	18 11 9	100 4 2	28 7 6	23 7 11	21 15 11	37 10 6	12 3 0	14 14 3	4 10 9		
Average	1 13 4	1 14 0	10 0 5	2 13 7	2 5 7	2 3 2	3 12 3	2 7 0	2 15 8	0 7 6		
1893-94	2 2 0	2 1 10	3 10 0	3 1 0	3 7 6	2 4 7	2 9 0	1 15 0	..	0 9 3		
1894-95	1 14 9	2 3 7	3 9 11	2 7 9	3 10 7	2 2 1	4 9 9	2 0 7		0 12 9		
1895	1 7 2	1 10 8	3 8 9	2 2 4	3 10 0	2 11 0	5 0 5	2 9 9		0 7 2		
1896	2 0 5	2 5 3	3 12 10	2 12 5	3 5 0	2 11 10	4 6 10	2 14 4	...	0 12 6		
1897	3 11 7	3 12 11	4 7 11	5 12 4	5 2 11	4 10 11	4 5 11	3 4 2		1 14 0		
1898	2 1 5	2 1 7	3 13 1	3 7 1	3 12 7	2 14 7	3 10 5	1 11 5		0 7 8		
1899	2 8 7	2 8 10	3 11 7	3 2 3	3 3 8	2 11 7	4 5 4	2 6 1		0 7 1		
1900	3 15 2	3 14 5	4 7 1	5 6 1	4 11 10	4 3 9	5 3 3	3 6 9	6 14 1	0 13 5		
1901	2 12 11	2 8 7	4 2 6	5 4 7	4 14 2	3 5 11	5 3 11	3 3 5	5 12 3	0 7 8		
1902	2 1 3	2 3 2	4 0 4	4 2 1	3 3 8	2 14 1	6 4 5	2 13 9	5 7 6	0 5 9		
Total	24 6 3	25 6 10	89 4 0	37 9 11	37 9 11	30 10 4	45 11 8	26 5 3	18 1 10	7 1 3		
Average	2 7 0	2 8 8	3 14 10	3 12 2	3 14 7	3 1 0	4 9 2	2 10 2	6 0 7	0 11 4		

APPENDIX O.

Revenue statement for 147 Government villages, situated in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, into which the first Revision Settlement was introduced in 1871-1872.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLEGIATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT AND OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year	Amount finally remitted	Remarks.
	Occupied Area.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remission during the year			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection Quit-rent, &c	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 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
1870 71 ...	895,832	1,74,218		1,071	1,071	1,73,142	7,208	5,321	10,238	52,996	26,004	7,705	4,56,086	2,05,538	1,91,080	851	...	
1871-72 ...	426,146	2,97,977	1,25,501	40,968	1,26,469	1,81,508	2,449	1,688	7,774	56,944	42,187	7,705	4,87,589	8,41,847	1,46,987			
1872-73 ...	428,167	2,97,985	...	...	...	2,97,985	2,489	1,682	6,188	56,919	42,178	7,705	4,87,526	8,41,845	5,11,876	1,438	79	(1) Eleven villages recovered from Hyderabad were first incorporated in the taluka in this year
1873-74 ...	428,914	2,98,489	2,401	58	2,459	2,96,980	4,471	2,708	4,580	57,865	42,917	7,785	4,87,740	8,44,114	5,08,398	7,220	946	Figures for the 147 villages for previous years cannot, consequently, be given
1874-75 ...	421,611	2,96,666	44,648	...	...	41,648	2,51,022	6,444	5,168	57,744	43,193	7,841	4,87,799	84,408	2,65,054	15,848	1,642	
1875-76 ...	422,510	2,45,899	2,656	49	2,705	2,48,194	9,669	4,644	4,145	56,156	36,819	7,761	4,90,825	2,87,332	2,55,120	1,942	85	
1876-77 ...	424,471	2,46,937	4,080	...	...	2,42,767	7,662	3,665	3,927	56,188	36,849	7,781	4,90,821	2,87,351	2,55,985	(2) Not available	86	
1877-78 ...	424,856	2,46,979	...	...	...	2,42,979	7,247	3,865	2,799	56,188	36,689	7,781	4,90,823	2,82,053	2,58,559	(3) 79,724	(4) 50,868	(2) Taluka form No 19 of 1875 78 to 1878 79 destroyed by fire
1878-79 ...	424,989	2,42,982	...	...	...	2,42,982	6,873	3,164	1,264	56,188	36,689	7,781	4,90,820	2,82,335	2,62,077	(5) 80,810	(4) 20,668	
1879-80 ...	86,142	2,12,767	...	...	...	2,12,767	71,640	38,844	1,527	56,188	36,689	7,781	4,89,968	2,82,820	2,28,095	(6) 81,469	(4) 26,641	
1880 81 ...	877,118	2,21,689	(5) 29,647	...	...	29,647	1,92,092	55,009	24,849	57,885	36,528	7,893	4,87,962	2,82,311	2,01,214	20,852	6,432	
1881 82 ...	881,450	2,28,222	(5) 29,487	...	...	29,487	1,99,735	50,599	22,718	1,894	57,764	36,448	7,870	4,89,818	2,82,378	2,08,299	423	
1882 83 ...	884,087	2,24,238	(6) 29,450	...	...	29,450	1,94,788	47,176	21,609	2,470	57,761	36,446	7,873	4,89,004	2,82,188	2,04,926	213	
1883 84 ...	888,860	2,24,066	...	4	4	2,24,062	47,254	21,630	9,515	57,788	36,431	13,550	4,88,846	2,82,127	2,41,127	13	...	
1884 85 ...	898,901	2,24,069	...	8	8	2,24,066	47,301	21,842	9,148	56,648	36,415	18,827	4,89,845	2,82,126	2,41,041	6,717	...	
1885 86 ...	891,805	2,28,182	...	8	8	2,28,179	39,418	17,608	3,780	56,568	36,425	18,918	4,89,785	2,82,118	2,46,852	104	...	
1886 87 ...	392,806	2,28,469	...	...	...	2,28,466	14,115	6,490	4,712	57,538	36,897	13,912	4,89,954	2,71,256	2,47,090	...	...
1887 88 ...	396,929	2,30,287	...	...	...	2,30,237	7,826	3,776	2,485	57,346	36,270	13,789	4,89,954	2,71,256	2,47,611	...	...
1888 89 ...	397,877	2,31,176	...	...	...	2,31,176	5,388	2,628	3,418	57,346	36,270	13,789	4,89,956	2,70,089	2,45,858	...	...
1889 90 ...	398,601	2,31,516	...	...	...	2,31,516	4,608	2,289	3,426	57,343	36,270	13,789	4,89,958	2,70,075	2,46,731	...	...
1890 91 ...	398,766	2,31,608	...	...	...	2,31,608	4,700	2,178	2,988	57,344	36,270	13,789	4,89,959	2,70,051	2,47,785	...	...
1891 92 ...	398,979	2,31,709	...	...	...	2,31,709	4,284	2,087	2,684	57,341	36,268	13,789	4,89,954	2,70,044	2,49,182	...	...
1892 93 ...	399,311	2,31,829	...	...	...	2,31,829	3,904	1,947	2,099	57,341	36,268	13,789	4,89,956	2,70,044	2,48,717	...	...
1893 94 ...	399,895	2,31,848	...	...	...	2,31,848	3,651	1,916	2,594	57,341	36,268	13,774	4,89,957	2,70,026	2,48,210	...	...
1894 95 ...	399,789	2,32,052	...	...	...	2,32,052	3,470	1,794	2,692	57,341	36,270	13,795	4,89,947	2,70,026	2,48,599	...	...
1895 96 ...	400,053	2,32,268	...	...	...	2,32,268	3,171	1,545	2,690	57,351	36,269	13,794	4,89,974	2,70,072	2,48,342	...	...
1896 97 ...	400,245	2,32,320	...	...	...	2,32,320	3,071	1,516	2,690	57,358	36,229	13,764	4,89,974	2,70,065	2,48,704	7,673	...	
1897 98 ...	400,275	2,32,889	...	...	...	2,32,839	3,048	1,503	2,694	57,253	36,242	13,749	4,89,976	2,70,064	2,47,852	456	2	
1898 99 ...	400,801	2,32,948	...	...	...	2,32,948	3,024	1,498	1,817	57,253	36,222	13,749	4,89,978	2,70,068	2,47,414	129	13	
1899 1900 ...	400,848	2,32,871	...	...	...	2,32,871	2,984	1,478	1,489	57,253	36,232	13,749	4,89,980	2,70,071	2,47,609	3,248	191	
1900 1901 ...	400,844	2,32,872	...	...	...	2,32,872	2,984	1,478	826	57,282	36,231	13,749	4,89,980	2,70,071	2,46,947	2,668	829	
1901 1902 ...	(d) 400,066	3,82,188	189	...	179	2,31,994	2,984	1,478	1,378	57,136	36,117	13,749	4,89,180	2,69,778	2,47,121	1,688	837	

CC

APPENDIX O (v).

Revenue statement for one Government Village (Ardhanāri) of the Sholdpur Taluka in the Sholdpur Collectorate into which Revision Settlements were introduced in 1872-73 and 1893-94

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	Amount finally remitted	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Remissions during the year			Balance for collection	Acres	Full Assessment	Realization from auction of grazing	Acres	Full Standard Assessment	Collections Quit-rent &c	Total of columns 2 and 11	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9 and 12	Grand Total to 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	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1871 72	1,868	437	.	.	.	437		...					1,868	437	437			
1872-73	2,061	1,185	.	748	748	487	8	10	10				2,059	1,195	447			
1873 74	2,061	1,185	.	.	.	1,185	8	10	8	.	.	.	2,059	1,195	1,188	817	240	
1874 75	1,615	926	.	278	278	648	444	269	78	.	.	.	2,059	1,195	726			
1875 76	1,615	695	..	.	.	695	444	201	81	.	.	.	2,059		776			
1876 77	2,051	888	.	29	29	859	8	8		.	.	.	2,059	867	859	853		
1877 78	2,051	868	.	.	.	858	8	9	1	..	.	.	2,059	867	859	850		
1878-79	2,051	868	.	.	.	858	8	9	1	..	.	.	2,059	867	859	781		
1879 80	871	363	.	.	.	389	1,188	504	1	..	.	.	2,059	867	364	219		
1880-81	988	411	..	.	.	411	1,071	456	20	.	.	.	2,059	867	435	21		
1881 82	1,015	420	..	.	.	420	1,044	447	16	.	.	.	2,059	867	435			
1882 83	1,015	420	..	154	154	266	1,044	447	68	.	.	.	2,059	867	824			
1883 84	1,015	420	..	.	.	420	1,044	447	116	.	..	.	2,059	867	536			
1884-85	1,015	420	.	.	.	420	1,044	447	81	..	.	.	2,059	867	501			
1885-86	1,154	481	..	.	.	481	905	386	150	.	.	.	2,059	867	631			
1886 87	1,119	471	.	.	.	471	284	119	28	.	.	.	1,403	590	499			
1887 88	1,280	538	..	.	.	538	89	42	9	..	.	.	1,369	580	547			
1888-89	1,275	545	..	.	.	545	94	35	7	..	..	.	1,369	580	552			
1889 90	1,275	545	..	.	.	545	94	35	10	.	.	.	1,369	580	545			
1890-91	1,275	545	..	.	.	545	94	35	14	.	.	.	1,369	580	559			
1891 92	1,275	545	..	.	.	545	60	26	19	.	.	.	1,385	570	564			
1892-93	1,818	664	..	.	.	664	22	6	6	.	.	.	1,385	570	570			
1893 94	1,386	676	19	.	19	657	62	4	8	.	..	.	1,398	680	660			
1894 95	1,386	676	19	.	19	657	62	4	8	.	..	.	1,398	680	660			
1895-96	1,386	676	2	..	2	674	62	4	8	.	..	.	1,398	680	677			
1896 97	1,386	676	2	.	2	674	62	4	8	.	..	.	1,398	680	677	39		
1897 98	1,386	676	.	.	.	676	62	4	2	.	..	.	1,398	680	678			
1898-99	1,386	676	.	.	.	676	63	4	1	..	..	.	1,398	680	677			
1899 1900	1,386	676	.	.	.	676	62	4	1	..	..	.	1,398	680	677	68		
1900-1901	1,386	676	.	.	..	676	62	4	4	.	..	.	1,398	680	675	20	15	
1901 1902	1,386	676	..	.	.	676	62	4	1	..	.	.	1,398	680	677	31	19	

(1) 1 397 (1) Remissions over the three years

4

A P P E N D I X P .

(Being unnecessary is not given.)

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

N.B.—Figures of acres in Columns 20 and 21 are included

Number	Name of Village	By FORMER SURVEY																			
		Number of group.	Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden			Total,			Pitaneethal water rates.			
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Rs. m. p.	Acres	Assessment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Group I																					
1	Sholapur	I	1 6 0	3 8 0		13,238	6 811 0 8 3		35	65	1 7 9	284	261	0 14 2	13,557	7,114	0 8 5	6	25	42	
1	Total of the 1st Group					13,238	6 811 0 8 3		35	65	1 7 9	284	261	0 14 2	13,557	7,114	0 8 5		25	42	
Group II																					
2	Degaon	II	1 4 0			6 103	4,373	0 11 0					31	28	0 14 5	6 133	4,400	0 11 6			
3	Bale	II	1 4 0			2 371	1 738	0 12 1					29	39	1 5 6	2 400	1 837	0 12 2			
4	Shelgi	II	1 4 0	3 8 0		1,889	1,322	0 11 3	8	18	1 10 0	73	63	0 13 2	1,970	1,898	0 11 4				
3	Total of the 2nd Group					10,862	7,433	0 11 7	8	13	1 10 0	133	130	0 15 8	10,563	7,625	0 11 7				
Group III																					
5	Khed	II	1 4 0			806	309	0 5 6					38	27	0 13 1	928	336	0 5 10			
6	Haghi	II	1 4 0	3 8 0		1,594	746	0 7 6	45	63	1 6 5	53	40	0 13 11	1,893	855	0 6 1				
7	Soregaon	II	1 4 0	3 8 0		3,411	1,952	0 8 2	4	7	1 12 0	89	83	0 14 11	3,504	2,042	0 9 4				
8	Kondi	II	1 4 0	3 8 0		2,180	823	0 6 0	33	33	1 6 11	134	80	0 9 7	2 337	836	0 6 5				
9	Kavte	II	1 4 0			1,465	1,053	0 11 3				12	7	0 9 4	1,507	1,060	0 11 3				
10	Hiparje tart Sholapur	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		552	160	0 4 8	1	1	1 0 0				583	161	0 4 8				
11	Dongaon	II	1 4 0			2,738	1,891	0 10 10				26	26	0 15 5	2,814	1,918	0 10 10				
12	Hiraj	II	1 4 0			3,737	2 039	0 8 8				34	32	0 15 1	3 771	2,061	0 8 9				
13	Belati	II	1 4 0			5,077	1,580	0 12 2				24	21	0 14 0	2,101	1,801	0 12 2				
14	Tirha	II	1 4 0			2,425	2 084	0 13 9				8	8	1 0 0	2 433	2 092	0 13 9	6	11	31	
15	Dahitne	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		1,950	1,124	0 9 4	13	17	1 6 8	35	30	0 13 9	1 977	1,171	0 9 6				
16	Kumbhari	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		11,348	5,305	0 7 6	167	213	1 4 5	852	292	0 13 3	11,865	5,810	0 7 10	6	5	11	
17	Kunthe	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		3 683	2 147	0 8 7	30	43	1 6 11	74	98	1 5 2	3 687	2 288	0 9 11				
18	Mulegaon	II	1 4 0			1 750	1,001	0 9 2				173	163	1 1 10	1,923	1,194	0 9 11	6	45	82	
19	Bhogaon	II	1 4 0			1,434	888	0 7 5				29	29	1 0 0	1,513	719	0 7 7				
20	Hiparje tart Mard	II	1 4 0			1 585	1 460	0 15 0				73	70	1 1 4	1 658	1,639	0 15 2				
21	Kegaon	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		1 455	414	0 4 7	4	5	1 4 0	10	4	0 6 5	1 469	423	0 4 7				
22	Gulvanchi	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		1,367	567	0 6 8	10	13	1 4 11	44	46	1 0 4	1 421	636	0 7 0				
23	Fakni	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		3,071	2 164	0 11 3	7	9	1 4 7	17	11	0 10 4	3 066	2 194	0 11 3				
24	Vadji	II	1 4 0	2 8 0		783	614	0 13 6	26	36	1 6 5	134	140	1 3 1	947	809	0 13 8	6	6	6	
25	Kotgi	II	1 4 0	3 8 0		8 323	5 096	0 8 10	38	45	1 5 10	165	173	1 0 9	6 620	5 314	0 10 0				
21	Total of the 3rd Group					57 836	32 238	0 9 2	361	464	1 8 5	1 519	1 443	0 15 2	59 715	35 190	0 9 5			67 120	
Group IV																					
26	Sangdari	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,044	340	0 5 2	85	108	1 2 11	19	18	0 15 2	1 148	464	0 6 6				
27	Savaleshwar	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		3,123	1 796	0 9 2	7	10	1 6 10	103	99	0 14 8	3 238	1 905	0 9 8	6	5	10	
28	Shirapur	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2 838	1,672	0 9 4	45	64	1 6 9	97	110	1 2 2	3 010	1 848	0 9 10				
29	Arjunsoda	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1 618	1,055	0 10 5	4	5	1 4 0	122	86	0 11 8	1 744	1 147	0 10 6				
30	Ulha	III	1 2 0			3,900	2,305	0 9 7				133	100	0 12 0	3 993	2 408	0 9 8	6	7	7	
31	Lamboti	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1 082	791	0 11 7	3	5	1 10 8	7	8	1 2 3	1 092	794	0 11 8				
32	Sindkhed	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2 199	1,739	0 13 1	13	18	1 6 2	27	27	1 0 8	2 239	1 844	0 13 2				
31	Ahivadi	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		6 130	3 312	0 8 8	9	15	1 10 8	180	210	1 2 9	6 319	3 637	0 8 11	6	12	12	
34	Banknigi	III	1 2 0			1 597	1 068	0 10 7				148	132	0 14 8	1 746	1 190	0 10 11				
36	Jagalgi	III	1 2 0			1 024	895	0 14 0				45	54	1 3 2	1 069	649	0 14 2				
36	Shirpashalh	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1 581	564	0 5 8	47	66	1 6 2	83	25	0 12 1	1 661	673	0 6 3				
37	Achegaon	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		3 298	1 974	0 9 7	6	8	1 5 4	173	156	0 14 5	3 477	2 138	0 9 10	6	20	46	

2.

Government occupied land.

those in Columns 16 and 34 respectively

BY DIVISION SETTLEMENT																Name of Village		Number		
Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total			Percentage increase on soil assessment, M A X I M U M rate	Fisual water rates			41	
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average		Rs	Rs	Rs		40
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1 a. p.	Rs		Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p.		Rs	Rs			
19 0	3		13 238	8,669	0 10 6	35	62	1 9 7	284	319	1 3 0	13 557	9,050	0 10 8	27 21	8	2	6	Sholpur	1
			15 238	8 669	0 10 6	35	62	1 9 7	284	319	1 3 0	13 557	9,050	0 10 8	27 21		2	6	Total of the 1st Group	2
9 0			6,108	5 468	0 14 0				31	35	1 2 1	6 133	5,501	0 14 4	35 00				Dogaon	2
9 0			2,371	2,385	0 15 1				29	49	1 11 0	2,400	2,384	0 15 3	25 80				Bale	3
9 0	5		1,889	1,868	0 14 0	8	16	2 0 0	73	79	1 1 4	1 970	1,748	0 14 2	25 04				Sholgi	4
			10 892	8,954	0 14 5	8	16	2 0 0	133	193	1 3 7	10 503	9 539	0 14 6	28 08				Total of the 2nd Group	8
6 0			898	840	0 8 1				33	30	0 14 7	829	370	0 6 4	10 00				Khed	5
6 0	3		1 564	821	0 8 3	45	78	1 11 0	53	51	0 15 5	1,622	948	0 8 0	10 88				Hagur	6
6 0	3		3,411	2,147	0 10 1	4	8	2 0 0	89	31	1 0 4	6,504	2,246	0 10 3	9 99				Soro gaon	7
6 0	3		2,130	905	0 8 8	23	40	1 11 10	194	38	0 10 6	2,337	1,033	0 7 1	10 36				Kondi	8
6 0			1,495	1,158	0 12 5				12	8	0 10 8	1,607	1,168	0 12 5	10 00				Kavte	9
6 0	3		552	176	0 5 1	1	1	1 0 0				553	177	0 5 1	9 98				Hiparge tarf Sholdpur	10
6 0			2,738	2,009	0 11 11				26	29	1 1 8	2,814	2,108	0 12 6	10 00				Dogaon	11
6 0			2 737	2,332	0 9 7				24	25	1 0 6	2,771	2,267	0 9 7	10 00				Hiraj	12
6 0			3,077	1,788	0 13 5				24	23	0 15 4	2,101	1,701	0 13 6	10 09				Behati	13
6 0			2,425	2,282	0 15 1				8	9	1 2 0	2,428	2,301	0 15 1	10 00				Tirhe	14
6 0	3		1,930	1,236	0 10 3	12	20	1 10 8	35	23	0 15 1	1,977	1,269	0 10 5	11 99				Dahitne	15
6 0	3		11 346	5,536	0 8 3	127	223	1 8 6	323	331	0 14 7	11 826	6,413	0 8 3	10 39				Kumbhari	16
6 0	3		3 533	2,322	0 10 7	30	52	1 12 9	74	108	1 7 4	3,637	2,622	0 10 11	10 23				Kumthe	17
6 0			1,750	1,101	0 10 1				173	212	1 3 7	1,922	1,313	0 10 11	10 00				Mulegaon	18
6 0			1,481	768	0 8 2				29	22	1 1 8	1,513	790	0 8 4	10 00				Bhogson	19
6 0			1,525	1,639	1 0 7				73	27	1 3 1	1,658	1,728	1 0 8	10 00				Hiparge tarf Mardi	20
6 0	3		1 455	455	0 5 0	4	6	1 8 0	10	4	0 6 5	1 499	466	0 5 1	9 98				Kegaon	21
6 0	3		1,397	894	0 7 4	10	18	1 9 7	44	50	1 2 2	1 431	690	0 7 9	10 4				Gulvanchi	22
6 0	3		2 071	2 645	0 18 9	7	11	1 9 2	17	13	0 12 3	3 065	2,069	0 12 10	22 21				Pakni	23
6 0	3		788	675	0 12 6	26	43	1 10 11	134	176	1 5 10	947	833	0 15 1	10 38				Vadji	24
6 0	3		2 322	2 600	0 10 9	28	54	1 10 2	165	190	1 3 5	6 530	6 850	0 11 1	10 08				Hotgi	25
			57 635	36 826	0 10 2	361	652	1 9 10	2 819	1 369	1 0 9	56,715	38 997	0 10 5	10 98				Total of the 3rd Group	21
4 0	3		1,044	878	0 5 10	25	27	1 7 11	19	20	1 0 10	1,148	825	0 7 4	12 15				Songdari	26
4 0	3		2,123	1,906	0 10 8	7	12	1 11 5	108	110	1 0 4	2,236	2 118	0 10 6	11 18				Swaleswar	27
4 0	3		2,685	1,863	0 10 4	45	77	1 12 5	97	122	1 4 1	3 010	2 057	0 10 11	11 48				Shirapur	28
4 0	3		1,613	1,172	0 11 7	4	6	1 8 0	123	96	0 12 7	1,744	1,274	0 11 8	11 97				Arjunsande	29
4 0			3 600	2,562	0 10 7				123	111	0 12 4	3,293	2,673	0 10 9	11 11				Utha	30
4 0	3		1 028	693	0 12 10	2	3	2 0 0	7	9	1 4 7	1,093	633	0 12 11	11 11				Lamboti	31
4 0	3		2,199	1,995	0 14 7	12	22	1 12 1	27	20	1 1 9	2,239	2 051	0 14 8	11 23				Studhad	32
4 0	3		6,130	2 690	0 9 7	9	12	2 0 0	130	223	1 4 9	6 319	3 631	0 9 11	11 14				Ahivadi	33
6 0			1,527	1,178	0 11 9				149	127	0 15 11	1,726	1,223	0 12 2	11 11				Benkalgi	34
4 0			1,024	904	0 12 6				45	20	1 5 4	1 069	1 064	0 12 9	11 11				Ingalgi	35
4 0	3		1,231	627	0 6 4	47	76	1 10 7	33	26	0 12 7	1 621	733	0 7 1	12 25				Shurpanalli	36
4 0	3		2,298	2 103	0 10 8	8	10	1 10 8	173	173	1 0 9	2,477	2,276	0 10 11	11 13				Achegon	37

Number	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVAY																			
		Number of group	Maximum rates.			Dry crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total			Pitasthal water rates.			
			Dry crop.	Rice	Garden.	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average.	M a x i m u m rates	Acres.	Assessment.	
																					Rs a p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
38	Dhotri	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			5 318	1 553	0 4 8	184	249	1 5 9	122	81	0 10 7	5 019	1 893	0 5 4				
39	Rampur	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			1 736	1 061	0 9 9	40	57	1 6 10	169	184	1 1 5	1,943	1,301	0 10 8				
40	Hanamgnon	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			1,500	953	0 9 9	1	1	1 0 0	48	41	0 14 3	1,607	995	0 9 11				
41	Dmdoor	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			1 872	742	0 6 4	17	23	1 5 8	86	63	0 10 9	1,975	823	0 6 8				
42	Chandrahali	III	1 2 0			761	637	1 1 7							761	637	1 1 7				
43	Tirha	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			2 280	979	0 6 10	37	51	1 6 1	82	48	0 9 4	2 399	1 078	0 7 2	6	2	3	
44	Alegnon	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			1,122	617	0 7 4	1	2	3 0 0	32	25	0 13 6	1,155	644	0 7 6				
45	Tilhal	III	1 2 0			766	638	0 11 2				18	13	1 2 0	792	654	0 11 4				
46	Kanbas	III	1 2 0			1,941	1 461	0 13 3				98	96	1 0 0	2 037	1,587	0 12 6	6	56	100	
47	Anuj taraf Ahirvadi	III	1 2 0			785	521	0 10 7				9	9	1 0 0	794	630	0 10 9				
48	Sangadgaon	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			1,320	2 331	0 11 8	1	1	1 0 0	115	113	0 15 7	1 938	1,444	0 11 11				
49	Shurwal	III	1 2 0			767	625	0 13 0				84	73	0 13 11	861	638	0 13 1	6	9	14	
50	Hiple	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			618	484	0 13 8	2	2	1 0 0	12	11	0 14 8	603	497	0 13 7				
51	Borul	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			987	623	0 10 1	3	5	1 0 8	18	17	0 15 1	1 031	644	0 10 3	6	10	20	
52	Gurdehali	III	1 2 0			517	378	0 11 8				17	15	0 14 1	534	393	0 11 9				
53	Wadgaon	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			2 317	839	0 6 9	25	33	1 5 1	54	39	0 11 7	2 396	900	0 6 0				
54	Mandrup	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			13 037	6,871	0 8 5	73	93	1 4 8	123	115	0 12 0	18 293	7,079	0 8 8				
55	Wangi	III	1 2 0			4 382	3 930	0 14 3				15	15	1 0 0	4,377	4 005	0 14 8				
56	Honmurgi	III	1 2 0			2 286	2,271	0 15 11				10	9	0 14 6	2 325	2 290	0 15 11				
57	Wadakbal	III	1 2 0			1,112	1 072	0 15 6							1,112	1 072	0 15 5				
58	Birnal	III	1 2 0			506	417	0 13 2				6	4	0 10 8	613	481	0 10 2				
59	Kamhi Khurd	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			2 502	1 384	0 8 10	19	23	1 7 6	101	103	1 0 4	2 622	1 515	0 9 3	6	6	16	
60	Sungoli	III	1 2 0			938	938	0 15 2							938	938	0 15 2				
61	Taragaon taraf Mohol	III	1 2 0			685	659	0 15 10							685	658	0 15 10				
62	Mardi	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			5,768	3 713	0 10 4	4	5	1 4 0	889	348	0 14 10	6 138	4 030	0 10 6	6	43	114	
63	Taragaon taraf Mardi	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			367	289	0 11 9	3	4	1 5 4				370	273	0 11 10				
64	Akola (Kati)	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			3,465	1,641	0 7 1	56	80	1 6 10	165	163	0 15 10	3 697	1 784	0 7 9				
65	Chinoholi (Kati)	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			2,608	869	0 5 7	27	28	1 4 10	63	63	0 13 3	3 594	947	0 5 10				
66	Dodi	III	1 2 0			2 178	1 750	0 12 10				55	57	1 0 7	2 233	1,309	0 12 11	6	10	15	
67	Boramani	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			9,749	5 043	0 8 3	177	200	1 2 1	328	293	0 16 6	10 237	5 638	0 8 8				
68	Madra	III	1 2 0			2 204	1 645	0 12 0				8	7	0 14 0	2 212	1 602	0 12 0				
69	Banegaon	III	1 2 0			1 765	670	0 6 1				3	2	0 4 0	1 773	673	0 6 1				
70	Darganhali	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			2 428	1 202	0 7 11	25	32	1 4 6	181	207	1 2 4	2 634	1 441	0 8 9				
71	Tograhali	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			987	757	0 12 3	3	5	1 0 8	46	39	0 13 7	1 035	801	0 12 4	6	8	15	
72	Waisang	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			5 693	2 833	0 8 0	48	65	1 5 8	171	132	0 14 3	5 901	3 050	0 8 8	6	5	7	
73	Samahapur	III	1 2 0			298	251	0 13 7							298	251	0 13 7				
74	Pathri	III	1 2 0			4,371	3 178	0 11 8							4 371	3 178	0 11 8				
75	Telgaon taraf Sholsapur	III	1 2 0			2,045	1,873	0 14 8							2 045	1 873	0 14 8				
76	Nandur	III	1 2 0			2 551	1,307	0 8 2				7	6	0 13 9	2 559	1 313	0 8 3				
77	Chinoholi taraf Ahirvadi	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			2,033	1,201	0 9 5	27	32	1 7 1	79	77	0 15 7	2,139	1 317	0 9 10				
78	Hatur	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			7 778	5 746	0 11 10	9	12	1 5 4	53	46	0 13 7	7 983	5 803	0 11 10				
79	Kardehali	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			1 541	836	0 8 8	8	11	1 6 0	83	81	0 15 10	1 631	928	0 9 1				
80	Yetnal	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			1 013	418	0 6 7	2	3	1 8 0	79	57	0 11 7	1 096	478	0 7 0				
81	Salgar	III	1 2 0 2 8 0			6 310	3 840	0 8 7	8	16	1 14 0	331	363	1 2 4	5 649	3 214	0 9 2	6	114	285	
82	Tandulvadi	IV	1 0 0 2 8 0			2 449	1 011	0 8 7	44	56	1 5 1	53	44	0 12 7	2 548	1 113	0 7 1	6	11	11	
83	Kaegaon	IV	1 0 0 2 8 0			8 339	3 398	0 6 5	139	262	1 6 2	273	136	0 13 5	8 754	3 783	0 6 11	6	4	4	
84	Musti	IV	1 0 0 2 8 0			9 521	3,694	0 6 2	43	66	1 3 6	82	59	0 11 6	9 949	3 809	0 6 6	6	9	21	
85	Honal	IV	1 0 0 2 8 0			2 117	1 012	0 7 8	9	12	1 8 0	68	46	0 12 6	2,193	1 070	0 7 10				
86	Farmoshvar Pimpri	IV	1 0 0 2 8 0			991	426	0 7 4	6	10	1 0 8	27	17	0 10 1	1 027	462	0 7 6				

—continued

By Revenue Settlement																				Percentage increase on soil assessment	Maximum rates	Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total			Patathal water rates.		Name of Village	Number.
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Rice.	Garden.																		
																						Patathal water rates.		Acres	Rs												
																						Rs	Acres														
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42																	
Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.																	
4 0	3	1	5 313	1 736	0 5 2	196	299	1 10 0	123	90	0 11 10	5,619	3,115	0 6 0	13 33	..	..	..	..	Dhotri	33												
4 0	3	1	1,736	1,179	0 10 10	40	68	1 11 2	109	204	1 8 4	1 646	1,451	0 11 11	11 63	..	..	..	..	Rampur	39												
4 0	3	1	1,660	1 069	0 10 10	1	1	1 0 0	46	46	1 0 0	1 607	1,108	0 11 0	11 16	..	..	..	..	Hanangaon	40												
4 0	3	1	1 872	624	0 7 1	17	29	1 10 5	36	64	0 11 11	1,976	916	0 7 5	11 30	..	..	..	..	Dindoor	41												
4 0	3	1	761	930	1 3 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	761	930	1 3 7	11 11	..	..	..	..	Chandahal	43						
4 0	3	1	2,280	1,088	0 7 8	27	61	1 10 5	52	53	0 10 4	2,399	1 202	0 8 0	11 50	..	..	..	..	Tirtha	43												
4 0	3	1	1,132	574	0 8 3	1	3	3 0 0	32	28	0 14 0	1,185	604	0 8 5	11 02	..	..	..	..	Alegon	44												
4 0	3	1	785	695	0 12 5	..	..	..	16	20	1 4 0	788	616	0 13 7	11 11	..	..	..	..	Tilhal	45									
4 0	3	1	1,941	1,057	0 13 6	..	..	..	96	107	1 1 10	2,037	1,704	0 13 10	11 11	..	..	..	..	Kanba	45									
4 0	3	1	585	579	0 11 10	..	..	..	9	10	1 1 9	794	639	0 11 10	11 11	..	..	..	..	Aunaj tarf Ahirvadi	47									
4 0	3	1	1,830	1,479	0 13 0	1	1	1 0 0	115	124	1 1 3	1,936	1 604	0 13 3	11 08	..	..	..	..	Singadgaon	48												
4 0	3	1	797	694	0 14 6	..	..	..	84	81	0 15 5	861	776	0 14 7	11 11	..	..	..	..	Shirwal	49									
4 0	3	1	616	538	0 14 0	2	2	1 0 0	12	13	1 0 0	630	552	0 14 0	11 07	..	..	..	..	Hiple	50												
4 0	3	1	997	691	0 11 2	2	2	3 0 0	18	19	1 0 11	1 008	716	0 11 4	11 18	..	..	..	..	Borul	51												
4 0	3	1	617	430	0 13 0	..	..	..	17	17	1 0 0	634	437	0 13 1	11 11	..	..	..	..	Gurdahall	53									
4 0	3	1	2,317	920	0 6 4	25	40	1 9 2	54	43	0 13 9	2,306	1,003	0 6 8	11 44	..	..	..	..	Madgaon	53												
4 0	3	1	13,097	7,634	0 9 4	72	112	1 8 11	123	126	1 0 8	13 222	7 874	0 9 6	11 22	..	..	..	..	Mandrup	54												
4 0	3	1	4,862	4,433	1 0 3	..	..	..	16	17	1 2 2	4,977	4,460	1 0 3	11 21	..	..	..	..	Wangi	55									
4 0	3	1	2,296	2,533	1 1 8	..	..	..	10	10	1 0 0	2,296	2 533	1 1 8	11 11	..	..	..	..	Honmurgi	56									
4 0	3	1	1 113	1 191	1 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	1,191	1 1 3	11 11	..	..	..	..	Wadakhel	57						
4 0	3	1	506	463	0 14 3	..	..	..	6	4	0 10 8	512	497	0 14 7	11 11	..	..	..	..	Bernal	58									
4 0	3	1	2 602	1 538	0 9 10	19	34	1 12 7	101	114	1 2 1	2 623	1 635	0 10 3	11 29	..	..	..	..	Kanti Khurd	59												
4 0	3	1	988	1,042	1 0 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	988	1,042	1 0 10	11 11	..	..	..	..	Singoli	60						
4 0	3	1	685	731	1 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	685	731	1 1 7	11 11	..	..	..	..	Taragaon tarf Mohol	61						
4 0	3	1	5,795	4,128	0 11 5	4	6	1 8 0	368	360	1 0 6	6,138	4,513	0 11 9	11 13	..	..	..	..	Mardi	63												
4 0	3	1	357	299	0 13 0	8	8	1 10 8	..	..	..	370	304	0 13 2	11 36	..	..	..	..	Taragaon tarf Mardh	63									
4 0	3	1	2,465	1,712	0 7 11	56	96	1 11 5	165	181	1 1 7	3 887	1 989	0 8 8	11 49	..	..	..	..	Akola (Kati)	64												
4 0	3	1	2,606	996	0 6 3	20	31	1 8 9	68	85	0 18 8	2,594	1,055	0 6 6	11 40	..	..	..	..	Chinoholi (Kati)	65												
4 0	3	1	2,178	1 944	0 14 3	..	..	..	65	63	1 2 4	2,233	2,007	0 14 5	11 11	..	..	..	..	Dodi	66									
4 0	3	1	9,746	5,903	0 9 3	177	240	1 5 8	302	236	1 1 3	10,227	6,199	0 9 8	11 46	..	..	..	..	Boraman	67												
4 0	3	1	2,204	1,839	0 18 4	..	..	..	8	8	1 0 0	2 212	1,847	0 13 4	11 11	..	..	..	..	Madra	68									
4 0	3	1	1,765	744	0 6 9	..	..	..	8	3	0 4 0	1,773	746	0 6 9	11 11	..	..	..	..	Banagaon	69									
4 0	3	1	2,428	1,325	0 8 10	25	28	1 9 4	131	230	1 4 4	2,634	1,604	0 9 10	11 21	..	..	..	..	Darganahall	70												
4 0	3	1	987	841	0 12 8	3	6	3 0 0	48	43	0 14 11	1,026	800	0 13 9	11 11	..	..	..	..	Toparhall	71												
4 0	3	1	5,622	3,149	0 8 10	49	78	1 10 0	171	169	0 15 10	5 901	3,295	0 9 2	11 1	..	..	..	..	Walsang	72												
4 0	3	1	296	279	0 15 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	296	279	0 15 1	11 11	..	..	..	..	Samahapur	73						
4 0	3	1	4,371	2,829	0 12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,371	2,829	0 12 11	11 11	..	..	..	..	Fathri	74						
4 0	3	1	2,045	2,051	1 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,045	2,051	1 0 3	11 11	..	..	..	..	Telgaon tarf Sholkapur	75						
4 0	3	1	2,651	1,422	0 9 1	..	..	..	7	7	1 0 0	2,655	1,459	0 9 1	11 11	..	..	..	..	Nandur	76									
4 0	3	1	2,022	1 224	0 10 6	27	47	1 11 10	79	95	1 1 5	2,120	1,427	0 11 0	11 28	..	..	..	..	Chinoholi tarf Ahirvadi	77												
4 0	3	1	7,772	6,224	0 12 2	9	14	1 8 10	52	49	0 15 1	7,626	6,449	0 13 2	11 12	..	..	..	..	Hisar	78												
4 0	3	1	1,641	929	0 9 8	9	13	1 10 0	52	50	1 1 7	1,621	1 022	0 10 2	11 20	..	..	..	..	Kardahall	79												
4 0	3	1	1,015	494	0 7 4	2	4	2 0 0	79	63	0 12 9	1 066	631	0 7 9	11 06	..	..	..	..	Yetal	80												
4 0	3	1	6,510	2,195	0 9 6	8	12	2 4 0	231	423	1 4 4	6,619	3,606	0 10 2	11 16	9	2	7	..	Salur	81																
4 0	3	1	2,448	1,243	0 8 3	44	70	1 9 6	55	45	0 15 9	2,648	1,298	0 8 2	24 70	8	11	11	..	Tandolwadi	82																
4 0	3	1	6,229	4,170	0 8 0	189	314	1 10 7	236	221	0 15 6	6,725	4,715	0 8 7	24 43	..	..	..	..	Kasgaon	83												
4 0	3	1	9,621	4,619	0 7 9	46	67	1 7 4	52	74	0 14 5	9 649	4,729	0 7 11	24 94	6	4	4	..	Musti	84																
4 0	3	1	2,117	1,295	0 9 2	8	14	1 12 0	43	43	1 0 0	2,123	1,227	0 9 10	24 98	..	..	..	..	Honmal	85												
4 0	3	1	994	570	0 9 2	6	12	2 9 0	27	21	0 12 5	1,027	602	0 9 5	25 0	..	..	..	..	Parasahwar Fimpri	86												

Number	Name of Village	By FORMER SURVEY																		
		Number of group	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			Potential water rates.		
			Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Maximum rate	Acres	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	<i>Group IV—continued.</i>		Rs a p	Rs a p		Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a p
87	Dadpur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,386	530	0 6 2	27	36	1 4 2	30	23	0 12 3	1,443	693	0 6 7			
88	Irwad Budruk	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,918	2,865	0 11 8	1	1	1 0 0	46	38	0 12 9	3,964	2,892	0 11 8			
90	Shirapur (Mohol)	IV	1 0 0			746	693	0 13 8							746	638	0 13 8			
90	Raleras	IV	1 0 0			690	468	0 10 10				32	32	1 0 0	723	500	0 11 1			
91	Takalgao	IV	1 0 0			215	169	0 12 6							215	169	0 12 6			
96	Total of the 4th Group					1 74 436	1 00 743	0 9 3	1 332	1 771	1 5 3	4 876	4 800	0 14 9	1 80 698	1 07 013	0 9 6	332	704	
	<i>Group V.</i>																			
92	Sanjwad	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,151	1,524	0 11 4	6	9	1 8 0				2,157	1,533	0 11 4	6	8	8
93	Bajur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		820	633	0 12 4	2	3	1 8 0	8	6	0 12 0	831	643	0 12 4			
94	Bandalgi	IV	1 0 0			1,328	1,124	0 13 7							1,326	1,124	0 13 7			
95	Nandni	IV	1 0 0			1,878	1,201	0 10 3							1,878	1,201	0 10 3			
96	Aurad	IV	1 0 0			3,043	3,252	0 13 2				24	20	0 13 4	3,073	3,272	0 13 2			
97	Kesarpawale	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		4,401	2,241	0 8 3	6	9	1 8 0	439	342	0 12 5	4,845	2,592	0 8 7	6	36	59
97	Dbrampur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,859	1,339	0 11 6	2	2	1 8 0	50	40	0 15 8	1,911	1,391	0 11 9			
99	Mugli	IV	1 0 0			1,434	881	0 9 10				175	165	0 15 1	1,609	1,046	0 10 5	6	21	22
100	Nimbergi	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		783	2,186	0 6 1	25	87	1 7 8	116	87	0 12 0	5,287	2,310	0 6 3			
101	Bhandarkathe	IV	1 0 0			8,503	6,255	0 11 9							6,663	6,258	0 11 9			
102	Watwale	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,123	649	0 7 10	3	4	1 5 4	19	16	0 13 6	1,146	669	0 7 11			
103	Jamgaon Tarf Mandrap	IV	1 0 0			490	165	0 5 3				14	6	0 5 10	613	171	0 5 4			
104	Telgaon (Mandrap)	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,585	1,902	0 11 11	2	3	1 8 0				2,587	1,906	0 11 11			
105	Takli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,791	1,412	0 12 10	4	5	1 4 0				1,795	1,417	0 12 10			
106	Ganjgaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,281	1,255	0 6 1	4	6	1 8 0	23	18	0 10 3	3,313	1,279	0 6 2			
107	Karghot	IV	1 0 0			1,490	1,162	0 12 6							1,490	1,162	0 12 6			
108	Mangoli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,520	1,108	0 11 8	11	14	1 4 4				1,531	1,122	0 11 9			
109	Wadapuri	IV	1 0 0			1,805	1,049	0 9 4				7	4	0 9 2	1,812	1,063	0 9 4			
110	Khandapur	IV	1 0 0			1,097	563	0 8 1							1,097	563	0 8 1			
111	Kaenur	IV	1 0 0			1,561	994	0 8 2				12	5	0 8 8	1,603	999	0 8 2			
112	Kandalgaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		7,813	2,831	0 6 2	10	16	1 9 7	129	105	0 13 0	7,452	2,942	0 6 4			
113	Akole (Mandrap)	IV	1 0 0			1,423	778	0 6 9							1,423	778	0 6 9	6	11	25
114	Antroll	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,775	1,008	0 9 1	18	27	1 8 0	17	15	0 14 1	1,810	1,040	0 9 3	6	2	7
116	Miri	IV	1 0 0			1,489	1,073	11 6				14	8	0 9 2	1,503	1,081	11 6			
116	Yelgaon	IV	1 0 0			1,124	397	0 5 8				27	15	0 8 11	1,161	412	0 5 9			
117	Aunj (Mandrap)	IV	1 0 0			3,301	2,508	0 11 10				2	2	1 0 0	3,393	2,510	11 10			
118	Karkal	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,642	1,334	0 11 0	11	14	1 4 4	10	7	0 11 2	1,693	1,345	0 11 1			
119	Lawangt	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,162	881	0 12 2	10	14	1 6 5	5	2	0 6 5	1,177	897	0 12 2			
120	Sadapur	IV	1 0 0			1,137	635	0 6 11				15	9	0 9 7	1,152	644	0 6 11			
121	Barur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,458	708	0 7 9	3	3	1 0 0	15	10	0 10 8	1,478	721	0 7 10			
122	Vinchur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		4,454	3,689	0 9 3	21	27	1 4 7	55	47	0 13 8	4,530	3,643	0 9 4			
123	Malkavathe	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,077	1,308	0 7 3	71	110	1 8 9	112	81	0 11 7	3,290	1,584	0 7 9			
124	Balgi	IV	1 0 0			977	764	0 12 4							977	764	0 12 4			
125	Chinchpur	IV	1 0 0			800	623	0 12 5							800	622	0 12 5			
126	Knda	IV	1 0 0			356	326	0 14 9							355	326	0 14 9			
127	Hatarang	IV	1 0 0			721	595	0 13 2							721	596	0 13 2			
128	Borur	IV	1 0 0			285	232	0 13 0							286	233	0 13 0			
130	Bolkavathe	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,082	936	0 14 3	6	8	1 5 4				1,068	946	0 14 4			
130	Kamti Budruk	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,062	479	0 7 3	7	10	1 6 10	113	95	0 13 3	1,151	575	0 9 6			
131	Mangrul	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		5,089	1,709	0 5 5	23	28	1 4 4	467	374	0 13 1	6,548	2,111	0 6 1	6	177	179
132	Darfal	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,518	1,243	0 7 11	22	40	1 6 10	101	72	0 11 5	2,647	1,335	0 8 2			
133	Wadale	IV	1 0 0			3,512	2,006	0 9 2				107	141	0 13 6	3,679	2,146	0 9 4			

—continued

By Revision Settlement																				Name of Village	Number.
Maximum rates		Dry-crop			Rice			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase on soil assessment		Pâtasthal water rates					
Dry crop	Ra.	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average	Area	Assessment.	Average	Ra	Ra	Ra	Acres.	Assessment		
1 a p.	Ra.		Acres.	Rs	Ra. a. p	Acres	Rs	Ra a p	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Group IV — continued.	
4 0	8	--	1,390	870	0 7 9	27	41	1 7 8	30	29	0 15 8	1,443	740	0 8 2	24 65					Dadpur	87
4 0	8	--	3,918	3,660	0 14 7	1	1	1 0 0	45	45	1 0 0	3,954	3,615	0 14 7	35 00					Irwad Budroth	88
4 0	--	--	746	798	1 1 1							746	798	1 1 1	25 00					Shisapur (Mohol)	89
4 0	--	--	960	885	0 13 7				32	40	1 4 0	733	685	0 13 10	25 00					Ralera	90
4 0			315	310	0 15 8							215	210	0 15 8	25 00					Takalgau	91
			174 465	1,137,030	0 10 5	1,833	2,126	1 9 6	4,878	5,061	1 0 7	180,698	1,20,892	0 10 9	12 97			18	22	Total of the 4th Group	65
																				Group V.	
2 0	3		2,151	1,715	0 12 9	6	11	1 12 4				2,157	1,725	0 12 10	13 69					Sanjwad	92
2 0	3		820	718	0 13 11	2	4	2 0 0	8	7	0 14 0	831	723	0 13 11	12 83					Rajur	93
2 0	--	--	1,328	1,265	0 15 3							1,328	1,265	0 15 8	12 80					Bandalgi	94
2 0			1,872	1,351	0 11 6							1,878	1,351	0 11 6	13 50					Nandni	95
2 0			8,946	8,659	0 14 10				34	23	0 15 4	9,872	3,632	0 14 10	12 50					Aurad	96
2 0	3		4,401	2,621	0 9 2	6	11	1 13 4	439	335	0 14 0	4,846	2,917	0 9 8	12 83					Konarjwalgo	97
2 0	3		1,859	1,508	0 13 0	2	4	2 0 0	1,60	55	1 7	1,911	1,566	0 13 1	12 51					Ithampur	98
2 0			1,434	991	0 11 1				176	180	1 0	1,909	1,177	0 11 8	12 50					Mughl	99
2 0	3		5,738	2,459	0 6 10	26	44	1 12 2	110	99	0 13 6	5,927	2,601	0 7 0	12 66					Nimbergi	100
2 0			8,503	7,038	0 13 8							8,503	7,038	0 13 3	12 50					Bhandarkathe	101
2 0	3		1,128	918	0 8 9	3	5	1 10 8	10	18	0 15 2	1,149	841	0 8 11	12 85					Watsale	102
2 0			460	184	0 6 0				14	7	0 8 0	513	193	0 6 0	12 5					Jamgaon Tarf Mandrup	103
2 0	3		2,585	2,140	0 13 3	2	4	2 0 0				2,687	2,144	0 13 8	11 45					Toigau (Mandrup)	104
2 0	3		1,701	1,639	0 14 5	4	6	1 8 0				1,765	1,695	0 14 6	12 50					Takli	105
2 0	3		3,961	1,413	0 6 11	4	7	1 12 0	28	20	0 11 5	3,313	1,439	0 7 3	12 60					Ganjgaon	106
2 0			1,490	1,307	0 14 8							1,490	1,307	0 14 8	12 50					Karghot	107
2 0	3		1,630	1,247	0 13 2	11	17	1 8 9				1,631	1,244	0 13 3	12 55					Mangoli	108
2 0			1,805	1,130	0 10 6				7	5	0 11 5	1,813	1,185	0 10 6	12 60					Wadapuri	109
2 0			1,007	623	0 9 1							1,097	623	0 9 1	12 50					Khanapur	110
2 0			1,951	1,119	0 9 3				12	6	0 9 0	1,963	1,124	0 9 2	12 50					Kunur	111
2 0	3		7,918	3,165	0 7 0	10	19	1 14 5	129	118	0 14 8	7,452	3,323	0 7 2	12 83					Kandalgaon	112
2 0	--	--	1,482	873	0 9 10							1,433	873	0 9 10	12 50					Akole (Mandrup)	113
2 0	3		1,775	1,134	0 10 3	18	33	1 12 5	17	17	1 0 0	1,810	1,183	0 10 6	12 66					Antroll	114
2 0			1,439	1,307	0 13 0				14	9	0 10 3	1,603	1,216	0 13 0	12 50					Miri	115
2 0	--	--	1,131	447	0 6 4				27	17	0 10 1	1,151	464	0 6 5	12 50					Yelegaon	116
2 0			3,391	3,328	0 13 4				2	2	1 0 0	3,393	2,624	0 13 4	12 50					Aunj (Mandrup)	117
2 0	3		1,948	1,601	0 12 4	11	17	1 8 9	10	3	0 13 10	1,963	1,533	0 12 5	12 62					Karkal	118
2 0	3		1,163	791	0 13 8	10	17	1 11 2	8	2	0 8 8	1,177	1,010	0 13 9	12 59					Lawangti	119
2 0			1,137	714	0 10 1				15	10	0 10 8	1,153	734	0 10 1	12 50					Sadepur	120
2 0	3		1,463	797	0 8 9	3	4	1 5 4	18	11	0 11 9	1,476	812	0 8 11	12 63					Barar	121
2 0	3		4,454	2,890	0 10 5	21	33	1 8 4	55	53	0 15 5	4,630	2,975	0 10 7	12 56					Vinchur	122
2 0	3		3,077	1,597	0 8 2	71	123	1 13 9	112	91	0 13 0	3,260	1,730	0 8 11	12 50					Malkavathe	123
2 0			977	643	0 13 11							977	643	0 13 11	12 50					Balgi	124
2 0			500	700	0 14 0							600	700	0 14 0	12 50					Chinchapur	125
2 0			255	367	1 0 8							355	367	1 0 6	12 50					Kudal	126
2 0			731	699	0 14 10							731	699	0 14 10	12 50					Hatarang	127
2 0			226	201	0 14 6							226	201	0 14 8	12 5					Bornur	128
2 0	3		1,022	1,035	1 0 1	6	10	1 10 8				1,028	1,005	1 0 1	12 5					Solkavathe	129
2 0	3		1,023	539	0 8 1	7	12	1 11 5	112	97	0 13 10	1,131	643	0 8 7	12 50					Kantoli	130
2 0	3		5,089	1,623	0 6 1	23	34	1 8 9	427	421	0 14 9	5,545	2,378	0 6 10	12 64	8	177	178		Mangrul	131
2 0	3		2,516	1,398	0 8 11	25	46	1 11 5	101	81	0 13 10	2,647	1,537	0 8 3	12 59					Daral	132
2 0			3,513	2,236	0 10 3				167	159	0 15 3	3,670	2,415	0 10 6	12 5					Watsale	133

Number	Name of Village	By FORMER SURVEY																		
		Maximum rates			Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total			Pitanehal water-rates.			
		Number of group	Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Maximum rate	Area	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	<i>Group V—concl.</i>		Rs. a p	Rs. a p		Acres	Rs	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Rs		Rs.
136	Kuroli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3 916	1 939	0 7 10	68	102	1 8 0	104	84	0 12 11	4 088	2 134	0 8 8			
136	Jamgaon taf Mohol	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		704	341	0 7 9	3	4	1 5 4	26	19	0 11 1	732	8 3	0 7 11			
136	Sohale	IV	1 0 0			2 732	959	0 5 7				91	54	0 9 6	2 823	1 007	0 5 8			
137	Wagheli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3 213	1 178	0 5 10	30	55	1 6 7	91	76	0 13 4	3 343	1 309	0 6 3			
138	Ijgaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2 142	742	0 5 6	74	104	1 6 6	14	8	0 9 3	2 230	864	0 6 3			
138	Ghodeshwar	IV	1 0 0			1 688	792	0 8 1				16	13	0 13 0	1 681	805	0 8 2			
140	Waddegaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,279	816	0 5 9	12	18	1 9 0	42	22	0 8 5	2 333	890	0 5 11			
141	Kotala	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2 199	1 185	0 8 8	16	22	1 6 0	58	38	0 10 10	2 271	1 195	0 8 7			
142	Yenki	IV	1 0 0			2 368	910	0 6 2				72	67	0 14 11	2 135	977	0 6 5			
143	Ari	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		4 579	1 381	0 4 10	200	263	1 5 0	50	27	0 8 8	4 839	1 671	0 5 6	6	102	230
144	Ralegaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1 412	566	0 6 5	40	57	1 6 10	39	37	0 15 2	1 491	600	0 7 1	6	34	168
145	Kakrambe	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		5 181	2 017	0 6 3	14	18	1 4 7	304	204	0 10 9	5 499	2 239	0 6 6	6	12	14
146	Hathalgi	IV	1 0 0	1 8 0		3 250	1 194	0 5 11	58	80	1 7 11	74	76	1 0 5	3 382	1 385	0 6 6	6	10	19
147	Tadval	IV	1 0 0			698	334	0 5 11				38	18	0 8 0	684	352	0 6 0			
148	Ardhanari	IV	1 0 0			1 325	685	0 8 0				11	11	1 0 0	1 336	676	0 8 1			
67	Total of the 5th Group					133 060	70 764	0 8 6	796	1 118	1 6 6	3 156	2 440	0 12 5	137 037	71 327	0 8 8		406	741
148	Grand Total					389 002	2 19 039	0 9 0	2 532	3 438	1 5 9	9 668	8 769	0 14 1	401 503	2 31 245	0 9 3		648	1 617

2—concluded.

By Revision Surinmann.																				Name of Village.	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			Percentage increase on soil assessment.	Pitasthal water rates.					
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average.		Max in and	Area.	Assessment.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Group V—contd		
2 0	3	3	2 916	2 180	0 8 11	68	122	1 12 8	104	96	0 14 7	4,088	2,397	0 9 5	12 92				Kuroh	134	
2 0	3	3	704	384	0 8 9	3	5	1 10 8	28	20	0 12 4	732	409	0 8 11	12 07				Jangson tarf Mohol	135	
2 0	3	---	2,732	1,072	0 6 3	.		---	91	61	0 10 9	2,322	1,139	0 6 6	12 5				Sohale	136	
2 0	3	3	2,213	1,225	0 6 7	39	68	1 11 1	91	86	0 15 1	3,342	1,477	0 7 1	12 82				Waghoi	137	
2 0	3	3	2,142	885	0 6 3	74	125	1 11 0	14	8	0 10 8	2,230	969	0 6 11	12-46				Ijgaon	138	
2 0	.	.	1,568	881	0 9 1	.	---	---	16	15	0 16 0	1,584	908	0 9 2	12 5				Ghodeshwar	139	
2 0	3	3	2,279	918	0 6 6	12	22	1 12 4	42	26	0 9 6	2,222	965	0 6 7	12-76				Waddegaon	140	
2 0	3	3	2,169	1,277	0 9 4	16	26	1 10 0	56	43	0 12 3	2,271	1,348	0 9 6	12 63				Kotale	141	
2 0	3	3	2,362	1,024	0 6 11				72	75	1 0 8	2,426	1,099	0 7 8	12-6				Yenki	142	
2 0	3	3	4,679	1,554	0 5 6	200	216	1 4 3	60	30	0 9 7	4,822	1,920	0 6 4	12 78	8	111	525	Arli	143	
2 0	3	3	1,412	627	0 7 3	40	68	1 11 7	39	42	1 1 8	1,491	747	0 3 0	12-18	8	34	85	Kalegaon	144	
2 0	3	3	5,121	2,269	0 7 0	14	22	1 9 1	204	220	0 12 1	5,499	2,221	0 7 4	12 59				Kakrambe	145	
2 0	3	3	2,260	1,348	0 6 7	68	102	1 12 2	74	86	1 2 7	3,392	1 631	0 7 2	12-26	8	6	6	Hindalgi	146	
2 0	.	.	898	276	0 6 8		---	---	26	20	0 8 11	924	398	0 6 9	12 5				Tadval	147	
2 0	.	.	1 226	746	0 9 0				11	12	1 1 6	1,226	760	0 9 1	12 50				Arধানari	148	
			123 080	79,612	0 9 7	796	1,244	1 11 0	3 156	2,755	0 14 0	127,080	83 912	0 9 10	12 89				Total of the 5th Group	57	
			259,022	2,48,268	0 10 8	2 622	4,122	1 10 1	9 968	9,227	0 15 10	401,502	2,62,224	0 10 6	12 46				Grand Total	148	

APPENDIX R.

No. 558 of 1872.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Camp Bârr, 15th March 1873

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report of Colonel Waddington, Superintendent Revenue Survey, Poona and Násik, on the revision of the survey rates in the Sholápur Táluka of this Collectorate, received with a letter from that officer No 132 of the 27th ultimo

2. As I understand that, the season being far advanced, it is considered advisable that the orders of Government should be obtained with as little delay as the importance of the nature at issue will permit, I send the report to you without obtaining the opinion of my Assistant, Mr Crowe, who is at present in revenue charge of the Sholápur Táluka. I do this very unwillingly, as I think that Mr Crowe might have been able to offer some remarks which would have assisted me in writing this letter.

3. I observe that the increase of assessment over the old rates is the same as has been sanctioned for the neighbouring táluka of Mádha, 77 per cent. The maximum Jerayet rate proposed, Rs 1-8, is lower than that which has been sanctioned for the neighbouring State of Akalkot, or Rs. 1-12. The rate of Rs. 1-8 is proposed only for Sholápur itself, the villages adjoining having a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6, and the maximum proposed for more distant villages being lower still.

4. As stated generally, the maximum proposed does not seem to involve too great an increase over the old rates. I think, however, information should have been included in the report to show the maximum rate of enhancement on individual holdings. The report is surely imperfect, while it contents itself with stating the rate of enhancement, as concerns the villages taken as so many wholes, without entering into any detail to show whether or not lands which were favoured in the old assessment have now been subjected to rates several times higher than those hitherto in force and *vice versa*. In other words, we have not information to tell us whether, the old rates being as a basis for present calculations, they have been raised uniformly, or whether a new principle has been introduced, the effect of which will be, perhaps, to multiply several times the assessments on certain classes of land, while in regard to other classes little or no enhancement will be made.

5. The subject of the principle on which the rates of assessment should be increased from time to time, leads me to the 54th paragraph of the report, which recommends the time from which the new rates should be sanctioned.

6. Colonel Waddington has explained that the survey of 1840 was in many instances faulty and unequal. If the present survey is to be relied on, the duty of the officers to whom the work of the next revision survey will be entrusted, will be not so much to consider again the relative value of the produce of the different plots of land, as to consider the change in the relative value of money which shall have taken place since the present time.

7. If this view be correct, thirty years seems to be too long a time for the rates now recommended to remain unchanged.

8. The value of money during the last thirty years has decreased so much, that, in connection with this and other circumstances, it is now recommended that the rates should be enhanced 77 per cent. Therefore, a cultivator paying, say, ten rupees in 1870-71, will have to pay nearly twenty in 1872-73. In the former case he obtains a much larger profit, and Government a much smaller profit, than by a revision of rates would appear to be just. In the latter case, however just the newly-imposed rates may be both for the cultivator and for Government, the cultivator must probably feel some discontent.

9. The principle so long acknowledged in the Konkan, of Government receiving a certain share of the produce, fixed in kind and commuted year by year into a money payment calculated on its market value, appears to me not to be an altogether unsound one. The only disadvantage of it would appear to be, that in years of famine, when the cultivator would have a much smaller crop than usual, he would have to make a larger money payment, owing to the rise in the market value of grain. Such a system could, therefore, only continue where a system of remission from failure of crops was generally acknowledged. I think, however, that it would be worthy of consideration if, on account of the continued change in the value of money, it might not be advisable, taking the rates of the previous survey as a basis of calculation, to make more frequent changes in the figures representing the assessable value of the land as expressed in money. If such changes were made every fifteen years instead of every thirty, as is usual at present, Government would obtain a fairer share of revenue, and the cultivators would not be liable to have to pay one year revenue nearly double that paid by them two years previously.

10. Paragraphs 20 and 49 of Colonel Waddington's report treat of the water-rate to be levied on lands irrigated from the New Ekruk Tank. In paragraph 49 Colonel Waddington

says — "It will be impossible to fix any permanent water-rate on the lands to be irrigated until I have been supplied by the Irrigation Department with information as to the quantity of land commanded by the canal, its situation, the area for which they will be able to supply water, and the period for which the supply will last. Meantime, I purpose to explain to the people and record that an extra cess will be hereafter levied on all lands to which water may be supplied from the tank."

11. I am of opinion that, had it been possible, it would have been better for the required information to have been obtained in time for the rates as affected by the tank to have been fixed for these lands at the time of the general introduction of new rates into the whole taluka. The new rates to be imposed in regard to these particular lands should not, I consider, be regarded as liable to enhancement so much for their being afterwards actually supplied with water from the tank as for their being so situated as to be capable of being supplied with water if desired by the cultivators. It is clear that the value of land is increased by its being within the reach of irrigation. That a cultivator may be unwilling to take advantage of the means within his power for improving the resources of his land, is not a sufficient reason for his being subjected to a lower rate of assessment than a cultivator of other land, similarly situated, who avails himself of such means. Government have already resolved that a cultivator who constructs a new well should not on that account be subjected to extra assessment, for he does but make use, and that by an expenditure of labour and money, of means put within the reach of many others. When, therefore, water can be readily obtained without labour or money, it is obvious that a cultivator refusing to make use of it should not be exempted from the payment of the rates fairly calculated on the value of the crop which it is supposed to be capable of producing. This principle is, I believe, acknowledged in regard to lands watered from Government Irrigation Works in some other parts of India.

12. With regard to paragraph 50 of Colonel Waddington's report, I have to state that the subject therein alluded to has formed the subject of a correspondence which has lately taken place between the Revenue Commissioner and the Military authorities and myself. I have expressed my opinion that a portion of the Moti Bāgh should be reserved for the uses to which it has been hitherto put but I have expressed an equally strong opinion that a large portion of it, consisting of very rich garden land, should be disposed of for cultivation. It could be sold by public auction in the usual manner.

13. I agree with the opinion expressed by Colonel Waddington in his 55rd paragraph that Pir Tākh, now belonging to the Mādha Taluka, should be incorporated with the Sholāpur Taluka.

14. I take this opportunity of mentioning a subject regarding which I have long desired to address Government. It is alluded to in the 7th paragraph of the letter of Mr. L. R. Reid, Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2587 of the 8th August 1840, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner. It suggests the advisability of the detached village of Mangrul being exchanged with the Government of His Highness the Nizām, for His Highness' villages of Popla and Sewni, which are surrounded by British territory, "but," it is added, "it is apprehended this cannot be effected."

15. From the map accompanying Colonel Waddington's report, it will be seen how many villages of the Sholāpur Taluka are inconveniently situated at many miles' distance in the midst of His Highness the Nizām's territory. It is much to be regretted that at the time of their first acquisition by the British Government an attempt was not made to exchange them with villages lying in close proximity to British territory. It might be said that it would be difficult for such an exchange to be effected now, as it would necessitate so many British subjects being delivered over without their consent to another Government.

16. I consider, however, that it is a very serious inconvenience there being so many isolated British villages far off in His Highness the Nizām's dominions, and that it would be worth a considerable sacrifice on the part of Government to make some attempt to rectify the frontier. An opportunity for such rectification might have been found about ten years ago, when the Western Ceded Districts were delivered back to His Highness the Nizām's Government.

17. The difficulty which would present itself on a rectification of the frontier being attempted now, would be that some compensation might have to be paid to British subjects possessing property in villages to be delivered in exchange to His Highness. I do not think, however, that such a difficulty should be acknowledged as an unanswerable reason why such rectification should not be attempted. The existence of these isolated villages renders the police arrangements in the Sholāpur and Bārsi talukas especially difficult. The crime in these talukas, from their position in respect to His Highness' dominions, is probably more than that of all the other talukas of the Collectorate put together.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. BOSANQUET,

Acting Collector.

No. 33 of 1872.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SHOLÁPUR.

Camp Bhorápur, 16th January 1872.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the rates I propose to introduce in 147 villages of the present Sholápur Táluka of the Collectorate under your charge.

2. I have appended hereto printed copies of the reports of Messrs. Wingate, Bellasis, Robertson, Vibart, and G. Blane. The former three gentlemen, as you are aware, were officers of the Revenue Survey Department, Mr. Vibart was the then Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, and Mr. G. Blane was the Assistant in charge of the Sub-Collectorate.

3. The report of Captain Bellasis relates to the Subhá and the Ahirwári Pargana, and that of Mr. Robertson to the Mandrup division of the táluka. Captain Wingate's report forwards those of the above-named two gentlemen with his remarks, and such modifications in their proposals as he deemed requisite.

4. Before proceeding to express my own views of the rates that may be considered applicable at the present day, I will take a brief notice of the reports of the above-named gentlemen.

5. Captain Bellasis commences his report by describing the survey operations which had been carried out under his supervision. It appears that 10 per cent of the survey measurements of 71 villages, containing 256,828 acres, had been tested by his measurers between November 1838 and the end of June 1839. The result, although considered satisfactory by him, showed that in 17 out of the 71 villages the errors in excess and defect exceeded 10 per cent whilst three required to be entirely re-measured. The difference between his men's measurement and the test taken by Captain Bellasis appears to have been a little more than 2½ per cent. The average daily work of a measurer was 62 acres.

6. Captain Bellasis then proceeds to notice the re-classification work, which, however, had only been completed in 16 villages of Sholápur. He describes the old classification as "perfectly unintelligible," and ascribes the discontent which prevailed, and the declining state of cultivation, in a great measure to the discrepancies in classification, and says that the very great inequality of assessment had thrown land of all qualities out of cultivation. He probably, however, meant only, what he adds, namely, that much of the best land was waste in consequence of the heavy rates on it.

7. Captain Bellasis next gives a general description of the district, its soils, climate products, &c, and appends a statement showing the price of jowári and bájri in the Sholápur Bazaar from Fasli 1230 (A. D. 1821) to 1248 (A. D. 1839).

8. Captain Bellasis draws attention to the case of two villages as exemplifying the evils of over-assessment, and the blessings arising from the imposition of moderate rates, and then proceeds to some remarks on the general decline in the outward aspect of the villages. He, however, admits that, with the exception of certain Ahirwári villages, they were many degrees better than most in Bhimthari, Indápur, or Mohol. He describes the Patels as ill-paid, and the cultivators much involved in debt, and quite without the power of repairing wells or extending cultivation, half the Ahirwári Pargana was untilled, and 17 out of the 30 villages nearly depopulated. He thinks that, at the prices then ruling, the produce of an acre of the best soil and most favourable season might be estimated at about Rs 3. He, however, admits that much weight cannot be attached to any calculations whatever regarding the produce of lands.

9. Captain Bellasis concludes by recommending a rate not exceeding Re 1 per acre as the maximum rate for Jerayet crops, or 33 3 higher than Indápur - which would give, he calculates, an average of 6 annas per acre, or a total assessment of Rs 5,300 on the Government assessed land under cultivation, and Rs. 87,388 on the whole arable land.

10. In an appendix Captain Bellasis refers to the cultivation of the Mauritius sugar-cane and potatoe as being worthy of encouragement in these districts. The failure of cotton and the mulberry he attributes to the want of pecuniary encouragement. He comments on the negligent system of husbandry in vogue, and the neglect of manuring the land, the paucity of carts, neglect of drainage, and absence of education, he not having met with a single school in the district.

11. Mr. Robertson's report is on the Mandrup Pargana, and he commences with a general description of the district, on which it is not necessary for me to enlarge, beyond observing that Mr. Robertson gives a similar account of the condition of the villages to that given by Captain Bellasis, and a like description of the apathy of the village officials. He also notices that nullas which had formerly been used for irrigation had fallen into disuse and distress experienced from want of water,

He mentions a curious superstition as existing among the Natives and partly accounting for the fact that no use is made of the waters of the Bhima or Sina for irrigation. Education is described as being at the lowest ebb still he enumerates 12 schools

12. In describing the survey operations carried out under his charge, Mr Robertson remarks that the gross contents of fields according to the old survey had been correctly computed and recorded, but that portions of fields had often been deducted as "Krab" or "unculturable," when no such land existed in them, and thus the old measurements were to a certain degree unreliable, though not to such an extent as to vitiate the assessment had the classification of the soil been correct

The defects of the former classification he passes by as being already well known to Government.

13 Mr. Robertson describes the ryots as much impoverished, and the land-tax oppressive, and would fain hope that the "dawn of ease and comfort, brought to existence by a new assessment, is now breaking on the tax-ground-down population" He proposes a maximum rate of fifteen per cent increase on that of Indápur. Mr. Robertson concludes his report by referring to various topics regarding the district officials, and to which I need not further allude.

14 Captain Wingate, in forwarding the above reports, expresses his conviction that the state of the district was not one of prosperity, that the condition of the cultivators had deteriorated during the course of our administration, that there was an utter absence of activity or enterprise, and that the state of the villages and husbandry was generally wretched. This state of affairs he attributes chiefly, as do his two Assistants, to an excessive land-tax. After setting forth his reasons for a reduction in the rates, he proposes, for the Sholápur villages, the rates advocated by Captain Bellasis, *viz*, an advance of 33 per cent. (more correctly 33·3) on the Indápur rates, and for the Mandrup Pargana of 20 per cent. 5 more than proposed by Mr. Robertson.

15. At this distance of time it is difficult to say whether the pictures drawn by the officers of the Revenue Survey of the condition of the ryots were over-coloured or not. Mr. Blane expresses his dissent from the opinion of Captain Wingate on this point, and contents himself by observing that the rates proposed are not too high. Doubtless, however, the imposition of a lower assessment has had the best effect in improving the condition of the people, and preparing them for a revision of rates more in accordance with the circumstances in which they are now placed.

16. The general features and character of the district have been sufficiently described in the annexed reports; I will, therefore, confine myself to reviewing the changes which have taken place in the last thirty years in the way of improved means of communication, facilities of education, increase in the value of land, and the present condition of the district

17. The Sholápur Táluka as now constituted consists of 150 villages, *viz*, 112 Government and 2 Inám villages, originally belonging to the táluka, 9 villages of the Nipánkur's, which have since lapsed to Government, 15 Government and 1 Inám village transferred from Mohol, and 11 villages received from His Highness the Nizám. Of these villages, 147 Government and 1 Inám village will now come under settlement.

18 The total area of the 135 villages included in the diagrams is 504,080 square acres, or 789·6 square miles. The population in 1840-41 amounted to 106,962, by the present return it is 135,710, showing an increase of 28,748, or 26·8 per cent. The number of inhabitants per square mile is 172, and there are, therefore, 3·8 acres to each individual. The following statement, prepared from the Mámlatdár's return, shows the number of inhabitants, &c, at the period of settlement, and at the present time —

	At the time of settlement.	1870 71.	Increase in Number.	Per Cent Increase.
Inhabitants	106,962	135,710	28,748	26·8
Bullocks	32,807	41,303	8,496	25·8
Cattle, sheep, goats, &c.	86,080	61,829	24,251	28
Carts	219	1,167	948	433
Ploughs	2,137	4,511	2,374	111

The great increase in the number of ploughs and carts compared with that in the number of bullocks, as also the decrease in the number of cattle, sheep, &c., makes me somewhat sceptical as to the correctness of this return, but I trust the coming census will enable me to submit more full and reliable information hereafter.

19. Among the chief causes affecting the progress of the district is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which connects Sholápur with the eastern and western shores of the Continent of Hindustan, a marvellous change since the days when (as Captain Wingate wrote) the "Sholápur ryot had to pay a higher price for his salt than the inhabitants of Mohol and Mádha." There is, however, but one station within the limits, of the district, namely, at Sholápur itself, which, consequently still continues to be the chief market for the produce of the district, and source of supply. The numerous roads which have been constructed during the present lease (and not one of which existed 30 years ago) to Poona, Hyderabad, Pandharpur, Akalkot, Bijápur,—in fact in every direction, have given an impulse to traffic, which may be judged of from the fact that the number of carts has increased, during that period, from 219 to 1,167, or 433 per cent! The farm of the tolls on these roads for the last seven years has been sold for the sums shown below —

	1864-65.	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68.	1868 69.	1869 70	1870-71
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Bála (Poona road) ...	1,825	1,050	1,550	2,000	2,850	2,745	2,500
Soregaon (Bijápur road)	5,500	3,425	4,500	1,022	3,500	4,500	3,700
Borámán (Hyderabad road) ...	5,500	8,500	11,500	9,450	9,600	9,100	7,80
Kumbhar (Akalkot road) ..	2,000	1,750	2,400	2,075	2,350	2,725	1,700
Tirha (Pandharpur road) ..	1,625	1,100	1,500	1,075	1,550	1,600	1,400
	11,450	15,825	21,450	15,622	19,850	20,670	17,100

The sum paid for 1870-71 is equivalent to the tax on 68,400 laden carts, so that some idea may be formed of the traffic passing through this district independent of that conveyed by rail.

There are public ferries on the Sina at Lámboti, Tirha, Wadakbál, and Wángi, and on the Bhima at Ghodeshwar, Táki, and Bandarkáuta. The farm of these ferries has averaged during the last five years Rs. 3,394.

20. With the future prospects of the districts, another work is intimately connected, which, though as yet not utilized, is destined, let us hope, to have the most beneficial effects. I allude to the Ekruk Tank, an important work which has just been completed at the expense of the State. It has been formed by the damming up of a large nullá about three miles north of the City of Sholápur. Three aqueducts are led from the reservoir, one of which, I believe, is intended to afford a perennial supply of water, and the two others to be equal to a four months' supply. The courses of these aqueducts are shown by red lines on the accompanying map. The total area which will be irrigable is not as yet ascertained, but at the time of settlement I purpose to have a statement made out of all lands which are under the command of the canal level, and to explain to the occupants and record that Government reserve the right of levying such water-rate as may hereafter be decided—the rate, of course, only to be applied as each portion is brought under irrigation. At present water is being supplied gratuitously, with the sanction of Government, to a small quantity of land, as a temporary measure, but from next season the arrangement explained in paragraph 6 in Colonel Anderson's memo No 1319 of 29th November last, might be brought into operation.

Chávdís
Dharamshálas.

21. The following statement shows the number of chávdis and dharamshálas erected in the whole of the villages which form the taluka since 1840-41 —

Number of Villages.	During 1st Decade.		During 2nd Decade.		During 3rd Decade		
	Ryots' Contribution.	Government Contribution.	Ryots' Contribution.	Government Contribution.	Ryots' Contribution.	Government Contribution.	
65	Chávdís	18	Rs. 1,914	31	Rs. 2,434	13	Rs. 2,321
	Dharamshálas	2	145	4	657	7	1,053
	Total...	20	2,059	35	3,091	20	3,374
			906		1,283		872
							6,682
							7,554

or a total of 62 chávdis and 13 dharamshálas, built at a cost of Rs. 18,267, of which Rs 9,743 were paid by Government, and Rs 8,524 by the ryots.

22. At the time of the present settlement there were 1,119 wells in working order, and 468 out of repair. During the period of the lease 213, or nearly one-fifth of the wells then at work, have fallen into disrepair, but 75 of the old wells have been repaired, and 537 new wells built, of which 298, or nearly three-fifths, have been constructed during the last ten years. The increase on wells in working order is 395 or 33.5 per cent. Water is, as a rule, found at a moderate depth below the surface in most parts of the district, and it is probable that the ryots will not be slow to profit by this circumstance, when they find that no extra cess is placed on well-irrigated land. The following statement shows the number of wells in 1840-41, and at the present time —

Number of Wells at time of Settlement			Number of Wells in 1870-71.							Increase in number of wells in working order
Wells in repair.	Wells out of repair	Total.	Wells out of repair	Remainng in good order	Old wells repaired.	New wells during 1st Decade.	New wells during 2nd Decade.	New wells during 3rd Decade.	Total.	
1,119	468	1,582	680	902	75	61	178	298	2,194	395

23. Captain Bellasis writes that he had not met with a single school in his districts, but Mr. Robertson enumerates twelve. There is no record of the number of schools in the district at the time of the present settlement. There are now 59 schools attended by 1,986 pupils. Of these 39 are kept by private individuals, and 20 supported by Government. In the City of Sholapur there are four Government Schools—in one of which English alone is taught, the number of boys being 100, and one is a girls' school, attended by 40 pupils. There are, besides, in the city 21 private schools, in one of which, containing 15 pupils, English is taught, the rest being vernacular.

24. There are several large villages in the district, but Sholapur itself is a city containing at the present time some 31,000 inhabitants, of whom 7,228 follow various trades and professions. A large weekly bazaar is held, at which about Rs 15,000 worth of cotton goods, kambhis, &c, made in Sholapur and the neighbourhood, Rs. 10,000 worth of grain, and Rs. 500 or 600 of horses and cattle are exposed for sale. There are also weekly bazaars at Walsang, Mandrup, Mangrul, Musti, Mardí, Ghodeshwar, Keshar Jowalga, and Wadala, at which from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,500 worth of goods change hands. There was formerly a bazaar at Bandarkánta which no longer exists.

25. There is a large manufacture of cotton goods, saris, pagris, carpets, khádi, &c.; and the woollen "kambhis," or Native blankets, made in this district are superior. In the city of Sholapur there are 6,425 looms for cotton cloths, 4,250 weavers, 310 dyers, and 840 spinners of thread. Walsang has 200 weavers and 100 dyers, and Mandrup, Ahirwari, Hotgi, Mardí, Salgar, and Ghodeshwar also have many looms. The cotton goods manufactured in the district yearly are valued at Rs. 5,76,000, woollen goods Rs. 39,000, brass and copper utensils Rs. 25,000, and implements of iron Rs. 30,000, making a total of Rs. 6,70,000.

26. The people appear to be well off and well clothed, and the villages are decidedly better kept and cleaner than those of Indapur and Bhimthadi. The City of Sholapur is within a few hours of any part of the district, and affords a ready market for their produce, to which the greater portion of it finds its way, and from whence they draw their supplies of salt, tobacco, spices, &c. Land, both in the vicinity of Sholapur itself and in the more distant villages, sells readily at from 10 to 70 years' purchase, as may be seen from the annexed statement.

27. The average rainfall, as registered at the civil hospital at Sholapur, for the last eighteen years, has been 27 inches, being the same as that of Poona for the last eight years. The eastern portion bordering on Akalkot is said to enjoy a somewhat more plentiful fall than the rest of the district, but there is no record of the amount. The appended comparative statement shows the rainfall at Poona, Pátas Indapur, and Bárta from 1863 to 1870, and for Sholapur from 1853 to 1870.

28. The tilling of the soil and other agricultural operations are conducted in the same primitive and inartistic manner noticed in the annexed reports. Husbandry little or no attention being paid to weeding or manuring the land, or to rotation of crops except when irrigated. Mr. Fletcher (who superintended the classification of the N.W. portion of the taluka) reports that "cultivation is carried on but lazily, and very little attention bestowed on it, as a rule, either in garden or dry-crop land."

He, however, excepts the outlying villages of Mangrul, Arli, Kálegaon, and Kákramba, the ryots of which villages take marked pains in tilling their land, and afford a pleasing example of what may be done in time in a naturally poor soil by constant manuring and irrigation. He also notices that in Kálegaon manuring Jerayet lands is not uncommon. There is a great deal of land, especially in the neighbourhood of Sholápur, left untilled and let out for grazing, the occupants thereby realizing in some cases as much as 18 times the Government assessment, as will be seen from the following cases :—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Sub let for Grazing	Times Assessment,
Sholápur	230 ...	Rs. 67 0 ...	Rs. 800 ...	Rs. 12
	132 ...	„ 19 11 ..	„ 350 ...	„ 18½
	92	„ 10 0 ..	„ 150 ...	„ 15
	66 ...	„ 15 0 ..	„ 200 ...	„ 13½
	167 ...	„ 23 0 ...	„ 250 .	„ 10½
Degaon	150 ...	„ 39 13 ..	„ 400	„ 10
	53 ...	„ 8 0 .	„ 30 ..	„ 3½
Shelgi	18 ...	„ 4 0 ...	„ 40 ..	„ 10
	12 ...	„ 1 8 ...	„ 15	„ 10
	16 . .	„ 2 0	„ 15 ...	„ 7½

29. Three-fourths of the crops grown consist of jowári, báji being the next in order, although only to the extent of $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the jowári. Together with the jowári "Kardai" is almost invariably grown a row of it being planted here and there, and withstands

drought well. Coarse rice is grown in small patches in hollows where water lodges, and occasionally a second crop of gram or *wal* succeeds. The Mauritius sugarcane is reported to be unknown, as also the mulberry and potatoe. Cotton was sown to the extent of 14,000 acres, or 3 6 per cent of the whole. "Surangi" or the India madder dye is grown in considerable quantities in dry crop lands. The garden crops consist of sugarcane, plantains, guavas, limes, earth-nut, wheat, turmeric, and vegetables. Turmeric is chiefly grown in the outlying villages in rotation with sugarcane and wheat.

30. Captain Bellasis in his returns of cultivation and collections does not give either the names or number of the villages to which they apply, and Mr Robertson's, though given by villages is so incomplete as to be of little service. Captain Wingate also does

not mention the number of villages to which the statement furnished by him refers, and, on looking at the Collector's settlement reports from 1837-38 to 1840-41, I find they apply in the first year to 113 villages, in the next to 117, in the third to 110, and in the last to 109, so that it is impossible to compare them with the diagram, which includes 120 villages properly belonging to the division.

The Sholápur Sub-Collectorate was formed into a separate Collectorate in November 1838, at which time the outstanding balances of the three tálukas of Sholápur, Bársi and Karmála amounted to Rs. 2,14,449, of which sum Rs. 1,37,608 was written off as irrecoverable. In 1842-43 a further sum of Rs. 49,234 was written off the accounts of the Sholápur Táluca, and the outstanding balance reduced to Rs 5,138. I may add that for the two years 1839-40 and 1840-41 the gross land assessment, remissions, balances, &c., were as below —

	Gross Land Revenue			Remissions.			Balance Outstanding.			Balance Realized.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1839-40...	1,46,348	11	8	8,839	4	8	722	11	2	1,36,786	11	11
1840-41	1,15,116	4	1	4,178	12	0	750	10	4...	1,10,186	13	9

Captain Wingate estimated roughly that the total maximum rental, exclusive of Inám but including the items of "An Jamá" and extra cess on water lands, would be Rs. 1,27,000.

The following paragraphs give a brief analysis of the fluctuations in cultivation, and collections of the vilages which originally formed the Sholápur Táluca.

31. The cultivated area during the first two years of the present settlement was, in round numbers, 314,000 acres, and the collections Rs. 1,31,000, there being Rs. 2,274 remitted during the first year, and only Rs 278 in the second. The average waste of these two years was 28,000, or about one-twelfth of the whole area. In the next two years the cultivation fell to Rs. 2,47,000, the remissions, however, being only Rs 21, and the waste 44,400, or about one-eighth. For the next three years the cultivation and collections rose, the average being 322,645 acres cultivated, and Rs 1,39,687 collections, there being only Rs. 576 remissions in the first of the three years. During the final three years of the first decade cultivation and collections again fell off, the cultivation being 313,000 acres, and collections Rs. 1,36,500, and no remission. The average area under cultivation during the first decade was 312,847 acres, and average collections Rs 1,34,168, the average annual remissions being Rs. 316, and average waste 29,468 acres, or little over one-sixteenth of the whole.

32. During the first three years of this period the average cultivation was 308,000 acres, and collections Rs. 1,34,000, the average waste being 35,800 acres or a little over one-tenth, and the remissions Rs. 102. During the next four years the cultivation rose to 315,000 acres, and collections to Rs. 1,38,900, the average waste being 2,560 acres, or one-fifteenth per cent and remissions Rs. 62. In the concluding three years the cultivation averaged 335,300 acres, and collections Rs. 1,45,100, the waste being 9,940 acres, or one-thirty-fifth, and remissions Rs. 30. The average collections for this period were Rs. 1,39,268, being Rs. 5,100, or nearly 4 per cent. in excess of the first ten years. The average remissions were only Rs. 64.

33. During the third decade the average cultivation has been 344,384 acres, and collections Rs. 1,48,887, or 7 per cent in excess of those of the second Decade, and nearly 11 per cent. of those of the first decade. The waste at the present time is almost inappreciable, being about one-thousandth part of the whole area, and the average annual remissions, although slightly in excess of the second decade, have still been only Rs. 82.

34. In the 15 villages transferred from Mohol, the average waste during the first five years of the lease was 4,932 acres, or 138 per cent, and the average collections Rs. 11,808, the average annual remissions being only Rs. 103. During the remaining five years of this decade the remissions were 117, and the average annual collections Rs. 12,333, the waste being 1,092 acres, or 3 per cent. The average annual collections during the first decade were Rs. 12,392, remissions Rs. 54, and waste 3,012, or 8 4 per cent.

35. During the second decade the average collections were Rs. 12,840, or 467 more than those of the first ten years, the waste was 1,366 acres, or 3 6 per cent. of total area, and the remissions Rs. 19.

36. During the last ten years the average collections have been Rs. 13,240, or 8 75 per cent. in excess of those of the first decade, and 3 1 above those of the second decade. The average waste during this period has been only 0 19 per cent., and the remissions *nil*.

37. I have in vain endeavoured to obtain a satisfactory return of the prices of grain in Sholápur during the past thirty years, but from the following list of prices, taken from the Bazaar Office records for the last seven years, it is evident that they are as high in Sholápur as in any other part of the Deccan, indeed, from such returns as I have been able to procure, the rise in prices at Sholápur during the present settlement has been greater than elsewhere.—

Statement showing the Average Prices of Grain in the Sholápur Cantonment from 1864-65 to 1870-71, in seers of two pounds.

Years.	Jowár	Bájr	Gram.	Wheat
1864-65	14	10 75	9 75	10
1865-66	18 25	15 3	10 9	9 9
1866-67	16 6	15 75	8 3	8 5
1867-68	20 5	15 75	10	11
1868-69	25 5	27 2	14 4	12
1869-70	18 65	16 45	9 9 1/2	8 2 1/2
1870-71	21 9	15	8 3	7

38. The maximum rate for the Sholápur and Ahirwári parganas was fixed at 33 (33 3) per cent. above that of Indápur, and for the Mandrup Pargana and the outlying village of Mangrul at 20 per cent. higher. The former rate is the same as that recommended by Captain Wingate for the Pimpalgaon division of the Bhimthadi Táluqa. In the case of the best situated villages of that táluqa, I have lately proposed an increase of 75 per cent on the Indápur rate, or Rs. 1-12-0 as the maximum, which proposal has met with the approval of Government. The conditions affecting the material progress of the two districts, viz., the benefits accruing to either from the construction of the railway and extension of roads, are so similar, that a corresponding rate to that of Pimpalgaon would appear applicable in this instance. In the neighbouring State of Akalkot, into which the Survey Settlement has been lately introduced, the maximum Jerseyet rate was Rs. 1-12-0. But looking at the very large increase that an enhanced imposition of that rate would cause, and taking into consideration the opinion expressed by Colonel Francis in his memorandum on the Bhimthadi rates, and in which I fully concur, I cannot venture to recommend a higher maximum than Rs. 1-8-0, and that only for the lands of the City of Sholápur itself, placing the villages immediately adjoining it under a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0 and the more distant of Rs. 1-4-0. For the Mandrup villages, which have not been benefited so much from the construction of the railway and are still dependent on ferries for the crossing of the Sina in the monsoon, I would not recommend an increase of more than 25 per cent. (Rs. 1-4-0) over the Indápur maximum for those most favourably situated, and of 12 1/2 per cent. (Rs. 1-2-0) for the more distant.

39 The application of these rates causes a somewhat large increase in the assessment, the average on all the villages of the taluka being 77 per cent. But this unusual rise is not so much due to the imposition of an enhanced maximum rate, as to the extreme faultiness of the old classification, which, especially in Sholapur itself and some of the large adjoining villages, is so unprecedently low as to be scarcely free from suspicion. For instance, there are cases of 15 and 16-anna fields which were classed at from 7 to 5 annas—a discrepancy so great that it can hardly be ascribed to mere ignorance. The following figures show some of the errors of the old classification

Number tested.	Numbers in which the difference in classification is above												
	6 pies.	1 an.	2 as.	3 as.	4 as.	5 as.	6 as.	7 as.	8 as.	9 as.	10 as.	11 as.	
81	4	9	7	13	13	15	5	4	1	1	1	2	1

You will see that out of 81 numbers taken at random, in 30 the difference of classification exceeds three annas, whilst in 10 numbers the difference exceeds five annas, and there is one instance in which it is above eleven annas

40 Under these circumstances, and considering the rates at which lands in the vicinity of Sholapur are sub-let, the saleable value of land, and the exceptionally low assessment on which some of the villages which are most advantageously situated are at present held, there is no fear of my rates being excessive. For instance, in the lands of the flourishing city of Sholapur itself, the average rental is 4 annas 8 pies per acre. Again, the rich villages of Degaon and Bala are paying 5 annas and 6 annas 7 pies respectively. I cannot, therefore, but conclude that in those cases in which the new rates cause an unusual increase in the assessment, it is to be attributed to the observance of a lower scale of valuation in the former classification of the lands, and feeling confident, as I do, that the rates are not too high, I do not feel justified in recommending the adoption of a lower scale.

41. The result of the grouping of the villages is as follows —

	Number of Villages.	Maximum rate.	Remarks
Class I	1	18	Sholapur
Class II	39	1-6	Villages immediately adjoining the city
Class III	52	1-4	Villages within a radius of 5 miles, or on high roads.
Class IV	55	1-2	Villages beyond that distance and chiefly in Mandrup.
	147	.....

42. The effect of the proposed rates on the 120 villages of Sholapur and the 15 villages transferred from Mohol, which are entered in the two accompanying diagrams, will be as follows.

120 Villages of Sholapur	Occupied land.		Unoccupied assessed land		Total	
	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment
Assessment according to proposed rates	3,70,137	Rs 2,70,696	1,520	Rs. 667	3,71,657	Rs. 2,71,363
Assessment according to present rates	3,44,766	1,49,190	365	66	3,45,131	1,49,256
Increase	25,371	1,21,506	1,155	601	26,526	1,22,107

15 Villages from Mohol.	Occupied land.		*Unoccupied assessed land.*		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area	Assessment
Assessment according to proposed rates.	38,414	Rs. 22,776	28	Rs 13	38,442	Rs 22,789
Assessment according to present rates.	35,785	13,249	33	17	35,818	13,266
Increase ..	2,629	9,527		...	2,624	9,523
Decrease . ...	...	..	5	4		

43. The uneven manner in which the present assessment was imposed is rendered apparent by comparing it with that resulting from the proposed rates. For instance, Dahitna, No 25, will be raised 186 per cent. by a maximum rate of Re. 1-6-0, whilst Togarhah, No 10, with the same maximum only rises 43 per cent. Agsin, Kher, No. 4, and Kegaon, No 86, adjoining villages with a similar maximum, are affected very differently—the former being raised 127 and the latter only 2 per cent.

44. The land which has been cultivated, though not recorded as such, is about 7 per cent. of the whole area under cultivation, excluding the 11 villages received from His Highness the Nizam. The assessment on this at 11 annas 4 pies—the average dry-crop rate of the district—amounts to Rs. 19,833, so that the actual increase in the assessment due to the new rates will be 70 per cent.

45. The assessment on cultivated land of the 147 Government villages for the year, 1870-71 was Rs 1,74,101, by the new rates it will be Rs. 3,09,315, showing an increase of Rs. 1,35,214, or 77 per cent. The waste-land only amounts to 1,548 acres, assessed at Rs. 680, making a total assessment of Rs. 3,09,995.

46. Irrigation from pāths is very limited, and confined chiefly to the outlying villages of Arli, Kālegaon, Salghar, &c. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 6 (exclusive of the Jerāyet assessment) for first class water-supply, descending to Re. 1-8-0 in the lowest class. The total assessment on account of water is only Rs. 1,991.

47. I purpose exempting lands under wells constructed during the term of the present settlement from any extra assessment, and on those under wells which existed previously nothing beyond the highest dry-crop rate will be levied.

48. There is a limited amount of rice land in which coarse rice is grown, and sometimes a second crop of wāl or gram. There are in all 2,503 acres of this land, which at the maximum rate of Rs. 3, which I propose, will realize Rs. 4,096

49. With regard to the Ekruk Tank, it will be impossible to fix any permanent water-rate on the lands to be irrigated therefrom, until I have been supplied by the Irrigation Department with information as to the quantity of land commanded by the canal, its situation, the area for which they will be able to supply water, and the period for which the supply will last. Meantime I purpose to explain to the people and record that an extra cess will be hereafter levied on all lands to which water may be supplied from the tank.

50. By the late change in the limits of the military cantonments, a considerable quantity of land has been thrown out of camp. Such portions of it as have been enclosed and built on, I purpose to assess at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre, whilst what is lying waste will be assessed as other culturable lands. The Motu Bāgh, however, has hitherto been used as a sort of public garden and pleasure ground and as it is the only spot available for the recreation of the officers, I would recommend that it should be set apart for that purpose.

51. That the re-measurement of the district was equally as necessary as the re-classification will be apparent from the following instances taken promiscuously from the survey records :—

Numbers compared.	Numbers in which the error amounted to per cent														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 50	Above 50
53	7	8	7	6	1	4	4		3	2	4	1	2	2	2

In 24 out of 53 numbers the error exceeded 6 per cent., whilst there are six cases in which it exceeded 20 per cent. I append statements showing the result of the test of the present measurement and classification, from which you will see that out of 2,120 numbers, the measurement of which was tested, in only one the difference exceeded 10 per cent, and of 2,022 numbers that were classed, a difference of 4 annas was only exceeded in one case.

52. The present survey was carried out under the superintendence of Messrs Gibson, Echalar, Francis, and Young, and the classification under Present survey. Messrs Cumming, Fletcher, and Whitcombe. All the village boundaries were carefully traversed and plotted from computation, and a map of the táluka compiled therefrom, copy of which is annexed.

53. Two diagrams accompany this report, showing the average collections during the past thirty years in 120 villages of Sholápur and 15 transferred from Mohol. The Inám village of Pir Tákhi, which at present belongs to the Mádha Táluka, would more conveniently form part of this district.

54. In conclusion, I would recommend that the rates, if approved, may be sanctioned for 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

*Extract from Statement of Sale and Mortgage of Lands in the Sholápur
Táluka from 1868 to 1870*

Names of Villages.	Jeráyet.		Bágyet.		Remarks.
	Acres	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	
Sholápur	34 37	12	...	Rs 200	Mortgaged, mortgagee to enjoy usufruct in place of interest, no well
	50 27	11	...	500	Mortgaged, 2 years, no well.
	53 24	8	..	550	Mortgaged for 3 years, no well.
	29 38	13	.	400	Sold, no well.
	19 19	5	...	300	Do.
	41 10	10	.	300	Do.
	44 12	6 6	...	500	Do.
	48 6	12	...	75	Do.
	18 8	12 8	...	1,000	Mortgaged
Borámán	42 20	19	...	100	Sold, no well.
	45 27	23	..	365	Do
	20 33	16	...	1,625	Sold, one well valued at Rs 200.
	15 33	5	...	150	Sold, no well
	47	28	...	80	Do.
	27 14	9	..	75	Do.
	47 19	28	...	200	Do.
	11 32	6	...	250	Do.

Names of Villages.	Jerdyet.		Bágyet.		Remarks.
	Acres	Asses- ment.	Acres	Asses- ment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Walsang	12 11	7		8	100 Sold, half of well valued at Rs. 500
	12-15	18		...	120 Sold, no well.
	41 38	26 12		...	500 Do.
Ahrwári	40-25	11		70	Do
	7 30	7		12	400 Mortgaged for 4 years, mort- gagee to have half produce in lien of interest, one well worth Rs. 400
Mandrup	41 33	9		...	90 Sold, no well
	17 21	12 8		...	450 Mortgagee to have usufruct in lien of interest, no well.
Bandar Kánta . . .	27 25	16		.	400 Mortgaged, mortgagee to receive Rs. 70 per annum interest, and 1½ candy jowári.
	35 2	19		..	400 Sold, no well.
Kándalgaon . . .	15-24	8		...	400 Do.
	14-29	4		.	800 Do.
	35 2	19		...	400 Do
Soregaon	32 23	17		..	300 Do.
	50 12	11		...	200 Do.
	9 37	5		...	600 Do
Ulha	21 13	10		...	200 Do
	12 27	3		.	200 Do

Statement showing Rainfall in Sholápur, Poona, Indápur, Pátan and Bárni.

Year.	Sholápur	Indápur.	Pátan.	Poona.	Bárni
1853	25 75				
1854	31-58				
1855	13 65				
1856	23-77				
1857	34 14				
1858	33 50				
1859	33 33				
1860	33 07				
1861	26 47				
1862	23 74				
Average 10 years.	27-9				
1863	21 28	3 01	9 52	22 55	24 20
1864	20 77	9-78	7-83	16 55	22 56
1865	13 72	6 9½	11 69	31 28	19 05
1866	20-02	4 06	6-57	18-90	22 45
1867	25 87	10-74	10 88	27 29	25-76
1868	25-92	8 43	10 32	30 91	18 62
1869	36 78	24 47	22 76	23-16	38 12
1870	35-03	25 77	26 31	40 60	43 19
	26 5	10-4	13-23	27 03	26 74

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment

The following comparative statement exhibits the results of the new and former survey of 120 villages of the Sholapur Taluka, shown in detail under the same head —

	GOVERNMENT LAND					ALIENATED LAND.			Grand Total.
	Culturable assessed	Unculturable.	Kuran	Gairan Bouds, &c	Total.	Culturable	Unculturable	Total.	
According to present survey	3,71,657	6,556	4,227	23,761	4,06,201	52,362	890	53,252	4,59,443
According to former survey	3,45,181	23,437	5,483	20,068	3,94,109	49,332	3,018	52,350	4,46,459
Increase	26,526	..	..	3,703	30,229	3,020	..	3,020	33,249
Decrease	..	16,881	1,256	..	18,137	..	2,128	2,128	20,265

The following comparative statement exhibits the results of the new and former survey of 15 villages of the Sholapur Taluka, shown in detail under the same head —

	GOVERNMENT LAND.					ALIENATED LAND			Grand Total.
	Culturable assessed.	Unculturable	Kuran	Gairan Bouds, &c.	Total.	Culturable	Unculturable	Total.	
According to present survey	88,442	875	792	3,332	43,441	1,178	18	1,196	44,637
According to former survey	85,818	2,765	793	3,405	42,782	1,230	52	1,282	44,064
Increase	2,624	..	..	..	2,624	..	..	..	2,624
Decrease	..	1,891	1	73	1,965	52	34	86	2,051

W WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik

MEASUREMENT TEST STATEMENT

Names of Assistants	Number of Fields tested	FIELD IN WHICH THE PERCENTAGE ERROR WAS WITHIN										Above 10 per cent.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lieut C. T. Echalaz Mr J Young Mr. E A. Francis Lieut W C Black	2,120	1,044	347	87	24	6	7	2	1	1	..	1

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik

CLASSIFICATION TEST STATEMENT.

Names of Assistants.	Number of Fields tested.	RESULT.									
		Errors within									
		As p	As p	As p	As p	As p	As p	As p	As p	As p	As p
Mr. A. Cumming Mr. W Fletcher Mr J. C. Whitcombe	2,022	339	806	577	165	100	21	6	2	6	

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III. Details of Cultivation. A. D. 1870-71.

District	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam lands.		
			Total.	Khárf.	Bab.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sholápur	147 Khálsa	Jowár	74.2	...	74.2
		Bárá	7.6	7.6	
		Cotton	3.6	3.6	
		Gram	2.3		2.3
		Rice	1.5	1.5	
		Linseed	1.5	...	1.5
		Wheat	1.1	..	1.1
		Sugar	.3	.3	
		Matki	.2	.2	
		Hulga	.1	.1	...
		Tobacco	.1	...	.1
		Miscellaneous	5.5	..	
Waste (occupied)	.2	...			
			100	13.3	79.2

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

Sholápur District, June 26th, 1839.

SIR,

The measurements of the Sholápur and Ahirwári parganas, comprising a circle of from 12 to 15 miles around the Kasbá Sholápur, having been all tested during the last eight months, and the re-classification of the Sholápur Pargana being also well advanced, I have the honour to address you on the subject of the new rates to be introduced, but,

Firstly, beg to state for your information a few points immediately connected with the work which had as well be recorded in my first report.

Operations commenced in November 1838, since which period the kárkún measurers under my immediate personal superintendence and check have tested 10 per cent. of the whole survey measurements of 71 villages, comprising acres 256,328, the total area of the two parganas.

The result has been, on the whole, satisfactory when we consider the very large proportion of land that has lain waste since the survey, and whose boundaries have in consequence been often nearly obliterated, thus their errors in excess and defect—

In 51 villages was within 10 per cent.

In 5 „ was above „ in cultivated.

In 12 „ „ „ in waste land.

And 3 „ required totally re-measuring.

The old survey sub-divisions (Tút numbers) of Kadim Dághs, or ancient fields, have likewise in several villages been all re-measured, as also village boundary stones restored, whenever the parties could be brought to an amicable agreement and fair adjustment.

These disputes are still numerous, and would alone occupy a regularly constituted commission for a season. No necessity exists for their immediate settlement, nor are any of those remaining very considerable, but as the land is again all brought into tillage under a lighter assessment, it will then be to the interest of Government to dispose of them, cultivators being averse in these districts to hold lands bordering on these disputes. Out of 2,620 acres in Takrár 1,480 acres have been settled either by Pancháset, arbitration, and in one instance the disputed land (140 acres) was divided between two of our own villages in proportion to their respective akárs by mutual consent, so that only 1,140 acres remain. Much of this I also hope to have adjusted.

2. I have visited personally the whole of the above 71 villages, and in most of them tested a fair portion of the kárkuns' measurements, in some more in others less, as I found I could depend on the accuracy and diligence of the individual's work. About 2½ per cent. (2 acres 25 gunthás) was the difference between the kárkuns' and my own measurements, which, considering the crops were on the ground great part of the time, added to the inexperience of my new establishment, I trust you will deem satisfactory also.

3. Independent of this test I angulated large plots of from 200 to 250 acres at random, to be enabled to judge of the whole survey measurements in general (*vide* para. 1).

4. Several attempts to tamper with the kárkuns in the most open manner by the cultivators having been reported, I am happy to say, by the kárkuns themselves, the Acting Collector was kind enough to circulate a strict proclamation I drew up, pointing out the evil consequences of such conduct, which I attribute to custom and ignorance as much as any thing else, since which no fresh cases have been detected, and I have every reason to think it has ceased. The fact of the kárkuns themselves giving information becoming known to the kunbis, put, I hope, an effectual stop to all attempts at bribery.

5. As the classification proceeds, all numbers (fields) of doubtful extent or doubtful arable area noted by the Tarams, are tested and corrected if found requisite.

6. I may mention, as this appears the proper place and in order, the numerous trifling disputes of Mirasdars and others regarding field boundaries. These petty encroachments I consider impossible without the connivance of the village authorities, boundaries are constantly ploughed through under my eyes, in almost every case by ignorant or careless hired ploughmen employed by the better kunbis. If a balutedar or patel were to visit a field and see to the bounds before ploughing, and also to re-visit it immediately after it is sown, this evil, I conceive, might in a great measure be put down. The preservation of field boundaries is not at all attended to, and, it must be conceded, the mischief is of great magnitude, by degrees the dispute increases, ill-will ensues, cattle are destroyed, and even blood shed, and the land thrown up for want of some such little simple precautions as the above not being attended to.

7. The average daily work of a measurer has been 62 acres, including all interruptions.

8. The re-classification of the two parganas commenced in December 1838, in Sholápur 16 villages, total 71,618 acres, or half of the whole has been finished and tested. In consequence of the very limited establishment at commencing (only 4 Tarams), the work necessarily proceeded but slowly. I calculate the whole of Sholápur will be classified long before the next Jamábandi settlement, and as all measurements are finished I shall be enabled to superintend a large establishment of Tarams in Ahirwári, the early or late close of the work in that pargana depending on this contingency.

9. In every village yet examined I found the old classification (one great source of present discontent) perfectly unintelligible, the very great inequality of assessment thus caused, has contributed to throw land of all qualities out of cultivation, much of the best land is waste in consequence of the heavy rates alone precluding its culture. The present declining state of cultivation, particularly in those villages where the rates are not bearing so very heavily, is chiefly attributable to this discrepancy in classes, particular instances I have already noticed to you, but they have been so often pointed out before my labours commenced, that it is scarcely necessary to advert to them again here more fully.

10. The pót numbers have been abolished in every village yet visited by the Tarams, always at the request of Mirasdars and kunbis, in addition to the great vexation, trouble, and confusion the adoption of this splitting of fields into minute divisions by the old survey kárkuns has caused, it was to be regretted as a wanton disregard of local usages, often more unpopular to a Native than acts of direct injustice.

11. During the course of other duties the Tarams have brought to light several instances of inám land having been brought, changed, or enlarged at or since the old survey, all which have been laid before the Collector for inquiry. The population and other returns and particular notices of wells and garden land are also in course of preparation by the classifiers, whose average daily work has been 168½ acres.

12. Before a few short remarks on the principal features of the country I give an abstract of the land in the two parganas. It may be remarked I have in many instances spoken of the two parganas as one, a glance at the sketch map, Appendix No. 4, will show that the villages of one are so mixed up with those of the other that this is unavoidable.

Abstract.	Sholápur	Ahirwári.
Land now in cultivation	83,343	39,752
Waste formerly under the plough	43,713	33,048
Kurans (grass preserves) camps	2,038	.....
Inám land (alienated)	10,867	5,388
Disputed	367	773
Barren	19,852	7,737
Total...	165,180	91,643
Grand Total.	256,823 acres, or square miles 401	

13. The total arable area is 210,996 acres exclusive of inám, the remainder being common, appropriated as pasture and farmed out, 2,434 acres included in "cultivation" are let at *utis* rates, average 2 annas an acre.

14. The Bagayet in both parganas only amounts to acres 1,044 in Sholápur.

In Ahirwári it is all Motasthal, and the assessment as fixed by Pancháset, Fash 1245, I have never heard objections to, and it appears fair. Mangrul alone cultivates 400 acres, being a Kadim Bagayet village it is assessed at 6½ rupees, the highest rate per acre of garden land in this, being the Kumávisdar's division of the táluca, although the average rate is only 2 rupees and 12 annas per acre.

15. The general aspect of the country is undulating and bare of trees, rising in some places into small hillocks showing the bare rock, but altogether Face of the country and soil. it is less rugged and stony than the Mohol District, which bounds it on the north-west. The only remarkable geological features are the columnar basaltic formations visible from the Naidrug direction towards Ahirwári, and discernible here and there from Rámpur towards the latter village. The river Sina is the western boundary, on the south and east the Akalkot, and on the north-east His Highness the Nizam's territories, whose villages are mixed up with the Sholápur ones on the north. Three villages (Phatgaons) are quite cut off from the táluca and isolated in the Mogalá, a belt of which, about 10 miles broad, separate Sholápur from the Vairág and Bárai parganas Mangrul, the most distant, is 18 miles from the Kasba. The quality of this almost level surface is various and irregular, in the dips is much fine alluvial soil. The specific portion attributable to each class in a few separate average villages I had the curiosity to examine, were blacks 10, reds 50, gravelly 40 = 100 parts, the black soil, being about 1-10th of the whole, is only found in small patches and of no great depth, resting on a sandy loam, under it the pebbly lime stone as in Guzerat. Towards the banks of the Sina it is more plentiful but meagre, the sub-strata the same, but, on the whole, the soil of this division, particularly near Sholápur, Bála, Degaom, and the south-east of Ahirwári, presents a fertility in many places capable of producing all the richer products, which our indigent and depressed ryots seem at present to possess neither the means nor energy to compass. A loose system of tillage is apparent everywhere, and a field is seldom ploughed but from necessity.

16. The climate is dry and supply of rain (there being neither hills nor woods) very scanty, within the last 24 years three partial famines have occurred from drought—one from excess of rain, the Kardisál In Fash 1235 the crops were nearly destroyed by rats (the Undursál), and last year there was little or no rain. During the last 22 years the cholera has thinned the population three, and only one extraordinary good season occurs, Fash 1243, named the Píksál. The greater famine, Fash 1214, the Pánch-chipti, nearly depopulating the country.

17. All the ráhu grains, oils, pulses, &c, are grown, but little bájri, the rude, but often efficient, system of agriculture is similar in all respects to the surrounding districts, Indápur, and east of Blumthari.

18. The roads, or more properly cart tracts, throughout these parganas are good; wherever trifling levelling or clearance was requisite, it has been brought to the Collector's notice. The Poona road has been cleared of stone as far as the bounds of the collectorate.

19. The fords of the Sina near Narkhed, Lámbota, Nandur, and Tirha all need clearance and repair, and have been more particularly noticed to the Collector in their respective village memoranda, agreeably to the late Revenue Commissioner's instructions. The form of one of these is appended, No. 9.

20. Sholápur, situated in the centre, affords a ready market for all surplus produce, and is from its proximity the only one now resorted to. It is a considerable thriving town. Population 24,000. Import duties of last year amounted to Rs. 13,558. All the Khirana ginger, garo, safflower, betel, surangi, and more valuable products raised in the neighbouring Mogalá villages are here brought in large quantities; it is also a depôt for salt, betel-nut, &c, from Málwan and the coast, and for cotton, coarse cotton cloths, sáris, &c, from the surrounding villages.

21. Although there have been five years of particular famine and scarcity during the last 24 years, yet it will be seen, on reference to No. 1 Appendix, that the price of jowári has averaged 32 pukha seers per rupee; the fluctuations are also shown. Extraneous causes, previous to the British rule, caused so great fluctuations in price, that I have rejected the average further back, and confined myself to since a couple of years after the settlement of the country by the late Sir T. Munroe and Assistants.

22. The most flourishing period of these districts anterior to our possession, is referred to the time and revenue management of Ramohandra Shivaji, a Konkani Brahmin and relative of the late Peishwa, 35 years ago, when nearly the whole division was in cultivation and all the wells in repair. From Fash 1227 it was superintended by Abbaji Balal Kundlay, Kiledar of Sholápur, but under the Mankeshwar of Temburni, until the former was deposed for his rapacity and oppression, shortly previous to the affair at Ashtu. The old Mámul measures, varying as usual in every six or

eight villages, had reference to the productiveness of the soil; seers and taks 72 to the seer, pysas, adhelas, and the bigha of the Mussalmen, all vary with the quality of the soil. The sūrta rates, including all the extra pattis and bābs of the Peishwa's managers, must have weighed heavily on the Kunbi and paralyzed his exertions, had not tracts of the less fertile lands, particularly under Mankeshwar's administration, been given on easy istāwa kowls and light ukta rates as an off-set to the heavy māmul-dar. Thus the present clamour for kowls under the heavy survey assessments, which, it will be seen below, were as onerous as the kamāl (never realized) without kowls, not to mention the difference of currency Belapurī rupee. In some villages I find only one rate for every description of soil, in others there were so many as 5 or 6. At Naikhed, where the māmul bigha was the nominal measure, they had five rates, from 8 to 12 annas per bigha and kowls run from 5 to 7 years. The nautānk is one-eighth of a seer, from 20 to 40 acres the size of fields, and rates averaged 15 to 25 rupees the nautānk.

	Tankha.	Kamāl	Painsah Survey.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Sholapur Pargana	61,360	97,921	89,263
Ahrwārī do	55,410	72,514	59,098

23 I observe that, four years ago, the falling off in cultivation of the Sholapur Sub-Collectorate was reported to be 49,000 acres in a single year, and that the year following the Revenue Commissioner had satisfied himself of the causes and reported the same to Government—facts I need not here recapitulate. If after 20 years of our management the country has so far deteriorated as to produce less exportable commodity and manufactures, and the result that it is not merely stationary, but declining, and no sign whatever of improvement in the country or character of its inhabitants, the inference may readily be drawn. The same clumsy mode practised in most of their mechanical and agricultural operations is still adhered to, and yet might be swept away for a trifling consideration which would be cheaply purchased. Paragraph 12 shows the proportion of both parganas now lying uncultivated, the greatest part of this land still bears the mark of former cultivation, full half of the Ahrwārī pargana lies untilled! Seventeen out of the 30 villages are at present nearly depopulated, all of which exhibit marks of former prosperity.

24. The highest survey Jerayat rates are about Rs. 2, but there are a few villages assessed even higher than this. Of the most heavily assessed is the village of Ulha, distant from Sholapur 8 miles. The rate here is $2\frac{1}{4}$ rupees per acre, this place I well recollect a flourishing village. Seven years ago it had a couple of shops, and was to appearance populous, it is now next to deserted, the shops are removed, all the trees disappeared, walls down, and the place in ruins. Out of 4,100 acres, 2,475 acres are waste, revenue fallen off from (Fash 1241) Rs. 1,066 to Rs 618 (1248), Patel and Kulkarni both ruined, being involved in Toti Farari defalcations which they could not prevent, and acting Patel and Talāfi doing duty, and an outstanding balance of Rs. 3466. Several of the villagers now cultivate in Taradgaon, Mogalaj, having left Ulha. Three years prior to the survey this village produced net revenue Rs 2,000. The rest of these over-assessed and misclassified villages have all partaken more or less of similar ruin and misery.

25. *Adjoining* Ulha is the village of Honsal, one of the highest assessed of the survey, Rs $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre. The soil similar to Ulha, nearly the whole is under the plough; out of 2,043 acres 384 only are waste, but will also soon be turned up, the revenue improving, only Rs 89 outstanding, and during the last 7 years the remissions amount to Rs 100. Of the 12 villages similarly assessed the same remarks are applicable, indeed, a moderately assessed village may be discovered often in passing through it. Need I say more to show the inequality and incongruous nature of the present rates.

26. It has been remarked by an intelligent statistical writer, that the accumulated experience of ages is requisite to perfect one's knowledge in the several simpler departments of husbandry. The difficult and extensive nature of the subject, the importance and immense variety of particulars relating to it, the vague, doubtful, and even contradictory details of alleged facts in almost every branch of it, the obscurity of the principles, in which several of the operations and other usual business depend, augment the difficulties. It is to be regretted, therefore, that all former inquiries, &c., into the state of these districts, from their having so often been transferred to other, are not easily procurable, though so calculated to abridge the labour of the attentive inquirer, particularly in this climate, and whereby the general course of his researches might be directed and made more easy and successful than otherwise, and his attention be solicited not only to what is confessed of importance and generally studied, but likewise to many new improvements and discoveries as they arise, and likewise direct his thoughts to other particulars which, though hitherto little regard may have been shown them, are nevertheless of material consequence. Having been twice, however, stationed at Sholapur in 1823-24, again in 1830-32, I had during both these periods opportunities of visiting most of the villages around, the principal ones several times, as well as the neighbouring parts and Mogalaj, consequently I can unhesitatingly bear testimony to the general decline in the outward aspect of most of the villages. Appendices II and III will show the decline in the revenue and balances outstanding.

27. With the exception of 17 of the Ahirwari villages before noticed, after another eight months' constant intercourse I can say they are many degrees better than most I visited in Bhumthari, Indapur or Mohol, still they are very ruinous and filthy, the walls down, and with few exceptions are uncomfortable, and a desolate appearance pervades them. The patels having been deprived of their haks, with sometimes not half the value of their *gugri* (enjoyed from time immemorial) in per cent as compensation, are everywhere apathetic and quite indifferent to the prosperity of their villages, having in many no interest in their concerns. Some patels have actually no remuneration. The acting patels have salaries fixed so low that no honest man, if found, could accept it, it being impossible for those who did, to subsist on Rs. 5 without having recourse to nefarious practices, and they have no permanent interest in any lasting improvement. (Note.)

28. I hope the above paragraphs will not be deemed altogether supererogatory, that it bears on the subject before us, I think cannot be denied, and that must be my excuse. The kulkarnis are not quite so ill-off as the patels. The cultivators are quite without the means of completing their teams—great and small, are much involved in debt, and quite without the power of repairing wells or extending cultivation beyond its present very limited bounds, yet, strange enough, many of the more intelligent have often expressed their belief that something will soon be done for their relief. I am sure no one can more heartily wish their hopes may be speedily realized than myself.

29. Without entering into any very minute calculations, I think, after much inquiry and patient investigation made of intelligent Kunbis, that in 49 villages in both parganas, the produce of an acre of the best soil, most favourable season, taking the average of some years' prices, may be now estimated in this district at about Rs. 3. To the selling Kunbi, leaving entirely out of the question any of the more refined but conflicting European notions of fair proportion of rent said to be fixed and taken on perfect principles, one-third of the profits, as the late able Revenue Commissioner very fairly remarks, cannot be called a very light corn tax. The great uncertainty of the rainy season, failure or excess though met by remissions, must preclude much weight being attached to any calculations, and whether even the general reduction of assessment may be productive of better or lower prices, as facilities of market, increased production, consumption or demand, or the reverse, may lead to, I shall not intrude on your valuable time with any idle speculations on the subject, let the experiment and time proclaim the result. I understand it to be the wish of Government that the Indapur assessment be the ground-work of the surrounding districts, and which is now fulfilling the expectations entertained.

30. On a comparison of prices at Sholapur and Indapur for 18 years, rejecting the two famine years, Bakh 1234 and 1242, from the Indapur average, and 1230, 1234, and 1242 from the Sholapur one, the difference in favour of Sholapur, taking the Indapur rates as the standard, would be nearly 2½ annas, added to 12 of Indapur equal to 14½ annas, Sholapur first black per acre, if 1½ anna (which it is short of one rupee) be added, on account of the trifling difference in seed, total one rupee.

31. Whether the above be the basis or not, I beg earnestly to recommend the new rate of assessment be fixed not higher than the present rate of assessment in the highest taxed of these villages, viz., one rupee per acre for first-class soil, the result of the inquiries made both by Mr Stuart and myself I have forwarded to you before, indeed, all inquiries persuade me that this should be the maximum, that is 33 per cent higher than Indapur, neither do I consider it a light one. But if anything was wanting, the flourishing state of the villages so assessed only is to me the best criterion when compared with the destitute state of most of the others. The inquiries made by Mr Stuart at Honsal I forwarded at his request. I would also press the many other reasons, scattered through these pages, urging a lighter assessment, leaving to your superior judgment to recommend or modify it to the confirming authorities. Under the supposition that this may meet with approval, I have calculated, as suggested by you, the land revenue of several villages already reclassified. Three of which—of *best, average,* and *poor soil*—are shown below, and contrasted with the old assessment—

Mouja,	Aores,	Survey Assessment.			Largest collection since the survey			Last year's, an average year.			Proposed rates at Rs. 1 per acre, 1st Black		
		Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Bala	2,440	1,971	6	4	1,472	8	0	1,888	3	11	1,096	11	8
Sangdari	1,803	670	6	1	459	15	8	371	7	6	462	5	10
Khair	921	458	6	0	270	11	6	271	5	3	215	8	6
	4,664	3,100	2	5	2,203	3	1	2,031	0	6	1,774	9	11

NOTE.—The waris of the patels and all the old landed proprietors are gone to ruin, and they may be seen taking up their quarters in a corner thatched in. Numbers who formerly had a horse, camel, or cart are now reduced to the bare necessities of life. I have seen patels working as common labourers—weeding, to such straits are they put.

As an estimate of the revenue on the Khalsa land now in cultivation, and also on the arable Khalsa land in the whole division, I have carried on this calculation and applied it as below:—

		On present Cultivation Acres 128,096	On the whole of the arable Khalsa Acres 210,896
		Rs	Rs
Jerayet assessment at 6 annas	...	48,035	79,123
Bagayet ditto extra	... ..	2,885	2,885
Sayer Revenue	... ..	5,860	5,380
Maximum Rental, Rs		56,800	87,388

		Rs.
Last year's collection	.. ..	77,833
Largest collection since survey	... ..	90,337

The great relief to the agricultural population by this slight sacrifice of revenue (if it does not prove an immediate gain to Government) will be more than counterbalanced by waste reclaimed, all those thrown out of cultivation by the survey now reclassified and equalized, and which will be more immediately brought under the plough—the return of many ryots from the neighbouring and Nizam's villages,* consisting of the more substantial Kumbis who can afford to transport their ploughs. One cause of their migration was the facilities of pasturage and water, which in a bad season are always scarce here, but they have been encouraged to remain and settle permanently by takávi and light kowls—abundance of good food and better command of markets and sale of their surplus produce without heavy loss, and increase to the present scanty and apparently decreasing population—according to census (1247 Fash) only 38,000 souls, a renovation of their dilapidated resources generally, and, lastly, an improvement of revenue not a paper one. These I anticipate as results to be expected, should it not prove so the rates can be still lowered, but you will perceive I bear in remembrance the precautions on this point alluded to by the Acting Chief Secretary in the 6th paragraph of his communication to the Revenue Commissioner, No 4619 of 1838, which is worthy of all consideration, and must ever be borne in mind, involving, as it does, Government interests of such magnitude that it can never be lost sight of.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) J. B. BELLASIS,
Captain, 9th Regt N. I.,
Assistant Revenue Survey.

Average Price of Grass in the Sholápur Bazaar for the last 20 years.

Fash	Month	Pukka Seers per 1 rupee		Remarks
		Jowári.	Báji.	
1230	During March and April.	14	21	No rain.
1231		25	22½	
1232		45	32	
1233		28	20	
1234		15½	13	Partial famine.
1235		30	26	
1236		46	42	
1237		40	34	
1238		52	48	
1239		44	32	
1240		44	32	
1241		27	20	
1242		13	11	Famine.
1243		33	28	
1244		27½	21½	
1245		26½	20½	
1246		34	23	
1247		35	31	
1248		31	27	
20 years' average.			32	

Large seer measuring one-ninth more than Indápur.

* Whilst at Narkhed the Patel of Baura, a Nizam's village adjoining, was settling his jamábandi in the town chauri with our own kárkuns, he took that day 400 rupees from the Narkhed kumbis cultivating in his village (this is by no means a rare occurrence). How much more he carried off I could not discover, but he boasted of 600 rupees. The Narkhed rate is very heavy, 15 annas per acre.

SHOLA'PUR PARGANA.

Years.	COLLECTIONS.									CULTIVATION				
	Ain	Sayer	Total	Remissions	Bak-dars	Grand Total	Revenue Paid	Out-stand-ing.		Land in Cultiva-tion	Waste	Total	Years.	
	Jama	Jama												Rs.
Faall.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Bighas	Bighas		Bighas	Faall.
1328	46,797	5,924	52,721		13,370	65,100	62,128	594	Famine.	92,960	14,798	107,758	1328	
1328	34,539	5,598	40,137	16,233	11,768	69,575	40,001	482		92,692	16,967	109,659	1328	
1328	19,996	4,238	24,234	37,084	7,366	68,606	23,847	855		94,854	15,195	109,619	1328	
1328	45,555	5,021	50,576	8,728	12,278	71,580	49,651	923		93,723	15,796	109,519	1328	
1328	49,549	5,021	54,570	5,355	17,139	77,364	51,598	2,074		92,704	16,516	109,519	1328	
1327	26,063	4,653	31,806	27,542	18,010	76,898	30,191	1,114		88,292	21,361	109,654	1327	
1328	46,513	5,021	51,534	7,547	18,247	76,439	46,943	3,692		88,958	20,990	109,954	1328	
1329	26,159	4,461	30,620	24,193	14,680	69,504	27,438	3,223		88,005	21,623	109,627	1329	
1340	34,313	4,025	38,338	15,768	16,208	70,870	35,430	8,477		91,243	18,414	109,657	1340	
1341	35,196	4,549	39,745		19,631	59,418	35,647	4,240		(Survey)	85,998	48,740	129,409	1341
1342	3,285	3,080	11,301	35,944	7,798	54,338	10,996	395			83,105	45,774	128,879	1342
1343	35,197	4,346	40,083		20,235	60,319	38,204	1,393			89,718	39,787	129,503	1343
1344	31,951	4,306	36,257	734	19,094	58,134	34,597	1,398			79,765	49,755	129,521	1344
1345	39,015	4,355	43,370	248	18,473	57,130	37,985	915	83,720		46,306	129,526	1345	
1346	39,031	4,185	43,216	1,765	18,946	60,989	39,714	371	85,894		43,020	129,515	1346	
1347	32,548	3,192	35,740	6,751	16,839	59,028	33,119	3,323	91,764		37,751	129,515	1347	

AHIRWA'RI PARGANA.

Years.	COLLECTIONS.									CULTIVATION				
	Ain	Sayer	Total	Remissions	Bak-dars	Grand Total	Revenue Paid	Out-stand-ing.		Land in Cultiva-tion	Waste	Total	Years.	
	Jama	Jama												Rs.
Faall.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Bighas	Bighas		Bighas	Faall.
1330	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not forthcoming.	.	.	.	
1331	
1332	35,523	3,449	38,972		3,973	43,644	37,776	1,195		60,673	11,167	71,840	1332	
1333	30,384	3,312	33,696	3,277	4,148	40,133	33,509	1,386		57,965	13,381	71,346	1333	
1334	28,391	3,765	32,156	11,874	5,485	47,380	31,004	652		58,005	12,939	70,944	1334	
1335	33,401	3,147	36,548	3,321	4,198	47,999	40,373	1,170		60,085	13,940	70,005	1335	
1336	32,737	3,089	35,826	3,176	7,186	52,169	34,113	2,673		58,770	13,307	72,177	1336	
1337	13,779	1,900	15,679	30,704	7,339	49,714	18,999	1,931		61,280	21,113	73,403	1337	
1338	31,318	3,303	34,621	5,300	7,436	48,284	30,016	4,004		53,549	13,353	73,403	1338	
1339	14,321	3,773	18,094	16,351	6,600	40,325	14,335	3,069		50,128	22,219	73,403	1339	
1340	20,405	3,196	23,601	10,226	7,014	40,532	19,596	2,794		50,133	22,219	73,403	1340	
1341	31,789	3,370	35,159		7,189	31,530	19,684	4,787		59,037	38,748	77,300	1341	
1342	6,153	1,319	7,502	13,310*	3,431	19,334	7,331	121		27,250	40,560	77,300	1342	
1343	39,633	3,633	43,266		7,433	33,745	25,030	1,386	58,864	40,016	77,780	1343		
1344	32,323	3,233	35,556	1,021	7,463	33,104	21,923	2,623	56,143	41,600	77,330	1344		
1345	31,327	3,343	34,670	3,000	6,771	30,614	23,230	303	40,799	27,043	77,341	1345		
1346	32,375	3,131	35,506	1,321	6,008	33,137	24,024	113	39,333	38,463	77,300	1346		
1347	30,745	1,716	32,461	3,039	5,133	31,039	21,743	717	54,043	39,733	77,300	1347		

APPENDIX VIII.

The Mauritius sugarcane I only found in two villages growing luxuriously. At Arjunsodé the patel, Umrat Row, an intelligent man, had taken some pains at great expense to give it a fair trial, whilst his neighbours from prejudice had rejected it. He had also procured a man from Bhum to instruct him in the Bengal operations of refining, &c, and appears to have succeeded wonderfully well, and is deserving of all encouragement, considering the difficulty of persuading natives to attempt works of this nature as a mere speculation, which is great indeed. There, then, is a most desirable and excellent opportunity of effecting an important object, and should this person be speedily furnished with an iron mill, and a liberal advance of cash for wells, I have no doubt it would soon be extended over the district all the assistance or encouragement that he has ever received was a pugree! I was struck at the contrast whilst reading a Herts' report "a farmer of Herts had £100 per annum conferred on him to encourage him to introduce turnips and clover into England"—a large sum in those days I hope you will be enabled to bring the patel's case to the notice of those interested in Bombay. From 5 to 700 rupees I would recommend, for which he will engage to sink wells and also supply cuttings to all applicants gratis. I have given Umrat Row all the assistance in my power and the instructions from the Horticultural Report regarding refining and crystallizing drawn up by Dr Gibson

I trust you will deem the above as a highly beneficial measure to both country and revenue.

Potatoes—I have seen some very fine specimens of these from 4 villages surrounding the Kasba and in 4 out of 12 villages where I distributed seed and saw it sown, having been kindly supplied by the Assistant Collector, Mr Stewart, a gentleman who takes much interest in any importance. Notwithstanding the great neglect and inattention with which they were all treated, in every instance they succeeded

It appears from the most careful trials in England that potatoes will produce from 10 to 13 tons weight of food per statute acre, and the enormous crop 670 bushels, 80 lbs each, has been raised with care from a single acre. In times of scarcity, so frequent in these parts, two crops might be raised, whilst waiting for those of grain, other articles of food might be most effectually supplied by them. Much public consequence must, therefore, be attached to this branch of agriculture.

The same remarks I have taken the liberty to make regarding rewards and stimulating the cane cultivation apply here a reward of 3 or 4 rupees to a kundi barely covers the expense of manure, weeding, &c, for one trial.

Cotton and the mulberry have failed here merely for want of pecuniary encouragement, and considering the importance of ensuring success attending every first endeavour at introducing new and valuable products, it is greatly to be regretted, and renders subsequent attempts doubly arduous.

From a perusal of the country reports the operations of draining, weeding, manuring, and top-dressing, which appear at home to be simply and efficaciously performed by the small landholders, are here almost unknown, though it is not unusual to see, in the poorest villages, banks and embankments constructed at a considerable labour and expense, yet in preventing their best land being injured and impoverished by the numbers of perennial weeds, or by adopting rotations in which particular crops shall predominate as the means of ensuring their destruction they seem almost quite unacquainted, these are sometimes so interwoven in the soil where it has been negligently cultivated as to form a perfect matting. The kunda, a species of couch grass, is one of the cultivators' greatest bane, yet if collected and burnt, or deposited in a heap and mixed with a little lime, it would become the basis of an excellent compost, and a pernicious nuisance might be converted into an excellent manure.

The burnt kankar, marl, sand-refuse of oil plants, urine of cattle, the saline deposits so common in swampy nullas, the hemp water, chalky earths, scourings of ditches, night-soil, old leather, hair, and rags, river mud, and ashes are some of the chief ingredients commonly found in the vicinity of every village where they lay neglected and unavailable. The introduction of carts (rarely seen in these parts) would be a boon to many, who anxiously wish for them if on very easy terms of payment, this measure will greatly facilitate the ryots in their intercourse with neighbouring markets, and also induce them to clear the roads. Draining the sub-soils, which absorb and retain a superabundant quantity of rain which is prevented percolating in heavy monsoons to the utter destruction of fine crops, appears another measure that might be very beneficially introduced either by the plough or pit draining. A great desideratum is a small code containing hints of agricultural matters, true there are very few who could benefit themselves by it, but surely much might be effected by a well-managed elementary education and at a trifling expenditure towards a superior system of tillage alone, to say nothing of their moral culture

I have not met with a single school in these districts.

It will be seen in Appendix No VI, tables of hákdars, that the shetsands in the two parganas amount to 134, holding 4,686 Khalsa acres of Government, in lieu of services and rated by the last survey at Rs 3,085. This establishment seems to require reforming. In Sholdápur there are but 4, in Walsang 8, in Bandaikáuta 15! Some have thus more than

required, others not sufficient, and in 15 villages there are none. Some are old men, some boys, and all subsist in a great measure on the charity (dharma penda) of the miserable kumbi, thereby diminishing the means of his paying his rent. Some have one nautank, some two. Their duties are various and responsible, and if in lieu of their Government land they received a small monthly money payment, say, Rs. 3, their duties as village police, &c., would be much more efficiently performed, and the Government land better filled in other hands. One more point remains for me to notice, which is the Deshmukhs and Deshpandes being still permitted to levy *Pendáwal* or any *hák* in kind, which is open to all kinds of abuse and merits immediate attention. The state of all the village *chauries* has been examined, also wells requiring repair, advances and grants of money, and the same brought to the notice of the Acting Collector.

The *Balufi* and *Moharfa* taxes bear very heavily and unequally on the payers and are subjects of great complaint.

REPORT ON THE MANDRUP PARGANA.

1. This pargana is in the Sholápur Zillah, and lies between $75^{\circ} 40'$ and 76° East Longitude, and $17^{\circ} 20'$ and $17^{\circ} 35'$ North Latitude, and is bounded on the north by the *táluka* of Mohol, the rivers *Bhuma* and *Sina* form its western, southern and eastern boundaries; across the *Sina* on the east lie the Sholápur *Táluka*, the pargana of *Ahrwárí*, and the *Akolkot Raja's* territory, across the *Bhuma* on the west and south-west there is a strip of land belonging to the *Patwardhan* family, and beyond this again stretches the territory of the *Satáia Rajs*, coming up to and forming the bank of the *Bhuma* on the south till its junction with the *Sina*.

2. The greatest length of the pargana measuring from north-west to south-west is about 23 miles, and its greatest breadth 18 miles. It is composed of 40 villages, of this one is a *Dumáia* of the *Nipánkar*, and two belong to the Sholápur *Táluka*, but for convenience are placed under the *Maháikari* of *Mandrup*, and, in fact, may be considered to be part of the pargana itself. The total area of the Government villages is 133,613 British acres, and of the *Dumáia* village of *Aurad* 4,857 acres - total 138,470 British acres.

3. The face of the country is in general flat, particularly on the bank of the *Sina*; in some part of the upper end of the district the ground is more uneven and also very rocky; but with this exception and that of a few risings here and there about the centre, the whole extent of the land may be put down as of a black quality. Commencing at *Kámthi Khurd* (see the accompanying sketch map) and going down the *Sina* to *Kudal*, 13 villages in all, the land is really beautiful, with the exception of little patches of *Garan* the greater part is a deep black mould the land of *Kámthi Budruk*, *Gunjgaon*, *Jamgaon*, *Watwaté*, *Barrur*, and *Malkáuta* is not good. *Kandalgaon*, *Antrohí*, *Yelegaon*, *Mandrup* and *Nándni* having among good soil some very inferior. *Wadápur* has a ridge of rocky ground, with these exceptions, commencing at *Miri* and going down the *Bhuma* to the village above mentioned, *Kudal*, the land is on the *Sina* side excellent, this includes *Vinchur* and *Numbargi*.

Most of the villages are in a sadly dilapidated condition, the walls in some places are merely small unconnected pieces of mud, and in others the old site only is pointed out. *Yelegaon* is the only village at which any attempt has been made to re-build the wall, the *Patel*, *Bhimgound walad Jagdeo*, has induced the people to build a certain portion each. I mention him in the hope that, as he deserves great praise, Government will deem him deserving of its favourable notice, a small present would, I am persuaded, be attended with very beneficial effects, for at present the village officers are quite apathetic and indifferent. Through the kindness of the late Acting Collector of Sholápur, *Mr. Phillips Stewart*, in advancing me money for the purpose, I have been able to arrange for the building of a *chauri* in 25 villages, these will be a great comfort to the people and also to the Government servants who may have to proceed on duty to the village, hitherto they have been much inconvenienced for want of a place to put up in.

5. Many villages have streams with water in them throughout the year, in many cases no advantage is taken of them now, while the ruins of places for raising the water are visible in several directions. I fear it will be some time before these nullas are again made use of, probably, not until the villagers have acquired a little capital through the instrumentality of a low assessment. The village wells require something being done to them, great distress is experienced for want of water for man and beast. At *Nándni* during the last season the villagers were reduced to such a state that the water of the solitary and out-of-repair village well was divided among them daily; some rain fell much earlier than usual, and thus extreme misery was averted.

6. No use whatever for the purposes of irrigation is made of the two rivers which enclose the pargana on three sides - one reason (and a good one) given by the Natives is, that during the monsoon the rivers rise so high and become so impetuous in their flow, that nothing they could build for drawing water would be able also to stand. Another reason, and I imagine the more cogent one, with them, is, that he who makes use of river water for irrigation excepting by a *patá* or water-course will be childless. Misfortune will certainly attend the unhappy wight who should venture to pollute the stream by raising water by a *moá* in consequence of its being leather! In illustration of the fact my attention was drawn to *Aurungzebe's* encampment at

Brahmápur, a few miles from the village where the conversation occurred, this monarch had built places for raising the water from the Bhuma, and what, it was triumphantly asked, were the consequences? Was not the whole army washed away?

7 The two principal roads are the Bijápur and Rájápur, coming from Sholápur they traverse the pargana, the former through Wángi, Mandrup, and Táklí, the latter crossing the Sina at Páthri (of Pargana Sholápur) through Gunjegaon and Miri. A few rupees would suffice to put the nullas that now injure them into good order and passable for carts, but the soil is of so heavy and black a description that it would cost a very large sum to make these roads so that they would remain in good condition during wet weather. Surrounded as the district is by water on three sides, there are, of course, many fords, and all require some money to be expended upon them. The principal ones are those of Wángi, Honmargi, Takli, Bandarkáuta and Miri, to these may be added that of Páthri of the Sholápur Pargana.

8 Education is in its lowest ebb in this district. Very few persons can read and write, many of the kulkarnis are obliged to engage some one more learned than themselves to perform their duties. In many instances the duties of several villages are undertaken by one such individual, this cannot but cause the greatest inconvenience to the public and village service. As a sample of the careless manner in which the kulkarnis' business is conducted and the village records preserved, I beg to refer to Appendix II. I endeavoured to ascertain the amount of the revenue of each village for a period of 20 years, in this table where the columns are blank there are no accounts forthcoming for those years! Now I think such a state of affairs could hardly exist if the kulkarnis were efficient men, and thus they cannot be without education. The number of schools is as follows:—

At Kasbe Mandrup two, Wángi one, Talegaon one, Aunj one, Bárur one, Vinchur one, Kámthi Khurd one, Bandarkáuta two, Numbargi one, total eleven, these are supported entirely by the villagers. The Dumála village, Aurad, also has a school.

9 I commenced measuring operations at the beginning of last November, and classifying about a month afterwards. I have found the old survey measurements, upon the whole, very good, indeed as good as could be expected or obtained, only a very few "numbers" have been discovered where there evidently had been rascality. When the measurements of some numbers differ widely from what was marked down in the old records, the cause of the difference was generally found by measuring the adjoining fields, and it was only, as above-stated, in a few cases, that it was clear from the measurements of the surrounding numbers being correct, and the suspected numbers far exceeding what was in the village paper, that there had been fraud.

10 But although the gross contents of the numbers were in the old survey generally correctly computed and recorded, I have found that there was a great opening for rascality, and of which advantage was not omitted to be taken in what was denominated the *Kharáb* or unculturable portion of the numbers. There have been made deductions under this head from the acres of fields where there is no unculturable ground. Mr Pringle in his report to Government of 6th September 1828, in paragraph 167, mentions that he occasionally caused experiments to be made, for the verification of the Native surveyor's work, by the surveyors from the Engineer Institution. These were performed by trigonometrical computation of the acres of the villages, and the result was always highly satisfactory in its confirmation of the work of the Brahmans, the variation from which is seldom greater than might be expected from the difference in the mode of surveying. Probably some of the Mandrup villages were in like manner tested, and the conclusion arrived at was that the kárkuns had faithfully performed their duty. As far as my examination extended, I was so convinced of this, that I did not at first see the necessity of re-measuring many of the villages, only those indeed where the original measurements had been rendered of no longer use by the cultivators encroaching upon the waste-land and otherwise destroying the boundaries, however by degrees I have discovered the fraud abovementioned regarding the *Kharáb*, and I now see there exists an absolute necessity that the number of every village which has not been re-measured should be carefully examined, and the *Kharáb*, where there is any measured. The *Talams* (classifiers) have been strictly enjoined to pay particular attention to this head, and I have kept them constantly on the alert about it.

Perhaps I may be permitted to pass my opinion as to the adoption of acres and guntas and the rejection of the antiquated *bighas*, &c., by the late and present surveys. I cannot agree with Captain Shortrede who, in the 100th paragraph of his report to Government, dated 24th October 1835, appears to think that the survey measurements occasioned a decrease of cultivation. The measurement is most frequently in favour of the cultivator, and can hardly be said to be the basis of the assessment, it must have a good deal to do with what a *kunbi* pays to Government; but the basis of the late assessment as well as of the present, is, I conceive, the soil itself, and the *kunbi* pays more or less according to the quantity of the soil, the assessment being made on its quality. With regard to the survey measurements being imperfectly understood by the people, the same objection applies equally to the *Mámul* or any other system. Colonel Sykes in his statistical report truly says that the Hindu denominations under which land is assessed, demonstrate by their variety and absurdity an *outré bizarreness* that could scarcely have been looked for in a people reputedly simple and uniform in their opinions and economies. He also considers (alluding, I imagine, to the late survey) that a Revenue Survey was imperatively called for under the indefinite Hindu land denominations, to enable a Collector to regulate his assessment with a shadow of equality. A glance at his tabular view of these denominations in his 6th Section would convince, one would think, the most enamoured of the

Native system of the correctness of his opinion. It is but fair, however, briefly to recall to the remembrance of Government the substance of what Major Robertson in the letter mentioned in the margin states on this same head, viz, that what are termed measures of land in the Deccan, such as the Khandi, Ruks, Pysa, &c. are measures of the powers of the soil and not of superficial extent; that it is impossible but the local measures of land should vary in size in almost every field, since a field of good soil whose measured extent is only one-half that of another, whose powers of production are only half so great, would have the very same denomination or exponent of its powers as the other field, for the reason that the net produce of both is the same. If the small field were called a Khandi so should the larger, if the one were a bigha (not a measured bigha) so must the other be a bigha, and so must every other portion of land, let its measured extent be greater or less or equal, in that village yielding exactly the same measure of net produce. Major Robertson adds that he has repeatedly and carefully examined these measures *as what they are*, and their extreme accuracy in disclosing the relative capabilities of the various soils of a village is, in his judgment, indisputable. The only measure which is quite uniform is the Sashahi bigha, it formed the standard for the Kamal assessment and never fluctuates, it is totally distinct from the bigha of production mentioned above. Notwithstanding what Major Robertson has advanced, I cannot but view the adoption of the unvarying acre as a measure of no mean value. That there was much mismeasurement under the late survey, cannot be denied, but not to that extent (I speak of Mandrup Fargana) as totally to vitiate the assessment, had the classification of the soil been correct.

12. Little need be said on the classification, it would occupy far too much space and time to point out its defects. Government is doubtless already fully satisfied that the real capabilities, powers, and qualities of the soil have had but little weight in determining the class under which the fields should be entered.

13. The boundaries (or rather the want of them) have been to me an increasing source of annoyance, orders after orders have been sent to the Patels, &c, of all villages, but they have met with little or no attention. The excuse given is, that there never have been any boundaries to the numbers, and so it appears, nevertheless it is truly astonishing how accurately the limits are pointed out on a level plain, either cultivated or uncultivated, it seems as if this was done at random, but, on measuring, the result satisfactorily proves that the patels and others know what they are about. By the same token it is clear to my mind that in almost every case of boundary disputes, whether between the fields of a village or between village and village, one or both parties are guilty of gross and wanton falsehoods in the hope of gaining some more land.

14. I have mentioned that I have seen no necessity to entirely remeasure some villages, I may add that this is generally the case with those which are almost wholly under cultivation. In consequence of the land on the Sina being superb, and many kumbis from its eastern side coming across to cultivate, there is very little waste land on which to encroach, and each cultivator has taken good care of his quantum (although there are no boundaries). Of many of these villages only a few numbers have been remeasured for a test; but it has often been necessary to measure others, because, on account of the absence of boundaries, the disputes among the cultivators are numerous; each fancies or pretends to fancy that his neighbour has encroached upon him, and although on measuring it is clear that the disputants have their proper share of land, and that their mutual accusations are groundless, yet these quarrels will be endless, unless the owners of the fields are compelled to make boundaries. With a few exceptions total disregard has been paid to the numerous orders given on this subject for months past, and a very serious inconvenience to me has resulted therefrom, for in many villages, when I proceeded to test the measurement of my karkuns, I have often been quite at a loss to ascertain whether they and I measured exactly the same piece of ground, and frequently when there has been the greatest difference I referred to them to ascertain the cause, and they had always the answer ready that there were no boundaries, that they had obeyed my orders by putting stones or other marks at certain distances all round the space they measured, but that the villagers will not complete the work by making the boundary, which is easily done either by a ridge of earth or by putting larger stones. The kumbis object to plant trees on the boundaries as marks; they say they collect the birds, and I also found that where trees are on or near a boundary, they are a fruitful source of contention between the owners of the adjoining fields.

15. The boundary disputes between the villages are also very numerous, and have existed for many years; in some cases the disputed ground is under cultivation and in others it is waste. If a settlement could be made, it would be, no doubt, of great advantage to all parties, to the cultivators themselves, to the village officers, and to the Government, but I do not think they are worth the expense of a Commission being especially appointed for such a measure. In many instances the disputes have been settled two or three times, and the papers are forthcoming, but each party refuses to abide by the papers which the other party produces. It seems to be a hopeless business altogether, and any settlement now made would probably last but a few years.

16. The people of this district are very much impoverished, and nothing will tend so much to ameliorate this condition as a light assessment. With poverty co-exists ignorance, and these combined lead to violence developing itself in gang robberies and murders, from which atrocities the Mandrup Fargana unhappily is not exempt. For want of wealth nearly the whole

population is compelled to have recourse to agriculture; but from an oppressive land-tax the hand of industry is paralysed, and the kumbis are prevented making those improvements from which much enjoyment and happiness as well as pecuniary recompense would proceed. They are thus reduced to live on the lowest description of food, their standard of comfort being almost confined to a sufficiency of it, being the worst housed, fed, and clothed of any people in the world perhaps, there is no demand for those trades and manufactures which generate and support a respectable middle class population, this state of poverty and wretchedness of the cultivators is gradually undermining the comforts of the class above them, and bids fair to involve all in the same common ruin, for by their low standard of comfort they are the main instruments for bringing down all others to their own miserable standard. In a late address to the Irish people from upwards of a hundred Working Men's Associations in England, Scotland, and Wales, I was so struck with the applicability to the people of India of much therein stated, that I have not hesitated in penning this paragraph to borrow from it, because with local modifications it applies strictly to the subject on hand, and exhibits attention to facts and the knowledge of applying them.

17. It is painful to observe the expedients adopted by the ryots, evidently with the intention of alleviating themselves from severe pressure of as disproportionate an assessment as the one now to pass away. Government at one time exempted all lands with cotton from the tax, immediately a large quantity of ground was sown, but from the miserable crops I have seen I cannot but think that the ryots entertained no idea of getting a suitable return, the tax was more than they could endure, they were fast being ruined, those few whose doom was not already sealed, were glad to catch at any straw that would afford them temporary relief and enable them to retain their lands. The same remarks apply to the giving out of land on ukta rates, the moment such a measure is proposed, men, who have two or three or at utmost four bullocks, by no means sufficient for the land they are already holding, immediately seize upon the opportunity thus presented to them, and apparently recklessly take up land which has been lying waste many a year, and which will require immense labour and expense to bring into condition. Their object appears to be to get a certain quantity of land on low rates, so as to equalize in some measure the excessive tax they are paying for their present holding.

18. It has been said (by Major-General Briggs) that the moderate rent or tax so unceasingly ordered by the Court of Directors in almost every despatch on the land revenue of India, and so strictly enjoined by all the Governments, is an object of visionary attainment that such has been hitherto the case in the Deccan cannot be denied, but I would fain hope that this will no longer be the melancholy fact, but that the dawn of a period of ease and comfort, brought into existence by a new assessment, is now breaking upon the tax-ground-down population of this extensive portion of the British dominions in Hindustan. It was the conviction of the absolute necessity of such a work as this on which I am engaged, together with the manifestly impoverished condition of the people, which enabled me to prosecute my labour so earnestly as I have done, for had I confined my view to the actual treatment I received at their hands, I should soon have grown weary in well-doing.

19. At one time I thought the new rates of assessment should be the same as those of the adjoining district of Mohol, which, I understand, are recommended to be 10 per cent. higher than those of Indápur, but further experience and intercourse among the people lead me to propose a still higher rate, *viz.* 15 per cent on the Indápur. Great advantage is enjoyed by the great proximity of many of the Mandrup villages to the market town of Sholápur. I have frequently experienced the greatest difficulty in procuring forage, as the ryots prefer taking karba to Sholápur, where they sold it at an enormous profit, the villages on the Bhima enjoyed to a certain extent a similar advantage. Government has already declared that every day and hour must be deprecated which by delaying a new revision, subject the ryots to a continuation of the miseries of a heavy and unequal assessment, it, therefore, affords me extreme satisfaction to report that, with the exception of two whole villages and half of two others (which may be reckoned as three entire villages), and which must stand over until after the monsoon, the field work of the remaining 35 has now been brought to a conclusion, and if the rate proposed by me meets with the approbation and satisfaction of Government, I shall be able during the rains to get ready all the calculation, so that they may come into operation at the next Jamabandi.

20. The bagayet rates of several *malás* were remodelled a few years ago by a Pancháset, but I have utterly failed in my endeavours to procure the proceedings. The survey acres were turned into bighas, and, as well as I can ascertain, the rate fixed at Rs 3 per bigha, the bigha was as near as possible three-fourths of an acre, so that the Pancháset rate may be called Rs 4 per acre. I think this too high, but I am not prepared to say what I would recommend. I cannot learn from the people what they think of it, if it is not too heavy a rate, they will not commit themselves by saying so.

21. In some of the central villages there is a good deal of bagayet cultivation, but it might be carried to much greater extent, several wells are now useless, being choked up with mud, &c. It is to be regretted that when the Pancháset was engaged in fixing a lighter bagayet rate than that of the survey, its labours were not extended to all those villages where there was bagayet cultivation, instead of to only a few *malás*.

22. In 1246 Fash (1836-37 A D) the then Principal Collector, Mr. Miles, allowed a few *malás* of Kasba Mandrup to be taken for a certain term of years at a still further reduced rate

than that of the Pancháet, under proviso that the occupants were to repair the wells. Three years have now elapsed, and Appendix III will show how faithfully the occupants have acted up to their agreement. My opinion is, that those who have not fulfilled the terms of the engagement should forthwith be ejected.

23. In recommending a certain rate for this pargana, I beg to observe that I have based entirely on that of Indápur, which has been particularly proved to be just and equitable. I have not entered into any calculations regarding the expenses of cultivation, produce, &c, because I do not feel myself sufficiently experienced in these matters. I might easily be deceived or misled, and, therefore, as any such calculations would, in my own opinion, be valueless, I would not presume to offer them to Government. Independent, too, of this, I find that the Junior Principal Collector of Poona, Mr Gibern, states that with regard to the share paid by the ryots generally of the gross and net produce, many practical experiments have been made, and so unsatisfactory is the result on this subject that there are scarcely to be found two persons of the same opinion. Also the Principal Collector of Ahmednagar speaks of the cost of production and the amount of the produce as facts of a very unreliable description anywhere and by any person even after long experience.

24. I avail myself of the present opportunity of commenting upon a few circumstances which have come under my notice. In doing so I must necessarily touch on many points that are not, perhaps, within my province, if so, I trust Government will not misattribute my motives. I naturally feel a great anxiety in the welfare of a district in which I have expended so much labour and time, the majority of the people have never seen a European, and I believe that with a very few exceptions the villages, although so near to Sholápur, have never been entered by an Englishman before myself. I, therefore, in some measure consider it incumbent on me to state what I know, particularly, too, as the late Assistant Collector, Mr. Stewart, in his anxiety to benefit the ryots to the utmost of his power, requested me on more than one occasion to inform him of anything and everything worthy of notice, although out of the sphere of my duties.

25. A great irregularity exists in the practice of the village officers not residing in their own villages but in one at some distance for example, the Patel of Málkauntha lives at Barur, six miles off, that of Chunchpur at Nandm, upwards of four miles off; the Kulkarni of Bandagi at Aunj, upwards of nine miles off, the Patel of Jamgaon is generally to be found at Begampur, — miles distant. This must cause frequent inconvenience, besides, if these officers are not present in their proper village, except when sent for, or the occurrence of something recalls them, who is to see after the affairs of the village? Doubtless many circumstances which should be reported, pass unnoticed and unknown.

26. Another fact requiring mention is one of a most injurious character to the hard-worked Balotdars, *viz*, the very few cultivators who reside in the village the land of which they cultivate, the consequence is, the Mhars and Balotdars are robbed and cheated of their fair share of balot: the cultivator removes the produce of his land to the village where he lives, and then, of course, the Balotdar experiences greater difficulty in obtaining his right than if the cultivator remained in the same village with himself. This difficulty is greatly increased when, as in the case of the district on which I am reporting, the cultivator lives across the river where the villages do not belong to the British, and where he can put the Balotdars to defiance. This custom of non-residence necessarily increases the Patel's difficulty in collecting the revenue. Having stated this grievance of the Balotdar and entailment of extra work on the Patel, a very few words suffice to mention the remedy I would suggest, and that is that no man be allowed to occupy land who does not live in the village to which the land belongs. In the instance of individuals who cultivate extensively, and have land in neighbouring villages, an exception might be made. This remedy would also have the effect of re-building the villages now lying in ruins, nor do I think it can be considered objectionable in that it would cause many kunbis to throw up their land, if it did it would be merely temporarily. The land of this pargana is generally so excellent, that most would prefer removing to the village to throwing up their holding. Another benefit would also, I think, be derived from it in the superior cultivation which would ensue, the occupier, from having his land near at hand and under his own eye, would pay more attention to it.

27. All the villages have not shetsandis (sepoys), and many which have, require more, again sometimes more than are necessary, to wit, Bandarkáuta, which has 15. No village should, be without one, and, if possible, there should be two. Circumstances or the locality of the villages should be taken into consideration in determining the number. In Appendix IV I have distributed the present estimate of shetsandis according to what appears most judicious from my knowledge of the wants and positions of the villages. This list may, perhaps, be of use should a remodelment of the shetsandi system be deemed advisable or desirable.

28. The Deshmukhs and Deshpandes and village officers of this pargana appear to have been exceedingly hardly treated at the late survey. In other districts in lieu of *Adár* máh was assigned to them, but, strange to say, with one or two exceptions in the two first-named classes of officers, no such máh has been given them here. The greatest dissatisfaction and discontent, exists, particularly among the Patels and Kulkarnis. They complain bitterly, and with reason, of the deprivation of rights to which they have been subjected. I have made careful inquiry, and I cannot find that the above alluded to máh (denominated *Kambark*) has in any case been

granted, in lieu of the *gugri* only do they seem to have received any equivalent, and that was a trifling addition to their present average on the *jamá*. The exceeding high rates of assessment have thrown the lands of numerous villages out of cultivation and rendered them a howling wilderness, so that the *jamás* have been very small, and the unfortunate village officers starve upon the paltry sums of 4, 5, 6, or 8 rupees per annum for all their work, at the same time they are liable, on account of negligence or misconduct, to a fine, perhaps, double or treble their annual income. Appendix V will show the *Mushairas* of the Patel and Kulkarni of each village for last year.

29. The *Ballota* and *Mohtarfa* taxes are in many instances exceedingly heavy, and call loudly for a revision. Appendix VI exhibits these taxes of every village in the *pargana* where they are levied. In some cases they are so exorbitant and unreasonable that no one will incur them, so that the table contains merely those which were actually levied during the past year. The cultivators complain that, while the survey and assessment operations are going on, they have not the same services of the *Mhars* and *Balotdars* as at other times, and make this an excuse for not giving the proper proportion of *balota* or for withholding it altogether. It must be acknowledged that the *kumbis* have some reason on their side, and it appears to me worthy of consideration whether the *Mhars* and *Balotdars* should not be exempted from the tax for such a portion of their time as Government makes use of them in carrying on the survey in their village. The case of the *Mhars* is particularly deserving of some such exemption, because they are constantly employed in carrying letters, &c, and the tax taken from them by Government is avowedly in lieu of service.

30. The utter absence of medical aid is a subject that has specially forced itself upon my attention. Multiplied and melancholy instances of sickness and death have fallen under my notice during my peregrination in the jungles, and it is really appalling to reflect how much disease and misery exist among the poor Natives. They have no poison of medical skill to apply to, and those of their countrymen to whom they have recourse are the veriest quacks, whose ignorance only aggravates what they pretend to prescribe for. I beg respectfully to suggest that a qualified Native practitioner be fixed at the central village of Mandrup, with directions to travel about the district periodically and report accordingly. I feel less hesitation in making this suggestion than I otherwise should do from the belief that the welfare of the millions placed by Providence under the British Government is now more the object of its solicitude than in the dark days of bygone years.

31. My report would be incomplete did I not, before concluding, briefly dwell upon the extreme annoyances I and my establishment have been exposed to from the people of the district during our operations. In some cases they have been of a nature more insulting to me than I could have expected from persons who readily admitted the value of and were loud in their expressions of gratitude for the labours that, as the executive officer of the Government, I was both personally undertaking and superintending on their behalf. These annoyances, too, have been highly detrimental to the progress of the work. I have been singularly situated in as far as there was no civil officer in the district to whom I could on the moment apply. The Natives very soon discovered I had no authority, and the trouble they gave me and impediments they threw in my way increased. I was quite at a loss what to do. I spoke to the Acting Collector, Mr. Stewart, who told me to send the cases to him. I accordingly sent a few, but was obliged to discontinue, partly because they were so numerous that I felt sure they would cause great interruption to Mr Stewart's other duties, and partly on account of the extreme delay and inconvenience which arose from the *kárkuns* of my establishment being obliged to proceed to Sholápur. If the number of days the several *kárkuns* were away from their work on account of the few cases I forwarded, were added together, they would amount to 4 months. This is a great deal when it is considered that the working season is barely 9 months altogether, and also that the cases were of a trifling nature, such as the villagers refusing to allow the *kárkuns* to measure certain fields, or else taking up the signal stones and removing them to another spot as soon as the *kárkuns* proceeded to measure, or else taking up and throwing aside the boundary stones they put down, &c. These appear to be circumstances utterly unworthy of notice, but it must be remembered that several days' delay occur during the *kárkun's* reporting the case and receiving my reply what to do, and also if allowed to pass unnoticed they multiply, for those persons acquainted with the character of the Natives will admit that none are so ready to exceed all bounds if allowed the least latitude.

GEORGE HENRY ROBERTSON, Ensign,

Assist. Supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment in Mandrup.

Camp near Poona, 1st August 1840

No 63 of 1840.

To

G BLANE, Esquire,

First Assistant Collector in charge,

Sholápur.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit reports by Captain Bellasis and Lieutenant Robertson, proposing rates of assessment for the divisions of the Sholápur Táluks in which the present

Revenue Survey operations were conducted under their superintendence. These reports were received by me so long ago as last monsoon, but, finding it would be impossible to introduce the revised assessment at the present Jamábandi, there remained no object to be gained by laying them at once before Government, and I thought it every way preferable to await a decision in the case of the Mohol and Mádha tálukas before submitting further proposals for any of the districts of this collectorate, and having now completed the introduction of the new rates in the districts just mentioned, and had opportunities of observing their immediate effects, I feel myself enabled to speak with more confidence of the results to be anticipated from the extension of similar settlements to other quarters.

2 The accompanying reports will be found to contain ample information regarding the soils, climate, and circumstances of the Sholápur Táluka, and I have only occasion to observe that these, in all essential respects, are the same in the adjoining districts of Mohol and Mádha. One great advantage, however, possessed by this táluka is the market of Sholápur, and to this we may safely ascribe the fact of its revenue and cultivation having, under our management, been less subject to the extremes of fluctuation and depression so remarkable in other districts.

3 Notwithstanding, however, the fact of the present revenue and cultivation being fully equal to the average of past years, there is yet no want of convincing evidence to show that the present state of this district is far from being one of prosperity, and that the condition of the cultivators has become seriously deteriorated during the course of our administration, and this, too, in despite of the extensive and flourishing market of Sholápur, where the demand for agricultural produce is now greater than it ever was in our immediate predecessors. For details on the subject of these remarks I beg to refer you to the accompanying reports; but may here observe that my own tours through the districts have fully satisfied me as to the utter absence of activity or enterprize among the cultivators, and the generally wretched state of the villages, and husbandry—circumstances the more remarkable from the favoured position of the district in other respects.

4 That this state of things is chiefly owing to an excessive land tax, I feel convinced from reflection on the subject and still more from observation, of the happy results which have immediately followed a reduction in every one of the districts hitherto settled. In a climate so subject to drought as that of the Deccan, it will probably be found impracticable to avert entirely the necessity of annual remissions, at least until Bagayet cultivation is greatly more extended and the condition of the cultivators much improved, but it is only necessary to inspect the table given in a subsequent page, and rate the large amount of annual remissions and outstanding balances, averaging 20 per cent of the land revenue, to be convinced of the present assessment being grievously disproportioned to the means of the cultivators, and, in illustration of the opposite effects of heavy and light assessment, it would be difficult to give a more forcible example than is furnished by the villages of Ulha and Honsal in the Sholápur Pargana, described in the 24th and 25th paragraphs of Captain Bellasis' report.

5. These two villages adjoin one another, and the quality of their lands is much alike, but by one of the caprices of the survey classification the rates of one village are about double those of the other. The heavily-assessed village which Captain Bellasis himself well recollects as flourishing and populous a few years back, is now, he says, next to deserted, the shops are removed, all the trees "have disappeared, and the place in ruins," while great part of the land lies waste, the revenue has declined to not much more than a half of its former amount, and an enormous balance has accumulated on the unfortunate villagers. Contrasted with this, the lightly-assessed village of Honsal, "where nearly the whole arable land is under the plough, the revenue improving, and Rs 80 only outstanding, while the amount of remission given during the last 7 years does not exceed Rs 100." And in further proof of the importance of a moderate assessment, I beg to instance the district of Indápur, which has enjoyed for some years the benefits of the new settlement, and where the remissions given in the present unfavourable season have been little more than nominal, being about Rs 3,000 in a revenue of Rs 75,000, while the latter sum is much in excess of the average collections of the years preceding the revised settlement. From theory then, and actual observation of the effects of moderate and heavy assessments I am equally led to conclude that the present stationary, if not declining, condition of the Sholápur Táluka is chiefly, if not solely, due to the weight of its land tax.

6 Trusting to have satisfactorily established the necessity of a reduction, I shall now endeavour to show to what extent this should be effected, with reference to the standards already established in the settlement of other districts. Captain Bellasis, in his 29th and following paragraphs, gives his reasons for proposing an increase of 33 per cent on the Indápur rates for Sholápur, or to make the rate in the latter district Re 1 per acre for the best description of soil. I am inclined to agree with him in this opinion. From the table of prices given in my report upon Mohol and Mádha, it appears that, taking Indápur as a standard, the selling price of grain in the Sholápur bazar has been about 35 per cent. better than in Indápur during the last 5 years. The bazar price at Sholápur is, however, considerably higher than the average price in the villages of the district, from this town being the single market for the whole produce of the táluka (which is not the case with Indápur), and this circumstance will make the price at Sholápur 10 per cent., at least, higher than in the district generally. The prices of the Mohol District agree very nearly with those of Indápur, and, consequently, vary to the same extent from those of Sholápur, and I estimate that the cultivator in the Mámlat-dár's division of the latter táluka can ordinarily obtain about 25 per cent. better prices than

those of the two former districts. He also possesses considerable advantages over the ryots of distant districts in the facilities afforded for the disposal of the more bulky portion of his produce, and the purchase of clothes, spices, and other articles for domestic consumption at the Sholápur bazar. He has, however, to pay a higher price for his salt than the inhabitants of Mohol and Indápur, which he nearer to the coast. The balance of these advantages and disadvantages, however, is decidedly in favour of the Sholápur cultivator, and I feel assured that the rates advocated by Captain Bellasis, although somewhat higher than are deducible from a consideration of prices alone, may be adopted with perfect safety and without danger of assessing him relatively higher than those of the districts already settled.

7 These rates, however, will require some abatement for the Mandrup Pargana, which is separated from the rest of the táluca by the river Sina, which, when in flood or during the four monsoon months, prevents the produce of this division from readily finding its way to the market of Sholápur. This and the greater distance separating most of its villages from the latter town, operate considerably to the disadvantage of its cultivators, compared with those of the Mámátdár's division, but due allowance, would, I think, be made for this by fixing its rates about midway between those of the latter division and of the Mohol District. Lieutenant Robertson proposes rates of 15 per cent in advance of those of Indápur, of 5 per cent in advance of Mohol for this pargana, but this increase does not appear sufficient to secure equality of assessment, and I beg to recommend rates 20 per cent in advance of those of Indápur for the Mandrup Pargana.

Table of the Gross Land Assessment of the Sholápur Táluca, during 17 years of British management, the remissions given, balances still due, and sums actually realized up to termination of the year A.D. 1838-39.

Official Year	Gross Land Revenue or "Am Jamá"			Remissions,			Balances outstanding at termination of 1837-38.			Balances realized inclusive of the full allowances to Hákdars Village Charges, &c.		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a	p
1822-23	1,72,472	3	9	22,458	8	0	3,530	14	8	1,46,484	13	1
1823-24	1,51,525	12	0	35,853	5	0	2,509	10	0	1,13,162	13	0
1824-25	1,60,492	0	9	72,568	9	0	1,496	7	3	86,427	0	6
1825-26	1,66,257	14	0	15,144	1	6	3,726	5	6	1,46,387	7	0
1826-27	1,69,875	15	6	17,553	8	9	8,833	9	10	1,43,683	12	11
1827-28	1,64,334	15	0	62,734	4	6	3,743	15	11	97,846	10	7
1828-29	1,65,636	5	6	17,377	9	6	11,578	4	9	1,46,690	7	4
1829-30	1,46,050	15	3	33,358	4	0	9,018	0	1	98,674	11	2
1830-31	1,53,013	11	0	34,435	0	6	9,448	11	5	1,09,129	15	1
1831-32	1,26,499	11	0				13,877	0	6	1,12,622	10	6
1832-33	1,21,731	6	10	87,624	3	10	1,251	2	7	32,855	0	5
1833-34	1,32,103	4	6				4,299	13	9	1,27,808	6	9
1834-35	1,25,625	9	3	2,140	15	9	6,505	0	9	1,16,979	8	9
1835-36	1,26,149	14	2	1,133	11	5	3,347	7	0	1,21,668	11	9
1836-37	1,37,291	14	7	4,903	11	0	889	4	3	1,31,498	15	4
1837-38	1,32,883	10	2	15,809	15	7	5,864	8	4	1,11,315	2	3
1838-39	1,34,004	14	4	11,348	7	5	2,109	0	5	1,20,647	6	6
Total	24,85,955	1	7	4,40,436	3	9	91,629	4	11	19,63,889	8	11
Average	1,46,232	10	5	25,903	0	3	5,389	15	4	1,14,934	10	10
<i>Add estimated amount of annual remissions on account of Sayer Revenue</i>										1,065	5	2
<i>Average annual collections on account of Land Revenue</i>										1,16,000	0	0

In the second column of this statement, besides the assessment upon land in cultivation, is included the amounts receivable from sheep and grazing farms, melon-beds, &c.—in fact, every item of assessment falling upon the land. In the third and fourth columns the remissions given and balances still due on account of sayer revenue are included, but a liberal allowance is made for this at the foot of the statement, while the realizations given in the last column, must be in excess of the truth, in consequence of the entries including the full allowances to Hákdars, &c., but considerable balances are due to these officers from every village, although not shown in the public accounts.

8 I now proceed to show the effect the adoption of these rates will have upon the revenue. The gross collections (inclusive of allowances to Hákdars, &c.) on account of the land revenue during the last 17 years, as will be seen from the table above, give an average of Rs. 1,16,000 per annum, as nearly as I can estimate, while the average of the last 4 years is Rs. 1,23,000.

9. The rates now proposed for the Kamavisdar's division, as shown by Captain Bellasis in his 31st paragraph, will average 6 annas per acre, but in Mandrup, where the soil is superior, this average will be exceeded and probably reach 7 annas per acre. According to these rates the total rental of the táluca, exclusive of máfm, would amount to Rs. 1,22,000 nearly, and if to this be added Rs. 5,000 for the extra cess to be imposed on water-lands and items of the "an

jamá" not embraced in the regular assessment, we have Rs. 1,27,000 as the maximum land rental under the revised settlement. This is Rs. 11,000 in excess of the average collections of the last 17 years, and Rs. 4,000 in excess of those of the last 4 years. Under the new settlement, then it is not probable that the average collections on account of land will exceed what we have hitherto obtained from the district, but this affords no ground for concluding that the reduction now proposed is excessive. The neighbourhood of a large market and good and steady prices of grain have kept a large portion of the Sholápur District under tillage throughout the period of our management, and prevented the excessive fluctuations in cultivations and revenue so remarkable in other táluks, but that, under circumstances so favourable, the condition of the cultivators should have been deteriorated, or at least stationary, is a striking proof of the burdensome nature of the present assessment. The advantages of a ready market for all kinds of agricultural produce are so important, that this district could not have failed to prosper under our management had the assessment been at all moderate.

10. Although the settlement now proposed holds out little prospect of any direct increase of revenue beyond that of past cultivations, it will yet ensure Government against any material decrease, and holds out the fairest promise of changing a poor and stationary, if not decaying, district into one comparatively wealthy, populous, and improving—and I advance this opinion with the more confidence from observation of the happy effects of moderate assessment, already being rapidly developed, in the Mohol and Mádhá districts, where numerous new wells are now being dug by cultivators at their own charge, bunds are being thrown up for the protection and improvement of fields, and a striking increase of activity is exhibited in husbandry generally. During my late Jamábandi settlement I received an unusual number of petitions for Tagá to build and repair wells or construct bunds, and the prospect of industry now meeting its due reward, may be said to have given the cultivators new life. While this is nothing more than what with reason was anticipated of the new settlement, it is yet gratifying to find that our expectations upon this head are so soon being realized.

11. The present Bagayet assessment of the Sholápur District, of which I have now to say a few words, was fixed by a Pancháet, about three years back, on a plan of the late Revenue Commissioner's, and is noticed by Captain Bellasis in his 14th, and by Lieutenant Robertson in his 20th and following paragraphs. The former officer states he has heard no complaints of it and that it appears fair. It is certainly moderate but very unequal, as the rates per acre vary from under Rs. 2 up to Rs. 6½; and I believe that the number of acres allotted to the gardens are in many cases under-rated—on this account, and to ensure greater equality of assessment, as well as similarity of system in the newly-settled district, the extension to this district of the plan carried into effect in Indápur, Mohol and Mádhá would, I think, be advisable. The plan originally proposed for the latter districts differed in a slight degree from that carried into effect in the first-mentioned, but the modifications not having met the approval of Government, the Indápur plan has been adhered to. Every garden whatever, whether previously taxed or not, has been assessed at one uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre, the number of acres being adjusted to meet the difference in the supply of water and other circumstances affecting the value of the land for the purposes of irrigation. This settlement, as I have good grounds for believing, proved generally acceptable to the Bagayet cultivators, and notwithstanding that the aggregate amount of the extra tax thus imposed is very considerable, being upwards of Rs. 8,000 for the two districts of Mohol and Mádhá, very few complaints, indeed, have been made to me of our assessment. I beg, therefore, to recommend the adoption of this plan in the Sholápur District, and it may be remarked of the existing settlement there, that it was intended by the late Revenue Commissioner as a temporary arrangement, pending a regular revision of assessment.

12. To the rates recommended for the Mámálatdár's division of the táluks, I would suggest that exceptions be made in the cases of the villages of Mangrul and Narkhed, which are both, as will be seen from the map appended to Captain Bellasis' report, situated at a great distance from the market of Sholápur, and completely separated from the rest of the táluks by His Highness the Nizam's territory. To these villages the Mandrup rates ought, I think, to be applied, and I have further to recommend that the village of Narkhed be transferred to the Mohol Táluks, as it is placed at a most inconvenient distance from Sholápur, and does not adjoin any other village of the táluks, while it is within six miles of the Mámálatdár's station at Mohol, and only separated from his district by the river Sina, which at this place is easily fordable almost throughout the year, and is also furnished with means of communication in floods. Narkhed is, consequently, easily accessible from Mohol at all seasons, and as a further argument in favour of the transfer suggested, I would observe that the Mohol District is small and easily managed, while the charge of the Mámálatdár of Sholápur is undoubtedly too extensive.

13. It will be observed that there are many other points of interest and importance scattered through the accompanying reports, which, though well-deserving of attention, I have preferred to leave untouched, in order to keep the question of assessment as free as possible from all extraneous discussion.

14. Should the rates here proposed, *viz.*, an increase of 33 per cent. on those of Indápur, for the Mámálatdár's, and 20 per cent. for the Mahalkar's division of the táluks, meet the approval of Government, I need hardly recommend that they be protected by the lease of 30 years, sanctioned in the case of the Mohol, Mádhá, and Indápur districts. The intimation of this lease has been received by the cultivators here with unmingled satisfaction, and it will, I feel assured, do as much towards the rapid improvement of the country as the reduction of assessments itself.

15. Before concluding, I have only further to request that you will kindly take the earliest practicable opportunity of submitting these proposals for sanction, as the Sholápur Táluka is large, and the new accounts will take long in preparing. The time when this can most conveniently be done, is during the cessation of field operations in the monsoon months, and, if protracted beyond this period, it can only be effected at additional trouble and expense by the entertainment of extra kárkuns, and at a time when the attention of the European officer is necessarily chiefly occupied with his operations in the field.

I have the honour to be, &c ,

(Signed) G. WINGATE,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Camp at Bembla, 29th April 1840

No 139 of 1840.

To

J. VIBART, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward an original report from Lieutenant Wingate, proposing new rates of assessment for the Sholápur Taluka, and as he is anxious that the subject should be laid before Government with as little delay as possible, I take the first opportunity of submitting his report without detaining it to offer any remarks on the proposals it contains

2. Having so slight an acquaintance with the district under consideration, it would appear presumptuous in me to offer an opinion, particularly when at variance with that of one of so much experience and of such sound judgment as Lieutenant Wmgate. From the observations I have been able to make during the Jamábandi settlement of this táluka, the inferences that I should have drawn would have led to a different conclusion regarding the condition of the ryots than that represented by Lieutenant Wingate. The past season, though far from a favourable one, has not called for any great sacrifice of revenue. Petitions for remissions have not been so numerous as might have been expected, and the collections have proceeded without any unusual difficulty or pressure on the ryot.

3. The large remissions and outstanding balances of former years which are pointed to, can scarcely be solely attributed to the impoverished state of the cultivators. A lax system of management and the extensive frauds which have been brought to light, are quite sufficient to account for these results, and so far from the ryots not having the means of payment, we know that, at all events, a large portion of the losses that the revenue has sustained is not at all chargeable to them

4. With these observations I will content myself with expressing my opinion that the rates proposed for the Sholápur Táluka are not too high

5. Regarding the transfer of the village of Narkhed to the Mohol Táluka, there appears to be no objection to such a measure, as it is a "Phutgaon" and will not interfere with the pargana division, I would beg, therefore, to recommend that Mr. Wingate's suggestions be adopted.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) G. BLANE,
Head Assistant Collector in Charge.

Collector's Office,
Sholápur, 7th May 1840.

No. 603 of 1840.

To

L. R. REID, ESQUIRE,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a letter from the Assistant in charge of Sholápur, dated 7th instant, No. 939, submitting reports from Lieutenant Wingate, Captain Bellasis, and Lieutenant Robertson relative to the rates proposed by them for the two divisions of the Sholápur Taluka in which the survey has been completed. Lieutenant Wingate in paragraphs 3 and 4 discusses the necessity of introducing lower rates in this táluka than are at present in force, and in my

opinion a case for reduction has been made out. It is true, from what is shown, that the condition of the ryots of this taluka is not certainly so depressed as in the other parts of the zillah in which the survey has been completed. It must be recollected, however, that the situation of the Sholapur Taluka possesses numerous advantages in point of climate and the proximity of the flourishing market of Sholapur, where the demand for agricultural produce is greater than when the country came into our possession, it will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding these advantages, the situation of the ryots has seriously deteriorated under our management, large outstanding balances have accumulated, year after year Government have been called on to grant heavy remissions, and we have Lieutenant Wingate's evidence, based on actual personal investigations, as to the absence of all activity and enterprise amongst the cultivators, and that the villages and husbandry are generally throughout the taluka in a wretched state. The Assistant Collector of Sholapur states that his own observations do not lead him to the same conclusion relative to the state of the ryots as upheld by Lieutenant Wingate, and in support of his opinion he states that, though the past year was an unfavourable one, no great sacrifice of revenue has been called for, and that the collections have been made without any unusual difficulty or pressure; and he attributes the large remissions of former years and the outstanding balances, not so much to the depressed state of the ryots as to the lax system of management, and the extensive frauds that have been discovered. Mr. Blane submits his opinion with some diffidence, opposed as it is to that of Lieutenant Wingate and the other officers of the survey, who, he allows, have had more experience of that part of the country, and are consequently better able to form a sound judgment on the subject. Mr. Blane, however, gives a qualified support to the revised rates, which, he states in paragraph 4, are not, in his opinion, too high.

The inference I draw from the reports before us is, that the state of this taluka is, on the whole, more favourable than the others for which the re-assessing of rates has been sanctioned, and that, taking the situation, climate, &c., into consideration, a considerably higher rate can be imposed than in the Indapur and Mohol Talukas.

This, it will be seen, is the opinion also of Lieutenant Wingate and his Assistants, who propose an increase of 33 per cent for Sholapur, and 20 per cent for Mandrup over the Indapur rates; and I am respectfully of opinion, for the reasons adduced by Lieutenant Wingate, that Government should sanction them.

It will be seen that the whole rental of the taluka according to the proposed rates will amount to Rs 1,22,000 independent of the extra cess on irrigated lands, and some haks not included in the regular assessment, which will amount to about Rs. 5,000 more, giving as the maximum of land rental under the new rates Rs 1,27,000, being Rs. 11,000 in excess of the collection of the past 17 years, and Rs. 4,000 in excess of the last 4.

With reference to the 11th paragraph of Lieutenant Wingate's letter, it appears that the present assessment of the Bagayet lands was made on a plan of my predecessors as a mere temporary measure until the regular system should be introduced. The assessment is represented as moderate, though in some cases unequal. On this account, as well as to ensure similarity of assessment in the early settled districts, I would beg to support Lieutenant Wingate's proposition, that the system introduced with regard to these lands in Indapur, Madha, and Mohol and which has been found to work well, should be extended to the Sholapur Taluka. I beg also respectfully to record, for the reasons set forth in paragraph 12, that the proposed rates for Mandrup should be adopted for the two villages of Mangrul and Narkhed. I think also it would be advisable to sanction the transfer of the village of Narkhed to the Mohol Taluka as proposed by Lieutenant Wingate. The Assistant Collector in charge supports this arrangement.

Should Government be pleased to sanction the rates now proposed, I would respectfully suggest that they be declared in force for a period of 30 years as in the districts already settled. The reports of Captain Bellasis and Lieutenant Robertson will, no doubt, be read by Government with great satisfaction, the manner in which the survey of this taluka has been conducted, reflects the greatest credit, in my opinion, on both those officers.

I have, &c.,
J. VIBART,
Revenue Commissioner.

Poona, 30th May 1840.

No 2587 of 1840.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

J. VIBART, Esquire,
Revenue Commissioner.

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 603, dated the 30th May last, and its enclosures, respecting the revised rates of assessment which are to be adopted in the two divisions (Sholapur and Mandrup) of the Sholapur Taluka.

B 718—20

2. It is proposed to fix the rates for the different classes of land in Mandrup at 20 per cent, and those of the Sholápur Division at 33 per cent above the Indápur rates. The grounds on which the propositions for the higher rate are based, are the superiority of the Sholápur Taluka in market, soil, and climate—incidents the value of which it may be difficult exactly to define, but which must operate with great weight on the capability of paying an assessment. In climate the two divisions of Sholápur and Mandrup are probably equal. The latter seems, from Lieutenant Wingate's 9th paragraph to possess an advantage in soil, while the former is better situated from the immediate vicinity of the large and increasing market of Sholápur.

3 The difficulty, however, of crossing the Sina during the monsoon, though certainly occasioning a difference in the position of the two divisions, is too much dwelt upon, as a disadvantage to Mandrup, in paragraph 7 of Lieutenant Wingate's letter, for the transit of grain or other produce is but trifling throughout the wet months, and there is ample time before the rains fall for the conveyance of all produce to the market.

4 Comparing Mandrup with Indápur and the other districts in which the rates of assessment have been fixed, it does not appear that the advance of 20 per cent. on the Indápur rates is too high. When a further advance of 13, making a total of 33 per cent, can well be applied to Sholápur and Ahirwári, is not perhaps quite so clear, but it is recommended by Captain Bellasis, Lieutenant Wingate, and yourself, and this weight of authority is considered by Government sufficient to counterbalance any doubts which the largeness of the increase may create. The proposed rates are, therefore, approved, and the settlement according to them should be made, as in the case of Indápur, &c, for a term of thirty years.

5 The assessment of the Bagayet may proceed on the plan sanctioned for Indápur, Mohol, and Mádhá. The Governor in Council concludes that the Bagayet is all mothusthal, or from wells, as to that alone the Indápur rates apply. Such, indeed, appears to be the case, as Captain Bellasis expressly states it as regards Sholápur in paragraph 14, and Lieutenant Robertson in paragraph 6 explains that no advantage is taken of the vicinity of the Bluma and Sina rivers for purposes of irrigation.

6. It must not be overlooked that the system pursued at Indápur, of rating each well at a certain number of acres, to be assessed at the standard of rupees two per acre, was adopted under an intimation that the extent of Bagayet in that taluka was but trifling, and it was therefore, but of little importance what rate of assessment was fixed, provided it was low. The officers of the survey should be careful, therefore, in recommending the same system in talukas differently situated and possessing greater facility of irrigation.

7 The rates of Mandrup may be adopted for the two villages of Mangrul and Narkhed and the latter village may be transferred from the Sholápur to the Mohol Taluka, as recommended by you in paragraph 7. From an inspection of Captain Bellasis' map it seems desirable that an exchange should be effected, with the Nizam's Government, of Mangrul, which is situated in the midst of his districts, for Pople and Sewni, which belong to that State, and are surrounded by our villages, but this, it is apprehended, cannot be effected. The map likewise shows several villages in the centre and extreme confines of the Ahirwári Division, which seem to be attached to the Mámlatdár of Sholápur, while they might be much more easily managed by the Mahálkari of Ahirwári. You are requested to consider whether it may not be advisable to transfer them to the charge of the latter officer.

8 The reports of Captain Bellasis and Lieutenant Robertson are deserving of much praise. These officers have devoted themselves zealously to the task they have undertaken, and have shown themselves to be actuated by an earnest desire for the improvement of the country and the promotion of the best interests of the agricultural classes.

9 There are several points of interest touched upon, particularly in Lieutenant Robertson's able report, on which no remarks have been made by you or Lieutenant Wingate, with a view of keeping the subject of assessment distinct, and, as Lieutenant Wingate expresses it, 'as free as possible from all extraneous discussion.' The Governor in Council trusts, however, that these important subjects, though for a time passed over, will be duly considered and brought forward by you at a fitting opportunity, and particularly that your attention has been attracted to the remarks made by Lieutenant Robertson, on the difficulties which he experienced in the prosecution of the work, from the conduct of the district and village officers, and that you have issued such instructions as may be requisite, in order to oblige these servants of the State to facilitate, instead of obstructing, the operations of the Survey.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) L. R. REID,

Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840

No 436 of 1872.

*Ratnáguri District,
Camp Deola, 30th March 1872*

The Superintendent commences his report with a careful summary of the information regarding the first settlement of the district, and its general condition as given in the reports of

the former Survey Officers, copies of which will be found in the appendices to his own report. The chief point calling for remark is that affecting the difference of opinion between the Survey and Revenue Officers as to the condition of the people at the period referred to.

2. The Survey Assistants (Messrs. Bellasis and Robertson) represent the country generally to have been in an impoverished state,—villages depopulated, and cultivation declining, this depressed state of things being attributable, in their opinion, to the oppressively high rates of assessment obtaining at that time. Lieutenant Wingate, the Superintendent of the Survey, seems to have taken somewhat the same view of the case, his opinion being thus summarized by Colonel Waddington in his review of the correspondence —“ Captain Wingate, in forwarding the above reports, expresses his conviction that the state of the district was not one of prosperity—that the condition of the cultivators had deteriorated during the course of our administration—that there was an utter absence of activity or enterprize, and that the state of villages and husbandry was generally wretched” He (Lieutenant Wingate) agrees with his Assistants in ascribing this state of things to an excessive land-tax.

3. The Revenue Officer in charge of the Collectorate, Mr. Blane, dissents from Lieutenant Wingate's conclusion, stating that, from the observations which he has been able to make during the Jamābandi settlement of the tāluk, “the inferences he should have drawn would have led to a different conclusion regarding the condition of the ryots than that represented by Lieutenant Wingate.” The real state of the case is correctly described, in my opinion, in the following extract from the Revenue Commissioner's letter in submitting the reports to Government —“The inference,” he observes, “that I draw from the reports before us, is that the state of this tāluka is, on the whole, more favourable than the others for which the re-assessing of rates has been sanctioned, and that taking the situation, climate, &c, into consideration, a considerably higher rate can be imposed than in the Indāpur and Mohol Tālukas”

4. But the Survey Officers, though taking a somewhat exaggerated view of the depressed condition of the district, were nevertheless very decidedly of opinion that it could bear a considerably higher assessment than had been imposed in Indapur and accordingly fixed their rates for the villages round about the town of Sholāpur 33 per cent, and for those of the Mandrup Division 20 per cent higher than the Indāpur scale of rates, 1 rupee being the maximum in the former case, and 14 annas in the latter. The steady extension of cultivation which followed immediately upon the introduction of the settlement and continued throughout the first decade, coupled with the fact of the revenue having been realized with but slight remissions averaging Rs 315 out of a demand of Rs. 1,34,168, shows clearly that the rates were favourable from the first, even with the low prices of the period.

5. After thirty years of low rates, with prices now about 100 per cent. higher than when the settlement was first introduced, a railway established, and roads and communications in a perfect state, it is not surprising, indeed it is but natural to find that the material wealth of the district has been greatly augmented, and the condition of the cultivator much improved in the interval since our first settlement was introduced. Referring to the statistics given in the report for information bearing on these points, we find —

- (a) That the population has increased in the proportion of 26 per cent.
- (b) Working cattle has increased in the proportion of 25 per cent
- (c) Carts do do 433 do
- (d) Ploughs do do 111 do

The prosperous condition of the cultivators is further shown by the construction of 75 chauras and dharamshālas (chiefly at their own expense) and 537 new wells. The report also shows 75 old wells to have been repaired, there being now 1,514 wells in working order. The value of the property in land—the occupancy right of which the Superintendent reports to be saleable at from 10 to 70 years' purchase of the assessment according to situation—is another source of wealth which has been acquired during the lease.

6. It is pleasing also to notice the spread of education which has already taken place. According to the Survey Officers' reports, there were but 12 schools in the district at the time their operations were carried out. There are now, Colonel Waddington informs us, “59 schools attended by 1,986 pupils. Of these 39 are kept by private individuals and 20 supported by Government. In the City of Sholāpur there are 4 Government schools, in one of which English alone is taught, the number of boys being 100, and one is a girls' school attended by 40 pupils. There are besides in the city 21 private schools, in one of which, containing 15 pupils, English is taught; the rest being vernacular”

7. The Superintendent has given a full account (paragraphs 31 and 33) of the working of the settlement during the 30 years' lease. He has also forwarded a diagram, prepared in the usual manner, and exhibiting in detail the results of which he has given a summary by decades in the paragraphs noted above. The only noteworthy circumstance in the fiscal history of the settlement is the small increase of revenue, as compared with other Deccan Districts, which has taken place during the lease. The revenue in the first two years is stated to have amounted to about Rs. 1,31,000. It averaged only Rs 1,34,168 during the first decade, Rs. 1,39,268 during the second, and Rs. 1,43,887 during the last decade. The difference between the

revenue of the first two years and of its annual average during the last ten years being but Rs 17,887, equivalent to only 13½ per cent, whereas in Indápur the revenue was nearly cent. per cent higher at the close of the 30 years than it was prior to the introduction of the settlement. It was, however, foreseen by Lieutenant Wingate that the settlement would not be a paying one for Government. In referring to this subject he states as follows —“ Under the new settlement, then, it is not probable that the average collections on account of land will exceed what we have hitherto obtained from the district, but this affords no ground for concluding that the reduction now proposed is excessive. The neighbourhood of a large market and good and steady prices of grain have kept a large portion of the Sholápur District under tillage throughout the period of our management, and prevented the excessive fluctuations in cultivation and revenue so remarkable in other talukas, but that under circumstances so favourable the condition of the cultivators should have deteriorated, or at least remained stationary, is a striking proof of the burdensome nature of the present assessment. The advantages of a ready market for all kinds of agricultural produce are so important that this district could not have failed to prosper under our management had the assessment been at all moderate.”

In noticing the cultivation of the land the Superintendent states it to be his opinion that no improvement in this matter has taken place during the lease, “agricultural operations being,” he observes, “conducted in the same primitive and martistic manner noticed in the annexed reports, little or no attention being paid to weeding or manuring the land, or to rotation of crops except when irrigated,” and he quotes the remarks of his Assistant, Mr Fletcher, in confirmation of this opinion. My own observations lead me to dissent from the opinion these officers have come to, for I have noticed a considerable improvement in the character of the cultivation of this part of the Deccan of late years.

9. As regards the implements employed, their remarks may be said to be correct, for the cultivator of to-day uses the same kind of plough and the same implements for cleaning and sowing the land as were in use thirty years since, but, judging from former reports, I am certain that more care and labour are now bestowed in tillage operations with these implements than under the system of farming followed at that time. It is still, I may observe, a debatable point as to whether the introduction of English ploughs and other farming implements would be of any good in increasing the production of the soil. For my part I think not, for I incline to the opinion that the primitive implements used by the cultivator are well suited to the purpose, as they certainly are to his means and to the working power he can command.

10. In making these remarks I by no means admit that the cultivation of this part of the Deccan may not be improved. The introduction of other products which would afford the means of having a better system of rotation, and a more careful selection of the grain used for seed in the case of the present staple products, are measures which, in my opinion, would effect a considerable improvement. It will be seen, however, that attempts were made thirty years ago to introduce superior products, experiments having been made in the cultivation of the Mauritius sugar-cane and potatoes. Captain Bellasis reports somewhat favourably of the experiments at the time referred to, but his anticipations were not realized, the culture of both products having long since ceased entirely. The result in this case is certainly somewhat discouraging, but the success which has attended more recent experiments, in the cultivation of cotton, for instance, gives hopes of something favourable being done for Sholápur eventually.

11. At present jowár is the staple product, covering 75 per cent. of the total area. It is cultivated almost entirely as a rabi crop, being dependent on the late rains. Cotton, wheat, and linseed are also grown as rabi crops, but to a small extent only, the return being 3 per cent. in the case of the first-mentioned product, 2 in that of the second, and 1 only of the last. The remaining 19 per cent represents the proportion of the total area cultivated with kharif or monsoon crops—of which bájri is the chief, showing 7 per cent. It appears from the return that about 2 per cent of the occupied assessed land is reserved for grazing, and the Superintendent shows, by the statement given in paragraph 28 how valuable land in the vicinity of the town of Sholápur is for such purposes. It lets commonly for ten and twelve times the survey assessment, and in one case as much as eighteen times that demand is shown to have been paid. This is a strong proof of the lightness of the present assessment in the neighbourhood of Sholápur, to which I shall have to refer in the sequel.

12. In his 24th and following paragraph the Superintendent gives an account of the trade of Sholápur and of several of the other chief towns of the district at which weekly bazars are held. The information as regards the town of Sholápur would have been more complete had he obtained from the railway the traffic returns of grain, metals, &c, and goods of every description received at and despatched from the Sholápur Railway Station. This would have given us a better idea of the value of the trade of the town than is to be gained from the weekly bazar sales, which, in fact, represent only the business done on those particular days. But, according to the information he has given, the cotton and woollen goods annually manufactured in the district are estimated to be worth Rs 6,15,000, copper utensils and iron implements being valued at a further sum of Rs 55,000, making a total of nearly six and three-quarter lacs as the value of the return derived from these sources.

13. Sholápur has long been an important town and thriving place of business. According to the former Survey Officer's report it contained at that time a population of 24,000

* Hyderabad Territory.

neighbouring Mogala.* villages also, ginger, garlic, safflower,

betel, and other valuable products of the latter country being brought there for sale in large quantities. It was also said to be a "depôt for salt, betelnut, &c., from Málwan and the Coast and for cotton, coarse cotton cloths, saris, &c., from the surrounding villages."

14. It has risen considerably in importance since this description of it was written. It now numbers a population of 81,000 inhabitants, has a municipality with an income of about Rs. 50,000 per annum, and is the great mart for all the trade of the country. The report unfortunately furnishes no proper statistical returns of what this now amounts to, but the Superintendent has fully recognized its importance as a market town in the apportionment of his rates.

15. According to the statement given in paragraph 17, the táluka now consists of 150 villages—3 of which are alienated. The present proposals include the whole of the "Khalsa" or Government villages, 147 in number, and 1 of the alienated holdings, or 148 in all. The Superintendent proposes to divide these into four main groups. Taking the town of Sholapur as his centre or starting point, he has arranged his groups in circles regulated generally by distance from that town. The first group is confined to Sholapur, and the last includes the villages on the outer boundary of the táluka adjoining the Mádha District settled last year, the rates for it being identical with those adopted in the latter case.

16. The following shows the number of villages allotted to each class, and the maximum rate proposed for each —

		Rs. a p.	
1st Class	... . 1 village, maximum rate	1	8 0
2nd do.	... . 39 villages do.	1	6 0
3rd do.	... .. 52 do. do.	1	4 0
4th do.	... .. 55 do. do.	1	2 0
—			
Total	... 147		
Add	... 1 alienated village.		
—			
148			

The rate for the Inám village has not been given, but it comes into the 1-2 group, and will be assessed at that rate.

17. The comparison between present and proposed rates given by the Superintendent in his 42nd paragraph refers to 135 villages, which comprise 120 described as originally belonging to the Sholapur Táluka and 15 transferred from Mádha. To this I have added the 11 villages received in an exchange of territory with the Nizám in connection with the Ekruk Tank, and the village of Tadwal, also shown separately, because of its not having been settled till recently.

Exclusive of one alienated. The following being the result for the whole of the 147 to be brought under settlement —

135 Villages.	Occupied Land.		Unoccupied Land.		Total.		Percentage Increase.
	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Assessment according to proposed rates .	408,551	2,93,472	1,542	680	410,099	2,94,152	..
Do. present rates .. .	380,561	1,62,439	398	88	380,949	1,62,527	..
Increase .	28,000	1,31,033	1,150	597	29,150	1,31,625	80
<i>Add—</i>							
For 11 villages received from Nizám and for 1 (Tadwal) . . .							
Assessment according to proposed rates	23,302	15,843	..	..	23,302	15,843	..
Do. present rates .. .	23,301	11,663	..	..	23,301	11,663	..
Increase .	1	4,181	..	..	1	4,181	35
Total for 147 villages							
Assessment according to proposed rates	431,853	3,09,315	1,542	680	433,401	3,09,995	..
Do. present rates	408,863	1,74,101	398	88	409,250	1,74,184	..
Increase .	23,001	1,35,214	1,150	597	24,151	1,35,811	77

18. The increase in the case of the 135 villages alone, as shown above, is 80 per cent. For the 12 it is 35 per cent., and for the whole combined 77, as given by the Superintendent in his 45th paragraph. But the effect of the rates is better seen by arranging the villages according to the several groups as below :—

Class		ASSESSMENT					Percent age increase	Average rate per acre
		Jarnyat	Well	Pathu- thal.	Rice	Total		
I.	Proposed assessment	Rs. 8,773		Rs. 68	Rs. 68	Rs. 8,904		A p. 10 5
	Present do	3,880	193			4,073		
	Increase	4,693		68	68	4,881	118	
	Decrease		193					
II.	Proposed assessment	Rs. 96,173		Rs. 443	Rs. 1,062	Rs. 97,678		12 4
	Present do	48,767	2,176			50,943		
	Increase	47,406		443	1,062	48,785	92	
	Decrease		2,176					
III.	Proposed assessment	Rs. 1,08,321		Rs. 497	Rs. 1,599	Rs. 1,10,417		11 7
	Present do	80,880	2,335			83,215		
	Increase	47,441		497	1,599	49,537	74	
	Decrease		2,335					
IV.	Proposed assessment	Rs. 89,081		Rs. 983	Rs. 1,372	Rs. 92,314		10 1
	Present do	84,052	1,768			85,820		
	Increase	85,909		983	1,372	88,264	65	
	Decrease		1,768					
Total	Proposed assessment	Rs. 8,08,228		Rs. 1,991	Rs. 4,096	Rs. 8,09,315		
	Present do	1,67,579	6,522			1,74,101		
	Increase	1,35,649		1,991	4,096	1,41,736	77	11 5
	Decrease		6,522					

19. We may observe from this that the largest increase is in the villages of classes I and 2, being, respectively, 118 and 92 per cent. This great difference of result in the case of villages of which the maximum rate is increased only about 50 per cent, is due, according to the explanation given by the Superintendent, "to the extreme faultiness of the old classification, which especially in Sholapur itself and some of the large adjoining villages, is so unprecedentedly low as to be scarcely free from suspicion." And he then mentions cases of fields classed formerly at 5 and 6 annas, of which the present valuation is 15 and 16, so great a discrepancy, as he observes, can "hardly be ascribed to mere ignorance."

20. There is no doubt of the former work being extremely faulty, but after a lapse of thirty years it is difficult to say to what cause it is attributable. The Assistants in charge of the field operations (Messrs Bellasis and Robertson) were, I know from the records, new to the work at the time, having been but a short time in the department, and mistakes, perhaps, crept into the work through their want of experience. The chief point, however, as regards the new assessment, is to be assured of the correctness of our own operations. An extensive test of it has been taken by the Assistants, and the Superintendent himself (Colonel Waddington) has also personally examined the work in the field, every precaution being taken to ensure its accuracy, of which there can, in my opinion, be no doubt.

The test returns appended show an average error of 6 pias

21. The information given in the report in regard to the price of grain is not, I regret to observe, so full as is desirable. In regard to this we find the Superintendent explaining that he has in vain endeavoured to obtain a satisfactory return of the prices of grain in Sholapur during the past thirty years. His returns are confined to the prices obtaining in the Sholapur Cantonment during the last seven years, and from the result they exhibit he assumes that prices have been as high in Sholapur as in other parts of the Deccan, adding, further, that, from such returns as he has been able to procure, he finds "the rise in prices at Sholapur during the present settlement has been greater than elsewhere." There is no doubt of the rise having been as great as in the other settled districts of Indapur and Midha, but it would have been satisfactory to have had this point established by documentary evidence. We may, however, I think, safely assume that an increase of between 50 and 60 per cent, which was taken as the basis for regulating the new assessment of the Indapur Taluka, is applicable also in this case,—the further sum in excess of this scale imposed by the new rates being clearly due, as explained above, to the suspiciously low standard of valuation adopted at the first settlement.

22. The Superintendent, as explained in his 30th paragraph, was at first inclined to make his maximum rate for the first group Rs 1-12-0, in accordance with the rate introduced two years since in the Akalkot State, and Sholapur might fairly be assessed at this rate. Akalkot

is, perhaps, a little superior in point of climate, and the soil of the few villages to which the Rs 1-12-0 rate was applied is particularly good, but the advantage Sholapur has in the great market of that town, and the other circumstances incidental to proximity to a populous town which tend to enhance the value of land, may be taken to be fully equivalent to the little superiority Akalkot may have in regard to climate and soil. It appeared to me, however, that as the assessment would be increased above 100 per cent. by the application of a Rs 1-8-0 rate, it was better to restrict our present demand to that rate instead of being guided by what had been done in an analogous case, and the Superintendent, therefore, modified his original proposals in accordance with my suggestions.

23. A water-rate of Rs 6 per acre for pathusthal irrigation appears to me to be rather high. For such a rate the supply should be semi-perennial, but I am not aware of any cases where it is so. Inquiry will be made about this, and should any reduction appear to be necessary, it shall be carried out at time of settlement and reported for sanction.

24. The Superintendent's proposals in regard to well-land are in accordance with recent orders. It appears from the figured statement, showing present and proposed assessment, that the payments on account of the present Virhunda cess on wells amount to Rs 6,522, which as the assessment was fixed at a rate of 2 rupees per acre, represents an irrigated area at that time of 3,261 acres. This has now increased to 7,198 acres, and if we apply to this only the former small rate of Rs 2 per acre, it gives a total assessment Rs 14,396, which may be said to have been foregone under the liberal policy adopted in regard to well-land.

25. There is a small extent of rice-land in the district, comprising in the aggregate 2,503 acres, which is made up of small patches of cultivation here and there in the hollows and depressions of the surface, where the rain water settles. A maximum rate of Rs 3 per acre is proposed for the cultivation, but the valuation is so adjusted that as a general rule, the fixed rate will not exceed the sum imposed as the maximum Jerayet rate of the village.

26. In his 49th paragraph the Superintendent refers to the arrangements to be made with regard to the irrigation from the Ekruk Tank. As suggested by him, the only course to be adopted in respect to the new settlement is to explain to the people that, in addition to the ordinary Jerayet assessment, they will be liable for the payment of an extra cess as a water-rate for lands irrigable from the tank. The notice must be general, as no fixed rate can be imposed until the irrigation has been developed. Its management will meanwhile be carried on by the Irrigation Department. It is satisfactory to find that the cultivators have this year shown considerable readiness in availing themselves of the irrigation supplied by this work, which promises to be a great benefit to the country, and it is hoped will eventually be remunerative to Government.

27. The question of what should be done with the land which has been made over to the Revenue authorities by a recent reduction in the military limits of the Sholapur Camp, is discussed in paragraph 50. The Superintendent proposes to put a rate of 2 rupees per acre upon the lands which have been enclosed and built upon. I am somewhat doubtful whether this is the best course to adopt, and should like the matter to stand over for further report to be submitted after the jamabandi has been effected.

28. He proposes that the Moti Bagh, now excluded from camp, and which has hitherto been used as a public garden and for recreation purposes generally by the officers of the station, should be continued as heretofore for such purposes. It seems, however, from the remarks in the Collector's letter, that he proposes resuming what has hitherto been cultivated as a garden and disposing of it by public auction, reserving the remaining portion of the ground for recreation purposes. I think the opinion of the military authorities should be ascertained before any portion of the land is taken away from them, and would suggest that the Collector and Superintendent should confer with the Officer Commanding the station in the matter and report the result for the orders of Government.

29. It will be observed, from the remarks in the Collector's letter, that it was his intention to have submitted the Superintendent's report for the opinion of the Assistant in charge of the district, but that he was prevented doing this in consequence of the season being so far advanced when the report reached him. With regard to this proposal, I would take this opportunity of stating, that I believe it is not the intention nor the wish either of Government, that the Survey Reports should be reviewed by the Assistant Collector who may happen to be in charge of the district, and who frequently, as in this case, is a junior Revenue Officer of no experience, and whose opinion could be of no value. If the Collector should wish to consult an experienced Assistant on any question affecting the rates of a district, there can be no objection to his doing so, but it is not advisable to have the correspondence which under any circumstances must be very voluminous owing to its having to pass in review through three separate offices before it is submitted to Government, enlarged by the written opinion of the Assistant Collector of the district. I would beg to solicit an expression of the opinion of Government upon this question, in view to having some decided ruling in regard to the course which the Collector proposed to adopt.

The Collector
The Survey Commissioner
The Revenue Commissioner.

30 So far as I can gather from the Collector's remarks, he seems to be of opinion that the rates are not too high. He appears, however, to think that information showing what individual increases will amount to should have been given. It is impossible to furnish any such information until the detailed jamābandi papers have been made out. The report shows the result for each village, and I may add that apportionment of the new assessment to individual holdings is effected by the scale of classification in force in the Department, which from lengthened experience has been so regulated as to ensure the apportionment of the rates according to the relative fertility and productiveness of the soil. The effect of the system in this case, I may explain, will be, using the Collector's words, "to multiply several times the assessment

Para. 4 of Collector's letter. on certain classes of land" (the good soils), "while in regard to other classes (the poor soils) little or no enhancement will be made" The reasons for the great increase have already been explained in a preceding paragraph

31 In conclusion, I beg to state that notwithstanding the large increase effected by the Superintendent's proposals, I consider the district to be lightly assessed—a maximum of a rupee and-a-half per acre being a low rate for best black soil in the vicinity of Sholapur.

32. I have called upon the Superintendent to explain his reasons for not having submitted this report by the date on which it was due under the instructions in Government Resolution No 4398, dated 6th September 1871, and shall make this the subject of a separate communication to Government.

J FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No 1965 of 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In forwarding these papers, the Acting Revenue Commissioner, S D, has the honour to offer a few remarks. He does so with diffidence, because he is not personally acquainted with the district under revision, and the careful review of the Survey Commissioner has almost exhausted the subject.

2. The present Sholapur Tāluka contains one hundred and forty-seven Government and three Inām villages, as detailed below —

Superintendent's Report, para.	Govt	Inām	
17 (a)	112	2	... Originally belonging to the tāluka.
(b)	15	1	. Transferred from Mohol Tāluka
(c)	9	0	Of the Nipankar's Estate lapsed to Government.
(d)	11	0	Received in exchange from His Highness the Nizam.
Total	147	3	

Of these villages, one hundred and forty-seven Government and one Inām village are to be brought under the revised settlement.

3. The statistical information furnished in the Superintendent's report, to show progressive improvement in the condition of the tāluka during the last 30 years, may be shortly summarised. —

- I. Population has increased at the rate of 26 per cent.
 II. Agricultural stock do do. 25 "
 III. No of carts do. do. 433 "
 IV. No of ploughs do do. 111 "
 V. No of wells in working order do 33 "
 VI. Chauries and dharmshālas have been constructed to the number of 75, the ryots contributing towards the cost Rs 8,524.

VII A railway now runs through the district, connecting Sholapur with Bombay on the west, Madras on the east, and all intermediate towns on the line

VIII. Numerous roads have been constructed during the past 30 years, giving a great impulse to traffic, which is shown by the fact that the number of carts has increased from 219 to 1,167.

IX. The average rainfall registered at Sholapur during the last (18) eighteen years has been 27 inches (see the Comparative Statement appended to Superintendent's Report)

X. The right of occupancy of Government land is reported to be saleable at from 10 to 70 years' purchase of the assessment.

XI. The formation of the Ekruk Tank, which must exercise a most beneficial effect on the district

XII. The spread of education as shown by the fact that, whereas there were but 12 schools in the district 30 years ago, there are now 59, of which 39 are kept by private individuals and 20 supported by Government, the number of attendant pupils being nearly 2,000.

4 The following statement shows the average area cultivated, the average realizations of revenue, and the remissions, during each of the three decades of the lease just expired, as regards 135 villages (paragraphs 31 to 36 of the Superintendent's Report) It is understood that the 11 Nizam's villages and village of Tadwal have been only recently settled -

	Cultivated Area.		Collections	Remissions
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Decade	3,45,620	1,46,460	369	
2nd do.	3,55,620	1,52,070	33	
3rd do.	3,79,490	1,62,130	32	

5. The information given in regard to the fluctuation in prices of grain during the 30 years' lease is meagre. The Superintendent states that he has not been able to obtain a satisfactory return, and he furnishes a list of prices from the Sholapur Bazaar Office records for the past seven years only. From this and such returns as he has been able to procure, he concludes that "the rise in prices at Sholapur during the present settlement has been greater than elsewhere."

The Commissioner of Survey considers "there is no doubt of the rise having been as great as in the other settled districts of Indapur and Madha." He thinks "we may safely assume that an increase of between 50 and 60 per cent, which was taken as the basis for regulating the new assessment of Indapur Taluka, is applicable also in this case."

6. The proposed new rates of assessment are treated of in paragraph 33 of the Superintendent's Report. He divides the villages into four classes with a separate rate for each. The maximum being Rs 1-8-0, the minimum Rs 1-2-0 the difference between each class being 2 annas. The highest rate, however, is applied to the town of Sholapur only, so that the maximum rate generally applicable in the taluka is only Rs. 1-6-0.

7 The following statement shows the results of the new rates as applied to the 147 villages of the taluka —

135 Villages.	Occupied Land.		Percentage Increase
	Area.	Assessment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	
New assessment	4,08,351	2,93,472	....
Present do.	3,80,551	1,62,439	...
Increase .	28,000	1,31,033	80
<i>Add—</i>			
For 11 villages received from His Highness the Nizam and for Tadwal—			
New assessment	23,302	15,343	.. ..
Present do.	23,301	11,662	.. ..
Increase ..	1	4,181	36
*Total, for 147 villages—			
New assessment	4,31,853	3,09,315	...
Present do.	4,03,852	1,74,101	.....
Increase ..	28,001	1,35,214	77
<i>Add—</i>			
Unoccupied land assessed ..	1,548	680	.....
Grand Total .	4,33,401	3,09,995	.....

8 The following table shows the results for the different kinds of land under culture —

ASSESSMENT.					
	Jerayet	Well.	Páthasthal.	Rice.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New assessment ..	3,03,228	.....	1,991	4,096	3,09,315
Present do ..	1,67,579	6,522	.. ..	.	1,74,101
Increase .	1,35,649	.. .	1,991	4,096	1,35,214
Decrease .	.. ..	6,522	.. ..	...

For classified details under this tabular statement, see the Survey Commissioner's paragraph 18.

9. The proposed exemption of lands under wells constructed during the expired lease from any extra assessment, and the levy of highest dry-drop rate only on lands under wells which existed previously, is in accordance with the recent orders of Government

Superintendent's Report, paragraph 47.

Superintendent's Report, paragraph 26, Survey Commissioner's paragraph 23

10 The proposed Páthasthal rate of Rs 6 per acre being considered high by the Survey Commissioner, his further report on the subject may be awaited by Government before final orders are passed on this point.

11. Regarding the future fixing of rates on water irrigation from the Ekruk Tank, which cannot now be settled for the reasons given by the Superintendent the undersigned concurs with the Survey Commissioner as to the preliminary arrangements which should be made.

12 The decision of the question discussed in paragraph 50 of the Superintendent's Report, viz, the disposal of the land which has been made over to the Revenue authorities by a recent reduction in the military limits of the Sholápur Camp, had better remain for future consideration, as proposed by the Survey Commissioner, whose further report on the subject might be called for. Attention is requested to the remarks in the 28th paragraph of his report.

13. The undersigned concurs with remarks offered in the 29th and 30th paragraphs of the Survey Commissioner's Report.

14. This is the 4th revision report in the Southern Division which has been submitted to Government. The former reports were on tálukas Indapur, Mádha and Bhumthari. It may be worth while to give a comparative statement of the new rates, general incidence, and percentage increase of assessment in the four tálukas, as shown below —

	Indápur.			Mádha			Bhumthari			Sholápur.			
	Rs	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	
Maximum Jerayet rates ..	}	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
		1	0	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	6	0
		0	14	0	..	..	..	1	4	0	1	4	0
Average rate per acre ..		0	7	6	0	9	4	0	11	0	0	11	4
Percentage increase ...		57			77			73			77		

15. The application of the proposed rates will cause a large increase in the assessment. The Survey Officers, however, show that this is not due to the imposition of excessive rates, but to the extreme faultiness of the former classification. On this subject see paragraphs 39 and 40 of the Superintendent's, and 19 and 20 of the Survey Commissioner's Reports

16. The undersigned, therefore, recommends that the proposed rates (with reservation contained in paragraph 10) be sanctioned for 30 years

17. Several errors are apparent in the figured statement sent up, which ought not to have occurred.

J. E. OLIPHANT,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Lonanki, 17th April 1872.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1872

RESOLUTION.—These papers have been submitted much later than is usual, and Government will await the explanation which Colonel Francis proposes to forward.

2. On a careful consideration of all the facts and figures, His Excellency in Council approves of the proposed rates. The advance, on the former rates, is, it is true, large, but under the circumstances, not too large. The progressive prosperity of the district is shown to be most satisfactory, and the good effects of the liberality of Government have been very clearly exhibited.

3. Government are not inclined to think that a water-rate of Rs. 6 per acre for Páthasthal irrigation is too high, but if, at the time of the settlement, Colonel Francis should be strongly of that opinion, His Excellency in Council will carefully consider any proposal for reduction which may be made.

4. With reference to the future fixing of rates on water for irrigation from the Ekruk Tank, the preliminary arrangements made by the Survey Commissioner are approved *

5. With reference to the disposal of the land which has been lately made over to the Revenue authorities, in consequence of the recent reductions in the Military limits of the Sholdápur Camp, Government will at present pass no orders. The Survey Commissioner should, in communication with the Collector and Military authorities, discuss the question and submit his views, for the approval of His Excellency in Council, through the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

6. Government concur in the opinion expressed in paragraph 29 of Colonel Francis' memorandum, that it is not necessary, as a rule, to obtain the separate opinion of the Assistant Collector in charge of the district as to the rates proposed to be introduced. But wherever there is reason to believe that the Assistant is well qualified to give a valuable opinion, the Collector should avail himself of the Assistant's local knowledge.

7. The proposed rates may be introduced for the usual period of 30 years, and the Survey Commissioner should submit the usual notification for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

* Note.—A further correspondence regarding the imposition of increased assessment for indirect irrigational advantages took place subsequently in 1876; upon which the following Government Resolutions were passed.—

No. 249 W. L.—576 of 1876.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1876.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3868, dated 8th September 1876.

Forwards copy of correspondence with the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., on the subject of enhancing assessment on the lands enjoying the advantages of proximity to the Ekruk Tank Canals.

Draws prominent attention to the circumstance that, on the revision of the settlement of the land in question in October last, the indirect benefits derived from the proximity of the lake and canals have been, as previously, overlooked, as also the notice ordered in Government Resolution No. 5474 of 1874, Revenue Department, regarding the rates being, on future settlement, liable to enhancement on account of indirect as well as direct advantages accruing from the construction of irrigation works.

States that revenue from this source has been lost to Government in this case, and in that of the Mutha Canal too and that steps appear desirable to remedy this state of things affecting the financial prospects of new irrigation works; moreover, this Government is pledged to the Government of India to the course, and that as in two important cases the opportunity has been lost, the passing of an Act making it lawful for Government to enhance the assessment on such lands during the currency of the settlement appears necessary.

Minutes by the Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Department, dated 15th September 1876.

If special legislation cannot be recommended to cover these omissions, I would suggest that, under Section XXX of the survey Act, a re-classification of the lands under the Ekruk Tank and Mutha Canals be ordered, although the additional assessment could not be imposed till the expiration of the period of previous guarantee.

Such a measure would ensure the subject not being lost sight of, as it probably will be 25 or 30 years hence, when the canals will be regarded as *old works*. It will likewise enable us to show the Government of India that the works have a certain value which will not be disregarded at the next revision, though unfortunately it has been overlooked on the present occasion.

RESOLUTION.—The papers should be forwarded to Colonel Francis for opinion on this subject.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 305 W. L.—696 of 1876.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1876.

Letter from Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 1622, dated 19th October 1876.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 249 W. L.—576, dated 20th September 1876, submits, with his own observations, copy of a memorandum from the Superintendent of the Poona and Nának Survey, reporting on the proposed re-classification of the lands under the Ekruk Tank and Mutha Canals, for the purpose of ascertaining what increase of assessment might be imposed for indirect advantages derived from these works.

Records his general concurrence in the views expressed by Colonel Taverner.

RESOLUTION.—The course recommended by Colonel Francis should be adopted, viz., that the fact that no increase of assessment for indirect advantages was made at the last revision, be distinctly recorded for guidance at the next recurring revision in the printed selections on the settlements now being published.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

From

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W WADDINGTON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

To

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Poona, 27th September 1872

Sir,

I have the honour to forward my final report on the introduction of revised rates into 136 villages of the Sholapur Taluka. The leases of 10 of the remaining villages do not expire until the years 1873-74 and 1874-75, but the papers have been all prepared in anticipation, and the rates can be at once introduced when they become due. In one village, Tadwal, into which the Survey rates were introduced in 1866, there is no record of the date of the expiry of the lease, and the question is under reference to Government.

2 The total assessment, as shown in my former report, was Rs 3,09,995 as finally settled; it differs but little from the estimated amount, being Rs 3,09,630, or only Rs. 365 less than the original assessment, a difference which does not affect the percentage increase, which still remains 77 per cent.

3 There are, in all, 20,725 survey numbers, with an area of 533,908 acres, of which 2,420 numbers, containing 57,243 acres, or a little over 10 per cent of the whole area, are alienated. The Government occupied land amounts to 431,153, and the unoccupied to 2,419 acres. There are deducted as unculturable 8,985 acres or about 1.8 per cent of the assessed area and 21,107 acres or nearly 4 per cent of the whole area on account of roads, village sites, &c. There are 281 survey numbers, containing 12,963 acres of kuran, which are annually put up to auction. The recorded holdings are 9,329 in number, the average size of each holding being 46 acres 19 guntas and the average assessment Rs 33-2-0. There are 3 acres 3 guntas of arable land per head of the population and the payments are Rs 2-2-10.

4 Only two or three petitions were presented to me against the rates during the time I was employed in explaining them, and these, I have reason to believe, were due to the instigation of the Sarvajamk Sabha. During the last three months not a single petition has come before me, nor has any land been thrown up, we may conclude, therefore, that the new assessment has been acquiesced in without dissatisfaction.

* * * * *

6 The question of the Moti Bâgh I have reported on in a separate communication. With regard to the land which has been thrown out of the camp limits, I still consider that a light rate of Rs. 2 per acre for such lands as have been built on would be a sufficient rent, for the letting of these houses now that the garrison has been reduced, is very precarious, and the soil, as a rule, is poor, or they might be assessed as any other occupied land, or their classification value at the maximum rate. With regard to the unoccupied land thrown out of camp, I would recommend that the occupancy right should be reserved, as it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the land may some day be required by Government, and in the meantime it will probably return a larger revenue by being annually sold for grazing, than it would if let out for cultivation.

* * * * *

8 There are certain Shetsandus in the villages received from His Highness the Nizam who are remunerated by holding certain lands at a nominal payment, that is, the lands are entered in the accounts as revenue-paying, and not Inâm, but the payments are not collected. In the Government villages the Shetsandus' service lands are entered as Inâm, so that if the present practice is continued in the case of these 11 villages, there will be two different procedures in the same district. I have, therefore, the honour to solicit instructions on this point. The total number of acres thus held is 357 acres 18 guntas, assessed at Rs 262-8-0, besides which they receive a money payment of Rs 76-8-5. A statement is attached, showing the details for each village.

9. In the village of Kondi there are 2,175 acres of kuran, which last year realized Rs 3,025. Of this land 5 numbers, amounting to 109 acres 33 guntas, are entirely surrounded by the cultivated lands of the village, and the people petitioned that they might be allowed to take them up for cultivation, and as these lands are probably a good deal damaged by the cattle of the surrounding cultivators, they might be assessed, and the right of occupancy offered at 10 years' purchase of the assessment, and I would recommend a similar course with regard to the Malai land of the district, the extent of which is 479 acres and the assessment Rs. 568.

10. As noticed in my former report, the Mauritius sugarcane, to introduce which an attempt was made some years ago, has died out, but in one village, Arjun Sonda, the Patel expressed his willingness to plant it if he were supplied with seed cane.

11. With regard to your objection to a Pátasthal rate of Rs 6 as being too high, on the ground that to bear that rate the water-supply should be semi-perennial, I have the honour to inform you that in the only villages to which the rate has been applied, *viz*, Arh and Kálegaon, the water-supply answers the conditions prescribed by you, and I feel confident that the rate is not too high.

12. In conclusion, I have the honour to request a decision with regard to the village of Pir Tákh, the transfer of which to the Sholápur Taluka was recommended in my former report.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) W. WADDINGTON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

No. 1563 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
Poona, 23rd October 1872

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner begs to submit, for the consideration of Government, the accompanying letter from the Superintendent of the Poona and Násik Survey, giving the final result of the settlement introduced in the villages of the Sholápur Taluka, and requesting instructions on certain points to be referred to in the sequel.

2. The report contained proposals for the settlement of 147 Government villages, but it will be observed, from the explanation given in the opening paragraph, that the introduction of rates was deferred in 10* cases, owing to the non-expiration of the lease, and in the 11th (village of Tadwal) pending a decision of the general question as to whether the order of 1858, ruling that the lease of isolated villages is to be held terminable with the general lease of the district, is to be enforced in cases where no record of intimation to this effect having been given at time of settlement is forthcoming. This question is now awaiting final orders in a report recently submitted (see this office No. 1558, dated 22nd October 1872).

*1 Hotgi . . .	1873 74.
2 Saighar . . .	
3. Kasher Jowalga . . .	
4. Ibrámpur . . .	
5. Musti . . .	
6. Arh Bak . . .	1874-75.
7. Kálegaon . . .	
8. Kakramba . . .	
9. Hadalgi . . .	
10 Mangrol . . .	

3. The figures given in the 2nd paragraph show the total assessment for the whole of the 147 villages. The difference between the original estimate and fixed amount is very small, being only Rs 365 which, as the Superintendent has explained, "does not affect the general percentage increase, which still remains 77 per cent."

	Rs
Original Estimate . . .	3,09,995
Fixed Amount . . .	3,09,630
	<u>365</u>

4. Statistical statements prepared in the approved form have been appended to the letter. A summary of the result is given in paragraph 3. No orders have as yet been given upon the question † as to whether these papers should be compiled by collectorates in the Survey Commissioner's office for general distribution in the Revenue Department.

† Paragraph 4 of memorandum from this office No. 31, dated 3rd January 1872.

5. The question affecting disposal of the Moti Bágh, and alteration of camp limits involved, adverted to in paragraph 6, has been referred † for the orders of Government, which are awaited. It will be observed that the Superintendent suggests (same paragraph) that a rate of Rs. 2 per acre should be charged for old building-site land formerly belonging to camp, or that it should be classed and assessed as occupied land at the maximum rate of the district. The former appears to be the preferable course to adopt, but the special rate might be fixed at 1½ rupee (which is the maximum rate for the lands of Sholápur) and the provisions of Section 35 be made applicable in the event of the site being rebuilt upon. It is very desirable to retain for Government the occupancy right of the unoccupied waste-lands, the quarrying right on which should be sold by auction annually, as suggested by the Superintendent

* * * * *

7. The lands assigned to Shetsandis in the 11 villages received from the Nizam should, it is presumed, be recorded as Service Inám Holdings, and the usual service of the office exacted from the parties in enjoyment.

8. The Superintendent requests permission to assess and let out for cultivation some detached numbers belonging to the Kundi ktran. For the reasons stated, he might be allowed to dispose of the land concerned in the manner suggested, except that, in place of offering the occupancy right at 10

years' purchase, he should put it up to auction to be disposed of to the highest bidder. The disposal of Malai lands at 10 years' purchase appears to be a suitable arrangement, and is, moreover, in accord with the arrangement proposed for similar lands belonging to the Bhimthari Táluka.

9. Sanction is solicited for the transfer of the village of Fir Táklí from the Mádha to the Sholápur Táluka, it being surrounded by villages belonging to the latter district

J. FRANCIS, COLONEL,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No 5651 of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Poona, 12th November 1872

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., has the honour to submit correspondence, as per margin

Memorandum from Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., No. 1563, dated 23rd October 1872, and accompaniments Letter from the Acting Collector of Sholápur, No 2393, dated 30th October 1872.

relative to the final revision of assessment in the Sholápur Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, the rates for which were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2033, dated 27th

April 1872.

2nd. No question appears to remain regarding the year of introduction of revised rates in ten of the villages included in paragraph 2 of the report of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement and specific arrangement for the eleventh village, Tadwal, will depend on the decision of Government on the question referred with memorandum from this office No 5382, dated 26th October 1872.

3rd. Adverting to the question of the disposal of the Moti Bágh, and alteration of the cantonment limits at Sholápur, noticed in the reports of the Superintendent, the Commissioner of Survey, and the Collector, further orders are awaited on correspondence submitted from this office with memorandum No. 5394, dated 28th October 1872.

4th. The Commissioner of Survey and Settlement (paragraph 5) approves the recommendation of the Superintendent to let out certain old building-site land formerly belonging to the cantonment, but he would fix the rate at Rs. 1-8-0 per acre instead of Rs. 2, and would allow of building under the provisions of Section XXXV of Act I of 1865. The Collector seems to favour the higher rate of Rs. 2 per acre proposed by the Superintendent, and would not put the restrictions on building proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. As far as the Revenue Commissioner is able to judge the merits of this question, Colonel Francis' proviso would not give Government any special hold on the ground, the land is not of much value for cultivation, so that the conditions of Section XXXV do not very clearly apply to the case, and it would seem generally desirable not to discourage the erection of dwelling-houses in the locality, so that the enforcement of the rule under Section XXXV might, the Revenue Commissioner thinks, be dispensed with.

5th. The Superintendent of Survey, and Colonel Francis, and the Collector, all agree that the unoccupied land formerly belonging to the cantonment should be let out for grazing. The Revenue Commissioner thinks that the best plan is to let out the grazing annually, and, if Government approve, reference can be made to the Conservator of Forests regarding the suggestion of the Acting Collector in his 5th paragraph to have a portion of the land, which includes a very fine growth of babul trees, specially enclosed for forest conservancy.

6th. The undersigned concurs in the opinion expressed in Colonel Francis' 6th paragraph, that it is desirable to reserve all the kúrans near Sholápur. It was in this view that, when the Conservator of Forests made application for (among others) 15 kúran lands in the Sholápur Taluka, 3 kúrans were, as stated in the Collector's 7th paragraph, reserved by Government. Of the 11 kúrans included in the list now accompanying Colonel Waddington's report, 7 were included in the Conservator's application of these, three, namely, numbers 6, 9, and 10, were retained, and four were conceded. It is suggested that the remaining four be offered to the Conservator in addition to the twelve kúrans of the Sholápur Táluka, already, under the Government Resolution No. 6461 of 22nd December 1871, placed at the disposal of the Forest Department.

7th. Statistical tables prepared by the Superintendent of Survey, Colonel Waddington, in the prescribed form, accompany these papers. They evince a considerable advance in material prosperity, which has been already recognized by Government in reviewing the papers previously submitted. Deducting the population of the city of Sholápur, which is sufficiently large to derange the percentage for a limited area like an agricultural taluka in the Deccan, the population is between 140 and 150 per square mile—a higher average than that of most of the Deccan districts.

8th. The rates establishing an enhancement on the whole taluka of 77 per cent. have been approved by Government. The former assessment, which would give an average of about six annas and six pies per acre, was evidently much lower than the district could bear in recent years, and all the favourable circumstances adduced, tend to prove that the new average rate of about 11 annas and 6 pies can be paid without difficulty, at least, in a great portion of the villages.

9th. If, as is shown in Colonel Waddington's previous report, paragraph 28, the survey occupants of Sholapur and of the adjoining villages, Degaon and Shelgi, can sub-let their lands for grazing at from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 times the former assessment, it is evident that the very great enhancement imposed on those villages can be borne by the lands in question, and probably it can be borne by those adjoining them; but it should not be forgotten that such a sudden increase of the Government demand, however reasonable it may be shown to be in relation to prevailing prices, must cause, even under the most favourable circumstances, a violent derangement in those very transactions of sale, mortgage, and sub-lease, which are adduced in support of the measure.

10th. It may be said that none of the villages now under revision are very distant from the market of Sholapur and from the Railway, but there is a limit beyond which the demands for the supply of the non-agricultural population do not extend, and the markets seeking conveyance of jowari by rail or road, though at times large, are very uncertain. It is, therefore, quite possible that, in the Sholapur villages, a price for jowari—the staple produce—equal to the average of the last ten or twelve years may not be always obtainable, and the rates apparently, now so moderate, may press heavily on the cultivators, leading to diminution of prosperity, and, ultimately, to possible embarrassment in meeting the Government demand.

11th. It is for the reasons given in the two preceding paragraphs that the undersigned considers the great enhancement in several of the out-lying villages, such as Tandulwari, No. 40 in the list, Kasegaon, No. 41, Arjun Sonda, No. 44, Shirpanhalli, No. 53, Dotri, No. 55, Hanamgaon, No. 57, Dindur, No. 58, Anji, No. 64, Singadgaon, No. 65, Rajur, No. 69; and the two villages following in the list, Jamgaon, No. 91, Kandalgaon, No. 100, and the three following villages and others should have been avoided, so as to bring the total average enhancement considerably lower than 77 per cent. This would have been even somewhat higher but for the inclusion of the newly-received Nizam's villages and Tadwal, which have received an enhancement of only 35 per cent., thus slightly reducing the average of the 147 villages. There is, however, some make-weight in retaining from what may be termed concealed cultivation now brought under assessment, the percentage of which is shown in the figured statements. These figures are irrespective of the $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional for local funds, which, if mostly expended in the district, is eminently beneficial, and can hardly be regarded as the same drain on the resources of the people as the Government assessment, which is the subject of the papers now submitted.

12th. The Revenue Commissioner thinks it his duty to lay before Government the doubts which occur to his mind on this important question. It will be an unmixed pleasure to find that the doubts are not verified in the sequel, and that the district will maintain its prosperity and capacity for regular payment of the Government revenue in the manner anticipated by the warmest advocates of the rates as they stand. On one point the undersigned quite concurs with the survey officers, namely, the great comparative prosperity which the Sholapur villages under revision have attained under the previous lease, and he believes that the taluka is fully as well able to pay its average assessment of 11 annas and 6 pies per acre, as Madha to pay its average of 9 annas and 4 pies, and Bhimthari revised villages, notorious for the uncertainty of the rainfall, their average of 11 annas.

13th. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the proposed transfer of Pir Takdi from Madha to Sholapur

* * * * *

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

No. 6380.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The usual notification guaranteeing the permanence of the revised rates for 30 years having been published in the *Government Gazette*, these papers may now be recorded.

2. With regard to the Revenue Commissioner's remarks on the great enhancement the adoption of the new rates has brought about in the assessment of certain villages, His Excellency the Governor in Council would call his attention to the cause of the unequal enhancement mentioned both by the Superintendent and the Commissioner of Survey, noted in the 15th paragraph of Mr. Olphant's memorandum No. 1965, dated 17th April last, viz., the extremely

faulty classification of the soil on the first introduction of the survey system. It would be most inequitable to ignore what are now ascertained to be the true relative values of the soil in different localities for the sole object of preventing a sudden increase of assessment in particular cases.

3. The principle to be adopted in determining the expiration of guaranteed periods of assessment in cases in which clearly recorded notifications may not be forthcoming, has been settled by Government Resolution No. 6347 of the 23rd instant, and should be adopted in that of the village of Tadwal, mentioned in this correspondence.

4. The question of the alteration of the limits of the Cantonment at Sholapur has also been settled by Resolutions Nos. 1089 and 5615, dated, respectively, the 8th March and 12th November 1872.

5. It is not apparent whether some of the lands thrown out of cantonment limits have, whilst others have not, buildings erected on them, nor whether any portion of them is already in any person's occupancy. Government are not yet, therefore, in a position to decide what shall be done with the land in future. A statement and plan should be submitted, showing the area and positions of the land in question, and in the meantime the right of grazing on such portions as may be available should be let out for the current season.

* * * * *

7. The transfer of the Inám village of Pır Tákli from the Mádha to the Sholapur Taluka, recommended by the Revenue Commissioner, is sanctioned, provided the Inám-dár has no objection. If he should have, a further report should be made on the subject.

(Signed) E W RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1407 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From
COLONEL J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,

To
W. G. PEDDER, ESQUIRE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, 13th September 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying statement,* showing the reduction proposed to be made in the revised assessment of the Sholapur Taluka under the provisions of the Resolution of October last, No 5739.

2. On referring to the correspondence upon the revision settlement, it will be perceived that the villages of this taluka were divided into four groups and assessed at maximum rates as shown below —

			Rs. a.
1st Group comprising	1 villaeg at a maximum rate of		1 8
2nd do.	39 villages	do	1 6
3rd do.	52 do.	do	1 4
4th do.	55 do.	do	1 2
Total			147

I propose to continue this grouping with the exception of five villages (marginally noted), situated on the outside boundary of the second group, which I have transferred to the next lowest group (the third), in order to bring down their assessment which would be considerably above the prescribed limit if they were subjected only to the reduction of rates applied to the other villages of the group.

This modification of the original proposals will not affect the general principles on which the grouping was carried out, as it merely contracts the boundary line of the particular class, making it nearer to the town of Sholapur, which is the great market centre of the district.

3. Following the plan generally adopted in other districts, already reported on, I propose to make a reduction of 2 annas per group throughout, combined with a reduction of classification values from 10 annas downwards according to the scale sanctioned for other districts.

4 The following statement shows the reduction effected by these measures —

Group	Revision Assessment.		Proposed Reduction		Total reduction	Remaining assessment, being difference of columns 3 and 7	Percentage increase on original settlement
	Amount.	Percentage increase	By modification of classification value	By application of lower maximum rate			
1st	9,153	125	906	687	1,593	7,560	86
2nd	82,269	86	5,324	7,017	12,341	69,928	58
3rd	1,24,709	78	7,228	12,952	20,178	1,04,531	49
4th	91,841	65	6,018	9,507	15,523	76,318	37
Total	2,07,972	77	19,472	30,163	49,636	2,58,337	48

It will be seen from these figures that, by the proposals now submitted, the general increase for the whole taluka will be reduced from 77 to 48 per cent, and the average rate from 11 annas 4 pies to 9 annas 7 pies per acre.

5. With regard to the rather numerous cases in which the increase in individual villages is above the prescribed limit, notwithstanding the reductions now made. As bearing on this subject, I would beg to refer to the following remarks by Colonel Waddington, relative to low standard of valuation adopted for this district at the first settlement, especially for some of the large villages in the vicinity of Sholapur. Having shown the general increase for the whole district to be 77 per cent., he proceeds to observe — “But this unusual rise is not so much due to the imposition of an enhanced maximum rate as to the extreme

faultiness of the old classification, which, especially in Sholapur itself and some of the large adjoining villages, is so unprecedentedly low as to be scarcely free from suspicion. For instance, there are cases of 15 and 16 anna fields which were classed at from 7 to 5 annas, a discrepancy so great that it can hardly be ascribed to mere ignorance. The following figures show some of the errors of the old classification —

Nos tested	Numbers in which the difference in classification is above												
	6 pies	1 a.	2 a.	3 a.	4 a.	5 a.	6 a.	7 a.	8 a.	9 a.	10 a.	11 a.	
81	4	9	7	18	18	15	5	4	1	1	1	2	1

“You will see that out of 81 numbers taken at random, in 30 the difference of classification exceeds 3 annas, whilst in 10 numbers the difference exceeds 5 annas, and there is one instance in which it is above 11 annas.

“40 Under these circumstances, and considering the rates at which lands in the vicinity of Sholapur are sublet, the saleable value of land and the exceptionally low assessment on which some of the villages, which are most advantageously situated, are at present held, there is no fear of my rates being excessive. For instance, in the lands of the flourishing city of Sholapur itself, the average rental is 4 annas 8 pies per acre. Again, the rich villages of Degson and Bala are paying 5 annas and 6 annas 7 pies respectively. I cannot, therefore, but conclude that in those cases in which the new rates cause an unusual increase in the assessment, it is to be attributed to the observance of a lower scale of valuation in the former classification of the lands, and feeling confident, as I do, that the rates are not too high, I do not feel justified in recommending the adoption of a lower scale.”

6. Further proof of the very low scale of valuation adopted is given in the Statement B, appended to my letter No 1485, dated 19th September 1874, which will be found to contain numerous cases in Kasba Sholapur and in the villages of Ahirwari and Dahuta, belonging to that taluka, of fields—valued at the first settlement at from 4 to 6 annas on a rupee scale—of which the present valuation on the same scale ranges from 10 to 15 annas.

7. It is impossible to make out the cause to which these gross mistakes in the old classification are to be ascribed. As confirmatory, however, to a great extent of their being due to dishonest working on the part of the classer, as stated by Colonel Waddington, I would refer to the remarks in the report of one of the Assistants employed in the original classification, which, it will be seen, contain a direct admission of attempts having been made to bribe the karkuns to vitiate their work, and it may be inferred that they were not unsuccessful.

8. With this evidence before us of the former classification values having been unduly reduced either by fraud or gross error, I am of opinion that nothing further in the way of reduction of assessment should be done in regard to the villages of this district in which the assessment as now reduced is in excess of the prescribed limit of increase fixed for individual villages. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the rule limiting the increase on individual holdings to a 100 per cent might not be held in abeyance, but as the generation, which is supposed to have been instrumental in bringing about the undue lowering of the former assessment has passed away, it would perhaps be considered a harsh proceeding to withhold from the present cultivators the benefit of the measure being made generally applicable to the districts in which the revised settlement is now in force. But I beg for the orders of Government in the matter.

9. I think it is advisable to make some reduction in the rice assessment of this district, partly with the view of preserving the proportion it bore to the Jerayet rate fixed at the revision, but more particularly because the cultivation is of the poorest description, and the crop liable to failure in consequence of the uncertainty of the rainfall in this locality. The necessary reduction on these accounts will, I consider, be effected by the substitution of a rupee 2½ maximum for the 3-rupee maximum adopted by Colonel Waddington. Calculated on the former rate, the assessment of the cultivation will amount to about Rs 3,436 in place of Rs. 4,110 as now in force. This reduction is not shown separately in the statement, but it is included under the total amount given as the result of the proposed modification of rates and classification values.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D.

No. 5874

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—Colonel Francis now submits proposals for the correction, in accordance with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No 5739, dated October 29th, 1874, of the revised assessments of the Sholápur Táluka.

2. The following are the leading facts of the revenue history of this táluka.

3. The Mahomedan or "Tankhá" rates of assessment were superseded during the latter years of Marátha rule by what were known as the Kámál, rates which included cesses of various kinds. These rates remained in force till about A. D 1830, when the táluka having been steadily deteriorating since their introduction, they were replaced by the assessments fixed by Mr Pringle His settlement, however, from several causes, the chief of which were that his rates were both too heavy and were based on an incorrect principle, entirely broke down, and in 1840 the survey settlement was introduced by Captain Wingate.

4. The average rates of assessment per cultivated acre under these different settlements appear to have been nearly as follow —

	Nominal Rate.			Rate of Realizations.			
	Re.	s.	p.	Re.	s.	p.	
Tankhá	0	9	0	...			
Kámál	0	13	3	0	10	7	
Pringle's	..	0	11	6	0	9	2
Survey	..	0	6	7	0	6	7

Mr Pringle's maximum dry-crop rate of assessment was Rs 2-2-0 per acre, and for it Captain Wingate substituted maximum rates of Re 1 for the portion of the district most favourably situated, and of Re 0-14-0 for the remainder. These rates were, respectively, 33 per cent and 20 per cent higher than the maximum rate previously adopted for the Indapur Táluka, the climate of Sholápur being far superior to that of Indápur.

5. This táluka, like others, prospered greatly during the 30 years of the survey settlement.

6. Cultivation increased (inclusive of about 25,000 acres of land unassessed by the old survey, but encroached on and cultivated by the ryots) about 19 per cent, and only about ½rd or 1 per cent. of arable land was found to be left waste in the whole táluka on revision. Revenue from increase of cultivation rose 14 per cent. There increased during the term of settlement—

Population	.	25 per cent.
Working bullocks	..	26 "
Carts	.	433 "
Ploughs	...	111 "
Wells in use	.	.. 33 "

Land unsaleable before 1840 acquired a considerable value. In the last years of the settlement fields assessed at Rs 356 sold in 27 public sales for Rs 8,300, or 23 times the assessment, and lands near Sholápur were found to be sublet for grazing at an average of 11 times the assessment.

7 Independently of the settlement, the district was greatly improved during its term. Before 1840 there were no made-roads, and communication with external markets was difficult. The railway now traverses the táluka, and good roads have been opened in all directions. And a very fine work of irrigation, the Ekruk Lake, has recently been constructed near Sholápur.

8 Considering these facts and the great rise in prices during the term of the settlement, it appeared that, on its expiry in 1870-71, a considerable increase in assessments was called for. The original maximum rates of Re 1 and Re 0-14-0 were therefore (Government Resolution 2033, dated 27th April 1872) replaced by maximum rates of Re. 1-8-0 for the town of Sholápur itself, Re 1-6-0 for 84 villages most favourably situated in point of climate and means of communication; and Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-2-0 for the remaining villages according to situation.

The effect of these rates upon the new classification and measurement was to raise the total assessment from Rs 1,74,101 to Rs. 3,07,972, or 77 per cent., and the average rate per acre from Re 0-5-6 to Re 0-11-4. In round numbers 40 per cent of the total increase of 77 per cent. was due to increase of maximum rates, 10 per cent. to assessment of encroachments, and 27 per cent. to difference of classification.

9. It must, however, be remarked that the old classification of Sholápur was found to be extremely incorrect, so much so that it appears certain that fraud and corruption suspected at the time of the introduction of the old survey, were actually practised by the ryots and classers of some villages. The assessment of a few villages was actually reduced by the revised settlement, in one case as much as 29 per cent., while the assessment of many was raised much more than 77 per cent., in one case as much as 191 per cent. The two villages between which there is so extraordinary a discrepancy are close together and close to the city of Sholápur, and are assessed, by both the original and revision settlement, at the same maximum rate. It is, therefore, evident that the original valuation of one was too high and of the other much too low. Equally important discrepancies are to be found throughout the táluka.

10. Had prices remained as high as when the revised settlement was introduced, the new rates would not, in the opinion of the Government, have proved excessive. Such, however, is not the case. During the last 4 years the fall in prices has been marked and considerable, and it is necessary to consider the assessment with reference to this fact.

11. About 14,000 acres, or 3½ per cent of the total arable area, are under cotton, but the staple product is jowári, which occupies 75 per cent of the total area. The average price of jowári for the 19 years preceding 1839 (which period included three famine years) was 48 seers the rupee. In the year of the introduction of the original settlement the price was 47 seers. The average price for the seven years preceding the introduction of the revised settlement was 19 seers, and in the year of its introduction 18½ seers. In 1871 the price rose as high as 14 seers, but has since fallen rapidly—

1872	...	...	...	17½ seers
1873	...	...	...	28 "
1874				38 "
1875 (8 months)				29 "
			Average	28 "

or about 71½ per cent. higher than the average price before the introduction of the old rates.

12. The price of cotton has fluctuated even more than that of jowári. The average price of cotton in Bombay for the five years 1855 to 1859 (that is, at the beginning of the second-half of the term of the original settlement, when all waste had been brought under the plough and the táluka was prosperous) was Rs 132 a caudy. Then the great demand for Indian cotton set in, and in the five years 1853—57 the average price was Rs 411. But it has sunk rapidly since, and in 1874 was only Rs. 184.

13. In addition to the increase which present prices justify on the old rates, other circumstances, of course, should also be taken into consideration.

14. Colonel Francis' proposals are —

1st—To reduce the maximum rates two annas all round.

2nd—To reduce the valuation of the middle and poorer soils in the manner already sanctioned for Indápur and other tálukas.

3rd—To transfer five villages, which may with equal propriety be placed in either group, from the second to the third group.

The result of these proposals would be to reduce the percentage increase from 77 to 43, and the average rate from Re. 0-11-4 to Re. 0-9-7.

15. Considering the advantage in climate which Sholápur has over the more westerly districts of Mádhá, Indápur and Bhunthari, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that an

increase of four annas in the maximum rate over that of Mádha is not in any way excessive, especially as this will affect the town of Sholápur alone, and the increase in the second group will be only 2 annas, whilst the maximum rates of the third and fourth groups will be the same as those of the two Mádha groups. The reduction of rates proposed by Colonel Francis is accordingly approved.

16 The modification of the grouping by which five villages are transferred from the second to the third class is also approved, but as this, together with the lowering of the classification of the inferior descriptions of soils which has been carried out, will still leave the percentage increase of several villages high, it will be advisable to lower by a class the following villages lying on the outskirts of the present second and third groups. This will contract the line up to which the maximum of Re 1-4-0 will run to within five or six miles of the market of Sholápur, and give the benefit of the lowest rate of one rupee to all the villages on the outer limit of the original third group which are not within easy reach of a market town or a railway station.

Villages of the second to be lowered to the third group —

Kardehal,	Hatur,
Togarhal,	Shamshápur,
Yetnál,	Nándur,
Chneholi,	Talegaon,
Walang,	Páthri.
Salghar,	

Villages of the third to be lowered to the fourth group —

Kásegaon,	Bádalgi,
Tándulwári,	Nándam,
Musti,	Keshar Jawaiga,
Sanjwad,	Ibrámpur,
Rápur,	Mungh.
Aurad,	

17 This will reduce the percentage increase on the second group from 53 to 52, on the third from 49 to 45, and on the whole táluca from 77 to 45.

18 The permanent reduction of assessment in consequence of these measures will amount, on the whole, to Rs 54,993, and the average rate per acre will be annas 9 and pies 5, which would be equivalent, at the average price of 28 seers a rupee in the current year quoted above, to a grain rent of under 16½ seers or 33 lbs of jowári. The extreme moderation of this rate cannot be questioned, and it should be brought into effect from the current year. Of the total reduction, about ⅔ is general and about ⅓ on the poorer soils only.

19 These reductions having been made, Government consider it unnecessary to make a further special reduction in the case of those villages, about 15 out of the 147 of the táluca, in which the increase is still in excess of 75 per cent., as this is due solely to the faulty classification of the original survey, of which they then so long enjoyed the advantage. In 6 or 7 villages the old assessment will be reduced, in one as much as 47 per cent. Increases on individual holdings of more than 100 per cent should be specially reported for orders.

20 As proposed by the Survey Commissioner, the maximum water-rate on rice lands should be reduced by 20 per cent. The figures given at paragraph 18 above include this reduction.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government

To

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,
The COLLECTOR of SHOLÁPUR,
The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, S. D.

No 222 of 1876.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment ;

To

Colonel J. FRANCIS,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N D ,

Camp Násik, 23rd March 1876

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 444, dated 20th instant, I have the honour herewith to forward a statement showing the result of the alteration made under Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 19th October 1875, in the revision settlement rates of 147 villages of the Sholápur Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate.

2. The estimate entered in para. 18 of the Government Resolution is that the assessment would be reduced from Rs 3,07,972, by a sum of Rs 54,998 or from an increase of 77 per cent. to one of 45 per cent. The actual result is an assessment of Rs 2,51,126 against the original assessment of Rs. 1,74,101 or an increase of Rs. 77,025 or 44.2 per cent

I have, &c ,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

Statement showing the ultimate Result of the Survey Revision Settlement for the under
adjusted under Government Resolution

Num ber of Village	Name of Village	As per Calibration Returns for 1970-71		Acres					As per Revision	
		Acres	Assessment	Jirayat	Motas thal Bagayat	Panas thal Bagayat	Rice	Total	Jirayat	Motas thal Bagayat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sholápur	12,220	4,073	14,406	300	47	35	14,788	7,757	273
2	Degaon	5,809	1,970	6,150	31			6,181	4,929	32
3	Bala	2,238	1,029	2,371	29			2,400	1,861	39
4	Khed	870	2 8	896	33			929	355	26
5	Shelga	1,917	626	1,886	73		8	1,967	1,191	69
6	Haglur	1,892	548	1,592	53		15	1,690	808	47
7	Soregaon	4,145	1,483	4,568	89		4	4,661	2,499	84
8	Kondi	1,934	531	2,067	134		27	2,223	762	32
9	Kanutha	1,411	703	1,495	12			1,507	1,053	7
10	Hiparga (tarf Sholápur)	1,092	385	553			1	551	177	
11	Dongaon	2,706	1,241	2,798	26			2,824	1,916	25
12	Hiraj	3,200	1,247	4,101	34			4,135	2,152	32
13	Beati	2,169	962	2,271	21			2,298	1,708	21
14	Tarha	2,389	1,248	2,541	8		11	2,560	2,139	8
15	Dahatua	1,950	562	1,980	35		12	1,977	1,247	32
16	Kumbhart	11,386	3,274	11,566	352		5	11,990	5,679	304
17	Kumta	3,638	1,363	3,925	74		32	4,031	2,343	101
18	Málegaon	1,989	793	1,857	173		45	2,075	1,145	196
19	Bálegaon		559	1,457	10		4	1,471	414	4
20	Bálegaon		74	1,431	30			1,461	663	30
21	Hiparga (tarf Márdh)		1,248	1,583	73			1,658	1,490	78
22	Gulwanala		757	1,368	44		10	1,421	567	45
23	Wadp		977	781	134		7	917	609	160
24	Hotga	8,821	4,343	9,414	165		33	9,612	5,812	173
	Total	59,568	27,265	66,605	1,636	68	868	70,677	41,820	1,595
25	Sangdari	1,067	345	1,044	19		85	1,148	340	18
26	Sauleswar	2,972	1,275	3,113	108		5	3,233	1,819	99
27	Shrápur	2,404	1,112	2,963	97		45	3,105	1,743	110
28	Arjunsonda	1,947	780	1,965	122		4	2,111	1,344	87
29	Pákm	3,078	1,411	3,322	17		7	3,349	2,273	10
30	Lámboh	1,605	727	1,673	7		3	1,683	1,041	8
31	Sudkled	2,199	1,117	2,199	27		13	2,239	1,831	27
32	Utha	4,077	1,637	3,852	138		7	3,992	2,346	100
33	Ahrwari	6,969	2,587	7,393	180		12	7,594	3,930	210
34	Banlalga	2,031	931	1,875	153			2,029	1,230	138
35	Ingalga	1,744	897	1,878	45			1,923	1,450	54
36	Shurpanah	1,388	388	1,381	33		47	1,661	564	25
37	Achegaon	3,681	1,542	3,768	173		20	3,962	2,206	156
38	Dhotra	4,750	1,149	5,313	122		184	5,619	1,634	81
39	Rámpur	1,961	849	1,873	169		40	2,082	1,177	184
40	Hanangaon	1,797	658	1,810	46		1	1,857	1,142	41
41	Dundur	1,847	724	1,872	86		17	1,975	762	59
42	Chandahal	683	463	769				762	846	
43	Tarha	2,205	827	2,278	32		2	2,339	978	48
44	Alegaon	1,347	515	1,376	32		1	1,409	607	3
45	Tikhal	687	441	931	16			929	607	18
46	Kanbas	2,784	1,466	2,743	96		55	2,894	1,699	96
47	Aunj (tarf Ahrwari)	1,150	440	1,146	9		1	1,156	729	9
48	Singadgaon	2,086	1,093	2,157	115		1	2,273	1,650	115
49	Shurwal	1,371	711	1,314	84		9	1,407	996	73
50	Hipla	1,126	513	1,082	12		2	1,096	840	11
51	Bornl	1,386	663	1,366	18		10	1,397	842	17
52	Guðebah	497	220	517	17			534	382	15
53	Wadgaon	2,205	593	2,317	51		25	2,395	836	39
54	Mandrup	12,529	5,166	13,424	117		72	13,613	6,964	108
55	Wángu	4,402	2,977	4,612	15			4,627	4,144	15
56	Honmargi	2,239	1,676	2,310	10			2,329	2,313	9
57	Wadakbal	1,033	787	1,138				1,113	1,073	
58	Burnal	592	336	599	5			604	536	4
59	Kánath Khurd	2,996	1,296	3,404	104		3	3,530	1,856	106
60	Singoli	967	625	969				969	940	
61	Taratgaon (tarf Mohol)	634	375	671				671	670	
62	Mardi		2,782	6,543	317		52	6,946	3,929	350
63	Taratgaon (tarf Márdh)		437	680			3	683	503	
64	Akola		1,927	3,408	165		56	3,629	1,515	163
65	Chuncholi		1,052	2,531	63		20	2,719	911	51
66	Dodi	2,239	1,136	2,223	55		10	2,288	1,821	87
67	Borámani	3,359	3,194	3,748	302		177	10,227	5,180	308
68	Madra	2,088	975	2,204	8			2,312	1,669	7
69	Banegaon	1,351	422	1,723	8			1,730	716	3
70	Darganahali	2,490	917	2,423	181		25	2,684	1,275	207
71	Togarbali	984	700	982	46		5	1,035	752	39
72	Walsang	5,701	2,690	5,688	162		5	5,901	2,849	144
73	Shamshapur	296	180	296				296	252	
74	Páthar	4,112	2,427	4,371				4,371	3,180	
75	Talegaon	1,954	1,298	2,045				2,045	1,896	
76	Nandur	2,409	1,015	2,551	7			2,558	1,315	6
77	Chuncholi (tarf Ahrwari)		2,077	3,860	79		26	2,138	1,208	78
78	Batur		7,608	3,839	3,80		9	3,842	5,990	48

mentioned Villages of the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate as finally No 5874, dated 1st October 1875

SURVAY				INCREASE				Maximum dry crop rate per acre	Average dry-crop rate per acre exclusive of Rice and Water cess	FRAMES
ment		Rice	Total	Numerical		Percentage				
Palaghat Bagayat	Water cess			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Rs a p	
66	137	52	8275	2,568	4,202	21	101	1 6 0	0 8 9	
			4,991	372	2,991	6	162	1 4 0	0 13 0	
			1,900	162	871	7	86		0 12 6	
		12	381	59	163	7	75		0 6 6	
		03	572	50	946	3	151		0 12 6	
		6	918	202	370	11	68		0 8 6	
		41	2,789	5 6	1,196	12	75		0 9 0	
			885	294	354	15	67		0 6 0	
			1,060	96	357	7	51		0 11 0	
		1	178	538	157	49	47		0 5 0	
			1,941	118	700	4	56		0 11 0	
			2,181	875	937	27	75		0 8 6	
			1,729	129	767	6	80		0 12 0	
			2,179	171	931	7	75		0 13 6	
11	21	17	1,096	27	734	1	131		0 19 6	
3	11	213	6,210	754	2,936	7	90		0 8 0	
		47	2,493	395	1,130	11	83		0 9 6	
33	32	5	1,456	86	663	4	84		0 10 6	
			423		140		25		0 4 8	
			642		50		7		0 7 6	
			1,568		325		26		0 15 0	
		13	625		132		17		0 7 0	
5	6	35	815		162		17		0 13 6	
		45	6,030	791	1,182	9	24		0 10 0	
53	120	498	41,085	4,153	16,822	7	62		0 9 11	
4	10	106	464	91	116	9	33	1 2 0	0 5 6	
		10	1,942	261	667	9	32		0 9 6	
		63	1,916	701	774	29	68		0 9 6	
		5	1,376	164	556	8	71		0 10 0	
		9	2,292	268	881	9	62		0 11 0	
		9	1,054	173	327	12	45		0 10 0	
		18	1,876	40	769	2	68		0 7 6	
5	7	2	2,458	81	821	2	50		0 10 0	
14	12	15	4,181	620	1,594	9	62		0 8 6	
			1,868	3	437		47		0 11 0	
			1,504	179	607	10	68		0 12 6	
		65	604	273	260	20	69		0 6 0	
23	49	8	2,442	281	900	5	58		0 9 6	
		219	1,984	869	815	18	71		0 5 0	
		57	1,418	121	569	6	67		0 10 6	
		1	1,184	60	526	3	80		0 10 0	
		23	844	128	320	7	61		0 1 6	
			846	79	363	12	75		0 7 0	
1	3	51	1,081	194	254	9	41		0 7 0	
		2	694	62	116	5	22		0 12 0	
			650	42	244	3	55		0 11 6	
62	100	1	2,157	110	691	4	47		0 10 0	
			739	6	299	1	68		0 12 6	
		1	1,776	167	738	9	71		0 12 0	
9	13	3	1,091	36	830	3	53		0 12 6	
			854	30	341	3	66		0 10 0	
10	20	4	893	11	340	1	35		0 10 0	
			397	37	177	7	80		0 12 0	
		33	908	160	315	9	53		0 6 0	
		93	7,165	1,084	1,999	9	49		0 8 6	
			4,139	225	1,182	5	40		0 14 6	
			2,322	90	646	4	49		1 0 0	
			1,073	80	286	8	36		0 15 6	
			540	12	204	2	61		0 10 6	
8	10	28	2,003	534	707	18	55		0 9 0	
			940	22	315	2	50		0 15 0	
			670	37	296	6	79		1 0 0	
49	128	5	4,461		1,679		60		0 10 0	
		3	506		69		16		0 12 0	
		80	1,758		169		9		0 7 6	
		26	908		64		6		0 5 6	
11	15		1,904	49	768	2	68		0 13 0	
		300	5,688	1,268	2,494	14	78		0 8 6	
			1,676	124	701	6	71		0 12 0	
			748	379	326	23	77		0 7 0	
		32	1,514	144	577	6	62		0 9 0	
4	15	5	815	52	115	5	16		0 12 6	
3	7	65	3,068	200	378	4	11		0 7 0	
			252		72		40		0 7 0	
			3,180	259	753	6	31		0 11 6	
			1,896	191	593	10	46		0 15 0	
			1,321	149	306	6	30		0 8 0	
		39	1,325	61	445	3	61		0 9 6	
		12	6,050	739	2,211	10	58		0 11 6	

Num ber of Village	Name of Village	As per Cultivation Returns for 1870-71.		As per Revision						
		Acres.	Assessment	Acres					Assess	
				Jirdyat	Motas- thal Bāgāyat.	Pātan- thal Bāgāyat.	Rice	Total.	Jirdyat	Motas- thal Bāgāyat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres	Rs	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
79	Kardehalli	1,574	696	1,541	82	.	8	1,631	836	81
80	Yetnāl ..	1,074	351	1,015	79	.	2	1,096	418	57
81	Salghar	5,597	2,940	5,898	381	114	8	5,846	2,826	382
	Total	138,934	68,991	155,891	4,295	809	1,018	164,013	95,580	4,096
82	Tāndulwādī .	2,265	742	2,444	56	10	88	2,546	1,045	46
83	Kāsegaon	8,158	2,434	8,232	244	3	189	8,668	3,377	192
84	Sanywad	2,147	1,100	2,215	2	8	6	2,224	1,579	
85	Bājūr . . .	820	412	832	8	.	2	842	646	7
86	Bādālgī . . .	1,259	929	1,321	.	.	.	1,321	1,125	
87	Nāndū . . .	1,872	1,000	1,955	.	.	.	1,955	1,293	
88	Adrad	4,000	2,636	3,948	24	.	.	3,972	3,255	21
89	Keshar Jowalga	4,749	2,622	4,311	429	38	6	4,784	2,188	834
90	Ibrāmpur . .	1,772	1,130	1,824	50	2	2	1,876	1,316	49
91	Musū	8,646	3,690	9,601	83	9	46	9,739	3,752	59
92	Mungh . . .	1,370	1,199	1,762	175	21	.	1,958	987	105
93	Honsāl . . .	2,061	719	2,066	53	.	8	2,127	1,025	43
94	Numbārgā	5,832	1,878	5,756	116	.	25	5,927	2,269	88
95	Bhandārkānthā	8,538	5,668	8,540	.	.	.	8,540	6,299	
96	Wānsatā . .	5,077	708	2,312	22	.	5	2,340	964	17
97	Jāmgāon (tarf Mandrup)	1,042	250	1,168	14	.	.	1,182	458	6
98	Talegaon (tarf Mandrup)	2,405	1,304	2,587	.	.	2	2,589	1,951	.
99	Tākh	1,666	1,109	1,769	.	.	4	1,773	1,421	
100	Gunjegaon . .	3,210	844	3,282	28	.	4	3,314	1,237	18
101	Kurghot . . .	1,385	788	1,529	.	.	.	1,529	1,199	
102	Mangoh . . .	1,478	815	1,523	.	.	11	1,534	1,119	
103	Wādāpur . . .	3,024	1,173	3,199	3	.	.	3,202	1,795	2
104	Khānāpur . . .	1,144	520	1,259	.	.	.	1,259	654	
105	Kusur	2,035	771	2,111	12	.	.	2,123	1,078	5
106	Kandalgaon	7,581	3,074	8,078	129	10	10	8,217	3,046	115
107	Akola (tarf Mandrup)	1,945	486	1,412	.	.	18	1,422	751	
108	Antrolī . . .	2,577	719	2,084	17	3	.	2,122	1,132	15
109	Mū	1,979	760	1,981	14	.	.	1,995	1,423	8
110	Velgaon . . .	1,475	459	1,616	37	.	.	1,653	527	18
111	Aunj (tarf Mandrup)	3,604	1,948	3,761	2	.	.	3,763	2,827	2
112	Kārkāl	1,822	978	1,956	10	.	11	1,977	1,358	7
113	Lawāngā . . .	1,052	578	1,175	5	.	10	1,190	910	2
114	Sādepur . . .	1,078	844	1,149	15	.	.	1,164	682	10
115	Barur	1,293	456	1,474	15	.	2	1,491	733	10
116	Vinchur . . .	4,990	2,090	5,116	55	.	21	5,192	2,776	47
117	Malkānthā . .	2,968	1,046	3,077	112	.	71	3,260	1,407	83
118	Bālgī	947	636	984	.	.	.	984	764	
119	Chinchpur . .	764	459	813	.	.	.	813	638	
120	Kudāl	335	217	374	.	.	.	374	341	
121	Hāsarāng . . .	697	365	741	.	.	.	741	626	
122	Dorsur	251	141	292	.	.	.	292	243	
123	Bālkānthā . .	932	553	1,052	.	.	6	1,058	940	
124	Kāmti Budrak	2,074	787	2,556	103	.	7	2,666	939	80
125	Mangrul . . .	4,830	1,564	4,899	457	170	22	5,548	1,644	876
126	Dārpāl	2,582	1,148	2,648	101	.	28	2,777	1,268	72
127	Wādālā	3,365	1,612	3,529	167	.	.	3,696	2,010	140
128	Parmeshwarpur	1,435	461	1,565	29	.	6	1,600	616	17
129	Dādpur	1,851	560	1,992	30	.	27	2,049	687	23
130	Irwād Budruk	3,877	1,947	4,005	45	.	1	4,061	2,946	76
131	Koroh	6,462	2,115	6,602	104	.	73	6,779	2,907	94
132	Jāmgāon (tarf Mohol)	1,204	484	1,247	26	.	3	1,276	591	18
133	Soholā	3,278	1,040	3,352	91	.	.	3,443	1,085	64
134	Wāghol	4,049	1,339	4,573	91	.	41	4,710	1,617	76
135	Ipsaon	2,397	726	2,407	14	.	74	2,495	877	8
136	Ghodashwar	1,460	572	1,577	16	.	.	1,593	802	13
137	Wadālgāon . .	2,421	841	2,399	42	.	12	2,453	843	29
138	Kotālā	2,171	999	2,233	56	.	16	2,305	1,153	38
139	Khurāpur (tarf Mohol)	688	385	748	.	.	.	748	641	
140	Yenki	2,933	880	3,102	72	.	.	3,174	1,126	67
141	Bālersā	497	733	32	.	.	.	766	488	32
142	Takalgāon . .	196	387	.	.	.	.	337	259	
143	Arh	4,476	1,995	4,500	50	101	178	4,829	1,351	28
144	Kālegāon . . .	1,440	760	1,379	39	84	40	1,492	534	37
145	Kākrambā . . .	5,443	2,372	5,180	804	12	14	5,510	2,006	210
146	Hādālgī	3,114	1,305	3,240	74	10	58	3,382	1,191	76
147	Tādwal	933	489	897	35	.	.	933	334	18
	Total	170,764	73,774	178,817	3,707	424	1,095	188,543	91,021	2,885
	Total	881,484	1,74,101	419,719	9,938	848	2,516	433,021	2,36,178	8,849
									Assessment of	
	Grand Total	898	814							
	Grand Total	881,832	1,74,915	419,719	9,938	848	2,516	433,021	2,36,178	8,849

Camp Nānk, 23rd March 1876

SURVAY				INCURRANCE				Maximum dry-crop rate per acre.	Average dry-crop rate per acre exclusive of Rice and Water-use	REMARKS
Mant				Numerical		Percentage				
Patasthal Bāgāyat		Rice	Total	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment			
Soil Assessment	Water-cess									
13	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	
..	.	11	928	57	232	4	88	..	0 9 0	
..	.	8	478	22	127	2	96	..	0 7 0	
114	286	11	3,519	249	679	4	23	..	0 9 0	
313	675	1,842	1,02,005	11,103	39,014	8	48		0 9 10	
12	10	48	1,160	281	418	12	56	1 0 0	0 7 0	
1	3	262	2,835	510	1,841	6	54	..	0 6 5	
2	7	9	1,697	77	497	4	45	..	0 11 6	
..	..	2	655	22	243	3	59	..	0 12 6	
..	..	..	1,125	62	196	5	21	..	0 13 6	
..	..	..	1,233	33	233	4	23	..	0 10 0	
..	..	..	3,276	23	640	1	24	..	0 13 0	
26	64	9	2,620	85	2	1	..	..	0 8 6	
..	..	2	1,367	104	237	6	21	..	0 11 6	
4	21	56	3,928	1,028	202	13	5	..	0 6 6	
16	32	..	1,320	38	1	..	..	..	0 9 6	
..	..	11	1,079	66	960	5	50	..	0 8 0	
..	..	36	2,330	95	462	2	24	..	0 6 0	
..	..	..	6,299	187	681	2	11	..	0 12 0	
..	..	7	988	163	280	3	40	..	0 7 0	
..	..	..	464	140	214	13	86	..	0 6 0	
..	..	8	1,954	184	650	8	50	..	0 12 0	
..	..	5	1,426	107	317	6	29	..	0 13 0	
..	..	6	1,311	104	467	3	55	..	0 6 6	
..	..	..	1,189	144	411	10	53	..	0 12 6	
..	..	14	1,133	53	318	4	39	..	0 11 6	
..	..	..	1,797	173	624	6	58	..	0 8 0	
..	..	..	1,554	115	134	10	26	..	0 8 6	
..	..	15	1,033	68	1,022	4	40	..	0 8 0	
..	..	..	3,163	639	1,022	5	53	..	0 6 6	
6	25	..	312	77	325	6	67	..	0 8 6	
2	7	27	1,168	65	434	6	65	..	0 8 6	
..	..	..	1,431	116	671	6	38	..	0 11 6	
..	..	..	545	173	86	12	19	..	0 5 0	
..	..	..	2,828	159	880	4	45	..	0 12 0	
..	..	13	1,373	155	400	9	41	..	0 11 0	
..	..	14	926	133	348	13	60	..	0 12 6	
..	..	..	692	86	348	8	101	..	0 9 6	
..	..	8	746	193	290	15	64	..	0 8 0	
..	..	27	2,850	202	760	4	36	..	0 8 6	
..	..	110	1,600	292	554	10	53	..	0 7 6	
..	..	..	754	37	128	4	20	..	0 12 6	
..	..	..	638	40	179	6	39	..	0 12 6	
..	..	..	341	39	124	12	57	..	0 14 6	
..	..	..	636	74	341	11	63	..	0 13 6	
..	..	..	243	31	103	12	73	..	0 13 6	
..	..	8	948	106	395	11	71	..	0 14 6	
..	..	9	1,088	592	261	39	34	..	0 6 0	
11	171	28	2,331	713	767	15	49	..	0 6 0	
..	..	39	1,374	215	226	8	30	..	0 7 6	
..	..	9	3,150	331	533	10	33	..	0 9 6	
..	..	..	643	165	181	11	39	..	0 6 6	
..	..	33	743	193	193	11	35	..	0 5 6	
..	..	1	2,983	174	1,036	4	69	..	0 11 6	
..	..	108	3,099	317	934	5	47	..	0 7 0	
..	..	4	613	73	139	6	27	..	0 7 6	
..	..	..	1,139	165	99	5	10	..	0 5 6	
..	..	59	1,752	701	413	17	31	..	0 8 0	
..	..	104	989	96	263	4	36	..	0 6 0	
..	..	..	315	133	243	9	43	..	0 8 0	
..	..	17	882	32	41	1	6	..	0 5 6	
..	..	22	1,213	134	304	6	33	..	0 8 6	
..	..	..	541	63	256	9	66	..	0 13 6	
..	..	..	1,133	241	313	8	36	..	0 6 0	
..	..	..	1,300	37	33	..	..	..	0 11 0	
..	..	..	359	..	63	..	..	..	0 12 6	
56	521	336	2,192	353	197	8	10	..	0 5 0	
33	169	57	829	63	79	4	11	..	0 6 6	
6	14	18	2,354	63	113	1	5	..	0 6 6	
3	20	84	1,374	263	69	9	5	..	0 6 0	
..	..	..	353	..	137	..	..	..	0 6 0	
276	1,064	1,515	36,761	11,677	22,287	7	31		0 8 3	
696	1,996	3,407	2,61,126	29,500	77,025	8	44		0 9 2	
uncultivated land.				..	..	..	..		..
696	1,996	3,407	2,61,126	29,500	77,025	8	44		0 9 2	

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Nainik

No 1407 of 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 9th September 1876.

Forwarded in continuation of No. 1406 of this day's date, for the final confirmation of Government to the reduced assessment shown in the Superintendent's Report.

J. FRANCIS, Colonel,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

No. 5516.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1876.

RESOLUTION—These reports give the final results of the reductions effected in these four talukas in conformity with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874.

2. The following are the several percentage reductions—

	Percentage reductions.					
	*	*	*	*	*	*
2. Sholapur from 77 to 44 2	*	*	*	*	*	*
and the total amounts contrast as follows—						
	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Assessment in first Survey,	Revised Assessment as originally imposed.		Revised Assessment according to reductions reported.		
			*	*		*
2. Sholapur..	1,74,101	3,07,972		2,51,126		
	*	*	*	*	*	*

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to express his approval of the manner in which Colonel Taverner has carried out the instructions of Government

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 5425 of 1903.

From

A. F. MACONCHIE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Sholápur ;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, I. C. S.,
Commissioner of the Central Division.

Sholápur, 23rd October 1903.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála, and Mádha Tálukas of this District. The reports for the first three tálukas were written between January and August of this year by my late Assistant, Mr. Painter that for the fourth táluka was written in 1900 by Mr. F. B. Young, then Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division. All four reports would in the usual course of things have been submitted at earlier dates, for the last settlement expired in Mádha at the end of 1899-1900, in Sholápur at the end of 1900-01, in Bársi at the end of 1901-02, and in Karmála at the end of 1902-03. But in view of the recent succession of bad years, Government were pleased to direct in their Resolution No. 8325 of 31st December 1900, that proposals for revision of settlements should not be laid before them till 1904. This judicious order has not only conferred a boon on the cultivators, but also rendered it possible to re-settle nearly two-thirds of the district at one time and on one consistent scheme.

2. In these circumstances I beg to embody my remarks on all four reports in one letter. They will not be many. Mr Painter's description of the existing condition of things is so accurate and so full that it leaves me little to add. And as we on several occasions discussed the whole subject personally, his proposals for the future substantially represent my own views. It is only in a very few cases that I shall suggest some slight modification.

3. Before treating of each táluka in turn, I must observe that there is one main factor in the problem, common to all in greater or less degree, of which we must never lose sight, and that is the long succession of disastrous years through which the district has recently passed. Shortly after the existing rates were introduced came the great famine of 1876-77. Twenty years afterwards, when the district had recovered from this blow, it was again attacked by the hardly less severe famine of 1896-97. Two seasons of scantiness followed, and then came the famine of 1899-1900, the worst of the century, followed in its turn, without a moment's respite, by that of 1900-01, to be again succeeded by another unfavourable year. The good year 1902-03 just past was the first of its kind for seven years. The current year seems likely to be as good or even better, and it may be hoped that a period of prosperity has now begun. But it has only just begun, and we must not allow this gleam of present well-being—it may be but transient—to efface from our minds the memory of the terrible loss and suffering of the immediate past. A population so afflicted must be treated with the utmost tenderness, and a leniency must be shown by the State in its demand, for which after an epoch of prosperity, there would be no need and no justification. Of the four tálukas now in question, Karmála suffered most, Mádha less, Sholápur and Bársi least, but all suffered severely, and our revised rates must reflect that fact both generally and comparatively.

4. I now proceed to review Mr. Painter's proposals for the Sholápur táluka. The leading facts to be borne in mind are that the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the existing settlement in 1872 were considerably reduced in 1875 on account of an extraordinary fall in prices, that since then

prices have risen again to much their former level, that land has maintained its purchasing power under an increased assessment and has therefore risen in value, that there has been a remarkable development of the central market town of Sholápur, but that on account of the repeated famines increase in general agricultural prosperity has been arrested during the currency of the present settlement, and the rayat is in much the same state as in 1872. Mr. Painter, therefore, recommends that the rates originally fixed in 1872 may, with a few local augmentations, be re-imposed now for the term of the next settlement. I think that the figures and arguments that he adduces prove his conclusions to be sound, and I support them. The only change I propose is that the three villages mentioned in his paragraph 67, should be put into the First Group along with Sholápur, which they adjoin, as their land is equally valuable. This is an enhancement of 40 per cent., but in the peculiar circumstances set forth by Mr. Painter it is perfectly just and proper. In point of fact Sholápur and these villages could well bear a rate of Rs 2-0-0 instead of Mr. Painter's proposed rate of Rs. 1-12-0, and that I do not propose the former is due merely to my sense of the advisability of lenient treatment after the famines. The other modifications proposed in Mr. Painter's 68th paragraph have my entire approval. As regards paragraph 76, it will be seen hereafter that Mr. Painter and I both propose a reduction by two annas of Mr. Young's proposed rates, and if this is done, the new rates for Mádha and Sholápur will be harmonious. As for the higher rates in the adjacent Native State of Akalkot, that tract has always been assessed higher than Sholápur, and the circumstances are not identical.

As remarked in paragraph 80, the tripartite classification of land is now obsolete and might well be abolished.

The Pathasthal rates proposed are suitable. There is very little of this form of cultivation.

One other point demands notice—the isolated villages of the táluka surrounded by the Nizám's territory. They are fertile, but inaccessible and difficult to administer, and are consequently full of dacoits, who annoy the officials and people of both jurisdictions alike. It is a very great pity that they cannot be exchanged for Hyderabad villages inside the district.

5. I now turn to Bársi. This is undoubtedly the best táluka in the district. It has a flourishing commercial town in its centre, it has a better climate than Sholápur, its communications have been very much improved during the current settlement by the construction of the Bársi Light Railway and several excellent long roads, land is more valuable than in Sholápur, and it has suffered less from famine. As in Sholápur the rates originally fixed at the beginning of the current settlement were reduced in 1875 on account of the fall in prices, but since then prices have recovered their former level. In these circumstances Mr. Painter justly considers that the táluka can bear rates slightly higher than those proposed for the greater part of Sholápur. I agree with him, and recommend that his proposals be adopted.

6. As regards Mádha Mr. Painter and I recorded independently two reviews of Mr. Young's proposals, he this year, and I last year. We both arrived at the same conclusion, that his proposed groups should be accepted, but that his proposed increase in the rates should be reduced by one-half. Mr. Young drew up these proposals in 1900, and therefore could not take full account of the famine. If Mr. Painter's and my opinion be adopted the rates for Mádha will be in harmony with those we propose for Sholápur on one side and Karmála on the other. It is worse off than the former, but better off than the latter. Prices have recovered themselves, and communications both by rail and road have been much improved during the current settlement, so that a slight increase in the rates seems justifiable.

7. Karmála is a very poor and backward táluka, that has suffered most severely by the famine, as Mr. Painter's figures show. We cannot recommend any enhancement of the present rates, save in the solitary instance of the head-quarter town, the rate of which we propose to raise by two annas. I heartily support the proposal to do away with Pathasthal rates here altogether. They are an absurdity in Karmála. Mr. Snow strongly objected to them in 1891, so that the proposal is not a new one.

The idea of making a separate mahál of Tembhurni and the adjoining villages is excellent. At present the taluka is unmanageable, and administration suffers in consequence.

8. I trust these proposals will commend themselves to Government. Mr Painter and I have both been a long time in the district, and may claim that we know it well. I think that on examination our scheme will be found adequate to the situation. At any rate we have tried our best to combine a just view of the rights of Government with an equitable consideration of the claim of the people to indulgent treatment after so many calamities.

9. It is my pleasing duty in conclusion to bring to the special notice of Government the admirable manner in which Mr. Painter has performed the special duty of preparing these settlement reports. He took it up in January and finished it by the end of July, being relieved only of his magisterial work in the meantime, and performing the whole of his revenue work during that period as usual. I trust that Government will agree that the production within six months of three such reports as these, so thorough, so accurate, so interesting, is a most excellent piece of work for which Mr. Painter deserves the highest credit.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. F. MACONCHIE,
Collector.

THROUGH THE DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

No $\frac{A}{268}$ of 1904.

From

H. S. LAWRENCE, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 19th January 1904.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the proposals for the Revision Settlement of the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi, Karmála and Madha with the Review thereon by the Collector.

2. The proposals have been prepared by officers with an intimate knowledge of the district, Mr. Painter having served there for 2½ years and Mr. Maconochie for 4½ years, and the reports reflect their anxiety that the district should receive indulgent treatment in consideration of the recent and prolonged period of distress.

3. It is a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight that this period of abnormal distress should have on the settlement of the Government demand for the next 30 years.

The existing assessment of the district has already taken full account of the exceedingly precarious character of the rainfall and cultivation, for though the soil is generally of a good quality, the average assessment is lower than in any other district, being 8 annas and 2 pies against 8 annas and 11 pies in Bijapur, 9 annas and 7 pies in Nagar, and 10 annas and 6 pies in Poona.

4. Messrs. Painter and Young have made a careful and full examination of the economic history of the four tálukas. Mr. Painter's conclusion in regard to the Sholápur táluka may perhaps be adopted for the whole tract that "the rayat is on the whole about as well off as he was in 1872, or at any rate neither much better nor much worse."

5. On the one hand the calamities of the successive famines are represented in the absolute reduction or the cessation of increase in population, on the other hand, there are the remarkable facts that even during the prevalence of famine land continued to sub-let for sums equal to at least 3 times the survey assessment, and that the recent famines did not, like the famine of 1876-77, result in the abandonment of any holdings and finally the fact—of special importance on the future ability of the rayat to pay his assessment—of a great rise in prices.

6. This latter point requires some further emphasis, and I refer to it separately in the case of each táluka.

Sholápur.—The rates that were imposed in 1872 were reduced in 1875 in consideration of the fall of prices that had occurred in the interval. The rates imposed in 1875 were sanctioned on the basis of an average price of jowári in the four years 1872-75 of Rs. 1-6-10 per maund. If we exclude the years of abnormal prices (1897-1900-1901) we find the average price of the last decade was Rs. 1-15-9 per maund, an increase of 40 per cent.

Bársi.—Similarly the rates in Bársi were sanctioned on an average price of jowári of Rs. 1-2-10 which has now risen to Rs. 1-15-11, an increase of 69 per cent.

Mádha.—The case of Mádha is similar, but the record of prices for 1874-75 being missing the exact percentage of rise cannot be calculated, if however we assume the price of that year to be the average of adjacent tálukas, *ie*, Rs. 1-0-3, we find the rise to be from Rs. 1-3-10 to Rs. 1-13-5, or 49 per cent.

Karmála.—In Karmála alone was no reduction made in consequence of the fall of prices, and the existing rates are therefore based on the average of the decade from 1863-64 to 1872-73 of Rs. 1-14-6 which has risen in the last decade by only 5½ per cent. to Rs. 2-0-2.

7. The increases of assessment in the proposals under consideration are shown below —

Táluka.	Present assessment.	Proposed assessment	Increase.	Present average rate.	Proposed average rate	Remarks.
	Rs	Rs		A. p	A. p	
Sholápur	2,31,245	2,62,384	13 5	9 3	10 6	Mr. Painter's proposals.
Bársi	1,89,968	2,05,508	8 2	10 0	10 10	Do. do.
Karmála	1,54,274	1,54,259	<i>Nil</i>	7 9	7 9	Do. do.
Mádha	1,42,177	1,62,372	14 2	7 6	8 7	Mr. Maconochie's proposals

The proposals are marked by extreme moderation, but in the present circumstances of the district I am not prepared to advocate a further enhancement.

8. I now come to some minor points in the several reports —

Sholápur.—If the three villages of Mr. Painter's second group were placed with Sholápur in the first group, the percentage enhancement would be 33·8 per cent., and would exceed the prescribed limit. I would suggest that Mr. Maconochie's view should be in part met by imposing a dry-crop maximum on these three villages of Rs. 1-10-0 in place of Rs. 1-9-0, thus raising their enhancement from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent.

I do not think there is sufficient reason for the adoption of the proposal in paragraph 80 of Mr. Painter's report, the matter indeed has little concern with the settlement report.

9. Mr. Painter's proposals in regard to pátasthal rates are not quite clear. Apparently he would raise the maximum from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and impose a

permanent rate of Rs. 832 on 348 acres in 8 villages; the remaining area now assessed of 485 acres in 24 villages he would leave to be assessed at an occasional rate by the Collector.

The rates in Appendix Q however do not agree with his statement that Re. 1 per acre will in most cases be all that can equitably be imposed. It appears to have been assumed that pátasthal irrigation has been permanently destroyed by the recent drought, but I doubt whether this assumption is well founded. If years of favourable rain recur the channels will flow again, and I am inclined to think that a permanent reduction should only be made in the case of páts which are shown to have run dry for several years before the drought. For this purpose the records of cultivation on these páts for ten years previous to 1895 should be examined. Where an average rate can be imposed it is preferable to occasional assessments by the Collector. This view which has been frequently and vigorously discussed was taken by Government in the case of Karmála (*vide* paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2037 of 24th March 1892 and underlying correspondence) and has recently received the approval of the Irrigation Commission.

I would suggest therefore that a re-examination of the páts be directed with a view to the imposition of an average rate wherever this is possible.

10. *Bársi*.—Mr. Painter here reduces the pátasthal assessment from Rs. 1,837 on 1,015 acres in 61 villages to Rs. 335 on 169 acres in 12 villages (the figure 170 in paragraph 46 of his report appears to be an error). The remarks I have made above on Sholápur apply equally to Bársi.

11. *Karmála*.—Mr. Painter would abolish the pátasthal rates, but suggests as an alternative that “a chad should be put on land so situated as to be irrigable by pát”, this latter alternative is practically what the pátasthal assessment is intended to be, and the right course would be, if the Survey Department were as alleged “overliberal in their classification of land as pátasthal,” to reduce that classification.

12. On all other points relating to the settlement of these tálukas I have the honour to support Mr. Painter's proposals.

13. *Mádhá*.—A revised Appendix Q showing the result of Mr. Maconochie's rates is appended.

In regard to the pátasthal of this táluka Mr. Young places a permanent rate on 15 acres, and leaves 41 acres to be occasionally assessed. The area is so small that the proposal may perhaps be accepted. I agree in the recommendation to reduce Mr. Young's rates and in other respects have the honour to support his proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. S. LAWRENCE,

Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{T R}{188}$ OF 1904.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Camp Malsaras, 22nd March 1904.

Forwarded, with an expression of general concurrence in the Director's criticisms.

2 It is undoubtedly, as Mr. Lawrence observes, a matter of great difficulty to assess equitably the weight which the recent prolonged period of abnormal distress should be given in the settlement of the Government demand for the next thirty years. To the solution of this difficult question it is evident that Messrs. Maconochie and Painter have devoted much thoughtful and sensible consideration; and the Commissioner is of opinion that their proposals, which are based on considerable local knowledge and experience, may be accepted.

3. The Director's proposal to raise the maximum dry-crop rate in the three villages constituting Mr. Painter's second group for the Sholapur Taluka from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 seems a judicious compromise between Mr. Painter's and Mr. Maconochie's proposals. It will have the effect, which is desired by all, of a slight additional enhancement in the assessment of these three villages, while at the same time keeping within prescribed limits.

4. On the question of pátasthal rates, the Commissioner supports Mr. Lawrence's proposal that further detailed report should be awaited. It is understood to be Mr. Painter's view that, in those villages in which he has recommended the abandonment of pátasthal assessment, there is a permanent absence of irrigation facilities, and not merely a temporary absence, resulting from recent years of abnormal drought. But it is as well that this should be placed beyond possibility of question, by means of as complete statistics of cultivation as can be procured for the years preceding 1895.

5. The proposal to reduce by one-half the enhancements originally proposed by Mr. Young for the Mádha Taluka is based on sound reasoning, and the Commissioner concurs with all the officers through whose hands the papers have passed in supporting it.

6. The Commissioner has pleasure in associating himself in the expressions of commendation contained in the Collector's 9th paragraph of the industry and ability displayed by Mr. Painter in the preparation of three of these four reports. He is confident that this officer's good work will meet with the approbation of Government. Mr. Young has prepared an exceedingly careful and interesting report on the settlement of Madha, and it in no way detracts from the credit due to him that subsequent events have suggested some modification of his proposals.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Sholápur.

Revision Settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi,
Karmála and Mádba Tálukas.

No. 5050.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1904.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. T.R.—138, dated 22nd March 1904—Sub-

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 905, dated 27th July 1903, and accompaniments

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 908, dated 29th July 1903, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 917, dated 30th July 1903, and accompaniments.

Letter from the Assistant Collector, Sholápur, No. 920, dated 31st July 1903, together with one No. 1295, dated 11th December 1900, from the Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., and accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Sholápur, No. 5425, dated 23rd October 1903.

mitting, with his remarks, a letter No. A.—253, dated 19th January 1904, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who forwards, with his remarks, the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Karmála and Mádba Tálukas of the Sholapur District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1718, dated 18th June 1904—Forwarding one No. A.—3227, dated 9th idem, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture together with letters Nos. 1354, dated 8th April 1904, 1539, dated 23rd April 1904, and 1884, dated 14th May 1904, from the Collector of Sholápur, who submits certain petitions of objections made by village communities to the proposed grouping and maximum rates at the second revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi, Mádba and Karmála Tálukas.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the second revision settlement of the four tálukas of Sholápur, Bársi, Mádba and Karmála, on which the Governor in Council deems it expedient to pass one general order. The tract with which they deal is one of the most arid in the Presidency, and the harvest is so precarious that it is not easy to devise a system of settlement which would be suitable in all respects. Mr. Painter points out that in the Sholápur Táluka it sometimes occurs that one-half of a village gets sufficient rain and the other half little or none, and indeed that there has been alleged to be a similar variation within individual fields. Yet that táluka is more favourably situated in this respect than Mádba and Karmála, the last being the worst, while in Bársi the rainfall is somewhat less uncertain. The very fact that there are so many and so wide variations in the same season, however, indicates the difficulty, amounting to virtual impracticability, of adapting the demand to the year's outturn, and the reports on the original settlements show to what serious evils a system of annual remissions almost inevitably leads. Even in such a táluka as Karmála the only system which is consistent with a general safeguarding of the interests of the cultivators is to impose an assessment which can be paid without difficulty in an average of fair years, and to allow remissions only for exceptional loss. A comparison of the old reports with those now under consideration shows that on the whole this system has worked well. The cultivators are not indeed in affluent circumstances, and after such calamities as they have passed through during the period of the last settlement they would not have been even if they had been liable to no assessment at all. But they are much better off than they were before the original settlement was introduced. The facts that land has attained a very high value, that real coercive processes have been altogether unnecessary except in the Karmála Táluka, while even there they are almost negligible, and that after an unprecedented series of calamitous years no land has been relinquished, afford convincing evidence of the moderation of the assessment. There need be no hesitation therefore in continuing to apply the same principles.

2. As regards revision of the grouping and rates the proposals of Mr. Painter, including those regarding reduction of the enhancement suggested by Mr. Young for the Mádha Táluka, are generally justified by the reasons assigned by him and are, subject to very slight modifications, approved by the Collector, the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Commissioner. The question of prices, on which any change must mainly depend, has been carefully considered, and there can be no doubt that the decline, which was the ground for a reduction of the rates first sanctioned in connection with the first revision settlement of the Sholápur, Bársi and Mádha Tálukas, was only temporary, and that the standard is now as high as that on which those rates were based. A reversion in these tálukas to the rates approved in 1871, 1872 and 1873 is therefore reasonable and suitable. The first revision settlement of the Karmála Táluka was made after the decline of prices had begun, and the enhancement was moderate. The pitch of the rates was about the same as that of the rates as modified in 1875 for the Mádha Táluka. The latter was at the time considered somewhat less favourably situated, but the experience of the last 30 years has modified that conclusion. Karmála has suffered most in the years of famine and scarcity. The value of land in this táluka is materially lower than in the other tálukas, and in a few cases some pressure has been needed to recover Government dues. More leniency is therefore required there than in the other tálukas, and the continuation of the existing rates for another period of 30 years, notwithstanding the rise in the standard of prices, is a judicious course. There seems no reason to doubt that the gradation of rates is, both within the tract and with reference to the assessment of adjoining areas, roughly according to the degrees of security of crops dependent on rainfall and of other natural advantages. The proposed grouping and rates are accordingly sanctioned subject to the modifications mentioned below.

3. The maximum dry crop rates proposed by Mr. Painter for the village of Sholápur and the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon in the Sholápur Táluka, as well as for the villages of Bársi and Vairág in the Bársi Táluka, seem to be unduly low as compared with those recommended for other villages under less favourable circumstances in point of material prosperity or of the advantages of proximity to a market or railway station. In Government Resolution No. 2712, dated 27th March 1896, it has been ruled that "immediate proximity to a large and important market or railway station shall be deemed an adequate cause for a moderate special increase of assessment". The value of the exceptional advantages of lands adjoining a large market—such as disposal of every part of the produce at the prices prevalent in such a market, with little or no cost of carriage, high price of fodder, cheap manure—is not indicated by the difference between the rates proposed for such lands and those for lands at some distance from markets. There has been a tendency to differentiate insufficiently between localities which have advanced in prosperity owing to such advantages as are above indicated and those which are stationary and backward. The late famines cannot fairly be deemed to be a sufficient reason for foregoing for the next 30 years a full increase in such a singularly advanced area as the village of Sholápur, which on its merits could well bear a rate of at least Rs. 2. The rate of Rs. 1-12-0 proposed by Mr. Painter raises the assessments in this village by 27·21 per cent., while a rate of Rs. 2 would raise them by about 45 per cent., which would still be well within the 66 per cent. which has been fixed as the limit of enhancement for a village. But as Sholápur village is classed by itself as a separate group, the standing orders limit the enhancement to 33 per cent. In the circumstances the highest possible rate that can be applied to the village without exceeding this limit will, it is presumed, be about Rs. 1-13-0, and this rate is sanctioned. For the same reason the rate for the three adjoining villages of Shelgi, Bále and Degaon, which have not like Sholápur the advantage of quite close proximity to market and cannot be grouped with this village as suggested by the Collector, should, as recommended by Mr. Lawrence, be Rs. 1-10-0, which will give an increase of about 30 per cent. As Bársi is an important town and likely to improve, Government see no reason why the rate for lands in it should be under Rs. 1-12-0, which will not cause an excessive increase. The rate for Vairág, where there is a grain and grocery market, should be Rs. 1-8-0.

4. The uniform rate of Rs. 3 proposed by Mr. Painter for all rice lands in the three talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Karmala seems to be appropriate and is approved. No rice rate is proposed for the Madha Taluka for the reason stated in paragraph 32 of Mr. Young's report on that taluka.

5. The proposed treatment of "bagayat" or "garden" lands in the several talukas is also accepted.

6. As regards *patasthal* lands, it has recently been directed* that in new settlements no permanent water-rate should be imposed on areas irrigable from temporary dams which give only a fitful flow, and that all such areas should, when actually irrigated from such dams, be assessed for the use of water by the Collector from time to time, under section 55 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, within the limits of the maximum water-rates specially prescribed by Government for each taluka. In the case of the Karmala Taluka Mr. Painter proposes to do away wholly with permanent *patasthal* rates, and shows good reasons, which apply equally to the other three talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Madha, in which *patasthal* irrigation is reported to be very rare and fitful. In the circumstances the orders above referred to should be followed in the case of all these four talukas.

7. On the question of the assessment of lands under the Ekrukh canals or affected by them, the remarks made by Mr. Painter in paragraphs 84 and 85 of his report on the Sholapur Taluka seem to be correct, and the course adopted by him in regard to these lands and by Mr. Young in the case of the area under the Ashi tank in the Madha Taluka is approved.

8. Mr. Painter's remarks on *inam* villages in the several talukas should be noted for future guidance.

9. The new settlements as now sanctioned should be introduced in all the four talukas after the 1st August 1904 and guaranteed for 30 years from the revenue year 1905-06. The revised assessments should be announced and levied in accordance with standing orders. The statements forming Appendix Q to the several reports should be revised in the light of the orders contained in the foregoing paragraphs before publication of the reports in the form of Selections.

10. The petitions of objections do not contain any facts or arguments which have not been fully considered, and for which ample allowance has not been made, in the proposals which are now approved.

11. Some incidental points not directly connected with survey settlement, which are raised in these reports, are noticed below :—

(a) As regards the villages of the Sholapur and other talukas isolated in the midst of the territory of His Highness the Nizam, the Collector should be requested to submit a separate report, giving reference to previous proposals, if any, stating in detail the grounds for the proposed exchange, and indicating generally the lines on which the exchanges should be made. A copy of the joint report on the Jambhed project should at the same time be supplied to the Collector, and his attention should be specially invited to the fact that the three detached villages of Karmala Taluka have already been included in that project.

(b) On the subject of Mr. Painter's recommendations for the disforestation of large areas which, although included in forest, are in his opinion better suited for purposes of cultivation than of forest conservancy, any reasonable proposals which may be submitted to Government will receive careful consideration. But in making proposals for any extensive disforests, officers should not lose sight of the facts that forests classed as "pasture" are in charge of the Revenue Department, not of the Forest Department, and that in the interests of the agricultural economy of the country it is expedient to retain a sufficient pasture area of common pasture and not to reduce it below a limit bearing a reasonable proportion to the culti-

vable area and to the number of cattle required for working that area and for the domestic uses of the people. If, however, such land is really suitable for cultivation, it will yield more fodder when under the plough than when uncultivated, and probably the grass, when it is left fallow, will be improved. There should therefore be no hesitation in disforesting good soil unless it is only in small patches within proper forest, but on the other hand the cultivation of shallow soils on the slopes of hills or rising grounds only leads to further deterioration through loose soils being washed away.

(c) The recommendation regarding the omission of certain particulars from Village Form No. 1, as well as the proposal for the formation of a separate mahál of the Karmála Táluka with Tembhorni as the head-quarter of the mahál, should be reported separately for the orders of Government.

12. Government cordially concur in the commendation bestowed by the Collector and the Commissioner on Mr. Painter for his industry and ability in the prompt preparation of his three lucid and sensible reports, and on Mr. Young for his careful report on Mádha Táluka.

G. F. KEATINGE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sholápur (with a copy of the joint report on the Jámkedh project),
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Conservator of Forests, C. C.,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

REVISED APPENDIX Q

OF THE

SHOLAPUR TALUKA

OF THE

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

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	
Group I.			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres
1	Sholspar	I	1 6 0	2 8 0	P W 6	13 213	7 331	0 8 11	35	52	1 7 0	M 284 P 25	25 20	0 14 0 2 13 5	18,557	7,668	0 9 1	1
1	Total of the 1st Group	--	--	--	--	13,213	7,331	0 8 11	35	52	1 7 0	M 284 P 25	25 20	0 14 0 2 13 5	18,557	7,668	0 9 1	1
Group II			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres
2	Dagon	II	1 4 0	--	--	6 103	4 910	0 12 10	--	--	--	M 31	33	1 1 0	6 178	4,948	0 12 11	2
3	Bale	II	1 4 0	--	--	2,371	1 851	0 12 7	--	--	--	M 29	30	1 5 6	2,400	1,900	0 12 8	3
4	Sholgi	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	1 889	1 492	0 12 8	8	13	1 10 0	M 78	66	0 15 1	1,970	1 574	0 12 9	4
3	Total of the 2nd Group	--	--	--	--	10,362	8,253	0 12 9	8	13	1 10 0	M 138	141	1 1 0	10,508	8,417	0 12 10	3
Group III			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres
5	Khod	II	1 4 0	--	--	895	855	0 6 4	--	--	--	M 33	27	0 13 1	929	882	0 6 7	5
6	Hagur	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	1 584	808	0 8 1	46	63	1 6 5	M 58	48	0 14 6	1,692	919	0 8 8	6
7	Soregaon	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	3,411	1 984	0 9 4	4	7	1 12 0	80	83	0 14 11	3,504	2 074	0 9 6	7
8	Kondi	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	2 180	860	0 6 8	28	33	1 6 11	134	82	0 9 9	2,337	965	0 6 7	8
9	Kavte	II	1 4 0	--	--	1,405	1,058	0 11 3	--	--	--	12	7	0 9 4	1 607	1,000	0 11 4	9
10	Hiparge traf Sholpur	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	562	177	0 5 2	1	1	1 0 0	--	--	--	588	178	0 5 2	10
11	Dongaon	II	1 4 0	--	--	2 788	1,910	0 11 0	--	--	--	38	25	0 15 5	2 814	1,945	0 11 0	11
12	Hiraj	II	1 4 0	--	--	3,727	2,051	0 8 9	--	--	--	34	32	0 16 1	3,771	2,082	0 8 10	12
13	Belati	II	1 4 0	--	--	2,077	1 618	0 12 8	--	--	--	24	21	0 14 0	2,101	1,639	0 12 6	13
14	Tirho	II	1 4 0	--	--	2 414	2,113	0 14 0	--	--	--	M 8 P 11	8 11	1 0 0 2 14 7	2 433	2 132	0 14 2	14
15	Dahlina	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	1,830	1 247	0 10 4	19	17	1 6 8	36	32	0 14 8	1,977	1,266	0 10 8	15
16	Kumbhari	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	P W 6	11,841	5,570	0 7 10	167	213	1 4 5	M 852 P 5	304 3	0 13 10 2 12 10	11,965	6,000	0 8 3	16
17	Kumthe	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	3,538	3,235	0 10 0	30	43	1 6 11	M 74	101	1 5 10	3,667	2 860	0 10 4	17
18	Mulegaon	II	1 4 0	--	--	1,705	1,010	0 9 6	--	--	--	M 178 P 45	196 82	1 2 9 2 8 11	1,923	1,339	0 11 0	18
19	Bhogaon	II	1 4 0	--	--	1,484	689	0 7 5	--	--	--	M 39	30	1 0 0	1,513	718	0 7 2	19
20	Hiparge traf Mardi	II	1 4 0	--	--	1,585	1 400	0 15 0	--	--	--	M 73	70	1 1 4	1,658	1,569	0 15 3	20
21	Kegaon	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	1,455	414	0 4 7	4	5	1 4 0	M 10	4	0 6 5	1,469	423	0 4 7	21
22	Gulvanchi	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	1,897	597	0 6 8	10	13	1 4 40	M 44	45	1 0 4	1,921	626	0 7 0	22
23	Pakni	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	--	3,071	2 185	0 11 5	7	9	1 4 7	M 17	11	0 10 4	3,095	2 305	0 11 5	23
24	Vadji	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	P W 6	733	609	0 12 6	25	35	1 6 5	M 194 P 6	160 5	1 3 1 1 13 4	847	809	0 12 9	24
25	Holgi	II	1 4 0	2 8 0	--	3,322	5,095	0 9 10	33	45	1 5 10	M 105	73	1 0 9	6,520	5,314	0 10 0	25
21	Total of the 3rd Group	--	--	--	--	57,799	34,033	0 9 6	361	464	1 5 5	M 1 619 P 67	1 487 58	0 15 5 2 9 3	60,716	36 085	0 9 6	21
Group IV.			Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres
26	Sangdari	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	--	1,044	840	0 5 3	35	105	1 3 11	M 19	18	0 15 3	1,148	654	0 6 6	26
27	Savalshwar	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	3,118	1,821	0 9 4	7	10	1 6 10	M 108 P 6	99 4	0 14 8 2 13 10	3,328	1,934	0 9 7	27
28	Shirapur	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	--	2,688	1,674	0 9 4	46	64	1 6 9	M 97	110	1 2 2	3,010	1,848	0 9 10	28

APPENDIX 2.

Villages situated in the Sholapur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

By Ravinor Sanyal																		
Village	Maximum Rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total			Per-centage in crease	Name of Village.	Number
	Rs.	As.	P.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.			
9	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Group I																		
8 0			13,286	9,694	0 11 7	25	61	1 11 11	M.	286	351	1 3 8	13,557	10,006	0 11 10	+30 5	Sholapur	1
			13,286	9,694	0 11 7	25	61	1 11 11	M.	286	351	1 3 8	13,557	10,006	0 11 10	+30 5	Total of the 1st Group	1
Group II																		
0 0			6,102	6,403	1 0 9				M.	31	41	1 5 2	6,133	6,444	1 0 10	+30 4	Dogson	2
0 0			2,371	2,432	1 0 4				M.	30	49	1 11 0	2,400	2,471	1 0 6	+30 0 5	Bale	3
0 0	8 0 0		1,889	1,939	1 0 5	8	14	1 12 0	M.	73	95	1 4 10	1,970	2,046	1 0 8	+30 1	Shelgi	4
			10,362	10,764	1 0 7	8	14	1 12 0	M.	133	185	1 6 2	10,638	10,953	1 0 8	+30 2	Total of the 2nd Group	3
Group III																		
8 0			866	883	0 8 11				M.	38	30	0 14 7	929	419	0 7 2	+9 4	Khed	5
8 0	8 0 2		1,894	878	0 8 10	43	78	1 11 0	M.	53	51	0 18 5	1,892	1,005	0 9 6	+9 4	Haghir	6
8 0	8 0 0		2,411	2,452	0 10 1	4	8	2 0 0	M.	89	92	1 0 6	2,504	2,242	0 10 3	+2 1	Boregaon	7
8 0	8 0 0		2,131	923	0 6 10	28	39	1 11 8	M.	154	93	0 11 0	2,397	1,059	0 7 3	+9 6	Kondi	8
8 0	8 0 0		1,465	1,151	0 13 4				M.	12	9	0 10 8	1,507	1,169	0 13 4	+9 2	Kavte	9
8 0	8 0 0		553	168	0 5 5	1	2	2 0 0					553	190	0 5 6	+6 7	Hiparge taluk Sholapur	10
8 0			2,728	2,994	0 12 0				M.	26	28	1 1 2	2,814	3,123	0 13 1	+9 7	Dongson	11
8 0			2,727	2,293	0 9 6				M.	34	35	1 0 6	2,771	2,399	0 9 9	+10 3	Hiraj	12
8 0			2,077	1,754	0 13 9				M.	24	23	0 15 4	2,101	1,807	0 13 9	+10 2	Belati	13
8 0			2,434	2,344	0 15 6				M.	9	11	1 3 7	2,433	2,255	0 15 6	+10 5	Tirhe	14
8 0	3 0 0		1,930	1,853	0 11 3	12	20	1 10 6	M.	35	35	1 0 0	1,977	1,423	0 11 5	+9 0 3	Dahifna	15
8 0	3 0 0		11,846	6,041	0 8 7	107	268	1 8 8	M.	323	331	0 18 2	11,965	6,662	0 9 0	+9 5	Kumbhari	16
8 0	3 0 0		3,538	2,459	0 11 0	30	61	1 11 2	M.	74	113	1 5 3	3,697	2,622	0 11 5	+10 2	Kumthe	17
3 0			1,740	1,113	0 10 2				M.	163	225	1 3 9	1,923	1,339	0 11 2	+8 0 7	Mulgaon	18
3 0			1,464	749	0 8 1				M.	30	37	1 4 5	1,513	788	0 8 4	+9 3	Bhogson	19
3 0			1,688	1,642	1 0 7				M.	73	86	1 2 10	1,658	1,729	1 0 8	+10 1	Hiparge taluk Mardi	20
3 0	3 0 0		1,456	444	0 4 10	4	5	1 4 0	M.	10	5	0 8 0	1,469	462	0 4 11	+9 9	Kegson	21
3 0	3 0 0		1,367	613	0 7 2	10	17	1 11 2	M.	44	50	1 2 3	1,421	630	0 7 3	+9 8	Gulvanohi	22
3 0	3 0 0		2,071	2,669	0 13 11	7	12	1 11 5	M.	17	13	0 11 4	2,096	2,968	0 13 11	+22 1	Pakni	23
3 0	3 0 0		738	671	0 13 7	25	43	1 11 6	M.	134	173	1 4 3	947	397	0 13 0	+9 5	Vadji	24
3 0	3 0 0		8,322	5,526	0 10 9	23	34	1 20 2	M.	165	161	1 2 6	8,520	5,941	0 11 0	+9 0	Hotgi	25
			47,536	37,553	0 10 5	260	479	1 1 8	M.	1,530	1,631	1 1 1	50,716	39,763	0 10 8	+10 3	Total of the 3rd Group	21
Group IV																		
4 0	3 0 0		1,044	850	0 5 10	68	126	1 7 6	M.	12	21	1 1 3	1,146	627	0 7 4	+12 6	Sangdari	26
4 0	3 0 0		2,119	2,040	0 10 6	7	13	1 13 5	M.	112	117	1 0 9	2,226	2,179	0 10 9	+12 2	Savaleshwar	27
4 0	3 0 0		2,942	1,913	0 10 5	45	97	1 11 5	M.	97	125	1 4 7	3,039	2,116	0 11 0	+14 4	Shirapur	28

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	
Group IV—continued		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Acres	Rs a p	Rs a p	Acres	Rs a p	Rs a p	Acres	Ba	Rs a p	Acres	Ba	Rs a p	
29	Arjunsode ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1 018	1,104	0 10 11	4	5	1 4 0	*M 122	57	0 11 5	1,764	1,196	0 11 0	
30	Ulha	III	1 2 0		P W 6	3 853	2,348	0 9 9				{ M 183 P 7	{ 100 6 7	{ 0 12 0 1 13 9	3,938	{ 2 454 W C 7	{ 0 9 10	
31	Lamboti	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1 082	790	0 11 8	3	3	1 10 8	M 7	8	1 2 3	1,092	803	0 11 9	
32	Sindkhed ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2 190	1,831	0 13 4	13	13	1 0 2	M 27	27	1 0 0	2,239	1,876	0 13 5	
33	Ahivradi ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 8	6,118	3,374	0 8 10	9	15	1 10 8	{ M 180 P 12	{ 210 14	{ 1 2 8 2 2 8	6,219	{ 3,019 W C 12	{ 0 9 2	
34	Benkalga	III	1 2 0			1,697	1,069	0 10 9				M 148	135	0 14 7	1,745	1,204	0 11 0	
35	Ingalgi	III	1 2 0			1,024	900	0 14 1				M 45	54	1 3 2	1,099	984	0 14 3	
36	Shripanshalli ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,681	664	0 5 8	47	65	1 6 2	M 33	25	0 12 1	1,661	954	0 6 4	
37	Achegaon ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	3 278	1,971	0 9 7	6	8	1 5 4	{ M 173 P 20	{ 156 23	{ 0 14 5 3 9 7	3,477	{ 2 152 W C 46	{ 0 10 2	
38	Dhotri	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		5,313	1,634	0 4 11	184	249	1 5 8	M 122	81	0 10 7	5,619	1,964	0 5 7	
39	Rampur ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,736	1,067	0 9 10	40	57	1 6 10	M 199	134	1 1 5	1,945	1,308	0 10 9	
40	Hanangaon	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,600	908	0 9 11	1	1	1 0 0	M 46	41	0 14 3	1,907	1,008	0 10 0	
41	Dindoor ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,372	761	0 6 6	17	23	1 5 8	M 36	30	0 11 2	1,975	844	0 6 10	
42	Chandrabai	III	1 2 0			761	846	1 1 9							761	846	1 1 9	
43	Turtha ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 8	2 278	978	0 6 10	37	51	1 6 1	{ M 32 P 2	{ 48 1 3	{ 0 9 4 2 0 0	2,396	{ 1 073 W C 2	{ 0 7 3	
44	Alegaon	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,122	618	0 7 5	1	2	2 0 0	M 32	26	0 12 6	1,155	545	0 7 7	
45	Tilhal	III	1 2 0			768	638	0 11 3				M 16	19	1 2 0	733	556	0 11 5	
46	Kanbas	III	1 2 0		P W 6	1,886	1,429	0 12 1				{ M 96 P 55	{ 96 96	{ 1 0 0 2 15 2	2,037	{ 1,557 W C 100	{ 0 12 2	
47	Aunj tarf Ahivradi	III	1 2 0			765	563	0 11 6				M 9	9	1 0 0	794	672	0 11 6	
48	Singadgaon	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,680	1,377	0 12 1	1	1	1 0 0	M 115	117	1 0 8	1,939	1,465	0 12 4	
49	Shirwal	III	1 2 0		P W 6	768	616	0 12 0				{ M 84 P 9	{ 78 9	{ 0 12 11 3 8 11	861	{ 695 W C 14	{ 0 12 5	
50	Hiple ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		616	603	0 12 1	2	2	1 0 0	M 12	11	0 14 8	650	616	0 12 1	
51	Bornl ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	977	616	0 10 1	3	5	1 10 8	{ M 19 P 10	{ 17 10	{ 0 15 1 3 0 0	1,006	{ 848 W C 20	{ 0 10 7	
52	Gurdehall ..	III	1 2 0			517	331	0 11 9				M 17	15	0 14 1	534	396	0 11 10	
53	Wadgaon ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2,317	838	0 5 9	25	33	1 5 1	M 54	39	0 11 7	2,396	906	0 6 1	
54	Mandrap ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		13,027	6,823	0 8 5	72	93	1 4 8	M 122	116	0 15 0	12,223	7,091	0 8 7	
55	Wangi ..	III	1 2 0			4,362	4,029	0 14 9				M 16	15	1 0 0	4,377	4,044	0 14 9	
56	Honmurgi ..	III	1 2 0			2,236	2,278	0 15 11				M 10	9	0 14 5	2,296	2,285	0 15 11	
57	Wadakhel	III	1 2 0			1,122	1,073	0 15 5							1,112	1,073	0 15 5	
58	Burnal ..	III	1 2 0			505	434	0 13 5				M 6	4	0 10 8	513	422	0 13 4	
59	Kanti Khurd	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	2,498	1,412	0 9 1	19	23	1 7 7	{ M 101 P 6	{ 103 4	{ 1 0 4 3 5 4	2,622	{ 1 847 W C 16	{ 0 9 6	
60	Singoli ..	III	1 2 0			938	939	0 15 2							938	939	0 15 2	
61	Taragaon tarf Mohol	III	1 2 0			646	663	0 15 11							646	663	0 15 11	
62	Mardi ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	5,719	3,606	0 10 2	4	5	1 4 0	{ M 566 P 46	{ 242 47	{ 0 14 10 3 5 3	4,139	{ 4 080 W C 114	{ 0 10 11	
63	Taragaon tarf Mardi	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		307	309	0 11 9	2	4	1 5 4				370	373	0 11 10	
64	Akols (Kati) ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2,465	1,541	0 7 1	56	80	1 6 10	M 166	163	0 15 10	2,669	1,794	0 7 9	
65	Chincholi (Kati)	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2,508	859	0 5 7	20	26	1 4 10	M 68	52	0 12 3	2,554	947	0 5 10	
66	Dodi ..	III	1 2 0		P W 8	2 163	1,732	0 12 2				{ M 58 P 20	{ 57 11	{ 1 0 7 3 9 7	2,283	{ 1 880 W C 15	{ 0 12 4	
67	Boramaud ..	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		9,748	5,192	0 8 6	177	200	1 2 1	M 302	296	0 15 8	10 237	5,688	0 8 11	

PENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey															Percentage increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates			Dry crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Rice	Garden		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. p	Rs. p	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. p	Group IV—continued.		
4 0 3 0 0			1,618	1,913	0 13 0	4	6 1 3 0	M 123	87	0 12 9	1,744	1 318	0 12 1	+9 9	Arjunsonde	39	
4 0			8,853	2,595	0 10 9			M 140	117	0 13 4	2,993	2,712	0 10 10	+10 5	Ulha	30	
4 0 3 0 0			1,032	870	0 12 10	3	0 2 0 0	M 7	9	1 4 7	1,092	895	0 13 0	+10 3	Lamboli	31	
4 0 3 0 0			2,109	2,019	0 14 8	13	21 1 9 10	M 27	30	1 1 9	2,229	2,070	0 14 10	+10 3	Sindkhed	32	
4 0 3 0 0			6,050	2,699	0 9 9	9	17 1 14 3	M 192	249	1 4 9	6,251	2,955	0 10 1	+9 5	Ahirsadi	33	
4 0			1,697	1,180	0 11 10			M 148	151	1 0 4	1,745	1 331	0 12 2	+10 5	Benkalgi	34	
4 0			985	969	0 12 7			M. 45	59	1 5 0	1,040	1,022	0 15 10	+7 3	Ingalgi	35	
4 0 3 0 0			1,581	937	0 6 4	47	78 1 10 7	M 33	28	0 12 7	1,661	731	0 7 0	+11 9	Shirpanhalli	36	
4 0 3 0 0			2,222	2,121	0 10 8	8	10 1 10 8	M 189	197	1 0 3	2,477	2,388	0 11 0	+10 7	Achegaon	37	
4 0 3 0 0			5,814	1,737	0 5 6	184	293 1 9 11	M. 121	39	0 11 9	5,619	2,134	0 6 8	+11 2	Dhotri	38	
4 0 3 0 0			1,730	1,167	0 10 9	41	67 1 10 2	M 169	200	1 2 11	1,946	1,454	0 11 9	+9 6	Rampur	39	
4 0 3 0 0			1,600	1,098	0 10 11	1	2 3 0 0	M 46	44	0 15 4	1,607	1,114	0 11 1	+10 5	Hanamgaon	40	
4 0 3 0 0			1,873	853	0 7 3	17	30 1 12 3	M. 86	68	0 12 3	1,975	951	0 7 3	+12 7	Dindoor.	41	
4 0			791	938	1 3 9						791	938	1 3 9	+11 01	Chandrabhal	42	
4 0 3 0 0			2,378	1,071	0 7 6	57	62 1 10 10	M 84	85	0 10 6	2,399	1,138	0 7 11	+10 2	Tirtha	43	
4 0 3 0 0			1,122	597	0 8 1	1	2 3 0 0	M 32	29	0 14 6	1,155	598	0 8 7	+9 7	Alegaon	44	
4 0			798	598	0 12 5			M 16	19	1 3 0	793	615	0 12 7	+10 6	Tilhal	45	
4 0			1,611	1,618	0 13 7			M. 126	149	1 2 11	2,027	1,707	0 12 11	+11 3	Kanbas	46	
4 0			786	604	0 12 4			M 9	10	1 1 9	794	614	0 12 4	+7 3	Aunj tari Ahirsadi	47	
4 0 3 0 0			1,620	1,622	0 13 6	1	1 1 0 0	M 115	127	1 1 3	1,936	1,660	0 13 9	+11 04	Sungadgaon	48	
4 0			759	689	0 14 6			M 22	22	1 0 0	851	780	0 14 8	+11 7	Shirwal	49	
4 0 3 0 0			616	554	0 14 5	2	2 1 0 0	M 13	13	1 1 4	630	569	0 14 5	+10 3	Hiple	50	
4 0 3 0 0			979	675	0 11 1	3	6 2 0 0	M 26	22	1 1 3	1,008	710	0 11 3	+9 6	Borul	51	
4 0			517	421	0 12 0			M 17	17	2 0 0	534	428	0 12 2	+10 6	Gurdeshali	52	
4 0 3 0 0			2,312	914	0 8 4	25	40 1 9 7	M 63	41	0 12 5	2,395	995	0 6 3	+9 6	Wadgaon	53	
4 0 3 0 0			13 094	7,600	0 9 2	72	112 1 3 11	M 116	119	1 0 5	13,223	7,831	0 9 5	+10 4	Mandrup	54	
4 0			4,262	4,470	1 0 5			M 15	17	1 2 2	4,277	4,427	1 0 5	+10 9	Wangi	55	
4 0			2,236	2,531	1 1 9			M 10	10	1 0 0	2,265	2,541	1 1 3	+11 2	Honnurgit	56	
4 0			1,112	1,202	1 2 7						1,112	1,202	1 2 7	+9 0 5	Wadakhali	57	
4 0			607	490	0 14 6			M 5	5	1 0 0	512	465	0 14 6	+8 6	Birnli	58	
4 0 3 0 0			2,469	1,540	0 9 10	19	24 1 12 3	M. 104	117	1 2 0	2,622	1,691	0 10 4	+9 3	Kanti Khurd	59	
4 0			928	1,045	1 0 11						928	1,045	1 0 11	+11 3	Sungli	60	
4 0			685	730	1 1 7						685	730	1 1 7	+10 1	Taratgaon tari Mohol	61	
4 0 3 0 0			5,770	4,021	0 11 4	4	5 1 4 0	M. 264	411	1 2 1	6,128	4,497	0 21 9	+10 3	Mardi	62	
4 0 3 0 0			307	303	0 12 3	3	4 1 5 4				370	307	0 12 3	+12 5	Taratgaon tari Mardi	63	
4 0 3 0 0			2,404	1,639	0 7 10	26	23 1 10 7	M 166	178	1 1 3	2,625	1,940	0 8 7	+9 7	Akols (Kati)	64	
4 0 3 0 0			2,506	964	0 6 1	20	31 1 2 10	M 69	87	0 12 5	2,594	1,042	0 6 2	+10 0	Chincholi (Kati)	65	
4 0			2,169	1,972	0 14 7			M 65	77	1 2 11	2,222	2,049	0 14 2	+10 7	Dudi	66	
4 0 3 0 0			2,742	2,722	0 9 5	177	242 1 5 11	M. 202	226	1 1 10	10,227	6,202	0 6 10	+10 6	Boramanal	67	

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	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	Area.	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group IV—continued			Es a p.	Ra. a p.	Rs.	Acres	Ra.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Ra.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
66	Madra	III	1 2 0			2,204	1,669	0 12 1	--			M 8	7	0 14 0	2,219	1,676	0 12 1			
69	Banegaon	III	1 2 0			1,765	754	0 6 10	--			M 8	3	0 6 0	1,778	767	0 6 10			
70	Darganbali	III	1 3 0	2 8 0	--	3,428	1,275	0 8 5	25	82	1 4 6	M 181	207	1 2 4	2,834	1,514	0 9 2			
71	Togazhali	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	882	753	0 12 3	3	5	1 10 8	{ M 46 P 5 }	{ 34 W C 16 }	{ 0 13 7 3 13 10 }	1,036	{ 901 W C 16 }	{ 0 12 7 0 12 7 }			
72	Walaang	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	5,677	2,842	0 8 0	46	65	1 5 6	{ M 171 P 5 }	{ 159 W C 7 }	{ 0 14 3 3 0 0 }	6,001	{ 3,002 W C 7 }	{ 0 8 4 0 8 4 }			
73	Samsapur	III	1 2 0			296	251	0 13 7							296	251	0 13 7			
74	Pathri	III	1 2 0			4,371	3,179	0 11 8							4,371	3,179	0 11 8			
75	Telgaon tart Bholapur	III	1 2 0			2,045	1,898	0 14 10	--						2,045	1,826	0 14 10			
76	Nandur	III	1 2 0			2,551	1,313	0 8 3				M 7	6	0 13 9	2,558	1,321	0 8 3			
77	Chitneoli tart Ahirvadi.	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		2,083	1,208	0 9 6	27	38	1 7 1	M 79	79	1 0 0	2,139	1,236	0 9 11			
78	Hatur	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		7,772	5,767	0 11 10	9	12	1 5 4	M 53	46	0 13 11	7,834	5,825	0 11 11			
79	Kardabali	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,541	836	0 8 8	8	11	1 6 0	M 82	82	0 15 10	1,631	928	0 9 1			
80	Yetal	III	1 2 0	2 8 0		1,015	418	0 6 7	2	3	1 8 0	M 79	57	0 11 7	1,098	478	0 7 0			
81	Salgar	III	1 2 0	2 8 0	P W 6	5,198	2,772	0 8 6	8	15	1 14 0	{ M 331 P 114 }	{ 382 W C 236 }	{ 1 3 6 3 8 2 }	5,640	{ 2,588 W C 236 }	{ 0 10 1 0 10 1 }			
82	Tandulvadi	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	2,487	1,034	0 8 9	44	56	1 5 1	{ M 66 P 11 }	{ 45 W C 11 }	{ 0 12 10 2 1 5 }	2,548	{ 1,149 W C 11 }	{ 0 7 8 0 7 8 }			
83	Kanegaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	3,325	3,421	0 6 7	169	262	1 6 2	{ M 288 P 4 }	{ 136 W C 4 }	{ 0 12 6 1 4 0 }	3,756	{ 3,870 W C 4 }	{ 0 7 1 0 7 1 }			
84	Musti	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	9,512	3,689	0 6 2	46	56	1 3 6	{ M 82 P 9 }	{ 69 W C 21 }	{ 0 11 6 2 14 3 }	9,640	{ 3,800 W C 21 }	{ 0 6 4 0 6 4 }			
85	Honsal	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,117	1,039	0 7 10	8	12	1 8 0	M 83	47	0 13 0	2,168	1,096	0 8 1			
86	Farneshvar Pimpri	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		994	456	0 7 4	6	10	1 10 8	M 27	17	0 10 1	1,027	483	0 7 6			
87	Dadpur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,889	541	0 6 3	27	34	1 4 2	M 30	24	0 12 10	1,448	596	0 6 9			
88	Irwad Budruk	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,918	2,875	0 11 9	1	1	1 0 0	M 45	36	0 12 10	2,984	2,912	0 11 9			
89	Shirapur (Mohol)	IV	1 0 0			746	674	0 14 5							746	674	0 14 5			
90	Raleras	IV	1 0 0			690	408	0 10 10				M 32	33	1 0 0	722	500	0 11 1			
91	Takalgao	IV	1 0 0			215	168	0 12 6	--						215	168	0 12 6			
92	Total of the 4th Group					174,154	101,781	0 9 4	1,338	1,771	1 6 3	{ M 4,976 P 332 }	{ 4,524 W C 704 }	{ 0 14 10 3 1 10 }	1,90,694	{ 1,09,826 W C 704 }	{ 0 9 9 0 9 9 }			
Group V																				
93	Sanjwad	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	2,118	1,542	0 11 6	6	9	1 8 0	P 3	{ W C 2 5 }	{ 3 5 4 7 }	2,187	{ 1,559 W C 8 }	{ 0 11 7 0 11 7 }			
94	Bajur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		820	639	0 12 6	2	3	1 8 0	M 8	7	0 14 0	830	649	0 12 6			
95	Bandalgi	IV	1 0 0			1,826	1,129	0 13 7							1,826	1,129	0 13 7			
96	Masul	IV	1 0 0			1,878	1,201	0 10 3							1,878	1,201	0 10 3			
97	Aural	IV	1 0 0			3,648	3,255	0 13 2	--			M 24	31	0 14 0	3,673	3,276	0 13 2			
98	Kesarjawalge	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P, W 6	4,865	2,217	0 8 2	6	9	1 8 0	{ M 430 P 36 }	{ 312 W C 59 }	{ 0 13 6 3 4 11 }	4,946	{ 2,592 W C 59 }	{ 0 8 2 0 8 2 }			
99	Ihrampur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,859	1,330	0 11 6	2	3	1 8 0	M 60	49	0 15 8	1,911	1,391	0 11 6			
100	Mugli	IV	1 0 0			1,413	665	0 9 10				{ M 176 P 21 }	{ 168 W C 33 }	{ 0 15 1 3 4 7 }	1,609	{ 1,046 W C 32 }	{ 0 10 4 0 10 4 }			
101	Nimbergi	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		5,736	2,206	0 6 1	25	37	1 7 3	M 116	83	0 12 2	5,927	2,331	0 6 4			
102	Bhandarkavthe	IV	1 0 0			8,608	6,260	0 11 9							8,508	6,200	0 11 9			
103	Watwate	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,126	649	0 7 10	3	4	1 5 4	M 19	16	0 13 6	1,146	669	0 7 11			

PENDIX Q—continued.

By Revenue Survey																	Per-centage in-crease	Name of Village	Number
Maximum Rates			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden			Total.							
Rice	Garden.		Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Group IV—continued
40	...	...	2,904	1,884	0 13 4	...	...	M	8	9	1 2 0	2,212	1,843	0 13 4	+9 9	Madra	...	68	
40	...	...	1,765	884	0 7 7	...	...	M	8	8	0 6 0	1,773	897	0 7 7	+10 6	Banegaon	...	69	
40	3 0 0	...	2,423	1,407	0 9 3	25	88	1 8 4	M.	181	231	1 4 5	2,634	1,675	0 10 2	+10 7	Darganhal	...	70
40	3 0 0	...	987	884	0 13 6	3	6	2 0 0	M.	46	43	0 14 11	1,036	888	0 13 8	+10 2	Togarahal	...	71
40	3 0 0	...	5,639	3,132	0 8 10	48	78	1 10 0	M.	184	163	0-15 11	5,601	3,373	0 9 9	+10 1	Walsang	...	72
40	...	...	298	232	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	232	0 15 3	+12 4	Samahapur	...	73
40	...	...	4,971	3,551	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,971	3,551	0 13 0	+11 7	Pathri	...	74
40	...	...	2,045	1,896	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,045	1,896	0 14 10	+0 0	Talgion tari Shol- pur	...	75
40	...	...	2,551	1,453	0 9 1	...	...	M.	7	5	0 13 8	2,558	1,459	0 9 2	+10 6	Nandur	...	76	
40	3 0 0	...	2,084	1,844	0 10 7	26	47	1 12 11	M	79	87	1 1 7	2,139	1,478	0 11 1	+11 5	Chinohal tari Ahr- vada.	...	77
40	3 0 0	...	7,841	9,465	0 13 2	9	14	1 8 11	M	88	86	1 0 4	7,803	6,533	0 13 2	+13 0	Hatur	...	78
40	3 0 0	...	1,541	935	0 9 7	8	14	1 12 0	M	82	89	1 1 4	1,631	1,023	0 10 1	+10 8	Kardehal	...	79
40	3 0 0	...	1,015	461	0 7 8	2	3	1 8 0	M.	79	83	0 12 7	1,066	538	0 7 8	+10 0	Yatnal	...	80
40	3 0 0	...	5,851	3,098	0 9 5	8	14	1 13 0	M	411	518	1 4 1	5,670	3,619	0 10 3	+10 3	Salgar	...	81
40	3 0 0	...	2,445	1,342	0 8 9	80	59	1 10 3	M.	87	78	1 1 5	2,543	1,474	0 9 3	+23 2	Tandulyedi	...	82
40	3 0 0	...	3,231	4,300	0 8 5	189	313	1 10 5	M.	244	244	1 0 0	3,604	4,865	0 9 0	+25 7	Kasegaon	...	83
40	3 0 0	...	9,613	4,755	0 7 11	46	65	1 6 7	M	80	75	0 14 7	9,738	4,923	0 8 1	+29 3	Musti	...	84
40	3 0 0	...	2,088	1,301	0 10 1	8	14	1 12 0	M	83	25	1 0 7	2,137	1,370	0 10 4	+24 7	Honsal	...	85
40	3 0 0	...	994	533	0 9 4	6	12	2 0 0	M.	27	21	0 12 5	1,027	615	0 9 7	+27 3	Parnesbvar Empri	...	86
40	3 0 0	...	1,388	632	0 7 10	27	41	1 8 4	M.	30	26	0 15 9	1,443	782	0 8 4	+25 5	Dadpur	...	87
40	3 0 0	...	3,913	3,667	0 15 0	1	1	1 0 0	M.	45	46	1 0 4	3,984	3,714	0 15 0	+27 8	Irwad Budruk	...	88
40	...	...	746	512	1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	512	1 1 5	+20 5	Shirapur (Mohal)	...	89
40	...	...	601	496	0 12 10	...	...	M.	23	40	1 4 0	733	638	0 14 1	+27 6	Baleras	...	90	
40	...	...	315	210	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	210	0 15 8	+25 0	Takalgaon	...	91
...	...	...	174,378	1,14,439	0 10 7	1,324	2,103	1 9 5	M.	5,045	5,350	1 1 0	180,647	1,32,350	0 10 10	+12 9	Total of the 4th Group.	...	92
																	Group V.		
30	3 0 0	...	2,151	1,773	0 13 2	6	11	1 12 4	...	...	...	...	2,157	1,784	0 13 2	+14 8	Sanjwad	...	93
30	3 0 0	...	831	734	0 14 4	2	2	1 8 0	M.	6	8	1 0 0	831	743	0 14 4	+14 8	Rajur	...	94
30	...	...	1,323	1,200	0 15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,200	0 15 7	+12 2	Bandaigt	...	95
30	...	...	1,878	1,369	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	1,369	0 11 8	+14 0	Nandal	...	96
30	...	...	2,900	3,736	0 15 1	...	...	M.	24	24	1 0 9	3,264	3,793	0 15 1	+13 8	Awad	...	97	
30	3 0 0	...	4,323	2,526	0 9 4	6	11	1 13 4	M.	440	395	0 14 5	4,779	2,933	0 9 10	+12 2	Komajwala	...	98
30	3 0 0	...	1,689	1,6 2	0 13 1	2	2	2 8 0	M.	30	25	1 1 7	1,911	1,530	0 13 2	+13 6	Ibraampur	...	99
30	...	...	1,414	969	0 11 9	...	...	M	165	207	1 1 0	1,709	1,198	0 11 11	+14 3	Mugli	...	100	
30	3 0 0	...	4,738	2,310	0 9 11	25	44	1 12 2	M	116	89	0 12 8	5,127	2,653	0 7 2	+12 8	Nimberti	...	101
30	...	...	8,403	7,303	0 29 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,608	7,708	0 23 7	+15 1	Bhandarkartha	...	102
30	3 0 0	...	1,126	636	0 9 11	3	5	1 10 8	M.	19	17	0 14 4	1,148	650	0 9 1	+14 2	Watwale	...	103

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group	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
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Group F--continued.			Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs.	Rs	Acres	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Rs.	Acres.	Rs a p	Rs	Acres	Rs a p
102	Jangson Tarf Mandrup	IV	1 0 0			489	181	0 6 1				M 14	6	0 6 10	812	107	0 6 2
104	Telegon (Mandrup)	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,565	1,928	0 11 11	2	3	1 8 0				2,687	1,921	0 11 11
106	Takli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,761	1,412	0 12 10	4	6	1 4 0				1,765	1,417	0 12 10
108	Ganjegon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,231	1,266	0 6 3	4	6	1 8 0	M 28	18	0 10 3	3,818	1,310	0 6 4
107	Karghot	IV	1 0 0			1,400	1,169	0 12 7							1,400	1,169	0 12 7
108	Mangoli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,620	1,116	0 11 9	11	14	1 4 4				1,621	1,120	0 11 10
109	Wadapuri	IV	1 0 0			1,905	1,022	0 8 6				M 7	4	0 9 2	1,812	1,076	0 9 6
110	Khanapur	IV	1 0 0			1,097	568	0 8 1							1,097	568	0 8 1
111	Kuaur	IV	1 0 0			1,951	999	0 8 2				M 12	5	0 6 2	1,968	1,004	0 8 2
112	Kandalgaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		7,313	2,854	0 6 3	10	16	1 9 7	M 129	105	0 12 0	7,452	2,976	0 6 5
113	Akole (Mandrup)	IV	1 0 0		P W 6	1,412	731	0 8 10				P 11	6	2 13 1	1,423	737	0 9 2
114	Antroll	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	1,772	1,017	0 9 2	18	27	1 8 0	M 17	15	0 14 1	1,810	1,061	0 9 5
												P 3	3	3 0 0			
115	Mird	IV	1 0 0			1,480	1,168	0 12 5				M 14	9	0 10 3	1,508	1,166	0 12 5
116	Telegon	IV	1 0 0			1,124	897	0 5 8				M 27	15	0 8 11	1,161	412	0 5 9
117	Aunj (Mandrup)	IV	1 0 0			3,391	2,550	0 12 0				M 2	2	1 0 0	3,338	2,562	0 12 0
118	Karkal	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,942	1,338	0 11 0	11	14	1 4 4	M 10	7	0 11 2	1,963	1,359	0 11 1
119	Lawangli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,162	996	0 12 4	10	14	1 6 5	M 5	2	0 6 5	1,177	912	0 12 5
120	Sadepur	IV	1 0 0			1,137	689	0 9 5				M 15	10	0 10 8	1,162	679	0 9 5
121	Barur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,438	717	0 7 10	8	8	1 0 0	M 16	10	0 10 8	1,476	780	0 7 11
122	Vinchur	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		4,454	2,688	0 9 3	21	27	1 4 7	M 56	47	0 13 8	4,630	2,680	0 9 5
123	Malkavathe	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,077	1,407	0 7 4	71	110	1 8 9	M, 112	63	0 11 10	3,240	1,600	0 7 10
124	Balgi	IV	1 0 0			977	755	0 12 4							977	755	0 12 4
125	Chinchpur	IV	1 0 0			800	628	0 12 6							800	628	0 12 6
126	Kudal	IV	1 0 0			365	327	0 14 9							365	327	0 14 9
127	Hatarsang	IV	1 0 0			721	608	0 13 5							721	608	0 13 5
128	Borsur	IV	1 0 0			285	236	0 13 3							285	236	0 13 3
129	Balkavathe	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,052	940	0 14 4	6	8	1 5 4				1,038	948	0 14 4
130	Kantli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		1,092	495	0 7 5	7	10	1 6 10	M 112	86	0 12 3	1,181	591	0 8 0
131	Mangrul	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	4,899	1,637	0 5 4	2	28	1 4 4	M 467 P 170	378 110 178	0 13 3	5,548	2,163 W.C. 178	0 6 9
132	Darfa	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,518	1,246	0 7 11	28	40	1 6 10	M 101	72	0 11 5	2,647	1,266	0 8 8
133	Wadale	IV	1 0 0			3,512	2,007	0 9 2				M 167	141	0 13 6	3,679	2,146	0 9 4
134	Kureli	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,918	1,967	0 8 0	68	102	1 8 0	M 104	84	0 12 11	4,083	2,163	0 8 5
135	Jangson Tarf Mohol	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		704	641	0 7 9	3	4	1 5 4	M 26	18	0 11 1	738	363	0 7 11
136	Sohale	IV	1 0 0			2,732	963	0 5 7				M 91	54	0 9 6	2,822	1,007	0 5 8
137	Wagholl	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		3,218	1,191	0 5 11	30	55	1 6 7	M, 91	76	0 12 4	3,248	1,222	0 6 4
138	Ijgaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,142	749	0 5 7	74	104	1 6 6	M 14	6	0 9 2	2,230	961	0 6 2
139	Ghodshwar	IV	1 0 0			1,668	794	0 8 1				M 16	13	0 13 0	1,694	807	0 8 3
140	Waddegan	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,279	916	0 5 9	12	18	1 8 0	M 42	23	0 8 5	2,333	866	0 5 10
141	Kotale	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0		2,199	1,238	0 8 3	16	22	1 6 0	M 56	39	0 10 10	2,271	1,296	0 5 5
142	Yenki	IV	1 0 0			2,368	922	0 8 3				M 72	67	0 14 11	2,436	966	0 8 6
143	Arlil	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	4,477	1,398	0 4 9	200	263	1 5 0	M 50 P 102	37 230	0 8 3	4,829	1,671 W.C. 230	0 6 4
144	Kalegaon	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	1,378	633	0 6 2	40	57	1 6 10	M 29 P 84	37 169	0 15 2	1,491	660 W.C. 169	0 8 11
145	Kakrambe	IV	1 0 0	2 8 0	P W 6	5,169	2,011	0 6 3	14	18	1 4 7	M 364 P 12	204 14	0 10 9	5,490	2,239 W.C. 14	0 6 7

PENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey															Percentage increase	Name of Village.	Number			
Maximum Rates		Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden			Total.									
Rice	Garden.	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							
R	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group V—continued					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
0	3 0 0		499	304	0 6 6				M	14		7	0 8 0	518	211	0 6 7	+7 1	Jangson Tarf Man	103	
0	0 0 0		3 688	2,475	0 15 4	3	4	2 0 0						2 597	2 479	0 15 4	+28 4	Group.		
0	0 0 0		1,761	1 614	0 14 8	4	0	1 8 0						1,768	1 620	0 14 8	+14 3	Tolgaon (Mandrup)	104	
0	0 0 0		3 231	1,478	0 7 3	4	7	1 12 0	M	28		20	0 11 5	3,313	1,505	0 7 3	+14 9	Takli	105	
0	0 0 0		1,400	1,331	0 14 4									1,400	1,331	0 14 4	+13 8	Ganjgaon	106	
0	0 0 0		1,620	1,374	0 13 5	11	17	2 8 9						1,621	1,391	0 13 6	+14 3	Karghot	107	
0	0 0 0		1,900	1 233	0 10 10				M.	3		3	1 0 0	1,813	1,591	0 10 11	+14 8	Mangoli	108	
0	0 0 0		1,097	648	0 9 5									1,097	648	0 9 5	+16 6	Wadapuri	109	
0	0 0 0		1,961	1,181	0 9 5				M	12		7	0 9 4	1,963	1,156	0 9 5	+16 3	Khandapur	110	
0	0 0 0		7,313	2,284	0 7 3	10	16	1 12 10	M.	129		120	0 14 11	7,452	3,423	0 7 4	+15 03	Kusur	111	
0	0 0 0		1 488	910	0 10 3									1 423	910	0 10 3	+17 3	Kadalgaon	112	
0	0 0 0		1,771	1,174	0 10 7	18	22	1 12 5	M.	21		20	0 15 3	1,810	1,226	0 10 10	+16 8	Akole (Mandrup)	113	
0	0 0 0		1 469	1,288	0 12 9				M	14		11	0 12 7	1,503	1,293	0 12 9	+10 9	Antroll	114	
0	0 0 0		1 124	469	0 6 6				M	27		12	0 10 8	1,151	477	0 6 7	+15 3	Miri	115	
0	0 0 0		2,801	2,912	0 13 9				M	2		2	1 0 0	3 398	3,014	0 13 9	+14 2	Telegaon	116	
0	0 0 0		1,942	1,540	0 12 8	11	17	1 8 8	M.	10		8	0 12 10	1,963	1,556	0 12 9	+15 1	Amj (Mandrup)	117	
0	0 0 0		1,163	1,026	0 14 2	10	17	1 11 2	M.	5		3	0 9 7	1,177	1,046	0 14 3	+14 7	Karkal	118	
0	0 0 0		1,127	771	0 10 10				M	15		11	0 11 9	1,152	788	0 10 10	+15 2	Sawangi	119	
0	0 0 0		1,459	830	0 9 1	3	4	3 0 0	M.	15		12	0 12 10	1,476	846	0 9 1	+15 3	Wadapur	120	
0	0 0 0		4,464	2,049	0 10 7	21	28	1 9 2	M	56		56	1 0 0	4,580	2,057	0 10 9	+14 2	Barur	121	
0	0 0 0		2,077	1 613	0 8 5	71	122	1 12 9	M.	113		95	0 12 7	2,260	1,540	0 9 0	+15 0	Vinchur	122	
0	0 0 0		977	897	0 14 2									977	897	0 14 2	+14 8	Malkavath	123	
0	0 0 0		800	707	0 14 2									800	707	0 14 2	+14 8	Balgi	124	
0	0 0 0		865	278	1 0 10									865	278	1 0 10	+14 07	Chinabpur	125	
0	0 0 0		721	625	0 15 2									721	625	0 15 2	+14 04	Kudal	126	
0	0 0 0		228	272	0 15 3									228	272	0 15 3	+15 2	Hatarang	127	
0	0 0 0		1,023	1,064	1 0 2	6	9	1 8 0						1,058	1,073	1 0 2	+12 3	Borur	128	
0	0 0 0		631	547	0 9 5	6	12	2 0 0	M	94		80	0 12 7	1,031	680	0 9 11	+6 1	Balkavath	129	
0	0 0 0		4,980	1,930	0 6 2	22	34	1 8 9	M.	546		606	0 14 10	5,445	2,470	0 7 1	+14 7	Kamti	130	
0	0 0 0		2,516	1,436	0 9 1	26	49	1 12 0	M	101		81	0 12 10	2,647	1,456	0 9 5	+14 6	Mangrul	131	
0	0 0 0		2,513	2,203	0 10 5				M	167		169	0 12 2	2,679	2,483	0 10 8	+14 1	Daral	132	
0	0 0 0		2,006	2,223	0 9 1	65	115	1 12 4	M.	104		96	0 14 9	4,074	2,423	0 9 7	+13 0	Wadale	133	
0	0 0 0		703	391	0 2 11	3	5	1 10 8	M.	25		20	0 12 4	723	416	0 9 1	+14 5	Kuroli	134	
0	0 0 0		2 723	1,103	0 6 6				M.	21		20	0 10 11	3,232	1,165	0 6 7	+14 5	Jangson Tarf Mohol.	135	
0	0 0 0		2,213	1,280	0 11	20	26	1 10 8	M.	21		22	0 12 6	2,343	1,244	0 7 5	+16 6	Sohale	136	
0	0 0 0		2,142	851	0 6 5	74	127	1 11 6	M.	14		9	0 10 8	2,290	927	0 7 2	+16 8	Wagholi	137	
0	0 0 0		1 809	908	0 9 2				M.	12		15	0 15 0	1 424	921	0 9 4	+14 1	Igaon	138	
0	0 0 0		2,279	226	0 6 6	12	21	1 12 0	M.	48		25	0 9 6	2,322	274	0 6 2	+12 8	Ghodaswar	139	
0	0 0 0		2,199	1,204	0 9 2	16	29	1 10 0	M.	25		44	0 12 7	2,271	1,275	0 9 2	+14 9	Wadegaon	140	
0	0 0 0		2,265	1 054	0 7 2				M.	26		77	1 12 0	2,423	1,161	0 7 6	+12 6	Kobale	141	
0	0 0 0		4,504	1,821	0 5 7	178	264	1 8 6	M.	27		54	0 9 11	4,629	1,919	0 6 4	+14 6	Yakli	142	
0	0 0 0		1,294	819	0 7 1	49	69	1 11 7	M.	25		23	1 2 9	1,421	760	0 6 1	+12 6	Aril	143	
0	0 0 0		5,177	2,625	0 7 2	24	21	1 8 0	M	302		249	0 12 6	5,489	2,589	0 7 6	+14 7	Kalgaon	144	
																			Kakrambe	145

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
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	Group F—continued	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p	
146	Haldagi	IV 1 0 0	2 8 0	P W. 6	3,240	1,101	0 5 11	59	86	1 7 5	M 74 P 10	78 3	1 0 5	3 382	1,385	0 6 4	
147	Tudval	IV 1 0 0			898	354	0 5 11				M 36	18	0 8 0	534	352	0 6 0	
148	Aradhanari	IV 1 0 0			1,325	694	0 8 5				M 11	12	1 1 5	1,350	708	0 8 1	
57	Total of the 5th Group				132,678	71,127	0 8 7	798	1,118	1 6 8	M 3,158 P 402	2,457 257	0 12 5 3 7 9	137,030	74,959	0 8 1	
14	Grand Total				388,174	2,22,481	0 9 2	2,53	3,438	1 5 9	M 9,988 P 826	8,845 698	0 14 2 2 12 1	4,01,500	2,35,475	0 9 1	

Explanation — M = Motasthal, P = Patusthal, W C = Water cess

Note — Percentage shown in column

Note — The figures of assessment under the head 'former survey' are inclusive of sums remitted during the currency of the

APPENDIX Q—concluded.

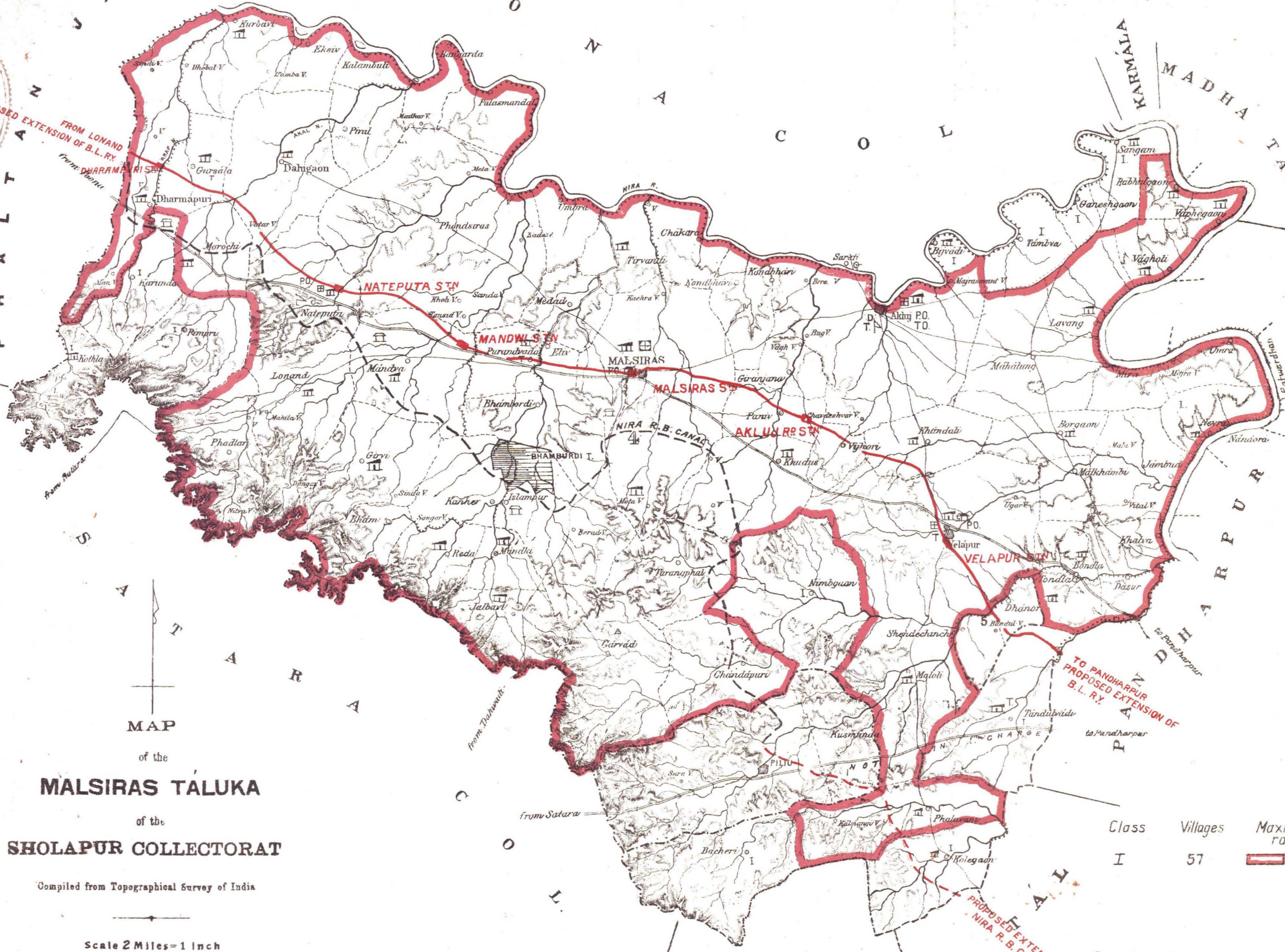
By Revision Survey																			
No.	Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total			Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				35
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.				
10	3	0	0	3,348	1,878	0 8 9	68	101	1 11 10	M	78	57	1 2 4	8,392	1,686	0 7 5	+15.6	Hadalg	146
10				896	383	0 6 10				M.	36	31	0 9 4	934	403	0 7 11	+14.8	Tadval	147
10				1,326	722	0 8 9				M	11	23	1 2 11	1,335	735	0 8 10	+4.1	Ardhanari	148
				133,738	81,787	0 9 10	769	1,303	1 11 1	M.	3,804	3,037	0 14 3	196,811	85,996	0 10 1	+14.7	Total of the 5th Group	57
				833,449	2,54,625	0 10 8	2,406	4,059	1 10 0	M	10,298	10,454	1 0 8	701,536	2,00,078	0 10 5	+14.3	Grand Total	144

v = Water rate on Patashal lands, respectively of the water-areas, being settlement in the case of enhancements over 100 per cent. on individual holdings.

J. A. McIver,
Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D.

P O Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Govt.

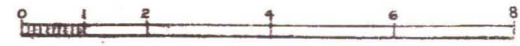
THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY PROPOSED EXTENSION OF B.L. RY. FROM DHARAMPUR TO PHALTAN



MAP
of the
MALSIRAS TALUKA
of the
SHOLAPUR COLLECTORAT

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch



Govt. Photozincos. Office, Poona, 1921.

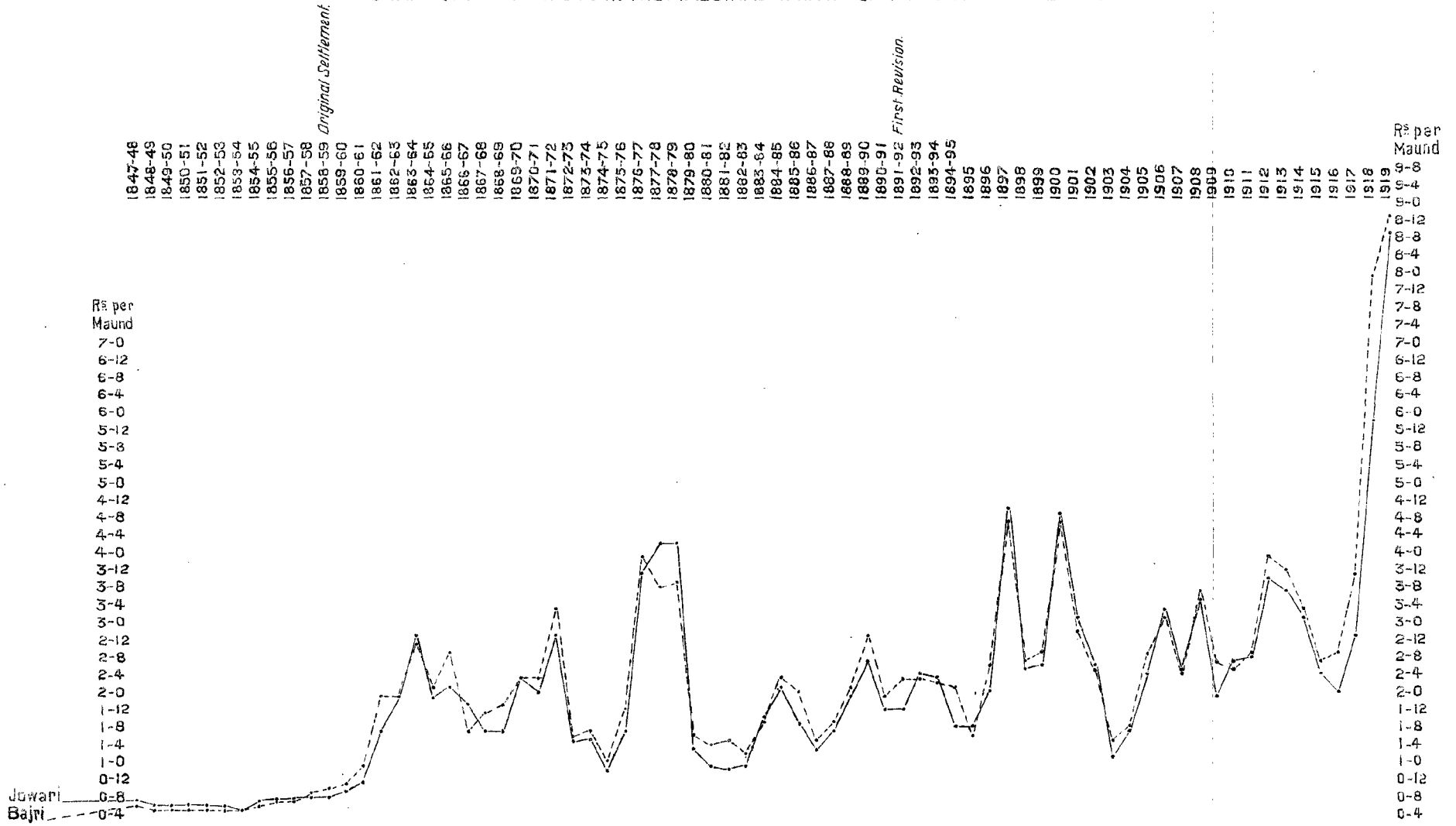
TO PANDHARPUR
PROPOSED EXTENSION OF
B.L. RY.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF
NIRA R.B. CANAL

Class	Villages	Maximum rate
I	57	Rs 140-0

V. B. Marathe
Superintendent, Land records
C. 5

GRAPH SHOWING PRICES IN THE MALSIRAS TALUKA OF THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.



G. L. ...

ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER,
TALUKA MALSIRAS.

Camp Sangola, 5th May 1920.

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SETTLEMENT OF MALSIRAS TALUKA OF THE SHOLAPUR DISTRICT**

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Camp Sangola, 5th May 1920.

From

G. Y. MIRIKAR, Esquire,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras ;

To

The Collector of Sholapur.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Second Revision Survey Settlement of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District

2. The taluka boundaries have undergone no change during the current lease. There are in all 69 villages in the taluka, of which 57 are Government, and 12 are Inam. My report deals with 57 Government villages only. Out of the 12 Inam villages (1) Bijwadi, (2) Sangam, (3) Tambwe, (4) Newre, (5) Tandulwadi and (6) Bacheri are yet unsettled and the remaining (7) Karunde, (8) Kothale, (9) Pimpri, (10) Ganeshgaon, (11) Nimbgaon and (12) Kolegaon, though due for revision, require revision measurement and classification operations. None of these 12 Inam villages therefore are included in this report as advised by the Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division.

3. The current settlement in the 57 villages was introduced in the year 1891 and under the authority quoted below and was guaranteed up to the Revenue year 1920-21.

No of villages	Settlement	Year of introduction	Authority
57	Revision.	1891-92	G R No 2845, dated 24th April 1891

Position and Physical features

4. The Malsiras Taluka is the westernmost portion of the Sholapur District. In the north it is bounded by the Nira River beyond which is the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate. In the east by the Bhima River and parts of the Karmala, Madha and Pandharpur Talukas. The south-east portion of this taluka adjoins the Sangola Taluka. In the south-west and west are the Mahadev (Singnapur) hills of the Man Taluka of the Satara Collectorate and in the west is the Phaltan State. The Taluka Head-quarter is nearly in the centre.

The lands slope gently towards the Nira and Bhima Rivers which meet at Narsinghpur (Indapur Taluka) near Sangam in the extreme north-east.

There is a great dearth of water in this taluka even for drinking purposes. The sub-soil water cannot be reached at practicable depth. Flowing water is rarely seen, as most of the streams are liable to dry up from the season of cold weather and travellers have to foresee their demand of water to quench their thirst and to keep water with them while *en route* to and from Pandharpur and Singnapur which are pilgrim centres.

The Nira river also dries up in the dry season. The River Bhima only is with a perennial flow but as it flows only on the boundary line of the taluka it is useful for only a very limited number of villages of this taluka which are on its banks.

Soil

5 The taluka consists of an undulating plain more level and richer in soil towards the boundaries of the two rivers and more broken in surface and more sterile along the foot of the hills. Some part is stony. The soil is not retentive of moisture. On the whole, the taluka is rocky and treeless and the undergrowth is scanty.

Climate and Rainfall.

6 Appendix A gives the figures of rainfall recorded at Malsiras, Akluj and Piliv for the last 11 years. Statistics of the last few years are also available for Dharmapuri, Mandwe, Islampur and Bhamburdi where rain gauges have recently been established by the Public Works Department (Irrigation), Malsiras.

A comparison of these statements will show that the distribution of rainfall is generally equal everywhere in the taluka except at Akluj and Piliv. At Akluj the rainfall is less and at Piliv it is more than at Malsiras.

I have also obtained the details of the record of rainfall at the adjoining four Taluka Head-quarters, i.e., Indapur, Man, Sangola and Pandharpur; and from this it will be seen that the rainfall at Pandharpur is comparatively more than at any of the adjoining talukas. Although Dahiwadi is a hilly taluka, it has the least rainfall.

The climate is dry and hot and the rainfall scanty and uncertain. At Malsiras during the last 11 years ending 1919, the fall varied from 41.77 inches in 1916 to 8.71 inches in 1912. The average rainfall is 19.24 inches.

As regards distribution of the rainfall, it is clear that the late rains are more important, and its total amount is generally double that of kharif. Naturally rabi crops preponderate in this taluka and this will clearly be seen from the crop statistics.

The taluka is excessively liable to famine and the cause of it is the failure or unseasonableness of the rainfall.

Crops

7 Appendix B gives details of crops.

The principal crops are jowari and bajri. The relative proportion of these crops varies according to the season of the year's rainfall. Jowari is usually sown with safflower as an inter-crop. The jowari covers 59.73 per cent of the gross cropped area as compared with 50 per cent at the time of the First Revision. Bajri covers only 14.42 per cent of the gross cropped area as compared with 18.7 per cent at the time of the First Revision. This shows that rabi crops are grown over larger area than in the past.

The average areas under wheat, rice and cotton are shown below —

Crop	Area in acres.	Percentage on gross cropped area
Wheat	2,265	1.03
Rice	112	0.05
Cotton	4,386	2.00
	as compared to	
Wheat	1,516	0.6
Rice	504	0.2
Cotton	1,096	0.4

at the time of the original Survey. Cotton has expanded in the villages noted below —

1. Umbre Velapur, Yeliv, Khandali, Dharmapuri, Natepute, Purandavade, Fondshiras, Bondle, Bargaon, Mahalung, Malkambi, Mandwe, Velapur, Islampur, Kanher, Gurvi, Chandapuri, Phalvani, Mandki, Rede.

As regards rice, it is grown close to big tals, the area has diminished owing to the embankments having been filled in. Rice is very unimportant in this dry taluka.

At the time of the First Revision the fallow land in the Malsiras Taluka on the gross cultivated area was 12.3 per cent. and now it is 20.17 per cent. on the same. Probably one of the reasons seems to be that some people find it advantageous to keep their land fallow and to accept work on the Canal works and thus to obtain more money than they would ordinarily get from agriculture. Secondly owing to the rise in the cost of cultivation people find it convenient to keep lands for grazing for sheep and goats. In the undulating "Mal" lands much area necessarily remains uncultivated.

The area under safflower is shown under the head "dyes" as safflower is classed under "IX Dyes" in the Revenue Accounts Manual by Mr Anderson on page 152.

Irrigation.

8 Appendix B-I gives the details of irrigated crops. Figures of the last 5 years are given from which it will be seen that the area irrigated in 1917-18 is greater than any of the years shown in the statement. The only source of irrigation is wells. There are no Government or private canals. Out of the average area under wheat (2,265 acres) shown in Appendix B, the average area irrigated for wheat is 2,132 acres. Rice and sugarcane are irrigated on a very small scale. The average area under cereals and pulses irrigated is 11,305 acres.

Communications.

9 The taluka is traversed by only one good metalled road which runs throughout the whole of its length connecting Pandharpur on the east with Poona in the west. This is a provincial road. Another road also starting from Pandharpur leads to Satara and passes through only the south-eastern portion of the taluka. This road is maintained by the District Local Board. It is not, however, of much use to the villagers in the Malsiras Taluka. There are also three branch roads.—

- (1) Velapur to Akluj — distance 7 miles.
- (2) Malsiras to Akluj leading to Tembhum.
- (3) Malsiras to Dahiwadi.

No new roads have been constructed during the expiring lease.

Bazars.

10. The only trade centre in the taluka which seems to be of some moderate importance is Akluj. It is 7 miles from Malsiras. It is only the grain market. Just outside the taluka is the important market of Pandharpur. Villagers in the extreme east have access to Pandharpur, the distance being only from about 15 to 20 miles. Weekly markets are held within the taluka at Akluj, Natepute and Malsiras. Jowari, bajri and safflower oil form the chief exports and the imports are the usual groceries together with rice and various kinds of clothes. A great deal of minor produce such as fodder of all kinds, fuel, vegetables, etc., finds a ready sale at Pandharpur itself and also along the roads frequented by the pilgrims who pass to and from Pandharpur.

Many of the cultivators have to take their grain to merchants at trade centres at the time of the payment of the amount of assessment. The grain merchants seeing that the agriculturists are in urgent need of money to defray Government dues, ask for grain at lower rates. This involves extra expenditure upon the agriculturists in addition to the troubles of bagging and carting the grain.

11. There being no Railway Station in this taluka, I am unable to give figures of actual import and export of this taluka.

Manufactures and industries.

12. The taluka is purely agricultural. There are no factories in the taluka. Details will be found in the Appendix E. There are 129 hand looms preparing blankets which are largely exported and 64 hand looms preparing lugras, etc., for local sale. There are no gins or cotton presses. There are only two flour mills at Akluj; but they are for some part idle.

Population.

13. According to the classification adopted in the census of 1911, 73.26 per cent of the people are agriculturists. The non-agriculturists population consists of weavers and others.

The actual figures of population of the 57 Government villages under report are as follows:—

1857 1858	1890	1891	1901	1911
41,436	57,630	59,639	40,578	59,211

The above table will show that at the beginning of the First Revision Settlement (1890) the population showed an increase of 39.1 per cent as compared with that of the Original Settlement. It increased from 57,630 to 59,639 in one year; but during the census of 1901 the number came down to 40,578 and at the census of 1911 again it rose to 59,211. The considerable fall in the population in the year 1901 may be attributed to the emigration on account of the great famine of 1899.

From 1911 to the end of 1919, the number of births is 21,652 and the number of deaths is 26,654. Thus the total population may now be taken to be 54,209. The taluka suffered severely from the attack of Influenza of 1918 and the decrease is due to this disease.

Health

14. Plague visited the taluka only once in the year 1917 and is responsible for 1,480 deaths. At the very first warning of the rat epizootic the people readily evacuated and removed themselves to healthy localities—ordinarily to their own holdings—thus making themselves more able to work on their own land.

Influenza and fever took away 9,205 souls in 1918. Fever seems to be a regular yearly visitor to this taluka.

Schools and education

15. During the period of settlement, the number of Government schools for boys has risen from 17 to 40. The average attendance in 1914 was 1238.7. In the last year it was 1165.0. In 1900 there was only one Girls' School. Now there are two. The average attendance in Girls' School in 1914 was 70.2. It was 62.7 in the last year. There are no private schools. A large number of villagers have no school within practicable distance of them and people having had no interest in Education, do not care to have schools in their own villages.

Live and Dead stock.

16. Figures of the latest census (1919-20) are given in Appendix D. In the same table figures of 1909-10 and 1915-16 are given for comparison. It will be seen from the figures that there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of plough cattle, milch cattle and young stock. This is clear from the following table:—

Description	1890	1919	Difference.	Increase or decrease per cent
Bullocks and he-buffaloes (Plough cattle)	18,863	13,235	- 5,629	- 29.84
Cows, buffaloes and young	24,056	18,001	- 6,055	- 25.17
Sheep and goats	52,428	41,541	- 10,887	- 20.76
Carts	1,032	1,761	+ 729	+ 47.07
Ploughs	1,759	1,264	- 495	- 28.14
Horses and ponies	1,301	568	- 733	- 56.34

Every item except carts shows decrease. Even the sheep and goats have decreased though they cost nothing to keep but on the other hand affords a regular source of profit.

It is clear that the agricultural plough cattle have decreased by nearly 30 per cent. since the time of the 1st Revision (In 1915, the number was 13,601. It is 13,235 at present. The difference of 366 is insignificant). There are natural facilities for grazing in this tract and people keep cows to rear young stock and it is cows and the buffaloes who suffer most in a severe famine. Judged from the stand point of agricultural earning it must be admitted that the tract has suffered a set back in point of plough animal which it will take years to recoup. These circumstances will adversely affect the prosperity of the agricultural class in this tract. This fact must have some determining influence on the proposals of revised rates.

The number of carts has increased more than cent per cent. as the cartmen find ready and high paid cash labour in the irrigation department to bring earth and murum for the embankment of the Nira Right Bank Canal. They have thus the double advantage of their carts, first for the conveyance of their agricultural produce to their respective homes and secondly for the said labour work.

Ploughs have also decreased by 28.14 per cent., the reason may be due to the fact that wooden ploughs are now-a-days being replaced by iron ploughs which on account of their durability and utility have become popular. Besides the iron plough has become one of the mediums for the agriculturists to carry on their business of leasing out the same to other poor agriculturists and making money.

Water supply

17. There are only two rivers—the Nira to the north and the Bhuma bounding on the east. The latter only is perennial. These rivers are far below the surrounding land and not available for irrigation. There is the confluence of the two rivers Nira and Bhuma near the alienated village of Sangam.

There are some streams rising in the hills close to the boundary of the Taluka in the south, but they dry up very early in ordinary years. Irrigation from Bhudkis is freely used in good years.

The following comparative table will show the comparison between the number of wells at the beginning of the expiring settlement and at the end of the expiring settlement.

For what use	1st Revision	1919
Irrigation	1,313	2,045
Drinking	54	172
Out of repair	501	534
	1,868	2,751

Irrigation wells have increased. This shows the industry of the people. The irrigated area is 11,418 acres.

Value of land.

18. All the sales that could be found in the Record of Rights Registers during the last five years have been tabulated and given in Appendices G and G-1. Transactions which did not appear to be genuine have been excluded.

The value of dry crop lands in the villages of the first group ranges from 22 to 81 times the assessment. The special high value of lands sold at Waghohi is due to the proximity of the Bhuma River which when flooded enriches the soil and thus bumper crops are yielded. As regards Bhamburdi the lands are contiguous to Nira Right Bank and hence they fetched high value.

The exceptionally high value of lands in the villages of Mandki and Girvi is as per my local inquiry due to the richer quality of soil.

A comparison between the dry crop sales in the two groups will show that lands in the second group are sold on an average for smaller considerations

In the case of Bagayat lands in villages of the Mandwe (first group) and Bhamb (second group) the selling value of lands is exceptionally high

The selling value of lands in the villages of the second group seems to be comparatively smaller than that in the first group. At the time of the first Revision Settlement the selling price was nearly 19 times the assessment. Information tabulated from the Record of Rights shows that in the dry crop lands the selling value is now 44.11 times and in the case of Bagayat lands 81.03 times the assessment on an average. This cent per cent rise in the selling value is no doubt due to general rise in prices of articles. It is in some respects due to the probability of the land coming under the command of the Nira Right Bank Canal and the rise in the selling value of lands in Group II is specially due to this very cause, as the Canal is to pass through this group, there may be bogus transactions to deceive Sawkars, but they have not come to light during personal inquiry. Hence the facts as they stand in the Record of Rights have been accepted. The price in land has abnormally increased which justifies the raising of assessment as proposed later on.

Leases

Leases in the Taluka are usually of the following three kinds —

(1) For cash

(2) For a fixed amount of grain

(3) For a definite share of gross produce $\frac{1}{2}$ share in the case of dry crop and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in the case of Bagayat Lands

(a) Majority of Kabjedars cultivate their lands themselves by employing hired labour of necessity. Information regarding leases has been collected from crop register and tabulated in Appendices H and H-I.

(b) The usual rents in this taluka are crop share rents but these are useless for settlement purposes and have been omitted. Cash rents have therefore been taken into accounts in compiling the Appendices. The letting value in the case of dry crop lands is 3.36 times the assessment. Index Numbers have been calculated and given in Appendices H and H-I to unify the statistics, about leases "Index No" for each village has been found by taking the assessment per acre on land of 8 annas soil valuation (*ve*, the average soil) in the village and multiplying it by the figure expressing the average rent in multiples of assessment for that village in rupees and annas. This average rental value of soil of middle quality may safely be taken as half the rental value of soil of the maximum (10 as) quality which may not even exist in the village. But it gives us the fair "maximum rates" for the village lands as fixed by the transactions of the people themselves. These indices show that the existing assessment is moderate, *viz* (Rs 1-4-0 + 1-3-0 against a fair maximum of Rs 2-0-8 + 2-8-1) and even if it is substantially increased it will not exceed half the net rent. A reference to Appendix H will show that in the case of dry crop lands the letting value of villages in Group II is comparatively higher than that in villages in Group I. In the case of Bagayat lands it is nearly twice that in villages in Group I.

(c) At the time of the Revision Settlement the average land was sublet at three times the survey assessment.

Prices

20 In Appendix I are shown the prices of the principal products of the taluka, jawari and bajri covering an area of 60 and 14 per cent, respectively. The graph attached to the Appendix gives an unbroken sequence from 1847-48 of the prices of the two principal food grains—jawari and bajri. There are certain years, in which owing to the failure of crops the prices went up to abnormal heights; this is specially noticeable in 1897, 1900, 1918 and 1919. But apart from the exceptional figures there is a marked upward trend of prices which has all the

signs of permanency. The following table compares the average prices for different periods—

Period	Jawar.		Bajr	
	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.
From 1887 to 1895 (8 years)	20 12	1 14 10	18 13	2 2 0
1905-1917 (13 years)	14 15	2 10 10	13 13	2 14 0
Increase per cent over the average figure for 8 years from 1887-1895		38 9		36 2
1918-1919	5 11	7 0 6	4 12	8 6 9
Increase per cent over the average figure from 1887 to 1895		264 87		296 38

The prices are exceptionally high owing to the failure of crops in 1918 and on account of the war conditions. Prices of some more crops are given in addition to those mentioned above and a reference to Appendix I, will show that there is a general rise in prices for all crops

Wages

21 The Mamlatdar has furnished statistics of wages for the last 32 years. From these records it appears that the ordinary wage at the time of the 1st Revision was below 3 annas. It continued to be so till the year 1908. The rate rose to annas 4 in 1913. There is a steady rise from 4 annas to 6 annas at present. The wages are specially heavy on account of the construction work of the Nira Right Bank Canal in progress in this taluka. Many labourers employed on this work do work by contract system (completing some fixed amount of work in one day) and thus get annas 10 to 12 a day including bonus for extra work. This rise is an addition to the cost of cultivation. This increase in the cost of labour is a good reason for keeping enhancement well below the rates which the increase in the price of produce would allow. The high wages paid by the irrigation department attract the agricultural class who instead of cultivating their own holdings lease them out on agreement to receive half produce or even prefer in some cases to leave their land fallow.

Revenue History

22 The area of the unoccupied assessed waste land is now 704 acres 22 gunthas assessed at Rs. 206 while at the beginning of the lease there were only 358 acres assessed at Rs. 59-14-0 (please *vide* Appendix M). In the year 1889-90 it was 288 acres assessed at Rs. 43 (please *vide* Appendix P, page 21 of the Selections from the records of the Government of Bombay No. CCXLVII New Series).

Appendix M will show that the assessed unoccupied area was insignificant till 1896-97. Then the succession of bad years commenced with the result that in 1901-02 the area reached the figure of 7,761 acres. This increase was due to the forfeitures of land for arrears. The area showed a decline to 469 acres in 1906-07 because the lands were again brought under cultivation for good seasons. The area is now 704 acres and 22 gunthas. It seems that it is of the poor description and is not needed by the people.

There is no change in the unoccupied waste land in the second group.

At the beginning of the expiring lease (1891-92) the land revenue demand was Rs. 90,214. In 1918-19, it was Rs. 1,01,816. A reference to Appendix K will show that remissions have been very considerable against the years 1901-02, 1905-06 to 1911-12 and 1915-16 and 1916-17. During the last 14 years total remissions amounted to Rs. 3,14,210—the annual average demand being Rs. 97,969. Coercive measures had at times to be resorted to, for the recovery of land revenue.

The statement shows that remissions were given in 13 years out of 28, while there were authorized arrears in 22 years out of 28. The tract is thus

always liable to famine and bad years and heavy suspensions and remissions are required. The revenue history reflects the series of bad years through which the tract has passed and is still passing. The year 1918-19 was worst and its effects are not yet over. Unless the tract enjoys regular irrigation, it is clear that there is no likelihood that it will enjoy a satisfactory revenue history. It is evident that in judging of the adequacy of any proposed rates, the unhappy revenue history must carefully be borne in mind.

Grouping.

23 In the original and Revision Settlements the taluka was divided into two groups. The southern 12 villages were formed into a separate group (II). The main reason of two groups has been explained in the First Revision Settlement report as follows.—

“ But some small disadvantage must still be allowed to exist (in the villages in Group II) on the score of greater uncertainty of climate and the rough difficult conformation of the village lands ” The same argument holds good under the present circumstances and hence no change in grouping is necessary. Maps showing old and new grouping are attached.

General Remarks.

24 The prices have abnormally increased. The selling value of lands has also increased. The indices in Appendix H shows that the present assessment is moderate. On the other hand wages have doubly increased and consequently cost of cultivation has also increased. There is no improvement in communications. Agricultural cattle have decreased. The Revenue History is unsatisfactory on account of the successive bad and dry seasons and the result is that the remissions have been heavy.

It is however impossible to avoid arrears, remissions and forfeitures or relinquishment of land during famine however light the assessment may be. It was not very hard to recover the assessment in normal years as will be seen from the (Appendix K) authorized outstandings in the year 1916-17 when there was sufficient rainfall. This shows that in a good year, the revenue of two years can be easily recovered. It can therefore be easily deduced that the pitch of assessment is not so high. Looking to the general rise in prices, moderate increase in the assessment will be justified, after making an allowance for the rise in the cost of cultivation.

Maximum rates

25. The present maximum rates are Rs. 1-4-0 for villages in Group I and Rs. 1-3-0 for villages in Group II.

In view of the remarks made in the above paragraphs, it is for consideration whether the existing rates should be increased. The following points will, I believe, be useful in deciding the question.

On the north, the Malsiras Taluka is surrounded by the villages in the Indapur Taluka with the Nira River between. The Second Revision Settlement was introduced into the Indapur Taluka in 1912-13. The rates sanctioned for the villages adjoining Malsiras are Re 1-0-0 and Rs 1-2-0 only. A rate of Rs 1-4-0 was first sanctioned for these villages but it was found very high. Lower rates were therefore proposed and sanctioned by Government. The existing rate in the Malsiras Taluka is already Rs 1-4-0.

On the southern side of the Malsiras Taluka, there is the Man Taluka of the Satara District with the Signapur Hills between. The villages of the Man Taluka stand on a plateau. The position of the villages in the Malsiras Taluka near the hills is quite different. The existing rates in the adjoining villages in the Man Taluka are Rs 1-7-0 and Rs 1-4-0. In the villages in the Malsiras Taluka near the hills, the existing rate is Rs. 1-3-0.

The construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal is in progress and it is believed that the work will not be completed for more than 10 to 15 years. Even 20 years will be required to enjoy the produce from irrigation.

The Barsi Light Railway line also is to be extended from Pandharpur to Lonand via Akluj and Malsiras, etc, and the work will be taken up in hand shortly. These two factors, when complete, will tend to improve the material condition of the people considerably.

In view of the above considerations, there will appear no necessity for increase in the existing rates for the present but taking into consideration the existing condition and the existing prices and values, and taking into consideration the share of the produce which Government now receives as compared to the one received at the time of the beginning of the expiring lease, I am inclined to increase the assessment in such measure as will give Government a share approximately equal to that which it formerly received. There has been no change in the customary share paid by a tenant to his landlord. It still remains at one-half or one-third according to the kind of the land. It is very clear that Government now receives a very much smaller share of the produce. It is therefore obligatory that the increase must be based on the rise in prices. I therefore propose to increase the rates as under—

Group.	Villages.	Proposed maximum rate.
I	45	1-6-0
II	12	1-5-0

Rice Assessment.

There are only 105 acres under rice. The maximum rate is Rs 6. The area is very small and it may be allowed to stand.

Assessment on Garden lands.

The patasthal assessment has been abolished by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 8,523, dated 18th October 1905. The area irrigated by wells is 9,903 acres. At the last settlement no differentiation was made between the maximum rates for dry crop and garden lands under wells. Accordingly under the present proposals the maximum rates for garden lands are identical with those for dry crop lands.

The financial effect of the new rates is given in summary of the Appendix L. The increase in the revenue of 57 villages is Rs. 9,637 or 10 per cent.

Period of guarantee.

26. There are some reasons for which I should like to propose a short period of guarantee. They are that there will be changes by the opening up of the Barsi Light Railway and irrigation by Nira Right Bank Canal, which will quite alter the condition of the large tracts of the taluka. Besides the uncertain course of prices which still continues is also another reason for consideration. But as these improvements will not take place within 20 years, I recommend that the period of guarantee should be usual of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX A.
INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, MALSRAS
Rainfall recorded at Malsiras Taluka in the Sholapur District during the years
1914 to 1919

Year	Early rain 1st June 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	No of rainy days.	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall.	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	
1914	No record.		62	3	8 30	17	4 44	13	1 55	8	14 01	41	The rain gauge at Bhamburdi was established by the Executive Engineer, Malsiras, in April 1914
1915	45	2	94	2	6 08	19	11 88	18	5 10	9	25 30	50	
1916	71	2	2 44	10	13 32	25	11 71	21	10 06	15	38 24	73	
1917	1 51	7	1 87	5	1 12	10	12 93	29	1 88	8	19 31	59	
1918	18	2	4 28	12	1 5	7	3 79	13	1 44	5	10 74	39	
1919	00	0	1 87	6	6 51	15	7 75	18	1 84	3	17 79	87	
Total	2 85	13	12 02	38	37 23	93	52 32	107	21 87	48	126 29	299	
Average	*0 57	*2	2 00	6	6 21	16	8 72	18	3 65	8	21 05	50	*Average of 5 years only

Rainfall recorded at Islampur, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, during 1916 to 1919

1916		No record		16 66	25	9 25	20	9 01	19	34 02	64	The rain gauge at Bhamburdi was established by the Executive Engineer, Malsiras, in April 1914	
1917	1 51	7	2 01	6	1 11	10	12 48	28	1 75	7	19 76		58
1918	18	2	2 48	11	1 29	4	3 51	12	1 51	4	8 97		33
1919	00	0	2 06	5	5 90	11	9 04	16	1 85	3	18 85		35
Total	1 69	9	7 45	22	24 96	50	34 28	76	13 02	33	82 00	190	
Average	1 56	13	12 48	17	6 24	12½	8 57	19	3 40½	8	20 50	47½	*Average of 3 years only

Rainfall recorded at Mandwa, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, during 1918 to 1919

1918	0 00	0	5 81	9	67	1	3 97	8	2 30	5	12 75	23	The rain gauge was established by the Executive Engineer, Malsiras, in 1918
1919	0 00	0	1 60	5	3 83	7	13 68	14	1 85	3	20 66	29	
Total	0 00	0	7 41	14	4 30	8	17 55	22	4 15	8	33 41	52	
Average	0 00	0	3 70	7	2 15	4	8 77	11	2 07	4	16 70	26	

Rainfall recorded at Dharampuri, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, during the years 1917 to 1919

1917	0 84	4	3 00	2	0 14	4	10 71	21	1 40	5	16 09	36	Do. do. do do 12-2-1916
1918	0 00	0	4 29	8	1 26	4	4 36	6	1 03	4	11 54	22	
1919	1 08	1	3 14	4	4 75	9	8 47	12	1 20	2	18 84	28	
Total	1 92	5	10 43	14	6 15	17	23 54	39	4 23	11	46 27	86	
Average	64	2	3 48	5	2 05	6	7 85	13	1 41	4	15 42	29	

Rainfall recorded at Akluj, Taluka Malsiras, District Sholapur, from 1909 to 1919.

1909	0 21	1	5 28	10	4 10	23	13 41	24	0 24	2	23 24	60	
1910	0 00	0	0 24	3	5 98	16	14 76	22	3 36	5	24 84	46	
1911	0 00	0	1 02	4	7 27	22	2 13	6	1 92	4	12 94	38	
1912	0 00	0	2 54	6	1 16	18	5 78	13	2 12	5	13 58	42	

APPENDIX A—contd -

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.
Rainfall recorded at Akhij, Taluka Malswas, District Sholapur, from 1909 to 1919—contd

Year	Early rain 1st June to 10th April		Ante monsoon 11th April to 4th June		Monsoon 5th June to 14th August		Monsoon, Rain, 15th August to 21st October		Late rains 22nd October to 31st December		Total		Remarks.
	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall.	No of rainy days.	Fall	No of rainy days.	Fall	No of rainy days.	Fall	No of rainy days.	Fall	No of rainy days.	
1913	1 18	0	1 78	4	3 06	16	2 39	8	0 06	1	7 68	29	
1914	0 04	1	0 85	0	5 13	21	4 85	25	1 60	8	12 56	61	
1915	0 38	6	0 78	7	5 70	18	11 90	26	5 01	7	22 83	64	
1916	0 04	1	1 54	6	8 54	36	10 39	35	6 81	19	27 32	97	
1917	0 69	3	1 98	0	3 51	11	10 25	40	2 17	8	18 60	68	
1918	0 12	2	1 72	9	0 66	7	2 93	11	1 88	4	7 31	33	
1919	0 06	5	0 00	7	6 20	13	7 66	16	0 61	4	15 49	45	
Total	1 54	19	19 23	68	53 96	201	86 84	236	26 86	67	187 33	581	
Average	0.14	2	1 75	6	4 86	18	7 89	20	2 40	6	17 30	53	

Rainfall recorded at Malswas, Taluka Malswas, District Sholapur, during the years 1909 to 1919

1909	0 00	0	3 38	6	2 53	7	11 11	17	0 00	0	16 97	30	
1910	0 00	0	0 84	2	6 95	13	13 73	18	2 86	4	24 88	37	
1911	0 07	0	2 18	2	6 56	14	2 23	6	0 78	3	11 82	25	
1912	0 00	0	1 27	3	2 24	11	3 26	10	1 94	3	8 71	27	
1913	0 00	0	3 51	7	3 15	6	2 90	5	0 00	0	9 96	13	
1914	0 00	0	1 82	5	7 30	14	9 61	13	1 62	5	20 35	37	
1915	0 61	2	0 67	3	6 66	15	12 99	19	5 98	7	26 91	46	
1916	0 23	1	2 70	3	18 98	18	10.17	17	9 20	14	41 77	55	
1917	0 96	2	1 66	5	2 21	5	14 94	25	1 34	4	21 01	41	
1918	0 00	0	3 94	7	1 05	3	3 49	3	2 11	4	10 57	22	
1919	1 25	1	1 43	5	7 63	12	7 80	11	1 11	4	19 22	33	
Total	3 71	6	28 75	48	65 41	118	92 18	149	26 94	48	211 67	369	
Average	0 34	1	2 16	4	5.02	11	8 38	14	2 45	4	19 24	34	

Rainfall recorded at Palvo, Akalkot State (13 miles from Malswas southwards) from 1909 to 1919

1909	0 00	0	9 10	6	5 16	9	10 74	22	0 00	0	25 0	37	
1910	0 00	0	0 00	0	5 41	13	17 18	26	2 75	7	25 35	49	
1911	0 00	0	1 19	2	11 68	13	3 53	7	0 38	4	17 17	28	
1912	0 00	0	1 35	5	1 76	3	7 88	11	2 51	5	13 30	29	
1913	0 00	0	4 80	9	4 13	3	8 56	4	0 00	0	12 4	21	
1914	0 00	0	0 94	3	7 61	20	9 23	14	2 19	5	19 97	44	
1915	1 27	5	0 59	3	9 12	19	17 40	19	3 35	6	21 73	52	
1916	0 00	0	5 43	11	11 61	17	16 25	19	3 6	15	41 33	62	
1917	0 77	4	3 26	5	0 56	4	13 13	26	4 75	5	23 49	46	
1918	0 25	2	4 34	10	2 18	5	6 63	10	2 02	3	16 32	30	
1919	0 30	1	2 57	3	6 74	6	1 8	7	3 45	4	24 04	21	
Total	2 50	12	32 10	59	66 93	125	116 71	167	29 91	54	249 29	417	
Average	0 23	1	3 01	5	6 09	11	10 61	13	2 72	5	22 63	36	

APPENDIX A—contd

Rainfall recorded at Indapur, Poona District, for the years 1909 to 1919

Year	Early rain, 1st June to 10th April		Ante monsoon, 11th April to 4th June.		Monsoon Kharif, 5th June to 14th August		Monsoon Rabi, 15th August to 21st Octo- ber		Late rains, 22nd October to 31st De- cember		Total		Remarks
	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	
1909			2 56	6	6 68	13	9 71	14	0 94	2	19 89	35	
1910			0 58	1	6 94	15	11 02	21	2 87	5	21 41	42	
1911	0 09		0 70	1	7 53	15	3 07	6	0 37	2	11 76	24	
1912			3 72	4	5 41	14	6 03	10	1 37	3	17 13	31	
1913			2 51	5	6 06	11	3 78	8	0 76	1	13 11	25	
1914	0 93	1	1 16	1	7 27	11	7 07	14	0 80	3	17 23	30	
1915	1 66	5	0 50	3	8 06	11	19 77	21	3 04	4	33 12	44	
1916	1 13	1	4 78	6	19 26	21	13 44	25	7 77	18	46 38	65	
1917	1 90	3	1 56	2	2 55	11	19 08	25	2 31	3	27 40	44	
1918	0 22	1	4 11	6	2 19	4	3 27	10	0 72	2	10 51	23	
1919	0 12	1	1 88	3	12 95	14	12 36	16	0 50	1	27 81	35	
Average	0 55	1	2 20	3	7 72	13	9 62	15	1 95	4	22 34	36	

Rainfall recorded at Pandharpur, District Sholapur, for the years 1909 to 1919

1909	0 06		3 51	3	6 07	13	14 39	13	0 82	2	24 85	41	
1910					7 43	15	20 18	22	1 62	5	29 23	42	
1911			3 79	5	10 78	16	2 76	7	0 09		17 42	28	
1912			2 17	5	7 44	17	6 84	15	1 40	2	17 85	39	
1913	0 04		2 01	5	5 34	11	3 09	5	0 04		10 52	21	
1914			0 16		9 39	15	12 58	21	2 49	3	25 12	39	
1915	1 21	2	1 11	4	8 00	15	13 97	19	1 69	4	25 98	44	
1916			3 34	3	11 32	21	16 00	24	3 09	13	39 35	66	
1917	1 69	4	2 34	3	5 52	7	16 50	18	3 98	4	29 98	36	
1918	0 11		4 66	0	2 86	7	16 15	11	0 76	4	14 53	31	
1919	0 48	1	0 36	1	10 55	12	12 20	14	1 23	4	24 82	32	
Average	0 33	1	2 13	4	7 74	14	11 39	15	2 01	4	23 60	38	

Rainfall recorded at Sangola, District Sholapur, for the years 1909 to 1919.

1909			7 51	3	4 33	11	12 35	21			24 19	40	
1910			0 25	1	7 19	10	9 92	21	1 40	5	13 76	37	
1911			0 61	2	11 43	11	3 27	4	0 72	2	16 03	19	
1912			1 53	4	2 85	6	8 99	14	1 45	2	14 32	26	
1913			6 23	9	6 00	7	3 46	6			15 69	22	
1914			0 52	2	5 92	13	7 88	14	1 48	3	15 80	32	
1915	1 04	3	2 09	5	7 52	11	17 75	23	1 68	3	30 26	45	
1916			3 56	5	13 00	19	15 33	18	6 70	13	39 09	55	
1917	1 38	3	7 26	7	1 51	5	12 61	24	4 82	3	27 58	47	
1918			2 58	9	1 97	3	7 13	3	3 56	7	15 24	32	
1919	0 51	1	2 25	5	9 96	11	11 66	13	1 10	3	25 50	33	
Average	0 27	1	3 13	5	6 52	10	10 08	15	2 10	4	22 10	35	

APPENDIX A.—conold

Rainfall recorded at Dahwada (Man), District Satara, for the years 1909 to 1919.

Year	Early rain, 1st June to 10th April		Ante-monsoon, 13th April to 4th June		Monsoon Kharif 6th June to 14th August		Monsoon Rabi, 15th August to 21st Octo- ber		Late rains, 22nd October to 31st De- cember		Total	Remarks	
	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days	Fall	No of rainy days			
1909	0 20	1	5 70	8	2 22	6	16 08	19	0 18	1	28 33	35	
1910			1 23	2	10 45	18	13 98	19	3 04	3	28 70	42	
1911	0 02		8 79	4	4 82	11	2 92	7	0 74	8	12 29	25	
1912			0 68	1	4 09	11	6 37	10	2 40	3	13 43	25	
1913			4 18	6	6 15	10	4 28	8	0 11	1	14 05	25	
1914			0 26	1	6 84	19	6 36	10	1 52	4	14 98	34	
1915	0 08		2 38	5	5 58	14	0 61	12	1 02	4	19 46	35	
1916	1 36	2	4 87	4	11 75	23	9 43	16	5 55	11	39 01	57	
1917	0 88	5	4 16	4	0 09	5	5 62	15	5 20	5	16 85	34	
1918	0 22	1	5 04	5	1 19	4	3 55	7	2 50	5	12 50	22	
1919	0 66	2	5 31	5	2 80	8	9 05	10	0 33	2	18 65	27	
Average	0 31	1	3 40	4	5 16	12	7 84	12	2 18	4	18 80	33	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Camp Sangadhi,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

5th May 1920

Taluka Malaras

REMARKS.

Malaras Taluka, District Sholapur.

- 1909—The total rain was below the normal. Kharif crops were not sown at all as there was practically no rain for them and their outturn was therefore nil. There was no timely rain for rabi sowings and they had to be delayed till September when good rain fell. But the crops were affected by Chikita disease later on and the outturn was poor.
- 1909—Rain sufficient for kharif sowings but as it held off afterwards crops were below normal. For rabi rainfall sufficient and timely but Chikita disease again reduced outturn to a considerable extent. The season was thus unsatisfactory and the outturn only moderate—4 to 6 annas.
- 1910—Rainfall above average. Fall sufficient for kharif sowings in villages in the west, but later rains were absent and crops withered. July rain helped a little but outturn only moderate. Rabi rains were sufficient at sowing and well regulated afterwards. Crops fared well but owing to the frost blossoms dropped and outturn moderate in dry lands and fair in wet fields.
- 1911—Fall largely in defect of normal. Rain sufficient for kharif sowing in places but later on it ceased altogether and crops were poor. There was timely rain in a few villages for rabi sowings but owing to subsequent failure crops withered away. Only $\frac{1}{2}$ of normal area sown with rabi dry crops—yielded two annas and wet crops 6 annas.
- 1912—Rainfall less than half the normal. Timely and sufficient rain in the beginning induced large sowings of kharif but owing to want of later rains crops did not come so much. Rabi rains were timely at first but later on they failed and the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was poor.
- 1913—Fall about half the average. Rain insufficient for kharif sowing and the outturn poor—3 annas. Rabi rain was not timely and crops failed completely except in wet and riverside lands.
- 1914—Total rain about average. Kharif sowings were completed by July rain but later rain was insufficient and crops were only fair. Rabi sowings were retarded owing to continuous rain in September and were completed only in October. November rain was beneficial but rain in December injurious and reduced outturn which was only fair.
- 1915—Total rain, much above average. It was well distributed, timely and sufficient except in August when the kharif crops suffered for want of moisture but were improved by the copious rains in September and October. October rains were sufficient for germination of rabi crops and their condition good. Both kharif and rabi crops yielded well—above 8 annas.
- 1916—Total rain largely in excess of the normal. The fall in June was inadequate and that in July-August excessive. Kharif sowings were finished only after break in latter part of August and standing crops benefited largely. Rain in September was again excessive and injured standing kharif crops and retarded rabi sowings. Excessive and continuous rain in October further damaged standing crops. The fall in the first fortnight of November was also continuous and crops did not improve and had to be re-sown in places. December was dry. Both kharif and rabi crops yielded between 6 to 12 annas.
- 1917—Rain above normal. The early rains were deficient and sowings were limited. Moreover, the fall in October was far in excess of normal and damaged the few kharif crops sown everywhere. Rabi sowings were retarded and had to be finished in November. December was dry. Kharif crops did not yield well owing to damage by October rain. Rabi crops yielded fairly well.
- 1918—Rainfall slightly above half the average. Early rains deficient and kharif sowings made only in places of sufficient moisture. They, however, failed owing to absence of further rain. The rainfall was also insufficient for rabi sowings and large areas had to be kept fallow. Intussana epidemic further impeded progress. The long break in October adversely affected the growth of crops. Rains in November and December, however, saved them to some extent. Outturn less than 6 annas.
- 1919—Total rain about average. Ante-monsoon rain fair and useful for preparing lands. Rain in June largely in excess of average, and enabled kharif sowings being completed. July rain was deficient, and August was practically dry and crops began to wither owing to prolonged drought. September rain was plentiful and helped the withering crops and sowing of rabi ones. October and November rains were deficient and more rain was required for standing crops. None was received in December. Kharif and rabi crops yielded only fair crops.

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Taluka Malaras.

APPENDIX

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Malswra

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated area											I Cereals and					
	2 Gross cropped area (in Sq. Yds.)	3 Deduct twice cropped	4 Deduct Crops in unassessed land	5 Net assessed cropped area	6 Add fallows	7 Total area occupied for cultivation	8 Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed	9 Not available for cultivation		11 Gross area.	12 Rice	13 Wheat.	14 Barley	15 Jowar	16 Bajra	17 Beng.	
								9 Forest	10 Other (including un- cultivable)								
<i>Survey group I— 45 villages</i>																	
Total of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19	870,211	18,008	0,142	843,068	165,169	1,008,222	2,642	44,387	115,024	1,170,275	802	8,277	610	556,564	109,268		
Average of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19	174,042	3,601	1,528	168,613	33,032	201,645	528	8,877	23,005	234,055	72	1,655	122	111,318	20,458		
Percentage of crops on gross cropped area											0 04	0 95	07	68 96	11 75		
<i>Survey group II— 12 villages</i>																	
Total of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19	226,160	7,581	211	218,368	55,909	2,74,277	745	56,521	52,282	383,825	202	3,052	258	98,346	55,387		
Average of 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19	45,232	1,516	42	43,674	11,182	54,856	149	11,304	10,456	76,765	40	610	52	19,669	11,173		
Percentage of crops on gross cropped area											0 00	1 35	0 11	48 48	24 70		
Total for 57 villages	1,096,371	25,587	9,353	1,061,431	221,068	1,282,499	3,387	100,908	167,306	654,100	564	11,329	868	654,910	166,180		
Total average, 57 villages	210,274	5,117	1,870	212,287	44,214	256,501	677	20,181	33,461	310,620	112	2,265	174	130,982	31,626		
Total Percentage											0 05	1 08	0 08	59 78	14 42		

uka of the Sholapur Collectorate.

Crops (Details of Col. 2)																					
Cereals.			Oil Seeds.						Condiments and Spices		Sugars.		Fibres.		Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder		Fruits and vegetables including root crops	Other suitable.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Grain	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Mustard.	FT	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others	Total		Cane	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others	Dye	Tobacco	Others	Total	Fodder	Fruits and vegetables including root crops	Other suitable.	
8,018	14,896	22,914	655	1,540	1,046	188	8,424	9,470	3,450	396		20,018	1,663	78,275	372		372	61,201	9,779	37	
1,608	2,979	4,587	181	308	200	37	685	865	600	80		4,184	386	14,775	74		74	12,240	1,656	7	
0 02	1 71	1 73	0 08	0 18	0 12	02	0 80	0 30	0 30	0 04		2 46	0 15	8 49	0 04		0 04	7 03	1 12	0 0	
078	7,100	7,178	152	397	888	27	964	737	71		1,010	99	9,715	124		124	41,267	4,926		7	
196	1,420	1,616	31	79	78	5	198	147	14	14		202	20	1,948	26		26	8,262	985	1	
0 48	8 14	8 62	0 07	17	17	00	0 48	0 32	08		45	00	4 30	00		00	18 24	2 18			
4,086	21,008	25,094	807	1,937	1,464	210	4,388	4,187	470		21,928	1,782	83,590	496		496	108,458	14,705	44		
1,798	4,399	6,197	168	387	287	42	878	837	94		4,386	356	16,718	99		99	20,492	2,941	8		
0 82	2 01	2 83	0 07	0 18	0 13		0 40	0 40	0 04		2 00	0 16	7 62	00		0 04	9 21	1 34			

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malvas.

APPENDIX B-I

Showing area in acres irrigated for different sources of irrigation and average of crops under them in 57 Government villages of Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District

Year	Area irrigated from					Total	Cropping of irrigated area							Total	Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once	Balance net irrigated area
	Government Canals	Private Canals	Wells	Tanks	Other sources		Wheat	Rice	Other Cereals and pulses	Sugar cane	Other food crop	Non-food crop	Fodder crops			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1914-15	0	0	8,745	0	0	8,745	1,069	25	10,377	2	723	642	48	12,886	4,141	8,745
1915-16	0	0	9,835	0	0	9,835	2,369	32	9,843	5	695	730	85	13,759	3,924	9,835
1916-17	0	0	9,607	0	0	9,607	2,754	50	8,883	22	881	901	69	13,560	3,953	9,607
1917-18	0	0	14,659	0	0	14,659	2,873	76	13,827	234	960	1,199	87	19,256	4,597	14,659
1918-19	0	0	14,243	0	0	14,243	1,597	67	13,596	204	1,896	980	82	16,422	4,179	14,243
Total	0	0	57,089	0	0	57,089	10,662	250	56,526	467	5,155	4,452	371	77,883	20,794	57,089
Average	0	0	11,418	0	0	11,418	2,132	50	11,305	93	1,031	890	74	15,577	4,159	11,418

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G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to the occupation as per census of 1911
for Malwara

Agricultural population				Non-agricultural population	
Having interest in land.			Labourers.		Total.
Tenants and sub- sharers	Other land holders,				
1	2	3	4		5
25,784	1,203	22,634	49,621	18,126	

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 57 Government villages in the Malwara taluka
during the year 1920

Number of villages.	Cattle.												Horses and Ponies (including foals)	Sheep	Goats	Plough		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle	
	For plough		For breeding		For other purposes		Milk cattle		Young stock		Small (Less of over 2 cattle)	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle)				For Passengers	For produce and goods.				
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes	Oxen.	He Buffaloes	Cows.	She Buffaloes	Calves	Buffaloes calves								Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
57	12,216	255	23	25	171	62	6,630	Taluka 1,864	Totals 52,061	or 19,08	10	1,118	27,833	624	21,898	48,009	1,401	65	122	1,206	34—31
57	13,470	131	53	21	146	96	8,164	Taluka 1,897	Totals 7,100	of 19	15-16	1,461	32,100	673	35,424	27,021	1,422	725	140	2,024	35—36
Group No 1 46	10,410	70	17	7	27	41	5,947	Figures of 19	1,055	5,560	1,601	24,634	426	20,033	6,911	329	583	200	1,372		
Group No 2 12	3,714	22	2	6	7	7	1,600	385	1,565	308	8,716	142	11,662	1,916	273	100	39	250			
Total for 57 villages	13,124	111	10	13	34	48	7,637	1,440	7,115	1,809	31,305	668	32,715	8,826	602	662	230	1,522	33—13		

*Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work if male or are mature to breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Malwara taluka, Sholapur District

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power					
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Engines.	Oil Engine Pumps.	Flour Mills.
2	54	64	124			Survey Group No. I					2
			5			Survey Group No. II					
2	54	64	129								2

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
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Taluka Malwara.

APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 57 Government villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District for the year 1919

Group	No of villages	Wells, Bhudkis 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						
		Fakka	Kacha	Fakka	Kacha	Fakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in dis repair	Other causes	Kacha	Fakka	Fakka	Kacha	Fakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in dis repair	Other causes	Fakka	Kacha	Fakka	Kacha	Fakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in dis repair	Other causes,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I	45	586	878	117	27	8	10	306	44	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	
II	12	110	471	24	4	1	4	140	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	57	696	1,349	141	31	9	14	446	88	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	

G Y MIRIKAR,
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Taluka Malsiras

Abstract of Appendix F.

District.	Details	Wells, Bhandkis and the like.		Tanks		Other Sources.	
		Pakka	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation	696	1,349	0	0	6	1
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.	141	31	0	0	0	0
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc	9	14	3	2	3	1
	In chause	446	88	0	2	0	0
	Total	1,292	1,482	3	4	9	2
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements	476	1,206	3	4	1	3

G Y MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Malsiras

APPENDIX G

Statement showing the selling value in Dry crop lands sold in the villages of the Malavras Taluka of the Sholapur District

Serial No in Appendix L.	Name of village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment re presented by the price
	<i>Group No I</i>	<i>A g</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	
1	Akluj	605 26	355 2 8	16,760 0 0	30 18
2	Umbre P (Dahigaon)	165 35	97 10 0	2,233 0 0	22 87
3	Umbre P (Velapur)	220 16	131 6 8	8,102 0 0	61 65
4	Yeliv	37 10	5 15 9	2,435 0 0	27 30
5	Ekashiv	94 32	49 11 0	6,024 0 0	40 59
6	Kalambuli	51 30	30 0 0	1,150 0 0	38 30
7	Kurbavi	387 8	248 2 2	12,592 0 0	50 14
8	Kondbavi	207 33	94 11 6	5,140 0 0	56 38
9	Khalve	122 4	71 15 7	3,051 0 0	42 38
10	Khudus	901 0	316 8 5	9,600 0 0	30 53
11	Khadali	168 12	74 10 0	4,191 0 0	57 75
12	Gurzam	241 0	66 15 0	3,412 0 0	50 92
13	Gursale	223 3	112 9 4	5,719 0 0	50 80
14	Chakore	441 32	252 2 0	9,167 0 0	36 36
15	Jambud	366 10	297 0 6	17,699 0 0	59 96
16	Tarangfal	244 39	46 14 2	1,769 0 0	37 74
17	Tirvandi	175 35	125 14 6	4,374 0 0	24 74
18	Tondle	357 32	154 7 4	5,178 0 0	45 33
19	Dasur	312 20	206 11 8	9,134 0 0	44 19
20	Dahigaon	722 0	272 5 4	12,353 0 0	45 37
21	Dharmapur	343 21	149 10 11	13,242 0 0	88 43
22	Natepute	266 35	58 14 1	5,250 0 0	88 50
23	Palasmandal	300 19	199 3 0	8,435 0 0	42 34
24	Faniv	257 27	123 3 6	6,675 0 0	54 16
25	Prala	537 17	271 4 5	10,655 8 0	39 24
26	Purandavade	354 14	458 8 5	16,093 0 0	35 07
27	Phondshiras	4,741 34	1,603 2 0	59,794 0 0	37 29
28	Bangarde	180 27	155 1 7	6,174 0 0	39 79
29	Bsbhulgaon	67 16	46 3 6	1,854 0 0	40 09
30	Bondle	484 16	183 5 4	6,392 0 0	34 66
31	Borgaon	136 32	76 9 8	4,849 0 0	63 28
32	Bhamburdi	186 16	112 9 9	13,340 0 0	118 46
33	Mahalung	774 21	396 10 10	46,607 0 0	41 93
34	Malkhambi	11 10	1 10 8	120 0 0	72 00
35	Mandwe	627 32	187 8 4	9,662 0 0	51 53
36	Maluras	1,891 24	692 6 6	37,538 8 8	53 91
37	Mira	400 14	186 4 0	8,913 0 0	47 86
38	Medad	117 24	49 12 0	3,450 0 0	69 35
39	Morocho	308 27	148 5 2	7,344 0 0	49 19

APPENDIX G—*conold*

Serial No	Name of village.	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by price
<i>Group No I—contd</i>					
		A g	Re a p	Ra. a. p	
40	Lawang	198 10	102 2 8	6,706 0 0	65 74
41	Lonand	201 21	64 9 8	5,008 0 0	78 24
42	Waghoh	154 4	61 13 0	5,060 0 0	81 86
43	Wafegaon	102 14	62 0 0	2,360 0 0	37 90
44	Vizon	242 42	85 13 8	4,717 0 0	55 48
45	Velapur	1,849 7	675 7 9	29,094 0 0	43 07
Total Group No I		21,485 3	9,344 11 10	4,29,406 0 8	40 28
Average per Acre			0 6 11	19 15 9	
<i>Group No II</i>					
46	Islampur	125 1	28 2 3	1,658 0 0	58 84
47	Kanner	131 26	66 14 11	5,044 0 0	75 36
48	Garwad	311 20	42 8 7	1,230 0 0	28 94
49	Girvi	306 24	79 12 3	8,188 0 0	102 65
50	Chandapurri	1,910 35	309 11 4	8,811 0 0	28 44
51	Jalbavi	107 21	289 4 0	800 0 0	28 00
52	Fedtan	324 36	60 15 3	2,998 15 0	96 37
53	Phalvani	1,343 30	371 4 6	11,370 0 0	30 67
54	Bhamb	165 10	32 5 10	2,662 0 0	82 22
55	Maloli	1,978 29	464 7 1	15,365 0 0	
56	Mandaki	16 42	7 3 7	980 0 0	135 65
57	Rede	41 6	22 0 8	924 0 0	37 38
Total Group No II		6,764 0	1,764 10 3	59,928 15 0	34 15
Average per Acre			0 4 2	8 13 5	
Taluka Total		28,249 3	11,099 6 1	4,89,334 15 8	44 11
Average per Acre			0 6 3	17 5 2	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX G—I.

Statement showing the selling value in Bagayat lands sold in the villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District

(The figures indicate sales during the last five years only)

Serial No Appendix L	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment	Sale price.	No. of times the assess- ment repre- sented by the price	Remarks.
<i>Group No I</i>		A. G	Rs. as. p.	Rs a. p		
1	Akiuj	3 37	4 9 5	1,067 0 0	231 85	
5	Elshiv	7 3	8 4 8	1,397 0 0	168 48	
7	Kurbawi	4 22	5 14 0	800 0 0	127 65	
10	Khudus	23 27	39 1 10	3,282 0 0	83 90	
11	Khandali	1 34	2 0 4	200 0 0	83 47	
14	Chakore	21 28	30 0 0	2,100 0 0	70	
18	Tondle	3 8	2 12 0	180 0 0	65 45	
19	Dasur	9 39	11 9 4	1,189 0 0	102 64	
20	Dahigson	75 21½	36 9 10	499 0 0	9 97	
21	Dharmapuri	3 6	3 4 0	259 0 0	87 38	
22	Natepute	10 14	10 11 8	999 0 0	93 10	
25	Pirale	18 23	22 3 6	1,098 0 0	35 35	
26	Purandavade	31 37	32 3 2	3,060 0 0	95 03	
27	Phondshras	69 36	71 9 8	5,049 0 0	79 14	
30	Bondle	2 18	4 0 0	100 0 0	25	
32	Bhamburdi	55 4	51 3 0	4,348 0 0	84 94	
33	Mahalung	21 17	21 0 8	2,049 0 0	11 83	
35	Mandwe	2 1	2 4 0	700 0 0	311 11	
36	Malsiras	108 24½	67 15 4	4,763 4 9	70 08	
41	Lonand	7 16	4 5 3	1,150 0 0	275 75	
44	Vizari	9 2	10 11 9	1,082 0 0	100 79	
Total Group No I		491 18	442 11 5	35,971 0 0	81 25	
Average per acre			0 14 5	73 5 5		
<i>Group No II</i>						
47	Kanher	14 28	14 4 5	2,895 0 0	202 03	
49	Gurvi	2 28	3 12 0	1,043 0 0	57 92	
52	Fadtari	10 5	13 6 1	1,583 8 0	116 68	
53	Phalvani	263 1	87 1 11	7,401 0 0	84 87	
54	Bhamb	1 20	1 5 4	500 0 0	375 00	
55	Maloh	74 28	68 14 6	1,003 0 0	14 57	
56	Mandki	1 33½	1 10 0	500 0 0	307 69	
57	Rede	2 31	2 6 0	600 0 0	282 35	
Total Group No II		371 14½	192 12 3	15,525 8 0		
Average per Acre			0 8 4	41 12 11	74 52	
Total of the Taluka		862 32½	635 7 8	51,496 8 0		
Average per Acre			0 11 9	59 10 11	81 03	

G Y MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras

APPENDIX H

*Leases of dry crop lands in the villages of the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District
(57 Government villages).*

(The figures indicate leases during the last five years only)

Serial No in Ap- pendix L	Name of village	Area of land leased		Assessment		Rents.		Multiple of the assess- ment re- presented by rent	Indices,		
		A	g	Rs	a	p	Rs			a	p
	<i>Group No 1</i>										
1	Akluj	2,642	15	1,423	1	2	4,956	0	8	3 48	2-2-9
2	Umbre P Dahgaon	227	29	174	8	0	801	0	0	3 44	2-2-5
3	Umbre P Velapur										
4	Yeliv	225	30	131	12	0	298	3	0	2 24	1-4-0
5	Ekshiv	247	34	160	2	0	340	15	0	2 27	1-6-8
6	Kalambuli	59	31	51	0	0	125	0	0	2 45	1-8-6
7	Kurbawi	387	7	362	6	8	1,195	0	0	3 23	2-0-3
8	Kondbawi	409	25	110	15	4	457	0	0	4 08	2-8-9
9	Khalve	257	33	166	1	1	713	8	0	4 29	5-5-10
10	Khudus	443	30	130	15	0	269	0	0	2 05	1-4-6
11	Khavndali	503	32	222	2	0	441	0	0	1 98	1-3-9
12	Guzani	411	23	202	14	4	620	0	0	3 07	1-4-8
13	Gursale										
14	Chakore	415	35	224	9	8	687	12	0	3 06	1-4-7
15	Jambul	304	24	213	14	5	601	0	0	2 80	1-12-0
18	Tondle	38	29	17	6	0	68	0	0	3 91	2-7-1
19	Dasur	68	30	38	3	0	168	0	0	4 39	2-11-11
20	Dahgaon	1,304	1	533	0	0	1,136	4	4	2 13	1-5-4
21	Dharmapuri	512	0	240	9	11	808	10	0	3 35	2-1-6
22	Natepute	16	23	9	14	8	41	0	0	4 33	2-11-4
23	Palasmandal	255	0	161	0	0	422	1	0	2 62	1-10-2
24	Paruv	260	20	147	0	0	355	0	0	2 41	1-8-2
25	Prale	348	27	216	8	8	669	0	0	3 09	1-14-11
26	Purandavade	22	20	15	1	10	96	0	0	6 35	3-15-5
27	Phondahmas	1,868	6	791	14	10	2,997	10	0	3 40	2-2-0
28	Bahgarde	217	27	127	0	0	304	0	0	2 39	1-7-11
30	Bondle	198	34	66	8	0	277	0	0	4 16	2-9-7
32	Bhamburdi	1,043	9	592	7	4	3,117	4	0	5 26	3-4-7
33	Mahlung	694	24	443	12	0	1,309	0	0	2 94	1-13-5
35	Madwe	597	32	171	0	8	397	0	0	2 26	1-6-7
36	Malsiras	67	5	45	6	9	225	0	0	4 98	3-1-9
40	Lavang	353	31	196	2	0	646	12	0	3 29	2-0-11
41	Lonand	349	30	73	0	0	128	0	0	1 75	1-1-6
44	Vizori	70	30	24	11	2	88	0	0	3 55	2-3-8
45	Velapur	1,337	33	521	11	7	1,931	12	0	3 70	2-5-11
	Total, Group No. 1	16,162	20	7,996	12	1	6,229	3	0		
	Average per acre			0	6	4	1	4	9	3 27	2-0-8

APPENDIX H—concl'd

Serial No in Ap pendix L.	Name of village	Area of land leased	Assessment	Rents	Multiple of the assess ment re presented by rent	Indices
	<i>Group No II</i>	<i>A g</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>		
46	Islampur	126 7	48 15 8	259 4 0	4 27	2- 8- 7
47	Kanher	709 13	299 12 5	1,390 12 0	4 61	2-11-9
49	Chrv	494 8	114 6 0	370 0 0	3 23	1- 4-4
50	Chandapur	26 5½	11 8 0	110 0 0	9 56	5-10-6
51	Jalbaw	238 8	48 12 0	192 0 0	3 93	2- 0-4
52	Fadtan	74 0	21 7 2	85 0 0	3 96	2- 5-7
54	Bhamb	90 8	26 8 0	86 0 0	3 26	1-15-0
55	Maloh	499 2½	125 11 11	531 0 0	4 22	2- 8-1
56	Mandki	182 0	43 14 0	165 0 0	3 53	2- 1-6
	Total, Group No II	2,439 31	740 15 2	3 179 8 0	4 22	2- 8-1
	Average per acre		0 4 10	1 4 6		
	Taluka Total	18,602 11	8,737 11 3	29,408 11 0		
	Average per acre		0 7 6	1 9 7	3 36	

G Y MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras

APPENDIX H

*Leases of Bagayat Lands in the villages of Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District
(57 Government villages)*

(Only leases during the last five years have been included)

Serial No in Ap pendix L	Name of village	Area of land leased	Assessment	Rents	Multiple of the assess ment re presented by rent	Indices
	<i>Group No. I</i>	A. g	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p		
1	Akluj	52 6	68 9 10	482 0 0	7 05	4-6-6
5	Ekshiv	2 5	2 9 4	32 0 0	12 38	7-11-9
10	Khudus	4 38	4 13 2	43 0 0	8 87	5-11-8
12	Girzan	26 13	28 0 0	280 0 0	10 00	6-4-0
13.	Gursale	2 4	3 0 0	60 0 0	20 00	12-8-0
19	Dasur	6 2	7 0 0	65 0 0	9 28	5-12-10
20	Dahgaon	26 32	30 4 0	456 0 0	15 07	9-6-8
21	Dhermapuri	4 15	5 8 0	40 0 0	7 27	4-8-8
22	Natepute	23 30	25 3 2	105 0 0	4 16	2-9-7
25	Pirale	80 36	83 7 4	582 0 0	6 97	4-5-8
26	Purandavade	21 25	39 11 4	445 8 0	14 65	9-2-6
27	Phonishiras	16 34	24 2 10	404 0 0	16 71	10-7-0
30	Bondle	1 25	1 12 0	55 0 0	31 4	19-8-6
35	Mandwe	5 34	5 14 0	72 0 0	12 25	7-11-6
36	Malsiras	132 24	151 2 4	1,080 0 0	7 14	4-6-9
40.	Lonand	2 34	2 12 0	14 0 0	6 22	3-14-2
44	Vizori	3 10	2 2 0	72 0 0	33 88	21-2-9
45	Velapur	44 26	47 8 3	262 8 0	5 52	3-7-2
	Total, Group No. I	458 33	533 7 7	4,550 0 0		
	Average per acre		1 2 7	9 14 8	8 52	5-5-2
	<i>Group No. II</i>					
46	Jalampur	11 4	10 8 0	128 0 0	12 19	7-3-9
47	Kauber	48 30	44 4 7	680 0 0	15 35	9-1-9
51	Jalbawi	2 28	1 9 10	12 12 0	2 58	4-8-0
52	Fadtari	8 14	5 4 10	117 12 0	22 20	13-2-11
53	Phalvam	10 32	9 8 5	167 0 0	17 53	10-6-3
55	Maloli	21 28	18 12 11	283 0 0	14 25	8-7-4
56	Mandki	3 6	3 7 0	137 0 0	39 65	23-10-3
	Total, Group No. II	106 22	93 7 7	1,525 8 0		
	Average per acre		0 14 0	14 5 1	16 35	9-11-4
	Taluka Total	565 15	626 15 2	6,075 8 0		
	Average per acre		1 1 9	10 11 11	9 66	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX I

Prices prevalent in the Malwas Taluka of the Sholapur District from 1890-91 to 1919
(as plotted in the accompanying diagram)

Year	Rate per rupee in seers and chhataks (One seer is equal to 80 tolas)						Jwaru Kadbu price per maund of 3,200 tolas
	Jwaru	Wheat.	Tur dal	Gram.	Ground nut	Bajru	
	S ch	S ch	S ch.	S ch.	S ch	S ch	Rs. a. p.
1890-91	21 15	18 10	15 2	19 6		20 9	0 8 3
1891-92	22 4	12 12	11 15	13 9		18 9	0 11 10
1892-93	17 4	13 10	10 9	12 3		17 6	0 7 8
1893-94	17 10	14 11	13 10	16 11		18 5	0 5 11
1894-95	25 0	16 1	12 2	18 2		18 12	0 6 8
Average	20 13	13 9	12 11	16 2		18 10	0 8 1
1895-96	25 1	16 9	10 6	13 13		24 7	0 10 4
1896-97	18 14	13 8	11 3	15 0		16 6	1 3 0
1897-98		This	being a	famine	year is	excluded.	
1898-99	16 12	12 6	10 4	13 6		15 12	0 8 7
1899-00	16 9	13 12	9 8	13 10		15 3	0 5 7
1900-01		This	being a	famine	year is	excluded.	
1901-02	13 0	7 11	7 8	10 7	6 1	13 10	0 7 10
1902-03	16 9	8 10	10 11	12 2	6 4	16 12	0 8 4
1903-04	38 2	10 4	9 5	12 4	7 1	27 15	0 1 5
1904-05	27 5	16 2	13 2	17 12	8 10	26 8	0 3 10
Average	21 8	12 6	10 4	13 9	7 0	19 8	0 7 8
1905-06	17 0	14 13	11 2	13 13	8 9	15 8	0 7 0
1906	12 6	9 0	8 15	9 12	6 7	12 14	1 9 1
1907	16 12	9 4	9 10	9 15	5 10	17 6	0 9 3
1908	11 12	8 4	6 10	7 15	5 12	11 1	0 1 5
1909	19 9	9 10	7 11	9 1	6 9	16 1	0 6 1
1910	15 13	9 14	9 6	10 9	6 10	16 15	0 13 3
1911	15 8	9 11	11 15	12 15	5 10	15 5	1 1 3
1912	10 13	7 3	9 6	9 13	5 4	9 13	3 8 10
1913	11 5	7 2	8 3	11 2	5 1	10 9	1 11 8
1914	12 12	6 13	6 11	8 5	5 4	12 0	2 10 3
1915	17 0	7 8	6 3	8 11	5 6	16 2	0 7 7
1916	19 6	9 15	8 6	11 5	6 0	15 6	0 5 2
1917	14 1	9 10	7 1	10 6		10 8	0 5 11
Average	14 15	9 2	9 8	10 4	5 9	13 13	1 2 10
1918	6 12	5 15	5 0	7 6	5 10	5 0	1 2 9
1919	4 10	3 7	3 6	4 9		4 8	2 7 7
Average	5 11	4 11	4 3	6 0		4 12	1 13 2

G Y MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malwas

APPENDIX I—continued

Prices prevalent in the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate during the years 1890-91 to 1919

Year	Rate per rupee in seers and chhataks (One seer is equal to 80 tolas)						Jwarī Kadbi price per maund of 3,200 tolas.	
	Jwarī	Wheat	Tur dal	Gram.	Ground nut	Bajrī		
	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch	S ch.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	21 8	18 4	14 7	18 4		20 14	0 8 7	
1891-92	20 14	14 1	11 1	14 1		18 6	0 9 11	
1892-93	18 7	11 9	10 0	11 15		18 14	0 15 3	
1893-94	20 11	13 3	12 12	11 14		20 6	0 7 3	
1894-95	23 15	16 4	10 14	19 4		19 13	0 6 5	
Total	105 7	73 5	59 2	75 6		98 5	2 15 5	
Average	21 1	14 11	11 13	15 1		19 11	0 9 6	
1895-96	25 6	17 8	9 7	13 3		22 3	0 8 3	
1896-97	17 3	13 8	10 6	14 6		16 12	0 14 4	
1897-98	Omitted as this is a famine year							
1898-99	18 12	12 6	9 12	12 3		17 12	0 7 6	
1899-00	17 6	13 13	9 12	13 4		17 0	0 6 2	
1900-01	Omitted as this is a famine year							
1901-02	11 13	8 0	7 7	9 8	6 11	13 10	0 12 5	
1902-03	17 7	8 12	11 7	11 10	6 13	18 0	0 7 9	
1903-04	41 15	12 2	9 14	12 11	7 13	33 11	0 3 1	
1904-05	30 0	17 10	12 3	20 5	9 15	28 3	0 4 1	
Average, 8 years	22 8	12 15	10 0	13 6		20 14	0 8 1	
1905-06	18 12	15 14	9 15	14 5	9 10	18 4	0 7 9	
1906	13 6	9 1	8 5	9 6	6 4	13 7	1 8 2	
1907	17 14	9 7	8 10	10 6	6 6	18 5	0 10 0	
1908	11 12	8 9	6 2	7 12	6 6	11 13	1 4 3	
1909	18 9	10 7	7 11	10 3	7 13	15 8	0 5 9	
1910	17 8	10 12	9 15	11 9	7 8	17 10	0 8 0	
1911	16 12	10 8	11 11	14 4	6 14	16 11	0 11 11	
1912	11 3	7 11	8 11	10 5	6 4	10 10	1 14 10	
1913	11 2	7 4	7 7	10 6	5 6	10 7	1 4 5	
1914	12 9	7 1	6 8	7 9	5 5	12 2	3 4 1	
1915	18 2	7 9	5 14	8 8	5 15	16 15	0 5 4	
1916	19 10	10 1	7 1	12 8	6 3	16 7	0 8 7	
1917	13 0	9 9	7 4	10 6	4 8	12 1	0 11 2	
Average, 13 years	15 9	9 10	8 1	10 9	6 8	14 10	1 0 7	
1918	6 9	5 14	4 15	6 15	3 15	8 7	2 2 6	
1919	5 4	3 5	3 1	4 2	2 3	5 1	3 3 2	
Average	5 14	4 9	4 0	5 8	3 1	6 12	2 10 10	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malasra.

APPENDIX I—continued

Prices prevalent in the (Man) Dahwad Taluka of the Satara District during the years 1890-91 to 1919

Year	Rate per rupee in seers and chhataks (One seer is equal to 80 tolas)						Jwar Kadbi price per maund of 3,200 tolas					
	Jwar		Wheat		Tur dal			Gram	Ground nut	Bajri		
	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	Re a p	
1890-91	18	3	16	4	13	10	17	0	33	11	18 5	0 6 1
1891-92	19	14	12	3	10	15	13	0	15	10	16 7	0 7 11
1892-93	15	11	10	14	9	5	11	4	13	3	16 3	0 9 6
1893-94	16	14	13	4	12	10	16	3	13	6	17 4	0 6 10
1894-95	19	0	14	8	12	3	16	1	14	15	16 10	0 13 5
Average	17	15	13	7	11	12	14	12	18	3	16 15	0 8 9
1895-96	20	13	15	8	11	2	13	3	12	8	18 15	1 0 11
1896-97	15	4	12	3	10	5	12	7	12	7	15 2	1 2 5
1897-98	This being a famine year is omitted from this											
1898-99	15	13	11	5	8	14	11	5	9	6	14 15	0 5 1
1899-00	16	12	13	2	10	5	12	7			15 1	0 9 5
1900-01	This being a famine year is omitted from this											
1901-02	12	5	8	11	7	10	9	11			13 9	
1902-03	16	15	9	3	10	6	10	15			16 13	
1903-04	31	0	10	15	11	5	14	5	7	13	26 2	0 4 4
1904-05	24	4	15	7	12	8	17	2	8	13	22 1	0 9 3
Average	19	2	12	1	10	5	12	11	6	6	17 13	0 8 2
1905-06	17	7	13	10	9	15	13	6			14 4	0 9 5
1906	11	8	8	13	8	0	8	14	6	7	12 0	
1907	16	13	10	2	8	6	10	1	5	6	17 10	
1908	10	12	9	4	6	8	9	4	5	6	11 10	1 10 6
1909	15	1	10	5	7	9	9	12			14 5	
1910			10	8	9	4	10	8			15 3	
1911	13	13	11	0	12	0	13	9	5	12	13 12	
1912	9	12	7	9	7	10	10	3			9 14	0 13 7
1913	11	11	8	2	7	3	11	10			11 2	0 9 3
1914	11	2	7	1	6	8	8	7			11 1	2 2 1
1915	15	3	8	4	6	4	8	13			14 4	0 15 11
1916	17	6	10	12	7	5	12	8			14 5	
1917	11	9	9	9	6	7	11	1			11 3	1 0 10
*Average	†13	8	9	10	7	15	10	10			13 2	*1 1 11
1918	5	14	5	4	4	7	7	4			5 7	1 11 1
1919	4	7	3	3	3	6	4	4			4 5	5 0 3
Average	5	2	4	3	3	14	5	12			4 14	3 5 8

*Average of 7 years.

†Average of 12 years

G Y MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Price prevalent in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate from the year 1890-91 to 1919.

Year	Rate per rupee in seers and chhataks (One seer is equal to 80 tolas)						Jwar-Kadbi price per maund of 3,200 tolas	
	Jwar	Wheat	Tur dal	Gram	Ground- nut.	Bayr		
	S ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S ch.	S ch.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	23 9	15 0	13 1	17 10		17 15	0 8 8	
1891-92	24 9	11 8	11 8	14 0		15 10	0 10 2	
1892-93	19 3	9 14	9 9	12 15		17 5	0 8 1	
1893-94	19 5	10 15	13 3	17 2		17 10	0 9 3	
1894-95	23 1	13 15	11 7	18 7		17 8	0 12 9	
Average of 5 years	21 15	12 4	11 12	16 0		17 3	0 9 9	
1895-96	24 14	15 1	9 14	14 3		20 3	0 7 2	
1896-97	19 4	12 7	10 11	13 2		14 14	0 12 6	
1897-98			This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1898-99	16 9	11 2	9 4	13 8		15 9	0 7 8	
1899-1900	16 11	12 3	9 14	12 13		15 3	0 7 1	
1900-01			This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1901-02	12 11	7 9	7 11	10 6	5 15	13 3	2 3 6	
1902-03	16 11	7 14	10 10	12 2	7 2	15 9	1 2 8	
1903-04	32 10	9 6	9 0	12 3	7 1	19 4	0 10 9	
1904-05	27 8	14 1	12 10	16 14	8 2	22 15	0 12 2	
Average of 8 years	20 13	11 3	9 15	13 3		17 1 1/2	0 13 11	
1905-06	19 0	15 0	11 2	14 12	8 10	16 2	1 1 8	
1906	13 4	8 14	8 12	9 3	6 3	12 7	2 6 2	
1907	17 2	8 4	9 9	10 5	6 0	17 1	1 2 4	
1908	12 3	7 15	6 6	7 12	6 7	11 10	1 2 3	
1909	17 10	9 1	7 7	10 6	7 6	15 5	0 8 9	
1910	16 2	8 13	9 10	10 15	6 10	15 15	0 11 8	
1911	16 9	8 8	13 4	13 9	5 14	14 7	0 14 6	
1912	10 11	6 11	9 9	10 5	5 8	9 9	1 14 7	
1913	11 5	6 9	8 2	10 11	5 4	9 11	1 6 8	
1914	12 6	6 12	8 14	8 1	5 6	11 14	1 11 10	
1915	16 14	6 11	6 2	8 13	6 8	13 13	0 6 2	
1916	19 1	8 8	7 2	10 14	6 12	13 6	0 7 3	
1917	14 10	8 6	6 15	10 -1	3 12	11 13	0 4 3	
Average of 13 years	15 2	8 7	8 8	10 7	6 3	13 5	1 1 6	
1918	6 8	5 5	5 6	7 4	5 6	5 15	0 9 1	
1919	4 10	4 6	3 9	4 14	2 10	4 15	2 11 7	
Average of 2 years	5 0	4 13	4 7	6 1	4 0	5 7	1 10 4	

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsaras

APPENDIX I—concluded

Prices prevalent in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate
from the year 1890-91 to 1919.

Years.	Rate per rupee in Seers and Chhataka. One Seer is equal to 80 tolas.						Jwari Kadbi price per Maund of 3,200 tolas.
	Jwari	Wheat	Turdal	Gram.	Ground nut	Bajri	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Ra. a. p.
1890-91	22 13	18 1	14 14	19 10		21 9	0 9 8
1891-92	23 14	12 13	12 12	13 7		17 1	0 10 9
1892-93	18 0	10 7	9 5	12 4		17 12	0 8 8
1893-94	18 2	12 7	11 4	17 3		18 15	0 6 1
1894-95	26 6	14 7	9 14	18 2		18 12	0 6 6
Average of 5 years.	21 13	13 10	11 10	16 2		18 13	0 8 3
1895-96	24 4	15 8	8 13	12 8		20 13	0 6 4
1896-97	18 6	13 11	11 10	13 11		16 14	0 13 7
1897-98		This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1898-99	18 10	11 13	11 6	13 8		18 12	0 3 2
1899-1900	15 14	12 11	10 13	13 11		15 8	0 7 2
1900-01		This being a famine year is excluded from this.					
1901-02	13 11	8 9	9 4	11 3	7 8	14 7	0 12 9
1902-03	18 3	8 14	13 7	12 14	7 12	18 2	0 7 0
1903-04	38 0	11 9	10 12	13 4	8 13	30 2	0 2 9
1904-05	29 1	16 12	13 15	20 10	10 5	26 14	0 4 1
Average of 8 years	22 0	12 7	11 4	13 15		20 3	0 7 4
1905-06	19 9	14 11	10 11	15 2	8 12	17 7	0 13 5
1906	14 2	10 0	10 0	11 2	7 6	13 13	0 14 8
1907	17 15	9 10	9 10	11 10	6 13	18 14	0 9 11
1908	13 6	8 11	7 0	8 10	7 8	12 12	0 13 8
1909	18 11	10 9	8 11	11 7	8 8	17 2	0 7 4
1910	18 14	10 9	11 13	13 5	7 10	19 1	0 9 11
1911	17 4	10 9	12 15	17 2	7 3	11 3	0 9 11
1912	12 0	7 15	9 8	12 9	6 5	10 9	1 13 8
1913	11 14	7 15	8 0	12 0	6 2	11 5	1 12 10
1914	13 12	7 8	7 5	9 7	6 1	13 3	1 9 3
1915	19 12	8 4	6 13	10 1	8 9	17 5	0 6 3
1916	20 2	10 8	9 0	12 15	7 6	17 0	0 6 9
1917	14 5	9 9	8 2	11 14	6 2	14 6	0 8 5
Average of 13 years	16 4	9 12	9 8	13 3	7 4	14 15	0 14 2
1918	6 12	5 13	5 5	8 4	5 14	7 4	1 7 4
1919	5 5	3 11	3 10	5 7	2 13	5 10	2 8 5
Average of 2 years	6 0	4 12	4 7	6 13	4 9	6 7	1 15 9

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malaras.

APPENDIX K

Collection of assessment on Government land in the 57 Government villages of the Malsras
Taluka of the Sholapur District

Year	Demand	Remissions	Outstandings		Remarks
			Authorized	Unauthorized	
1891-92	90,214 2 3				
1892-93	90,208 2 3				
1893-94	96,364 14 9				
1894-95	96,335 5 9				
1895-96	97,743 12 0	491 6 9			
1896-97	97,743 12 0		11,970 5 7		
1897-98	97,743 4 0		9,915 1 3		
1898-99	97,743 4 0		6,430 15 2		
1899-1900	97,743 4 0		27,933 14 6		
1900-01	97,743 4 0	29 0 0	45,199 1 10		
1901-02	96,098 15 4	81,207 15 7	692 5 5		
1902-03	99,106 2 4		1,350 14 10		
1903-04	101,408 8 0		8,493 13 3		
1904-05	101,408 8 0		63,905 3 0		
1905-06	101,381 2 0	15,453 15 2	91,070 6 7		
1906-07	98,344 3 2	5,686 11 2	10,756 3 11		
1907-08	96,325 6 0	44,825 10 6	93,238 14 7		
1908-09	96,358 2 0	72,789 8 0	32,205 13 9		
1909-10	96,363 2 0	6,234 7 5	26,819 6 3		
1910-11	96,374 6 0	42,371 2 6	18 2 0		
1911-12	96,241 6 0	74,877 11 0	37 2 4	263 6 0	
1912-13	96,309 4 0	1,625 15 8	569 14 0	15 9 0	
1913-14	96,335 0 2		95,399 2 8		
1914-15	96,320 2 0		3,405 10 5	41 14 3	
1915-16	101,799 14 7	18,052 12 3	80,894 12 5		
1916-17	101,840 15 2	32,292 4 8	3,167 11 10		
1917-18	101,788 10 3				
1918-19	101,816 11 11		85,583 12 8		

G. Y. MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsras

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Name of village.	No. of Group	By former settlement														
		Maximum rates.			Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
		Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I</i>		Rs	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Acres	Rs.	Rs	Acres	Rs.	Rs	Acres	Rs.	Rs	
Akluj	I	1 4 0	5	1 4 0	10,800	6,331				466	504		11,266	6,835		
Umbre (P. Dabigaon)	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,028	1,369				4	4		2,032	1,369		
Umbre (P. Velapore)	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,408	1,497							2,408	1,497		
Eliv	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	798	424				36	48		834	472		
Ekehtiv	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,769	1,292				123	168		1,892	1,445		
Kalambull	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,380	1,078				39	40		1,419	1,118		
Kurbavi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,868	2,107				274	392		4,142	2,469		
Kondbavi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,653	1,287	6	8		104	114		2,663	1,409		
Khalve	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,454	925				54	54		1,508	977		
Khudus	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,788	1,508				323	352		5,111	1,800		
Khandall	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,373	1,425				197	239		3,570	1,664		
Girzan	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,680	723				92	101		1,672	824		
Gursala	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,733	1,207				114	142		2,897	1,349		
Chakore	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,436	1,612				64	74		2,500	1,686		
Jambud	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,693	3,218				45	56		4,738	3,274		
Tarangal	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,079	439	20	23		109	130		2,208	592		
Tirwandi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,419	1,555				144	188		2,563	1,738		
Tondale	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,801	751				93	104		1,894	855		
Daur	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,072	659				57	71		1,129	729		
Dahigaon	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	6,333	2,648				254	295		6,607	2,943		
Dharmapuri	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,312	1,807				297	301		4,579	2,108		
Natepute	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,036	819				184	188		4,220	1,006		
Palamanda	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,677	1,367				37	49		2,714	1,916		
Faniv	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,226	1,210	2	2		23	24		2,250	1,236		
Pirale	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,637	1,466				197	229		2,834	1,695		
Purandavade	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,992	985				140	166		2,132	1,151		
Phondabtras	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	14,108	4,640				484	584		14,692	5,224		
Bangarde	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,602	1,183				25	30		1,627	1,213		
Babhulgaon	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,425	733				20	21		1,445	754		
Bondale	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,270	453				62	65		1,332	518		
Borgaon	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,458	1,543				441	516		2,899	2,059		
Bhamburdi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,616	1,190				319	369		3,935	1,559		
Mahajung	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	6,679	3,756				331	370		7,010	4,126		
Malkhambi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,806	809				217	270		1,822	1,079		
Mandwe	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,947	1,509				139	161		5,086	1,670		
Malsras	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	11,892	4,972				602	608		12,394	5,580		
Mire	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,697	980				7	4		1,704	984		
Medad	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,364	1,126				177	201		2,541	1,327		
Morochi	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,678	1,118				195	219		2,873	1,337		
Lavang	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	3,288	1,937				71	77		3,359	2,014		
Lonand	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	4,049	867				201	188		4,268	1,077		
Wagholl	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	2,100	1,318	18	22		81	94		2,181	1,412		
Wafogaon	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,159	860							1,159	860		
Vhori	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	1,371	417				107	121		1,478	538		
Velapur	I	1 4 0	6	1 4 0	12,920	4,341				668	806		13,588	5,147		
Total Group I					159,887	73,977	0 7 5	48	55	1 8 2	7,467	8,747	1 2 8	167,420	82,779	0 7 11

Land in the Malavra Taluka of the Sholapur District.

By Revision Settlement																	Name of village	Number.
Minimum rates.		Dry crop			Rice.			Garden			Total			Percentage increase or decrease.				
Bha.	Garden	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	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Group I			
6 1 0 0	10,800	6,064						488	680		11,860	7,564		0 00	Aktij	1		
6 1 6 0	2,028	1,528						4	4		2,032	1,532		98	Umbra Dahigson	2		
6 1 6 0	2,408	1,647									2,403	1,647		10 02	Umbra Velapur	3		
6 1 6 0	798	466						36	63		864	519		0 95	Bhiv	4		
6 1 6 0	1,769	1,421						128	169		1,892	1,589		9 96	Khalvi	5 C		
6 1 6 0	1,380	1,186						30	44		1,410	1,230		10 02	Kalamball	6 D		
6 1 6 0	8,368	2,318						274	398		4,142	2,710		10	Kurbavi	7 C		
6 1 6 0	2,553	1,416			0	8		104	125		2,663	1,540		9 90	Kondbavi	8		
6 1 6 0	1,454	1,315						54	59		1,508	1,074		9 92	Khalve	9		
6 1 6 0	4,788	1,659						328	387		5,111	2,046		10	Khudus	10		
6 1 6 0	3,378	1,687						197	268		3,570	1,930		9 97	Khandali	11		
6 1 6 0	1,560	795						92	111		1,672	906		9 96	Girzani	12		
6 1 6 0	2,783	1,328						114	156		2,997	1,484		10	Gurale	13 X		
6 1 6 0	2,488	1,773						64	81		2,500	1,864		9 96	Chakore	14		
6 1 6 0	4,993	3,540						45	62		4,788	3,602		10 01	Jambud	15		
6 1 6 0	2,079	493			20	23		109	143		2,208	649		9 62	Tarangfal	16		
6 1 6 0	2,410	1,710						144	201		2,568	1,911		9 98	Tirwandi	17		
6 1 6 0	1,801	826						98	114		1,894	940		9 94	Tondle	18		
6 1 6 0	1,072	724						57	78		1,129	808		10 01	Desur	19		
6 1 6 0	6,353	2,913						254	325		6,607	3,238		10 02	Dahigson	20 C		
6 1 6 0	4,312	1,988						297	331		4,679	2,319		10	Dharmapuri	21		
6 1 6 0	4,036	900						184	207		4,220	1,107		10 03	Natepute	22		
6 1 6 0	2,677	2,054						37	54		2,714	2,108		10 02	Palamandal	23		
6 1 6 0	3,225	1,331			2	2		23	36		2,350	1,359		9 95	Fanvi	24		
6 1 6 0	2,687	1,013						107	258		2,894	1,665		10 05	Pirale	25 C		
6 1 6 0	1,992	1,088						140	183		2,132	1,266		9 99	Purandavade	26		
6 1 6 0	14,168	5,104						484	643		14,652	5,746		9 99	Phondhikra	27		
6 1 6 0	1,602	1,301						25	33		1,627	1,334		9 97	Bangarde	28		
6 1 6 0	1,425	806						20	23		1,455	829		9 94	Babhulgson	29		
6 1 6 0	1,370	498						63	73		1,382	570		9 94	Bondle	30		
6 1 6 0	2,438	1,697						441	568		2,899	2,265		10	Borgson	31		
6 1 6 0	3,618	1,309						319	406		3,936	1,716		9 99	Bhamburni	32		
6 1 6 0	6,679	4,132						331	407		7,010	4,539		10	Mahatung	33		
6 1 6 0	1,606	890						217	297		1,822	1,167		10	Malkhambli	34		
6 1 6 0	4,947	1,900						139	177		5,086	1,937		10	Mandve	35		
6 1 6 0	11,898	4,499						502	669		12,394	6,128		10	Malikra	36		
6 1 6 0	1,997	1,078						7	4		1,704	1,062		9 96	Mire	37		
6 1 6 0	2,364	1,239						177	221		2,541	1,460		10 02	Medad	38		
6 1 6 0	2,673	1,330						195	241		3,073	1,471		10 02	Morochi	39 X		
6 1 6 0	3,322	2,131						71	86		3,359	2,216		10 02	Lavang	40		
6 1 6 0	4,049	964			16	22		301	397		4,268	1,773		9 91	Lonand	41		
6 1 6 0	2,100	1,450						81	106		2,131	1,553		9 98	Wagholi	42		
6 1 6 0	1,159	946									1,159	946		10 00	Wategson	43		
6 1 6 0	1,371	459						107	132		1,478	592		10 03	Vilon	44		
6 1 6 0	12,920	6,775						696	837		13,588	6,662		9 99	Velapur	45		
0		169,627	61,374	0 3 1	66	65	1 3 2	7,627	9,620	1 4 7	167,430	61,051	0 3 3	9 99	total Group No. I			

Number	Name of village	By former settlement																										
		No. of Group	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total													
			Rs	P	As	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average											
																		Rs	P	As	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 II</i>																												
46	Idampur	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	4,836	1,376					354	340	5,207	1,737									
47	Kanher	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	3,362	1,372					233	225	3,595	1,597									
48	Garwad	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	3,466	530					187	194	3,656	724									
49	Girvi	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	4,986	1,311					227	241	5,227	1,573									
50	Chadapuri	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	4,646	846					121	131	4,797	977									
51	Jalbavi	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	1,080	377					52	47	2,034	427									
52	Phadtari	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	2,912	560					153	131	3,073	701									
53	Phalvani	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	5,201	1,231					337	293	5,546	1,536									
54	Bhamb	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	1,444	231					129	103	1,573	334									
55	Maloli	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	6,338	1,348					234	227	6,332	2,152									
56	Mandki	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	1,419	308					179	195	1,598	568									
57	Rode	II	1	3	0	6	1	3	0	2,188	570					160	154	2,328	724									
Total Group II									42,761	10,620	0	4	0	59	81	1	6	0	2,416	2,347	0	15	7	45,233	13,048	0	4	7
Grand Total									202,648	84,597	0	6	8	105	136	1	4	9	9,903	11,094	1	6	8	212,056	95,827	0	7	3

L-- continued

By Revision Settlement															Percentage increase or decrease	Name of Village.	Number		
Maximum rate			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total							
Dry-crop	Rate	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	84	85	86
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1 5 0	6	1 5	4,886	1,521		17	15		354	382		5,207	1,915		10 45	Islampur	41		
1 5 0	6	1 5	3,862	1,516					233	249		3,595	1,765		10 51	Kanh	42		
1 5 0	6	1 5	3,409	586					197	214		3,656	800		10 49	Garwad	43		
1 5 0	6	1 5	4,999	1,449		14	21		227	286		5,227	1736		10 36	Girvi	44		
1 5 0	6	1 5	4,046	985					121	145		4,707	1,080		10 54	Chandepuri	45		
1 5 0	6	1 5	1,090	417		2	8		52	52		2,084	472		10 53	Jalbavi	46		
1 5 0	6	1 5	2,912	619		8	10		163	145		3,073	774		10 41	Phadtari	47		
1 5 0	6	1 5	5,201	1,361		8	15		337	324		5,540	1,700		10 46	Phalwanl	48		
1 5 0	6	1 5	1,444	255					120	114		1 573	369		10 47	Bhamb	49		
1 5 0	6	1 5	6,338	2,042		10	17		284	317		6,632	2,376		10 40	Malol	50		
1 5 0	6	1 5	1,419	407					179	216		1,598	623		10 66	Mipdki	51		
1 5 0	6	1 5	2,168	630					160	170		2,328	800		10 49	Rede	52		
			42,791	11,738	0 4 5	50	81	1 6 0	2,416	2,594	1 1 2	46,236	14,399	0 5 1	10 48	Total Group No II			
			202,048	93,114	0 7 4	105	136	1 4 9	9,903	12,217	1 3 8	212,660	1,06,464	0 7 11	10 05	Grand Total.			

G. Y. MIRIKAR,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malasra

*Summary of dry crop rates regarding the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on
Government land in the Malavras Taluka of the Sholapur District*

Proposed group.	Number of villages (in batches according to the existing grouping)	Current dry crop rate of each batch	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a p	Rs a p		Rs. a. p
I	45	1 4 0	1 6 0	10 00	0 1 6
II	12	1 3 0	1 5 0	10 84	0 1 9

G Y MIRIKAR,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malavras

APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Malavras Taluka of the Sholapur District

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of village	Population			Unoccupied Government land									
		1891	1901	1911	1891-92	1896-97.	1901-02	1906-07	1912-13	1918-19.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
	<i>Group I</i>				A	g	A	g	A	g	A	g	A	g
1	Akluj	6,004	4,392	6,404			1,275	21	84	24	51	33	51	33
2	Umbre Dahgaon	408	530	548			73	4						
3	Umbre Velapur	516	332	519										
4	Yeliv	157	200	243			46	10						
5	Ekshiv	555	315	564			63	21					3	36
6	Kalambuli	195	175	194			45	16					1	22
7	Kurbavi	1,400	1,000	1,415			112	26					29	6
8	Kondbavi	594	319	616			146	8						
9	Khalve	204	138	230	8	15	510	39					6	8
10	Khudus	1,599	872	1,398			384	33						
11	Khandah	1,000	466	1,120			170	19						
12	Gurzan	357	399	430			114	14						
13	Gursale	514	417	701			49	14						
14	Chakore	405	247	480										
15	Jambud	881	453	1,020			238	8	39	24	32	0		
16	Tarangfal	536	438	504			219	13						
17	Thrwandi	759	498	780			152	7						
18	Tondle	635	150	495										
19	Dasur	541	275	533										
20	Dahgaon	1,369	885	1,454			506	3	23	18	23	16	23	18
21	Dharmapuri	1,302	1,060	1,621	6	27	4	10	4	10	4	10		
22	Natepute	2,782	2,299	2,479			244	13						
23	Palaamandal	605	235	762			126	21						
24	Paniv	265	251	321										
25	Pirale	787	601	940			35	28						
26	Purandavade	778	426	766	2	26	2	26	73	0	2	26	2	26
27	Phondshiras	2,601	1,644	2,638	64	0	64	0	125	1	64	0	64	0
28	Bangarde	350	185	470			42	21						
29	Babhulgaon	417	125	375			47	33						
30	Bondale	390	201	350			55	19						
31	Borgaon	1,547	838	1,537							13	38	13	38
32	Bhamburdi	1,480	1,524	1,609			98	23						
33	Mahalung	1,754	905	1,661							61	0	111	30
34	Malkhambi	755	293	795			69	24						
35	Mandwe	1,074	1,200	1,116	44	4	44	4	329	2	44	4	44	4
36	Malavras	3,617	2,216	3,437	37	34	11	33	11	33	11	33	11	33

APPENDIX M—contd

Serial No in Ap- pendix L	Name of village	Population			Unoccupied Government land.											
		1891	1901	1911	1891-92		1896-97		1901-02		1906-07		1912-13		1918-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
37	Mira	204	91	267	A.	g	A	g	A	g	A	g	A	g	A	g
38	Medad	963	646	1,042					48	2						
39	Morochi	645	445	745	28	22	28	22	106	21	28	22				
40	Lavang	903	299	749											7	18
41	Lonand	994	975	913	8	26	8	26	416	8	8	26	127	2	127	2
42	Vaghohi	688	688	642	8	15	8	15	111	39	8	15	8	15	8	15
43	Walegaon	275	211	306												
44	Vizori	327	258	338					80	31			33	15		
45	Velapur	3,441	1,801	3,356												
Total Group I		47,571	31,916	48,803	208	39	172	16	6,202	6	320	2	473	33	555	21
Group II																
46	Islampur	1,690	1,072	1,360					451	2						
47	Kanher	1,090	909	1,026					121	9						
48	Garwad	1,152	663	955	5	26	5	26	388	25	5	26	5	26	5	26
49	Girvi	1,251	940	1,023	44	20	44	20	154	18	44	20	44	20	44	20
50	Chandapuri	526	512	719	10	31	10	31	191	39	10	31	10	31	10	31
51	Jalbavi	399	139	164												
52	Fadteri	838	815	868					84	2						
53	Falvani	1,236	507	1,068	41	39	41	39	41	39	41	39	41	39	41	39
54	Bhamb	459	402	335	27	6	27	6	38	6	27	6	27	6	27	6
55	Maloh	1,742	1,341	1,556	4	37	4	37	4	37	4	37	4	37	4	37
56	Mandhi	863	761	803					38	2						
57	Rede	822	601	531	14	2	14	2	64	14	14	2	14	2	14	2
Total Group II		12,068	8,662	10,408	149	1	149	1	1,558	33	149	1	149	1	149	1
Taluka, Total		89,639	40,578	59,211	358	0	321	17	7,760	39	469	3	622	34	704	22

APPENDIX N.

The following papers contain the correspondence relating to the expiring settlement.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government No CCXLVII—
New series.

Below No. R.S.—27 of 12th May 1920 from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Malsiras.

No. S.R.V —8 of 1921.

Sholapur, ¹⁰/₁₁th March 1921.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

2. I have no remarks to offer on paragraphs 1 to 5 of the Report.

3 Paragraphs 6 and 7 Rainfall and crops. A statement of rainfall prepared for this and adjoining talukas shows that the average rainfall at Malsiras was less by 2'-36" than that reported at the time of the proposals of Revision Settlement in 1890. At Akluj the rainfall was less by 2'-21" while at Pilo it was more by 3'-42". It will appear that the rainfall was not equally distributed. It will be also seen from the Appendix that the average kharif rainfall during June, July and August is less than the rabi rainfall from August to October. If the rains that commence in the beginning of June had not shown long breaks the kharif crop-area would have been $\frac{1}{3}$ if not more of the total cropped area. These early rains, if insufficient for kharif cultivation, are of no use except for the preparation of lands for rabi sowings and consequently the ryots are obliged to depend principally on rabi crops. The proportion of kharif and rabi crops given at the time of the last settlement (1890) was 26 to 61 in every hundred acres but the ratio has now fallen to 18 61. This goes to indicate that the first falls are irregular and not well distributed and the frequent and long breaks make it difficult to sow kharif crops in time. Good rainfall in the beginning of the season has several advantages. The early growth of grass is assured and saves a lot of trouble to the agricultural classes so far as cattle are concerned. The decrease in the number of plough-bullocks by 30 per cent. can also be partially attributed to the irregular distribution of rainfall. Similarly the increase in fallow from 12 to 21 per cent. is due more or less to this cause. The poor lands called "Mal" require more or less continuous rainfall as they cannot retain moisture long. Lands with deep black soil or those with Tals, have the capacity to retain moisture for several days but the Mal lands soon get dry as heat causes quick evaporation. This is principally the reason why as early rains were irregular, the percentage of kharif has decreased as compared to rabi and the percentage of fallow has nearly doubled.

4 The reason ascribed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, viz, that people find it more convenient to keep lands for grazing than to cultivate them, does not seem to be a sound one. The taluka is not famous for its grazing grounds and there are no good kurans in the taluka. This is obvious from the figures of livestock given in paragraph 16 of the report. The decrease of nearly 30 per cent. in the number of plough-bullocks, of 27 per cent. in that of cows and buffaloes and of over 58 per cent. in horses and ponies, does not bear out the Assistant Settlement Officer's opinion in paragraph 7 that people find it more convenient to keep lands for grazing. To my mind, the real fact is that the insufficiency of early rains makes it difficult for ryots to cultivate all Mal or light soil lands. In a few cases or in parts adjoining Sangola Taluka the lands might have been kept for grass, but even in such cases they are to be shown under cropped area according to the instructions on the village form No. XIII of the Revenue Manual if these lands are specially kept for grass.

5. Paragraphs 8 to 12. No remarks.

6. Paragraph 13. Population. In making his calculation about the present population Mr. Mirkar overlooks the fact that the Nira Canal works are being carried out for the last five or six years and there is a probability of the population having increased by 5, 6 thousands if not more.

7. Paragraphs 14 and 15. No remarks.

8. Paragraph 16. There is a substantial decrease under all the heads which is a somewhat serious factor in the agricultural economy of the taluka.

9. Paragraph 17. No remarks.

10. Paragraphs 18, 19 and 20.—In spite of the adverse factors noted above, the great rise in the value of land is a most noticeable feature. It is due to the construction of the Nira Right Bank Canal which, when completed, will change the face of the country. That the Canal water will be available for almost all these villages is a fact which must not be ignored. Moneyed men are shrewd business men and naturally invest their money in business that promises good profit. Owing to the recent world wide war almost all trading classes made good profits in business and Malsiras Taluka is no exception to it. Rightly calculating that the lands would yield bumper irrigation-harvests when the Canal will give water, the merchants and trading classes of Malsiras have begun to invest in land and the value of land has naturally gone up. I consider this increment in land-value is due to extraneous and speculative causes and not to any great intrinsic increase in profits from cultivation except to the extent of rise in prices. The rise in prices has been enormous but it does not benefit the actual cultivator or tenant so much as it benefits the landlord and middleman, first because, the tenant pays the rent in kind, second because there has been a cent per cent increase in wages and third because prices of other necessaries of life have similarly gone up. I have no objection to the grouping since the original survey there are two groups formed for the settlement of the taluka and I propose to retain them.

11 General Remarks

Land revenue is recovered in this taluka without difficulty if the year is not bad. The signs of general agricultural prosperity however are not very prominent. The population has not increased to an appreciable extent, cattle and agricultural recourses show a decrease and 20 per cent of the cropped area is lying fallow. There have been nearly 4 lacs of remission during the guarantee period, and remissions had to be given continuously for eight years. The demand for taga has of late years become heavy.

Against these considerations are the facts of an enormous increase in the value of land and a tremendous increase in prices. How far these increases benefit the real cultivators and tenant is a doubtful question. But we are not solely concerned with that issue as it is not tenants who pay the assessment but the khatedars and landlords. The landlord's half-share of the Bhagoni is now worth to him considerably more than what it was a few years ago, and I see no reason why he should not contribute to the state a proportionate increased assessment. At the same time, we must remember that considerable tracts of land are still in the hands of *bonafide* agriculturists, that the prevalent high grain-prices will benefit these classes only in proportion as they have surplus grain to sell in the market and that side by side with rise in the price of grain, there is rise in the price of cloth, sugar, oil and all other necessaries of life for which the agriculturists have to pay double the former price if not more.

The conclusion I come to is this. The taluka is passing through a transitional stage. For want of adequate rainfall and facilities of transportation, the taluka has not prospered to the extent that it should and could have prospered in view of the increase in prices. Both these shortcomings are going to be shortly remedied. The Nira Right Bank Canal ought to be completed in ten years time if not earlier and the Pandharpur-Lonand Railway ought to be constructed during the same period. It is in my opinion useless to fix the settlement for another period of 30 years as the state would thereby lose considerably after the Canal and the Railway are constructed. I would recommend a guarantee only for ten years as the increase in the rates, that can be justified at present, will be hopelessly inadequate ten years hence. If Government, are inclined to accept this recommendation, I propose that the increase of 10 per cent. proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer be accepted only for ten years and the Settlement be revised again at the end of that period. The objections received from the rayats of 8 villages are submitted herewith. They were all called and personally interviewed when my camp was at Malsiras and a patient hearing was given to the objections of a well represented body. It was explained to the people that in view of very good prices realised by agricultural produce and the enhancement in land-values, their objections were of little importance.

S. M. BHARUCHA,
Collector.

Below Sholapur Collector's No. S.R.V.—8 of 10th—11th March 1921.

No. S T. 235.
Poona, 6th April 1921.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The following remarks are offered on the Assistant Settlement Officer's report.

Paragraph 13.—The actual population on 18th March 1921 seems to have been 50,926. It is not to be denied that the Influenza mortality of 1918, which amounted to 1/8th of the whole population, was awful.

Paragraph 16.—This traffic in hiring out iron ploughs is very noteworthy. It is the first time the undersigned has ever heard of it, and shows how improved implements will come within the reach of the very poorest by quasi-co-operative arrangements.

Paragraph 18.—Exception may be taken to the statement that the high rental value and sale value is due to the "superior quality of soil." This high value is shown to exist in multiples of the assessment, and the assessment (based on classification) takes full account of the difference in qualities, not perhaps quite the whole of the difference but a great deal of it. When we find exceptionally high value in a particular tract as expressed in multiples of assessment, it does not mean that the classification was quite all wrong. It may possibly mean that the soil has greatly improved since the original classification (which is very doubtful), or far more likely it implies that the commercial facilities in those villages, and some other advantages in climate or situation, have concentrated the demand for land upon them. The remedy for this of course is *proper grouping*. The taluka is very much too roughly grouped. There is no practical difference between the average value in Group I and Group II, but there are very marked differences in blocks of villages. This will be dealt with when we come to the grouping.

The Nira Canal is not surely only a "probability." It has got so far that we may regard it as now a certainty, at least as certain as anything else in the coming settlement period and the new Railway is still less an uncertainty.

Paragraph 21.—Prices having risen 200 per cent. at least and wages having risen 100 or more but not nearly 200 per cent., Mr. Mirikar says that this increase in cost of labour is a good reason for keeping the enhancement well below the rates which the prices of produce would allow. If wages have not risen quite as much as prices, then the residual profit of agriculture is plainly more than ever. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Mirikar proposes to take prices of produce as the main base of his estimate of the enhancement. But surely he would even himself be horrified at a proposal to increase the rates by 200 per cent. and he must be aware that there can be no question of such an increase under the 33 per cent. limiting pledge. The question really before him is *whether we shall enhance by the full 33 per cent. or not*. This is a question which he has not really tackled at all. In paragraph 21 Mr. Mirikar says that the agricultural class lease out their lands and go away to earn higher wages somewhere else. Even so, I presume that they have got to lease them to *other members of the agricultural class* who do not go away, since non-agriculturists or absentees do not perform much cultivation.

Paragraph 22.—The revenue history is a history of great leniency. Even with the reduced population, and in spite of the 13 years out of 28 being classed as "poor to very bad," still the price of land has gone up to an astonishing extent. The explanation of the phenomenon is perfectly simple. It is only this: that the rupee has fallen in value and purchasing power to something like half or perhaps less than half in some respects of the value it formerly had. Consequently most of the values expressed in rupees, whether of grass or milk or corn or bricks or land, are simply multiplied by two or more, and conforming to this movement if the assessments were multiplied by the same amount or doubled in their nominal amount, they would still remain much the same in their intrinsic burden, and the same would be the percentage of the profits which they claim for the State. It

would require powerful arguments on the facts which Mr. Mirkar has given to upset a case for increasing these assessments (on the general principles of settlement) by 100 per cent. With all allowance for the probability that this great inflation of prices will not continue indefinitely and from the natural desire not to shear any sheep too close, we might possibly reconcile ourselves to an enhancement of something between 60 and 80 per cent. But then there is the 33 per cent. pledge and if that is seriously still to be maintained, although it was originally given with a reservation against the possibility of a sudden and universal change in the value of money, we need not go into any facts or statistics of this case, but the obvious conclusion is that if we cannot enhance more than 33 per cent then at least that enhancement is the absolute minimum which can possibly be recommended. The undersigned cannot at all accept the recommendations of Mr. Mirkar. The difference between the groups is even now only 1 anna in maximum rates, which is almost the same thing as confessing that there is not really any difference between the groups at all, but a dividing line which means very little has been drawn merely for the sake of doing something. The rate should be raised on the dry crop to Rs 1-10 in the case of both groups together, or if a second group is maintained, for which I see no necessity whatever, its proper rating would be Rs 1-9-4, which we might agree to call Rs 1-8-0 as a measure of leniency. This will mean an increase of something like 28 to 30 per cent. and not 33 per cent.

3. Coming to the few acres of rice now assessed at Rs. 6, there can be little doubt that, in such a taluka where the crop is rarely grown, in those parts where it does succeed it has exceptional value, and there is no reason whatever why there should be no increase in the rate. The only reason given by Mr. Mirkar is that "the area is very small". The inference from this fact is that increase should certainly be made unless we are going to deal very unfairly with the exceedingly fortunate cultivator who does grow rice. It is recommended that the rice rate should be raised to Rs 9, and even then it will be a light charge upon the rental profits of this cultivation, and will have no appreciable effect upon the percentage of increase over the whole taluka. But in recommending the general increase for Group I and Group II together which is well inside 33 per cent it must be pointed out that there are some villages which all statistics and circumstances show are enjoying a very much higher range of land values than the other villages in the taluka. These villages form the true "highest group" of the taluka. The settlement officers, who divided the taluka into the present groups, did so more or less at a venture, and showed how much they thought of the importance of the division by fixing the difference between the maximum rates at the maximum amount of one anna per acre, which means on most of the land a difference of about one pice per acre. In other words they really admitted that there was not any difference at all. But now we have left it to the people for the last 30 years to *assess themselves*. We have in no way influenced the prices they have paid when purchasing land, and the rents they have agreed to pay when leasing them. We now find that there are certain villages well marked out as being in advance of their neighbours. If we were seeking to make groups on *a priori* grounds we might theorise about climate, communications, general excellence of methods of husbandry, education, and so on. But the realised and accomplished *value of land* overrides all theories by providing us with actual facts, and we now find that the division in the taluka into the existing two groups is not in true relation to the facts. There are some villages in Group I which are valued by the people who know far better than anybody else—that is by the sellers and purchasers, and lessors and lessees of the land—at an even lower rate than many villages in Group II. Unless we are to abandon the sound theory that land is to be assessed with reference to its proved and ascertained profits or rental value, then we must abandon the old grouping.

4. Of the villages in Group II only one, and that only slightly, falls below the general average of the taluka in respect of leases and selling rates, and that village Girvi is the most northern and most nearly approaches the central and northern plain of riverbank villages. In Group I, on the other hand, there are about a dozen which exhibit lease and rental figures *considerably below* the average of either group. Allowing for the fact that the assessment is higher by the microscopic sum of some fraction of an anna per acre in Group I, it seems that there are two groups of villages in the river side plain which *might* be singled out as inferior to the rest of the taluka, and those are Dahgaon, Pirale, Phondsiras, Ekshiv, Palasmandal

on the north-west, and Mahalung, Lavang, Khandali and neighbours on the north-east. Yet none of these are over-assessed, and in none is the difference so well defined and serious as to justify us in carving out a separate group based solely upon these statistics. The conclusion to which the Settlement Commissioner comes is that the 10 per cent increase proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, or rather 10 per cent. in Group I and $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Group II, is *far too small*; and that there is no reason for keeping the two groups distinct. He would propose that both the groups should be amalgamated and rated at Rs 1-10, an increase of 30 per cent. in Group I and 36.84 per cent. in Group II, which is approximately 33 per cent. over both groups together and does not violate the 33 per cent. pledge.

5. The Collector in his review *fully admits* that upon present prices and selling values there could be no question of taking so small an increase as 10 per cent. but he regards the maintenance of prices as uncertain and considers that there may be a very great improvement in the taluka within the next 10 years. He would even support a 33 per cent. increase if there were a prospect of great deterioration instead of improvement. With all this the undersigned quite agrees. The Collector then goes on to say that it is in his opinion useless to fix the settlement for another 30 years. We have the 33 per cent. limit, and we have the 30 years' settlement. If we are to disregard one or other of them, the Settlement Commissioner would certainly not support the Collector's proposal of a 10 per cent. increase. If we are not to have the 30 years' period, then it is certain that (since we are only to settle for a short period) we should take the increase which it is *admitted prices and rental values justify* at least upto the limit of 33 per cent., which is what the undersigned recommends. The only possible excuse for taking less than the 33 per cent. would be the conviction that it could not be maintained throughout 30 years, because prices, etc., would certainly fall. The Settlement Commissioner would not like to vouch for any such prophecy: there is no certainty. But if we are only going to settle for 10 years *then we need not hesitate*. Let us put on the 33 per cent. knowing that if prices do come down within 10 years we can then bring our assessment down. As he has emphasised in other cases it is always and everywhere open to Government to *reduce* rates even if in the first place it guarantees them for 30 years. That guarantee has in past years practically been interpreted as a guarantee against enhancement, not as a guarantee against reduction. The position then is that to-day the 33 per cent. is justified times and times over, but neither we nor any one else can foresee what the condition will be 15, 20, 25, or 30 years hence. We can introduce rates and guarantee them *against increase* for 30 years, still leaving ourselves a free hand to decrease them as soon as circumstances demand it. The only sentiment which might be urged is that Government would be very slow and reluctant to make a reduction and might not make it until after serious economic harm had been done. Why should we admit that there is any foundation for such a sentiment? We have before us, in the present report and in previous settlement reports published statistics of prices and rents in Malsiras. We have also a more perfect machinery to-day than ever before for recording prices of produce, and rents and sale values, and it would not require a month's investigation to establish the fact that there had been a general fall or that there had been no change. Land going out of cultivation, popular outcry, and inability to collect the revenue are always there as alarm signals directly the assessment takes too large a share of the total rent. Therefore it is recommended that we cannot make such an enormous abatement of the just public demand upon the rental value of this taluka as to accept an increase of only 10 per cent. (or an average of about 1 anna per acre) in face of admitted increases in prices of produce and values of land of roughly 200 per cent. We ought to take 33 per cent. and guarantee it against increase for 30 years with the well understood (or even definitely expressed) reservation that as soon as it seems that these rates press heavily, a fresh investigation of values will be made, and a reduction made in the assessment, even before the assessment has begun to take a full half of the unearned rent.

6. In some talukas the very doubtful economic future of cotton may give us pause. But in this taluka we have to deal only with Bajri and Jowari. There is very little else grown and no crops are grown for export. The value therefore

of land and the prices of produce have little or nothing to do with Exchanges or Foreign Markets There are a few talukas so entirely independent.

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of
Land Records

Below memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' No. S. T.—235, dated 6th April 1921, on the Revision Settlement proposals of the Malsiras Taluka, Sholapur District.

No. $\frac{LND-2}{S}/1$

Poona, 7th June 1921. /

Submitted.

2. As explained by the Assistant Settlement Officer this report deals with 57 Government villages only. Of the 12 Inam villages, six are unsettled and the remaining six are to be resurveyed and reclassified in accordance with the orders in Government Order No. 2653, dated 3rd March 1917, and the Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division, will take them up in their turn. The facts are quite clear and simple and there is no dispute about them. The only issue for determination is whether the views of the local officers should prevail who recommend a small increase of 10 per cent. or those of the Settlement Commissioner Mr. Anderson, who recommends a full 33 per cent. increase.

3. Revenue officers, who deal with a tract peculiarly liable to famine and scarcity owing to its climatic conditions, will often hesitate to recommend any increase of assessment even in the face of the strongest reasons for a full increase. Misled by a generous and sympathetic instinct they forget that generosity must be subordinated to justice.

Mr. Anderson has shown conclusively that there need be no hesitation in imposing the maximum increase. The land is fully occupied, the very light assessment is paid with ease in good years and in bad years remissions and suspensions are liberally granted. Prices and values have risen enormously. The existing assessments are now very much below any reasonable standard. To leave them alone or to impose a merely trifling increase would be unjust and impolitic.

Money is urgently wanted in a hundred directions merely for maintaining the efficiency of the administration, let alone its improvement and development.

The stability of provincial finance and with it the success of the Reformed Constitution in this Presidency will be imperilled if the just claims of the State at revision settlements are to be lightly foregone on grounds that will not bear scrutiny and criticism.

4. I agree with Mr. Anderson that the present arrangement of two groups in this taluka with a difference of only 1 anna in their maximum rates is useless and should come to an end and that there should be one single group for the whole taluka which should now be rated and assessed on a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0.

5. I agree with Mr. Anderson that the settlement may be made for a 30 year period and recommend that it may be introduced, if possible, before the 31st July 1921 in order that the new rates may be levied in the revenue year 1921-22.

The petitions of objections call for no remarks.

(Signed) F. G. PRATT,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment

Sholapur.

Second revision settlement of the Malsiras
taluka

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 1767.

Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 5th July 1921.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No L.N.D/S 2/1 dated 7th June 1921—
Submitting with his remarks the papers specified below* containing proposals for the revision
settlement of the Malsiras taluka of the Sholapur district.

*Letter from the Assistant Settlement Officer, taluka Malsiras, district Sholapur, No R S—27 dated 12th May
1920 with accompaniments. Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur No. S R V—8 dated 11th March 1921.
Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No S T—275 dated 6th April 1921.

RESOLUTION—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of
the Malsiras taluka of the Sholapur district. The Assistant Settlement Officer him-
self says that 'it is very clear that Government now receives a very much smaller
share of the produce. It is therefore obligatory that the increase must be based on
the rise in prices'. He has himself shown that the rise in prices since the last settle-
ment is 280 per cent, yet he proposes a rise of only 10 per cent in the assessment.
The Commissioner, Central Division, and the Settlement Commissioner propose an
increase of 33 per cent. This is the most which is possible under the present rules,
and it is certainly the least which is reasonable in the circumstances. The proposal
made by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, Central Division, to
have only one rate for dry crops and gardens and to fix the maximum rate at
Rs. 1-10-0 is approved. The rice rate should also be increased by 33 per cent
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8.

2. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1920-21,
levied from the year 1921-22 and guaranteed for a period of ten years.

3. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for a modification
of the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

SHAMRAO D MANKAR,

Under Secretary to Government

To

<p>The Commissioner, C D., The Collector of Sholapur (with the peti- tions of objections), The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,</p>	<p>The Director of Agriculture, The Accountant General, The Public Works Department, The Financial Department, The Government of India (by letter).</p>
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REVISED APPENDIX L

Effect of Revision settlement proposals on Government occupie

Number	Name of Village.	No of group	By former settlement																	
			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 I</i>		Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs
1	Akluj	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	10,890	9,351				406	564		11,856	6,895	
2	Islampur	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	4,836	1,376				354	345		5,207	1,737	
3	Umbare P Dahigaon	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,028	1,389				4	4		2,032	1,393	
4	Umbare P Welapur	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,403	1,407							2,408	1,407	
5	Kalambull	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,880	1,078				39	40		1,410	1,118	
6	Kurbawi	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	3,668	2,107				274	302		4,142	2,409	
7	Kanher	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	3,362	1,372				238	225		3,595	1,597	
8	Kondbawi	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,555	1,287				104	114		2,663	1,409	
9	Khandall	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	3,373	1,425		6	8	197	239		3,570	1,664	
10	Khalawe	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,454	923				54	54		1,508	977	
11	Khudus	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	4,788	1,508				323	352		5,111	1,860	
12	Garwad	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	3,469	530				187	194		3,656	724	
13	Girwi	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	4,066	1,311		14	21	227	241		5,227	1,578	
14	Giraul	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,580	723				92	101		1,672	824	
15	Gurale	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,768	1,207				114	142		2,877	1,349	
16	Chakare	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,436	1,612				64	74		2,500	1,686	
17	Chandapuri	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	4,646	846				121	131		4,767	977	
18	Jalbawi	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	1,980	377		2	3	52	47		2,034	427	
19	Jambud	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	4,693	3,218				45	56		4,738	3,274	
20	Tarangfal	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,070	439		20	23	109	130		2,208	592	
21	Tirwandi	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,410	1,555				144	183		2,553	1,738	
22	Tondale	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,801	751				98	104		1,894	855	
23	Dasur	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,072	658				57	71		1,129	729	
24	Dahigaon Kasabe	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	6,353	2,648				254	295		6,607	2,943	
25	Dharnapuri	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	4,312	1,307				267	301		4,579	2,108	
26	Natepute	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	4,036	818				184	188		4,220	1,008	
27	Falaa Mandal	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,677	1,367				37	49		2,714	1,416	
28	Faniv	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,225	1,210		2	2	23	24		2,250	1,236	
29	Firle	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,637	1,466				197	229		2,834	1,696	
30	Purandwade	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,992	985				140	166		2,132	1,151	
31	Fadtari	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	2,912	560		8	10	153	131		3,073	701	
32	Falwani	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	5,201	1,231		8	15	337	293		5,546	1,539	
33	Fondsirra	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	14,168	4,540				484	584		14,652	5,224	
34	Bondale	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,270	453				62	65		1,332	518	
35	Bargaon	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,458	1,543				441	516		2,899	2,059	
36	Babhugavn	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,425	733				20	21		1,446	754	
37	Bangarde	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,602	1,183				25	30		1,627	1,213	
38	Bhamburdi	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	3,515	1,190				319	369		3,835	1,559	
39	Bhamb	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	1,444	231				129	103		1,573	334	
40	Maloli	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	6,338	1,846		10	17	284	287		6,622	2,132	
41	Malairas	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	11,892	4,972				502	608		12,394	5,580	
42	Mandwa	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	4,947	1,509				139	161		5,086	1,670	
43	Mahalung	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	6,679	2,756				331	370		7,010	4,126	
44	Marochi	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,378	1,115				195	219		2,573	1,337	
45	Medad	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	2,364	1,126				177	201		2,541	1,327	
46	Mandki	II	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	1,419	368				179	195		1,598	563	
47	Malikhamb	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,605	609				217	270		1,822	1,079	
48	Miro	I	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	1,697	980				7	4		1,704	984	

APPENDIX L.

and in the Malshras Taluka of the Sholapur District.

By revision settlement																	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum rates.			Dry Crop			Rice			Garden			Total			Percentage Increase or Decrease			
Dry Crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average		84		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	Group I	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	10,890	8,280					405	738		11,856	8,988		+29 00	Ahloj	1	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,830	1,688		17	20		854	473		5,207	2,376		+36 79	Islampur	2	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,028	1,606					4	5		2,032	1,611		+30 01	Umbare P Mahigaon	3	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,403	1,946								2,403	1,946		+29 99	Umbare P Welapur	4	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,380	1,401					39	92		1,419	1,458		+29 96	Kalambull	5	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	3,968	2,739					274	471		4,142	2,210		+30 01	Kurbawi	6	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	3,392	1,677					233	308		3,595	2,136		+36 82	Kanhar	7	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,558	1,673		8	11		104	148		2,683	1,832		+30 02	Kondbawi	8	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	3,373	1,852					107	311		3,670	2,168		+29 99	Khandali	9	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,454	1,200					58	70		1,608	1,270		+29 99	Khalwa	10	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,788	1,960					323	458		5,111	2,418		+30 00	Khdus	11	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	3,469	725					197	265		3,656	990		+36 74	Garwad	12	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,086	1,794		14	28		327	390		5,227	2,162		+36 81	Girwi	13	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,580	940					92	131		1,672	1,071		+29 98	Girjani	14	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,788	1,669					114	185		2,897	1,754		+30 02	Gursale	15	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,436	2,096					64	96		2,500	2,192		+30 51	Chakara	16	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,646	1,158					121	179		4,767	1,337		+36 54	Chandapum	17	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,980	516		2	4		62	64		2,034	584		+36 77	Jalbawi	18	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,998	4,183					45	73		4,738	4,356		+29 99	Jambud	19	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,079	571		20	31		109	169		2,208	771		+30 24	Tarangfal	20	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,419	2,021					144	238		2,563	2,259		+29 98	Tirwandi	21	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,801	976					93	135		1,894	1,111		+29 94	Tondale	22	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,072	856					57	92		1,129	947		+29 90	Dasur	23	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	3,353	3,442					354	383		6,807	3,825		+29 97	Dahingaoon Kasaba	24	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,312	2,349					267	391		4,579	2,740		+29 98	Dharpum	25	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,036	1,663					184	244		4,220	1,307		+29 92	Natopne	26	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,677	2,427					37	64		2,714	2,491		+30 01	Pals Mandali	27	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,225	1,573		2	3		23	31		2,250	1,607		+30 02	Paniv	28	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,037	1,909					107	298		2,234	2,204		+29 03	Pirale	29	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,993	1,280					140	216		2,132	1,486		+29 97	Purandwade	30	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,912	768		8	18		153	179		3,073	956		+36 66	Fadtaxi	31	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	5,201	1,685		8	20		337	401		5,546	2,106		+36 84	Falwani	32	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	14,168	6,032					484	759		14,652	6,791		+29 99	Fondras	33	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,270	589					62	84		1,332	673		+29 92	Bondale	34	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,456	2,006					441	671		2,999	2,677		+30 01	Bargaon	35	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,425	953					20	27		1,445	980		+29 97	Babbulgaon	36	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,603	1,333					25	39		1,627	1,377		+30 01	Bangarde	37	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	3,616	1,547					319	480		3,935	2,027		+30 02	Bhanburdi	38	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,444	316					129	141		1,573	457		+36 83	Bhambe	39	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	6,338	2,828		10	23		264	393		6,632	2,944		+36 89	Maloi	40	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	11,892	6,464					902	799		12,394	7,254		+30 00	Maldra	41	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	4,947	1,902					139	299		5,086	2,171		+30 00	Mandwa	42	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	6,679	4,833					331	481		7,010	5,364		+30 00	Mahaling	43	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	3,373	1,453					195	235		3,073	1,738		+29 99	Merochi	44	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	2,364	1,664					177	261		2,541	1,725		+29 99	Medad	45	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,419	504					179	267		1,588	771		+36 94	Mandaki	46	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,905	1,032					217	351		1,822	1,403		+30 03	Malhambdi	47	
1 10 Q	8	1 10 0	1,997	1,274					7	5		1,704	1,279		+29 98	Mira	48	

Number	Name of Village	No of group	By former settlement														
			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 I — concid</i>		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs
49	Yeliv	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	798	424					96	48		834	472	
50	Rkebhiv	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,769	1,292					123	153		1,892	1,445	
51	Bede	II	1 3 0	6 1 3 0	6 1 3 0	2,168	570					160	154		2,328	724	
52	Lawang	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,288	1,987					71	77		2,359	2,014	
53	Lonand	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	4,049	867		18	22		201	188		4,238	1,077	..
54	Welspur	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	12,920	4,341					668	806		13,588	5,147	
55	Wafegaon	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,159	860								1,159	860	
56	Wagholl	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	2,100	1,318					81	94		2,181	1,412	
57	Wizori	I	1 4 0	6 1 4 0	6 1 4 0	1,371	417					107	121		1,478	538	
			Grand Total			2,02,648	84,597	0 6 8	105	126	1 4 9	9,903	11,094	1 6 8	2,12,656	96,827	0 7 3

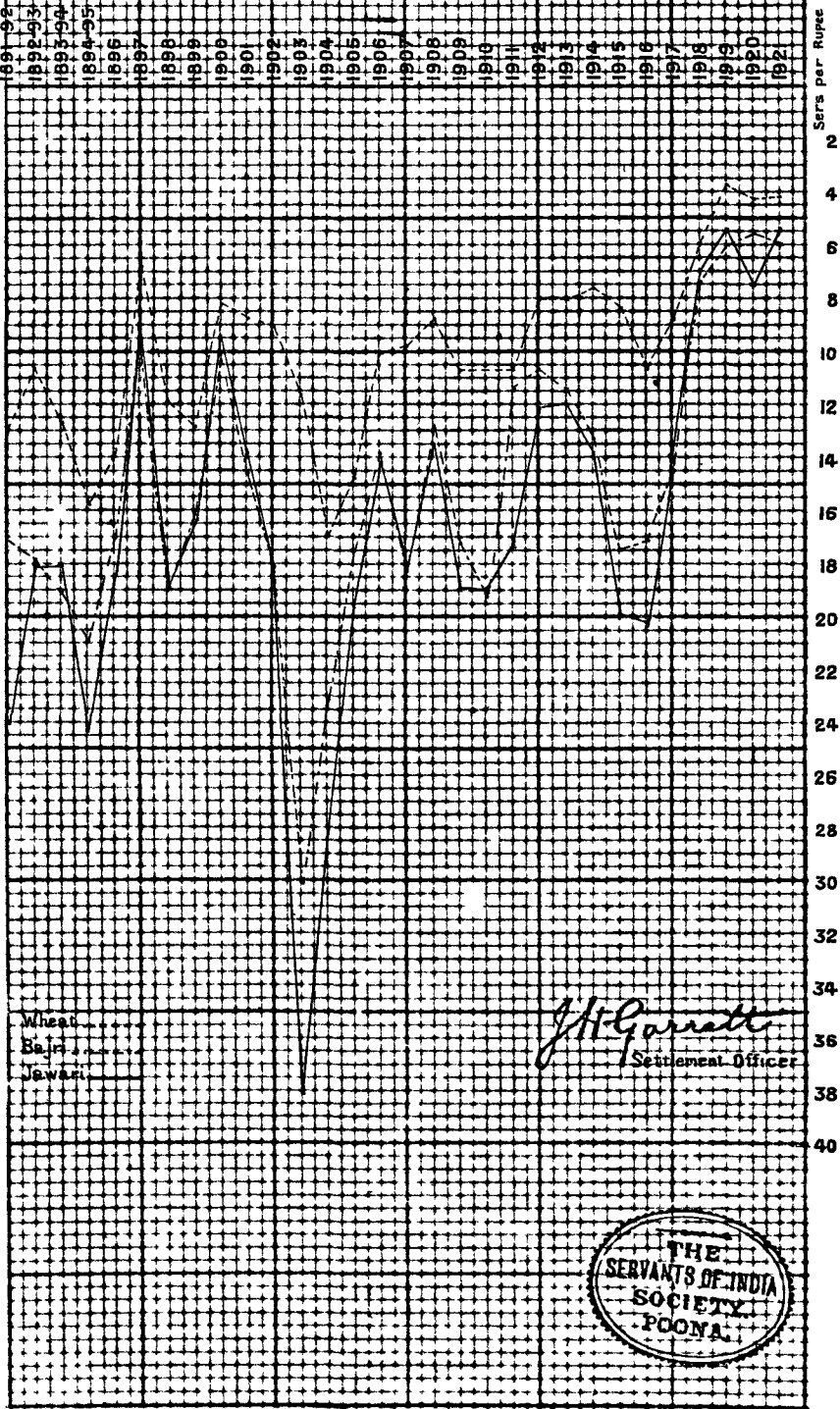
DIX L—concl'd.

By revision settlement																Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry Crop			Rice			Garden			Total			Percentage increase or decrease		
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	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs		Group I—concl'd	
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	798	551					38	62		884	618		+29 87	Yeliv	49
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,789	1,880					123	199		1,802	1,879		+30 08	Ekebiv	50
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	2,168	780					160	211		2,328	991		+36 88	Rede	51
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	3,388	2,578					71	100		3,359	2,618		+29 99	Lawang	52
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	4,040	1,127		18	29		201	244		4,288	1,400		+29 89	Lonand	53
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	12,920	5,643					668	1,048		12,588	6,691		+30 00	Welapur	54
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,159	1,118								1,159	1,118		+30 00	Wafagaon	55
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	3,100	1,713					81	122		2,181	1,885		+29 86	Waghohi	56
1 10 0	8	1 10 0	1,371	542					107	157		1,478	699		+29 98	Wisari	57
			2,02,848	1,10,899	0 8 9	105	182	1 11 9	9,908	14,579	1 7 7	2,12,056	1,25,400	0 9 5	30 92		

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division.

No 693877

GRAPH OF PRICES AT PANDHARPUR



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REVISION SETTLEMENT OF PANDHARPUR TALUKA, SHOLAPUR
DISTRICT**

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No. 423 of 1922.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I.C.S.,
Settlement Officer Sholapur and Khandesh;

To

THE COLLECTOR,
Sholapur.

Sholapur, 25th August 1922.

Sir,

I have the honour to make the following report on the second Revision Settlement of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District.

2 The present report deals with 78 Government villages and one mam village. There are 7 other mam villages in the taluka, but Settlement proposals for these villages are to be postponed pending measurement and classification operations. The boundaries of the taluka have remained unchanged since the First Revision Settlement.

3. The authority for the existing settlement is as follows —

Number of villages.	Authority for existing settlement.	Year of expiry of lease.	Where printed
78	Government Resolution, Revenue Department No. 4556 dated 24th June 1893	1922-1923	Selection No. COLXXV
1	Government Order, Revenue Department, Nos. 9558 dated 17th September 1918 and 2056 dated 6th July 1920	1922-1923	Appendix N to this report.

Position and Physical Features.

4. The Pandharpur Taluka is situated near the centre of the District. It is bounded on the west by Malsiras, on the north by Madha, on the east by Sholapur and on the south by Sangola and the Mangalvedha Taluka of Sangli State. Its somewhat irregular shape is due partly to the situation of State Territory and partly to the winding of the River Bhima which forms part of the boundary in the north-west and south-east. Except for these short reaches of the Bhima there is no natural feature marking the boundaries.

The tract consists of bare uplands sloping towards the Bhima and intersected by nalas. There are no hills.

(The River Bhima runs through the taluka and with its tributary the Man, drains the whole area.)

The general level of the taluka is between 1,450 and 1,600 feet above sea level. A few ridges rise to 1,700 feet. The country is entirely devoid of forest but scattered nim and babhul trees are found in moderate abundance.

Climate and Rainfall.

5. Appendix A gives statistics of rainfall for the last eleven years recorded at Pandharpur. I have inserted in this Appendix records of Tisangi Sonke and Khardi supplied by the Irrigation Department although these figures are incomplete.

(The average rainfall at Pandharpur is 22.61.) This fall is regularly distributed and seasonable is more than enough for any crop. But detailed examination of the figures gives a less favourable impression. Some years have excess of rain and some years deficiency.

It is admitted by all villagers whom I questioned, that the rainfall in all parts of Pandharpur Taluka is more regular and abundant than that of the adjoining Taluka of Malsiras. Statistics confirm this view as the rainfall at Malsiras is less in average quantity and more irregular in its seasonal distribution. The rainfall of Pandharpur is also greater in average quantity than that of Sangola. But as regards seasonal regularity Pandharpur and Sangola are about on an equality.

As regards the variations within the taluka it is generally reported that the rainfall improves towards the East. This view is confirmed by the figures recorded at Tisangi which are much less favourable than those of Pandharpur.

Cultivation and Crops.

6 Appendix B gives the details of crops.

The Taluka is almost entirely dependent on rabi crops. Jowari is the staple food crop. It covers no less than 73.01 per cent. of the gross cropped area. Next in importance is bajri with 8.58 per cent. The area under bajri fluctuates greatly. There is a considerable area of light land suitable either to jowari or bajri. When the kharif rains are favourable the cultivator naturally seizes the opportunity and sows bajri. If the crop fails it is ploughed up and jowari sown. As an example of the fluctuation in the area of bajri, compare 555 acres of bajri in Group I in 1920-21 with 10,927 acres in 1919-20. The only other crops of importance are wheat, gram, safflower and cotton. But none of these are grown to any great extent. The area of land unsown which is shown as "Fallow" in column 6 of Appendix B amounts to 42,341 acres which is one-sixth of the occupied area. The greater part of this is not really fallow but land left under grass or left uncultivated owing to unfavourable seasons, poverty, negligence or similar reasons. Large though the area is it is not unusual for a Deccan District, and no cultivator owning such land would dream of abandoning it.

(Cultivation is for the most part poor. Much of the good soil is choked with deep rooted harali grass. Manure is rarely used except in bagait land and round the villages. It has been pointed out that eradication of weeds and mulching the surface to conserve moisture would vastly increase produce. Even allowing for poverty and insufficiency of plough cattle, there is much room for improvement. Hand labour can do much especially by digging out harali. But the cultivators are apathetic and disinclined to work hard.)

The spread of iron ploughs is very striking. In many villages in the East of the Taluka, iron ploughs have entirely supplanted the old wooden ploughs. Many cultivators own these ploughs while large numbers are kept for hire at Pandharpur, Karkamb and elsewhere. At Karkamb a Gujarathi has 75 ploughs for hire at 0-6-0 per diem. These ploughs have done much to improve tillage, but there is still much to be done.

Irrigated Crops.

7 The following statement shows the area under irrigation.—

Net area irrigated (average of 5 years ending 1920-21).

By Government Canals	By Wells and Private Canals,	Total
Acres	Acres	Acres
6,762	7,110	13,872

This area amounts to 6.60 per cent. of the gross cropped area. The greater part of this irrigated area is not true garden land growing fruits, sugarcane, vegetables and the like. The irrigation is rather an assistance to the ordinary crop of jowari. Wheat and chillies are the best crops grown purely as irrigated crops.

At the time of the First Revision Settlement the average area irrigated was 9,246 acres. The increase in irrigation during the lease amounts to 50 per cent.

Communications.

8 The internal road-system centres on Pandharpur. This town is the principal market and export centre as well as a place of pilgrimage of special importance. Easy access to Pandharpur is therefore the chief consideration for all villages.

The principal metalled roads are —

Name of road	Length within the Taluka	
	Miles	Fur.
Pandharpur-Mohol	10	4½
Pandharpur-Kurduwad	6	6½
Pandharpur-Sangola	9	2
Pandharpur-Karad	11	4
Pandharpur-Malsiras	13	6

Other roads which are in a less satisfactory condition lead to Karkamb, Akhu, Gadegaon, Bhalavni, Macinur and Sholapu. Some of these are little better than cart tracts or have fallen into disrepair. Even where there are no roads, access to all villages is possible by cart tracts.

The crossing of the Bhuna is now made easy by the construction of a new high level causeway at Pandharpur.

The most important improvement in communications since the First Revision Settlement is the opening of the light Railway from Kurduwad on the G. I. P. main line to Pandharpur. This railway has reduced the road transport by 22 miles and is the regular route for exports and imports. The result of this railway is that Pandharpur is now not only a large market for local consumption but a centre of import and export. The advantage to the Taluka is obvious.

Markets and Fairs

9. The only markets in the Taluka are Pandharpur, Karkamb, Bhalavni and Tarapur. Of these, the last three are of very little importance and supply the needs of a few neighbouring villages only. For all practical purposes Pandharpur is the market for the whole taluka. It is visited weekly by villagers of all parts except the extreme north and south-east. In the north, Karkamb, and in the south-west, Begampur and Mangalvedhe are the most convenient markets.

Pandharpur is an important trade centre. It requires considerable supplies for the consumption of its non-productive population and for the great gatherings of pilgrims. It is also the only market dealing with exports and imports. Its importance as a trade centre has grown considerably since the opening of the railway. Nearness to Pandharpur is therefore the chief point to be considered in grouping according to the principle of nearness to markets.

The annual fairs held at Pandharpur on the Ekadashi of Chaitra, Ashadh, Kartik and Magh must be mentioned only because of the vast concourse of pilgrims. These fairs are primarily religious and only indirectly affect trade, by the consumption of necessities for these pilgrims.

Imports and Exports.

10. The imports and exports of the Pandharpur Taluka now pass almost entirely by rail through Pandharpur Station. This is a very considerable improvement over the time of the First Revision Settlement when Kurduwad (formerly known as Barsi Road) was the nearest station. There is one other station in the Taluka at Babbulgaon. For Karkamb the nearest station is Ashti. But the goods traffic at these two stations is of small importance.

The following statement gives the actual figures of imports and exports during the last four years —

Imports.

Station.	Kind	Quantity in Maunds.			
		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Pandharpur	Food grains	9,897	3,910	2,870	26,030
	Salt	29,375	31,059	21,544	25,965
	Sugar and Gul.	11,734	13,067	13,493	24,378
	Coal	19,689	33,995	21,989	25,191
	Total	70,645	81,061	68,831	1,01,567

Exports

Station	Kind	Quantity in Maunds			
		1918 19	1919-20	1920 21	1921 22
Pandharpur ..	Jawar and Bajra	54,247	19,140	45,704	39,568
	Oil seeds	19,807	2,954	1,668	1,943
	Wheat	22,605	3,644	8,429	4,501
	Tanning bark	2,331	11,776	1,145	2,552
	Total	98,990	37,514	56,841	48,569

The imports require no remarks as they consist solely of consumable goods which are not produced locally

The principal exports are jawar, wheat, groundnuts, pulses, oil-seeds, cotton and cottonseed. In fact the exports consist entirely of agricultural produce

The railway at Pandharpur serves not only the Pandharpur Taluka but also Sangola Taluka, part of Malsiras Taluka and the Mangalvedhe Taluka of Sangli State. It is impossible to estimate how much of the traffic belongs to Sangola and Mangalvedhe. Sangola is a comparatively poor Taluka. Malsiras is generally reputed to be very poor. Mangalvedhe is a fertile and productive tract but only half the size of Pandharpur. Nearly half the total traffic in all probability belongs to Pandharpur.

Manufactures and Industries

11. There are no manufactures carried on in this Taluka. Appendix E gives the number of looms. But weaving is not a flourishing industry. Besides agriculture there is no industry worth mention.

Pandharpur as a famous centre of pilgrimage has its special population who depend on the pilgrim traffic for their living but they are non-productive.

Population.

12. Appendix C and M give details of population.

The population according to the last three censuses is as follows —

Year		
1901	...	91,928
1911	..	1,01,284
1921	..	87,609

The normal rate of increase is considerable as is seen by the increase between 1901 and 1911. The great decrease found in 1921 is due to the ravages of plague and influenza. The loss of life is calamitous but has not caused any material loss to the survivors. The Taluka is not suffering from labour shortage. Even now the agriculturist has far too much idle time and could, if he wished, bring his fields into a condition of perfect tillage.

The productive population is all agricultural, with a suitable portion of accessories such as shop-keepers, artisans and the like. The high percentage of non-agriculturists is due to the large population at Pandharpur who make their living out of the pilgrims.

Schools and Education.

13. The total number of boys' schools has risen from 40 to 56 and the attendance from 1,663 to 2,365. The number of girls' schools has increased from 2 to 3 and the attendance from 66 to 249. The percentage of school-going children to total population is only 2.9.

Education has made little headway among the cultivating class. There are many villages where schools have been opened but owing to the want of boys the schools have had to be closed. Such education as the village children receive is extremely rudimentary and is not carried on long enough to produce a literate population.

Health.

14. The taluka is generally healthy and owing to the openness of the country and good drainage is not seriously affected with malaria.

Owing to the peculiar conditions of Pandharpur as a famous centre of pilgrimage serious epidemics have occurred.

Cholera occurs almost every year. The loss of life in the last 29 years under this head amounts to 3,017.

Plague has caused serious mortality in 1903, 1911 and 1916. In all 7,664 deaths from plague occurred. In 1918 came the outbreak of influenza which carried off over 8,000 persons.

During the decennium between the census of 1911 and 1921, deaths exceeded births by 5,679. This unsatisfactory condition is due to the severe epidemics of 1911, 1916 and 1918. The census of 1921 shows a decrease of 13,675 since that of 1911. The difference between this figure and that of the vital statistics is chiefly due to defects in registration. Evidently many deaths were omitted from the returns,

I regard the loss of population as a temporary set back which has no permanent effect on the economic condition of the taluka. From a purely material point of view the surviving population is probably no worse off. The limits to production in a tract like this are a bar to any great increase in population.

Live and Dead Stock.

15 Appendix D gives the figures of live and dead-stock for the year 1919-20.

The following statement will facilitate comparison with the figures of the First Revision Settlement.—

Year	Male cattle.	Milch cattle and young.	Horses and ponies.	Carts.
1890-1891	18,075	27,196	987	919
1900-1901	10,954	14,172	609	1,382
1915-1916	14,840	24,988	587	2,179
1919-1920	13,222	22,222	615	1,825
Percentage variation (1919-20 and 1890-91)	-26.84	-16.08	-37.63	+98.58

The great decrease in the number of cattle of all kinds is an unfavourable sign. The low water mark was in 1900-01. There was a substantial increase in 1905 and again in 1915, followed by a decrease in 1919. Evidently the loss of animal life due to the famine of 1899 and 1900 has never been made up. The recovery up to 1916 was steady though slow, but a further set back occurred owing to the bad season of 1918-19. Thirty acres per pair of oxen is too large an area for the best cultivation. I am of opinion that the present stock of cattle is insufficient and attribute the prevalence of weeds in the better class soils partly to this cause.

The increase in the number of carts is not easy to explain. There are no signs of luxury such as pony chakdas which are found in every village of Khandesh. With the opening of the railway much of the necessity of cartage has disappeared. There seems to be a general increase in the use of carts for pilgrimage to Pandharpur and if the figures are to be trusted the pilgrimage is now much more frequented than formerly. No doubt some of the increase is due to this cause.

Water-Supply.

16. The taluka is rather fortunate in having water available at reasonable depths in all parts. The only exception to this is the black soil on the banks of the Bhama. In this part well sinking is not usually practicable but ample water for domestic purposes and live stock is available in the river.

Appendix F gives details of the sources of water-supply according to the latest census. The information is unfortunately nine years old and if more

recent figures were obtainable, I have no doubt an improvement would be found. In 1891-92 the total number of wells was 1,757. In 1912-13 it was 2,483. The increase is very considerable and most of the increase is in the number of pakka wells. This improvement is both a safeguard in time of famine and a sign of prosperity.

There are no tanks of any importance in the taluka but the canals from Mhasvad Tank in Satara District and Ashti Tank in Madha Taluka irrigate on an average 6,762 acres annually.

For Pandharpur town modern water-supply has been installed. This has already a considerable effect on the health of the pilgrims and should remove much of the danger of epidemic disease.

Sales of Land.

17 Appendices G and G-1 give the details of sales of land during the years 1919 to 1922. The figures were collected from the Record of Rights and each entry was inquired into on the spot. Only sales for cash of unencumbered land are brought into the Appendices. All cases which were conditional sales or in which the consideration included pre-existing debts, transactions which were in reality partitions, settlements or gifts, and all cases in which there was reason to suspect that the consideration was falsely stated, are excluded. The sales recorded represent the true market value of land.

The value of land is on an average 82.46 multiples of the assessment in Group I and 105.04 multiples in Group II. The average for the whole taluka is 91.78 multiples. The figures for individual villages vary greatly owing to local and accidental circumstances. It is therefore not possible to take individual cases. But a proper deduction from the totals of the Groups is that the assessment in Group I is relatively heavier than in Group II. In Group I there is a natural division into two blocks, the Karkamb block and the Pandharpur block. In the 15 villages of the Karkamb block the sale value of land is only 42.37 multiples of the assessment while in the Pandharpur block it is 131.16. This confirms my observation that the Karkamb block is inferior to the Pandharpur block and that the assessment is unequal.

At the time of the First Revision Settlement the average sale price of land was only 18 times the assessment according to the Original Settlement. - This is equivalent to 14.2 multiples of the present assessment. The figures of sales recorded at the First Revision Settlement were taken from the Registration Department without local inquiry and are not strictly comparable with the present statistics. But it is quite clear that land is now 6 or 7 times more valuable than in 1891. The increase in the value of produce is not nearly so great. It may be concluded that the inhabitants have amassed a good deal of capital and that land is the favourite investment.

In the neighbourhood of Pandharpur much land is owned by Brahman non-agriculturists. The demand from this class raises the value of land without advantage to the true cultivator. Elsewhere I find no reason for the high multiple shown by sale price except that the assessment is light. The actual price of land is low, only Rs 51 per acre. At this price a very small yield will give a satisfactory return on an investment.

The sale price of land in Sangola Taluka is 104.09 multiples of the assessment. The difference in favour of Sangola is not important. Malsiras Taluka gives an average of 44.11 multiples according to the inquiry made two years ago. It may be admitted that the value of land has risen in the interval but Pandharpur is evidently assessed more lightly than Malsiras.

Leases.

18 Appendices H and H-1 give details of rental value. The cash rent of land gives the best evidence of the assessment which can properly be imposed. In this taluka crop share rents are more general than cash rents, but the area of land leased for cash is sufficient to afford a reliable indication of the pitch of assessment.

The leases are recorded in V F. No. XII. Each case was inquired into locally and care taken to exclude all except genuine leases between independent

parties. Leases between *savkar* and debtor where the rent is interest in disguise, leases between relatives, leases where there is an agreement by the landlord to sell to the lessee and the like are excluded. The figures given in the Appendix may safely be taken to show the true rental value of land.

The difference in rental value between Group I and Group II is insignificant. In Group I the rent is 4.94 multiples of the assessment and in Group II 5.45

Group I naturally falls into two distinct blocks the Karkamb block and the Pandharpur block. In the 15 villages of the Karkamb block the multiple is 3.89 while in the 22 villages of the Pandharpur block the multiple is 5.24. This comparison supports the view that the Karkamb block is somewhat inferior to the rest of Group I and confirms the evidence derived from sales. This point will be further discussed in the paragraph 'Grouping'.

The following statement gives a basis for comparison with adjoining talukas —

	Number of multiples of assessment represented by rent
Pandharpur	5.12
Sangola	4.51
Malsiras	3.36

Indices.

In Appendix H are given indices for each village. These indices are explained on page 397 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II.

The Index for Group I is Rs 3-1-4 and for Group II is Rs 3-1-0. The conclusions which follow from these figures are (1) that the two groups should be brought under one maximum rate and (2) that the highest admissible increase will not bring the assessment near to the limit which could fairly be imposed.

The index gives a sign corresponding to the deduction which can be made directly from the figures of leases.

Crop Experiments.

19. The following statement of crop experiments conducted by Prant Officers under the control of the Agricultural Department show that the assessment is extremely light in this taluka. So light is it that at present prices it is in most cases a merely nominal share of the gross outturn —

Year	Village	Crop	Average per acre.					Percentage of assessment on value of product
			Anna value	Yield principal	Yield by-product	Total value in 1931		
						Rs a p	Rs. a p	
1886-87	Pandharpur	Jowari	8	2 1 7	10 22	15 8 2	0 12 9	5.13
1888-89	Shesgaon	Do.	6	2 9 8	1 14	31 6 10	1 3 10	5.78
Do.	Do.	Gram	6	3 11 10		15 4 4	1 3 10	8.12
1890-91	Shevate	Jowari	16	4 4 14	10 7	31 6 6	0 11 1	2.90
1892-93	Shesgaon	Do.	10	3 13 13	10 4	35 7 9	1 1 11	4.89
Do.	Bhalavn	Spelt wheat (irrigated)	14	18 39 15		138 2 9	1 4 7	0.93
1893-94	Shesgaon	Gram	12	4 10 11		28 7 2	0 5 4	1.36
Do.	Pandharpur	Jowari	12	5 31 5	27 20	44 0 11	1 0 12	2.40
Do.	Shesgaon	Gram	16	9 22 14		68 13 0	1 1 11	1.75
1897-98	Do.	Do.	12	10 34 1		72 5 6	1 3 9	1.71
Do.	Do.	Jowari	12	10 36 0	18 32	83 0 9	1 1 4	1.30
1903-04	Degaon	Wheat (Dry-crop)	8	8 35 8		86 2 11	1 9 7	1.85
1904-05	Suste	Tur	14	14 12 4			0 11 8	
Do.	Do.	Do.	14	16 12 11			1 3 4	
Do.	Tungat	Do. (irrigated)	14	19 6 4			1 3 3	
Do.	Do.	Tur	13	18 36 9			1 5 3	
Do.	Suste	Wheat (irrigated)	14	18 31 12		182 3 10	1 4 1	0.69
Do.	Tungat	Wheat	14	14 29 4		142 13 7	1 2 3	0.93
Do.	Bhose	Do.	10	19 18 8		141 8 8	1 7 0	1.01
Do.	Do.	Spelt wheat (irrigated)	13	25 30 10		187 6 2	1 2 6	0.21
1906-07	Isbani	Bajri	10	1 57 1		13 11 2	0 3 6	1.59
Do.	Kasegaon	Kulth	10	1 26 7			0 3 10	

Prices.

20. The prices of the principal products from 1888-89 to 1921 are given in Appendix I and a graph is also appended.

The following statement gives the averages for decennial periods —

Period	* Jowari Seers per rupee	Bajri Seers per rupee	Wheat Seers per rupee.
1881-1882 to 1890-1891	29-12	24-5	19 4
1891 1892 to 1901	16 14	15-14	11-9
1902 to 1911	20 7	18-7	11 2
1912 to 1921	11-10	10 12	6-14
Difference between the last decade of original lease and of current lease.	+155 per cent.	+126 per cent	+180 per cent

Jowari and bajri are subject to great seasonal fluctuations in price, but like all other articles they have, in the last 4 or 5 years taken a sharp upward move. The increase in prices is well over 100 per cent since the period preceeding the last settlement. The highest admissible increase in assessment will leave the cultivator a larger surplus than he enjoyed when the existing settlement was brought into force. Unless therefore anything shows that the existing assessment was wrong, the full increase can be demanded without any hardship.

Wages.

21. There is no exact information to be got about wages. The cultivators generally complain that wages are high. For ordinary field labour annas 6 per diem is about the normal. In certain villages round Pandharpur, the rate is about 8 annas while in the remoter villages it goes as low as 4 annas. During the jowari harvest a labourer can earn as much as Re. 1 per diem.

At the beginning of the lease the rate was about half the present rates

The increase in wages is not greater than the increase in prices. Labour in this taluka is not mobile and migration is unusual. During the harvest a large number of people come to the black soil tract from the Sangola kharif villages. On the whole the labour question gives no cause for anxiety. The labourer has certainly not profited at the expense of the employer. The increase in wages is only enough to maintain the labourer in the same standard of comfort as at the beginning of the lease.

Revenue History.

22 Appendix M gives the area of unoccupied assessed land for the years 1892-93 and 1920-21. There was hardly any waste land fit for cultivation at the beginning of the lease. At present there is still less. The 791 acres that remain are nearly all poor land which is better kept waste for communal purposes.

Villagewar changes in the area of waste land are due to the occasional forfeitures and sales which occur in all talukas. There are no changes on a large scale.

Appendix K gives the demand, remissions and outstandings for each year of the lease. The remissions include for the first 15 years a special concession to 33 villages of Group I. The amount remitted under this head was about Rs. 6,400 annually.

The usual remissions during the first years of a new lease account for the balance of the remissions up to 1896-97.

Remissions on account of bad seasons first appear in 1901-1902. Substantial remissions were given in 1905-06, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1910-11, 1912-13 and 1914-15.

Outstandings were very heavy up to 1915-16. Again from 1918-19, there have been large suspended arrears.

The remissions and suspensions show that the seasons are precarious and for this reason assessment must be low. But the study of the figures in this Appendix clearly shows that great leniency has been exercised.

Since 1912 the grant of remissions and suspensions has been determined by careful inquiry and is based on definite calculations of outturn.

The recovery of the assessment is made without difficulty in ordinary years and when the season is favourable arrears in addition to current year's revenue have been easily cleared off

Grouping.

23 There are at present two groups with maximum rates of Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 respectively. These groups were formed out of a patch work.

Mr. Pitt has not given any detailed discussion of the reasons which led him to propose these groups. His argument is that the differences in climate, rainfall, markets and communications in the different parts of the taluka are slight but that the villages on the north of the Bhima have a better climate and rainfall than the southern villages and are nearer to the Railway.

As regards climate and rainfall there is no statistical support for Mr Pitt's contention. There is some support from local observation, that the eastern part of Group I has a rather better rainfall than the north-western villages. The rainfall statistics of Malsiras, Pandharpur and Sholapur certainly prove that Sholapur is far better off than Malsiras. As Pandharpur is midway between these two talukas, it is safe to presume that the advantage of rainfall lies in the east of the taluka and not on the Malsiras border. I do not agree with Mr Pitt that the present Group I has advantage of climate and rainfall over Group II.

Distance from the railway which was a sound argument in favour of having two groups, no longer applies. The railway has been brought to Pandharpur which is nearly central in the taluka. As for markets, Pandharpur is the sole market of importance. All villages in the taluka have access to Pandharpur. If any part can be said to be worse than another in this respect, it is the north-west block of villages which now forms part of Group I.

The evidence of sales and leases confirms the view that the north-west (Karkamb) block is less prosperous than other parts.

I am satisfied that the Karkamb block should not be included in the higher of two groups.

There are two possible alternatives in re-arranging the groups, either

- (1) to retain two groups, excluding the Karkamb group from Group I, or
- (2) to form one group for the whole taluka.

As the difference in the advantages of the existing two groups is very small and the taluka forms a homogeneous area with a definite centre at Pandharpur, I consider that a single group should be made.

Maximum Rate.

24 The rise in prices since the First Revision Settlement exceeds 100 per cent. Unless there is an indication that the present assessment is too heavy, it will be perfectly fair to raise the assessment by the full permissible amount of 33 per cent.

The following points may be considered —

- (1) The area irrigated amounts to the high figure of 671 per cent of the net cropped area. Wells have increased by fully 50 per cent. during the lease.
- (2) Roads are numerous and give access to all parts of the taluka.
- (3) Railway communication has been brought to Pandharpur thus relieving the cultivator of the heavy expense of carting goods 20 or 30 miles to a station.
- (4) Pandharpur is a first class market easily capable of absorbing all that the taluka can produce.

(5) Population has declined somewhat, but this is due to epidemics. The loss of life is regrettable but the economic condition of the survivors is not affected

(6) Plough cattle have decreased but mere numbers are no true guide. The loss is due to fodder shortage. The useless and inferior cattle are the first to go. The increase in the number of carts is remarkable and signifies prosperity

(7) The selling value of land is high. The increase during the lease greatly exceeds the rise in the value of the produce.

(8) The letting value of land is quite substantial. Government at present takes only one-fifth part of the rental value in the form of assessment

(9) The area of waste land is only 791 acres—this is all poor land unfit for cultivation

(10) Revenue in ordinary seasons is recovered without difficulty. The remission and suspension rules provide ample safeguards against the vicissitudes of the season

It is clear from the above facts that the tract is prosperous and that the present assessment is light and equitable. The rate which I propose for the whole Taluka is Rs. 1-9-0. This gives an increase of 31.32 per cent. The increase amounts to 25 per cent in Group I and 38.88 in Group II

Maximum Rates in Adjoining Talukas

25. The proposed maximum rate is lower than that sanctioned for Malsiras in 1921. The difference is only 1 anna but as Pandharpur is better off in respect of railway communication and rainfall, Pandharpur Taluka receives an advantage to which it is not entitled

The rates proposed for Sangola Taluka are slightly lower than in Pandharpur. The difference is justified by the greater distance of Sangola from railway and markets

If any doubt remains about the moderation of the rate proposed for Pandharpur Taluka it should be finally removed by comparison with the following State villages which are situated geographically within or adjoining the Pandharpur Taluka —

Village	State	Maximum Rate.		Year of Settlement
		Jirait.	Bagait	
		Rs. a p	Rs. a p	
Mangalvedhe	Sangh	2 7 0	4 1 0	1868
Anavali	Do	1 15 0	3 6 0	1868
Chalke	Do	2 12 0	3 6 0	1868
Haji Budruk	Miraj Senior	1 10 0	5 0 0	1867
Sangvi	Do	1 14 0	3 8 0	1867
Kuroli	Miraj Junior	Average assessment	*	1920
		1 9 10		

* Maximum rate is not known but appears to be about Rs. 2-0-0.

Patasthal

26. The patasthal assessment was abolished under orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8523, dated 18th October 1905. No proposals are required under this head.

Rice Land.

27. The taluka is unsuitable for the growth of rice. 25 acres assessed at Rs. 44 are classed as rice. This land is practically only dry-crop land where rain water is occasionally impounded by means of 'tals'. No special treatment is required. I recommend that the assessment on this land be raised equally with that of dry-crop land

Inam.

28. The village of Kavtal is due for First Revision. The rate approved by Government in Government Order No. 9358, Revenue Department, dated

17th September 1918, was Rs. 1-6-0. Subsequently on a representation by the Inamdar Government directed that the maximum rate should be Rs. 1-12-0 and that the difference between the promised rate of Rs. 1-12-0 per acre and the sanctioned rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre should be made good to the Inamdar by Government. Thus, although the maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0, the holders have paid on a basis of Rs. 1-6-0 only.

The village of Kavtali does not differ from the adjoining Government villages on the Right Bank of the Bhima such as Isbavi and Khed.

The assessment under the mamul rates gave a revenue approximately equal to that yielded by a rate of Rs. 1-6-0. If the rate of Rs. 1-12-0 is now brought into operation the Inamdar will receive a revenue 12 per cent greater than that received by Government in adjoining villages. This concession should be sufficient.

I accordingly propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 for this village. The rate may be guaranteed for a period expiring with that of the Government villages.

Guarantee.

29 Ordinarily I should propose a long lease for a taluka like this. It has railway communication and is not likely to undergo any important change in the next 30 years.

But there are good reasons for departing from the ordinary rule in this case.

Four of the seven talukas of the District have settlements due to expire in 1934-35.

Malsiras has recently had its settlement guaranteed for 10 years, expiring in 1930-31. I have pointed out that the Pandharpur rates do not fit in with the recently sanctioned rates for Malsiras. If Pandharpur is now given a long guarantee the inequality will be perpetuated. The lease of Malsiras can later on be extended to 1934-35.

The remaining taluka Sangola is now undergoing revision. Its settlement can be guaranteed for the same period as that of Pandharpur.

There is now an opportunity of getting a uniform and equitable assessment for the whole Sholapur District in 1935.

I accordingly recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned be guaranteed up to 1934-35.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,
Settlement Officer,
Sholapur and Khandesh

APPENDIX A-1

Rainfall recorded at Pandharpur, District Sholapur

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Ante-monsoon (1st 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		
	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	
1911	..	..	8 79	5	10 78	16	2 76	7	0 09			17 42	28
1912			2 17	5	7 44	17	6 84	15	1 40	2		17 85	39
1913	0 04		2 01	5	5 34	11	3 09	5	0 04			10 52	21
1914		.	0 16		9 89	15	12 58	21	2 49	8		25 12	39
1915	1 21	2	1 11	4	8 00	15	13 97	19	1 69	4		25 93	44
1916			8 84	8	11 32	21	16 60	24	8 09	18		39 35	66
1917	1 69	4	2 84	3	5 82	7	16 50	18	3 93	4		27 96	36
1918	0 11	..	4 66	9	2 85	7	6 15	11	0 76	4		14 55	31
1919	0 48	1	0 86	1	10 55	12	12 20	14	1 28	4		24 82	32
1920	0 76	3	1 27	2	6 70	8	10 68	13				19 41	26
1921			1 49	1	9 20	19	7 87	8	5 18	2		23 74	31
Average	0 39	1	2 06	4	7 96	14	9 93	14	2 27	3		22 61	36

J H GARRET),
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khanesh

APPENDIX A-2

Rainfall recorded at *Tisangi Sonke* and *Khardi* in the *Pandharpur Taluka* of the *Sholapur District*.

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 31st October)		Late rains (1st October to 31st December)		Total	
	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days
<i>Tisangi Sonke</i>	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.
1911	Nil		0.66	3	9.18	14	0.92	6	0.17	2	10.91	25
1912			1.40	2	2.55	14	6.00	16	2.83	4	12.78	26
1913	Nil		4.20	11	8.56	19	2.97	8	Not known			
1914	0.15	1	1.15	3	7.36	24	8.95	16	1.53	4	19.14	43
1915	0.62	2	2.50	2	8.91	11	13.13	19	1.94	4	26.50	38
1916	0.14	1	0.84	10	14.82	21	14.28	16	9.5	14	45.48	62
1917	8.47	5	8.11	4	2.00	3	12.20	24	2.12	7	22.90	43
1918	0.16	2	5.99	12	0.82	3	9.08	10	0.7	2	16.58	29
1919			0.84	4	6.86	8	11.90	12	2.30	6	21.40	30
1920	0.80	3	0.60	2	4.70	7	10.80	9			16.70	20
1921			0.20	1	6.95	11	6.20	7	2.25	2	15.60	21
<i>Khardi</i>												
1916									3.87	12	3.87	12
1917	1.87	3	5.76	5	1.52	11	14.52	23	1.55	6	25.22	63
1918			3.67	10	2.66	5	5.40	11	0.60	2	12.33	26
1919			0.26	1	5.80	7	15.58	13			21.64	21
1920	0.80	1	1.40	2	5.70	6	9.22	7			17.12	16
1921					8.61	11					8.61	11

J. H. GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

Remarks with regard to the character of the season at Pandharpur and Sangola Talukas, District Sholapur, for the eleven years ending 1921

1911—Total annual rainfall was considerably under the average. In the antemonsoon period, fairly heavy rain was received at Pandharpur though it did not exceed a few drops at Sangola. The monsoon commenced timely in June and the fall of the month being adequate kharif sowings were done in time. The seedlings thrived well under the favourable and heavy rains of July. In August the fall though moderate was fair enough to maintain the crops. But in September it was almost absent at Pandharpur while it was totally so at Sangola with the result that the standing kharif crops deteriorated and yielded a far less outturn than was once expected. Rabi sowings were done on the strength of this October fall (meagre though it was) but as the fall during the two subsequent months was very scanty the seedlings did not either germinate or where they did, they did not flourish. The season on the whole was only fair for the kharif, while it was very unsatisfactory for the rabi crops.

1912—Year's total rainfall far short of the average. Fair to good rain was received during the antemonsoon period. The monsoon opened about the middle of June but the fall of the month being inadequate kharif sowings had to be deferred to July when they were completed under the favourable fall of the month. The rainfall during the three subsequent months was generally satisfactory and the crops (though in places they felt the want of more rain) yielded a fairly good outturn. The rabi sowings were done in time but owing to deficiency of later rains (in November and December) they did not come to much and their outturn was poor. The season on the whole was a fair kharif but a poor rabi season.

1913—Total fall of the year was considerably short of the average at Sangola and even less than half of the normal at Pandharpur. Good rain was received in the antemonsoon period. This was very useful for the preparation of the lands. The regular monsoon set in, in the second of June and the fall of the month being fairly good kharif sowings were started in time and completed in the first half of July under the favourable rains of the month and seedling thrived well. But the rainfall in August being very meagre (only one fourth of an inch) at Pandharpur and totally absent at Sangola the kharif crops seriously suffered and withered away in many places. September rains though moderate gave some relief to the surviving crops but rainfall being again deficient in October their condition was again serious and in the end they gave only a very poor return. Owing to this unsatisfactory condition of rainfall prevailing in October, rabi sowing was restricted to places of sufficient moisture. To add to the difficulty there was a total absence of rains in November and December and the crops failed completely except in wet and overcast lands. Season on the whole was very unsatisfactory.

1914—The annual rainfall was just equal to the average at Pandharpur but considerably below it at Sangola. The antemonsoon period went practically dry. The monsoon commenced timely and kharif sowings were undertaken as the fall in June was quite adequate and completed in early July. The fall in August and September was quite up to the requirements and the crops progressed satisfactorily. October had again a fair rain which besides benefiting the kharif crops was useful for pushing on rabi sowings. November rain was also beneficial but rainfall again in December proved injurious to the rabi crops which suffered consequently in outturn. The season on the whole was generally satisfactory for the kharif crops and fairly good for the rabi.

1915—Total rainfall slightly above the average at Pandharpur, though far in excess of it at Sangola. Fairly heavy rain was received during the antemonsoon period, which facilitated the preparation of the lands in places. The monsoon opened timely and the kharif rains were well distributed, seasonable and sufficient except in August when the kharif crops suffered for want of moisture but were improved by the copious rains in September and October. October rains were sufficient for the germination of the rabi crops and though the subsequent rains were only fair, their condition was generally satisfactory. The season on the whole was favourable both for the kharif and the rabi crops.

1916—The year's total fall considerably exceeded the average. Very good rain was received in May which facilitated preparation of lands for the ensuing kharif season. The fall in June however, being inadequate and that in July excessive, kharif sowings were only completed in August when favourable weather conditions prevailed. Rain in September was again excessive and injured standing kharif crops and retarded rabi sowings. Excessive and continuous rain in October further damaged standing crops. The fall in the first fortnight of November was also continuous and crops did not improve and had to be resown in places. December went dry. Season on the whole was only moderate.

1917—Total rainfall of the year was in excess of the usual amount. Good rain was received at Sangola during the antemonsoon period though it did not exceed a few cents at Pandharpur. The monsoon opened early in June and the fall of the month being fairly heavy kharif sowings were pushed on vigorously. The rainfall in July, however, was very scanty (amounting to about one quarter of an inch) with the result that they (the kharif sowings) were, greatly restricted. They were completed in August when very good rain was received. September rains though heavy did not damage the crops but excessive fall again in October proved injurious everywhere as besides damaging the kharif crops it retarded the rabi sowings which in consequence had to be put off to November when they were completed under the favourable fall of the month. December went dry. The kharif crops did not yield well owing to damage by October rains. The rabi crops however yielded fairly well.

1918—Total rainfall considerably in defect of the average. Early rains were deficient and kharif sowings were made only in places of sufficient moisture. They however failed owing to absence of further rain. The rainfall was also insufficient for rabi sowings and large areas had to be kept fallow. Influenza epidemic further impeded the progress. The long break in October adversely affected the growth of crops and though rains in November and December saved them to a certain extent their outturn was very poor—less than four annas. Season disastrous on the whole.

1919—Rainfall of the year slightly below average at Pandharpur though somewhat above it at Sangola. Antemonsoon rain fair at Sangola where it was useful for preparing lands, though it was absent at Pandharpur. Rain in June was largely in excess of average and enabled kharif sowings being completed. July rain was deficient and August was almost dry at Pandharpur and wholly so at Sangola and crops began to wither owing to the protracted drought. September rain was plentiful and helped the withering kharif crops and sowing of rabi ones. October and November rains were deficient and more rain was required for the standing rabi crops. None was received in December. Kharif and rabi crops yielded only fair returns during the season.

1920—Total annual rainfall far short of the average at Pandharpur and slightly above half of it at Sangola. Antemonsoon period was practically dry. The monsoon commenced about the middle of June and gave a fairly heavy rain at Pandharpur where consequently kharif sowings were started everywhere in earnest. In Sangola, however, the fall of the month was deficient and kharif sowings were restricted to places of sufficient moisture. The fall in July being very meagre, kharif sowings received a further check and the seedlings where germinated began to suffer. The rainfall during the two subsequent months being fairly heavy afforded some relief but the rainfall in October being again meagre the crops seriously suffered in outturn. The rabi sowings were started on the strength of this meagre fall in anticipation of heavier subsequent rain which unfortunately never came with the result that the rabi crops totally failed except where they were helped by irrigation. Season on the whole was poor for the kharif crops. It was, however, distinctly bad for the rabi ones.

1921—Year's total fall short of the average. Some light to fair rain was received during the antemonsoon period. The regular monsoon commenced about the middle of June and the fall being up to the requirements kharif sowings were undertaken everywhere and finished off in July under the favourable rains of the month and the seedlings thrived well. The deficiency in the rainfall in August however told seriously upon them and also they began to wither in places. Rain in the second fortnight of September was very useful for reviving them and also for the underworking of rabi sowings. These were duly completed in the following month (October) when the heavy rain fell. The rabi seedlings flourished and continued to do so in November when again good rain was received. There was no rain in December. A shower in the month would have proved very beneficial but even in its absence the rabi crops are expected to yield a fairly satisfactory outturn. Season on the whole may safely be termed as fully normal.

APPENDIX B

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur Collectorate, for five years from 1916-17 to 1920-21.

Number of villages	Cultivated and uncultivated Area.										I Cereals and II Pulses											
	Gross cropped area (T F)		Deduct twice cropped	Deduct crops in unassessed land	Net assessed cropped area	Add fallows	Total area occupied for cultivation	Cultivable waste uncultivated and unassessed	Not available for cultivation		Gross area	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bari	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Other cereals and pulses,	Total	
	Acres	Rs							Forest	Other (including uncultivable)												Acres
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES																						
Group I	37	97 214	922	158	96 140	14 467	110 639	635	4 519	10 923	186 035	234	1 023	65	74,971	2,868			588	9,025	1,129	63,003
Percentage											0 99	1 05	0 05	77 11	3 97			0 25	2 05	1 15	66 30	
Group II	41	112,755	2 830	10	110 401	28 375	138 774	195	1 331	11 502	151 352	350	1,977	61	76 535	14,169			1 073	5,596	1 047	89 566
Percentage											0 91	1 75	0 05	69 47	12 56			0 25	2 28	0 94	8 25	
Taluka total		1 046,843	16 282	85	1 32,705	3 14 808	1 345 513	4 395	59 001	1 08,625	1 589 435	3 206	14 904	682	7 66 530	90 166			6 087	22 652	10 978	9,17 345
Percentage		309 969	3 26	171	305 541	49 541	349 583	850	6 900	21 725	277 868	643	3 999	196	1,53 206	18 031			1,617	4 550	2,196	1 89 465
Percentage											0 80	1 43	0 05	73 01	8 88			0 77	3 12	1 04	87 87	
Isam village	1	8 207	14	1	8 841	23	4 063		895		4 458	1	17	9	3 165	142			1	123	23	3,492
Percentage											0 03	0 44		3 06	3 88			0 02	3 94	0 57	90 66	

Number of villages	Crops (Details of Col 9)																		Remarks
	Oil Seeds								Sugars		Fibres		Drugs and Narcotics				Fodder	Fruits and vegetables including root crops	
	Linseed	Til	Rape and Mustard	Groundnut	Others	Total	Condiments and Spices	Cane	Palm Trees	Cotton	Others	Dyer	Tobacco	Others	Total				
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES																			
Group I	37	238	195	4	776	58	1,971	641	83	4 481	375	4,836	79		79	190	675	Average for five years	
Percentage		0 05	0 30		0 79	0 05	2 02	0 65	0 05	4 00	0 32	4 97	0 03		0 05	0 12	0 69		
Group II	41	843	800	1	1 269	80	2,465	454	206	1 530	330	6 011	96		96	211	1,520	Average for five years	
Percentage		0 75	0 95		1 11	0 05	9 18	0 40	0 18	1 41	0 33	5 33	0 09		0 08	0 13	1 41		
Taluka total		8,905	3,474	56	10,187	638	22,190	5,475	1,448	30,404	3 568	54 235	875		875	1,655	11,573	Taluka total	
Percentage		1,731	495	6	3,037	116	4 436	1 025	290	6 031	714	10,847	175		175	331	2,374	Average	
Percentage		0 64	0 30		0 97	0 05	9 11	0 19	0 12	3 89	0 34	5 15	0 05		0 05	0 15	1 08		
Isam village	1	20	6		51	9	115	2		42		191	1		1		7	Average for five years	
Percentage		1 22	0 15		1 32	0 22	2 96	0 05		1 05		4 43	0 02		0 02		0 12		

J. H. GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the Government villages of the Pandharpur Taluka for the year 1912-13

Group	No. of villages	Wells Bhudkis 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		
		Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in disrepair	Other causes	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I	57	459	426	103	18	2	4	155	57		Government villages		1	
II	41	516	437	92	10	1	3	190	54					
Total	98	975	863	195	28	3	7	345	101				1	
	1	2	5								Alienated villages			

Group	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			
	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in disrepair	Other causes.	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in disrepair	Other causes.		
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
I	1	4	--		2		3						2	
II		13					7	7	20		15		2	
Total	1	17			2		10	7	20		15		4	

Abstract of Appendix F

District	Details	Wells, Bhudkis and the like		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sholapur	For irrigation	975	863	..	..	2	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	195	28	1	..	10	7
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	2	7	1	17	20	..
	In disuse	345	101	..	..	15	4
	Total	1,497	999	2	17	37	11
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements	534	522	2	15	14	12

J. H. GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

APPENDIX G

Selling value of dry crop lands in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka,
District Sholapur

Serial No in Appendix L	Name of village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by price	Remarks
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES		A g	Rs a p	Rs a p		
<i>Group I</i>						
1	Anjansond	0 21	0 5 6	500 0 0	500 00	
2	Abur Bahlungaon	80 4	84 0 0	1,875 0 0	55 16	
3	Ambe Chincholi	8 89	4 7 8	600 0 0	150 00	
4	Adivi	88 11	14 1 6	1,240 0 0	88 57	
5	Awhe	28 10	21 13 6	2,002 0 0	91 00	
6	Ite	41 7	34 6 0	2,150 0 0	63 20	
7	Ishwar Vathar	2 88	3 5 0	400 0 0	133 33	
8	Umbar	41 8	15 14 0	1,560 0 0	96 87	
9	Karkamb	548 26	231 6 6	17,975 0 0	77 81	
10	Karole	88 81	26 15 4	1,700 0 0	62 93	
11	Kanhapur	50 85	80 9 0	4,698 0 0	148 32	
12	Kharsohi	74 2	84 14 6	8,089 0 0	88 02	
13	Khed parg Bhose	1 8	1 4 0	200 0 0	160 00	
14	Gorsale	124 23	57 0 0	6,000 0 0	105 26	
15	Gopalpur	28 87	28 14 0	3,099 0 0	129 12	
16	Chincholi parg Bhose	28 25	14 8 0	1,600 0 0	114 28	
17	Jaloli	88 38	40 8 0	1,900 0 0	47 5	
18	Tarapur	7 38	6 8 0	200 0 0	33 33	
19	Tungat	9 0	2 5 4	400 0 0	200 00	
20	Degson Budruk	23 32	14 1 0	1,400 0 0	100 00	
21	Devdhe	42 17	44 12 6	2,449 0 0	54 22	
22	Nandore	18 1	11 5 4	800 0 0	72 72	
23	Narayan Chincholi	47 32	28 15 4	1,775 0 0	61 20	
24	Puluj	119 23	111 1 8	10,414 0 0	93 82	
25	Pehe	82 6	56 4 6	2,500 0 0	44 64	
26	Pohorgaon	15 6	17 0 0	2,600 0 0	152 94	
27	Pandharpur	104 2	74 0 11	11,607 8 0	156 85	
28	Phul Chincholi	78 38	89 4 0	2,873 0 0	73 66	
29	Badalkot	11 33	10 8 0	640 0 0	64 00	
30	Bhatumbre	2 4	1 11 0	150 0 0	75 00	
31	Shete	138 10	184 11 10	6,266 0 0	46 41	
32	Shankaragaon	2 27	2 7 8	250 0 0	125 00	
33	Suste	1 0	1 0 0	325 0 0	325 00	
Total		1,858 30	1,144 15 4	95,127 8 0	82 46	
Average per acre			0 9 11	51 4 11		
<i>Group II</i>						
34	Isbavi	4 4	4 0 0	1,400 0 0	350 00	
35	Upari	1 4	0 15 0	200 0 0	200 00	
36	Umbargaon	31 37	9 0 0	1,900 0 0	211 11	
37	Kasagaon	78 14	85 10 0	3,399 0 0	94 41	
38	Koti	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
39	Kondharka	266 31	121 11 0	6,988 0 0	52 36	
40	Khardi	78 27	21 12 9	2,850 0 0	129 54	
41	Khed parg Bhalavni	29 16	16 5 6	3,550 0 0	221 87	
42	Gadegaon	63 27	18 0 10	3,196 0 0	177 72	
43	Gunjagaon	28 34	15 7 0	1,190 0 0	79 38	
44	Gharniki	8 28	5 2 0	400 0 0	80 00	
45	Takli	7 85	3 0 0	600 0 0	200 00	
46	Tanali	94 24	56 4 0	2,939 0 0	52 3	
47	Taratgaon parg Kasegaon	74 8	35 2 0	2,300 0 0	66 71	
48	Tamdarli	12 29	12 0 0	750 0 0	62 5	
49	Tavshi	2 23	3 8 0	200 0 0	80 00	
50	Tisani Sonke	74 7	20 14 6	4,350 0 0	207 14	
51	Wandevadi	84 23	37 10 0	2,450 0 0	89 57	
52	Napatgaon	26 27	19 1 0	700 0 0	58 38	
53	Palshi	24 2	15 8 0	1,550 0 0	103 33	
54	Bathan	31 33	16 0 0	1,700 0 0	106 25	
55	Bramhapuri	82 4	28 8 0	9,700 0 0	346 43	
56	Bohali	38 6	15 5 0	1,250 0 0	83 33	
57	Bhalavni	56 39	20 7 4	2,825 0 0	141 25	
58	Bhanoli Shegaon	32 1	10 0 0	450 0 0	45 00	
59	Machnur	8 6	6 6 6	700 0 0	116 66	
60	Mansapur	5 35	3 8 0	200 0 0	57 14	
61	Mondhewadi	98 26	71 7 9	7,675 0 0	108 09	
62	Vakhr	13 0	4 11 2	350 0 0	70 00	
63	Vadi Kuroli	44 0	24 0 0	8,600 0 0	150 00	
64	Sindewadi	9 18	5 12 0	500 0 0	83 33	

APPENDIX G—continued

Serial No in Appendix L	Name of village	Area of land sold.	Assessment	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price	Remarks
	<i>Group II—contd</i>	A g	Rs a p	Rs a p		
75	Sholpal	112 9	88 10 10	6,899 0 0	80 54	
76	Sholve	22 22	18 9 0	2,000 0 0	142 85	
78	Suph	37 30	16 8 0	1,700 0 0	106 25	
	Total	1,528 30	752 8 2	79,891 0 0	104 24	
	Average per acre		0 7 10	51 4 4		
	Total of Group I	1,858 30	1,144 15 4	95,127 8 0	82 46	
	Grand Total	8,882 20	1,897 7 6	1,78,518 8 0	91 78	
	Average per acre		0 8 11	51 4 11		
	INAM VILLAGES					
	Kautak	42 6	38 2 6	2,248 0 0	58 91	
	Average per acre		0 10 0	58 15 4		

J H GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh

APPENDIX G-1

*Selling value of Bagari lands in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka,
District Sholapur*

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by price	Remarks
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES						
<i>Group No I</i>						
8	Umbar	6 16	4 9 0	900 0 0	180 00	
9	Karkamb	134 20	95 1 0	18,500 0 0	194 78	
19	Tarapur	7 23	6 2 0	525 0 0	87 5	
20	Tungat	27 23	35 0 0	5,112 0 0	148 06	
25	Narayan Ohnehohi	0 33	1 2 0	150 0 0	150 00	
28	Pehe	1 29	2 18 0	1,000 0 0	338 38	
31	Phul Ohnehohi	7 25 2 18	8 7 6 2 5 6	3,275 0 0	297 20	
		10 3	10 18 0			
34	Bhose	28 9	18 1 8	1,300 0 0	72 22	
35	Shette	0 35	0 18 0	99 0 0	99 00	
	Total	217 36	174 6 8	30,861 0 0	177 86	
	Average per acre		0 12 9	141 9 0		
<i>Group No II</i>						
38	Isbani	23 14	8 5 0	2,400 0 0	300 00	
41	Umbergaon	5 5	2 1 0	600 0 0	300 00	
43	Kasegaon	113 25	40 6 0	4,875 0 0	121 87	
45	Korti	22 1	9 3 6	1,780 0 0	197 77	
53	Taki	9 6	9 0 0	3,000 0 0	333 33	
59	Dhondewadi	0 39	0 11 0	200 0 0	200 00	
60	Nepatgaon	0 26	1 7 0	400 0 0	400 00	
61	Falshi	22 31	6 10 0	800 0 0	114 28	
64	Bohali	1 10	1 4 0	500 0 0	500 00	
65	Bhalavni	11 26	5 15 0	3,500 0 0	583 38	
75	Shetphal	1 20	1 9 8	600 0 0	300 00	
	Total	212 3	86 8 0	18,655 0 0	216 91	
	Average per acre		0 6 6	87_15 11		
	Taluka total	429 39	260 14 8	49,516 0 0	189 71	
	Average per acre		0 9 9	115 2 5		

J H GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh

APPENDIX H

Leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, District Sholapur

Serial No in Appendix L	Name of village	Area of land leased	Assessment	Rents	No of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Indicos	Remarks
		A g	Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES							
Group No I							
1	Anjansond	49 29	46 8 6	221 5 0	7 00	4 6 0	
2	Ahr Bahulgao	158 4	102 0 0	305 0 0	3 00	1 14 0	
3	Ambe Chincholi	151 5	125 7 6	596 10 0	4 69	2 14 11	
4	Adhiv	182 12	89 8 0	353 0 0	3 96	2 7 7	
5	Awhe	9 32	3 11 0	30 0 0	5 00	3 2 0	
6	Ite	73 28	80 0 0	635 0 0	6 68	4 2 9	
7	Ishwar Vathar	192 32	199 8 0	965 0 0	4 35	3 0 6	
8	Umbar						
9	Karkamb	572 36	373 1 0	1,542 0 0	4 18	2 9 3	
10	Karole	708 3	69 10 6	280 0 0	4 00	2 28 0	
12	Kharoli	351 28	297 4 0	1,384 0 0	4 48	2 12 9	
13	Khed parq Bhose	96 3	104 4 4	375 0 0	3 60	2 4 0	
14	Gursale	241 22	148 12 0	445 0 0	3 00	1 14 0	
15	Gopalpur	673 35	307 3 0	1,283 0 0	4 17	2 9 3	
16	Chincholi Bhose	49 15	32 8 0	332 0 0	3 61	2 4 1	
17	Jaloli	225 24	154 0 0	470 0 0	3 05	1 14 6	
19	Tarapur	295 35	207 7 0	1,008 0 0	4 87	3 2 8	
20	Tungat	195 31	206 13 0	1,141 0 0	5 51	3 7 1	
21	Degaon Budruk	279 14	317 15 6	1,415 0 0	4 45	2 12 6	
22	Devdhe	68 22	66 6 0	168 8 0	2 54	1 9 5	
23	Nah	36 3	32 2 0	107 0 0	4 86	3 0 7	
24	Nandore	87 0	44 0 0	182 0 0	4 18	2 9 1	
25	Narayan Chincholi	189 4	108 14 1	567 0 0	5 45	3 6 6	
27	Pulunj	797 0	930 5 0	4,374 0 0	5 24	3 4 2	
28	Pehe	50 13	32 4 0	43 0 0	1 34	0 13 5	
29	Pohorgaon	71 11	74 8 0	315 0 0	7 0	4 6 0	
30	Pandharpur	730 33	550 4 7	3,307 0 0	6 90	4 5 0	
31	Phul Chincholi	444 22	156 9 0	1,355 0 0	3 63	5 6 9	
32	Badalkot	173 8	153 11 0	825 0 0	5 35	3 5 6	
33	Bhatumbre	253 4	215 12 6	734 0 0	3 62	2 4 2	
34	Bhose	99 29	53 9 0	161 0 0	3 00	1 14 0	
35	Shevte	0 8	0 4 6	3 8 0	10 00	6 4 0	
36	Shankargaon	116 25	123 0 0	715 0 0	5 61	3 10 1	
37	Suste	58 24	61 14 10	394 0 0	6 35	3 15 6	
	Total	6,858 29	5,518 12 10	27,213 15 0	4 94	3 1 4	
	Average per acre		0 12 10	3 15 6			
Group No II							
38	Isbavi	209 6	53 13 0	253 8 0	4 29	2 6 7	
39	Uchethan	100 13	43 11 0	295 6 0	6 70	3 12 3	
40	Upari	209 21	59 7 0	143 10 0	2 64	1 6 10	
41	Umargaon	242 26	46 15 0	138 0 0	2 94	1 10 6	
42	Ekhaspur	30 21	37 8 0	146 0 0	3 94	2 3 6	
43	Kesgaon	230 14	216 3 0	2,056 0 0	9 51	5 7 7	
45	Korti	239 13	63 8 6	393 0 0	6 28	3 8 6	
46	Kondharh	64 9	39 0 0	29 12 0	1 00	0 9 0	
47	Khardi	447 30	173 4 6	730 0 0	4 1	2 6 1	
48	Khed parq Bhalavni	75 30	27 10 6	259 5 0	9 21	6 10 10	
49	Gadegaon	237 20	82 6 7	319 0 0	3 89	2 3 0	
50	Gunjegaon	23 6	13 0 0	50 0 0	3 84	1 14 7	
51	Gharniki	113 34	74 14 0	269 0 0	3 58	1 11 7	
52	Chinchumbe	167 29	127 10 0	558 11 0	4 36	2 7 3	
53	Takli	356 18	149 11 10	544 3 8	3 65	2 0 10	
54	Tanali	24 38	24 0 0	106 0 0	4 37	2 7 4	
55	Taratgaon parq Kasagaon	80 20	20 0 0	62 0 0	3 1	1 11 11	
56	Tandardi	141 23	125 0 0	340 0 0	6 96	3 14 8	
57	Tavdi	175 3	147 8 6	786 0 0	5 35	3 0 2	
58	Tasangi Somke	187 28	60 13 0	637 4 0	9 80	4 15 2	
59	Dhondewadi	79 26	39 6 0	60 0 0	1 87	1 0 10	
60	Nepatgaon	30 39	13 8 0	150 0 0	11 54	6 7 10	
61	Palshi	117 6	45 1 0	194 0 0	4 31	2 6 9	
62	Bathan	180 28	112 15 4	553 12 0	4 90	2 12 1	
63	Bramhapuri	146 9	131 3 4	1,107 7 4	8 45	4 12 1	
64	Bobali	289 10	132 1 0	541 0 0	4 09	2 4 10	
65	Bhalavni	454 11	147 5 4	906 0 0	6 15	3 7 4	
66	Bhandi Shagaon	56 0	26 2 0	165 0 0	6 34	3 9 1	
67	Machnur	65 13	42 12 6	373 8 0	8 79	4 15 1	

APPENDIX H—continued

Serial No in Appen- dix L	Name of village	Area of land leased	Assessment		Rents.	No of times the assessment represented by the rent	Indices.		Remarks
			A g	Rs a p			Rs a p	Rs a p	
	GOVERNMENT VILLAGES —concluded								
	<i>Group No II—concl'd.</i>								
68	Marapur	81 34	26 0 0	50 0 0	192	1 1 3			
69	Mundhewadi	188 19	126 13 0	750 0 0	690	3 5 1			
70	Bahstewadi	36 21	77 11 6	542 0 0	695	3 14 7			
71	Vakri	384 86	129 11 0	581 0 0	408	3 4 9			
72	Vani Kuruh	38 1	22 10 0	115 0 0	500	2 13 0			
73	Sundewadi	87 37	61 1 0	313 0 0	531	2 14 2			
74	Sirgaon	211 16	100 13 0	618 0 0	607	3 6 8			
75	Shetphal	55 7	38 10 4	183 0 0	4 69	2 10 8			
76	Shelve	130 27	56 8 6	287 0 0	5 11	2 14 0			
78	Supli	128 12	58 6 0	170 0 0	293	1 10 4			
	Total	6,675 29	2,976 10 3	16,232 6 0	545	3 1 0			
	Average per acre		0 7 2	2 6 11					
	Total of Group I	6,858 29	5,513 12 10	27,213 15 0					
	Grand total	13,534 18	8,490 7 1	43,446 5 0	5 12				
	Average per acre		0 10 0	3 3 4					
	INAM VILLAGE								
	Kauthal	181 17	155 7 9	578 0 0	373				
	Average per acre		0 13 1	3 3 1					

J H GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh

APPENDIX H-1

Leases of Bagat lands in the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, District Sholapur

Serial No in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased	Assessment.	Rents	No of times the assessment represented by the rent	Indicoes.	Remarks
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES							
Group No I							
1	Anjonsand	18 4	15 5 0	285 0 0	15 66	9 12 7	
2	Ahr Babulgaon	43 8	54 4 0	873 0 0	13 46	7 12 7	
4	Ahuv	21 25	25 9 0	330 0 0	13 2	5 4 0	
8	Umbar	5 8	6 12 0	97 0 0	8 85	2 6 6	
9	Karkamb	544 84	877 11 0	3,262 0 0	8 63	5 6 4	
13	Kharoli	40 9	38 5 0	255 0 0	5 92	3 11 2	
14	Gunsale	52 2	20 6 0	100 0 0	5 00	3 2 0	
15	Gopalpur	178 37	123 14 0	683 0 0	5 5	3 7 0	
19	Tarapur	51 19	51 8 0	680 0 0	13 89	8 5 11	
20	Tungat	41 11	44 11 0	300 0 0	6 66	4 2 7	
25	Narayan Chmcholi	26 21	27 3 0	240 0 0	8 88	5 8 10	
28	Pehe	5 22	7 6 0	100 0 0	14 28	8 14 10	
30	Pandharpur	136 7	124 8 0	1,632 0 0	88 16	8 3 7	
31	Phul Chmcholi	18 19	20 11 0	376 0 0	17 9	11 8 0	
34	Bhose	84 32	31 8 0	341 0 0	11 00	6 14 0	
37	Suste	26 34	31 8 0	500 0 0	16 12	10 1 2	
Total		1,285 12	1,001 1 0	9,704 0 0	9 69		
Average per acre			0 19 11	7 10 1			
Group No II							
38	Isbavi	156 18	50 13 0	438 0 0	8 58	4 13 8	
40	Upari	8 32	3 9 6	65 0 0	16 25	9 2 3	
43	Kasegaon	113 4	62 0 0	445 0 0	7 18	4 0 7	
45	Koru	31 16	27 7 0	360 0 0	13 33	7 8 0	
47	Khardi	51 14	30 10 0	420 0 0	13 54	7 9 11	
49	Gadegaon	36 31	18 4 6	145 0 0	8 05	4 8 5	
51	Gharniki	0 25	0 8 6	12 0 0	12 00	6 12 0	
53	Taki	51 13	27 5 0	385 0 0	14 25	8 0 3	
54	Tanali	3 2	3 4 6	15 0 0	5 00	2 13 0	
57	Tavahi	9 14	11 0 0	300 0 0	13 13	10 3 7	
58	Tisangi Sonke	0 33	0 10 6	20 0 0	20 00	11 4 0	
60	Nepatgaon	11 8	8 8 0	192 0 0	24 00	13 8 0	
61	Falali	47 7	17 13 6	290 0 0	16 11	9 1 0	
64	Bolali	3 30	3 12 0	522 0 0	130 5	73 6 6	
65	Bhalavru	85 15	24 12 0	275 0 0	11 60	6 3 3	
66	Bhandi Shegaon	29 14	23 6 6	160 0 0	8 17	4 9 6	
68	Marapur	88 6	72 14 0	520 0 0	7 12	4 0 1	
71	Vakhu	56 19	36 5 6	205 0 0	5 69	3 3 3	
73	Sindwadi	9 36	8 1 0	130 0 0	36 25	9 2 3	
74	Shirgaon	32 29	24 12 0	560 0 0	22 4	12 9 7	
75	Shetghal	14 11	12 7 6	325 0 0	18 75	10 3 9	
78	Suph	2 38	2 1 0	93 0 0	46 5	26 2 6	
Total		794 32	469 3 6	5,697 8 0	12 12		
Average per acre			0 9 5	7 2 8			
Total of Group I		1,335 12	1,001 1 0	9,704 0 0			
Grand total		2,029 34	1,470 4 6	15,401 8 0	10 69		
Average per acre			0 11 7	7 4 5			
ALIENATED VILLAGES.							
Kauthali		20 7	22 15 0	130 0 0	5 21		
Average per acre			1 2 5	6 0 0			

J. H. GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

APPENDIX I

Prices prevalent in the Pandharpur taluka from 1888-89 to 1921

(As plotted in the accompanying Diagram)

Years.	Sears of 80 tolas per rupee and 1 ch 5 tolas			Years	Sears of 80 tolas per rupee and 1 ch 5 tolas		
	Jowari	Bajri	Wheat		Jowari	Bajri	Wheat
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>Financial year</i>	S ch	S ch	S ch	<i>Calendar year—contd</i>	S ch	S ch	S ch
1888-1889	18 6	17 5	15 10	1905	19 9	17 7	14 11
1889 1890	20 11	19 14	15 5	1906	14 2	13 13	10 0
1890-1891	22 13	21 9	18 1	1907	17 15	18 4	9 10
1891 1892	23 14	17 1	12 13	1908	13 6	12 12	8 11
1892 1893	18 0	17 12	10 7	1909	18 11	17 2	10 9
1893 1894	18 2	18 15	12 7	1910	18 14	19 1	10 9
<i>Calendar year</i>	.	.	.	1911	17 4	11 3	10 9
1895	24 4	20 13	16 8	1912	12 0	10 9	7 15
1896	18 6	16 14	13 11	1913	11 14	11 5	7 15
1897	8 13	8 15	6 11	1914	13 12	13 3	7 8
1898	13 10	13 12	11 13	1915	19 12	17 5	8 4
1899	15 14	15 8	12 11	1916	20 2	17 0	10 8
1900	9 6	10 0	8 1	1917	14 5	14 6	9 9
1901	13 11	14 7	8 9	1918	6 12	7 4	5 13
1902	18 3	18 2	8 14	1919	5 5	5 10	3 11
1903	33 0	30 2	11 9	1920	7 7	5 7	4 2
1904	29 1	26 14	16 12	1921	5 4	5 10	4 2

J, H GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh

APPENDIX K

Collection of Assessment on Government and Inam land in the villages
of the taluka of Pandharpur, District Sholapur

Year 1	Demand 2	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year 3	Outstandings at end of year	
			Authorised 4	Unauthorised 5
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
GOVERNMENT LAND				
<i>Groups Nos I and II</i>				
1892-93	1,08,415 9 0	2 8 0	6 8 0	
1893-94		Figures are not available		
1894-95	1,37,178 0 0	8 9,022 14 7	5 0 6	
1895-96	1,37,169 0 0	8 6,605 0 9	39 1 3	
1896-97	1,37,169 0 0	8 6,615 12 9	28,059 1 11	
1897-98	1,37,155 0 0	8 6,425 2 6	8,388 8 7	
1898-99	1,37,185 0 0	8 6,415 0 0	5,639 9 7	
1899-1900*	1,37,167 12 0	8 6,880 10 0	41,580 2 4	
1900-01	1,37,167 12 0	6 880 10 0	59,706 5 10	
1901-02	1,37,130 12 0	74,904 12 6	11,270 1 8	
1902-03	1,37,129 4 0	S & M 6,372 4 5	4,666 9 2	
1903-04	1,37,056 2 0	S & M 6,867 4 5	15,180 6 7	
1904-05	1,37,139 4 0	6,372 4 5	58,706 2 3	
1905-06	1,37,092 10 0	14,170 8 5	1,60,516 10 4	
1906-07	1,36,821 8 0	15,668 2 8	1,55,947 1 1	
1907-08	1,36,831 8 0	42,072 7 10	2,19,683 11 9	
1908-09	1,36,879 4 0	78,312 7 4	1,42,588 2 8	
1909-10	1,36,879 6 0	85 14 0	1,02,898 8 0	
1910-11	1,36,876 4 0	1,922 10 8	10,010 8 0	
1911-12		Figures are not available		
1912-13	1,36,529 8 5	2,063 14 8	66,207 2 1	
1913-14	1,36,633 2 1	98 4 0	1,64,322 5 8	
1914-15	1,36,660 7 7	15,350 10 8	98,961 1 8	
1915-16	1,36,611 12 1	92 9 5	44,478 8 11	
1916-17	1,36,545 0 1	58 14 5	40 10 0	3 8 0
1917-18	1,36,584 8 1	58 14 5		
1918-19	1,36,602 12 10	49 5 11	71,336 10 6	
1919-20	1,36,104 2 1		20,611 0 0	
1920-21	1,37,087 11 0		1,03,775 4 8	
INAM LAND				
1892-93	3,687 1 10	86 14 6	444 3 2	
1893-94	3,688 1 10	84 7 6	257 0 11	
1894-95	3,607 9 10		286 14 5	
1895-96	3,605 6 10		232 5 9	
1896-97	3,673 15 10		479 15 11	
1897-98	3,673 12 10		458 6 9	
1898-99	3,680 1 10		540 9 4	
1899-1900	3,680 1 10		1,579 3 10	
1900-01	3,689 5 10		2,654 12 1	
1901-02	3,689 12 10		3,088 8 5	
1902-03	3,689 12 10		3,282 4 8	
1903-04	3,689 12 10	160 8 6	1,929 11 4	
1904-05	3,689 12 10	196 8 10	1,628 14 0	
1905-06	3,689 12 10	441 12 7	4,578 5 2	
1906-07	3,689 12 10		8,361 14 9	
1907-08	3,689 12 10	87 4 0	4,322 10 11	
1908-09	3,689 12 10	62 8 8	8,085 5 0	
1909-10	3,689 12 10		3,389 3 4	
1910-11	3,689 12 10		1,976 5 7	
1911-12	3,689 12 10		2,421 14 4	
1912-13	3,689 12 10	219 5 6	2,064 3 7	
1913-14	3,689 12 10		4,277 15 4	
1914-15	3,68 12 10		2,661 1 4	
1915-16	3,689 12 10		2,147 4 8	
1916-17	3,689 12 10		2,238 1 7	
1917-18	3,689 12 10		1,161 14 7	
1918-19	3,689 12 10		2,612 14 0	
1919-20	3,713 10 1	1,419 8 0		286 8 1
1920-21	3,713 10 1	70 8 0	2,761 3 7	141 0 0

Note.—A—Remissions on account of being paupers.

M—Land became useless on account of much moisture.

S—Remissions on account of introduction of Survey

Remissions for 15 years from 1893-1894 have been given as per G. R., R. D., No. 4556 of 24th June 1893.

J H GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Serial No	Name of Village	Number of Group	By Former Settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I</i>		Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs	Rs	Acres	Rs	Rs
1	Anansond	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 464	1,030					10	9		1 474	1 639	
2	Ahli Babhulgaon	I	1 4 0		1 4	4 113	2,451					280	245		4 373	2 796	
3	Ambe Chincholi	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 610	1,501								1 610	1 501	
4	Adhiv	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 322	1,211					157	163		2 466	1 574	
5	Avhe	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 301	1,976								2 301	1 976	
6	Ite	I	1 4 0		1 4	1,097	1,009								1 097	1 009	
7	Ishwar Wathar	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 686	1,773					28	29		1 714	1 812	
8	Umbar	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 699	1 601					28	29		2 727	1 700	
9	Karkamb	I	1 4 0		1 4	13 028	5 552					1 416	1 422		14 444	6 975	
10	Karole	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 710	1,855								2 710	1,855	
11	Kanhapuri	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 665	1,268					30	20		2 695	1 288	
12	Kharoli	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 844	1 370								1 844	1 370	
13	Khed parq Bhoze	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 612	1 663					13	17		1 621	1 640	
14	Gursale	I	1 4 0		1 4	4 722	2 070					117	122		4 845	2 192	
15	Gopalpur	I	1 4 0		1 4	2,222	1,124					92	96		2,314	1 220	
16	Chincholi parq Bhoze	I	1 4 0		1 4	626	702								626	702	
17	Jaloli	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 599	2,171					26	117		2 624	2 288	
18	Taralgaoon Bhoze	I	1 4 0		1 4	220	251								220	251	
19	Tarapur	I	1 4 0		1 4	5,101	3 994					70	29		5 171	4 023	
20	Tungat	I	1 4 0		1 4	4 021	3 725					177	225		4,226	4 020	
21	Dogaon Budrak	I	1 4 0		1 4	4 212	4 223					70	21		4 281	4 274	
22	Devdhe	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 673	1 812					5	7		1 678	1 819	
23	Nali	I	1 4 0		1 4	942	422					6	4		942	422	
24	Nandore	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 173	621					9	2		1 182	622	
25	Narayan Chincholi	I	1 4 0		1 4	2,140	1,275					21	20		2 161	1 295	
26	Nematwadi	I	1 4 0		1 4	1,620	1,122					22	71		1 642	1 212	
27	Pulni	I	1 4 0		1 4	7 221	6 257					162	222		7 383	7 212	
28	Pehe	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 242	1,773					22	26		2 264	1 740	
29	Pohargaon	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 122	1,222					12	22		1 134	1 212	
30	Pandharpur	I	1 4 0		1 4	1,222	1,522					27	71		1 249	1 622	
31	Phul Chincholi	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 022	1 722					222	274		2 244	2 222	
32	Badalkot	I	1 4 0		1 4	1,422	922					22	22		1 444	1 022	
33	Bhatumbre	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 222	222								1 222	222	
34	Bhoze	I	1 4 0		1 4	7 222	4 222					222	212		7 444	5 222	
35	Bhovte	I	1 4 0		1 4	4 222	2 222					122	122		4 344	2 422	
36	Bhankargaon	I	1 4 0		1 4	1 422	1 422								1 422	1 422	
37	Buste	I	1 4 0		1 4	2 722	2 222					11	11		2 733	2 212	
38	Isbavi	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	1,222	222					7	6		1 229	222	
39	Uchethan	II	1 2 0	5 1 0	1 2	1,222	722								1,222	722	
40	Upari	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	1,222	422					22	22		1 244	422	
41	Umargaon	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	2,222	272					22	22		2 244	272	
42	Ekhaspur	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	222	272					22	22		222	272	
43	Kasgaon	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	15 212	6 122					272	272		15 484	6 222	
44	Kuruli	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	4 222	2 212					24	22		4 244	2 222	
45	Korti	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	4 222	1 422					122	122		4 222	1 422	
46	Kondharki	II	1 2 0	5 1 0	1 2	1 411	222					22	22		1 433	222	
47	Khardi	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	2 022	2,222					122	122		2 222	2 222	
48	Khed parq Bhalavni	II	1 2 0	5 0 0	1 2	2,222	1,042					2	4		2 222	1 022	

irrigated land in Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District

By Revision Settlement															Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Serial No
Maximum rates			Dry crop			Rice			Garden.			Total.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1	0	0	1 464	9 087					10	11		1,474	9,098		24-05	Anangond	1
1	0	0	4,113	9,064					960	431		4,973	9,495		25	Ahur Babhulgaon	2
1	0	0	1,610	1,876								1,610	1,876		24-08	Ahbe Chincholi	3
1	0	0	2,339	1 614					137	904		2 466	1,718		25-03	Adhv	4
1	0	0	2,801	2,470								2,801	2,470		25	Arhe	5
1	0	0	1,007	1 961								1,007	1 961		24-07	Ite	6
1	0	0	1,686	9 216					28	49		1,714	9,265		26	Ishwar Wathar	7
1	0	0	9 699	9,001					89	194		9,787	9,195		25	Umbar	8
1	0	0	18 038	6,940					1 416	1,779		14,454	8 719		25	Karkamb	9
1	0	0	2,710	9 819								2,710	9 819		25	Karole	10
1	0	0	2,685	1,685					30	25		2,685	1,610		26	Kanhapuri	11
1	0	0	1,844	1 719								1,844	1,719		25	Kharoli	12
1	0	0	1 518	9 079					13	21		1,531	9,100		25	Khad parq Bhose	13
1	0	0	4,739	2,887					117	161		4,846	2,748		25	Gursale	14
1	0	0	2,838	1,405					93	119		2,931	1 594		25	Gopalpur	15
1	0	0	695	879								665	879		25-03	Chincholi Bhose	16
1	0	0	5,698	9 714					95	146		5,694	2,660		25	Jaloli	17
1	0	0	593	699								593	699		25-04	Tarangaon Bhose	18
1	0	0	5,101	4,002					70	111		5,171	5,102		24-07	Tarapur	19
1	0	0	4,081	4,744					177	964		4,258	5,088		25-01	Tungat	20
1	0	0	4,913	5,894					79	114		4,991	5,468		24-04	Degson Budruk	21
1	0	0	1,679	9 965					5	9		1,678	2,974		25-01	Devdhe	22
1	0	0	949	616					6	5		949	621		24-05	Nali	23
1	0	0	1 173	861					9	19		1,182	861		24-03	Nandore	24
1	0	0	2,140	2,845					31	49		2,171	2,994		25-01	Narayan Chincholi	25
1	0	0	1,680	1,494					58	89		1,738	1,619		25-04	Nematwadi	26
1	0	0	7,761	6,696					189	323		7,670	9,018		24-09	Palunaj	27
1	0	0	2,848	2,216					62	95		2,910	2,311		24-03	Pehe	28
1	0	0	1,126	1,616					13	32		1 204	1 649		24-04	Pohargaon	29
1	0	0	1,598	1,949					67	89		1,660	2,038		25-08	Pandharpur	30
1	0	0	2,020	2,905					360	594		2 370	2,798		24-08	Phul Chincholi	31
1	0	0	1,456	1,941					26	37		1,482	1,978		24-03	Badalkot	32
1	0	0	1 501	1,909								1 501	1,909		25-06	Bhatumbra	33
1	0	0	7,807	6,929					601	774		8 308	7,008		25	Bhose	34
1	0	0	4,289	4,084					156	240		4,454	4,394		25	Bhavje	35
1	0	0	1,456	1,686								1,455	1,686		24-09	Shankargaon	36
1	0	0	2 700	3,694					11	14		2,711	3,638		25-01	Suste	37
1	0	0	1 157	596					7	8		1,164	606		25-07	Isbardi	38
1	0	0	1 896	1 051								1 695	1,021		25-04	Uchethan	39
1	0	0	1 644	683					39	106		1,733	789		25-21	Upadi	40
1	0	0	2,069	794								2 069	794		25-25	Umargaon	41
1	0	0	645	684					73	95		723	639		25-01	Ekiaspur	42
1	0	0	15,818	2,215					473	665		14,341	2,174		25-03	Kaergaon	43
1	0	0	4,668	4,061					34	45		4,692	4,067		25-05	Kuroli	44
1	0	0	4,428	2,007					186	225		4,609	2,233		25-01	Korta	45
1	0	0	1 411	661					25	39		1 437	620		25-05	Kondharki	46
1	0	0	2,022	2,276					126	274		2,229	2,565		25-01	Khardi	47
1	0	0	2,253	1,453					5	6		2,258	1,459		25-09	Khad parq. Bhatwani	48

Serial No	Name of Village	By Former Settlement																
		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	
																		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Group I--contd.	II	Rs p	Rs p	Rs p	Acres	Rs	Rs p	Acres	Rs	Rs p	Acres	Rs	Rs p	Acres	Rs	Rs p	
49	Gadegaon	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	4 071	1 539						51	52	4 132	1 691		
50	Gunjegaon	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	9 624	1 103						63	58	9 687	1 161		
51	Gharniki	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1 481	1 067						75	81	1 556	1 148		
52	Chichumbe	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	751	522						25	25	777	547		
53	Takli	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	9 509	1 010						104	106	9,613	1 115		
54	Tanali	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1 685	1 095						4	5	1 660	1 100		
55	Taragaon parag Kasegaon	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	901	497						14	14	915	451		
56	Tamdarli	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	2 048	1 785								2 048	1 785		
57	Tavahi	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	4 285	9 888						229	241	4 464	9 079		
58	Tisangi Sonke	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	6 638	1,515						22	31	6 670	1,547		
59	Dondewadi	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	9,245	1 194	8		22			63	48	9 216	1 234		
60	Nepatgaon	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1 187	555						82	77	1 349	633		
61	Falshi	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	5 041	1 888						84	67	6 105	1 908		
62	Bathan	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1,569	1 299								1 969	1 299		
63	Bramhapuri	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	9 951	8 674								9 951	8 674		
64	Bohali	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	3,134	1 101						102	192	3 327	1 293		
65	Bhalavn	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	10 526	3 440	9		10			705	657	11,329	4 107		
66	Bhandi Shigaon	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	5 450	2 543						164	189	5,624	2 681		
67	Machnur	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	2 176	1,450								2 176	1 450		
68	Marsapur	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	2 485	1 410						106	119	2 541	1,529		
69	Mundhewadi	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1 605	1 103						9	8	1 614	1 111		
70	Bahetewadi	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1 597	1 251								1,597	1 251		
71	Vakhar	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	6 450	2,596						202	197	6 658	2 793		
72	Vadi Kuroh	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1,317	983	6		9			95	85	1 412	1 077		
73	Sindevadi	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1 780	1,122						185	144	1 915	1,266		
74	Shirgaon	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	2 163	1 317						55	58	2,219	1,275		
75	Bhatphal	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	3,908	1 997						63	70	3 971	1 997		
76	Shelve	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	3 246	1 440						68	40	3 314	1,450		
77	Sarkoli	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	4,398	2 312						6	4	4 404	2 315		
78	Sopli	II	1 2 0	6 0 0	1 2	1 940	801						74	65	2,014	867		
	Total		--	--		243 222	1 41,129	0 0 2	25	44	1 12 2	7 874	8 408	1 1 1	251 122	1 49 576	0 2	
	Inam village Kavali.		1 5 0		1 6	4,063	5,574	0 14 1					53	84	1 1 0	4 026	5,598	0 14
	Total					4 063	5,574	1 14 1					53	84	1 1 0	4 026	5,598	0 14

-concluded

By Revision Settlement															Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Serial No.	
Maximum rates		Dry crop			Rice			Garden.			Total							
Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average					
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	80	81	82	83	84	85	86		
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 I—copied			
9	1 9	4,071	9,187						51	78		4,133	9,309		88 22	Gadegaon	49	
9	1 9	8,684	1,530						83	81		2,687	1,618		88 58	Gunjegaon	50	
9	1 9	1,481	1,489						76	119		1,658	1,694		89 88	Ghernika	51	
9	1 9	781	735						98	85		777	750		89 94	Ohichumbe	52	
9	1 9	2,509	1,408						104	147		2,618	1,550		89 98	Takli	53	
9	1 9	1,605	1,631						4	7		1,889	1,638		89 99	Tanali	54	
9	1 9	901	607						14	19		915	695		89 80	Taragaon Kasgaon	55	
9	1 9	2,048	2,481						299	335		2,048	2,481		89 91	Tandardi	56	
9	1 9	4,235	3,042						299	335		4,464	4,377		89 90	Tavshi	57	
9	1 9	2,688	2,522						89	43		6,070	2,555		89 87	Tisangi Sonke	58	
9	1 9	2,845	1,617			81			63	87		2,915	1,715		89 97	Dhondewadi	59	
9	1 9	1,167	773						89	107		1,249	879		89 85	Napatgaon	60	
9	1 9	5,041	2,500						64	98		5,105	2,642		89 88	Falshi	61	
9	1 9	1,869	1,804									1,869	1,804		89 87	Bathan	62	
9	1 9	3,951	2,109									3,951	2,109		89 87	Bramhapari	63	
9	1 9	8,134	1,599						198	267		8,227	1,796		89 90	Bobali	64	
9	1 9	10,686	4,778			8	14		705	912		11,939	5,704		89 88	Bhalavni	65	
9	1 9	5,460	2,831						164	198		5,624	3,724		89 90	Bhandi Shogaon	66	
9	1 9	2,178	2,014									2,178	2,014		89 88	Machnur	67	
9	1 9	2,485	1,998						100	165		2,541	2,122		89 85	Marapur	68	
9	1 9	1,805	1,532						9	11		1,614	1,543		89 88	Mundhewadi	69	
9	1 9	1,567	1,779									1,567	1,779		89 85	Rahatewadi	70	
9	1 9	6,460	3,605						208	274		6,658	3,820		89 89	Vakhari	71	
9	1 9	1,817	1,865			6	12		195	118		1,912	1,495		89 81	Vadi Kuroli	72	
9	1 9	1,780	1,568						185	200		1,975	1,758		89 94	Sindevadi	73	
9	1 9	2,163	1,690						86	81		2,219	1,771		89 89	Shirgaon	74	
9	1 9	2,902	2,975						93	97		2,971	2,773		89 86	Shetpahal	75	
9	1 9	3,246	2,000						88	86		3,214	2,028		89 92	Shelvi	76	
9	1 9	4,268	3,211						5	6		4,404	3,217		89 90	Sarkoli	77	
9	1 9	1,940	1,112						74	92		2,014	1,204		89 88	Supli	78	
			245,222	1,25,249	0 12 2		25	61	2 7 0	7,374	11,112	1 6 7	261,122	1,26,422	0 12 6	81 22	Total	
12	1 12	4,003	4,549	1 1 11					22	42	1 5 6	4,095	4,622	1 1 11	27 27	Inam village Kavali.		
																Total		

J. H. GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

Summary for dry crop rates regarding the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied land in the Pandharpur Taluka.

Proposed group	Number of villages (in batches according to the existing grouping)	Current dry crop rate of each batch	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch	Increase per cent	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna)	
		Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p	
I	I {	I 37	1 4 0	1 9 0	25	0 4 0
		II 41	1 2 0	1 9 0	88-88	0 6 8
			Inam village			
I	I	I	1 6 0	1 12 0	27 27	0 4 4

J H GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

APPENDIX M

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land in Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur District.

Serial No in Appendix L	Village.	Population				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land		Remarks	
		1891	1901	1911	1921	1898	1921		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Group No I</i>						A	B	A	B
1	Anjansond	808	888	785	919				
2	Ahr Bahhugaon	1,206	1,073	1,264	968	68 21	94 16		
3	Ambe Chincholi	807	459	499	310	5 24			
4	Adhiv	858	573	674	514				
5	Awhe	371	376	490	874	30 27			
6	Ite	145	241	280	178	2 13			
7	Ishwar Vathar	597	589	686	561				
8	Umbar	898	408	669	898	2 22	35 38		
9	Karkamb	7,566	5,970	5,866	4,317	32 38	159 10		
10	Karole	614	831	414	411	10 11	0 0		
11	Kanhapur	694	344	736	501	3 30			
12	Kharoli	303	328	321	351	40 38	45 4		
13	Khed parg Bhose	536	388	614	381	1 32	1 32		
14	Gorsale	705	395	699	560	6 3	2 22		
15	Gopalpur	189	629	308	357				
16	Chincholi parg Bhose	268	238	344	297				
17	Jaloli	575	329	510	190	8 9	56 31		
18	Taratgaon-parg Bhose	100	81	104	83		1 30		
19	Tarapur	1,207	1,456	1,416	1,495	0 11	0 9		
20	Tungat	1,190	974	1,380	1,380	54 1	50 27		
21	Degaon Budruk	711	882	854	740		4 0		
22	Dovdhe	415	265	410	302	26 24	8 19		
23	Nah	65	76	89	71		8 88		
24	Nandore	568	294	495	331	5 28	17 38		
25	Narayan Chincholi	496	389	385	550				
26	Nematvadi	413	145	878	151	42 31			
27	Pulunj	2,020	1,849	1,797	1,648	8 4	2 33		
28	Pehe	704	351	600	150				
29	Pohargaon	341	394	377	337				
30	Pandharpur	20,470	21,024	23,550	25,210	29 31	11 16		
31	Phul Chincholi	1,483	1,759	1,473	1,886				
32	Badalkot	334	113	233	43				
33	Bhatumbre	324	299	411	305				
34	Bhose	2,055	1,053	2,104	1,149	27 28	57 38		
35	Shevte	1,048	616	814	976		13 38		
36	Shankargaon	319	197	399	158				
37	Suste	908	1,125	946	1,236	0 30			
Total		51,737	46,054	57,884	48,583	404 11	594 16		
<i>Group No II</i>									
38	Ibavi	172	159	237	196	0 16			
39	Uchethan	337	230	277	204	15 16	15 16		
40	Upas	595	585	622	645	6 15			
41	Umbargaon	275	311	292	420				
42	Eklapur	282	328	390	390				
43	Kasegaon	2,483	2,327	2,036	3,242	...			
44	Kuroli	1,481	622	1,261	674		5 15		
45	Korti	1,033	1,039	1,217	1,190				
46	Kondharka	274	210	226	271	25 35			
47	Khardi	1,312	1,549	1,556	1,736	368 38			
48	Khed parg Bhalavn	541	269	682	465				
49	Gadegaon	1,763	1,797	1,475	1,990				
50	Gungygaon	657	321	633	503				
51	Gharuki	531	387	551	433	12 10	8 3		
52	Chohumbe	140	156	196	164				
53	Taki	618	686	692	930	1 11	0 38		
54	Tanah	277	216	428	366		21 20		
55	Taratgaon parg Kasegaon	44	31	11	19				
56	Tamdardi	460	491	554	379				
57	Tavahi	1,268	956	1,537	1,247				
58	Tsangh Sontke	1,422	1,383	1,352	1,910				
59	Dhondewadi	621	169	390	375				
60	Nepatgaon	344	518	476	509				
61	Palah	733	731	873	793		12 11		
62	Pathan	603	394	631	423				
63	Bramhapuri	1,620	1,274	1,222	1,609				
64	Bohali	859	853	861	914				
65	Bhalavn	2,739	2,151	2,343	2,685	0 13	14 22		
66	Bhandi Shigaon	1,051	734	1,166	846	29 38	30 34		
67	Machnur	778	827	639	702				

APPENDIX M—continued

Serial No in Appendix L	Village	Population				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land		Remarks
		1891	1901	1911	1921	1899	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Group No II—conold</i>					A g	A g	
68	Marapur	529	545	701	595			
69	Mundhewadi	462	445	504	484	15 21	6 0	
70	Rahatewadi	588	461	562	378	4 17		
71	Vakri	1,109	929	1,349	1,190		31 0	
72	Vadi Kuroli	498	390	516	888		2 19	
73	Sundewadi	698	586	718	624			
74	Shirgaon	385	801	841	397			
75	Shetphal	656	462	985	899		18 0	
76	Shelva	809	607	866	697	8 12		
77	Sarkoli	1,105	1,316	1,155	1,019		42 20	
78	Suph	608	423	484	460		7 28	
	Total	33,481	28,699	36,122	33,177	528 24	197 4	
	Total of Group No I	51,737	46,054	57,884	48,583	404 11	594 16	
	Total	85,218	74,693	94,006	81,710	932 35	791 20	
	Kauthali	*	508	1,007	780			* Information not available

J H GARRETT,
Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh

APPENDIX N

The correspondence regarding the First Revision Settlement of the Pandharpur Taluka has been printed in the form of Selection No CCLXXV

The correspondence regarding Kavtali Inam village in Pandharpur Taluka is printed below.—

Revenue Survey and Assessment, Sholapur
Original Settlement of the Inam village
of Kavtali in the Pandharpur Taluka.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Order No 9358.

Bombay, 17th September 1918

Letter from the Superintendent, Land Records, C D, No. SS-13 dated 13th June 1918 —

"I have the honour to submit proposals for the original settlement of the inam village Kavtali, taluka Pandharpur, of the Sholapur District

"2 As for the situation of the village in question a reference is invited to the map bound up with Government Selection No CCLXXV (New Series) for the revision survey settlement of the Pandharpur Taluka

"3 As will be seen from the map, Kavtali is situated on the right bank of the river Bhima, 6 miles to the north-west of the well-known and sacred city of Pandharpur.

"4 The provisions of chapters VIII and IX of the Land Revenue Code were extended to the village under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1100 dated 7th February 1910

"5. The measurement and classification operations were carried out in the village in 1913-14 by the Central Division Field Party under the general supervision of the Superintendent, Land Records, Central Division. The necessary test of the field work was taken by the Head Surveyor in charge of the party

"6 The areas obtained by the survey operations are tabulated below under the several heads of cultivation —

		Description	Area Acres.
Dry-crop Garden Rice	} M	.. .. .	3,951
		.. .. .	31
	} P	.. .. .
		Unassessed unarable	.. .. .	335
Total			4,368

"7 The village is surrounded on all sides by the Government and Inam villages mentioned below —

Direction	Inam	Government	Group	Rate		
				Rs.	s.	p.
North	Hol Bk. (unsurveyed)	Khed, taluka Bhose	I	1	4	0
West	Nil	Do Bhalavni	II	1	2	0
South	Shirihon (unsurveyed)	Vakhan	II	1	2	0
East	Do	Gursale	I	1	4	0

"It will be seen from the portion of the village that it would fall either in the first group rated at Rs 1-4-0 or in the second group rated at Rs. 1-2-0

"It is evident that the village has more topographical affinity with villages to the south and west in group II rated at Rs 1-2-0. The application of this rate would result in a decrease of 21 per cent. in the *mamul* assessment now recovered by the mamdar. Even if the village is placed in the first group, the percentage decrease comes to 12 per cent. I do not see why the mamdar should lose by the acceptance of the survey and settlement. The villages in Pandharpur were revised as early as 1893, i.e., nearly 25 years ago. During the quarter of a century conditions have entirely changed. Pandharpur which is only 6 miles is now connected by a railway, prices have gone up very high and communications have improved. These circumstances alone would justify the adoption of a higher maximum rate. It may be noted here further that

the current maximum dry-crop rate in Kuroli to the west of this village is Rs 1-8-0. The village belongs to the Miraj Junior State and is due for revision this year and the revision is sure to result in enhancement. I therefore recommend that the maximum rate for this village should be Rs 1-6-0 which gives an increase of 24 per cent over the *mamul* assessment. The average incidence of assessment which is Re 0-13-10 arrived at by the application of this rate compares favourably with that of the adjoining Government villages which varies from Rs 1-6-0 to Rs 1-1-3.

"8. There is neither patasthal nor rice land in the village. There are only 32 acres of motasthal land which are assessed at the maximum dry-crop rate.

"9. The area and assessment under the several heads of cultivation are given below —

Description	Area	Assessment
	Acres	Rs
Occupied land	8,998	3,444
Unoccupied land		
Inam	111	109
Unassessed unarable	885	
Total	4,479	8,569

"10. If the proposed rate be approved, it is recommended that it be so guaranteed as to expire simultaneously with that of the taluka, *i e*, 1922-23."

ORDER — The proposals made by the Superintendent, Land Records, C D, which are supported by the Collector of Sholapur, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C D, are sanctioned. The rate should be introduced during the current revenue year 1918-19 and guaranteed for the period ending with the expiry of the existing settlement of the rest of the Pandharpur Taluka in 1922-23.

A F L BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government

Revenue Survey and Assessment

Complaint made by the inamdar of Kavthali in the Phandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District in respect of the settlement rates introduced into his village

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Order No 2056

Bombay 8th July 1920

Petitions dated 4th and 6th December 1919 from Mr Hariharrao Kashinath Khasgavale, mamdar of Kavthali in the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District — Complaining against the orders of the Collector of Sholapur and the Commissioner, C D, confirming the settlement rate of Rs 1-6-0 per acre fixed by the Survey Department for the alienated village of Kavthali, observing that a higher rate of Rs 1-12-0 per acre approved in Government Resolution, No 5382 dated 2nd June 1909, was guaranteed by the Collector to the petitioners predecessors-in-title, making remarks, and praying that, in the circumstances stated, Government may be pleased to cancel the orders passed by the Collector of Sholapur and the Commissioner, C D, and also Government Order No 9358 dated 17th September 1918, sanctioning the introduction of the rate of Rs 1-6-0 for the village, and direct the introduction of the rate of Rs 1-12-0 per acre instead.

Telegram from Mr Hariharrao Khasgavale of Kavthali dated 13th January 1920

Government memorandum No B -Misc. dated 9th January 1920 to the Collector of Sholapur

Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur No S R V.—6 dated 11th March 1920 —

" Returned with compliments to the Commissioner, C D, with a file containing the papers relating to the case under reference,

" 2 The matter has already been fully considered and Government have passed orders in their Resolution No 9358 dated 17th September 1918, Revenue Department. From this it will be seen that by accepting the maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0 as recommended by the Superintendent, Land Records (printed in the preamble of the said Government Resolution), the inamdar gets an increase of 24 per cent over the *mamul* assessment "

Memorandum from the Superintendent, Land Records, C D., No S L T dated 20th March 1920.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D, No' 625-B—19 dated 27th March 1920, to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S T—195 dated 8th April 1920—

" Returned with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

" 2 When this case came before the Settlement Commissioner in 1918 the position then appeared to be as set forth in R -5334—0 and in the reports before him, that the inamdar had consented to apply for the settlement on an assurance that his income would not be reduced. The settlement (Rs 1-6-0) showed that upon a *mamul* income as then proved of Rs 3,516, the inamdar would get Rs 3,613 or an increase of 24 per cent. This seemed to satisfy the condition in which he had assented. But in forwarding the proposals the undersigned remarked that the rate of Rs 1-6-0 was very low (implying that Rs 1-12-0 would have been quite a proper rate on general principle), also observing that as it was to be revised within five years, this low rate might be allowed until the general resettlement of the taluka.

" 3 It now appears that the true position was not set forth. The Collector of Sholapur (then Mr L J Mountford) had definitely assured the inamdar in his No. Pandharpur Mulki Jawak No 22 of 20th September 1909, that Government had agreed to a rate of Rs 1-12-0 which would yield approximately an income of Rs 4,176 and it was upon that assurance that the inamdar applied. Now was the assurance, as given by the Collector, justified? Upon reference to R. 5383—09 it appears that it was justified. Government had agreed in perfectly general terms that the inamdar applying for the settlement should be assured that no loss would be caused. It was particularly pointed out in respect of this village Kavthali that Rs 1-12-0 would not be exorbitant rate, and would yield an amount sufficient to protect the inamdar from the possibility of loss.

" 4 Since this assurance was given a mistake was made in fixing the rate at Rs 1-6-0. The fact of the assurance was never brought to the notice of this Department until the present appeal. To cancel the settlement and alter its rate to Rs 1-12-0 would now be illegal. The only thing that can be done is to point out to the inamdar that there will be a resettlement in 1923, and that full effect would then be given to the assurance. Whether he should be compensated meanwhile for the loss in assessment is a matter outside the province of the Settlement Department. This case exemplifies in a very pointed way the evil (which has now fortunately been noticed and corrected but which did exist in 1918) under which many villages were resettled without issuing notices either to the inamdars or to people calling for their objections. Had the inamdar been able to represent this objection in 1918, it is hardly possible that Government would have passed their orders in No R 9358—18 "

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D, No S R V—2 dated 11th May 1920 —

" Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department

" 2 In the circumstances stated by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records the loss suffered by the inamdar cannot be recouped until the time comes for revision settlement "

ORDER—The course proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records in paragraph 4 of his memorandum, that the inamdar be informed that there will be a resettlement in 1923, and that full effect would then be given to the assurance, is approved. The difference between the promised rate of Rs 1-12-0 per acre and the sanctioned rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre should be made good to the inamdar by Government.

2. The petitioner should be referred to the Collector of Sholapur for a reply to his petitions.

(Signed) H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

Below Settlement Officer, Sholapur's proposal for revision of the Pandharpur Taluka, made in his No 423 of 25th August 1922

No S.R.V —10 of 1922

Sholapur, 25th October 1922

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona

2. Mr Garrett's report is clear and concise and I have very little criticism to offer on it. It is perfectly clear that the Taluka is on the whole in a prosperous condition and can well bear a substantial increase. The value of the land averages 91.78 multiples of the assessment, and rents are about 5 multiples of the assessment. There has been a very large increase in the price of grain. There is practically no unoccupied land and I might add that the little that is left would all have been taken up by now, had it not been that it is reserved for Military grantees under recent orders of Government. The assessment is always recovered without difficulty if there is even a moderate crop. A railway to Kurduwadi has been constructed since the last settlement and will probably be extended in a few years *via* Sangola to Miraj and *via* Malsiras to Lonand.

3. The only drawbacks as compared to the 1891 conditions are a falling off in population and a decrease in cattle (though carts have largely increased). These however are clearly explained by the Settlement Officer. As regards the population I might add that I am informed that the 1911 Census took place while the maghi fair was in progress in Pandharpur and that in consequence a considerable number of pilgrims were included in the figures.

4. The Settlement Officer's proposals therefore for increasing the rates to the maximum, and for fixing them at Rs 1-9-0 for the whole taluka instead of the former 2 groups of Rs 1-4-0 and Rs 1-2-0 seem to me well justified and may safely be accepted. I am entirely in agreement with his proposal to have only one group for the whole Taluka, which seems to me quite sound.

5. I must point out that, as the new rates will still be 1 anna less than those just lately sanctioned for Malsiras Taluka, *viz*, Rs 1-10-0, there is really no need for any argument as to whether the new Pandharpur rate is too high. It is perfectly certain that the Pandharpur Taluka is much better off in every way than the Malsiras Taluka. This is too well-known to need any argument and is in fact clear even to the most casual observer. Even after taking the maximum increase possible, as the Settlement Officer has done, Pandharpur still has an unjustified advantage over Malsiras.

6. I am also strongly in favour of the Settlement being guaranteed only up to 1934-35, the year when the Settlement of the 4 Talukas of the Sholapur division expires. It is I think very important that the whole district should be resettled then at one time. I am making the same proposal for the Sangola re-settlement and the Malsiras re-settlement, that was recently sanctioned for 10 years, can easily be extended by the necessary 2 or 3 years.

C. H. BLATHWAYT,
Collector.

[Below Sholapur Collector's endorsement No. S R. V —10, dated 23rd/25th October 1922]

No. S T —311

Poona, 24th November 1922.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. The report is written with Mr. Garrett's usual terse cogency, and I support all his proposals

3 The figures of market value and rent are peculiarly useful in a taluka such as this where they are hardly at all influenced, as in so many other talukas, by considerations other than the profits of cultivation. Here there is no shortage of labour on the one hand nor over-population on the other, factors which are sometimes found to influence rents seriously elsewhere. Nor is there any part of the taluka except the neighbourhood of Pandharpur (*vide* paragraph 17) where the market price of land is influenced by factors which render it an erroneous measure of the value of the land to the true cultivator, and the taluka is purely agriculture.

4 Mr. Garrett's arguments, confirmed by the statistics of sales and leases, amply demonstrate that whatever grouping he adopted in this taluka, the assessment of each group may be raised with perfect safety by the maximum permissible. The Karkamb batch of villages is clearly shown to be the least lightly assessed area in the taluka, but even there a 33 per cent increase is fully justified

5 The difference between the various parts of the taluka is slight. For instance, the multiple for leases in terms of assessment is 5.45 for group II, which, at the group I maximum rate of Rs 1-4-0, would become 4.9, say 5, while the multiple for group I, even after excluding the Karkamb batch of villages is 5½. In these circumstances, and considering that it is certain that every village will be assessed well within its capacity, I agree with the Settlement Officer that the taluka should be made into one group. What the maximum rate should be follows automatically

6. For the reasons given in his paragraph 29 Mr. Garrett proposes to limit the period of guarantee to ten years. There will then be "an opportunity of getting a uniform and equitable assessment for the whole of the Sholapur District in 1935," provided the settlement of Sangola is also limited to 10 years. I think this proposal ought to be adopted.

In particular the anomaly of Malsiras being rated higher than Pandharpur (Rs. 1-10-0 as against Rs 1-9-0) can then be wiped out. The seriousness of this anomaly may be gauged from the fact that while sanctioning the 33 per cent increase in Malsiras in 1921 Government remarked "This is the most which is possible under the present rules and it is certainly the least which is reasonable under the circumstances."

7. To wipe out this anomaly would of course mean that, even if the Malsiras rates are only retained as they are, the rates in Pandharpur would be increased after 10 years, and this would involve an increase of over 33 per cent within the usual period of 30 years

But I do not think that Government should any longer be bound by the 33 per cent rule in cases where it results in absurd anomalies. The existence of this rule is continually forcing Government not only into perpetuating such anomalies for 30 years, but even into accentuating them, while at the same time revenue is needlessly sacrificed. This can be conclusively shown from many recent resettlements. In fact it is so even in the present case. Prior to this second revision settlement about half the villages in each of these talukas of Pandharpur and Malsiras were assessed under a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0. This was bad enough, considering that Pandharpur ought to be decidedly more highly assessed than Malsiras; but now in second revision settlement these villages in Pandharpur will actually bear a *less* assessment than those in Malsiras. An unlimited number of similar anomalies could be pointed out in other talukas.

8 Moreover, the existence of this taluka and group limit makes the increase which a village shall receive greatly a matter of luck. If a batch of villages can be amalgamated with a higher group they may receive an increase up to 50 or 60 per cent., while if they cannot be so amalgamated they can only receive a 33 per cent. increase.

It is the increase in individual villages, which is in most cases the same thing as the increase for the individual occupant, which should be limited. If some villages receive increases of 50 or 60 per cent. it is inequitable that other villages, every whit as well able to bear it, should by sheer luck be liable to an increase of only 33 per cent.

9 It is unfair that talukas which have been underassessed for 30 years, of which there are many in the Deccan, should now be prevented from being adequately assessed owing to this limit, while talukas which were fully assessed at first revision, of which there are many in Gujarat, can once more be fully assessed at second revision. The areas which escape adequate assessment profit at the expense of less fortunate areas and of the general tax-payer.

10 It appears to me that Government ought to cease to be bound by this taluka and group limit of 33 per cent. at least to the minimum extent necessary to avoid such an absurdity as an area which ought to be more highly assessed than another actually having a lower assessment imposed on it, the anomaly being perpetuated for 30 years. No doubt heavy increases of assessment ought not to be imposed all at once, but in the present case the ten years that must elapse before any adjustment can be made will provide an easy gradation towards an equitable assessment.

11 If a 30 years' settlement period is adopted, and the 33 per cent. limit is adhered to, I think the maximum rate should be Rs 1-9-6, which will give a percentage increase of 33 8.

12 The popularity of iron ploughs is an interesting feature. The decrease in number of cattle perhaps requires a word. The latest figures given are for 1919-20, and they exhibit the full effect of the bad season of 1918-19. There is no reason to doubt that already a considerable recovery has taken place.

A MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner
and Director of Land Records

[Below No S.T.—311 of 24th November 1922 from the Settlement
Commissioner and Director of Land Records.]

No. L N D.—2/2
8

Camp Sholapur, 16th January 1923

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department

2 The Commissioner supports the proposals of the Settlement Officer (a) to form one group for the whole taluka, (b) to fix the maximum rate at Rs 1-9-0, giving an increase of 31 32 per cent over the whole taluka. The Settlement Commissioner would increase the maximum rate by 6 pies, giving a percentage increase of 33 8, this trifling addition, involving as it does a slight infringement of the 33 per cent rule, does not appear to have any justification. Mr Mackie argues for the abandonment of the 33 per cent. rule, this is a suggestion that is not made for the first time, but it is one that the Commissioner trusts Government will be very slow to accept

3 As regards the period of settlement Mr. Garrett recommends that the rates be guaranteed up to 1934-35, and the Collector supports him. The object of this short term is to obtain a revision of the whole district at the same time. This would be an administrative convenience, but the Commissioner is unable to attach much importance to it, when compared with the advantage of maintaining the sense of security enjoyed by the ryot under a 30 years settlement. The usual time of 30 years is accordingly recommended.

G. W. HATCH,
Commissioner, C. D

Revision Settlement

Second — of Pandharpur Taluka, Sholapur District.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No 7147.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1923.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D., No L N D/S—2/2 dated 16th January 1923—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District, together with the petitions of objections relating thereto

* Letter from Mr J H Garrett, ICS, Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh, No 428 dated 25th August 1922 to the Collector of Sholapur

Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur No S R V—10 dated 26th October 1922 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No S T—811 dated 24th November 1922 to the Commissioner, C D

Government memorandum No 7147-B dated 1st June 1923 to the Commissioner, C D.

Government endorsement No 7147-B dated 1st June 1923 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Joint letter from the Commissioner, C D., and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No L N D/S—2/2 dated 29th June 1923

RESOLUTION—Government have very carefully examined the Settlement Officer's proposals for the second revision settlement of the Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District They accept his proposal to place the whole taluka of 78 Government villages in a single homogeneous group with a single maximum rate of assessment They also accept his proposal to fix the maximum rate at Re. 1-9-0 which yields a total enhancement of 31 32 per cent. over the whole taluka

2 In arriving at this decision Government have been influenced by the same considerations as in the case of the Sangola Taluka of the same district and have based their conclusions upon the same principles. The figures of land values for the years following the year 1919 have been excluded from consideration, as from 1920 onwards both sales and rentals have reached a level far exceeding the level of previous years and it is not unlikely that they may drop to the old level before the end of the settlement period, although there are at present no signs of such a drop During the four years immediately preceding the commencement of inflation of land values, land exchanged hands at prices equal to 71 times the existing rates of assessment, while rents averaged five times the assessment. The prices of agricultural products have risen to a remarkable extent Excluding recent years of what may be only a temporary inflation of prices, Government find that a comparison of prices prevailing in the six years from 1912 to 1917 with those of the last decade of the previous settlement reveals increases respectively of 94 per cent, 74 per cent and 123 per cent in the prices of the staple grams, jowari, bajri and wheat These facts taken into consideration along with the advent of the railway line and the consequent market facilities to Pandharpur lead Government to the conclusion that the present incidence of the assessment is exceedingly light. As in the case of Sangola Taluka, however, Government have decided to follow the long standing practice of keeping the percentage of enhancement within 33 and therefore do not intend to raise the maximum rate proposed by the Settlement Officer to a higher figure than Re. 1-9-0.

3. Government approve of the Settlement Officer's proposals to raise the rice land assessment on the same scale and to fix a maximum rate of Re 1-12-0 for the main village of Kavthali in accordance with their previous undertaking with the Inamdar.

4. The new rates should be announced in the present revenue year and levied from the ensuing revenue year with a guarantee of 30 years

5 The petitions of objections disclose no grounds for modifying the orders now passed

6 Mr Garrett is thanked for his able and concise report

By order of the Governor in Council,

A R DALAL,

Deputy Secretary to Government

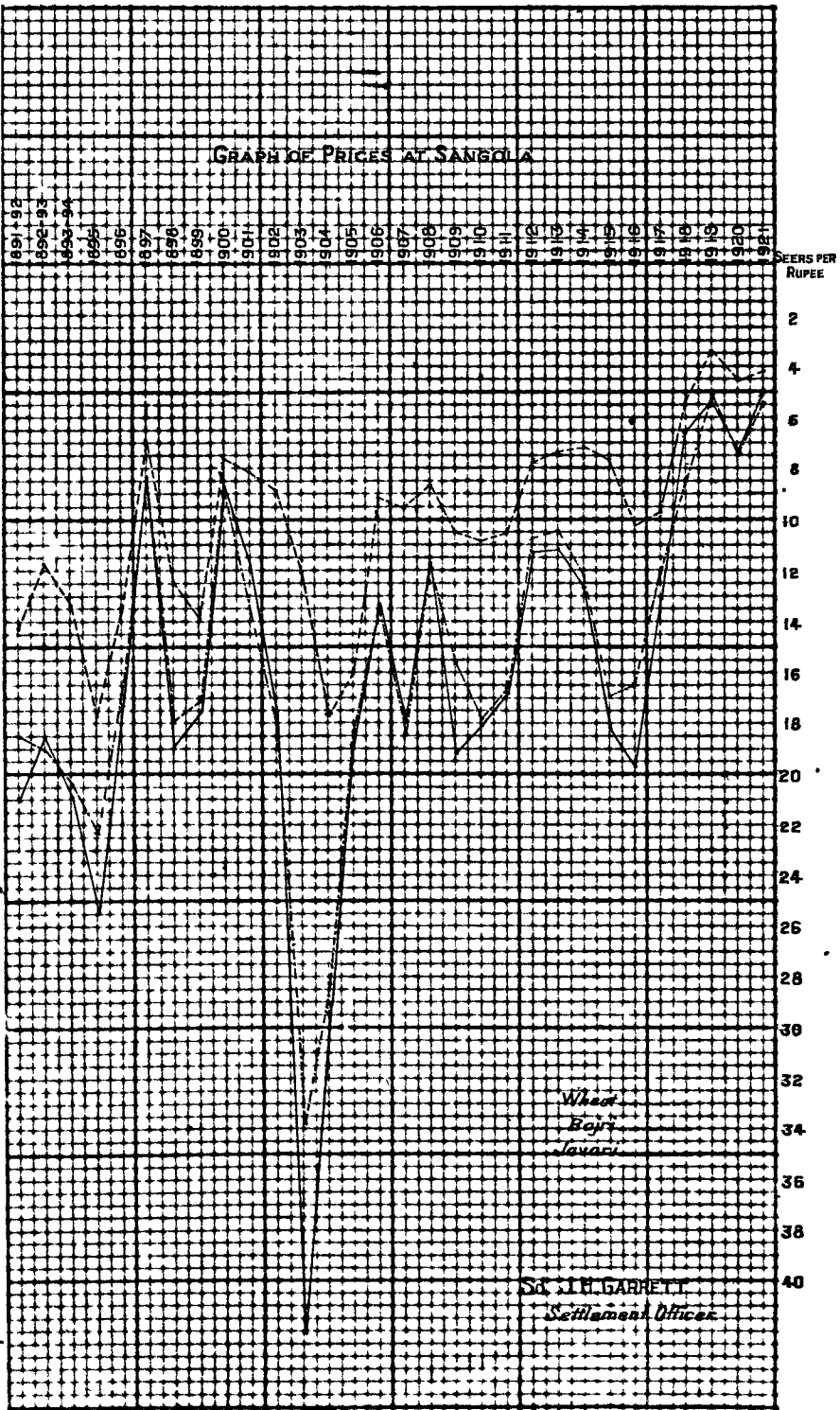
G R. No. 7147, R D , dated 26th July 1923

To

The Commissioner, C D ,
The Collector of Sholapur (with the
petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
J H Garrett, Esquire, I C S ,
The Government of India (by letter)

GRAPH OF PRICES AT SANGOLA



Wheat
Bajra
Jowari

DR. J. H. GARRETT
Settlement Officer.

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SETTLEMENT REPORT OF SANGOLA TALUKA, SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.**

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Sholapur, 28th August 1922.

From J. H. GARRETT, Esquire, I C S.,
Settlement Officer,
Sholapur and Khandesh,

To THE COLLECTOR,
Sholapur.

Sir,
I have the honour to make the following report on the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur District

2 The present report deals with 71 Government villages and 1 Inam village. There are 5 other Inam villages which are held over for report after measurement and classification operations have been carried out by the Superintendent of Land Records

3. The authority for the existing settlement is as follows —

Number of villages.	Authority for existing settlement	Year of expiry of lease	Where printed.
70	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No 2208 dated 25th March 1893.	1923-23	Selection No CCLXVIII.
1	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, Nos 4004 dated 12th June 1891, 6905 dated 7th October 1891 and 4499 dated 22nd May 1894	1920 21	Selection No. CCLXX and Appendix N to this report.
1	Survey Commissioner's No. S-1487 dated 21st June 1893		Appendix N

Change in Boundaries.

4. One Government village Pachegaon Bk was transferred to this Taluka from Khanapur Taluka of Satara District from 1st February 1910 in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 11462 dated 26th November 1909.

This is the only change in the constitution of the Taluka during the lease.

Position and Physical Features.

5. The Taluka is situated in the South West of the District. Its shape is roughly triangular with its base resting on the Pandharpur Taluka and the Mangalvedhe Taluka of Sangli State. Its sides are irregular. The Western boundary is formed by the Malsiras Taluka of the Sholapur District and the Atpadi Taluka of Aundh State, the Southern boundary is the Jath State. In the apex at the South West corner it touches villages of Satara District and Miraj State.

The irregularity of the outline is due to the contiguity of State territory.

The land is for the most part undulating. The uplands have a general slope towards the North East; but rise and fall in erratic fashion towards the numerous streams and nalas

In the North West and South West the country is much broken up and rocky hills rise in places to over 2,000 feet. The general level of the country is from 1,700 to 1,550 feet above sea-level.

The Man River, a tributary of the Bhima, passes through the centre of the Taluka and drains the whole of it with the exception of a few villages in the extreme North and extreme South East. (The Man River ceases to flow soon after the rains are over but its deep sandy bed retains water throughout the year.)

(The country is devoid of tanks and forests. Even scrub jungle is rare. Nim and Babul trees are fairly abundant but seldom attain to any size as they are in constant demand for fuel and domestic uses. The vegetation is typical of the dry zone of the Deccan.)

The soil is nearly all light and shallow. Much of it is so poor that cultivation is wasted on it. The better class soil is found only in the valleys.

Climate and Rainfall

6 Appendix A contains the rainfall statistics for the last 11 years recorded at Sangola. I have added the figures of rainfall recorded by the Irrigation Department at Katphal and Budihal as far as they are available. The average rainfall amounts to 21.05 inches. This quantity, if seasonable, is enough for the raising of good crops. But the figures taken year by year are not so favourable. In seven of the eleven years the fall was less than 20 inches. The remarks given in Appendix A show that only 1915 and 1921 can be called good seasons.

The figures of rainfall at Katphal show that the North West corner of the taluka has a more irregular rainfall than Sangola. The fall at Katphal gives a lower minimum and a higher maximum than at Sangola. The rainfall in the adjoining Taluka of Malsiras is of the same irregular type as at Katphal.

The figures for Budihal are too scanty for comment.

In the case of Pandharpur the rainfall is rather more regular and greater in quantity than at Sangola.

I consider that the general report is correct in placing Sangola as intermediate between Malsiras and Pandharpur in respect of rainfall.

As regards local distribution inquiry shows that the North West part of the Taluka is worse off than the centre.

Crops and Cultivation.

7 Appendix B gives the details of crops.

Unlike the greater part of the Sholapur District, this taluka depends almost as much on bajri as on jawari. The average of the last 5 years gives 42.23 per cent. of the cultivation area under jawari and 35.54 per cent. under bajri. But the percentage varies greatly from year to year. When the kharif rains are favourable bajri is sown. For instance in 1916-17 and 1917-18 the area under bajri considerably exceeded the area under jawari. 1920-21 was unfavourable for kharif and the result was a great increase in the area under jawari.

No other crop is of importance except safflower.

Mr Pitt observed at the time of the 1st Revision Settlement "we look in vain through the list for any large amount of exportable produce." This statement is still true in the sense that many crops such as cotton, are not grown. There is however in normal years surplus gram and fodder for export. Though the soil is poor, the population is not dense and many people spend a large part of the year outside the district.

Cultivation is of the ordinary type. Much of the light soil is not worth expenditure on careful tillage or manure. It is chiefly in the irrigated land that labour is usefully employed. As the better class soil is small in area, it is kept in good condition. A creditable amount of work is put into embanking fields and protecting them from scour by rain. Where this is not done irreparable damage is sure to follow very quickly.

Irrigated Crops

8 The area of land under irrigation is very considerable. The precarious nature of the rainfall makes irrigation almost a necessity or at any rate, supplies the powerful incentive which alone will induce the cultivator to give the additional labour required for such cultivation.

According to the 1st Revision Survey 14,605 acres were classed as bagait but it does not follow that the whole of this was actually irrigated. In addition 2,806 acres were irrigated by the Mhasvad Tank. At the most therefore some 17,000 acres were under irrigated crops.

The area irrigated in 1916-17 was 21,375 acres. The figures for the next four years were obtained from Taluka records but owing to some mistaken method of classification I have to reject them as worthless. Apparently the fields which conserve rainfall by means of 'tals' are classed as irrigated and hence the irrigated area has been exaggerated. I consider that the figures for 1916-17 are a far sample of the true irrigated area. Certainly the figure 91,687 acres given for 1920-21 is a glaring mistake.

Communications

9. The Sangola Taluka being without any direct railway communication with outside markets is naturally associated with Pandharpur.

The only metalled roads are —

Name of Road.	Length within the Taluka Miles
Pandharpur—Junoni	20
Pandharpur—Karad—(metalled up to Mahud only)	15

Other roads are merely superior cart-tracks. the chief of these are —

Sangola—Mangalvedhe.
Sangola—Mahud Bk.
Sangola—Gherdi.

Access to all villages is easy except to a few villages such as Itki, Kavaspur, Lotevadi, Diksal and Narale where the tracks are hilly and rough.

I have remarked in my report on the Pandharpur Taluka how the opening of the light railway from Kurduvadi to Pandharpur has improved the situation. This railway is no less important to Sangola. Nearly all the external trade of this taluka passes through Pandharpur whereas formerly Kurduvadi (Barsi Road) was the nearest railway station, 40 miles from Sangola with the Bhima to cross *en route*. Sangola is still distant from the railway but the greater part of the taluka is within a day's journey of Pandharpur.

Markets and Fairs

10. There are no important trade centres in this taluka this is not surprising as the amount of produce available for export is small, the population scanty and the soil poor.

There are weekly markets at Sangola, Mahud Bk, Kole, Gherdi, Javle, Najhre, Balavdi, Lakshmi Dahivadi, Sonand and Hatid. Of these Sangola is the most important and the only cattle market. The other markets satisfy local needs. There are other market towns near the borders but none of importance except Mhasvad which has a well known cattle fair.

Such external trade as the taluka can afford, both inward and outward, passes almost entirely through Pandharpur. This town by reason of its importance as a pilgrim-centre is visited by almost all the Hindus of Sangola at least once a year.

Imports and Exports.

11. As there is no railway in the taluka there are no means of estimating the quantity of imports and exports. The Taluka produces very little surplus and no doubt much of its imports are met by the cash earnings of workers who go in large numbers to earn a living outside the District.

I have stated elsewhere that Pandharpur is the railway station through which the bulk of the exports and imports pass. But I have no means of ascertaining what portion of the total belongs to Sangola.

Manufactures and Industries.

12. The Taluka is purely dependent on agriculture. There are no manufactures.

The weaving industry is unimportant and confined to the making of coarse cloth and blankets for local use.

Population.

13. The population of the taluka including all Inam villages is as follows :—

Population

Number of villages.	1901	1911	1921
77	83,698	82,016	77,240

The steady decrease in population may be only apparent. The census takes place in the month of March when agricultural work is slack. Seasonal migration is now usual whereas in 1901 it had probably not reached its present development.

There has been a real loss of population between 1911 and 1921. This is explained in the paragraph "Health".

According to the census of 1911 the non-agricultural population amounts to 17,887 equal to 21.70 per cent of the total. The non-agricultural population is merely accessory to the agricultural classes and consists of artisans, shop-keepers and the like.

Migration.

14. Although local industries to supplement agriculture are wanting, most villages send labourers to Bombay, Sholapur and elsewhere. The movement is seasonal. Nearly all the labourers set out after the kharif season and return at the beginning of the rains. The occupations which they take up are lime-burning in the suburbs of Bombay, hamals' work in Bombay and charcoal burning.

This seasonal migration is not a bad thing as the taluka has ample labour supply during the monsoon and the people are saved from enforced idleness during half the year.

This migration is peculiar to Sangola. Pandharpur is a rabi taluka and migration of this sort is not found there.

Schools and Education.

15. There are now 41 boys' schools with an attendance of 1,435 as against 27 and 913 in 1891. There are 2 girls' schools with an attendance of 67 as against nil in 1891. Education is very backward. The percentage of children attending schools to total population is only 1.8. The economic effect of education is negligible in such circumstances.

Health.

16. The Sangola Taluka is naturally healthy as would be expected in a tract devoid of forest and marsh.

Its chief recurring danger is from cholera due to the constant presence of streams of pilgrims who contaminate the water supply and have no regard for elementary principles of sanitation. During the last 29 years no less than 4,552 deaths are recorded under this head and probably if registration was more accurate the total would be higher. This mortality is regrettable as it is to a great extent preventable by simple precautions.

Plague caused heavy mortality in 1903 and 1917.

In 1918 there was an exceptional outbreak of influenza which caused nearly 10,000 deaths.

The normal increase due to excess of births over deaths during the decennium between the censuses of 1911 and 1921 was turned into a deficit of 1,945 owing to the epidemic of influenza in 1918. The census of 1921 showed a decrease of 4,276 over that of 1911. The reduction of population is a calamity from one point of view but no loss is suffered from the material side which alone can guide a Settlement Officer. Even now the density of the population is greater than the local resources can support.

Live and Dead Stock

17. Appendix D gives the figures of live and dead stock according to the latest census.

The following statement gives a summary for comparison with the year preceding the First Revision Settlement and various years during the currency of the lease —

Year	Male cattle.	Milch cattle and young	Horses and ponies.	Carts.
1890-91	22,888	34,759	1,412	1,329
1901	15,073	17,158	680	1,352
1906	12,789	16,394	528	1,371
1911	14,983	21,935	648	1,437
1916	17,692	32,035	693	1,616
1920-21	17,747	29,160	769	1,403
Percentage difference between 1890—1920	- 22.46	- 16.10	- 45.53	+ 5.56

The adverse effect of bad seasons is reflected in the enormous loss of cattle of all sorts, amounting to one-half, between 1890 and 1906. Since the latter year there has been a steady recovery. The latest census showed a small set back in the total number of cattle but the loss was confined to milch cattle and young. The number of male cattle remained stationary. It is clear that the bad season of 1918 resulted in no loss to useful stock.

The cropped area per pair of bullocks is 27 acres. This is high but considering the large extent of light soil it is not unsatisfactory. The condition of Sangola in respect of cattle is more favourable than that of Pandharpur. I consider that the stock is sufficient for the needs of the Taluka.

This Taluka has a valuable asset in its sheep and goats which are more numerous now than at the First Revision Settlement. The flocks are valuable for their skins, wool and flesh and indirectly for their manure. The large area of uncultivated land affords ample grazing for these animals.

Water Supply.

18. The Sangola Taluka is well supplied with water from wells and streams. None of the streams have a perennial flow but in the larger streams water is obtained by digging pits in the sand.

Appendix F gives the details of water supply according to the census of 1911-12—the latest available. In the year 1891 the total number of wells was 3,620. In 1911 the number had risen to 4,446. The increase is considerable. If the latest returns were obtainable still further progress would appear.

There are no tanks of importance in the taluka but Mhasvad Tank in the Satara District irrigates on an average 2,000 acres. On the map is shown a large tank at Budihal but this has never been completed. What its future is, is uncertain.

The great increase in the number of wells during the lease shows that the tract is prosperous and affords protection against famine.

Sale price of Land.

19. Appendices G and G-1 give details of sales of land during the last 5 years. The figures are chiefly for the years 1920 and 1921. The statistics were collected from the Record of Rights and each entry was inquired into on the spot. Sales for cash of unencumbered land are the only ones brought into the Appendices. All cases which were conditional sales or in which the consideration included pre-existing debts, transactions which were really partitions, settlements or gifts, and all cases in which there was reason to suspect that the consideration was falsely stated, are excluded. The sales recorded represent the true market value of land.

The average value of land is 97.74 multiples of the assessment. The lowest multiple is 86.27 in Group I and the highest 126.48 in Group IV. From this it appears that Group IV enjoys an undue advantage over Group I in the pitch of assessment. The average sale price of land in Pandharpur Taluka is 91.78 multiples of the assessment, and in Malsiras Taluka 44.11. Sangola therefore is somewhat lightly assessed as compared with Pandharpur, and very lightly as compared with Malsiras.

Leases.

20. Appendices H and H-1 give details of rental value. The cash rent of land gives the best evidence of the assessment which can properly be imposed. In this taluka the customary form of rent is a share of the crop. These rents are useless to a Settlement Officer as it is impossible to ascertain the quantity or the cash value of the crop share. Cash rents are found in most villages but their value as a guide to the assessment is not complete as the statistics are rather scanty.

The leases are recorded in V. F. No. XII. Each case was inquired into on the spot. All leases which were between a savkar and debtor, or between relatives or where there was an agreement by the landlord to sell to the lessee are excluded. The object of the inquiry is to ascertain the true rental value between independent parties. I have given close attention to this part of the inquiry and can confidently affirm that the figures are accurate.

The rental value of land varies greatly from village to village owing to local and accidental circumstances. It is not possible to institute comparisons between single villages. By taking a number of villages together, accidental variations are eliminated.

The rental value in the four groups is as follows —

Group	Number of times the assessment represented by rent.
Group I	3 10
" II	3 55
" III	5 86
" IV	4 55

These figures confirm the deduction from sale prices that the two lower groups are more lightly assessed than the two upper groups.

A further comparison may be made with adjoining talukas —

Taluka.	Number of times the assessment represented by rent
Sangola	4 55
Pandharpur	5 05
Malsiras	3 36

Pandharpur has a slight advantage over Sangola but as in the case of sales the difference is not great. In the case of Malsiras the share taken by Government is nearly one-third while in Sangola it is under one-fourth. These figures confirm the deduction from sales that Sangola is more lightly assessed than Malsiras.

Indices.

In Appendix H is given a column showing 'indices'. The manner of preparing indices and their object is explained in Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume II, page 397.

The Indices for the existing groups are as follows —

Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV
Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
1 11 10	1 12 4	2 9 0	1 11 3

These figures tend to show that a uniform maximum rate throughout the taluka would be reasonable. The assessment in Group III is especially light. The statistics of leases in this taluka are not large enough to justify implicit reliance on these figures. For reasons which I give in the paragraph on Grouping I do not favour a single rate for the whole taluka but simplification of the groups is possible and desirable.

The indices also show that the increase in rates which I propose will be well within the limits that can be borne without hardship.

Crop Experiments

21 I give in the following table a few actual tests of outturn conducted under strict conditions by Prant Officers under the control of the Agricultural Department. In my report on the Pandharpur Taluka a large number of examples are given. The Pandharpur tests apply to this taluka equally —

Year	Village	Crop	Anna value	Outturn Principal	Bye product	Value in 1921	Assessment.	Percentage incidence of assessment on gross produce.
				Mds. S. Ch.				
1894-95	Sangola	Rice	12	9 8 9		73 11 10	0 14 8	1 24
"	Javie	Gram (irrigated)	12	13 28 8		91 6 8	0 15 5	1 05
1902-08	Sangola	Linseed	16	9 36 12		92 14 1	0 14 0	0 94
"	Kadlas	"	8	2 21 5		23 13 5	0 9 9	2 85
1906-07	Javie	Wheat (irrigated)	12	21 1 7		203 15 9	0 13 8	0 41

The incidence of assessment is light

Prices

22. Appendix I gives details of prices during the last 30 years. A graph is also appended. The following statement shows the course of prices during the last four decennial periods :—

Year.	Jowar.	Bajri	Wheat.			
	Sears per rupee.					
	S	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S	Ch.
1881-82 to 1890-91	23	15	22	4	18	4
1891-92 to 1901	16	12	16	3	11	13
1902 to 1911	20	6	19	2	11	5
1912 to 1921	10	15	10	7	6	9
Difference between last decade of original lease and of current lease	+ 118		+ 113		+ 178	
	per cent		per cent		per cent	

The prices recorded at Sangola for the last three decades are almost identical with those of Pandharpur. The prices for the first decade are decidedly higher than those of Pandharpur. Mr Pitt, from whose report these figures are taken, had some doubt as to the accuracy of the Sangola figures, but the error, if any, is in favour of the rayat and I think they may be accepted as nearly correct. The increase in prices since the period preceding the First Revision Settlement exceeds 100 per cent. Unless therefore there is any indication that the existing assessment was too high, the maximum increase will cause no hardship.

The fluctuations in prices owing to the conditions of the season are great. But the effect of the great rise in world prices is clearly marked in the last four or five years.

Wages.

23. Local inquiry during 1922 gives annas 5 to annas 6 as the ordinary rate of field labour. According to the Mamlatdar the rate at Sangola is annas 7 to 8. But this figure is wrong. The labouring class in Sangola Taluka, are accustomed to go to Bombay, Khandesh and Sholapur in search of work during the slack season. It is certain that if they could earn annas 8 a day in their own villages they would not go abroad in search of work.

At the beginning of the lease the rate of wages was about annas 3. During harvest the rate is about double the ordinary rate.

The Sangola Taluka is largely a kharif taluka and has a reduced demand for labour after October. The migration of large numbers of labourers is simply due to lack of demand.

The supply of labour is sufficient for local needs. The rise in wages is not greater than the rise in prices. There is therefore no ground for the contention that the cost of labour is an undue burden on the cultivator.

Agriculturists and Non-Agriculturists.

24. The following statement shows the area held by :—

Year.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
	Acrea.	Acrea.
1916-17	3,41,738	3,193
1917-18	3,41,861	3,152
1918-19	3,41,963	3,031
1919-20	3,43,117	3,908
1920-21	3,44,114	1,911

In this Taluka almost the whole area is held by genuine cultivators such as Maratha, Kunbis and Dhangars. The Savkar and capitalist from outside is not attracted. Hence the area held by non-agriculturists is very small.

Revenue History.

25 The total demand has remained stationary throughout the lease. In Appendix K the remission due to the introduction of the revised settlement is wrongly shown. Hence there is an apparent increase in demand from 1895-96 onwards. The remission should have been shown as such.

In 1906-07 there is a reduction in demand by about Rs 1,500. This is due to acquisition of land for the proposed extension of the railway from Pandharpur to Sangola.

The outstandings have been large almost from the beginning. Very large sums have been remitted owing to bad seasons, notably in 1901-02, 1905-06, 1907-08, 1908-09, 1910-11 and 1915-16.

In 1916-17 and 1917-18 the arrears were all cleared off. But owing to the bad season of 1918 suspensions were again necessary. The history of suspensions and remissions which can be read from the figures of Appendix K shows that the greatest leniency has been exercised. Only in rare and isolated cases land has been forfeited. The suspension and remission rules now in force are based on humane and scientific principles. None need fear that he will lose his land for circumstances over which he has no control.

In ordinary years the land revenue is recovered without difficulty.

Appendix M shows the area of assessed waste to have been 1,238 acres in 1893-94 and 1,384 acres in 1920-21. The greater part of the assessed waste is inferior land which is unfit for cultivation. The small addition is accounted for by a few forfeitures. Practically speaking the taluka was cultivated up to the limit since the time of the Original Survey and no further extension is likely to occur.

Grouping.

26 There are at present four groups, and one village Pachegaon Bk which, owing to transfer from Satara District, does not fall in its proper group. Although the Original Settlement was made in three batches Mr Pitt found that the grouping was appropriate. He adhered as closely as possible to the original grouping. All he did was to correct anomalies in certain isolated villages and reduce the number of groups from 6 to 4.

As regards markets, there is but one. Nearness to Pandharpur is the only advantage that need be considered. This is not only a market but the nearest railway station. Neither the Hotgi-Gadag Line nor the Poona-Belgaum Line is near enough to compete with Pandharpur. Nor is there any good road communication with these lines.

The present grouping gives an unnecessary advantage to Group II over Group I and to Group IV over Group III.

The other main consideration in grouping is that of climate and rainfall. General report is that the North-West part of the taluka is slightly worse off than the rest. The rainfall statistics of Katphal support this view.

No figures of rainfall are available for any place in Group III or IV. But as the average fall at Tasgaon and Vite (Khanapur) on the West and Sholapur, Indur and Bijapur on the East exceeds that of Sangola I see no reason to accept Mr. Pitt's view that the villages of Group IV "enjoy a slightly less favourable climate than the other groups." I consider that Group IV is fully equal to Group III in all respects.

The difference in the four groups is reduced to the small one of nearness to Pandharpur. I do not think there is any need for four groups. The groups can conveniently be reduced to two.

Group I will be made up of the existing Groups I and II.

Group II will consist of the existing Groups III and IV together with the single village of Pachegaon Bk. The present grouping of Pachegaon Bk is due to its transfer from Satara District.

The statistics of sales and leases support the view that Group I is in no way superior to Group II.

As for Groups III and IV the sale value of land is higher in Group IV than in Group III. The letting value is higher in Group III than in Group IV, but the difference is accidental. If the large village of Kadlas were omitted from Group III, the remaining villages show a lower letting value than those of Group IV.

Alteration in groups causes rather heavy increases in the villages of the old second and fourth groups. But I see no reason to perpetuate differences in rating which are not in themselves necessary or justifiable

Maximum Rates

27 In proposing change in the maximum rates the deciding factor will be the course of prices. A Settlement Officer would only reject this indicator if the evidence collected during local inquiry showed that the taluka was unduly burdened or that high prices were due to local famine conditions

I would invite consideration of the following points —

(1) In 20 years the number of wells increased by 826. No doubt irrigation has increased in like manner though figures are not available for comparison. Well-building is a sign of prosperity.

(2) The Taluka has good communication by roads and cart tracks

(3) The principal market for the Taluka is Pandharpur. This has now become a busy railway station.

(4) Population has decreased during the lease. The decrease is due to the unfortunate outbreaks of plague and influenza. It is entirely unconnected with any economic calamity. Even now part of the population is idle for half the year. Fortunately the inhabitants of this tract have taken to work outside the District during the slack season.

(5) As the figures of live-stock and the revenue history show, the taluka has passed through some periods of severe depression, but rapid recovery has been made every time

(6) Large areas of unassessed waste and forest, as well as uncropped occupied lands afford grazing for vast numbers of sheep and goats

I consider that the present assessment is light and the full increase of 33 per cent can be imposed without hardship

I propose the following rates —

Group.	Maximum rate	Increase per cent.
I	1 6 0	.. 32.7
II	1 2 0	.. 33.1

Owing to the reduction in the number of groups, the increase in the villages of the old groups II and IV amounts to 37.5 and 50 per cent. respectively. This increase is far below the limit of 66 per cent. allowed in individual villages, and will cause no hardship.

Rates in adjoining Talukas.

28 The rate proposed for Pandharpur Taluka is Rs. 1-9-0. This fits in with the rates proposed for Sangola and fairly marks the difference in nearness to markets. As compared with Malsiras (maximum rate Rs. 1-10-0) I consider that Sangola will be lightly assessed. The rates in Satara District where it touches Sangola are far higher. The same remark applies to the Sangli State.

Patasthal

29. The patasthal assessment in this taluka was abolished under orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8523 dated 19th October 1905 and Government Resolution No. 6848 dated 1st August 1910. No proposals are therefore required in this matter

Rice Land.

30. Ninety-two acres of land are classed as rice land. The taluka is not suited to the growth of rice but in a few places rice is grown in land where rain water can be impounded by means of tals. Of the total area, 33 acres are classed as old rice assessed under a combined soil and water rate of Rs. 6-0-0 while the new rice land is assessed within the dry-crop maximum rate. There is no reason to change the classification now. Even the old rice rate gives an average assessment of only Rs. 2-2-5. I propose that the assessment on rice land, old and new should take the same increase as dry-crop land.

Inam village.

31. The only Inam village to be dealt with in this report is Andhalgaon. This village though situated in the midst of villages of Group II assessed at Rs. 1-0-0, has since its original settlement in 1870 had a maximum rate of

Re. 1-2-0 The village has a population of 1,176. This is an increase over all previous censuses. The village is in all respects prosperous enough to take an increase of 33 per cent without hardship. But it has no advantage over the neighbouring Government villages. I therefore propose a rate of Rs 1-6-0 for this village as in the case of the surrounding Government villages. This gives an increase of 22 2/3 per cent.

The rate as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed for a period expiring in the same year as in Government villages.

Guarantee

32 In ordinary cases a guarantee for 30 years would be recommended. But here I propose a short lease. Four of the seven talukas of the District fall due for revision in 1934-35. For Malsiras a 10-year settlement has been sanctioned and for Pandharpur a guarantee up to 1934-35 is proposed. If Sangola is given a lease for a like period, there will be an opportunity of removing all inequalities at the next Settlement.

In the case of Sangola a further reason for a short lease is that an extension of the Barsi Light Railway is to be made. I understand that work will begin next year. The construction of this railway will have an important influence on the taluka.

I therefore recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned, be guaranteed up to 1934-35.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh.

APPENDIX A

Rainfall recorded at Katphal, Budhal and Sangola, District Sholapur

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 Octo- ber)		Late rains, (22nd October to 31st Dec- ember)		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		
<i>Katphal</i>														
1911	0 00		7 09	4	8 70	14	1 84	8	N/A			11 63	26	
1912	0 00		2 80	7	1 22	11	0 01	14	1 72	3		12 65	35	
1913	0 00		4 38	9	2 84	16	2 55	12				16 03	59	
1914	0 00		7 47	5	5 48	21	7 05	21	1 08	6		16 03	59	
1915	0 42	8	0 25	0	10 13	19	14 03	19	1 97	4		27 70	51	
1916	0 11	2	4 07	8	14 88	21	18 36	17	0 25	13		40 67	61	
1917	1 12	5	3 35	0	2 35	6	13 81	20	0 80	5		24 62	46	
1918	0 41	2	3 45	4	0 45	3	7 06	11	1 40	3		10 77	22	
1919	1 00	1	2 77	4	3 15	0	10 36	13	1 47	4		18 75	36	
1920	1 30	2	1 12	8	3 45	6	8 93	14				14 80	25	
1921	1 10	2	1 10	2	11 75	15	3 10	10	1 05	3		22 00	30	
<i>Budhal</i>														
1910	0 00	0	3 35	6	5 77	12	8 86	13	0 77	4		18 75	35	
1920			0 87	3	2 98	8	7 04	12				10 09	23	
1921			0 20	2	4 47	20	0 98	15	2 80	3		17 25	40	
<i>Sangola</i>														
1911	0 00	0	0 61	2	11 43	11	3 27	4	0 72	2		16 03	10	
1912	0 00	0	1 58	4	2 85	6	8 00	14	1 45	3		14 82	26	
1913	0 00	0	6 23	9	6 00	7	3 46	6	0 00	0		16 60	32	
1914	0 00	0	0 52	2	5 02	13	7 88	14	1 48	8		15 80	22	
1915	1 04	3	3 09	5	7 52	11	17 75	23	1 80	3		30 26	45	
1916	0 00	0	3 56	5	13 00	10	16 23	18	0 70	13		39 09	55	
1917	1 38	3	7 26	7	1 51	5	12 61	24	4 82	8		37 68	47	
1918	0 00	0	2 38	9	1 97	8	7 13	8	3 56	7		15 24	32	
1919	0 51	1	2 25	5	9 96	11	11 68	13	1 10	3		25 50	33	
1920	0 00	2	1 25	4	3 34	7	7 61	10	0 00	0		13 16	23	
1921	0 10	1	0 37	3	7 51	15	7 80	12	2 63	2		16 40	33	
Average for Sangola														
	0 36	1	2 57	5	6 45	10	9 46	13	2 21	4		21 05	33	

Remarks with regard to the character of the season at Pandharpur and Sangola Talukas, District Sholapur, for the eleven years ending 1921

- 1911—Total annual rainfall was considerably under the average. In the ante-monsoon period fairly heavy rain was received at Pandharpur though it did not exceed a few drops at Sangola. The monsoon commenced timely in June and the fall of the month being adequate kharif sowings were done in time. The seedlings thrived well under the favourable and heavy rains of July. In August the fall though moderate was fair enough to maintain the crops. But in September it was almost absent at Pandharpur while it was totally so at Sangola with the result that the standing kharif crops deteriorated and yielded a far less output than was once expected. Rabi sowings were done on the strength of this October fall (meagre though it was) but as the fall during the two subsequent months was very scanty the seedlings did not either germinate or where they did, they did not flourish. The season on the whole was only fair for the kharif, while it was very unsatisfactory for the rabi crops.
- 1912—Early total rainfall far short of the average. Fair to good rain was received during the ante-monsoon period. The monsoon opened about the middle of June but the fall of the month being inadequate kharif sowing had to be deferred to July when they were completed under the favourable fall of the month. The rainfall during the three subsequent months was generally satisfactory and the crops (though in places they felt the want of more rain) yielded a fairly good output. The rabi sowings were done in time but owing to deficiency of inter rains (in November and December) they did not come to much and their output was poor. The season on the whole was a fair kharif but a poor rabi season.
- 1913—Total fall of the year was considerably short of the average at Sangola and even less than half of the normal at Pandharpur. Good rain was received in the ante-monsoon period. This was very useful for the preparation of the lands. The regular monsoon set in in the second week of June and the fall of the month being fairly good kharif sowings were started in time and completed in the first half of July under the favourable rains of the month and the seedlings thrived well. But the rainfall in August being very meagre (only one-fourth of an inch) at Pandharpur and totally absent at Sangola the kharif crops seriously suffered and withered away in many places. September rains though moderate gave some relief to the surviving crops but rainfall being again deficient in October their condition was again serious and in the end they gave only a very poor return. Owing to this unsatisfactory condition of rainfall prevailing in October rabi sowing was restricted to places of sufficient moisture. To add to the difficulty there was a total absence of rain in November and December and the crops failed completely except in wet and private lands. Season on the whole was very unsatisfactory.
- 1914—The annual rainfall was just equal to the average at Pandharpur but considerably below it at Sangola. The ante-monsoon period went practically dry. The monsoon commenced timely and kharif sowings were undertaken as the fall in June was quite adequate and completed in early July. The fall in August and September was quite up to the requirements and the crops progressed satisfactorily. To add to the difficulty there was a fair rain which besides benefiting the kharif crops was useful for pushing on rabi sowings. November was also beneficial but rainfall again in December proved injurious to the rabi crops which suffered consequently in output. The season on the whole was generally satisfactory for the kharif crops and fairly good for the rabi.
- 1915—Total rainfall slightly above the average at Pandharpur though far in excess of it at Sangola. Fairly heavy rain was received during the ante-monsoon period which facilitated the preparation of the lands in places. The monsoon opened timely and the kharif rains were well distributed, reasonable and sufficient except in August when the kharif crops suffered for want of moisture but were improved by the copious rains in September and October. October rains were sufficient for the germination of the rabi crops and though the subsequent rains were only fair their condition was generally satisfactory. The season on the whole was favourable both for the kharif and the rabi crops.
- 1916—The year's total fall considerably exceeded the average. Very good rain was received in May which facilitated preparations of lands for the ensuing kharif season. The fall in June however being inadequate and that in July excessive, kharif sowings were only completed in August when favourable weather conditions prevailed. Rain in September was again excessive and

- injured standing kharif crops and retarded rabi sowings. Excessive and continuous rain, in October further damaged standing crops. The fall in the first fortnight of November was also continuous and crops did not improve and had to be resown in places. December went dry. Season on the whole was only moderate.
- 1917—Total rainfall of the year was in excess of the usual amount. Good rain was received at Sangola during the ante-monsoon period though it did not exceed a few cents at Pandharpur. The monsoon opened early in June and the fall of the month being fairly heavy kharif sowings were pushed on vigorously. The rainfall in July however was very scanty (amounting to about one quarter of an inch) with the result that they (the kharif sowings) were greatly restricted. They were completed in August when very good rain was received. September rains though heavy did not damage the crops but excessive fall again in October proved injurious everywhere as besides damaging the kharif crops it retarded the rabi sowings which in consequence had to be put off to November when they were completed under the favourable fair fall of the month. December went dry. The kharif crops did not yield well owing to damage by October rains. The rabi crops however yielded fairly well.
- 1918—Total rainfall considerably in defect of the average. Early rains were deficient and kharif sowings were made only in places of sufficient moisture. They however failed owing to absence of further rain. The rainfall was also insufficient for rabi sowings and large areas had to be kept fallow. Influenza epidemic further impeded the progress. The long break in October adversely affected the growth of crops and though rains in November and December saved them to a certain extent their outturn was very poor—less than four annas. Season disastrous on the whole.
- 1919—Rainfall of the year slightly below average at Pandharpur though somewhat above it at Sangola. Ante-monsoon rain fair at Sangola where it was useful for preparing lands though it was absent at Pandharpur. Rain in June was largely in excess of average and enabled kharif sowings being completed. July rain was deficient and August was almost dry at Pandharpur and wholly so at Sangola and crops began to wither owing to the protracted drought. September rain was plentiful and helped the withering kharif crops and sowing of rabi ones. October and November rains were deficient and more rain was required for the standing rabi crops. None was received in December. Kharif and rabi crops yielded only fair returns during the season.
- 1920—Total annual rainfall far short of the average at Pandharpur and slightly above half of it at Sangola. Ante-monsoon period was peculiarly dry. The monsoon commenced about the middle of June and gave a fairly heavy rain at Pandharpur where consequently kharif sowings were started everywhere in earnest. In Sangola however the fall of the month was deficient and kharif sowings were restricted to places of sufficient moisture. The fall in July being very meagre kharif sowings received a further check and the seedlings where germinated began to suffer. The rainfall during the two subsequent months being fairly heavy afforded some relief but that (rainfall) in October being again meagre the crops seriously suffered in outturn. The rabi sowings were started on the strength of this meagre fall in anticipation of having subsequent rain which unfortunately never came with the result that the rabi crops totally failed except where they were helped by irrigation. Season on the whole was poor for the kharif crops. It was, however distinctly bad for the rabi ones.
- 1921—Year's total fall short of the average. Some light to fair rain was received during the ante-monsoon period. The regular monsoon commenced about the middle of June and the fall being up to the requirements kharif sowings were undertaken everywhere and finished off in July under the favourable rains of the month and the seedlings thrived well. The deficiency in the rainfall in August however told seriously upon them and they began to wither in places. Rain in the second fortnight of September was very useful for reviving them and also for the undertaking of rabi sowings. These were duly completed in the following month (October) when the heavy rain fell. The rabi seedlings flourished and continued to do so in November when again good rain was received. There was no rain in December. A shower in the month would have proved very beneficial but even in its absence the rabi crops are expected to yield a fairly satisfactory outturn. Season on the whole may safely be termed as fully normal.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur. Collectorate for five years from 1916-17 to 1920-21

Groups.	1. Number of Villages	Cultivated and uncultivated area										I. Cereals and II. Pulses								
		2. Gross cropped area (P & XX)	3. Defunct twice cropped	4. Defunct crops in un-assessed land	5. Net assessed cropped area	6. Add fallows	7. Total area occupied for cultivation	8. Cultivable waste un-occupied and un-assessed	9. Net available for cultivation.		11. Gross area	12. Rice	13. Wheat	14. Barley	15. Jowar	16. Bajra	17. Ragi	18. Maize	19. Gram	
									9. Forest	10. Other (including the un-cultivable)										
Government villages	15	43,080	1,321		41,759	37,396	79,105	800	9,205	8,418	97,588	345	710		17,942	16,557		414	164	
										P C	0 56	1 64		41 66	39 14		0 98	0 33		
	25	70,594	8,571	1	67,021	55,735	102,756	74	3,597	5,108	114,326	139	1,436	199	32,215	21,028	23	818	1,438	
											P C	0 19	2 08	0 19	45 63	29 78	0 08	1 15	2 03	
23	90,834	3,955	1	66,877	59,339	116,017	472	6,584	9,200	132,324	296	2,128	12	39,669	30,760	25	1,237	832		
										P C	0 26	2 34	0 01	49 94	33 92	0 02	1 36	0 91		
8	31,898	1,171		30,725	16,904	47,629	190	2,381	3,925	53,976	337	433		9,918	16,624	16	510	212		
										P C	1 05	1 35		31 09	48 98	0 05	1 59	0 96		
Inam villages		11,80,980	90,095	16	1,13,061	55,96,224	17,27,039	7,729	1,07,792	1,48,260	19,90,920	4,704	23,686	758	4,98,232	4,19,769	329	14,901	13,235	
		230168	10,019	2	228,188	11,9,245	3,45,408	1,646	21,658	29,652	2,98,164	959	4,708	152	99,746	85,956	66	2,980	3,647	
										P C	0 40	1 09	0 06	42 23	35 54	0 08	1 26	1 12		
1	4,627	151		4,678	1,040	5,612			318	5,180				2,627	1,564		114	45		
										P C	0 12	2 27		54 61	34 23		2 46	0 97		

Groups.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).																		Remarks.		
	Other cereals & pulses.		Oil Seeds		Sugars		Fibres		Drugs and Narcotics		Fruits and vegetables including rootcrops		Total		Fodder		Total				
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		38	
I	2,796	38,821	18	178		438	86	666	143	37		180	71	947	30		30	1,388	773	Average for five years	
	6 47	90 15	0 03	0 41		1 01	0 06	1 54	0 33	0 08		0 41	0 16	2 19	0 06		0 06	3 22	1 79	Do	
	4,859	62,092	523	990		96	116	1,728	492	62		402	218	15,859	108		108		1,639	832	Do
	7 3	87 05	0 74	1 40		0 13	0 16	2 44	0 99	0 03		0 56	0 30	22 46	0 14		0 14		2 32	1 26	Do
	6,228	81,124	379	510		178	118	1,065	643	85		785	809	3,674	148		148	15	2,454	1,254	Do
	6 87	89 50	0 30	0 57		0 19	0 13	1 20	0 70	0 09		0 86	0 66	4 05	0 16		0 16	0 01	2 70	1 36	Do
3,162	26,415	56	313		51	14	435	214	30		89	277	899	47		47		487	252	Do	
6 77	91 59	0 17	0 98		0 15	0 4	1 36	0 86	0 09		0 37	0 9	2 81	0 14		0 14		2 15	1 11	Do	
Inam villages	80,301	108,6289	4,3631	0,006		3,822	1,426	19,618	7,467	1,052		7,287	5,857	1,06,900	1,954		1,954	7,029	27,772	Taluka total.	
	16,040	21,12,54	678	2,001		766	235	2,924	1,463	216		1,457	1,171	21,890	321		321	1,464	5,554	Average for five years.	
	6 79	89 44	0 37	0 85		0 32	0 12	1 66	0 63	0 09		0 51	0 46	9 05	0 14		0 14	0 89	2 26	Percentage.	
Inam villages	114	4,546		13		10	34	48	19	6		8	4	70	1		1		82	Average for five years.	
	3 46	99 85		0 28		0 22	0 52	1 03	0 41	0 12		0 17	0 68	1 51	0 02		0 02		0 66	Do	

APPENDIX C

Details of population according to occupation as per Census of 1911 for Sangola Taluka,
District Sholapur

Agricultural population				Non Agricultural population 5
Having interest in land		Labourers 3	Total 4	
Tenants and sub sharers. 1	Other land-holders. 2			
52,053	613	11,463	64,129	17,887

APPENDIX D

Agricultural Stock of the 71 Government villages in the Sangola Taluka for the years 1901,
1906, 1911, 1916 and 1921

Year	Number of villages 1	Cattle										Total. 12
		For plough		For breeding		For other purposes		Milch cattle		Young stock *		
		Oxen 2	He Buffaloes 3	Bulls 4	Bull Buffaloes. 5	Oxen 6	He Buffaloes 7	Cows 8	She Buffaloes 9	Calves 10	Buffaloe calves 11	
<i>Government villages.</i>												
1901	71	14,720	114	16	5	177	41	7,138	1,823	6,643	1,554	32,231
1906	71	12,384	224	18	10	109	82	6,797	1,731	6,402	1,464	29,193
1911	71	13,891	675	73	16	233	65	9,915	2,204	7,994	1,820	36,918
1916	71	16,626	516	22	16	415	97	1,500	2,546	12,499	1,981	49,727
1921	71	16,084	339	100	20	105	109	12,581	2,485	11,168	2,026	46,907
<i>Alienated villages.</i>												
1901	1	213	4					100	34	110	27	438
1906	1	209	1					104	55	45	53	467
1911	1	218	5	1	1			130	47	160	53	600
1916	1	238		2		2		127	42	183	52	636
1921	1	247	1			1		136	66	125	42	618

Year	Horses and Ponies (including foals) 13	Sheep 14	Goats 15	Plough		Carts		Cropped land per pair of cattle 20	Remarks 21
				Small 16	Large (5 + of over 2 cattle) 17	For Passengers 18	For produce and goods 19		
				<i>Government villages.</i>					
1901	880	47,567	25,498	863	2,149	15	1,337	27 12	
1906	828	54,132	20,226	992	1,594	27	1,344	29 27	
1911	648	56,286	33,334	1,129	2,010	36	1,401	32 17	
1916	698	54,764	34,234	2,429	1,400	37	1,579	28 10	
1921	769	49,479	13,106	2,170	1,574	37	1,366	27 13	
<i>Alienated villages</i>									
1901	8	731	386		39		27	38 19	
1906	14	597	225	35	37		22	40 22	
1911	10	374	297	4	40		24	40 7	
1916	8	453	600	41	13	11	19	45 16	
1921	7	400	187	11	24		27	41 19	

* Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature of breeding, if female.

Abstract of Appendix F

District	Details	Wells Bhundis and the like		Tanks		Other Sources	
		Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation	514	3,263				
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	323	57				
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc	8	62				
	In disuse	290	29				9
	Total	1,135	3,411				
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements	3,620			1		

APPENDIX G

Selling Value of Dry-crop Lands in the Villages of the Sangola Taluka District Sholapur

Serial No in Appendix L	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES						
<i>Group No I</i>						
		A G	Rs a p	Rs a p		
1	Achakdani	63 27	12 0 0	574 0 0	47.83	
2	Itki	39 5	4 2 0	365 0 0	91.25	
3	Katphal	80 39	12 2 8	400 0 0	33.33	
6	Chik Mahud	168 32	45 8 0	5,600 0 0	124.44	
7	Dhayta	124 15	29 12 5	2,150 0 0	71.66	
8	Mahud Budruk	26 31	9 0 7	2,900 0 0	322.22	
11	Waki parg Kasegaon	36 13	14 4 8	1,760 0 0	125.71	
12	Shirbavi	178 15	67 9 1	4,400 0 0	64.70	
13	Sonalvadi	279 22	41 10 8	2,600 0 0	61.9	
14	Sangevadi	28 19	16 8 0	1,300 0 0	81.25	
15	Hal Dahivadi	37 31	13 4 8	899 0 0	69.15	
	Total	1,064 9	265 14 9	22,948 0 0	86.27	
	Average per acre		0 4 0	21 9 1		
<i>Group No II</i>						
16	Akole	60 33	30 15 8	3,100 0 0	100.00	
17	Aynale	111 13	29 14 2	2,859 0 0	95.3	
18	Anakdhal	54 10	28 14 0	2,400 0 0	88.88	
19	Kamlapur	49 17	11 8 0	548 0 0	49.63	
20	Khupsingi	223 33	65 3 5	4,102 0 0	63.10	
21	Chunohale Lendve	14 37	5 12 0	200 0 0	33.33	
22	Chinke	12 34	9 8 6	800 0 0	88.88	
23	Devle	32 7	25 8 0	2,945 0 0	117.8	
24	Najhro	80 1	20 8 0	1,840 0 0	92.00	
25	Pachegaon Budruk	15 4	7 14 6	1,474 0 0	184.25	
26	Balavdi	20 8	14 13 3	2,350 0 0	156.66	
27	Mamdabad	131 2	63 10 11	4,474 0 0	69.90	
28	Mazari	21 36	9 13 4	900 0 0	90.00	
29	Mochevde	145 36	90 10 0	7,800 0 0	78.00	
30	Mangevadi Yelmar	15 36	7 4 9	650 0 0	92.85	
31	Rajapur	N/A				
32	Lakshmi Dahivadi	245 18	52 6 0	5,970 0 0	114.8	
33	Ojhre	85 3	37 12 0	3,375 0 0	88.81	
34	Vatambre	53 8	13 8 0	1,299 0 0	99.92	
35	Vadegaon	43 23	8 5 4	800 0 0	100.00	
36	Vasud	110 32	54 9 1	6,670 0 0	121.27	
37	Shivne	50 21	3 10 0	171 0 0	42.75	
38	Shilevadi	106 0	42 6 0	2,973 0 0	70.78	
39	Sangola	750 13	197 0 0	15,804 0 0	80.22	
40	Save	62 30	30 3 4	2,400 0 0	80.00	
	Total	2,497 15	859 10 3	75,902 0 0	88.26	
	Average per acre		0 5 6	30 5 4		
<i>Group No. III</i>						
41	Alegaon	59 10	25 6 6	2,245 0 0	89.8	
42	Yadav	12 16	1 8 0	175 0 0	116.66	
43	Udanvadi	15 27	8 12 0	824 0 0	91.55	
44	Kadial	53 16	20 13 4	2,000 0 0	95.23	
46	Chopdi	29 26	7 5 4	1,050 0 0	150.00	
47	Javle	115 17	53 11 2	6,700 0 0	124.07	
48	Jujarpur	38 24	3 8 0	240 0 0	68.57	
49	Junoni	67 9	9 0 0	1,349 0 0	149.88	
50	Dongargaon	201 11	34 15 2	3,765 0 0	107.57	
51	Typpehalli	8 5	2 0 0	300 0 0	150.00	
52	Nijampur	13 9	3 0 0	299 0 0	99.66	
53	Pachegaon Khurd	12 36	5 8 0	550 0 0	100.00	
54	Budhehal	8 11	1 10 8	200 0 0	100.00	
55	Hanegaon	22 22	5 2 6	660 0 0	132.00	
56	Modungi	60 34	34 0 0	2,900 0 0	85.29	
57	Mangevadi Hatkar	4 7	1 12 0	725 0 0	212.5	
58	Rajori	173 9	42 10 4	6,314 0 0	146.84	
59	Lonvire	62 15	29 9 6	3,830 0 0	127.66	
60	Vaki Parg-Gherdi	11 17	4 8 0	400 0 0	88.88	

APPENDIX G—concluded

Serial No in Appendix I	Name of village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by price	Remarks
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES—concluded						
<i>Group No III—concluded</i>						
		G A	Rs a p	Rs a p		
61	Sonand	113 30	45 8 8	5180 0 0	115 11	
62	Hanmantgaon	82 24	19 8 0	1,000 0 0	52 63	
63	Hatrd	30 4	12 10 9	1,560 0 0	120	
	Total	1,226 19	372 7 11	41,966 0 0	112 81	
	Average per acre		0 4 10	34 3 8		
<i>Group No IV</i>						
64	Gherdi	93 7	22 8 0	2,850 0 0	126 66	
65	Diksal	39 22	9 4 0	1,020 0 0	113 33	
66	Narale	9 8	2 10 8	300 0 0	100 00	
67	Pare	8 27	0 15 8	200 0 0	200 00	
68	Bhose	290 30	81 13 6	6,750 0 0	82 31	
69	Radde	236 18	35 0 0	2,420 0 0	69 14	
70	Vani Chinchale	151 16	35 9 7	10,800 0 0	294 44	
71	Hangarge	43 15	7 8 0	524 0 0	74 85	
	Total	870 23	195 5 5	24,664 0 0	126 48	
	Average per acre		0 3 6	28 5 0		
	Total of Group I	1,064 9	265 14 9	22,948 0 0		
	" II	2,497 15	859 10 3	75,902 0 0		
	" III	1,226 19	372 7 11	41,966 0 0		
	" IV	870 23	195 5 5	24,664 0 0		
	Taluka Total	5,658 26	1,693 6 4	165,480 0 0	97 74	
	Average per acre		0 4 9	29 3 10		

APPENDIX C⁽¹⁾

Selling Value of Bagant Lands in the Villages of the Sangola Taluka

Serial No in Appendix L.	Name of village	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the Assessment represented by price	Remarks
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES						
<i>Group No I</i>						
		A g	Rs a p	Rs a p		
4	Khavaspur	9 7	8 2 0	1,500 0 0	187 5	
6	Chik Mahud	12 20	2 1 0	550 0 0	275 0	
8	Mahud Budruk	11 20	2 0 0	500 0 0	250 0	
10	Lotevadi	1 36	0 8 9	425 0 0	425 0	
11	Vaki parg Shivne	0 30	0 8 8	200 0 0	200 0	
	Total	35 33	13 4 3	3,175 0 0	244 23	
	Average per acre		0 5 10	88 3 1		
<i>Group No II</i>						
16	Akole	2 35	3 0 0	750 0 0	250 00	
17	Aynale	1 4	8 8 0	250 0 0	500 00	
19	Kamtapur	6 7	2 8 0	900 0 0	360 00	
20	Khupsingi	1 28	1 6 8	600 0 0	600 00	
21	Chunchale (Lendve)	6 39	2 12 0	500 0 0	166 66	
23	Devle	1 36	2 5 4	450 0 0	225 00	
26	Balardi	0 39	1 0 0	100 0 0	100 00	
30	Mangevadi Yelmar	3 17	2 13 0	1,000 0 0	333 23	
32	Lakshmi Dahvadi	3 19	2 4 0	699 0 0	299 5	
34	Vetambre	13 1	10 5 4	1,400 0 0	140 00	
37	Shivne	0 32	0 12 0	150 0 0	150 00	
38	Shilevadi	0 21	0 8 0	99 0 0	198 00	
39	Sangola	9 18	4 6 0	1,223 0 0	305 75	
	Total	52 16	34 8 2	8,021 0 0	235 91	
	Average per acre		0 10 5	154 4 0		
<i>Group No III</i>						
41	Alegaon	8 1	6 12 0	2,600 0 0	371 42	
48	Juvaspur	6 0	2 0 9	600 0 0	300 00	
49	Junoni	2 36	2 4 0	475 0 0	237 5	
50	Dongargaon	2 34	0 6 0	250 0 0	666 66	
51	Tippehalli	1 19	0 12 0	225 0 0	225 00	
57	Mangevadi Hatkar	1 20	0 6 9	250 0 0	250 00	
58	Rajori	17 19	5 0 10	3,685 0 0	737 00	
60	Vaki parg Gherdi	4 9	2 5 4	300 0 0	150 00	
	Total	41 18	19 14 11	8,385 0 0	419 25	
	Average per acre		0 7 3	199 9 1		
<i>Group No. IV</i>						
66	Narale	20 27	4 8 0	500 0 0	125 00	
69	Radde	1 28	0 10 0	250 0 0	250 00	
	Total	22 15	5 2 0	750 0 0	150	
	Average per acre		0 3 7	35 0 0		
	Total of Group I	35 33	13 4 3	3,175 0 0		
	.. II	52 16	34 8 2	8,021 0 0		
	.. III	44 18	19 14 11	8,385 0 0		
	.. IV	22 15	5 2 0	750 0 0		
	Total	155 2	72 13 4	20,331 0 0	278 50	
	Average per acre		0 7 5	131 2 8	....

APPENDIX H.

Leases of Dry crop Lands in the Villages of the Sangola Taluka

Serial No in Appendix L.	Name of Village	Area of land leased	Assessment	Rents	Number of times the Assessment represented by rent	Indices
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES		A g	Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p
<i>Group No I</i>						
	Achakdani	77 13	18 13 8	55 0 0	3 05	1 11 5
	Khavaspur	67 2	17 0 0	28 0 0	1 65	0 14 10
	Chik Mahad	118 12	27 5 0	134 12 0	5	2 13 0
	Dhayti	37 30	10 3 4	45 0 0	4 5	2 8 6
	Mahad Budruk	63 31	6 12 0	38 0 0	5 43	3 0 10
	Shurbavi	130 9	47 10 0	66 0 0	1 38	0 12 5
	Sonalvadi	101 32	10 8 0	35 0 0	3 5	1 15 6
	Sangewadi	18 4	10 0 3	45 0 0	4 5	2 8 6
	Hal Dahuvad	235 36	72 5 4	238 13 4	3 32	1 13 10
	Total	850 9	220 9 7	685 9 4	3 10	1 11 10
	Average per acre		0 4 1	0 12 10		
<i>Group No II</i>						
	Akole	147 4	80 13 4	343 0 0	4 24	2 1 11
	Ajnale	222 36	49 5 8	130 0 0	2 65	1 5 2
	Anakdhal	72 29	22 2 6	58 0 0	2 64	1 5 2
	Kamtapur	31 4	3 4 0	5 0 0	1 66	0 13 3
	Chanchale					
	Lendve	63 6	16 8 0	37 0 0	2 31	1 2 6
	Devle	219 5	177 4 0	784 0 0	4 31	2 2 6
	Najhre	19 30	14 13 4	65 0 0	4 33	2 2 8
	Mamdabadi	25 26	17 10 8	64 0 0	3 55	1 12 5
	Manjri	73 30	45 4 0	178 8 0	3 95	1 15 7
	Methavde	69 11	44 0 0	106 0 0	2 40	1 3 2
	Lakshmi	45 7	18 0 8	75 0 0	4 16	2 1 3
	Dahivadi					
	Ojhre	35 30	18 0 0	130 0 0	7 22	3 9 9
	Vatambre	115 10	79 14 8	237 0 0	2 96	1 7 8
	Vadegaon	298 21	137 12 0	360 0 0	2 53	1 4 3
	Vasud	26 37	18 12 0	85 0 0	4 47	2 3 9
	Shivne	190 28	47 10 0	125 0 0	2 60	1 4 9
	Sangola	509 32	235 6 0	837 8 0	3 52	1 12 2
	Save	46 37	40 8 0	202 0 0	5 05	2 8 5
	Total	2,203 23	1,067 0 10	3,792 0 0	3 55	1 12 5
	Average per acre		0 7 9	1 11 6		
<i>Group No III</i>						
	Alegaon	213 9	115 4 8	574 14 0	5	2 3 0
	Yedrav	241 32	57 8 0	253 0 4	4 44	1 15 1
	Kadlas	291 27	182 10 8	2,545 0 0	13 90	6 1 3
	Kole	116 2	22 11 0	75 4 0	3 26	1 6 10
	Chopdi	49 18	11 3 4	80 0 0	7 27	3 2 11
	Javie	152 5	79 1 4	325 0 0	4 11	1 12 9
	Jujarpur	17 29	4 0 0	20 0 0	5	2 3 0
	Junoni	64 32	16 12 0	77 0 0	4 52	1 15 7
	Budhehal	42 16	13 0 0	35 0 0	2 69	1 2 10
	Manegaon	90 20	19 5 4	40 0 0	2 10	0 14 10
	Medsangi	227 19	114 5 0	343 0 0	3 00	1 5 0
	Sangewadi					
	Haskar	51 12	15 0 0	60 0 0	4	1 12 0
	Rajori	7 13	1 4 0	10 0 0	10	4 6 0
	Lonvire	168 19	57 9 0	178 0 0	3 07	1 5 6
	Vaki Gherdi	186 3	47 10 0	238 8 0	4 96	2 2 9
	Sonand	540 5	282 3 4	1,251 0 0	4 77	2 1 5
	Hatid	126 16	34 13 4	75 0 0	2 14	0 15 0
	Total	2,586 37	1,054 5 0	6,180 10 4	5 85	2 8 11
	Average per acre		0 6 6	2 6 2		

APPENDIX H—continued.

Serial No in Appendix	Name of Village.	Area of Land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No of the assessment represented by rent.	Indoes.
	<i>Group No IV</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
64	Gherdi	984 3	171 9 4	736 8 0	4 28	1 9 8
65	Diksal	278 8	64 2 8	224 14 2	3 51	1 5 1
66	Narale	153 25	23 0 8	90 0 0	3 91	1 7 6
67	Pare	287 15	43 0 0	74 6 6	1 72	0 10 4
68	Bhose	1,240 27	333 15 0	1,965 11 6	5 88	2 3 3
69	Radde	797 24	206 9 0	871 8 6	4 21	1 9 7
70	Vani Chinchale	262 32	61 8 0	281 0 0	4 60	1 11 7
71	Hangirge	472 36	99 8 0	328 11 0	3 32	1 3 11
	Total	4,477 10	1,003 4 8	4,572 9 8	4 55	1 11 3
	Average per acre		0 3 7	1 0 4		
	Total of—					
	Group I	850 9	220 9 7	685 9 4		1 11 10
	.. II	2,203 23	1,067 0 10	3,792 0 0		1 12 5
	.. III	2,586 37	1,054 5 0	6,180 10 4		2 8 12
	.. IV	4,477 10	1,003 4 8	4,572 9 8		1 11 3
	Taluka Total	10,117 39	3,345 4 1	15,230 13 4	4 55	
	Average per acre		0 5 3	1 8 1		

APPENDIX H⁽¹⁾

Leases of Bagart Lands in the Villages of the Sangola Taluka

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of Village	Area of land leased	Assessment	Rents	Percentage of Rent represented by the assessment	Indices
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES						
<i>Group I</i>						
			Rs a p	Rs a p		Rs a p
3	Katphal	3 30	2 0 5	45 0 0	22 5	12 10 8
4	Kavasapur	23 39	17 2 0	158 2 0	9 17	5 12 6
5	Chuk Mahud	51 34	7 0 0	37 0 0	5 28	2 15 6
8	Mahud Bk	135 8	57 11 0	1,000 0 0	17 24	9 11 2
14	Sangewadi	59 4	34 10 0	473 0 0	13 6	7 5 6
15	Haldahivadi	0 34	1 0 0	15 0 0	15	8 7 0
Total		274 29	119 7 5	1,726 2 0	14 5	
Average per acre			0 6 11	6 4 5		
<i>Group II</i>						
27	Mamdabad	6 25	4 5 4	45 0 0	11 25	5 10 0
28	Manri	10 18	6 9 4	71 0 0	10 14	5 1 1
29	Methavde	1 28	1 4 4	12 0 0	12	6 0 0
34	Vatambre	33 26	31 11 4	352 0 0	11	5 8 0
35	Vadegaon	22 12	21 2 0	334 0 0	15 90	7 15 2
36	Vasud	1 9	0 14 8	25 0 0	25	12 8 0
37	Shivne	5 12	3 4 0	27 0 0	9	4 8 0
39	Sangola	33 36	14 10 8	194 0 0	12 93	6 7 5
40	Save	24 34	18 8 0	280 0 0	15 55	7 12 5
Total		140 0	-102 5 8	1,340 0 0	13 13	
Average per acre			0 11 7	9 9 2		
<i>Group III</i>						
41	Alegaon	4 11	3 0 0	150 0 0	50	21 14 0
44	Kadias	40 19	32 12 0	925 0 0	28 03	12 4 3
45	Kole	45 11	25 4 0	715 0 0	24 6	10 8 5
47	Javle	27 2	18 8 0	344 0 0	19 11	7 14 9
49	Junoni	65 6	24 0 0	100 0 0	4 16	1 13 1
56	Madangi	43 35	23 0 0	270 0 0	11 74	5 2 2
57	Mangewadi (Hatkar)	3 17	3 0 0	60 0 0	20	8 12 0
58	Rojori	9 11	2 8 0	15 0 0	6	2 10 0
59	Lonvire	11 6	9 0 0	100 0 0	11 11	4 13 9
60	Vaki Gherdi	24 5	11 0 0	95 0 0	8 63	3 13 10
61	Sonand	60 5	42 1 0	340 0 0	8 09	3 8 8
63	Hatid	55 2	25 14 0	115 0 0	4 42	1 14 4
Total		389 10	219 15 0	3,229 0 0	13 93	
Average per acre			0 9 0	8 9 9		
<i>Group IV</i>						
64	Gherdi	11 20	3 5 0	66 0 0	22	8 4 0
65	Diksal	4 14	2 0 0	15 0 0	7 5	2 13 0
66	Narsale	0 24	0 2 0	2 0 0	16	6 0 0
69	Radde	45 32	24 4 0	253 0 0	10 54	3 15 3
71	Hangirge	29 3	-7 5 4	61 0 0	8 71	3 4 3
Total		91 13	37 0 4	397 0 0	10 73	
Average per acre			0 5 5	4 6 9		
Total of—						
Group I		274 29	119 7 5	1,726 2 0		
" II		140 0	102 5 8	1,340 0 0		
" III		389 10	219 15 0	3,229 0 0		
" IV		91 0	37 0 4	397 0 0		
Grand total		894 39	478 12 5	6,692 2 0	13 97	
Average per acre			0 8 6	7 7 7		

APPENDIX I

Prices prevalent in the Sangola Taluka from 1888-1889 to 1921.

(as plotted in the accompanying Diagram)

Years.	1 Seer = 80 tolas ; 1 ch. = 5 tolas						Remarks
	Jowari		Bajr.		Wheat		
1	2		3		4		5
<i>Financial year</i>	S	ch	S	ch	S	ch	
1888 1889	18	0	17	13	16	12	
1889 1890	20	11	19	3	16	4	
1890 1891	21	8	20	14	18	4	
1891-1892	20	14	18	6	14	1	
1892 1893	18	7	18	14	11	9	
1893 1894	20	11	20	6	13	3	
<i>Calendar year</i>							
1895	25	6	22	3	17	8	
1896	17	3	16	12	13	8	
1897	8	7	8	6	6	14	
1898	18	12	17	12	12	6	
1899	17	6	17	0	13	13	
1900	8	11	8	12	7	9	
1901	11	13	13	10	8	0	
1902	17	7	18	0	8	12	
1903	41	15	33	11	12	2	
1904	30	0	28	3	17	10	
1905	18	12	18	4	15	14	
1906	13	6	13	7	9	1	
1907	17	14	18	5	9	7	
1908	11	12	11	13	8	9	
1909	18	9	16	8	10	7	
1910	17	8	17	10	10	12	
1911	16	12	16	11	10	8	
1912	11	3	10	10	7	11	
1913	11	2	10	7	7	4	
1914	12	9	12	2	7	1	
1915	18	2	16	15	7	9	
1916	19	10	16	7	10	1	
1917	13	0	12	1	9	9	
1918	6	9	8	7	5	4	
1919	5	4	5	1	3	5	
1920	7	6	7	7	4	4	
1921	5	0	5	5	4	1	

APPENDIX K

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Sangola, district Sholapur

Year.	Demand	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year	Outstandings at end of year	
			Authorised	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group No I</i>				
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1892 1893	43,699 10 0	69 9 0	189 13 6	
1893 1894	51,539 6 0			
1894 1895	51,778 14 8	265 12 0		
1895 1896	56,123 0 0	626 13 11		
1896 1897	56,122 0 0	632 15 11	9,767 0 0	
1897 1898	56,122 0 0	103 2 6	10,563 9 6	
1898 1899	56,102 0 0	87 10 6	8,125 5 5	
1899 1900	56,120 12 0		22 755 0 7	
1900 1901	56,120 12 0	70 10 4	38,085 6 7	
1901 1902	56,119 12 0	65,253 1 4	5,971 9 1	
1902 1903	56,120 12 0		2,337 3 8	
1903 1904	56,153 12 0	16 0 0	30,080 8 1	
1904 1905	56,153 12 0		2,676 5 0	
1905 1906	56,123 10 0	8,503 15 0	77,508 0 11	
1906 1907	55,963 6 0	26,808 3 6	99,876 9 4	
1907 1908	55,963 14 0	1,896 11 3	78,288 6 3	
1908 1909	55,963 6 0	42,121 7 9	57,683 6 7	
1909 1910	55,963 6 0		45,946 3 5	
1910 1911	55,247 6 0	20,830 6 10	1,110 8 7	
1911 1912	55,217 6 0	2,495 7 2	29,895 8 7	
1912 1913	55,255 13 0	440 4 11	25,287 10 3	0 7 5
1913 1914	55,236 12 6	267 8 7	62,383 3 3	
1914 1915	55,243 15 6	11,498 8 9	36,729 8 2	
1915 1916	58,676 2 1		3,760 14 1	
1916 1917	58,669 5 2			
1917 1918	58,667 13 9			
1918 1919	58,666 12 9		14,658 3 5	
1919 1920	58,712 14 2		3,393 12 0	
1920 1921	58,712 14 2		18,156 4 8	
<i>Group No II</i>				
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1892 1893	39,202 5 0	1 3 6	221 0 0	
1893 1894	44,696 12 3	1 3 6		
1894 1895	44,695 8 7			
1895 1896	47,327 2 0	411 1 0	13 0 0	
1896 1897	47,328 2 0	410 5 0	13,464 1 5	
1897 1898	47,328 2 0	104 9 6	10,788 5 2	
1898 1899	47,327 2 0	101 5 0	6,938 14 10	
1899 1900	47,327 2 0		24,818 6 7	
1900 1901	47,327 2 0	75 5 2	38,739 1 3	
1901 1902	47,297 14 0	76,397 4 6	4,498 12 7	
1902 1903	47,298 14 0		1,969 0 8	
1903 1904	47,309 2 0		2,463 14 3	
1904 1905	47,309 6 0		27,230 11 0	
1905 1906	47,298 14 0	9,166 9 9	66,820 2 1	
1906 1907	46,014 4 0	1,674 1 9	59,905 0 5	
1907 1908	45,988 4 0	24,875 9 2	84,838 0 11	
1908 1909	45,988 4 0	36,126 11 9	51,473 12 8	
1909 1910	45,988 4 0		36,238 8 9	
1910 1911	45,988 4 0	18,520 9 7	1,389 2 7	
1911 1912	45,972 12 0	1,131 11 0	22,835 5 0	
1912 1913	45,987 7 0	809 15 6	8,991 4 8	0 0 5
1913 1914	45,855 0 11	295 2 1	27,378 5 7	
1914 1915	45,856 2 11	2,132 5 6	12,575 5 5	
1915 1916	48,704 0 3			
1916 1917	48,718 5 6			
1917 1918	48,755 5 7			
1918 1919	48,746 4 0		3,032 5 0	
1919 1920	48,930 4 2			
1920 1921	48,930 4 2		4,308 6 11	
<i>Inam village—Andhalgaon</i>				
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
1892 93	587 11 0			
1893 94	609 12 0			
1894 95	609 12 0			
1895 96	617 6 0	1 8 0		
1896 97	617 6 0	1 8 0	173 11 5	
1897 98	616 6 0		18 0 8	
1898 99	616 6 0		1 0 0	
1899 00	616 6 0		0 8 0	
1900 01	616 5 0		49 4 0	

APPENDIX K

Year.	Demand	Out of which re- mitted in same or subsequent year	Outstandings at end of year	
			Authorised	Unautho- rised
1	2	3	4	5
1901 02	616 5 0		155 14 7	
1902-03	616 5 0		68 0 4	
1903 04	616 5 0		5 12 0	
1904-05	616 5 0		198 13 7	
1905 06	616 5 0		1,058 11 2	
1906 07	616 5 0		852 12 0	
1907 08	616 5 0		1,711 15 0	
1908 09	616 5 0		1,161 5 11	
1909 10	616 5 0		635 7 6	
1910 11	616 5 0		213 12 0	
1911 12	616 5 0	24 11 3	30 0 0	
1912 13	591 9 9			
1913 14	591 9 9		749 1 3	
1914 15	591 9 9		374 8 7	
1915 16	591 9 9			
1916 17	591 9 9			
1917 18	591 9 9			
1918 19	591 9 9			
1919 20	591 9 9			
1920 21	591 9 9			

Note. —Decrease in demand from 1906-1907 is due to abolition of patasthal assessment.
Increase in demand from 1915-1916 is due to inclusion of Local Fund Cess.

Summary for Dry-Crop Rates

Proposed Group	No of villages (in batches—according to the existing grouping)	Current dry- crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry crop rate for grouping of each batch	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna)
					Ra. a. p
I	I { II	15 24	1 2 0	1 6 0	22 22
			1 0 0	1 6 0	37 50
II	II { III IV	1 23 8	1 0 0	1 2 0	12 50
			0 14 0	1 2 0	28 57
			0 12 0	1 2 0	50 00
Inam village					
I	I I		1 2 0	1 6 0	22 22
					0 3 7

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal

Number	Name of village	By Former Settlement																			
		No of Group	Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
			Dry crops	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
																		Rs	As	P	Rs
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18						
	GOVERNMENT VILLAGES		Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Acres	Rs	As	P	Acres	Rs	As	P	Acres	Rs	As	P	
	Group No I.																				
1	Achakdant	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			7,420	1,197						80	58			7,500	1,255			
2	Ibki	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			2,748	449						40	29			2,780	478			
3	Katphal	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			5,964	1,103						130	104			6,099	1,207			
4	Kavaspur	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			8,852	1,005						277	261			4,120	1,206			
5	Gaygavan	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			2,902	717						38	32			3,000	749			
6	Chik Mahud	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			7,327	1,347		3	3			210	149			7,540	1,499			
7	Dhayti	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			4,108	1,238		10	11			100	77			4,218	1,325			
8	Mahud Bk.	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			9,898	2,551						330	316			10,281	2,307			
9	Mahim	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			6,092	1,780						134	120			6,246	1,900			
10	Lotevadi	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			5,615	913						270	279			5,890	1,192			
11	Waki (Shivne)	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			5,603	1,153						60	36			5,669	1,189			
12	Shirbavi	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			4,625	1,413						95	92			4,720	1,505			
13	Sonalvadi	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			7,303	1,180		3	9			93	60			7,399	1,249			
14	Sangevadi	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			1,321	783						137	152			1,458	935			
15	Hal Dahivadi	I 1 2 0	1 2 0			3,022	799						112	94			3,134	893			
16	Akole	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			4,384	2,470						470	416			4,800	2,886			
17	Ajnale	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,266	1,800						192	149			3,468	1,949			
18	Anakdhal	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			2,255	930						152	118			2,407	1,048			
19	Kamapur	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,500	959						302	254			3,802	1,213			
20	Khupingdi	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			4,325	1,347						155	118			4,480	1,465			
21	Chinohale Lendve	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			1,938	391		6	11			161	108			2,103	510			
22	Chinke	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			2,722	1,660						240	222			2,962	2,082			
23	Deole	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			1,782	1,312						100	108			1,887	1,420			
24	Najhre	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,322	1,765						480	409			3,802	2,174			
25	Balavdi	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			2,567	1,577						281	235			2,848	1,812			
26	Mamdsabad	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			1,699	798						25	23			1,724	821			
27	Manjri	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,327	1,819						88	84			3,415	1,908			
28	Methavde	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			2,103	1,205						81	77			2,184	1,272			
29	Mangevadi (Yelmar)	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,685	1,285						339	296			4,024	1,581			
30	Rajapur	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			987	248						15	11			1,002	254			
31	Lakshmi Dahl vadi	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			6,271	1,795						245	189			6,516	1,984			
32	Ojhre	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			2,376	1,094						79	62			2,954	1,156			
33	Yatambre	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,278	1,720						401	377			3,679	2,097			
34	Yadgaon	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			5,178	2,432						189	156			5,367	2,638			
35	Yarud	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			2,661	1,396						153	143			2,814	1,539			
36	Shivne	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			6,158	1,389		11	12			176	132			6,840	1,538			
37	Shilevadi	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			1,601	602						103	78			1,704	680			
38	Sangola	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			15,350	5,112						591	473			15,951	5,585			
39	Save	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,904	2,246						33	27			3,937	2,273			
	Total	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			1,71,997	55,315	0 5 1	33	46	1 6 4		7,205	6,124	0 13 7		1,79,235	61,485	0 5 6		
	Group II.																				
40	Fachegaon Bk.	II 1 0 0	1 0 0			3,409	1,094						281	228			3,690	1,322			
41	Aitgaon	III 0 14 0	0 14 0			5,299	2,244						318	256			5,617	2,500			
42	Yardav	III 0 14 0	1 14 0			1,848	425		17	22			34	22			1,899	469			

Government occupied land,

By Revision Settlement															Percentage Increase	Name of village	Number
Maximum rates		Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Rice	Garden	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 a p	Rs	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs	Rs a p	Rs	Rs	Rs a p				
0	1 0 0	7,420	1,408					86	71		7,508	1,534		22 23	GOVERNMENT VILLAGES. Group No I	1	
0	1 0 0	2,740	549					40	35		2,789	584		22 18	Achakdiani	2	
0	1 0 0	5,984	1,348					135	127		6,099	1,475		22 20	Itki	3	
0	1 0 0	8,552	1,228					277	319		4,128	1,547		22 20	Katphal	4	
0	1 0 0	3,982	870					38	39		3,000	915		22 16	Kavaspur	5	
0	1 0 0	7,327	1,066		3	4		210	182		7,540	1,832		22 22	Gaygavan	6	
0	1 0 0	4,108	1,513		10	18		100	94		4,318	1,820		22 22	Ohik Mahud	7	
0	1 0 0	9,806	3,118					385	386		10,381	3,504		22 22	Dhayti	8	
0	1 0 0	6,092	2,178					154	147		6,246	2,323		22 26	Mahud Ek	9	
0	1 0 0	5,615	1,110					275	341		5,890	1,457		22 28	Mahim	10	
0	1 0 0	5,908	1,409					60	44		5,009	1,453		22 20	Lotevadi	11	
0	1 0 0	4,625	1,787					95	112		4,720	1,839		22 19	Valki Shivne	12	
0	1 0 0	7,303	1,442		3	11		93	73		7,399	1,526		22 19	Shirbavi	13	
0	1 0 0	1,321	857					187	186		1,458	1,143		22 25	Somalvadi	14	
0	1 0 0	3,022	977					112	115		3,134	1,092		22 28	Sangevadi	15	
0	1 0 0	4,384	3,398					416	572		4,800	3,968		37 49	Hal Dahivadi	16	
0	1 0 0	8,206	2,475					162	205		8,458	2,680		37 50	Akole	17	
0	1 0 0	2,265	1,278					152	163		2,407	1,441		37 50	Ajnale	18	
0	1 0 0	3,600	1,319					302	349		3,802	1,668		37 51	Anakdhal	19	
0	1 0 0	4,325	1,852					155	163		4,480	2,014		37 47	Kamlapur	20	
0	1 0 0	1,036	588		6	15		101	148		2,108	701		37 45	Khupingdi	21	
0	1 0 0	2,722	2,557					240	305		2,968	2,862		37 49	Chinchoale Lende	22	
0	1 0 0	1,732	1,904					105	148		1,887	1,952		37 49	Chinke	23	
0	1 0 0	3,329	2,427					460	593		3,802	2,989		37 49	Doole	24	
0	1 0 0	3,567	2,168					281	323		2,848	2,491		37 47	Najhre	25	
0	1 0 0	1,909	1,097					25	32		1,734	1,129		37 51	Balvadi	26	
0	1 0 0	3,327	2,501					88	115		3,415	2,616		37 47	Mandabad	27	
0	1 0 0	2,103	1,781					81	109		2,184	1,887		37 54	Manjri	28	
0	1 0 0	3,035	1,767					339	407		4,024	2,174		37 51	Methavde	29	
0	1 0 0	937	334					15	15		1,008	349		37 51	Mangevadi (Yalmar)	30	
0	1 0 0	6,271	2,468					245	290		6,516	2,728		37 42	Kajapur	31	
0	1 0 0	2,875	1,504					79	85		2,954	1,589		37 50	Lakshmi Dehivadi.	32	
0	1 0 0	3,278	2,356					401	518		3,679	2,883		37 46	Ojhre	33	
0	1 0 0	5,178	3,413					189	214		5,367	3,627		37 48	Vatambre	34	
0	1 0 0	2,651	1,919					153	197		2,814	2,116		37 49	Vadgaon	35	
0	1 0 0	6,153	1,910		11	16		176	181		6,340	2,107		37 49	Vandri	36	
0	1 0 0	1,601	939					103	107		1,704	985		37 48	Shivne	37	
0	1 0 0	15,380	7,029					591	650		15,951	7,679		37 49	Shilevadi	38	
0	1 0 0	3,904	3,038					33	37		3,937	3,125		37 45	Sangola	39	
0	1 0 0	1,71,997	73,364	0 6 3	38	59	1 12 7	7,305	8,131	1 2 1	1,79,235	81,554	0 7 3	32 64	Total, G L.		
0	1 0 0	3,409	1,331					381	256		3,690	1,487		23 43	Group II Pachgaon Ek.	40	
0	1 0 0	5,399	2,385					318	329		5,617	2,214		23 56	Angann	41	
0	1 0 0	1,848	548		17	29		34	33		1,899	602		23 35	Yedrav	42	

Number	Name of Village	No of Group	By Former Settlement															
			Maximum rates			Dry crop Rabi			Rice			Warkas			Total			
			Rabi	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
43	Udanvadi	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	4 328	1,788			7	7		309	259		4 644	2 054	
44	Kadlas	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	9,268	3 800						608	390		9 776	4 190	
45	Kole	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	9,655	2 521						914	611		10,600	3 162	
46	Chopdi	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	5,665	1 430						350	232		5 915	1 678	
47	Javie	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	15 769	5 972						872	665		16,641	6 037	
48	Jujarpur	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	4 640	1,009						153	104		4 793	1,113	
49	Junoni	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	5,187	1 148						307	200		5 491	1 348	
50	Dongargaon	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	5 402	1,209						144	88		5 546	1,297	
51	Tippehalli	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	2 400	594						124	72		2 524	606	
52	Nijampur	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	2,432	414						67	45		2 499	459	
53	Pachegaon Ed	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	2,315	958						201	194		2 516	1,122	
54	Budhal	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	1,964	603						100	113		2 124	716	
55	Manegaou	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	2 628	700						92	61		2,721	791	
56	Matsingi	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	6,654	2,147						354	240		6,898	2,387	
57	Mangevadi (Hakna)	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	2 393	513						114	85		2,497	598	
58	Rajori	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	5,644	1,294						235	159		5,879	1,453	
59	Louvire	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	1 735	524						182	114		1,897	698	
60	Vaki (Gherdi)	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	2,202	757						134	82		2 336	839	
61	Sonand	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	6 962	3,142						564	474		7,546	3,616	
62	Hanmantgaon	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	1,843	410						94	61		1 937	471	
63	Hakdi	III	0 14 0		0 14 0	4,187	1,667						429	336		4 616	2,003	
64	Gherdi	IV	0 12 0		0 12 0	12,745	2,955			1			382	220		13 128	3 185	
65	Diksal	IV	0 12 0		0 12 0	3 320	615			9	20		117	58		3,446	693	
66	Naral	IV	0 12 0		0 12 0	3,310	587			2	4		110	54		3,422	645	
67	Pare	IV	0 12 0		0 12 0	3,467	688			14	8		145	78		3 626	722	
68	Bhose	IV	0 12 0		0 12 0	8 039	1,743						359	207		8 398	1,950	
69	Radde	IV	0 12 0		0 12 0	5,911	1,134			9	19		167	95		6,087	1,248	
70	Chinchale parg Gherdi	IV	0 12 0		0 12 0	3,978	725						28	18		4,064	741	
71	Hangtge	IV	0 2 0		0 12 0	5 454	1 293						155	74		5 609	1,367	
	Total, G II					1,59 741	46 057	0 4 7		50	80	1 5 8	8,404	5 913	0 11 3	1,98 204	52,050	0 4 11
	Total G I					1 71 997	55,315	0 5 1		38	46	1 6 4	7 205	6,124	0 13 7	1,79,235	61 485	0 5
	Taluka total					3 31 738	1 01 372	0 4 11		92	126	1 5 11	15 609	12,037	0 12 4	3,47 439	1,13,535	0 5
	Inam villages																	
72	Andhalgaon	I	1 2 0			5,375	1,997						237	210		5 612	2,207	
	Total					5 375	1 997	0 6 11					237	210	0 14 2	5 612	2,207	0 6

continued.

By revision Settlement.															Percentage increase	Name of village.	Number.
Madman rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Slits	Garden.	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	
0	1 6 0	4,328	2,299		7			309	333		4,644	2,641		28 57	Udaavadi	43	
0	1 6 0	9,268	4,888					608	501		9,776	5,387		28 57	Kadlas	44	
0	1 2 0	9,055	3,241					914	824		10,889	4,065		28 56	Koh	45	
0	1 2 0	5,565	1,846					350	311		5,915	2,157		28 56	Chopdi	46	
0	1 2 0	15,789	7,678					872	855		16,641	8,538		28 57	Javie	47	
0	1 2 0	4,640	1,297					152	134		4,793	1,481		28 57	Jujarpur	47	
0	1 2 0	5,187	1,478					307	2-6		5,494	1,732		28 49	Junoi	48	
0	1 2 0	5,402	1,554					141	113		5,546	1,667		28 53	Dongargaon	50	
0	1 2 0	2,400	784					124	98		2,524	857		28 67	Tippehalli	51	
0	1 2 0	2,432	532					87	58		2,490	590		28 55	Nijamvur	52	
0	1 2 0	2,315	1,232					201	211		2,518	1,443		28 52	Pachegaon Kd	53	
0	1 2 0	1,964	775					160	145		2,124	920		28 49	Budhal	54	
0	1 2 0	2,628	900					95	78		2,721	978		28 51	Manegaon	53	
0	1 2 0	6,454	2,700					254	309		6,908	3,069		28 57	Meisingi	54	
0	1 2 0	2,263	660					114	109		2,497	769		28 59	Manavadi (Hakkar.)	55	
0	1 2 0	5,644	1,684					235	204		5,879	1,888		28 56	Rajori	58	
0	1 2 0	1,735	674					162	147		1,897	821		28 67	Lonvire	59	
0	1 2 0	2,202	973					134	105		2,336	1,078		28 48	Vaki (Gherdi)	60	
0	1 2 0	6,982	4,040					684	609		7,596	4,649		28 57	Sonand	61	
0	1 2 0	1,643	527					94	78		1,937	605		28 45	Hannantgaon	62	
0	1 2 0	4,187	2,143					429	432		4,616	2,575		28 56	Hakid	63	
0	1 2 0	12,745	4,432		1			382	345		13,128	4,777		48 98	Gherdi	64	
0	1 2 0	3,329	922		9	30		117	87		3,446	1,039		48 98	Dikmi	65	
0	1 2 0	3,310	880		2	6		110	81		3,422	967		48 92	Nasal	66	
0	1 2 0	3,467	954		14	12		145	117		3,628	1,083		50	Fare	67	
0	1 2 0	3,039	2,614					359	310		3,398	2,924		48 95	Bham	68	
0	1 2 0	5,811	1,701		9	28		167	142		6,087	1,871		49 92	Badde	69	
0	1 2 0	3,976	1,067					29	24		4,004	1,111		49 92	Chinchale parag. (Gheru.)	70	
0	1 2 0	5,454	1,939					155	111		5,809	2,050		49 98	Hangirga	71	
0	1 2 0	1,59,741	61,112	0 6 1	50	113	1 14 8	8,404	7,735	0 14 9	1,68,204	68,000	0 6 7	28 49	Total G II	-	
0	1 2 0	1,71,907	73,364	0 6 3	33	59	1 12 7	7,205	8,131	1 2 1	1,79,236	61,554	0 7 3	23 64	Total G I	-	
0	1 2 0	3,31,738	1,34,476	0 6 6	82	172	1 13 11	15,609	15,868	1 0 3	3,47,439	1,50,514	0 6 11	23 57	Taluka total	-	
0	1 6 0	5,375	2,441					237	257		5,612	2,696		22 25	Inam village. Anhalgaon	72	
0	1 6 0	5,375	2,441	0 7 8				237	257	1 1 4	5,612	2,696	0 7 8	22 25	Total	-	

APPENDIX M

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land in Sangola Taluka, Sholapur District

Serial No in Appendix L	Village.	Population				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	
		1891	1901	1911	1921	1893	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOVERNMENT VILLAGES							
<i>Group No I</i>							
1	Achakdani	1,047	1,101	1,017	1,053		6 0
2	Itki	294	280	273	258		17 13
3	Katphal	1,001	1,323	977	944		334 0
4	Kavsepur	587	848	1,045	977		
5	Gayagan	600	612	413	588	132 37	42 5
6	Chik Mahud	1,091	1,207	1,221	1,249	253 27	253 27
7	Dhayata	594	422	538	649	78 16	96 7
8	Mahud Budruk	2,173	3,032	2,712	2,673	38 24	
9	Mahm	908	846	887	887		
10	Lotewadi	982	1,063	1,206	1,125		
11	Waki parg-Kasegaon	1,027	895	1,082	994		
12	Shirbavi	948	1,133	1,048	980		
13	Sonalvadi	593	412	511	599		
14	Sangewadi	612	529	936	562		
15	Haldahvadi	507	572	603	523		
Total		12,964	14,075	14,469	14,031	951 34	809 12
<i>Group No II</i>							
16	Akole	2,089	1,532	1,899	1,386		24 27
17	Ajnale	940	810	976	1,006		
18	Anakdhal	452	232	417	402	0 14	0 14
19	Kamlapur	1,022	804	906	946		
20	Khupsangi	770	960	852	956		
21	Chunchale Lendve	765	736	656	862	26 21	26 21
22	Chinke	1,036	829	1,090	990		
23	Deole	468	131	587	300		
24	Naure	2,293	1,728	2,089	1,693		
25	Pachegaon Budruk	892	1,064	927	902		
26	Balavdi	1 442	884	1 800	1,391	0 13	0 13
27	Mamdahad	177	80	194	117		
28	Manri	883	507	1,041	762		
29	Methavde	448	369	727	439		
30	Mangevadi (Yelmar)	1,176	946	1,182	1,202		
31	Rajapur	151	90	151	109		
32	Lakshmi Dahivadi	1,379	1,127	1,671	1,473		
33	Ojhre	350	284	327	290		
34	Vatambare	1,345	894	1,233	1,217		
35	Vadegaon	1,241	900	1,086	960	2 32	
36	Vasud	164	467	719	662		
37	Shivne	894	617	853	640		
38	Shulevadi	335	200	271	262		
39	Sangola	5,788	4,763	5,449	4,406		21 23
40	Save	957	337	958	592		
Total		27,377	21,291	28,041	23,967	30 0	73 28
<i>Group No III</i>							
41	Alegaon	1,456	1,230	1,473	1 279		
42	Yedrav	236	278	288	381		
43	Udanvadi	1,053	711	1 148	1,008		
44	Kadlas	2 680	1,570	1,865	1,764		29 36
45	Kole	2,216	3,290	3,101	3,552	6 27	6 27
46	Chopdi	1,280	864	1,483	936		5 14
47	Javie	5 082	3,883	4,932	4,820	39 27	128 0
48	Juyarpur	532	496	660	698		
49	Junoni	774	593	952	914	0 26	38 15
50	Dongargaon	625	420	843	598		
51	Tirphahis	321	261	389	493	7 16	23 28
52	Nijampur	422	309	315	280	106 29	106 21
53	Pachegaon Khurd	757	381	723	639		
54	Budhdal	471	855	553	500		
55	Manegaon	473	275	458	354		
56	Medsingi	1,075	998	1,207	1,240		57 10
57	Mangevadi (Hatkar)	357	306	352	433		
58	Rajori	824	369	927	653		
59	Lonvire	501	490	493	518		
60	Vaki Ghardi	654	590	658	668		1 31
61	Sonand	2,191	1,584	2,416	2,126	29 9	29 9
62	Hannantgaon	307	351	322	319		
63	Hatdi	1,439	1,164	1,355	1,528		
Total		25,726	21,066	26 913	25,701	190 14	429 9

APPENDIX M.—concl'd.

Serial No in Appendix L	Village.	Population.				Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.	
		1891	1901.	1911	1921	1893	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GOVERNMENT VILLAGES— concluded						
	Group No IV						
64	Gherdi	2,077	1,762	2,122	2,604		
65	Diksal	472	291	328	482	8 14	8 14
66	Narale	549	379	407	419	46 1	63 4
67	Pare	715	645	664	835		
68	Bhose	1,682	1,559	1,826	1,901		
69	Radde	1,071	793	887	931	11 20	
70	Vani Chihchale	497	482	503	611		
71	Hangarge	1,117	921	1,114	1,150		
	Total	8 180	6,817	7,661	8,983	65 35	71 18
	Totals Group No I	12,964	14,075	14,469	14,031	951 34	809 12
	" II	27,377	21,291	28,041	23,967	30 0	73 28
	" III	25,728	21,068	26,913	25,701	190 14	429 9
	" IV	8,180	6,817	7,661	8,983	65 35	71 18
	Grand total	74,247	63,249	77,084	72,682	1,238 3	1383 27
	Alienated village						
	Andhalgson	*	1,077	1,070	1,176	*	*

*Not available

APPENDIX N.

The correspondence regarding the 1st Revision Settlement of the Sangola Taluka has been printed in the form of Selection No CCLXVIII.

The correspondence regarding the Revision Settlement of the village Pachegaon Budruk has been printed in Selection No CCLIX except Government Resolution, 4499 of 22nd May 1894 which is printed below.

The correspondence regarding Andhalgaon Inam village in Sangola Taluka is printed below —

————— Revenue Survey and Assessment —
Satara.

No. 4499.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 22nd May 1894.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S—2810, dated 1st December 1893—Soliciting, with reference to the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 6905, dated 7th October 1891, the orders of Government as to the rate which should be finally adopted for the village of Pachegaon, taluka Khanapur, district Satara, and adds as follows.—

“ 2 The rate provisionally sanctioned for the village is Re. 1-4-0. This rate increased the revenue of the village by 68 per cent. (exclusive of the water cess on patasthal lands), but, in consequence of the adjustment made in the patasthal assessment and finally sanctioned by Government, this increase has, the Superintendent reports, been reduced to 60 5 per cent, and as this is well within the limit prescribed for individual villages, the Superintendent recommends, that the rate provisionally sanctioned should be confirmed.

Government Resolution
No. 4004, dated 12th June
1891, paragraph 3.

Government Resolution
No. 659, dated 24th January
1893.

“ 3. It appears from the correspondence on the subject, however, that the rate proposed for this village was not objected to so much on the ground that it produced a high percentage increase as on the ground that the increase in the rate itself was disproportionately great as compared with the rate adopted for the villages of the next higher group (Group IV). With reference to this point the Superintendent states that, although the village of Pachegaon assimilates in physical characteristics to the villages of the 4th Group of villages of the Khanapur Taluka rated at Rs. 1-12-0 yet, taking into consideration the great pressure of assessment that would result were it assessed at the 4th Group maximum rate it was made into a separate group or class and rated at Re. 1-4-0. I do not think that the explanation given by the Superintendent sufficiently justifies the sudden and disproportionate increase made in the maximum rate of the village, and further considering that the villages of the Sangola Taluka (old Pandharpur) to the East with which the village of Pachegaon was originally settled under a maximum rate of As. 10 have been rated at As. 14 in the revision settlement lately introduced.

Group.	Original Survey rate.		Revision Survey rate.		Increase.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
IV	1	6 0	1	12 0	0 6 0
V (Village of Pachegaon)	0	10 0	1	4 0	0 10 0

I am of opinion that the village of Pachegaon should be rated at Re. 1. Under this rate, the increase will be about 48 per cent.”

Government Resolution
No. 2209, dated 25th March
1893.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C D, No. R.—1186 dated 12th April 1894—Submitting, with reference to Government memorandum No 9100, dated 12th December 1893, a letter No 2720, dated 3rd April 1894, from the Collector of Satara who states as follows:—

“ 2. Considering that the villages of the Sangola Taluka (old Pandharpur) to the East with which the village of Pachegaon was originally settled under a maximum rate of As. 10 have been rated at As. 14 in the Revision Survey Settlement lately introduced, Mr. Ozanne's opinion that the village in question should be rated at Re. 1 is, I think, fair and just and should be adopted. The

Commissioner, C. D., concurring with the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and the Collector in considering that the village in question should be rated at one rupee."

RESOLUTION.—The recommendation made by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, which is concurred in by the Collector of Satara and the Commissioner, C. D., is approved and sanctioned.

(Signed).....

Under Secretary to Government.

No. 819 of 1893.

From

A. P. YOUNG, ESQUIRE, F.G.S., F.L.S.,

Ag. Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office.

Poona, 17th June 1893.

Sir,

In continuation of the Revision Settlement Report No. 1491 dated 14th October 1892 on the Government villages of the Sangola Taluka— the rates for which have now been sanctioned by Government, I have the honour to solicit your sanction for the introduction of a revised rate of assessment into the inam village of Andhalgaon belonging to the Taluka in question.

2. This Inam village formerly belonged to the Pandharpur Taluka but was transferred to that of Sangola and its original settlement was introduced in 1870-71. Its situation in the Taluka will be seen on a reference to the map which accompanied the report above referred to. It lies on the East border of the Taluka, some 10 miles, distant from Sangola and the road from Sangola to Mangalvedha passes through its centre.

3. The following statement contrasts the area obtained at Revision Survey with the first Survey under heads of cultivation.—

Description.	By original survey	By revision survey	Difference.	
			Moro.	Loss.
1	2	3	4	5
Dry-crop	5,423	5,375		48
Garden	136	237	101	
Rice	32	518		32
Unassessed	550			32
Total	6,141	6,130	101	112

There is a trifling decrease in the total area, between that recorded at original survey and at Revision Survey. The increase otherwise under the head of garden land fully accounts for the decrease under the other heads. With the exception of 17 acres Patasthal, the cultivation of garden lands is carried on by water obtained from wells.

4. Andhalgaon has an area of 6,130 acres or 96 square miles and from the appendices marginally noted, it will be seen that it now possesses a population of 898 against 539 as recorded at the first survey which gives an increase of 359, or 66.6 per cent. There were no carts formerly and at present there are 19. Under the head of cows, Buffaloes and their young there is an increase of 41.9 per cent. and in sheep and goats of 84.3

per cent Wells and Budkhis have increased by 37 5 per cent and Agricultural cattle by 42 8 per cent. which gives a proportion of one pair to 32 acres of cultivated land.

5 The Revenue History shows that during the 10 years previous to the Survey Settlement the average cultivation was 3,912 acres and with permanent remissions of Rs 1,929 annually given, the collections amounted to Rs 760, whereas by the Survey Settlement in 1870-71 the occupied area was 4,761 acres, and deducting the difference of assessment during the first year of settlement the collection was Rs. 752. The following year with a remission of Rs. 524 the collections rose to Rs 1,416 Since then, and until 1890-91 cultivation and collections remained fairly steady without any remissions During the year of settlement the waste area was 138 acres and entirely disappears during the last 3 years Column 17 shows outstanding balances at the close of 4 years, of which however, the full amount in 1876-77 and 1878-79 and half in 1877-78 was finally remitted

6. The village is situated among Government villages of the second group with a maximum of Re 1 But the maximum rate adopted at the originally Survey Settlement of this village was Re 1-2-0 The main facts of the Revenue History already quoted furnish sufficient proof of the growing prosperity under the old lease, and in accordance with precedent* it is now proposed to adopt the original rate of Re. 1-2-0 for the Revision Settlement The Patasthal maximum rate for the Taluka, Rs 8 is also adopted for Anhalgaon As mentioned in the Settlement Report on the Taluka the Sangola District is altogether unsuited for rice cultivation; hence it is not remarkable that the small area of rice (32 acres) recorded at the first settlement has since then been converted into dry-crop.

7. The estimated result of the rate now proposed is given below contrasted with the present revenue :-

Class	Maximum dry crop rate	Number of villages.	By former Survey		By Revision Survey						Percentage increase on Government occupied land.
			Government occupied land.		Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total		
			Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment	Acres	Assessment.	
1	1 2 0	1	4,735	Rs. 1 913	4,754	Rs. 2 000		Rs.	4,754	2 000	4 5

8. The usual statement (Appendix E.) giving details of the proposed settlement with the present state is annexed.

9. The results of the original settlement are contrasted below with the proposed revised rate under every head :-

Description	By Former Survey		By Revision Survey		Jud or quit rent.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment	
Government occupied land	4,735	Rs. 1,913	4,754	2,000	
Government unoccupied land					
Inam	856	272	856	279	94
Government unassessed unarable	550		516		
Total	6,141	2,185	6,130	2,279	94

10. The average rate per acre of Khalsa occupied land was As. 6-5 and will now be As. 6-9.

I have, etc.,
A. P. YOUNG,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revision Survey.

No. S.—1487 of 1893.

Poona, 21st June 1893.

*Reply of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records
and Agriculture to letter No 819, dated 17th June 1893
from the Superintendent, Deccan Survey*

The proposals made by the Acting Superintendent as regards the revision rates of the Inam village of Andhalgaon are fully approved and hereby sanctioned

2 The only question for comment is the proposal to rate the village at Re. 1-2-0, though it is situated in the centre of Government villages rated at Re. 1. For the reasons stated by Mr Young that the original rate was Re 1-2-0, that there is a precedent for the proposed higher rating, and that there is no reason why that precedent should not be followed, in view of the good progress made under the expiring lease, the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture concurs that it would not be reasonable to lower the maximum rate.

3. The small enhancement of 4 5 per cent is due to the application of a charge for new land brought under irrigation by the utilization of the water of flowing streams. Other causes of increase appear to be insignificant.

The rates now sanctioned are to be guaranteed so as to expire at the same time as those of the Government villages of the Sangola Taluka.

E C. OZANNE,
Survey Commissioner.

Below No. 423-A, dated 25th/28th August 1922, from the Settlement Officer,
Sholapur.

No. S R V—11.

Sholapur, 30th October 1922.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director
of Land Records, Poona.

2 Mr Garrett's report is clear and concise and I have very little criticism
to offer on it

3. The value of the land has increased very much over that reported in the
year 1892. The figures communicated in statements G and G-1 are very interesting
and show a substantial increase over those reported in 1892. The average sale
price is 97 94 multiples of the assessment. The rental value also averages 4 55
times the assessment, which is higher than that in Malsiras Taluka. The prices of
grain have risen enormously (more than 100 per cent) since 1918, and this has
largely caused the rise in the valuation of land. The area under waste land in the
Taluka is scanty, *viz*, 1,546 acres. The fallow shown in appendix B consists partly
of some forest area which is reserved for being granted to Military Soldiers and
partly of cultivated land kept unsown by rotation.

4. The Census of 1921 showed a decrease of 4,276 as compared with that of
1911, which is not important. It is mainly due no doubt to the influenza
epidemic of 1918, and, as pointed out by the Settlement Officer, the people in this
Taluka are now in the habit of going to Poona and Bombay to earn money when the
harvesting season is over and hence many are absent at the time of census. The
census of cattle shows a general decrease but there has been a great recovery since
1906. The number of carts has been increased. This increase shows that they
are kept for traffic to Pandharpur, Miraj and other big market towns in the vicinity.

5. The proposals of Settlement Officer in grouping the Taluka seem to be
reasonable and the undersigned does not think it necessary to change them. The
proposal of two groups instead of the former 4 groups is based on sound arguments
and may well be accepted. The proposed rates (Rs 1-6-0 and Rs 1-2-0) seem
fair, considering the general prosperity of the Taluka, but these are still decidedly
lower than those in Pandharpur and Malsiras Talukas. Neither the Settlement
Officer nor the Collector can propose higher rates than 33 p.c. (*vide* Note G-1 on
page 369 of the Land Revenue Code, new edition, by R. B. Jogalekar) Mr Garrett
has given his reasons fully for the rates proposed which seem to be reasonable.
There is no doubt that he has studied the case very carefully, and I think the
maximum increases as proposed by him can very safely be levied.

6. I must point out that the new rates will still be 4 annas and 8 annas less
than those just lately sanctioned for Malsiras Taluka *viz*, Rs 1-10-0. In view of
this there is really no need for any argument as to whether the Sangola rates are
too high. Sangola Taluka is without question distinctly better and more prosperous
than Malsiras Taluka though inferior to Pandharpur Taluka. This is obvious to
the most casual observer. Sangola will therefore now be fairly assessed as compared
with Pandharpur, though both will have an undue advantage as compared with
Malsiras.

7. The Collector is also strongly in favour of the Settlement being guaranteed
only up to 1934-35 the year when the Settlement of the four Talukas of Sholapur
Sub-Division expires. It is very important that the whole District should be
re-settled then at one time. This has already been pointed out in forwarding the
Pandharpur proposals.

C H BLATHWAYT,
Collector.

Below Sholapur Collector's No. S R V.—11 dated 28th/30th October 1922.

No. S T.—310.

Poona, 22nd November 1922.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C D.

2 Mr Garrett proposes to form 2 groups, consisting of old groups I and II and old groups III and IV respectively, with a difference of annas 4 in the maximum rates, *viz*, Rs 1-6-0 and Rs 1-2-0. New group I is roughly the northern half of the taluka and new group II the southern half.

3 In my opinion a uniform maximum rate for the whole taluka would be fair. Pandharpur is admittedly the only market that need be considered in the matter of grouping, and the Settlement Officer points out in paragraph 9 that the greater part of the taluka is within a day's journey of Pandharpur. One of the two metalled roads and one of the three superior cart tracks, giving access to Pandharpur, pass through the most distant parts of the taluka, (in the south), and, besides, practically every village is easily accessible. In these circumstances, some miles more or less from Pandharpur can make very little difference. As regards climate, only a portion in the north-west (included in new group I) is inferior to the rest. If the statistics of sales and leases are examined and the necessary simple calculations made, it will be found that they corroborate the idea of only one group in the most striking fashion. (The lease statistics for Kadlas which are too exceptional, should be eliminated from group III before the calculations are made.)

4 A uniform maximum rate would, therefore, in my opinion produce a fairer incidence of assessment throughout the taluka than Mr Garrett's rates of Rs. 1-6-0 and Rs. 1-2-0. It would result in the assessments of the villages in old group IV being increased by about 66 per cent, but this is allowable. Nevertheless, I think that Mr. Garrett's proposal of 2 groups with a 10 years' settlement is the best solution of the matter. Even under his rate of Rs 1-2-0 the assessment in old group IV is raised by 50 per cent. which may be accepted as enough for the present. At the end of ten years any levelling up that is then found desirable within the taluka can be carried out, and the intervention of the ten years will very usefully mitigate the sharpness of the total increase.

5. As for Pandharpur, I support the proposal of a ten years' settlement and for the same reasons, which I need not repeat. This taluka also will be under-assessed as compared with Malsiras. And of course the projected extension of the Bara Light Railway furnishes an additional argument for a short settlement for Sangola.

6. I may point out how the 33 per cent. group and taluka limit does not prevent the assessment in old group IV being increased by 50 per cent, while it limits the increase in old group III to 28 per cent. though it could easily bear, and ought to bear, at least 33 per cent.

7 Appendix H-1 containing statistics of leases of bagait land, shows the very high rates of profit yielded by such land. No wonder the number of wells has considerably increased.

8. The report is adequate, able and concise; and I do not think it necessary to make further remarks. I agree with the proposals I have not discussed.

A. MACKIE,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

*Below No S T—310, dated 22nd November 1922, from the Settlement
Commissioner and Director of Land Records*

No. $\frac{L. N. D.}{S.}$ —2/3.

Camp Sholapur, 17th January 1923

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department

2. The Commissioner supports the Settlement Officer's proposals to form two groups and to fix their maximum rates at Rs 1-6-0 and Rs 1-2-0. As regards the period he recommends that the rates should be guaranteed for 30 years, subject to the condition that if and when a railway is constructed on or about the line of the railway already proposed the rates will be subject to revision even though the period of 30 years has not expired (*Cf* the orders on the Sheogaon Settlement Report Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6411, dated 29th January 1916).

(Signed) G W HATCH,
Commissioner, C D

Revision Settlement.

Second — of Sangola Taluka, Sholapur District

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No 7170

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1923

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Central Division, No. L N D S —2/3 dated 17th January 1923—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur District, together with the petitions of objections relating thereto.

*Letter from Mr J H Garrett, I C S, Settlement Officer, Sholapur and Khandesh, No 423-A dated 28th August 1922 to the Collector of Sholapur

Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur No S R. V 11 dated 30th October 1922 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No S T 310 dated 22nd November 1922 to the Commissioner, C D

Government memorandum No. 7170-B dated 1st June 1923 to the Commissioner, Central Division

Government endorsement No 7170-B dated 1st June 1923 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records

Joint letter from the Commissioner, Central Division, and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No L N D S —2/3 dated 2nd July 1923

RESOLUTION—Government have given careful consideration to the Settlement Officer's proposals for the second revision settlement of the Sangola Taluka of the Sholapur District. They accept his proposals for the regrouping of the 71 Government villages into two instead of four groups in order to secure greater homogeneity and equality of treatment. They also approve of his proposals to fix the maximum rate of Re 1-6-0 for the first group and of Re 1-2-0 for the second group. Before coming to this decision Government have made a close examination of the sale and rental values of land throughout the taluka and of the rise and fall of prices of agricultural products. It has been brought to the notice of Government that since the year 1919 land values, as evidenced by statistics of sales and rents, have risen to an abnormal level. There is as yet no sign that they will fall again to the level of the previous years, but Government prefer entirely to discard the later figures, and to base the revised rates of assessment for the new settlement period on the statistics for the years preceding the abnormal rise. They have therefore taken the figures for the four years antecedent to 1920 and ascertained from a close scrutiny of those figures that land was sold during that period for prices representing no less than 79 multiples of the existing assessment, while during the same period rentals have equalled four times the actual assessment rates. Taking these facts into consideration in conjunction with the rise in prices of agricultural products between the average of the last decade of the previous settlement period and the sexennium 1912—1917, amounting to 68 per cent in the case of jowari, 70 per cent. in the case of bajri and 123 per cent in the case of wheat, Government are satisfied that, even if in succeeding years prices should return to the level of that sexennium, a much higher increase in the rates of assessment would be justified without taking an undue share of the produce of the land. They prefer however to adhere to the longstanding practice of limiting the percentage of enhancement at a revision settlement to 33 and therefore sanction that percentage of increase only.

2 Government are also pleased to approve the Settlement Officer's proposals that the assessment on rice land, old and new, should take the same increase as dry-crop land and that the maximum rate for the mam village of Andhalgaon should be fixed at Re 1-6-0

3 The new rates should be announced in the present revenue year and brought into force with effect from the ensuing revenue year with a guarantee of 30 years.

4 The petitions of objections disclose no grounds for modifying the orders now passed

5 Mr Garrett is thanked for his lucid and concise report

By order of the Governor in Council,

A R DALAL,
Deputy Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner, C D ,	The Accountant General,
The Collector of Sholapur (with the	The Public Works Department,
petitions of objections),	The Finance Department,
The Settlement Commissioner and	J H Garrett, Esquire, I C S ,
Director of Land Records,	The Government of India (by letter),
The Director of Agriculture,	