

Dhananjayareo Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-070618

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-070618

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF
GOVERNMENT:

No. CXXX.—New Series

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO PART OF THE

NIPHÁR AND CHÁNDÚR TÁLUKÁS,

IN THE NÁSÍK COLLECTORATE.

WITH AN APPENDIX SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE
SURVEY IN 1840-1843.

WITH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

Bombay:

PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1872.

X723-23173NIP

A872

70618

No. 1419 OF 1872.

Camp, Gogo, 9th March 1872.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the letters noted in the margin, containing proposals for a revision, on the expiration of the first guaranteed settlement for thirty years, of the Survey Assessment in 88 villages in the Tálukás of Niphár and Chándúr, in the Násik Collectorate. They were, it will be seen, among the first to which the principles of the Bombay Revenue Survey and Assessment were applied by Messrs. Goldsmid and Davidson in from 1840 to 1842.

1. Superintendent of Survey, to Collector of Násik, No. 850, dated 19th December 1871.
2. Collector of Násik, to Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 687, dated 15th February 1872.
3. Memorandum from Survey Commissioner, N. D., No. 311, dated 2nd March 1872.

2. The general effect of adopting the rates now proposed will briefly be to raise the assessment by about 52·39 per cent. The reduction effected by the first revision is given by Colonel Francis (para. 3) as one of 53 per cent., so that the proposed increase may be taken roughly to bring the assessment up to what it was thirty years ago (para. 4 of Colonel Francis' letter). It is in the second half of this period that the great rise in the value of agricultural produce, on which the proposals are based, has taken place. The effect of the rise is plainly visible in the diagram accompanying the Superintendent's letter, in the steady increase in the area of cultivation and the consequent realizable revenue from 1856-57 to 1865-66, and their remaining stationary at the level of the latter year up to the present time. From the year of settlement up to 1855-56 cultivation and revenue had, it will be seen, fluctuated considerably, and the grant of remissions was far from infrequent, so that a reduction of over half the assessment was clearly not sufficient, when prices were from one-third to one-half of what they now are, to make cultivation

steady and the realizable revenue free from fluctuation. The problem to be solved is, what pitch of assessment will have this effect now that prices are about three times as high as they were thirty years, and double of what they were about fifteen years ago?

3. The two staple products of the tract of country in question are wheat and *bájri*. The average rate of assessment per acre according to the proposed rates is Rs. 1-1-5 (para. 33 of the Superintendent's Report), equivalent at the present prices of the two staples to a grain rent of about $13\frac{1}{16}$ seers of the former and $14\frac{3}{4}$ of the latter. If we suppose the assessment to be as high as one-sixth of the gross produce, this would give the latter at 78 $\frac{3}{8}$ seers (1 md. 38 $\frac{3}{8}$ srs.) of wheat, and 88 seers (2 mds. 8 srs.) of *bájri*, plus the value of the straw or *karbí*. I find it stated by the Collector, in the 20th para. of his letter, that the maximum rate levied by the *Jágirdár* at *Vinchúr* is Rs. 4-11 per acre, equivalent to a grain rent of about $61\frac{1}{4}$ seers (1 md. 21 srs.) of wheat, or 69 seers (1 md. 29 srs.) of *bájri*. Supposing the *Jágirdár's* assessment to be one-third instead of one-sixth of the gross produce, and taking one-half the maximum as the average rate on his lands, we should have the gross produce of wheat per acre 92 seers (2 mds. 12 srs.), and of *bájri* $103\frac{1}{2}$ seers (2 mds. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ srs.). These even I believe to be well within the mark, so that there can be no doubt that the average pressure of the proposed rates of assessment would be very light.

4. On the other hand, an average rate of annas 11, pies 2 per acre, representing at present prices a grain rent per acre of less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers of wheat or $10\frac{1}{2}$ of *bájri*, has not led to any increase in the area of cultivation for at least the last six years, and to very little for the last ten. This may be owing to the land still remaining uncultivated being of such inferior quality as hardly to be worth cultivating at any rate—and such would appear to be the case from an examination of the statement contained in para. 31 of the Superintendent's Report, where the waste is shown to bear an average assessment of a little over 7 annas per acre under the old, and a little under 9 annas under the proposed rates of assessment. The area of waste is in reality so small in proportion to that of the total arable land that it affords no criterion of the effect of the prevailing pitch of assessment.

5. The plain facts of the case remain as noted above: it is proposed to assess these villages, amply provided with good means of communication, in addition to having two railway stations connecting it with Bombay within their limits, at what represents on an average a grain rent of about one-third of a maund (28 lbs.) of wheat per acre.

6. The proposals of the Superintendent, supported by the Survey Commissioner, are based (see para. 26 of the former's Report) on the present state of communications, the establishment of new or decline of old markets (I find no comparison instituted), and the price of grain. The Collector, Mr. Erskine, considers the general pitch of assessment too low (para. 14). I have reason to believe that his objections, based principally on a comparison of the maximum rates proposed, with those introduced into the more unfavourably situated *tálukás* of *Máligám* and *Dhúlia*, have now been withdrawn on the explanation given by the Survey Officers of the difference of the standard of classification of soils in the villages under report, resulting in raising the average rate of assessment in them considerably above that in the other *tálukás* mentioned. I still, however, consider most of his objections valid.

7. There can be no doubt of the superiority of the tract of country under revision to *Máligám* and *Dhúlia* in the greater certainty of its seasons, a consequence of its being much nearer to the Western Gháts, recession from which tells upon the climate and rainfall very rapidly as the distance increases. The difference between the two is palpable to the eye even, and no one, seeing the arid, stony plains of *Khándesh* after the comparatively fertile tracts along the railway line in *Násik*, can help being struck with the contrast between the two. But leaving such a consideration, to which imagination may impart somewhat of colour, and coming to the plain figures given by the Superintendent himself, what plausible reason can there be given for proposing an increase of from 50 to 60 per cent. when it is admitted that the rise in the price of the two staple products of the district over that of the first 15 years of the settlement now expiring, has been 73·2 in wheat and 71·6 in *bájrí*. I take the Superintendent's figures as they stand in para. 29 of his Report, although they appear somewhat at variance with those given in para. 27.

Taking the percentages as correct, is not a reduction of over 20 per cent. too great to allow for fluctuation of prices, when it is considered that the effect of permanent railway communication with the great market of Bombay for several years past must naturally have had the effect of bringing prices to a level which only extraordinary circumstances, such as enormous importation from up-country, can now very much disturb?

8. The Survey Commissioner shows (para. 15) that the Cháligáon rates, the pitch of which is approved by the Collector as appropriate for Chándúr and Niphár, are in reality 43 per cent. less than the average on the latter, calculated according to the present proposals, in consequence of the difference in the standard of classification of soils already alluded to, and argues that it would be good policy to content ourselves with the moderate increase according to the Superintendent's proposals, in the place of that of the 80 per cent. which would be the result of adopting those of the Collector (para. 20). To enable a fair comparison to be made between the two, however, the greater distance of Cháligáon from the Bombay market, its inferior rainfall, the range of its prices, and the classification of its soil, when brought to the Násik standard, would all require to be taken into consideration, and as these have not been furnished we have to fall back on the argument of good policy. Now there can be no doubt it might be good policy to adopt a low pitch of assessment if the people were in bad condition, the country were in want of communications, and there were a large area of waste land which an improvement in the two former respects would tend to bring into cultivation, and thus recoup the State for a temporary sacrifice of revenue. But the reports show that the very opposite of all these is the case. There is, comparatively speaking, no arable waste left, and another element, which has not hitherto entered into the calculation of those who have had to propose rates of assessment anywhere out of Gujarát, must now be considered in determining the value of land, and the fair proportion of its rent which the State should demand, if it is ever to reap the benefit of the increased prosperity of the country brought about by the expenditure of its capital and the improvement of its administration. This is the demand for land in proportion to its supply. What we lose by a low assessment in Cháligáon may be made up by its waste being brought under the

plough and yielding a return which it does not now give ; but the same proceeding in the tract under revision will simply result in a sacrifice of revenue for the next thirty years, a whole generation. Is there anything in the idea of 80 per cent. increase repugnant to our sense of fairness, when such is fully borne out by the enhancement in the value of agricultural produce and of the land itself in consequence of its limited supply ? I fail to see in what the good policy would consist : it would be simple weakness to allow any consideration of a large increase in our demands coming suddenly on the people of Chándúr and Niphár to weigh against the palpable injustice to the people of the Empire in general of not taking what the State is fairly and equitably entitled to.

9. It would be only a waste of time to go into the details of the proposed revision when I have such strong reasons for objecting to its general principle, and I therefore send the papers in original for the orders of Government, remarking, *en passant*, that they only reached me three days ago. Colonel Francis has urged me demiofficially to authorise the promulgation of these rates (the collection of the increase would, of course, be deferred till next season) for the current season, even if I disapprove of them, because the papers for settlement have been prepared accordingly. I feel that I could not conscientiously do so, for fear of laying Government open, should they concur in my ideas, to the imputation of an uncertain policy, and therefore prefer letting the decision in the matter of the current year's settlement come from His Excellency in Council himself.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. ROGERS,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D

No. 850 OF 1871.

From Lieut. Colonel W. WADDINGTON,
 Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 TO THE COLLECTOR OF NÁSIK.

Puna Districts, 19th December 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you, for any remarks you may wish to make, and for transmission to Government through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., the following Report on certain villages of the Chándúr and Niphár Tálukás of the Násik Collectorate, and the rates I purpose to introduce in them.

2. These villages are 89 in number, and consist of 69 of the *Number of Villages settled.* Khalsa villages which formed the old Tarf of Niphár, and of which 14 were settled in 1840-41 and the rest in 1841-42, and one of which has been transferred to the Sávargáon Táluká of the Násik Collectorate; 19 villages belonging to the old Petta of Chándúr, and still forming part of the present Chándúr Táluká, and which were settled in 1841-42; and one village which has lapsed to Government and into which the Survey will now be introduced for the first time, and which is therefore not included in the diagram.

3. The district comprising the villages now under report lies *General Features of the District.* between the Chándúr range of hills on the north, and the river Godáveri on the south, with the exception of three villages which are on the southern bank of that river. The highroad from Bombay to Agra nearly represents its boundary on the west, and on the east lies the Sávargáon Táluká of the Násik Collectorate. The features of the country are like most other open parts of the Dakhan, and consist of undulating plains, the elevated portions being, as usual, poor, and those at a lower level with fine soil generally intersected by either a river or nalla, from which in many instances watercourses are diverted by dams of either masonry or mud and stone, the latter

being renewed annually, though at a trifling cost. The richest portion of the district lies along the northern bank of the Kádwa and Godáveri rivers and some villages bordering on Sâwargáon to the west of the Lásalgáon station of the G. I. P. Railway. There is much good soil also in many of the other villages in the centre of the district, but there is a marked difference in those belonging to Chándúr, in which the soil gets poorer the nearer they are to the Sâtmalla hills, which separate the Chándúr Táluká from the Abhona Petta.

4. There are many small streams which permeate the district, but no large rivers, the most considerable being the Godáveri and the Kádwa. The minor streams are the Govi, Shelú, Parsúl, Wádál, Parasni, Bánganga, and Pajan, which, rising in the Western Gháts flow, in an easterly direction. The district is well supplied with water, and the people rarely suffer from scarcity of it.

5. The climate is inferior to few parts of the Dakhan, and nearly approaches to that of Púna, the average rainfall at the latter place being 27 inches, at Násik 23·4, and at Chándúr 22·72. The more easterly districts, Niphár and Sinnar, have a less abundant fall, but the average is pretty steady, and generally sufficient to ensure a fair crop, the smallest amount registered during the last eight years in Niphár (in 1868-69) being 13·51 inches. A statement is appended showing the rainfall during the last eight years in Púna, Chándúr, Niphár, Násik, and Sinnar.

Year.	Násik.	Sinnar.	Chándúr.	Niphár.	Púna.
1863-64	21·74	13·59	22·05	15·35	22·55
1864-65	18·48	20·39	10·42	14·93	16·55
1865-66	21·40	14·66	11·74	18·98	31·23
1866-67	19·06	16·96	20·57	14·00	18·90
1867-68	27·49	18·05	22·46	17·02	27·29
1868-69	19·69	16·67	13·86	13·51	30·91
1869-70	27·23	21·30	32·27	18·33	23·16
1870-71	33·09	33·81	41·39	21·20	40·60
Average.	23·40	19·49	22·72	16·66	27·00

6. The principal crops of the district are wheat, bájri, and gram in the dry-crop lands, and sugarcane, earth-nut, wheat, bájri, red pepper, brinjáls, carrots, and various vegetables in irrigated lands, Kámod rice being grown to a small extent only, and that almost entirely in four or five villages. There is no allotment of land into divisions called "Phads," as in Khándesh, excepting in one or two villages, and sugarcane is rarely grown oftener than once in four years, and more frequently the land requires a fallow of four or five years. There are Bhándáras on many of the streams, but few of them are built of masonry, and, not affording a perennial supply, are eked out by wells; hence it is that, excepting in a very few villages, no regular rotation of crops can be maintained, a fact noticed by the Survey Commissioner, N. D., in his remarks on Mr. Pedder's Report on Pathasthal lands in Khándesh (Survey Commissioner's letter No. 1053 of 1867, para. 13). The following statement shows the proportion of the different crops grown in the district:—

NIPHA'R.		CHA'NDU'R.	
Bájri	54	Bájri	71·8
Wheat	30·6	Wheat.....	8·6
Gram	4·2	Jawári.....	2·9
Sugar.....	0·6	Gram	2·3
Tobacco	0·5	Kúlti	2·0
Miscellaneous ...	10·1	Sugar	0·5
	<hr/>	Tobacco	0·25
	100·0	Rice.....	0·1
		Miscellaneous	11·55
			<hr/>
			100·0

You will thus see that over 80 per cent. of the total crops consists of bájri and wheat in both Chándúr and Niphár, but that in the former district nearly 33 per cent. more of bájri is grown, whilst in Niphár the growth of wheat is 255 per cent. greater than in Chándúr.

7. I have been unable to obtain complete statistical returns for the period at which the Survey was introduced, but the total population at that time of the 88 villages under report appears to have been 18,751; by last year's

returns there are shown to be 19,504 males and 18,503 females, making a total of 38,007, or over 100 per cent. increase. The total area of the 88 villages included in the diagram is 246 square miles or 157,864 acres, so that there is one soul to every 4·4 acres and 155 to every square mile, or nearly double the proportion obtaining in Bhímthari. The subjoined statement shows the number of inhabitants, &c., &c., at the period of the former settlement, and as they are at the present time:—

Description.	Numerical Returns according to Census taken in		Increase and decrease in 1870-71.	
	1840-41.	1870-71.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Inhabitants	18,751	38,007	19,256	102
Carts	903	2,747	1,844	204
Bullocks employed in farming.	8,602	13,998	5,396	62
Cows	11,026	8,963	Decrease. 2,063	19
Ploughs	No return.	3,332	Increase. ...	...
Buffaloes	2,821	4,864	2,042	71
Sheep and Goats	9,522	15,977	6,455	66
Horses.....	842	*1,062	220	23

You will see that the number of carts has increased 204 per cent., and that of farm bullocks 62 per cent., whilst the stock of buffaloes is greater by 71 and that of sheep and goats by 66 per cent. than it was thirty years ago, whilst cows appear to have fallen off by 19 per cent. I can find no return of the number of ploughs at the time of the present settlement, but they have probably increased in proportion to the increase in the number of farm bullocks. The districts on the banks of the Godáveri (Gangthari) were as famous for their breed of ponies as those of Bhímthari; but, as far as my observation goes, the breed, like that of Bhímthari, has deteriorated, although from the returns it appears that there is an increase in point of numbers of 23 per cent.

8. The following statement shows the number of wells in the district at the time of the last settlement and at the present day :—

Number of Wells at time of present settlement.		Total.	Number of Wells at present time.		Total.	Increase of Wells in working order.
In working order.	Out of repair.		In working order.	Out of repair.		
712	263	975	1,076	341	1,417	364, or 51 per cent.

The number of wells in working order is therefore 51 per cent. greater than it was at the time of former settlement, which may be looked on as a satisfactory evidence of progress.

9. Little or nothing has been done in the way of erecting chowris, dharmshálás, &c. in the district by the people themselves, and whatever has been done has been at the expense of Government.

Chowris and Public Buildings.

10. The district is unusually well circumstanced as regards local markets, the principal one however being that of Saikhed, a large jágír village situated within two miles of the Kherwádí station of the G. I. P. Railway, where there is a weekly market at which from five to ten thousand rupees' worth of goods of all kinds are exposed for sale. There are weekly bazars at Chándúr, Niphár, Pimpalgáon, Vinchúr, Lásalgáon (a railway station), Náráyanthembi, Sukene Khúrd, Nándúr, and Madmeshwar. There are also annual fairs; at Náitálé a cloth fair (which lasts fifteen days, and where about Rs. 25,000 worth of goods, chiefly from Bombay, are sold); Ahirgáon, which lasts five or six days and at which some Rs. 12,000 to 14,000 worth of goods are sold; and at Kotúr, Niphár, Chándúr, and Sukene, which, however, are less considerable.

Market Towns.

11. The manufactures of the district are confined to a few
 Manufactures. textile fabrics manufactured by weavers in
 Chándúr, Nándúrđi, and one or two of the other
 larger villages. There are in all 216 looms, the produce of which is
 estimated at about Rs. 50,000 annually.

12. There are seventeen Government Vernacular Schools in
 Schools. Niphár, attended by 828 boys, and six private
 Vernacular Schools, containing 220 boys. In
 the Chándúr Táluká there are five Government Vernacular Schools
 and three kept by private individuals, the former being attended by
 330, and the latter by 150 boys.

13. The villages appeared to be in better repair and more clean
 Condition of people. and neat than in the Púna districts, and the
 people, as far as I could judge, tolerably well off.
 The fact that during the last three years there has been only one sale
 of land on account of non-payment of rent in the whole of the villages
 under report, seems to point to such a conclusion. The land on the
 whole is carefully tilled and kept free from weeds, and the irrigated
 lands well manured, presenting a great contrast in these respects to
 the Púna districts. Land does not appear to bear quite as high a value
 as it does in those districts, and I find a good many cases of its
 being mortgaged to Márwádis. Still there are many instances of
 land being sold at from thirty to seventy years' purchase of the rent—
vide Redgáon, Dígwad, Niphár, Diúrgáon, &c. in the accompanying
 statement.

14. At the time of the last settlement there were no made
 Roads. roads in the district, nor was even the Thall
 Ghát (an almost insuperable barrier at that
 time to intercourse between the coast and the inland provinces) con-
 structed. I myself recollect that on the march of my regiment in
 1846 from Bombay to Asírgarh it was with the greatest difficulty that
 laden carts were got up to the top of the rough and stony ravine
 which then gave the only access to the upper country. Everything
 is now changed, and the district is as well provided with means of
 communication, both local and general, as most with which I am
 acquainted. The "Chapman's Ghát" (formerly called the Thall
 Ghát) has replaced the dangerous route which I have described above,

and is one of the finest engineering works of its kind in Western India. From the top of the Ghát the Agra road passes through the western portion of the district, taking on its way the populous city of Násik, and affording easy communication with Khándesh and the north. A new road constructed in 1869-70 *viá* the Kheldurí or Bháubharí Khind has opened a direct line for the passage of traffic from the Abbona Táluká to the railway station at Lásalgáon, which traffic formerly had to go round to Manmár. The tolls on this Ghát have sold as follows :—

1870-71, Rs. 1,210 ; 1871-72, Rs. 3,000.

A new road from Chándúr to the Lásalgáon station is also nearly completed. But what has most materially advanced the prosperity of the district is the facility afforded by the G. I. P. Railway, which traverses the district from north to south, and affords it the convenience of no less than three stations within its limits for the transport of produce to Bombay, from which place traders resort in great numbers to the different railway stations to purchase at first hand from the growers, thus rendering the latter to a certain degree independent of the sowkárs.

15. Having thus given a brief description of the district, I will proceed to notice the former Reports by Mr. Goldsmid's Report. Messrs. Goldsmid and Davidson on the introduction of the present rates, which are appended. Mr. Goldsmid's Report contains an account of the various tenures which obtained, and a full and interesting description of the constitution of the Survey and the manner in which the different operations were carried on, which however are now too well known to require further notice in this place ; suffice it to say that they have been the groundwork on which the whole system of Revenue Surveys in this Presidency has been built up ; and, as far as the internal economy of the Department is concerned, with very slight alterations it remains as it was. But the Revenue Survey was then still in its infancy, and its operations, admirably as they have answered the end in view, were not sufficiently complete or accurate to meet the requirements of the present day, and after a careful test of the old measurement it became apparent that an entire re-survey was absolutely necessary to enable us to carry out a revision of the

assessment. The following statement shows some of the errors met with during the test :—

Number Tested.	1 per cent.	2 Do.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	10 Do.	11 Do.	12 Do.	13 Do.	14 Do.	15 Do.	16 @ 20 do.	21 @ 30 do.	31 @ 40 do.	41 @ 50 do.	Above 50 per cent.
	67	19	8	8	6	4	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	3	0	
144	34	22	12	11	11	9	2	8	2	3	5	1	5	1	1	7	5	1	1	3
211	53	30	20	17	15	12	6	10	3	3	5	1	6	3	1	11	8	1	2	4

16. The Report of Lieut. Davidson on the classification of soils

is a valuable and interesting communication, and conveys a clear description of the principles on which that part of the Survey operations was carried out; with slight modification the scale given in diagram G is the same that is at present in use in this Survey. But although the scale was nearly similar, the standard applied appears not to have been uniform. 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 'Kharáb.' I have carefully tested the present classification, and have great confidence in its accuracy. In the village of Sunderpur the difference in the lower orders of soil is particularly noticeable. In Niphár the difference between the higher classes of soils is not so great, while the lower classes appear to have been kept up too high in the former classification. In Lonwádi, where there is a good deal of

Lieut. Davidson's Report on classification.

land of the 4th, 5th, and 6th classes, the former classification appears exceedingly unequal, some numbers agreeing with but small difference, while in others the difference is very large." The following statement exhibits some of the discrepancies between former and present classification :—

Numbers, re-classified.	Numbers in which the difference in classification amounts to										
	6 pies.	1 Anna.	2 Do.	3 Do.	4 Do.	5 Do.	6 Do.	7 Do.	8 Do.	9 Do.	
278	13	61	102	55	18	11	9	7	...	1	1

17. The remarks contained in the Survey Commissioner N. D.'s Report on Indápur, paras. 108 to 125, regarding the old Survey operations in that district, apply equally to the villages now under report ; and an entire re-survey and re-classification was equally necessary in this case. This, as mentioned above, was carefully carried out under the supervision of Mr. H. M. Grant.

18. On the question of the rates to be imposed in the two Tarfs of Niphár and Wojhar, Mr. Goldsmid, after a very brief statement of the considerations by which he had been guided in fixing them, decides that the maximum Jiráyet rate should be Rs. 1, that for Pathasthal Rs. 8, and that for well irrigation Rs. 4. Mr. Davidson merely requests that the extension of the same rates to Chándúr may be sanctioned. The rates in both cases were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 993 of 29th March 1841 and No. 3741 of 7th December 1841.

19. It would appear that some modification in these orders must have been subsequently made, but of which neither Mr. Pedder nor I have been able

Rates imposed.

to obtain any trace. It is however certain that the dry-crop land rates were calculated at a maximum of Rs. 1-8-0, and the Pathasthal rates in one village are as high as Rs. 10; but I have not met with an instance in which the Mothasthal rate has exceeded the maximum laid down by Mr. Goldsmid, viz., Rs. 4.

20. On examining the diagram showing the collections in the 88 villages under report since the introduction of the present settlement, I find that the average cultivation during the first ten years of the lease was 95,867 acres, and the collections Rs. 90,584. There were three years during this period in which there were no remissions, one year in which the remission amounted to Rs. 7,218, or about seven per cent. of the total demand, and the average annual remissions were Rs. 1,076, or a little over one per cent.

21. During the second decennial period the average area under cultivation was 98,674 acres, and the average collections Rs. 81,276. There were two years in which there were no remissions, one year in which the remissions amounted to Rs. 9,711, or 9 per cent. of the demand, and the average remissions were Rs. 2,606, or 2·7 per cent. The average annual collections, however, notwithstanding the increased remission, were slightly in excess of those of the former period.

22. During the concluding ten years of the lease the average of the cultivated area rose to 110,223 acres, and the average collections to Rs. 90,768, there being no remissions. This shows an increase over the average returns of the first decade of 14,356 acres under cultivation, or 14 per cent. increase, and Rs. 10,184 collection, or 12 per cent. increase, and over those of the 2nd decade of 11,549 acres and Rs. 9,492, or about 11·4 per cent. on both cultivation and collections.

23. On comparing the diagram with that of the Bhímthari Comparison with Táluká during the same period, we find that Bhímthari. whereas in the latter districts the cultivation (with the exception of a slight rise in the year after the introduction of the Settlement) gradually but almost uninterruptedly fell during the first ten years of the lease (until in the tenth year nearly one-half

of the total culturable area was waste) in the case of the districts before us there was an almost unchecked rise from 77,000 acres to 97,000, or nearly 26 per cent. It may then, I think, be fairly concluded that the people of these districts were during this period in a more prosperous condition, and better able to meet a bad season, than those of Bhímthari; indeed, as shown above, the remissions were only 1 per cent. of the demand, whereas in Bhímthari they were 12·7 per cent. From this date, however, it is gratifying to observe that both districts steadily progressed until almost the entire culturable area in both cases was brought under cultivation by the commencement of the third decennial period of the settlement, and the average collections for that period exceeded those of the first decennial period, in the case of the Bhímthari villages 61 per cent. and in that of those under report by 12 per cent. This result, while it is proof of a steadily increasing prosperity in the latter case, demonstrates still more strongly the improvement in the condition of the former district, a district regarding which, a little more than a quarter of a century ago, Lieut. Nash wrote that he was "at a loss to convey an adequate idea of the poverty and desolation which appear to be the prevailing characteristic of each village."

24. In fixing the rates which are appropriate for the different classes of soil the first consideration which presents itself is naturally, what is their relative fertility—in other words, the amount of produce in each case? This question, however, is so intricate that, as seen from paras. 85 and 86 of Mr. Goldsmid's Report annexed, he was convinced that any attempt to carry out such calculations must end in signal failure. The originators of the present system of settlement, Messrs. Goldsmid, Wingate, and Davidson, in determining the amount of rates to be levied, declared themselves to be guided chiefly by the following considerations, as laid down in the Joint Report (para. 67), viz. climate, markets, and husbandry. Mr. Goldsmid in his Report, para. 87, further says:—

"In framing the rates for the two Tarfs I have been guided by a careful consideration of the rates fixed in other parts of the country, the assessment at present nominally obtaining in these districts, the actual payments for a series of years, as far as such can be obtained from the imperfect records procurable from the hereditary

officers, the effect which these payments appear to have had on the circumstances of the people, the altered value of money, the present state of agriculture, population, markets, and a variety of other particulars, difficult to be explained or even recollected.”

25. These are the principal considerations on which all the original settlements have been based. In the case of a revision of settlement two new features appear, as pointed out by the Survey Commissioner N. D. in para. 129 of his Report on Indapur, viz. the present state of communication, and the establishment of new or decline of old markets. But from his para. 157 it is evident that another and even more important point was chiefly considered by him in fixing his rates, viz. the price of grain, which indeed is almost analogous to one of the considerations enumerated by Mr. Goldsmid, namely, the altered value of money; and that this should form the most important consi-

* No. 2757, dated 9th June 1871.

deration in the revision of rates is fully recognised in para. 4 of the Government Resolution* on the revision of the Mádha Táluká.

26. In determining my rates I have been guided by the principles set forth in the foregoing two paras., to which I have given my best consideration; and with a view to the determination of the question of the rise in prices I have had statements compiled of the prices of grain during the last thirty years at Násik, Chándúr, and Niphár, but such statements, especially during the earlier years, cannot be regarded as perfectly satisfactory. I have, however, fortunately met with a return compiled by Lieut. Colonel (then Ensign) Day, and submitted with his Report on the Settlement of the Násik Táluká, and copy of which I append. You will see from this that the average prices of the principal products in 1842 and 1843 in Násik and Chándúr were as follows:—

	Wheat.	Bájrí.	Rice.	Gram.
Násik	33 seers	37 seers	14 seers	33 seers.
Chándúr	35	42	13	33

The average prices for 1870-71 are—

	Wheat.	Bájrí.	Rice.	Gram.
Násik	10 seers	12 seers	8 seers	12·25 seers.
Chándúr	11·87	13·12	7·5	12·5
Niphár	12	14	6·5	12·87

or an increase in the Násik market of in wheat 230, bájri 208, rice 75, and gram 170 per cent.; and in Chándúr in wheat 200, bájri 220, rice 73, and gram 170 per cent.

27. The appended Statement C shows the average prices during each of the three decades at Násik, Chándúr, and Niphár, and the rise in prices which has taken place during that time. As was to be expected, the greatest rise is found in Niphár, which, from being at the time of the present Settlement an out-of-the-way place, is now the site of a Mámlatdár's station and also of a station of the G. I. P. Railway. The increase, taking the average price of all the three markets, is as follows:—

	Price higher than during 1st Decade.	Price higher than during 2nd Decade.
Wheat	185 per cent.	135 per cent.
Bájri	178 „	100 „
Rice	102 „	66 „
Gram	146 „	88 „

28. If, however, we take the average prices of the last five years of the second and third decades of the lease and compare them with those of the first fifteen years (as done by me in my late Report on the Bhímthari rates), the result shows that prices have risen in the following proportion:—

Wheat.....	73·2 per cent.
Bájri	71·6 „
Rice	61·5 „
Gram	67·6 „

29. It appears, then, that a rise in the price of the two staple products of the district, wheat and bájri, of 73·2 in the former and 71·6 per cent. in the latter, over the average of fifteen years, may fairly be taken to represent the average standard of prices which we may expect to be maintained in the future.

30. Taking this standard as a guide, and making allowance for fluctuations, I think that an increase on the present assessment of between 50 and 60 per cent. may be reasonably imposed. The present maximum rate, as explained above, is Rs. 1-8, but the instances in which the full rate has been assessed are very rare. In the adjoining villages of S awar-g aon, N asik Collectorate, the present maximum rate is Rs. 1-4; in M alig am it is Rs. 2-8; and in Abhona Rs. 1-12. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2 for Jir ayet lands (with an addition of 4 annas, or in all Rs. 2-4, in villages close to railway stations), decreasing to a maximum of Rs. 1-8 in the more remote and less advantageously circumstanced villages. We shall then have three classes of villages to come under the maximum rates of Rs. 2, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 1-8, with a special addition of 4 annas to a few villages which are close to railway stations. The following statement shows the number of villages under each class, and their grouping will be seen from the annexed maps.

	No. of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rates.	REMARKS.
Class I.	22	Rs. 2	{ Villages within easy reach of the railway stations or near large markets, or on highroad.
Class II.	38	Rs. 1-12	{ Villages not so favourably situated as those of Class I.
Class III.	23	Rs. 1-8	{ Villages chiefly of Ch�and�ur and most distant from the railway stations.
Special rate of 4 annas.	6	Rs. 2-4	{ Villages at which or close to which there are railway stations.
Total No. of villages.	88		

The lapsed village mentioned in my 2nd para. comes under Class I., as will be seen from the map.

31. The Pátasthal lands of this district are inferior to those of Khándesh, and, with only one or two exceptions, Pátasthal Assessment. are not divided, as in Khándesh, into "Phads," or divisions regularly planted with a uniform rotation of crops. Nor indeed is the water-supply from the Patts, except in a very few villages, perennial, and even where it is, I am informed the outturn of sugar, Kamod rice, and other crops requiring much water is inferior to that of Khándesh. Under these circumstances I do not consider that a higher water-rate than Rs. 10 (independent of and in addition to the dry-crop rate) can be fairly imposed, and that only in the case of two villages. I propose, then, to make Rs. 10 the maximum water-rate, decreasing, according to supply of water, to Rs. 2-8. The effect of the proposed rates in the 88 villages formerly settled is shown below :—

	Cultivated land.			Total Assessment.	Uncultivated assessed.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.			Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		Dry crop.	Pathasthal.					
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Assessment according to proposed rates.	124,021	1,35,156	18,573	1,53,729	764	426	1,24,785	1,54,155
Assessment according to present rates.	110,934	74,506	16,954	91,460	615	271	111,549	91,731
Increase...	13,087	60,650	1,619	62,269	149	155	13,236	62,424

32. The above statement shows an increase on the total assessment of Rs. 62,424, and on that of cultivated lands of Rs. 62,269, or 68 per cent. But the increase in the area of land hitherto not recorded as cultivated is 13,087, or 11 per cent. of the total cultivation.

33. The average dry-crop assessment is Rs. 1-1-5 per acre, and if we calculate the increased cultivated area at this rate it will give Rs. 14,245, which, deducted from the increase of assessment shown above, will leave Rs. 48,024 as the actual increase caused by the new rates, which is equivalent to a rise of 52·39, or nearly the same as that proposed by me for Bhímthari. The present rate on Mothasthal and Pátasthal land taken together (and in most cases the rate was imposed in a lump on both, and the amount of each cannot be ascertained) is Rs. 3-11. The proposed average rate on Pátasthal lands (including the dry-crop assessment) is Rs. 6-7.

34. The present average dry-crop rate is 11 annas 2 pies per acre, and that of the new rates, as shown above, is Rs. 1-1-5. The present average rate on irrigated and unirrigated land taken together is 13 annas 5 pies, and that by the new rates Rs. 1-3-10. The Mothasthal or well lands, in accordance with the system pursued in the Dakhan, have only been assessed at the highest Jiráyet rate, and that only in the case of wells which existed before the present settlement; in that of new wells the lands have been assessed as ordinary dry-crop land.

35. In two villages, Rasúlpúr and Jalgáon (a lapsed village), water has been supplied for irrigation by a cut made by Government in 1869 from the Bhandára of the village of Pimpri, and an agreement was entered into by the Collector with the cultivators that crop rates per acre would be levied for seven years on all lands irrigated in the following manner:—

On perennial supply	Rs. 8
8 months' do.	„ 4
4 months' do.	„ 2

Water was supplied from November 1869 to the end of March 1870 to 40 acres 34 g. in Jalgáon, and 15 acres 8 g. in Rasúlpúr, and to 22 acres 25 g. in Jalgáon, and 4 acres in Rasúlpúr up to 1st May, when the supply ceased. In 1870-71 water was supplied in Rasúlpúr for eight months to 1½ acres, and to 8 acres for four months, the payments being Rs. 23-7-7, and in Jalgáon to 32 acres for eight months

and to 27 acres for four months, the payments being Rs. 182-3-9 ; I purpose examining both these villages at the time of settlement, in order to ascertain what land can be irrigated, and will then allot final rates to be levied at the expiry of the present agreement. It is possible also that I may find it necessary at the same time to modify some of the Pátasthal rates proposed by me.

36. Whilst on the subject of Pátasthal lands, I would suggest that the Kúlkarnis in every district should be directed to report annually to the Mámlatdár the date up to which the supply of water from the different Patts in the villages under their charge flows, and the Mámlatdár should occasionally test the correctness of these reports. These returns should be carefully filed, and would form valuable records at any future revision of rates.

37. The measurement of the villages under report was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. H. M. Grant in 1867-68, and completed in 1868-69. The classification was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. A. Cumming during 1869-70, and was completed in November 1870. In consequence of a report made by that officer that the classification of some villages which had been classed during his absence on forest demarcation had been found faulty, I personally took a further test, as requested by the Survey Commissioner, N. D., of eight villages, which, on the whole, was satisfactory; but I would (with all respect to Government) represent that as long as Assistants in the Survey are detached on extraneous duties to the detriment of their own work, it can scarcely be expected to retain that accuracy which it is our constant endeavour to maintain.

38. The usual returns of test are appended, and call for no particular remarks.

39. The boundary-marks throughout this district are in excellent order, and their condition speaks well for the attention paid to their preservation by the district authorities.

40. Two maps are appended—one of the Niphár Táluká, and the other of that portion of the Chándúr Táluká in which the villages referred to herein are contained. The arrangement of the groups of villages is shown by distinctive colours.

MAP

of Portion of the

NIPHAD AND CHANDORE TALOOKAS,

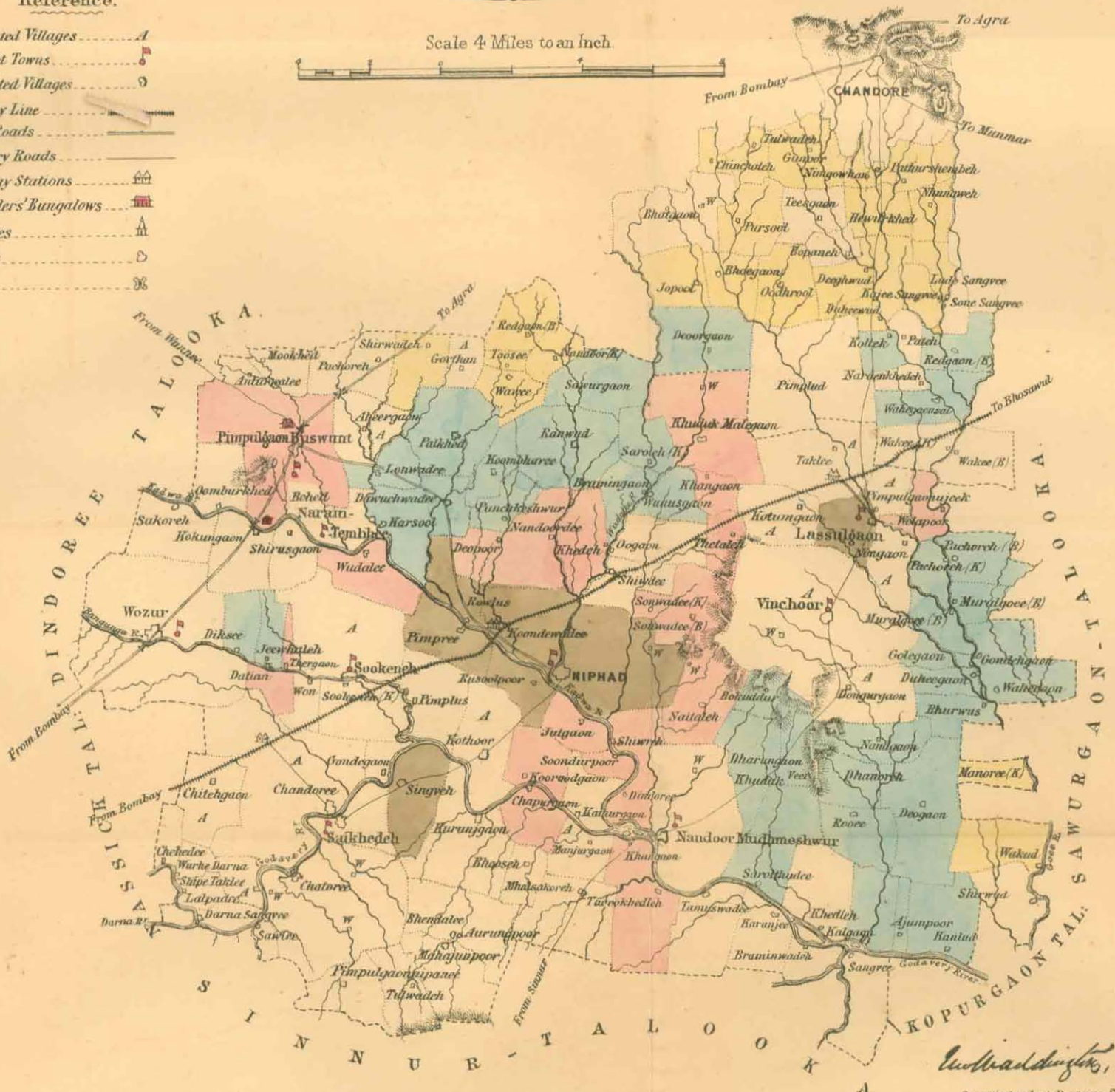
NASSICK COLLECTORATE.

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Rate.
I	23	Rs. 2. 0
II	37	Rs. 1. 12
III	22	Rs. 1. 8
Special Class.	6	Rs. 2. 4

Reference.

- Alienated Villages A
- Market Towns
- Inhabited Villages
- Railway Line
- High Roads
- Country Roads
- Railway Stations
- Travellers' Bungalows
- Temples
- Tanks
- Fort

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch.



Edw. Waddington, Lieut. Col.,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and
Assessment, Poona & Nassick.

41. In conclusion I shall feel obliged by your forwarding this Report at your earliest convenience, as it is desirable to commence the preparation of the settlement papers as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

STATEMENT contrasting present and proposed Assessment for 88

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Present Assessment according to Cultivation Returns for the year 1870-71.						Proposed under	
		Jiráyet.		Bágáyet.		Total Acres.	Total Assessment, Rs.	Acres.	
		Acres.	Assessment, Rs.	Acres.	Assessment, Rs.			Jiráyet Acres.	Mothasthal Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kasbe Niphár	5,600	6,449	168	538	5,768	6,987	5,671	407
2	Rasúlpár	1,089	728	4	12	1,043	740	1,080	17
3	Bolas.....	1,127	1,890	17	58	1,144	1,448	1,149	112
4	Pimpri	1,409	1,069	185	910	1,594	1,979	1,418	70
5	Singwe	2,029	1,744	110	348	2,139	2,092	1,865	336
6	Lásalgón.....	1,222	1,242	60	208	1,282	1,450	1,223	180
	Total.....	12,426	12,622	544	2,074	12,970	14,696	12,606	1,072
7	Naitale	2,142	1,063	39	117	2,161	1,180	2,267	85
8	Sundarpúr	449	521	15	41	464	562	518	24
9	Sivre	694	895	47	138	941	1,033	904	89
10	Kurudgón	1,485	1,484	8	8	1,488	1,492	1,341	12
11	Nandardi	2,137	1,906	102	354	2,239	2,260	1,879	131
12	Datiane.....	582	489	32	97	614	586	557	74
13	Thergón	198	171	41	131	239	302	187	54
14	Pimpalgón Baswant	4,223	2,615	477	2,929	4,700	5,544	4,651	77
15	Wadále	1,334	930	72	667	1,406	1,603	1,659	12
16	Deopár	739	940	31	63	760	1,008	717	58
17	Khede	1,426	1,306	140	562	1,566	1,768	1,319	214
18	Sonodi Bk.	1,575	902	45	110	1,620	1,012	1,674	103
19	Sonodi Kd.	319	198	...	...	319	198	374	3
20	Khángón Najik	612	253	6	17	618	270	671	25

189	6,417	12,167	658	12,823	649	5,836	11	83	2 4	5 8	1 15	0
...	1,097	1,859	...	1,859	54	619	5	83	...	...	1 4	0
...	1,261	2,495	...	2,495	117	1,047	10-2	72	...	...	1 15	7
229	1,717	2,614	1,281	3,895	123	1,916	7-6	90	...	7 8	2 9	1
...	2,201	3,370	...	3,370	62	1,378	3	61	...	...	1 6	5
...	1,353	2,315	...	2,315	71	865	4-5	59	...	...	1 11	4
308	14,046	24,320	1,937	26,257	1,076	11,561	8	78	...	...	1 13	11
...	3,252	2,010	...	2,010	171	836	8	71	2 0	...	0 13	9
...	542	936	...	936	78	374	16-5	66	...	...	1 11	5
...	993	1,774	...	1,774	53	741	5-5	71	...	...	1 13	7
...	1,533	2,326	...	2,326	65	834	4	56	...	...	1 8	0
100	2,170	3,443	493	3,934	69	1,674	3	74	...	5 8	1 13	0
...	691	882	...	882	17	296	3	50	...	...	1 6	4
...	341	342	...	342	2	40	6-33	13	...	...	1 6	10
501	5,229	5,538	4,165	9,703	529	4,159	11-2	75	...	10 0	1 13	8
91	1,702	2,014	903	2,917	256	1,314	25-3	82	...	10 0	1 10	8
18	793	1,496	45	1,541	33	533	4-5	52	...	2 8	1 15	1
131	1,604	2,212	578	2,790	98	1,022	6	57	...	5 3	1 7	1
...	1,977	1,902	...	1,902	257	890	22	89	...	...	0 15	5
...	376	424	...	424	57	226	18	114	...	...	1 2	0
...	696	553	...	553	78	263	12	105	...	...	0 13	8

21	Thetále	583	238	11	29	594	267	875	33
22	Brahmagón Vinchúr ...	299	365	59	274	358	639	824	8
23	Velápur	715	649	26	71	741	720	752	75
24	Chápadgón	1,049	1,105	34	107	1,083	1,212	1,069	74
25	Tarukedal	1,639	1,405	21	65	1,660	1,470	1,885	70
26	Dinduri	463	462	...	...	463	462	477	...
27	Khángón Thadi	614	571	...	...	614	571	683	...
28	Khadak Málígám	2,973	1,702	78	275	3,051	1,977	3,084	213
	Total.....	26,450	20,076	1,269	6,060	27,719	26,136	28,267	1,428
29	Jhivalé	703	448	44	134	747	582	691	88
30	Dikshi	919	664	16	82	935	726	910	29
31	Karsúl	1,173	1,230	196	796	1,369	2,026	1,216	61
32	Davaohwari	1,054	692	57	216	1,111	908	1,051	43
33	Lonwád	930	942	22	76	952	1,018	899	67
34	Panchkeshwar	956	611	31	93	987	704	928	75
35	Palkhed	2,539	1,359	156	503	2,695	1,862	2,671	199
36	Sáwargón	1,024	378	17	48	1,041	420	1,408	64
37	Ránwad	2,591	949	60	259	2,671	1,208	2,800	37
38	Kumbhári	880	384	72	252	952	636	886	60
39	Wanasgón	896	572	141	484	1,027	1,050	892	120
40	Sarole Krd	708	256	31	73	737	329	825	73

...	908	500	...	500	314	293	52.5	109	...	...	0	9	9	
50	888	550	897	947	25	308	7	48	...	7	8	2	7	5	
...	827	1,220	...	1,220	80	500	11	69	...	...	1	8	2	
...	1,143	2,008	...	2,008	80	796	5.5	65	...	...	1	12	3	
...	1,955	2,488	...	2,488	295	1,018	18	69	...	...	1	4	4	
...	477	784	...	784	14	322	3	69	...	...	1	10	2	
...	083	878	...	878	09	307	11	59	...	...	1	11	5	
114	3,411	3,658	344	4,002	380	2,025	11.6	102	...	4	0	1	2	9	
1,071	30,708	35,003	6,924	44,927	3,047	18,791	11	71	...	...	1	7	4	
...	774	915	...	915	27	833	3	57	1	12	...	1	5	3	
6	945	908	40	1,008	10	280	1	38	...	7	8	1	1	0	
208	1,545	2,187	1,827	3,514	176	1,458	19	73	...	5	8	2	4	3	
72	1,166	1,027	298	1,925	55	1,017	5	112	...	5	8	1	10	4	
53	1,019	1,403	188	1,591	87	573	7	56	...	4	0	1	7	6	
30	1,033	1,019	72	1,091	48	367	4.5	55	...	2	3	1	0	10	
208	3,078	3,095	831	3,916	383	2,054	14	110	...	5	8	1	4	5	
16	1,458	853	40	898	447	472	43	110	...	2	8	0	9	8	
94	2,931	1,669	397	2,066	260	858	9.5	71	1	12	5	8	0	11	3
47	933	683	187	1,069	41	433	4	68	...	4	0	1	1	2	
151	1,103	1,147	554	1,701	126	645	12	61	...	4	0	1	7	4	
...	598	568	...	568	161	233	21	72	...	...	0	10	1	

41	Brahmangón Wánas	806	350	58	242	864	592	933	17
42	Wahigón.....	1,047	1,006	12	40	1,059	1,046	996	70
43	Bharwas	1,030	628	5	13	1,035	641	1,106	16
44	Dahigón	566	528	3	10	569	538	561	29
45	Nándgón.....	1,595	655	46	118	1,641	773	1,695	78
46	Dhanore	1,326	670	13	87	1,339	707	1,494	4
47	Pachore Krd.	705	646	12	38	717	684	797	49
48	Pachore Bk.	1,368	900	19	65	1,367	965	1,469	8
49	Māralgói Krd.	679	823	10	39	689	862	656	54
50	Māralgói Bk.	864	894	6	18	870	912	928	23
51	Gondegón	1,575	1,447	47	139	1,622	1,566	1,613	85
52	Golegón	518	386	14	37	532	423	647	34
53	Kánlad	1,329	2,500	...	...	1,329	2,500	2,152	3
54	Kolgón	1,470	1,817	14	42	1,484	1,859	1,600	34
55	Ajampur	399	489	...	...	399	469	438	...
56	Deogón	3,642	3,158	17	47	3,659	3,205	3,850	42
57	Bui.....	1,680	1,184	10	24	1,690	1,206	1,669	68
58	Dhurangaon Vir	2,151	853	40	104	2,191	957	2,508	135
59	Dhurangón Khadak	1,967	854	14	37	1,981	801	2,102	34
60	Sarole Thadi.....	996	683	29	79	1,025	762	1,264	22
61	Bokad Dara	460	170	6	15	466	185	643	11
62	Wahigón Sol	1,528	872	115	452	1,643	1,331	1,653	123
63	Redgón Krd.	1,305	802	53	191	1,358	1,053	1,324	97

59	1,000	788	204	997	145	405	16	68	...	5	8	0	15	9
...	1,000	1,481	...	1,481	7	435	7	41	...	...	...	1	6	3
...	1,122	1,050	...	1,050	87	409	8	63	...	...	...	0	14	11
...	590	811	...	811	21	273	4	50	...	...	...	1	5	11
23	1,790	1,330	80	1,410	155	643	9	83	...	4	0	0	12	7
...	1,498	1,314	...	1,314	159	607	12	85	...	...	...	0	14	0
...	840	994	...	994	129	810	18	45	...	...	...	1	2	8
...	1,477	1,450	...	1,450	90	483	6.5	59	...	...	...	0	15	8
...	710	1,090	...	1,090	21	228	8	20	...	...	...	1	8	6
...	951	1,247	...	1,247	81	335	9	30	...	...	...	1	4	11
9	1,701	2,189	12	2,201	79	615	5	38	...	4	0	1	4	8
...	681	608	...	608	149	243	28	57	...	...	...	0	15	6
...	2,153	3,377	...	3,377	320	877	17.5	35	...	...	...	1	9	0
...	1,634	2,479	...	2,479	150	620	10	33	...	...	...	1	8	3
...	438	710	...	710	39	221	9.5	50	...	...	...	1	9	10
...	3,893	4,523	...	4,523	233	1,320	6	41	...	...	...	1	2	7
...	1,757	2,274	...	2,274	67	1,030	4	68	...	...	...	1	4	8
...	2,038	2,089	...	2,089	447	1,132	20	116	...	...	...	0	12	7
...	2,136	1,894	...	1,894	155	1,003	8	112	...	...	...	0	14	3
...	1,283	1,421	...	1,421	261	659	25.5	80	...	...	...	1	1	0
...	639	340	...	340	193	161	41	87	...	...	...	0	8	0
113	1,839	1,618	571	2,389	266	1,058	15	73	...	5	8	1	4	2
33	1,457	1,393	161	1,554	99	501	7	47	...	5	8	0	14	6

64	Koltek	541	203	32	129	573	832	582	...
65	Diurgáon	1,814	928	92	331	1,906	1,259	2,390	90
66	Palkhed	515	650	6	19	521	669	468	45
	Total.....	46,747	32,648	1,536	5,262	48,283	37,910	50,755	2,082
67	Wawi	935	330	34	94	969	424	993	76
68	Tushi.....	349	112	4	12	353	124	343	85
69	Nándur Krd.	521	168	28	81	549	269	683	85
70	Bedgáon Bk.	1,030	376	37	107	1,067	483	1,273	81
71	Manori	723	455	3	8	726	403	746	16
72	Wákad	1,519	1,085	3	8	1,522	1,093	1,942	14
73	Shirwad.....	1,424	1,084	4	13	1,428	1,097	1,634	...
74	Nimgohan.....	540	163	7	16	547	179	482	69
75	Patharshembe	968	380	45	114	1,013	494	1,041	75
76	Nánáwe.....	796	200	50	130	846	330	879	51
77	Hewar Khede	1,193	411	36	107	1,229	518	1,189	90
78	Ganur	1,421	431	129	539	1,550	970	1,570	29
79	Káji Súngwi.....	750	341	43	127	793	468	719	90
80	Paraul	1,342	597	75	320	1,417	917	1,327	37
81	Talodeh	514	210	27	83	541	293	611	81
82	Lade Sangwi	577	251	18	69	595	320	632	...
83	Chinchole	368	120	35	119	403	239	374	8

86	618	400	176	570	45	244	8	73	...	5 8	0 15	1
72	2,552	1,039	350	2,289	646	1,030	34	81	...	5 8	1 5	5
...	533	718	...	718	12	49	2	7	...	...	1 5	5
1,237	54,124	56,082	5,538	61,620	5,841	23,710	12	62	...	...	1 2	2
23	1,002	072	91	763	123	339	12-9	79	1 8	4 0	0 11	2
...	378	205	...	205	25	81	7	65	...	...	0 8	8
47	705	873	168	539	216	270	39	100	...	4 0	0 11	3
32	1,386	047	116	763	319	280	30	58	...	4 0	0 8	9
...	763	688	...	688	36	225	5	48	...	...	0 14	3
...	1,936	1,922	...	1,922	434	829	38-5	75	...	...	0 15	9
...	1,034	1,633	...	1,633	206	536	14-5	48	...	...	1 0	0
...	551	339	...	339	4	160	73	69	...	...	0 9	11
54	1,170	738	117	855	157	361	15-5	73	1 8	2 8	0 11	10
33	968	563	128	691	117	361	13	109	...	4 0	0 11	5
37	1,316	867	114	981	87	463	7	69	...	4 0	0 12	0
159	1,758	907	807	1,774	208	804	13	82	...	5 8	1 0	2
8	817	683	43	726	24	258	3	55	...	5 8	0 14	3
86	1,450	958	399	1,357	33	440	2	48	...	5 8	0 15	0
29	670	361	62	443	123	150	24	51	...	5 8	0 10	7
31	653	445	112	557	53	237	9	74	...	5 8	0 13	7
45	432	278	166	444	19	205	4	66	...	4 0	1 0	10

84	Jopul.....	1,008	335	110	434	1,118	769	1,364	35
85	Dígwad	1,895	1,000	98	417	1,991	1,417	1,888	118
86	Dahiwad	532	268	73	339	605	607	547	10
87	Bhoigáon	930	313	75	296	1,005	609	1,095	11
88	Udral.....	1,652	510	43	125	1,695	635	1,821	137
	Total...	20,987	9,160	975	3,558	21,962	12,718	23,108	1,043
	Total...	1,06,610	74,506	4,324	16,954	1,10,934	91,460	1,14,731	5,625
	Assessment of unculti- vated land	612	262	3	9	615	271	784	...
	Total area and assess- ment of 88 villages.....	1,07,222	74,768	4,327	16,963	1,11,549	91,731	1,15,495	5,625
	Beegas.								
89	Jalgáon	1,508	1,147	...	...	1,508	1,147	934	45

Villages of the Niphár and Chándúr Tálukás of the Násik Collectorate.

Assessment calculated on the Area Cultivation.					Increase in Area and Assessment according to proposed Settlement		Per-centage increase.		Maximum Jiráyét rate.	Do. Pátasthal rate.	Average rate per Acre.	REMARKS.
Pátasthal Acres.	Total Acres.	Total Dry-crop Assessment, Rs.	Pátasthal Assessment, Rs.	Total Assessment, Rs.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment, Rs.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
102	1,501	699	509	1,208	383	489	84	57	...	5 8	0 12 10	
115	2,071	1,652	540	2,192	80	775	4	54	...	5 8	1 0 10	
80	637	540	474	1,020	82	413	5	68	...	7 8	1 10 1	
69	1,175	532	310	842	170	233	17	38	...	5 8	0 11 5	
...	1,958	983	...	983	263	348	14	54	...	...	0 8 1	
939	25,065	18,751	4,174	20,925	3,123	8,207	14	64	...	...	0 18 4	
3,665	1,24,021	1,35,156	18,573	1,53,729	18,087	62,269	11	68	...	...	1 3 10	
...	764	426	...	426	149	155	24	57	...	...	0 8 11	
3,065	1,24,785	1,35,532	18,573	1,54,155	13,236	62,424	11 8	68	...	...	1 2 9	
...	979	1,583	...	1,583	...	435	...	37	20	...	1 9 11	

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

*CONTRASTED STATEMENT of the Number of Houses, Inhabitants,
the Násik Collectorate according to*

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Houses.	INHABITANTS.			OCCUPATION.		WELLS.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricultural.	Other Trades.	In good condition.	Out of repair.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kasbe Niphár.....	322 607	1078 1528	872 1417	1950 2945	785 1002	1185 1943	49 62	1 9
2	Naitálé	64 110	220 313	173 233	393 596	208 401	185 195	14 20	13 4
3	Sunderpúr	17 26 65	41 78 201	38 69 167	79 147 368	41 94 259	38 53 109	3 3 18	... ... 2
4	Sivre	116	294	284	678	413	165	24	...
5	Rasúlpúr.....	20 22	49 59	50 47	99 106	70 58	29 48	4 3	......
6	Kurudgáon.....	34 62	104 149	91 167	195 316	106 163	89 153	1 5	... 1
6	Rolas	44 82	117 235	124 224	241 459	111 227	130 232	5 10	1 1
8	Nandurdi	139 205	456 595	367 574	823 1169	388 613	435 556	17 26	... 15
9	Datiane	26 46	63 141	71 159	134 300	66 169	68 131	10 10	2 3
10	Jhivalé	24 48	70 126	64 133	134 259	50 132	84 127	10 14	2 ...
11	Dikshi.....	25 47	66 101	79 111	145 212	105 156	40 56	4 8	... 1
12	Thergáon	32 40	79 128	78 104	157 232	33 109	124 123	10 12	7 1
13	Pimpri	181	354	334	688	364	No record.	12	...
14	Singwe	67 135	260 457	211 417	471 874	324 384	147 490	21 28	4 8
15	Bharwas.....	12 27	82 68	29 71	61 139	48 64	13 75	4 6	2 1
16	Sarole Thadi	56 96	201 260	157 256	358 516	212 280	146 236	12 15	1 2
17	Sáwargáon.....	60	164	153	317	192	125	6	1
18	Sonodi Khurd	4 13	11 32	8 21	19 53	19 47	... 6	... 1	......
19	Sonodi Bk.....	28 52	79 150	85 153	164 302	95 142	69 160	13 15	2 2
20	Sarole Khurd	25 85	72 102	64 97	136 199	98 134	83 65	9 6	2 8

...	50	...	68	654	587	177	875	86
1	72	181	168	529	784	118	1018	91
...	27	...	18	209	148	29	9	13
1	25	70	48	193	260	68	194	20
...	8	...	...	8	34	1	16	...
...	8	13	11	23	42	9	75	4
...	20	...	28	144	190	53	378	16
...	24	53	102	173	231	68	351	17
...	4	...	9	77	65	4	.....	10
...	3	16	14	88	59	13	28	2
...	1	...	7	97	79	20	223	10
...	8	24	27	69	103	13	226	13
...	6	...	13	151	142	32	123	19
...	11	5	51	92	179	33	101	25
...	17	...	19	282	270	66	127	23
11	52	118	62	255	414	77	330	34
...	12	...	8	47	51	3	23	3
...	13	24	31	54	124	20	52	3
...	12	...	9	32	61	11	.....	2
...	14	25	23	57	130	5	68	7
...	4	...	8	48	60	3	10	2
...	9	25	18	60	114	6	69	2
...	17	...	7	38	39	8	34	4
...	13	9	8	29	68	9	1	2
...	12	58	48	124	257	55	471	17
...	25	...	6	168	199	30	123	21
...	36	64	40	148	353	65	787	33
...	6	...	5	40	33	10	.....	6
...	7	13	17	60	58	6	48	4
...	13	...	12	188	117	10	230	9
...	17	33	51	95	178	14	456	16
...	7	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
...	10	40	29	160	156	47	92	4
...	...	...	3	12	14	2	2	4
...	1	9	10	22	37	13	9	...
...	16	...	6	71	66	19	22	8
...	17	37	28	122	153	24	103	9
...	11	...	5	68	58	40	2	2
...	14	24	2	46	98	20	221	12

21	Shirwad	No record.	...	72	54	18	8	8
		107	871	833	704	477	227	28
22	Ranwad	86	115	93	208	121	87	...
		92	238	223	456	220	236	8
23	Redgáon Bk.	83	75	79	154	77	77	9
		72	223	218	441	199	242	14
24	Lonwádi	50	139	108	247	131	116	4
		58	184	176	360	145	215	8
25	Lásalgáon	142	517	439	956	152	804	20
		223	464	410	874	198	676	18
26	Manori	22	69	50	119	61	38	2
		35	88	92	180	98	82	3
27	Máralgoi Kd.	40	112	112	224	146	78	7
		65	181	120	251	129	122	8
28	Máralgoi Bk.	21	48	44	92	73	19	2
		40	97	103	200	113	87	2
29	Bui .....	...	...	...	205	158	47	8
		122	292	283	575	338	237	6
30	Dhanora .....	...	...	...	52	48	4	8
		22	73	72	145	80	65	3
31	Dhurangáon Vir.....	...	...	...	224	190	84	13
		106	283	291	574	363	191	22
32	Dhurangáon Khadak.....	50	119	126	245	122	123	7
		89	276	189	465	157	308	8
33	Pimpalgáon Baswant .....	...	...	...	1043	725	318	2
		531	1462	1446	2908	1053	1855	62
34	Panchkeshwar	23	105	67	172	133	89	10
		45	125	121	248	84	162	9
35	Pálkhed	114	531	318	849	435	414	26
		175	600	558	1158	469	689	41
36	Pachore Bk.	42	196	118	309	236	78	8
		74	192	179	371	260	91	14
37	Pachore Kd.	19	89	55	144	110	84	4
		40	92	83	175	127	48	4
38	Brahmagáon (Wanas).....	20	139	112	251	213	38	...
		37	81	86	167	59	108	8
39	Brahmagáon (Vinchor)	13	114	49	163	132	31	6
		26	64	63	127	114	13	6
40	Bokad Dara .....	...	...	...	86	31	5	3
		27	70	69	139	109	30	4
41	Wadáli	73	433	141	574	418	161	...
		101	251	292	543	343	195	2

...	6	...	1	39	32	.....	98	5
1	40	03	27	150	295	43	17	12
...	...	...	1	149	98	37	43	9
...	11	48	24	122	185	39	89	17
...	9	...	11	120	78	42	18	13
1	15	41	45	60	171	58	2	7
...	5	...	4	87	101	14	37	6
...	15	35	19	76	132	17	26	10
...	22	...	10	198	104	41	30	14
...	22	25	54	59	189	25	80	29
...	2	...	8	88	41	.....	8	1
...	3	15	18	27	58	11	21	7
...	10	...	9	94	99	17	44	15
...	11	28	28	45	81	13	61	10
...	4	...	2	92	45	15	23	...
...	4	24	27	57	85	16	74	2
...	10	...	41	321	208	97	39	7
2	21	62	78	141	224	62	112	14
...	10	...	1	9	32	14	6	6
...	3	8	7	42	41	12	54	6
...	27	...	14	177	83	68	10	9
...	42	68	53	163	223	44	249	21
...	17	...	5	88	84	20	434	24
...	12	37	13	99	149	21	40	18
...	3	...	69	545	343	98	42	36
32	159	169	179	506	626	153	71	73
...	14	...	3	55	68	16	8	7
...	11	19	14	51	84	35	59	5
...	32	...	22	387	190	40	564	19
6	59	101	55	195	389	66	2052	46
...	28	...	12	112	118	29	50	12
...	19	41	32	129	166	40	37	12
...	8	...	4	69	52	12	19	12
...	9	19	8	35	80	15	37	10
...	...	...	7	28	62	19	6	...
...	13	12	14	30	62	11	20	6
...	6	...	9	53	58	5	6	2
...	7	24	15	27	72	6	17	2
...	4	...	3	38	23	4	3	1
...	5	22	18	62	91	19	100	2
...	...	...	38	282	170	19	374	9
...	3	61	66	115	188	24	154	11

42	Wavi	25	117	88	205	130	75	8	4
		63	176	158	334	190	154	11	1
43	Wanasgáon.....	48	180	120	300	153	147	20	6
		91	317	291	608	298	310	28	7
44	Velápúr	29	151	78	224	169	55	7	...
		34	123	118	241	120	121	7	2
45	Wákad.....	...	...	...	173	149	24	2	5
		53	170	165	335	210	125	3	4
46	Deogáon .....	...	...	...	695	602	93	11	10
		238	562	548	1110	91	519	6	22
47	Kanlad.....	...	...	...	187	162	25	...	...
		36	89	99	188	93	95	1	4
48	Gondegáon .....	...	...	...	196	106	88	16	4
		174	383	363	746	312	434	15	...
49	Kambhári .....	...	...	...	181	113	18	6	3
		44	184	180	364	235	79	10	9
50	Nandur Kd. ....	...	...	...	75	61	14	9	1
		58	185	121	256	182	74	10	1
51	Thetale .....	...	...	...	66	61	5	5	2
		29	56	70	126	84	42	3	1
52	Davachwári.....	...	...	...	186	141	45	23	5
		111	296	269	565	379	186	17	1
53	Deopúr .....	...	...	...	77	63	14	5	1
		53	149	133	261	187	94	11	3
54	Khángáon .....	...	...	...	81	71	10	...	...
		15	43	42	84	71	13	3	3
55	Kolgáon .....	...	...	...	161	128	33	5	1
		71	180	164	344	186	158	4	1
56	Tuai .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		8	28	24	52	51	1	4	2
57	Dinduri .....	...	...	...	66	76	10	2	...
		46	117	103	220	150	70	2	...
58	Dahigáon .....	...	...	...	43	35	8	1	2
		18	45	43	87	65	22	5	2
59	Karsul .....	...	...	...	276	190	66	...	...
		182	441	430	871	499	462	1	6
60	Máligám Khadak .....	...	...	...	307	226	81	...	...
		160	463	453	921	595	323	42	1
19	Khángám Thadi .....	...	...	...	9	6	4	2	2
		30	100	88	188	89	99	...	4
62	Chapadgáon .....	...	...	...	135	95	40	13	1
		77	237	223	460	214	246	16	1

...	18	...	6	115	77	31	401	12
1	19	81	20	95	122	34	382	10
...	28	...	12	123	147	28	408	19
...	36	57	40	162	233	54	302	11
...	7	...	2	29	54	20	26	2
...	9	21	16	59	78	19	43	7
...	7	...	19	145	135	14	302	10
...	7	26	19	57	113	10	...	7
...	21	...	57	441	349	195	522	35
1	29	107	107	359	411	81	743	40
...	...	...	22	122	116	43	...	7
...	6	12	5	89	66	7	40	8
...	20	...	28	300	176	94	99	28
...	15	57	31	58	230	36	163	18
...	11	...	9	117	80	17	26	1
1	20	47	50	147	181	29	94	5
...	10	...	6	113	70	38	...	3
...	11	41	24	102	168	33	5	8
...	7	...	1	53	56	22	...	...
...	4	19	15	67	73	35	6	2
...	26	...	17	167	141	21	207	16
1	19	31	44	178	208	21	162	10
...	6	...	...	53	75	26	16	9
2	10	32	17	51	135	23	90	10
...	...	...	...	35	58	2	6	...
...	5	9	11	63	33	1	9	2
...	6	...	...	58	124	11	43	6
...	5	27	18	92	118	26	139	7
...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	9	6	33	33	13	...	...
...	2	...	2	14	40	6	8	1
...	2	17	20	68	69	4	30	5
...	3	...	7	54	37	22	...	7
...	7	...	21	29	36	20	11	2
...	...	...	18	170	195	67	96	6
...	35	69	44	104	228	32	75	12
...	...	...	30	299	227	93	114	31
...	43	84	70	226	352	80	610	25
...	4	...	1	21	16	8	...	2
...	4	1	5	41	55	13	37	...
...	14	...	9	203	113	29	70	13
...	17	60	72	175	227	58	39	18

63	Golegáon.....	...	...	...	21	16	5	5	...
		15	45	43	88	65	23	5	1
64	Wahigáon .....	...	...	...	165	140	25	5	2
		61	142	134	276	192	84	7	4
65	Tárukedal .....	...	...	...	122	98	24	8	5
		53	144	140	284	180	124	8	8
66	Nándgáon .....	...	...	...	96	68	28	13	4
		53	154	137	291	149	142	16	10
67	Ajampúr .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Khed .....	...	...	...	175	109	66	12	1
		129	351	365	716	276	440	24	1
69	Hewar Khede .....	...	...	...	195	173	22	11	8
		86	247	248	495	331	164	14	7
70	Bhoigáon .....	...	...	...	204	185	79	7	9
		50	160	131	291	232	59	7	...
71	Dahiwad .....	...	...	...	148	121	27	5	5
		58	156	124	280	75	205	5	4
72	Koltek .....	...	...	...	88	82	6	3	...
		17	44	38	82	62	20	3	3
73	Wahigáon .....	...	...	...	247	204	43	18	3
		82	282	237	519	276	243	16	12
74	Chinchole .....	...	...	...	37	31	6	2	5
		26	69	59	128	107	21	2	2
75	Kaji Sangwi .....	...	...	...	106	82	24	11	...
		72	204	180	384	233	151	10	...
76	Rodgáon (Kd.) .....	...	...	...	109	68	21	13	8
		58	204	177	381	261	120	12	11
77	Undral.....	...	...	...	181	159	23	15	9
		72	241	223	464	302	162	23	1
78	Ganur .....	...	...	...	173	126	47	11	1
		116	316	316	632	473	159	15	2
79	Nhánawe.....	...	...	...	70	51	19	9	2
		36	146	120	266	198	68	8	1
80	Jopul.....	...	...	...	162	144	18	14	3
		66	171	180	351	207	144	15	5
81	Nimgohan .....	...	...	...	24	24	...	4	5
		22	55	54	109	94	15	8	8
82	Pathar Shembe .....	...	...	...	123	105	18	10	5
		54	164	162	323	168	158	19	2
83	Parsul .....	...	...	...	122	108	19	13	5
		62	210	209	419	238	138	22	...

...	5	...	1	22	22	6	.....	2
...	6	12	6	50	44	15	2	2
...	6	...	16	127	112	27	20	14
...	11	29	30	109	117	40	28	7
...	13	...	6	75	68	2	72	6
...	11	19	9	77	78	10	70	6
...	17	...	4	105	79	24	209	4
...	26	20	13	49	62	27	189	2
...
...	13	...	18	171	125	56	388	12
...	25	53	55	144	258	48	508	14
...	19	...	12	189	126	51	100	11
...	21	66	47	117	226	71	249	4
...	18	...	11	839	200	92	440	21
...	7	71	30	108	165	28	27	5
...	10	...	5	181	72	25	107	10
...	9	19	5	45	75	12	72	12
...	2	...	...	28	22	12	10	2
...	6	11	4	24	42	9	11	1
...	21	...	5	263	118	40	24	9
...	28	20	15	99	179	21	27	7
...	7	...	...	26	24	20	232	2
...	4	17	8	25	79	20	203	8
...	11	...	6	118	61	28	22	1
1	11	29	18	110	125	24	618	4
...	21	...	3	129	74	12	29	3
2	25	42	21	87	155	25	125	8
...	24	...	17	177	140	22	49	8
1	25	42	30	158	185	52	80	4
...	12	...	5	226	120	62	322	12
1	18	68	24	242	222	52	524	18
...	11	...	2	127	57	42	270	6
2	11	27	19	71	101	24	1446	22
...	17	...	17	187	121	116	56	4
...	20	40	21	120	152	22	122	5
...	9	...	1	27	20	9	56	...
...	16	16	7	28	59	11	14	2
...	15	...	10	105	97	55	172	7
1	22	23	22	92	162	25	226	9
...	18	...	5	205	92	72	226	9
...	22	26	22	110	171	52	56	21

84	Digwad .....	...	...	...	209	187	22	20	14
		105	277	243	520	348	172	27	8
85	Lade Sangwi .....	...	...	...	17	12	5	2	4
		3	15	11	23	23	3	2	...
86	Talode .....	...	...	...	42	33	4	7	2
		27	80	70	150	103	42	5	6
87	Diurgan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		90	268	248	516	227	289	18	9
88	Mahal Khed .....	...	...	...	26	22	4	4	...
		29	80	86	166	111	55	...	...
		1,808	7,088	.....	16,508	18,751	88,007	11,335	29,989
		19,504	.....	.....	6,916	18,018	713	1,076	263
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	841

*Cattle, Wells, &c., in the Niphár, Cháñdúr, and Sáwargáon Tálukás of
Census taken 1840-41 and 1870-71.*

Drinking.	CATTLE.							
	Total.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Cows and Calves.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.	She-Buffaloes and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses and Mares.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
..	34	..	13	150	154	50	43	16
..	30	55	9	55	223	35	..	7
..	6	..	9	19	14	5	..	2
..	2	2	1	6	11	1	..	..
..	9	..	1	43	35	23	..	5
..	13	18	6	35	73	16	5	4
..
..	39	44	37	149	175	73	35	13
..	4	..	2	13	32	6	40	3
..	..	13	13	22	55	7	123	16
.....	131	..	..	11,026	2,002	2,321	9,522	842
.....	975	..	..	6,939	13,938	4,664	15,977	1,032
.....	1,548	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	..	3,332	903	2,747	..	..	..	..
.....

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut. Col.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Púna and Násik.

*EXTRACT from REGISTER of SALES and MORTGAGES of Lands in the
Chándúr and Niphár Tálukás.*

Years of Sale.	Names of Villages.	Acres.	ASSESSMENT.				Sum realized.	REMARKS.
			Jirýet.	Bagýet.				
	CHA'NDU'R.							
1870-71.	Ningohan	71-35	21 13 5	5 14 0		775	A well worth Rs. 150, and 24 mango trees.	
"	Ganur	13-33	4 5 2	...		100	Mortgaged for 11 years; no well.	
"	Parsul	8-16	...	16 11 2		99	Do. for 10 do.; a well worth Rs. 300.	
"	Bedgáon	81-11	19 8 9	...		600	Sold.	
"	Hewer Khede.....	19-17	21 7 0	15 12 0		200	No well; mortgaged to a Márwádi.	
"		68-6	33 5 11	...		300	½ of this mortgaged to a Márwádi; a well worth Rs. 125.	
"		74-0	30 0 6	...		300	½ mortgaged for 4 years, ½ to a Márwádi; a well worth Rs. 400.	
"		8-25	8 7 8	...		99	½ do. for 5 do. to a Márwádi.	
"		8-14	1 14 8	...		250	15 years mortgaged to a Márwádi; no well.	
"		41-16	10 5 7	...		99	Mortgaged for 2 years to do.; no well.	
"		5-21	2 12 3	...		95	½ mortgaged; a well worth Rs. 150.	
"	Undral	2-33	...	2 3 0		25	½ mortgaged; a well worth Rs. 150.	
"	Digwad	0-35	0 5 7	...		182	Mortgaged for 12 years; one well out of repair.	
"		6-33	8 1 2	...		93-10	Sold.	
"	Diurgáon	86-34	31 0 4	...		200	Mortgaged for 5 years; no well.	
"		12-34	12 13 7	...		76	Do. 10 do. do.	
"	Chinohole	23-20	11 11 3	...		5,000	Do. 15 do.; with a house.	
1868-69.	Diurgáon	4-20	...	18 12 0		1651	Sold a well; originally cost 125 Rs. but out of repair now.	
1870-71.	Niphár.....	12-21	...	9 2 10		700	Mortgaged to pay 12 per cent. per annum, mortgagee enjoying land; no well.	
"		16-12	17 18 11	...		195	Mortgaged; mortgagee to receive Rs. 13 annually from produce; no well.	
"		7-74	8 5 1	...		600	Mortgaged, 12 per cent.; no well.	
"		8-4	3 2 3	...		550	Mortgaged; no well.	
"	Rasulpúr.....	17-6	20 5 11	...		600	Sold; no well.	
"	Máralgoi Bk.	21-20	13 6 8	...		1,500	To repay Rs. 125 per annum, mortgagee to enjoy produce; no well.	
"	Nandurdi.....	51-9	66 2 5	...		850	Sold; no well.	
"	Sigwe	53-7	33 13 2	...		800	Mortgaged, no interest; mortgagee to enjoy usufruct; a well worth Rs. 500.	
"	Wanagáon	9-13	11 1 2	...		50	Sold; no well.	
"	Roias	35-22	11 6 6	7 1 2		500	Mortgaged to pay 15 per cent.; no well.	
"	Gondegáon	10-22	14 8 1	...		400	Mortgaged, interest at 21 per cent.; no well.	
"	Wakad	24-10	26 4 5	...		1,000	Sold; no well.	
"	Boi	32-21	23 11 10	...				
"		48-14	37 14 11	...				

W. WADDINGTON, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Púas and Násik.

AVERAGE PRICES of Rice, Wheat, Gram, and Bajri in the Chándúr, Wan Dindori, Sinnar, and Násik Districts during twelve years preceding 1844, for various periods, computed in Pakká Seers of 96 Tolas' weight, selling for one Company's Rupee.

PERIODS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAKKÁ SEERS SELLING FOR ONE RUPEE IN THE MARKET OF THE																			
	CHA'NDUR.				WAN DINDORI.				SINNAR.				NÁSİK DISTRICT.							
	DISTRICT.				DISTRICT.				DISTRICT.				MARKETS.							
													NÁSİK.			SAIKHED.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.
1 For the last twelve years, from A.D. 1832 to A.D. 1843, inclusive.	12	32	32	40	15	35	35	37	14	29	31	39	15	29	29	32	16	33	31	38
2 For the last eight years, from A.D. 1836 to A.D. 1843, inclusive.	12	33	32	41	14	35	35	36	14	32	34	40	15	31	30	34	12	34	32	40
3 For the last four years, from A.D. 1840 to A.D. 1843, inclusive.	12	32	32	42	16	35	35	37	16	33	30	43	15	32	33	37	17	35	30	38
4 For five years preceding the abolition of the transit duties, from A.D. 1832 to A.D. 1836, inclusive.	12	32	32	38	14	33	33	35	12	25	29	33	14	27	27	31	16	33	33	33
5 For five years subsequent to the abolition of the transit duties, from A.D. 1837 to A.D. 1841, inclusive.	11	34	30	41	14	36	36	38	13	34	31	38	15	29	28	33	16	34	29	36
6 For the two years, A.D. 1842 and 1843, during which the Survey rates were in course of introduction.	13	35	33	42	16	37	36	38	16	28	32	36	14	33	33	37	17	36	35	39

(Signed) H. J. DAY, Ensign,
Assistant Superintendent, Ahmadnagar Revenue Survey.

*STATEMENT showing past and present Average
prices of the same in Niphár,*

	NIPHÁR.			
	Wheat.	Bájrí.	Rice.	Gram.
Average price during 1st Decade.....	31·8	41·5	15·2	31·5
Do. do. 2nd do.	25	27·2	10·65	23·75
Do. do. 3rd do.	10	13·9	6·52	12·87
Do. do. during 15 years from 1841-42 to 1855-56	30·3	37·5	13·9	29
Do. do. for the ten years from 1856-57 to 1860-61 and 1866-67 to 1870-71	16·42	19·7	8·25	18·2
Percentage Rise in Price between 1st and 2nd Decades.	27·2	52·6	42·9	32·7
Do. do. do. 1st and 3rd Decades.	218	200	133	145
Do. do. do. 2nd and 3rd Decades.	150	96	63	84
Do. do. between the average of 15 years from 1841-42 to 1855-56, and the 10 years from 1856-57 to 1860-61 and 1866-67 to 1870-71.	84·5	91	68·5	60

*Prices of Grain, and the Percentage Rise in the
Chándúr, and Násik.*

CHA'NDÚR.				NÁSÍK.				AVERAGE OF THE THREE PLACES.				REMARKS.
Wheat.	Bájrí.	Rice.	Gram.	Wheat.	Bájrí.	Rice.	Gram.	Wheat.	Bájrí.	Rice.	Gram.	
29.5	35.5	12.5	28.4	25	29.4	13	25.8	28.8	35.4	13.6	28.6	
25.2	27.3	11.1	21.45	20.7	21.9	11.2	20.25	23.6	25.4	10.98	21.82	
10.7	12.7	6.2	11.5	9.45	11.55	7.47	10.5	10.05	12.7	6.73	11.62	
28.4	32.5	12.5	26.4	24.1	26.89	12.78	24.38	27.6	32.29	13.06	26.6	
17.38	20.31	8.05	15.51	14.05	16.4	8	14.1	15.55	18.8	8.06	15.93	
17	30	13	34	24	34	16	22	22.7	38.8	23.9	29.6	
175	180	100	147	163	154	74	146	185	178	102	146	
135	115	80	86	119	90	55	93	135	100	66	88	
63	60	55.5	70	72	64	59	73	73.2	71.6	61.5	67.6	

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

The following Comparative Statement exhibits the results of the new and former Survey of 88 villages of Niphár and Chándúr Tálukás shown in detail under the same head.

	GOVERNMENT LAND.					ALIENATED LAND.			Grand Total.
	Culturable assessed.	Unculturable.	Gairan.	Koorun.	Total.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	
According to present Survey ...	124,785	14,920	2,881	420	143,006	14,563	295	14,858	157,864
According to former Survey ...	111,549	19,888	2,608	417	134,462	14,454	1,139	15,593	150,055
Increase.....	13,236	...	273	3	13,512	109	...	109	13,621
Decrease.....	...	4,968	...	...	4,968	...	844	844	5,812

49

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

STATEMENT showing the Average Yearly Collection of Land Revenue, and from Miscellaneous Sources excluding Sayer Bab, of each of the three Decades included in the present Settlement of Niphár and Chándúr Tálukás.

	LAND REVENUE.		REVENUE FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Grand Total.	Remissions.	Collections.	WASTE LAND.		REMARKS.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Koorun.	Miscellaneous.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.				Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1st Decade.....	95,867	81,660	70	1,506	1,576	83,236	1,076	82,160	15,682	10,071	
2nd Decade	98,674	83,882	195	3,890	4,085	87,967	2,606	85,361	12,875	7,849	
3rd Decade	110,223	90,768	440	5,756	6,196	96,964	...	96,964	1,926	963	

W. WADDINGTON, Lieut. Colonel,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Púna and Násik.

CLASSIFICATION TEST STATEMENT.

NAME OF ASSISTANT.	Number of fields tested.	RESULT.																
		ERRORS WITHIN																
		A.	P.	A. 0	P. 6	A. 1	P. 0	A. 1	P. 6	A. 2	P. 0	A. 2	P. 6	A. 3	P. 0	A. 3	P. 6	A. 4	P. 0
M. A. Cumming.....	809	264		272		199		45		18		3		6			2

W. WADDINGTON, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Púna and Násik.

MEASUREMENT TEST STATEMENT.

NAMES OF ASSISTANTS.	Number of fields tested	FIELDS IN WHICH THE PERCENTAGE ERROR WAS WITHIN											Above 10 per cent.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Mr. H. M. Grant Mr. J. W. Scott Mr. W. E. Waite } }	1,193	801	247	71	29	21	5	9	2	2	1	5	

W. WADDINGTON, Lieutenant Colonel,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Púna and Násik.

No. 687 OF 1872.

TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,

Northern Division.

15th February 1872.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying printed Report, No. 850, by Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, dated 19th December, but received only on the 22nd ultimo, on the subject of the revision of the Survey rates in some villages of the Chándúr and Niphár Tálukás.

2. As this is the first revision of assessment in these parts, it is, I need hardly say, of great importance that fair rates should be introduced, as they will form a precedent in subsequent revisions, which must immediately be made. I should, under these circumstances, have wished for a longer time to consider all the circumstances of the districts to be assessed, but the season is already so far advanced that I feel an immediate report is required.

3. Colonel Waddington in his Report has pointed out that these districts are very favourably situated, that the G. I. P. Railway runs through the centre of them, and a first-class metalled road along their western boundary. Indeed, it may be mentioned that the railway stations of Niphár and Lásalgáon are in the heart of the country to be settled, and those of Kondiwadi and Manmár close to it. Further, that there are metalled roads in course of construction from Pimpalgáon Baswant to Niphár, and from Chándúr to Vinchúr *via* Lásalgáon; and that it is contemplated to improve the communications still further by making a road from the Nizam's frontier *via* Yeola to the Niphár station, and also to Lásalgáon; and besides this there are some shorter roads which will probably be shortly taken in hand. The country to be assessed is, then, as regards communications, much better off than most.

4. As Colonel Waddington has pointed out (para. 14), things were very different at the time of the former assessment. Then, to quote Major Waddington's words, "there were no made roads in

the district, nor was even the Thull Ghát (an almost insuperable barrier at that time to intercourse between the coast and inland provinces) constructed."

5. Naturally, in considering the proper assessment to be charged under such circumstances, it was deemed necessary to fix very low rates; and thus we find that Rs. 1-8-0 was the highest rate for irrigated land then determined on.

6. The opening of the Thall Ghát or Chapman Ghát, and the construction of the Bombay and Agra Road, was the first great opening up of the district to the Coast, and soon daily hundreds of carts were seen passing down the Ghát to the Coast, and a great impetus was given to trade. Then the railway came to complete what the road had begun, and the people benefited not only by the large outlay of capital in the district while the railway was being constructed, but by having the Bombay market brought, so to speak, close to their doors. Agents from Bombay soon came to settle at stations, such as Niphár and Lásalgáon, to purchase grain, &c., and the cultivators, by selling direct to them, as many soon began to do, realized profits far exceeding anything they had secured before. The natural results, improved and increased cultivation, have followed.

7. The statistics given in paras. 7 and 8 of Colonel Waddington's Report show that there has been a vast stride made in material prosperity, and though I am inclined to doubt the correctness of the statistics on some points, they are, at all events, sufficiently accurate to prove the increased wealth of the inhabitants.

8. The introductory remarks made by the Superintendent describing the state of the country, rainfall, &c., all confirm the view that the villages are generally favourably situated; but he has, I think, erred in stating that in the eastern districts of Niphár and Sinnar the average rainfall is pretty steady, and generally sufficient to produce a fair crop. There are a few villages in the south-eastern corner of Niphár, and some to the east of Sinnar, where unfortunately the rainfall is often deficient—the fall of rain being much less than at the Mámlatdár's station, where alone the rainfall is gauged. For instance, this year, while both around Sinnar and Niphár the crops are fair, several of the villages I refer to had no rain after June,

and the lands have either never been sown, or the crops failed for want of moisture; and this seems to occur pretty frequently. As, however, the villages that suffer in this way are, with scarcely an exception, not now to be assessed, it is unnecessary to make further remarks at present, but in alluding to the classification I shall refer to one or two that seem to me to be wrongly classed.

9. The district, then, being undoubtedly in a prosperous state, and having now many good markets and roads and also a railroad, it is of course proposed to increase very considerably the old rates imposed under such different circumstances. It is now proposed to divide the villages into three classes, adding a special rate of four annas to six villages; so it may be said that there are to be four classes, assessed at the maximum dry-crop rates of—

Class I.	Rupees	2	4	0	per acre.
„ II.	„	2	0	0	„
„ III.	„	1	12	0	„
„ IV.	„	1	8	0	„

10. It is nowhere shown, which is a pity, what the rate on each of these classes now is. It is stated only that the maximum rate at present is Rs. 1-8-0, so it is impossible to ascertain the exact increase proposed for each class. It is true we are informed that the present average dry-crop rate is 11 annas 2 pies per acre, while the average of the proposed rates is Rs. 1-1-5, thus showing an increase on the average of 6 annas 3 pies per acre, but this does not enlighten us as to the relative increase on each class.

11. Before arriving at any conclusion as to the propriety of the proposed rates, I think it may be well to consider those recently imposed in the districts to the north of the country now being reported on.

12. Immediately to the north lies the Málígám Táluká, into which Survey rates were introduced in 1868. The Survey and Settlement Officer, Mr. Pedder, thus describes this táluká in his Report:—

No. 376, dated 13th
December 1867.

“The rain-fall at Málígám averages for the last nine years 18 inches. The district consists of an undulating stony plain, bounded on two sides by ranges of hills, and bare of trees except along the

Extracts from paras.
12 and 13.

banks of the rivers. The land is very poor; soil of even the 4th class, according to Survey classification, being rarely met with, except close to the rivers, where some of the Pátasthal land is of good quality. It is chiefly of the 'Barad,' or third order of soils, and you may judge of its inferiority by the fact that of the entire area, 519,083 acres, not less than 136,330 acres, or upwards of 26 per cent., are barren, while the average classification of the remainder is only 4-11 annas. * * * * * (para. 25.) The consideration stated above (paras. 19, 23) determined me to propose nearly the same maximum rates of dry-crop assessment for Máligám as those sanctioned for the neighbouring districts of Dhúlia and Cháligáon, settled in 1862-63, viz., for the first group of villages; Rs. 2-8; for the second, Rs. 2-4; for the third, Rs. 2; and for the fourth Rs. 1-12."

13. The rates already introduced into the tálukás of Máligám, Dhúlia, Báglán, and Cháligáon are, then, the following:—

	<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>	<i>Class IV.</i>	<i>Class V.</i>
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Máligám Táluká.	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	.....
Cháligáon „ .	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
Dhúlia „ .	2 6 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	.....	.....
Báglán „ .	2 2 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	.....

while those it is now proposed to introduce into Niphár and Chándúr are—

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>	<i>Class IV.</i>
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0

Only in 6 villages.

That is, even with the extra rate on the six villages in Class I., which are assessed owing to being close to the railway station, the rates are lower than those in force in the adjoining districts, all of which except Nándgám (Cháligáon) are some distance from the railway, and, so far as my experience goes, are inferior as regards position, markets, and general advantages.

14. No satisfactory reason for this difference is stated, and I cannot but think that the proposed rates are too low. It is possible

that the soil in some dry-crop lands in Málígám is better than that in the Niphár and Chándúr tálukás, but any slight superiority must, I think, be more than counterbalanced by the more favourable position of these districts. At the very least, then, I think the maximum first-class rate should be as high as in Málígám.

15. The lighter soils perhaps cannot bear a higher maximum than Rs. 1-8-0; but I think the classes might at least stand thus :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Class I.	2	8	0
„ II.	2	4	0
„ III.	2	0	0
„ IV.	1	12	0
„ V.	1	8	0

thus adopting, except in the lowest class, the rates in force at Chá-lisgáon and Nánlgám, which formerly was part of Chá-lisgáon.

16. That the railway must be a source of considerable gain will be evident from the following statistics relating to the stations in and adjoining the districts being reported on, which I take from an interesting Report recently received from the Local Funds Engineer, Mr. Proctor-Sims, when considering the lines of traffic that required improving throughout this district :—

Passenger Traffic.

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kherwadi ...	Outward.....	4,230	4,620	4,543	4,358	4,080
	Inward	3,782	4,312	4,133	4,071	4,768
Niphár.	Outward.....	4,594	4,933	5,846	4,882	4,956
	Inward	4,507	4,534	5,454	4,459	4,572
Lásalgáon.....	Outward.....	5,955	6,072	7,071	6,005	6,774
	Inward	5,410	6,445	7,161	6,361	6,973
Manmár	Outward.....	11,306	16,927	13,870	14,120	13,752
	Inward	12,953	14,042	15,152	14,555	15,829

Goods Traffic.

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	2nd half.	1st half.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kherwadi.....	{ Outward.....	39,785	43,007	43,111	72,172	1,01,910
	{ Inward	10,064	9,687	8,759	7,854	.....
Niphár.....	{ Outward.....	1,75,006	1,06,227	76,293	1,02,664	1,57,434
	{ Inward	5,389	5,904	4,405	4,802	6,587
Lásalgáon	{ Outward.....	1,51,961	78,100	70,334	80,900	4,12,488
	{ Inward	22,233	18,929	25,679	13,560	37,580
Manmár	{ Outward.....	1,49,232	59,950	98,724	97,553	2,15,285
	{ Inward	95,071	1,11,731	1,06,706	1,33,086	1,22,823

17. Still further to exhibit the nature of the traffic, I append a statement showing the weight in maunds of the different varieties of goods exported from these stations (Statement A).

18. These figures, I think, show that Colonel Waddington has hardly sufficiently estimated the advantages enjoyed by the proprietors of land in these districts.

19. As there are a number of Jágíir villages scattered about among the villages for which the Superintendent's proposals are now being considered, I made some inquiries as to the rates in force in them, as they are, as a rule, quite as well cultivated and as prosperous as Government villages. These lands not having been classed according to the Survey system, it is not possible to compare class with class; but the Chief of Vinchúr has kindly given me all the information he could.

20. He informs me that the maximum dry-crop rate in the village of Vinchúr is Rs. 3-12-0 per bigá, or Rs. 4-11-0 per acre. According to Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington's classification, the highest rate would, I conclude, be Rs. 2, while at Gangawi, which would come under the class at Rs. 1-8-0, the maximum now is Rs. 1-10-0 per bigá, or Rs. 2-0-6 per acre. On the other hand, I find that at Tákli, in the lands of which the so-called Lásalgáon station

is situated, the maximum dry-crop rate is reported to be only Rs. 1-4-0 per bigá, or Rs. 1-9-0 per acre.

21. Looking at the lands of another Jághirdár, I find that at Chándori, closely adjoining the village of Singwe, which is entered in the first class, the rates are considerably in excess of those proposed. There being no regular classification, such as in surveyed villages, I cannot state the different classes; but some lands are reported to be assessed at Rs. 5 a "pakká bigá"—which is 45 guntás, or 1 acre 5 guntás—some at Rs. 4, some at Rs. 2-12-0, and so on.

22. If we adopt as the rule for our guidance, then, that quoted by Lieutenant Colonel Waddington, in the 24th para. of his Report, as that which guided Messrs. Goldsmid, Wingate, and Davidson in determining their rates, I think I am borne out in stating that the rates fixed are too low. For what reason should the rates be fixed lower than in the tálukás of Nándgám and Málígám? why, above all, should the well-watered, well-cultivated táluká of Niphár, traversed by a railway and with several good markets, be more lowly assessed than the parched-up táluká of Dhúlia, which is thirty miles away from the railway? Surely the light soils of Dhúlia, with an uncertain rain-fall, should not be more highly classed and assessed than the light soils of Niphár, with steady rain-fall and (speaking generally) richer soil.

23. And here I cannot but remark that the report under consideration gives very little information on many points on which it appears information is very much needed to enable one to judge as to the exact effect of the proposed settlement. It is mentioned what the maximum rates are, and also from the statement contrasting present and proposed assessment the maximum Pátasthal and the "average rate per acre" can be gathered, but it is nowhere stated what, as regards revenue, has been the result of doing away with the old Bágáyet rates on lands formerly assessed above dry-crop rates on account of wells. There is now no such entry in the statement as "Mothasthal," yet surely there is now land irrigated from rivers and streams by means of so-called wells and burkis, or temporary mud dams, that should still pay water rates. The persons irrigating by "moth" from streams, &c., have not gone to the trouble or expense of sinking deep or expensive wells, and to assess lands so watered as dry-crop seems to me an anomaly and needless waste of public

revenue. It is true such lands may not be treated as I suppose, but it is impossible to gather from the Report how such have been treated, and it is this want of any detail in the Report that I regret. If, as I conclude from para. 34 of the Report, old Bágáyet lands are included in the highest Jiráyet rate, then I must say I think the highest Jiráyet rates too low: for why good garden lands watered from wells in villages only a mile or two from a railway station, with a metalled road passing through them, should be assessed at Rs. 1-8-0 an acre (*vide* Dahiwad and Dígwad), less probably than they were assessed at thirty years ago, though prices of produce have risen 200 per cent. in the interval, is, I admit, one of those changes I cannot understand. From para. 90 of Mr. Goldsmid's Report it seems that the first class "Mothasthal" lands were formerly assessed at Rs. 4, and the lowest at Rs. 2, so that the new rates on many fields must be lower than the old ones in spite of the vast increase in the value of land. The principle that improvements, such as wells, should not be taxed is intelligible enough; but why first-class land with water readily available should only pay the same as first-class land without water readily available I cannot see. Clearly the two are not in the same position; yet we are told in para. 34 that lands in which wells are sunk are treated as "*ordinary dry-crop land*"—that is, I suppose, that these capabilities as regards water have not been considered.

24. The principle as regards assessing lands where water is readily procurable, as expressed by Sir George Wingate, and approved of by Government, was, as I understood it, that the presence of water was to be considered as an element in fixing the assessment. If this has been done, then the maximum rates in each class, I conclude, apply only to lands with water available; but if this is so, then the fact should, I think, have been mentioned, for such lands, I think, would be clearly under-assessed at the rates proposed.

25. Had time permitted, I should have preferred obtaining information on these points from the Superintendent of Survey; but the season is so far advanced that to do this is impossible, and I have thought it right, therefore, to mention these objections.

26. With regard to the grouping, I have, as already remarked, some doubts whether the villages at the extreme south-east should not be in the lowest class.

27. This year there has been an entire failure of crops in some, and almost total failure in others. If, then, the increased rates I have suggested are imposed, and those similar to the Nándgám rates are imposed, I think the increased rates should not be levied on the villages of Kánlád, Ajampúr, and Kálgáon—that is, I would put them in Class IV. In other respects the grouping seems to have been carefully done.

28. I observe in his 13th para. Colonel Waddington notices that during the last three years there has only been one sale of land on account of non-payment of rent, and on this forms an opinion that the cultivating class must be well off. This fact, however, has not, I think, much to do with the small number of sales, and shows rather, I think, that the value of land is fully appreciated by the money-lending class, who are always willing to advance money on the security of land, and on such terms that they eventually become the owners of the land on easier terms than they would by purchasing it. The lowness of the rates has been such that the rent even in bad seasons could, with a moderately careful people, be paid with the greatest ease; but unfortunately the improvidence of the people is such that they are constantly applying to the village Soukár for advances, and this class is by degrees in some parts coming to own a good deal of land. The people, as Colonel Waddington surmises, are, as a whole, well off; but had they been a little less careless in their dealing with the money-lending class they would have been much more so, and would have retained much land that has passed, though not by public sale, from them to Soukárs.

29. As I have had to express a difference of opinion as regards rates, &c., from Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington, I trust I may be allowed, in conclusion, to notice the careful manner in which all the work connected with the re-survey and re-assessment has been carried out through his Department.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. N. B. ERSKINE,

Collector.

in Nāsik Collectorate

- 1. From 1st January to 30th June 1868.
- 2. From 1st July to 31st December 1868.
- 3. From 1st January to 30th June 1869.
- 4. From 1st July to 31st December 1869.
- 5. From 1st January to 30th June 1870.

Tobacco.	Spices.	Metal and Hardware.	Wine, Spirits, and Beer.	Grass and Hay.	Hides and Horns.	Bricks and Tiles.	Country Stationery.	Green Fruits and Vegetables.	Dried Fruits.	Coal and Coke.	Fish.	Butter.	Stone.	Chunnam.	Sundries.	Total.
...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,888	...	...	...	...	...	135	4,588	89,785
...	241	...	...	...	232	...	...	8,717	...	319	...	...	...	...	3,994	43,007
...	558	257	...	...	...	756	...	2,235	...	47	...	...	...	...	5,294	43,078
29	1,399	389	...	...	...	1,701	...	2,454	...	...	...	...	...	189	6,771	72,172
11	2,628	122	...	...	...	...	...	4,604	24	...	...	...	...	512	2,220	1,01,910
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,880	1,75,006
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	1,06,227
172	37	...	...	300	...	135	...	918	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,729	75,740
...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,419	1,02,664
147	652	270	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,292	1,57,434
18	254	19	...	...	...	...	...	3,180	...	199	...	...	...	...	3,362	1,51,981
...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	...	48	...	...	135	...	3,328	78,100
...	655	684	...	...	...	...	...	2,448	...	114	...	...	...	...	2,150	71,152
...	124	23	...	...	...	189	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,468	85,809
...	23	60	...	...	...	...	...	1,662	...	264	...	...	1,209	...	6,435	4,12,488
39	4,108	125	433	...	63	135	...	378	44	...	...	...	...	8,870	5,091	1,49,232
81	1,177	1,253	...	...	...	1,735	...	102	...	30	...	...	...	6,318	4,277	59,950
210	84	621	...	...	...	...	...	107	265	210	95	16	1,060	21,963	3,898	97,953
48	91	130	...	...	203	...	...	66	56	135	...	...	1,026	15,687	8,614	98,153
...

H. N. B. ERSKINE,
Collector

No. 311 OF 1872.

Camp Lanowlee, 2nd March 1872.

The accompanying correspondence relates to the revision of the assessment of part of the Niphár and Chándúr Tálukás of the Násik Collectorate. The proposals are of more than ordinary importance, for, as remarked by the Collector, Mr. Erskine, the standard of rates that may be fixed will, as a general rule, be taken as the basis for the settlement of the other districts of the collectorate, whose present leases are now annually expiring.

2. It will be observed from the correspondence that the first Survey Settlement introduced in the collectorate, forming at that time a sub-collectorate under Ahmadnagar, dates from 1840-41, when rates were applied by the late Mr. Goldsmid, of the Civil Service, to the villages (14 in number) of the Niphár and Wojhar Tarfs. The Settlement, he explains, was made as a preliminary measure, "with the object of giving the district officers some practical acquaintance with the new system of accounts and other details, both as regards Kacherí and field work, connected with the Survey assessment." The remaining 75 villages—there being 89 in all included in the Superintendent's present proposals—were settled in the following year by Lieut. Davidson, who had then succeeded Mr. Goldsmid as Superintendent of Survey. The appendices contain the reports of both officers on these Settlements, together with all the correspondence that passed on the subject.

3. The former Reports contain but little information regarding the state of the district at the time of the first settlement. The Revenue and Survey officers appear, however, to have been unanimously of opinion that the rates of assessment were oppressively heavy, and we may consider this to be established by the great fluctuations to which the revenue was subject. For particular information on this point, I would refer to the diagram for the Súbá Division, facing page 68 of the compilation in the appendices. We have here a concise and clear account of the annual revenue demand,

remissions, collections, and outstanding balances for a period of twenty-two years prior to the introduction of the first settlement. We may gather from the "diagram" and information given by Lieut. Davidson, that the kamál or full assessment of this part of the district amounted to Rs. 1,70,376. The highest collection, which was made in 1840-41, was a little over Rs. 90,000. In one year the realized revenue amounted only to about Rs. 21,000, in another to Rs. 23,000, the average for the full period being Rs. 67,103. The assessment, according to the rates fixed by the Survey officers at that time, amounted to Rs. 76,370, being a reduction of 53 per cent. on the former kamál of Rs. 1,70,376.

4. In the case of the 14 villages first settled by Mr. Goldsmid, the reduction was equally large, amounting, according to his Report, to 52 per cent. In alluding to this he observes as follows:—"Such a reduction will, no doubt, appear enormous to those who do not understand that the former kamál never was realized and never could have been realized, and that any attempt to realize it would inevitably have brought ruin on the district." It will, however, be seen in the sequel that, owing to the great rise in the price of agricultural produce, and improvement in the state of communications, which has taken place in the interval since the above-quoted remarks were written, the material wealth of the people and country generally has been so greatly augmented that it is now proposed to impose an assessment of 68 per cent. in excess of the amount fixed in 1841-42—in other words, to re-impose a sum somewhat proportionately higher than that remitted in the above year.

5. The Superintendent, Colonel Waddington, alludes in his 15th and 16th paras. to the detailed and somewhat interesting description of the Survey system in force in those days given in Messrs. Goldsmid and Davidson's Reports. Their operations were certainly conducted on a more systematic plan than was being followed in the Pána and Sholápúr districts at this period, but, as pointed out by the Superintendent, although they may have

* NOTE.—There is no account of the number of villages referred to in this diagram, and no data therefore available for a comparison of the results with present proposals.

answered the end in view at that time, they "were not sufficiently complete or accurate to meet the requirements of the present day;" and in support of this opinion he furnishes statements showing the large errors both in measurement and classification met with during the progress of his operations. The results show clearly the necessity for the entire remeasurement and reclassification of the district, which has recently been carried out by his Department.

6. In his 7th para. the Superintendent explains that he has been unable to obtain complete statistical returns for the period at which the Survey Settlement was introduced. There appears evidently to be some mistake in his figures, for we cannot readily credit the fact of the population of this district having increased 102 per cent. during the interval of thirty years since the first settlement was introduced, as is shown to be the case in the comparative statement given in para. 7. In the districts of the Púna and Sholápúr collectorates, where revision operations have been carried out, the increase shown in the same manner has been found to be about 30 per cent. The present number of 155 souls to the square mile is not a high rate for a tract of country entirely under cultivation, and containing a not inconsiderable extent of garden land, and having also some good-sized towns within its limits. Nothing calculated to lead to the influx of a large number of inhabitants has occurred during the period referred to, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that the number of the population was understated in the former returns.

7. In regard to cattle, too, there is obviously some mistake in the classification given in the returns, for whilst bullocks employed in farming operations are shown to have increased 62 per cent. there is an actual decrease of 19 per cent. in the breeding stock (cows). The respective returns under these two heads should obviously be combined, and the mean of 12 per cent. taken to be the general increase of farming stock.

8. The difficulty of obtaining statistical and other returns for this district was first noticed by Mr. Pedder, who was appointed to report on the revision of the present assessment, but withdrawn for special duty in the Salt Department before completing his inquiries. In the Notes left on record I find the following summary of his inquiries on this subject:—"No acres, no village statements, no state-

ment showing area and assessment of different descriptions of land, and no *statistics* with these reports. Where are they?" The required information on some of these heads has been supplied in the Superintendent's Report; the census returns have, however, been compiled from very imperfect data, as will be evident from the foregoing explanation. But, as remarked by Mr. Erskine, although the correctness of the statistics may be doubtful on some points, "they are at all events sufficiently accurate to prove the increased wealth of the people." I have directed the Superintendent to make further inquiries, with the view of having a more reliable set of returns prepared when the general statistical tables of the district are made out.

9. A careful review of the working of the settlement during the 30 years lease will be found in paras. 21 and 23. Summing up the results therein given, we find that the average collections of the last decade show—

An increase of 11·68 per cent.	on those of the 2nd decade,
Ditto of 12·63 do.	on those of the 1st decade,
and ditto of 35·26 do.	on the average realizations* under former Settlement.

* Roughly estimated to be Rs. 67,103 in Lieut. Davidson's Report.

The cultivation and collections throughout have on the whole been somewhat more regular than in the Púna districts, of which the revision has been recently effected. This, I think, is ascribable to superiority of climate on the part of Chándúr, the rain-fall being larger and more certain than that prevailing in the Indapur and Bhímthari districts, and the circumstance of the people being in a somewhat better condition may also, in my opinion, be ascribed to the same cause.

10. The district, as regards cultivation and fertility, may be divided into two parts. The northern part, containing the villages of the Chándúr division, comprises a tract of light soil devoted chiefly to the cultivation of bájri and other kharíf or monsoon crops. The southern division will include Niphár and the rich tract of country in the valley of the Kádwa and Godáveri rivers. The cultivation here is chiefly of rabi or cold-weather crops, wheat being the staple product. The soil has a rich appearance, but I was somewhat sur-

prised to find that the valuable export products of cotton and linseed, so largely cultivated in the adjoining province of Khándesh, are unknown here. The cultivators represent the soil to be unsuited to their growth, and their statement may, I consider, be accepted as correct. At any rate it is an undoubted fact that no such crops are to be met with, and it is only reasonable to suppose valuable products of the kind would be cultivated were the soil adapted to their growth.

11. The soil is also said to be unsuited for jawári, which, it will be seen, finds no place in the Superintendent's crop returns. We may safely assume that what they state is really the case in respect to a crop so valuable for fodder for cattle, and so popular generally amongst the Dakhan cultivators, as jawári. But its non-cultivation I should ascribe more to the rain-fall being too much for its growth, rather than to any peculiarity in the nature of the soil. The rotation is consequently confined to the two crops of bájri and wheat, with a little gram occasionally. This imperfect state of farming accounts in some measure for the comparatively small returns of produce said to be obtained from the black soils of this district.

12. The information about the price of grain contained in paras. 26 to 28 is very full and complete. We find from the statement given therein that the Superintendent has estimated the rate of increase which may be taken as our guide for fixing the new assessment to be as follows, viz. :—

For Wheat	73·2	per cent.
„ Bájri	71·6	„
„ Rice	61·5	„
„ Gram	67·6	„

Commenting on this statement the Superintendent observes as follows :—

“ Taking this standard as our guide, and making allowance for fluctuations, I think that an increase on the present assessment of between 50 and 60 per cent. may be reasonably imposed.”

13. The new rates by which the proposed revision is to be effected will be found in para. 30. The Superintendent proposes to divide the district into four groups or classes, the first, for which the

maximum rate is to be Rs. 2-4, being confined to villages near railway stations, the other three classes, for which the proposed rates are 2 Rs., 1 R. 12 as., and 1 R. 8 as., being regulated chiefly by distance from railway. The Collector, Mr. Erskine, considers these rates to be too low, and recommends that those for the first group of villages should be raised to Rs. 2-8, the rates of the remaining groups being proportionately increased in conformity with the scale adopted at the settlement of the Cháligáon Táluká of Khándesh in 1862-63.

14. Mr. Erskine's proposal to adopt for Chándúr and Niphár the same maximum rates as were introduced nine years since in Cháligáon would be appropriate had the same standard of classification been observed in both cases. But as we know from experience that the Khándesh standard is from two to three annas lower on 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 Chándúr and Niphár were we to calculate it upon the Cháligáon maximum rate.

15. To put the assessment of the two districts upon an equality, we must either reduce our classification to the Khándesh standard (which is impracticable), adopting the maximum rates imposed in Cháligáon, or retain it as it is, taking a lower maximum calculated to give the same amount of assessment for Niphár as a whole as has been imposed in Cháligáon. There is no doubt the latter is the proper course, and it is that which the Superintendent has adopted, and, as will be seen from the following statement, his average rate of assessment for the whole district is greatly in excess of what has been imposed in Cháligáon, under a nominally higher maximum.

[Statement.

STATEMENT comparing Niphár and Chándúr rates with those imposed in Cháligáon.

DISTRICT.	Class.	Maximum Rate.	Average Rate.	Difference.	Difference per Cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Increase.
Chándúr	I.	2 4 0	1 11 8	} 11 5	70
Cháligáon	I.	2 8 0	1 0 3		
Chándúr	II.	2 0 0	1 3 3	} 6 9	54
Cháligáon	II.	2 4 0	0 12 6		
Chándúr	III.	1 12 0	1 0 7	} 6 9	68
Cháligáon	III.	2 0 0	0 9 10		
Chándúr	IV.	1 8 0	0 10 8	.....	.....
Cháligáon	IV.	1 12 0	0 10 11	0 3	Decrease 2·3
Chándúr			1 1 5	} 0 5 3	Increase. 43
Cháligáon			0 12 2		

16. On examining this statement it will be seen that for the 1st class villages the Chándúr average rate is Rs. 1-11-8 against Rs. 1-0-3 in Cháligáon, the respective maximum rates being Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8. For Class II., where the results of the respective maximums of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4 annas are compared, the Chándúr average is 6 annas 9 pies higher than that of Cháligáon. The result is almost precisely similar under the comparison of the respective rates of Class III. In Class IV., however, we find the Cháligáon average upon a Rs. 1-12 maximum to be 3 pies in excess of that obtained for Chándúr upon the maximum of Rs. 1-8. It is clear from this that, notwithstanding the Chándúr maximum rate being lower than that imposed in Cháligáon, the average rate (which represents the real pressure of the assessment) ranges

from 54 to 70 per cent. higher in the three upper classes, and in the 4th, where the soils are poor, it is slightly lower than the Chálisgáon average.

17. The increase of the Chándúr and Niphár on the Chálisgáon average rate cannot be taken to be exactly what it is shown to be in the foregoing comparative statement, as this would imply that the soils of the two districts are precisely alike. There is a good general similarity between them, but Niphár has certainly a larger proportion of good soil. Allowing liberally for this, the comparison shows conclusively that by the use of the higher standard of valuation adopted in the latter district the amount of assessment imposed upon it will be considerably in excess of what was placed upon the Khándesh district under the system of operations carried out at its settlement.

18. It will be evident, I trust, from the foregoing explanation, that Mr. Erskine's objection to the rates is a technical one, resting on the supposition that a uniform standard of valuation had obtained throughout in the Survey Departments; and consequently that the maximum rate should be the same for districts similarly circumstanced in regard to communications and markets, like Chálisgáon and Niphár.

19. It must not be supposed that the circumstance of a low scale of valuation having been adopted generally by the Khándesh Survey has now come up for the first time. It was brought to my notice some few years since by Colonel W. C. Anderson, and in fixing his rates for districts of the Berars adjoining Khándesh he used a lower maximum rate than had been imposed in the adjoining Khándesh districts, carrying out the same plan, in fact, as has now been adopted by us. I have no record by me showing what was the difference between the Khándesh and the maximum rates adopted by him, but, as far as I can recollect, his rate was only Rs. 2 on villages adjoining those of Khándesh assessed at Rs. 2-8.

20. Mr. Erskine also compares the rate of the Málígám Táluká, fixed at a maximum of Rs. 2-8 for 1st class villages, with those of Niphár, explaining that the former district is unfavourably situated in regard to the railway, and other considerations affecting

rates, as compared with Niphár in these respects. I entirely agree in the opinion he has formed upon this point, but what has been explained above in regard to difference of classification standard applies equally in this case, and shows in fact that maximum rates are not *per se* to be taken as evidence of inequality of assessment. I would merely add, in connection with this subject, that in forming an opinion upon Mr. Erskine's proposals we must be careful to bear in mind that the assessment of the district will be increased 68 per cent. under the rates submitted by the Superintendent. Mr. Erskine's modifications are calculated to make a further addition of about 12 per cent., which would raise the total demand under the revised settlement to 80 per cent. in excess of what is now being collected. Good policy requires, in my opinion, that we should be content with the more moderate demand proposed by the Superintendent.

21. With regard to the grouping of villages, Mr. Erskine seems to think that three villages, Kánlad, Ajampúr, and Kolgáon, in the south-eastern corner of the district, should be reduced from Class III. to Class IV., as he represents the rainfall to be more capricious in this locality than in the rest of the district generally. I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion he has formed upon this point. It will be seen, however, by the map that the villages referred to are just on the outer boundary line of the 3rd class. The two adjoining villages of Wákad and Manori Khurd have been put into the 4th, and the Superintendent informs me that he should have included the three referred to in that group also, were it not for the circumstance of their being particularly good villages and situated also on Godáverí river, which is some advantage.

22. The opinion that the Superintendent has formed of these villages is borne out by information regarding the district given me by a pensioned Mámlatdár, Tukárám Krishna, who was Head Classifier under Captain Davidson when the former settlement was carried out. He described them to me as being some of the best villages of the district, and notorious for the fertility of their soil.

* Kánlad 35 per cent.
Kolgáon 33 do.
Ajampur 50 do.

This, coupled with the circumstance of the increase* under the 1-12 rate being somewhat below the general average increase of the

district, induces me to recommend that they should remain under the 3rd class, as arranged in the Superintendent's grouping.

23. There are two villages, however, Diksí and Jhivále, situated on the western boundary of the district near Wozar, which have, I think, been incorrectly grouped in being put into the 3rd instead of the 2nd class. The Superintendent agrees in this, and on my recommendation has given orders for them to be put under the higher class (2). With this exception I consider this grouping to be properly done.

24. There is a small extent of Pátasthal irrigation in the district. The water-supply is obtained by means of small dams, generally of pakká masonry, thrown across the beds of nallas. The best work of the kind is on the Kádwa river, near the village of Wadáli. The supply in this case is perennial, but in the other works it usually runs short or fails altogether during the last two months of the hot weather, the irrigation of sugarcane and other perennial crops, which are cultivated to a small extent, being aided by wells.

25. For this description of irrigation the Superintendent proposes to impose water-rates arranged by classes varying from Rs. 10 for the best Bhandáras to Rs. 2-8 for the inferior, the class being fixed with reference to the duration of the water-supply. The cultivation generally is inferior to that under similar kind of works in Khándesh, and the rates have properly been made lower than those recently fixed for the latter district. The Pátasthal rate under the former settlement was a combined land and water rate. The two rates have, however, been kept separate under the system carried out at the revision.

26. The returns show an area of 3,665 acres under Pátasthal cultivation, the water-rate assessment of which amounts to Rs. 18,573, the average rate being consequently about Rs. 5 per acre.

27. With regard to wells, the Superintendent proposes (para. 34) to carry out the plan introduced at the revision of the Dakhan districts, of having no special rate for cultivation under such works, imposing, as in that case, the highest Jírayet rate upon the irrigable area. Land under wells built or repaired during the lease should, he

proposes, be subjected only to their regular Jiráyet rate according to the soil valuation, in accordance with the plan sanctioned for Mádeh Táluká.

28. Mr. Erskine takes strong objections to these proposals. "If," he observes, "as I conclude from para. 34 of the Report, old Bagáyét lands are included in the highest Jiráyet rate, then I must say I think the highest Jiráyet rates too low; for why good garden lands watered from wells in villages only a mile or two from a railway station, with a metalled road passing through them, should be assessed at 1-8 an acre, less probably than they were assessed at thirty years ago, though prices of produce have risen two hundred per cent. in the interval, is I admit, one of those changes I cannot understand." The principle involved in charging a special rate for garden cultivation under wells does not, I think, admit of argument unless we are prepared to tax the outlay of private capital, by which alone the irrigation is supplied. I would commend to

* Para. 11 of Memo.
No. 9 of 1872.

Mr. Erskine's perusal the Revenue Commissioner Mr. Havelock's remarks upon this subject in submitting to Government the proposals for the revision of the Bhímthari Táluká.

* 11. "Passing to the 29th para. of Colonel Francis' Report, the Revenue Commissioner finds great pleasure in inviting attention to the application, in the villages under report, of the rules for assessing only at the Jiráyet rate, calculated according to the quality of the soil, the area under all wells which have been constructed or restored during the currency of the lease. If any new illustration were required of the enormous benefit to the Dakhan villages derivable from the encouragement of sinking wells, it would be seen at every mile of the Revenue Commissioner's tour through the drought-stricken tálukás of Ahmadnagar during the past few weeks. It has often happened that the only vestige of crops over miles of good soil, ordinarily at this season covered with a fine growth of jawári, wheat, and gram, is derived from well cultivation, the remaining lands not being even sown; where also a scanty growth is visible in better localities, the stunted stalk and withering ear are here and there for a few acres in extent turned into a growth which will enrich the Patel or fortunate cultivator who can command a few floodings of water from his well. Unfortunately in the Dakhan the benefit of well cultivation will always be limited, because of the uncertainty of finding water, and because in years of deficient rainfall, when the well is often liable to partial failure, the irrigation so desperately needed can only be at that time imperfectly supplied; but still as an inexpensive mode of securing to a certain extent the population and the cattle from starvation in a bad season, encouragement to well-sinking by the beneficent orders recently issued by Government in Resolution No. 4050, dated 22nd August 1871, which appears to have been cordially carried out by Colonel Francis in the area under review, will be regarded with hopeful gratitude by the people."

29. The subject has been much discussed of late, and as Government have recorded their full and entire approval of the plan carried out in the Dakhan revisions of assessing well-land only at the highest Jiráyet rate, I need make no further observations in the matter here; I may, however, observe that there will be a few cases, such as Mr. Erskine deprecates so strongly, of garden-lands being now charged less than they were assessed at thirty years since. This is because the well rate is foregone, and not because of the Jiráyet assessment being lower. The garden cultivator will pay his general percentage increase under the latter head as with other cultivators, both benefiting alike by improved communications and rise in the price of grain, but to levy anything beyond this from him on account of the well would clearly be a tax upon capital.

30. According to the return given in the statement contrasting present and proposed assessment, &c., the extent of land now under well or Mothasthal cultivation is shown to be 5,625 acres; and if we take the small sum of Rs. 2 per acre as the value of the water rate for such cultivation, we have a total of Rs. 11,250 as the amount of revenue foregone by the remission of well assessment. What the well assessment amounts to under the existing settlement is not shown in the statement, for the area and assessment given under the head of Bagáyét (Cols. 5 and 6) includes the Pátasthal as well as the well irrigation, no separation being practicable, as explained by the Superintendent in para. 33, owing to the rate for the two having been mixed up together and shown in one sum under the system followed at the former settlement. This is to be regretted, as it prevents our making any comparison of present with proposed assessment under either Mothasthal or Pátasthal irrigation.

31. The general result of the Superintendent's proposals under all heads is to raise the Jamá of the district from Rs. 91,731 to Rs. 1,54,155, which is equivalent to an increase of 68 per cent. The average dry-crop assessment under the new rates is Rs. 1-1-5 per acre against a former average of 0-11-2. The following shows the average rate by classes:—

Class.	Assessed area.	Jiráyét assessment.	Water rate assessment.	Total assessment.	Rate per acre on Jiráyét only.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	p.
1	14,046	24,320	1,937	26,257	1 11	8
2	30,766	38,003	6,924	44,927	1 3	3
3	54,124	56,082	5,538	61,620	1 0	7
4	25,085	16,751	4,174	20,925	0 10	8
Total.....	124,021	1,35,156	18, 573	1,53,729	.....
Add—						
Waste land (764 acres)				426	.....
Grand Total				1,54,155		

32. In conclusion, I would observe that I consider the proposed rates to be fair and appropriate. The district is certainly in a good state, its communications may be said to be complete, and it has now great advantages in regard to markets; and if we consider the rise in the price of grain which has taken place during the currency of the lease, there can, I think, be no grounds for apprehending we are taking more than the State's fair share of the enhanced value of land in imposing an assessment 68 per cent. in excess of the former demand.

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

No. 1595 OF 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1872.

To H. N. B. ERSKINE, Esq.,
Collector of Násik.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 687, dated 15th February 1872, with reference to the rates in certain villages of Niplár and Chándúr, Government have been given to understand that, on recon-

sideration and consultation with the Survey Officers, you have withdrawn your objections to the introduction of the revision rates. May I request you will be good enough, at your early convenience, to inform me whether you now approve of those rates.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
 (Signed) E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
 Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 1278 OF 1872.

Dindori, 12th April 1872.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
 BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1595, dated 4th instant, inquiring whether I have withdrawn my objections to the introduction of the proposed revised rates for portions of the Niphár and Chándúr Tálukás recommended by the Survey Officers, since hearing the explanations given by the Survey Superintendent.

My chief objection to the proposed rates was that they seemed to be too low as compared with those sanctioned for the Cháligáon and Máligám talukás, and that, as those rates appeared fair and not too high, the proposed rates should not be lower.

Colonel Waddington has, since I wrote my former letter, gone over the papers with me, and has shown me that the reason the rates appear lower is that the system of fixing rates in the Khándesh and Násik Surveys is very different, and that though the former appear higher they are really much lower.

Thus though the class rates for Cháligáon and those proposed for Niphár are respectively—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cháligáon.	2 8 0	3 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0
Niphár.....	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	.....

Yet, owing to the system of assessment, the average dry-crop rates according to the two systems are—

	Niphár.			Cháligáon.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class.....	1	11	8	1	0	3
2nd Class.....	1	3	3	0	12	6
3rd Class.....	1	0	7	0	9	10
4th Class.....	0	10	8	0	10	11
5th Class.....	None.			0	6	4

Thus it will be seen that the proposed Niphár rates are in the first class 70 per cent. higher than in Cháligáon; the 2nd class 54 per cent. higher; the 3rd class 68 per cent. higher, while the 4th class is only three pies lower than the 4th class, while it is 72 per cent. higher than the 5th class.

This places the matter in a different light, and as the increase proposed is large, namely—

	<i>Present average.</i>			<i>Proposed average.</i>		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1st Class	0	14	4	1	11	8
2nd Class	0	10	5	1	3	3
3rd Class	0	9	7	1	0	7
4th Class	0	5	10	0	10	8

I consider that the proposed rates might fairly be introduced. The increase of from 50 to 60 per cent. is probably as much as could safely be made at one step. The different system that seems to have prevailed in the Khándesh Survey was not referred to by the Superintendent in his Report, and I was not aware of the very low standard of classification that had been adopted in Khándesh, nor that while apparently the rates were much higher, they were in reality so much lower than those proposed for Niphár. I knew the rates were somewhat higher than the existing rates in Niphár, but I had not at that time any means of ascertaining the exact difference. After, then,

carefully considering the matter again, I am not prepared to recommend any further increase than that proposed on the dry-crop rates.

With regard to the Pátasthal rates on lands irrigated from dams I offered no objections in my former letter; the rates seem sufficient, and I need not therefore make any remarks on this point. Colonel Waddington has informed me that lands irrigated from temporary (kachá) dams have the Pátasthal rates fixed on them, only of course the rates are much lower than when the irrigation dams are not temporary.

The subject of the assessment on lands irrigated from wells is quite a distinct matter, and does not affect the general question; but I still think that there seems to have been an unnecessary reduction in the case of such lands. Colonel Waddington, however, has informed me that his method of treating these lands is that approved of by Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. N. B. ERSKINE,

Collector.

No. 2077.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed rates for the eighty-eight villages of the Niphár and Chándúr Tálukás of the Násik Collectorate may be introduced for the usual period of thirty years, and the usual Notification should be forwarded by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D., for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To J. VIBART, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner,

On Circuit, Surat District.

SIR,—It was originally intended that the present assessment should remain in force, throughout the Chandore talook, until the completion of the survey now in progress, and up to such period as the sanction of Government be obtained to a new schedule of rates for the whole district.

6th paragraph of Government letter to Revenue Commissioner, dated 28th July 1838, No. 2866.

5th para. of Mr. Goldsmid's letter to Sub-Collector, dated 16th August 1838, No. 30.

14th paragraph of Government letter to Revenue Commissioner, dated 29th June 1839, No. 349.

Government letter to Revenue Commissioner, dated 15th March 1839, No. 910.

2. I am, now, however, of opinion that, as I am no longer in revenue charge of the talooka, an experimental assessment extending to two (2) "turufs," namely "Nephar and Wozur," should be introduced by Lieutenant Davidson and me as soon as practicable. Such assessment to continue for one year, and to be thereafter open to such changes and modifications as may bring it to a scale uniform to that which Government may sanction for the whole district.

3. I beg it may be understood that I do not propose this experimental assessment with a view of testing the fitness of the new land rates; as I am well aware and have always maintained, that a revised assessment must be in operation for several years before its applicability and fitness can be thoroughly ascertained.

4. I make the proposal with a view of giving the district officers some practical acquaintance with the new system of ac-

counts and other details, both as regards cutcherry and field work, connected with the survey assessment, as well as with a view of affording an opportunity to the Sub-Collector and his subordinate Hoozoor, district and village revenue officers, of pointing out, whilst the Survey Officers are yet on the spot to remedy them, any defect in the general arrangement.

5. I fear that, unless the subordinate local revenue officers have some previous training, the sudden introduction, throughout the district, of the new Survey assessment, will lead to considerable perplexity in framing the first annual settlement, cause much additional trouble to the European officers, and, possibly bring our survey arrangements into disfavour.

6. It should be borne in mind that there is a great difference between the district I am surveying and those subjected to the operations of the officers superintending the Southern Deccan Survey—the former are now being subjected for the first time to a survey assessment, whilst the Native revenue officers, employed in the Poona and Sholapoor Collectorates, have been for years making use, and therefore, it is to be supposed, obtained a competent knowledge of the survey accounts.

7. The two "turufs" which I propose subjecting to the experimental settlement yielded, in 1837-38, a revenue of rupees eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty-three, and last year rupees five thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

Nephar	13,416
Wozur	5,327
	<u>Rs. 18,743</u>
Nephar	3,399
Wozur	2075
	<u>Rs. 5,474</u>

8. As you are at present in a distant Province, I would suggest that the Government sanction to the proposed arrangement be conveyed direct to this department instead of through your office.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

H. E. GOLDSMID,

Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Camp Kounaee, Nassick District, 16th March 1840.

No. 354 OF 1840.

To L. R. REID, Esq.,

Chief Secretary, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward an original letter from the Superintendent of the Nassick Survey, recommending that he should be allowed to introduce into two turufs of the Chandore talooka an experimental assessment, to be after one year open to such changes and modifications as may render it uniform with that which Government may sanction for the whole district.

Nephar and Wozur.

2. His object in making this proposition is, Mr. Goldsmid states, to give the district officers some practical acquaintance with the new system of accounts and other details connected with new survey and assessment, and to allow the Sub-Collector and his subordinate officers an opportunity of pointing out any defects, which may become apparent in the practical working of the new assessment, in time to admit of their correction in other parts of the work.

3. The exact nature of the experimental arrangement which he proposes to introduce is not described by Mr. Goldsmid ; but I conclude it will be, as nearly as he can now judge, the same as that which he will ultimately recommend, as the permanent assessment for the whole district.

4. As the reasons which are given for the proposition appear to me valid, I would beg to recommend that it be sanctioned, and that, as requested in the last paragraph, the decision of Government should be communicated to Mr. Goldsmid direct.

5. Should Government approve of these suggestions, I would further beg to recommend that the Collector be also informed of Government's wishes direct ; and instructed to desire his acting Sub-Collector to point out any defects in the provisional assessment which may come to the notice of himself or his subordinates during the period for which it is in force.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. VIBART,

Revenue Commissioner.

*Ahmedabad District, Kolarpoor,
Revenue Commissioner's Office, March 27th, 1840.*

No. 1339 OF 1840.

TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—*Revenue.*

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 354, dated the 27th ultimo, handing up one in original from the Superintendent of the Nassick Survey regarding the introduction into two turufs of the Chandore talooka of an experimental assessment, to be after one year open to such changes and modifications as may render it uniform with that which may be sanctioned for the whole district.

2. In reply I am desired to observe that it is not without considerable hesitation that the Honorable the Governor in Council accedes to this proposition. Government is wholly in the dark as to the details of Mr. Goldsmid's operations, and yet it is called upon to authorize him to act upon his survey over a portion of the Chandore district. If the operation of survey and assessment has been so far carried as to admit of its being put in force to such extent, it surely must have advanced far enough to enable Mr. Goldsmid to submit its details for the information of Government.

3. Still it must be admitted that the reasons urged by Mr. Goldsmid (and supported by you) in favour of the measure which he proposes are deserving of considerable weight. There would be a great advantage in having the work brought into active operation by those who have been engaged in the measurement, classification, and assessment of the land, and the training which the ordinary revenue establishment will go through in the adaptation of the new system to a small extent of country, will greatly facilitate its eventual extension over the whole tract.

4. Relying, therefore, on Mr. Goldsmid's judgment, and his fitness for the duty on which he is employed, and on your recommendation, the Governor in Council authorizes Mr. Goldsmid and his Assistant to proceed in the manner proposed, with the two small turufs of Niphar and Wozur.

5. A copy of this letter has been sent direct to Mr. Goldsmid for his information and guidance. The requisite communication will also be made to the Collector of Ahmednuggur as suggested by you in the 5th para.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

L. R. REID,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1840.

No. 1340 OF 1840.

A copy to be sent to Mr. Goldsmid for information and guidance.

No. 1341 OF 1840.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNUGGUR.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information the

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, dated 27th Mar. 1840, with enclosure.

Reply to do., 28th April.

accompanying copies of the documents noted in the margin, respecting the introduction of an experimental assessment in the turufs of Niphar and Wozur,

and to request that you will attend to the suggestion submitted by the Revenue Commissioner in the concluding paragraph.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1840.

No. 135 OF 1840.

TO JOHN VIBART, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, under the sanction accorded by Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's

* To Revenue Commissioner No. 1339.

† Niphar and Wozur.

letter of 28th April last,* the introductory assessment of two turufst in Talooka Chandore has been completed.

2. My reasons [*a*] for requesting permission to subject two turufs to a revised assessment, without awaiting the collection of materials for the reassessment of a talooka, were set forth in my letter of 16th March* last, and consequent-

* To Revenue Commissioner, No. 47.

ly need only be alluded to here, as rendering apparent the necessity for a Report on so small a tract of country being accompanied by the same details regarding proceedings past and prospective as would have been necessary, were I reporting on the re-assessment of a whole talooka. My now entering into this detail will have the advantage of presenting, at one view, the system which I intend should be carried on in surveying and assessing the whole of the champaign portion of this Sub-Collectorate, and thus not only afford facility for future references, by exhibiting in one Report what must otherwise have been sought for amid the scattered contents of a series of subsequent communications, but also enable you to review our operations ere they shall have become so extended as to render extremely difficult the application of any corrections which you may deem called for.

3. It is unnecessary, for the information of those for whose more immediate perusal this report is intended, that I should give any account of the ryutwar system obtaining in these districts, as in no essential particular does it differ from that prevailing in other parts of the Deccan. But as the revision of the Northern Deccan assessment may possibly fall under the review of others less familiar with the practical details of a Deccan ryutwar settlement, a brief notice of the subject may be required; and I am the more disposed to think so from experiencing great difficulties in arriving at an accurate knowledge of the minutiae of the settlement conducted in the North-Western Provinces, owing to my ignorance on points that have been apparently so familiar to the writers as not to be deemed requiring explanation.

[*a*] I made the proposal with a view of giving the district officers some practical acquaintance with the new system of accounts and other details, both as regards catcherry and field work, connected with the survey assessment, as well as with a view of affording an opportunity to the Sub-Collector and his subordinate hoozoor, district, and village revenue officers, of pointing out, whilst the survey officers are yet on the spot to remedy them, any defect in the general arrangement.

4. With the exception of sheree, which will be presently adverted to, and of some mountain wastes, the whole of the Deccan lands are attached to particular villages, and this distribution is not at all affected by the circumstance of any number of the cultivators residing elsewhere, nor, indeed, by the circumstance of a village being altogether deserted. In the latter case the cultivators, if any, dwelt in neighbouring villages, and the officers, artisans, and servants of the deserted village continue to enjoy their hereditary rights and privileges. Whilst even supposing that from the uncultivated state of the village lands these rights and privileges were for any term of years merely nominal, the title to profit by them the moment they become worth any thing, is by no means affected.

5. The village lands were originally divided into large estates, which, as the members of the families multiplied, became sub-divided, and such sub-divisions have by order of your predecessor* been of late years numbered. This numbering is continued in one unbroken series throughout the lands of a village, and hence, the last number shows how many sub-divisions there are in that village. Each sub-division is now well known by the ryut as his particular number, and the term has become as familiar to the inhabitants of the Deccan as any word of their vernacular language.

6. Considered in connection with their tenures, there are four principal descriptions of culturable land, viz :—

(B) *Meerasee*, (C) *Gutcolee*, (D) *Enamee*, and (E) *Sheree*.

7. *Firstly. Meerasee, or land held by hereditary tenure.*—The liability of this description of land to assessment, whether cultivated or otherwise; the power of the meerasdar, or hereditary possessor, to claim it from an actual occupant; and the period within, and terms on, which he can do so, are questions, regarding which

(B) From ميراث Heritage, succession, patrimony.

(C) From गत Gone or passed, and कुल a family, race, tribe.

(D) From انعام Presents, gifts.

(E) A corruption from راس Head, top, highest, greatest—hence the head of the state, the sovereign.

our different revenue officers have offered opinions so widely discordant, that it were unsafe to enter into them here. Government

*Letter from Government to Revenue Commissioner, dated 30th May 1840, forwarding extract, being paragraph 30 of a letter from the Honorable Court of Directors to Bombay Government, dated 26th February 1840, No. 1.

having called upon the several revenue authorities for information,* with a view of framing a legal enactment, it is to be hoped that the uncertainty, at present hanging over these questions, will be soon removed; in the meantime it were premature and out of place to agitate them further. For my present purpose it will be sufficient to state that no ryut, be he a meeras holder or simple renter, is, in the Northern Deccan, held liable for the assessment on any of his numbers which he may fail to bring under cultivation.

8. *Secondly, Gutcoolee*—Which, if we may credit general tradition, and the term itself, [a] means land originally meerased, but where the race of the proprietors has either become extinct or is supposed to have become so, from the length of time they have been unheard of. This description of land may again become meerased, not by virtue of length of tenure, however extended, but by a grant of Government or their authorized agents, in the same manner as it may become mauphee. Much of this land, however, has been in the hands of the same family for so long a period, that they consider themselves to have a proprietary right in it, only inferior to that of meeras, and this opinion is concurred in by their neighbours and the district and village authorities, and to deprive them of it, to bestow on others in mauphee or meeras, or for Government purposes of any description, would be thought exceedingly unjust, and, generally speaking, it is only persons who have very recently become occupants of such lands who could be deprived of them without outraging public opinion.

Under this head, I also enter, on account of the exact similarity of tenure, all land that I find termed *Gheir Dakhla*. [b] *Gheir-*

[a] *Vide* Note C to paragraph 6.

[b] From *غیر* without end; or *दाखला*, a document producible in evidence.

dakhla land is such, as from various causes, was not originally included in any estate, but has since been brought under cultivation without a meerasee grant. The old bed of a river, that has changed its course or contracted its channel; spots amongst hill which were originally overlooked, or where soil has accumulated since the original division of the village lands; the dry beds of tanks, and lands, by any means recently made available for cultivation, will generally be found known by this term. It will be evident that this and gutcolee land are held on exactly the same tenure. The terms gheir-dakhla and gutcolee, when used of a tenure are both without signification. But the former word is so generally known, that its being applied to denote the *tenure* as well as the *condition* of the land, is preferable to inventing a new term, and having once applied the word to the tenure, there can be nothing inappropriate in classing under it lands, which, though they have no meeras proprietor, and do not therefore bear the name gutcolee, are yet held on exactly the same tenure.

9. *Thirdly, Enamee*—or as it should more properly be termed mauphee—which is land exempted from assessment, [a] either in consideration of service rendered by the holder, or as a free grant, without any manner of condition being attached. In the revenue records of Guzerat there is a distinguishing name for each of these descriptions of grants, and as the absence of such distinction affords holders of *conditional* mauphee an opportunity of escaping the fulfilment of the terms annexed thereto, [b] I have entered

[a] By Clause 2nd of Section 2 of Regulation XVII. of 1827, Government reserves to itself the right "to assess to the public revenue all lands under whatever title they may be held, whenever and so long as the exigencies of the State may render such assessment necessary."

[b] By Clause 2nd to 5th Section 38 of Regulation XVII. of 1827 "all land held exempt from the payment of public revenue, if such exemption was granted in consideration of service to be performed or for the support of religious or other establishments, or for other special purposes, shall be liable to be assessed, if the conditions of the grant are not fulfilled. Provided that no such assessment shall be made until the person enjoying the exemption has received notice, in writing, either from the Government or

in my survey records, under the general head of mauphee (मफि), or exempted, all lands which escape payment of public revenue, and have distinguished by the prefix a Ujee [a] and Upoorn [b] that which is *entirely* from that which is *partially* exempt. These divisions have been sub-divided as follows:—

1st. *Chakreea* [c].—Is land granted free of assessment on certain conditions to be fulfilled, and comprised—

I. *Prupuncharth* [d].—Land granted for lay or secular services, as those exacted from a patel or from a watchman. The keeping in repair a dam constructed for the purposes of irrigation, &c.

2nd. *Dhurmarth* [e].—Land granted for religious purposes, comprising—

- I. *Dewusthan* [f].—Land assigned for the support of religious establishments.
- II. *Dhurmadao* [g].—Land set aside as a recompense for individuals entertained to perform what are held to be religious services.

one of its officers duly authorized, requiring him to fulfil the condition of the grant, and has failed so to do within the period specified in the grant, or if no period is so specified for more than six (6) months from the date of serving the notice. Provided also, that when the person enjoying the exemption hold it in trust for the benefit of others, as in the case of exemptions granted for the support of religious establishments, public works, &c., proclamation shall at the time of giving the notice be made, that the land will be assessed, and the assessment enforced, unless, within the prescribed period, the conditions of the grant are fulfilled; or a suit, to enforce their fulfilment, is filed by some person interested. The proclamation shall be read aloud in the most public part of the town or village within the limits of which the property is situated, and copies thereof shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the Zillah court, in the Collector's catcherry, and in the public market of the said town or village."

[a] अर्जो Wholly, entirely.

[b] अपूर्ण, Not entirely, i.e. partially.

[c] चाक्या A Maratha adjective, framed from the Persian noun, service.

[d] प्रपंचार्थ For worldly or secular purposes.

[e] धर्मार्थ As a religious act.

[f] देवस्थान A hallowed or sacred place.

[g] धर्मदाव Religious endowment or appropriation.

3rd. *Gheirsheretee*. [a]—Lands to which no manner of condition, to be fulfilled subsequent to their being received in *mauphee*, is attached, although there may be, what the law would term, “precedent conditions.” For instance, land assigned as a reward for the having given information which led to the capture of a gang of robbers, would be entered as *gheirsheretee* ; but if the grant were accompanied with a proviso that a good watch was to be kept up by the grantee for robbers who might hereafter commit depredations in the neighbourhood, the land would then be considered by me as coming under the head of *chakreea*. The term *enamee* has been altogether rejected, as it has hitherto been so laxly applied to all description of *mauphee* land, that I fear great confusion would attend any attempt to use the word in its proper and more restricted sense of a “free or unconditional grant.”

10. *Fourthly*. *Sheree*, or land belonging immediately to Government, comprising ground lying beyond the acknowledged boundaries of villages, and which, from time immemorial, has neither been claimed nor appropriated as village property ; also ground, which, though perhaps situated in the very midst of the lands of a village, has been by mandate of the sovereign placed, as it were, without their pale. I have seen, as *sheree*, a long narrow slip of arable land running between the boundaries of two villages. I have also heard of ground formed by an alteration in the course of a river, which has been termed *sheree*, and I have met with other kinds of *sheree* land, trifling in extent, such as certain culturable portions on the plateaus or below the scarps of hill-forts, the gardens or pleasure grounds of former sovereigns, &c. But the whole of the land denominated *sheree* is so small, as to be of little account in a general view of lands and tenures, and I should hardly have noticed it, did not its existence throw some light on the much agitated question, as to the ultimate property possessed by the ruling power in the soil. The fact of lands, composing the sovereign’s pleasure grounds and gardens, and of lands not included in the boundaries of villages being distinguished by a term, designating them the exclusive property of the ruler, would seem

[a] غير شرط Unconditional.

to intimate that the proprietorship of other lands was vested somewhere else. Sheree is not subject to the payment of those regular and organized dues, which the hereditary officers of Government claim from other descriptions of land.

11. Except in a few villages where the casbundee [*a*] or moondbundee [*b*] modes of assessment are in force, the whole of the meerasee and gutcolee lands are subject to a fixed annual tax for every beegha, actually found, or traditionally held to be contained, in a cultivated number, and this system is termed beeghwunee or beeghotee.

12. It is unnecessary to notice more at large the casbundee and moondbundee modes of assessment, as the villages in which they do prevail are so few and scattered, that they are not worthy of being taken to account in a general notice of the revenue system. Moreover, in such villages, the principle on which these modes of assessment are grounded, have been, by the influence of hasty arrangements, based, but too often, on an imperfect knowledge of the subject so modified, that their existence is more nominal than real, and although it may be possible to restore them to something like their original state, in places where they now prevail, I can see no prospect of advantage or success attending their extension.

13. The particular numbers cultivated by each ryut having been ascertained, the ordinary assessment on each number is separately charged against his name. The duty of the Collector as an organ of Government, is to see that this is correctly done, and that no overcharge is made. The Collector has also to determine what sums are to be deducted from the ordinary assessment so charged, as remissions on account of failure of crops, loss sustained by fire, and on like special grounds to satisfy himself that each person on whose fields a remission of assessment may have been made is acquainted with its amount, and that the same is actually credited in his account with Govern-

[*a* & *b*] कानबंदी and मुहबंदी “Systems by which the lands of a village are, with reference to their quantity, but not contiguity, portioned out among different families or heads of families, and each estate assessed in the lump instead of at certain rates per measured beegha or acre.”—*Vide* my Glossary of Revenue Terms.

ment. Supposing that the same individual possesses fields in two villages, his accounts are kept as distinct as though the land were held by two individuals residing in different villages.

14. I trust that enough has been said to convey some idea of the ryutwar system, as it obtains in the Northern Deccan, and I feel certain, that a knowledge of this system must lead to the conclusion that if we hope to work it out to equitable results, we must, as an essential preliminary, ascertain the proper assessment imposable on each number, or else satisfy ourselves that the particulars already recorded on these heads are correct.

15. It is unnecessary for me to quote the results of our present survey, in proof of the extreme faultiness of the recorded measurements and classification, their inaccuracy having been already fully admitted by Government,* but it may be as well to describe the manner in which they came to be introduced and acted on.

* Letter to Revenue Commissioner, 28th July 1838, No. 2866.

16. There are still extant some old documents, in which the Mahomedan authorities proposed to exhibit the area in beeghas of different villages, but no proof is adduced in support of the assertion that this area was obtained from actual measurement.

17. The Marathas occasionally measured portions of the land which happened to be under cultivation, but as these measurements were only made to answer the purpose of the hour there was no specification of the names or position of the fields subjected to survey, consequently the rough records even, where preserved, afford no useful information.

18. During the Maratha rule, those in high authority merely attended to the aggregate amount of revenue derivable from the several talookas, leaving their interior fiscal management to the comavidars, who frequently farmed the revenue of the districts they were superintending, and in their turn settled with the heads of villages.

19. The same detailed papers by the village officers, as if it were usual for the Government authorities to strictly regulate their demands by the quantity of land under cultivation and the

value of the crops it produced. This form, a remnant of a more equitable system prevailing in better times, was partly adhered to, because it sometimes presented to the district authorities grounds for insisting on the terms demanded, and at other times afforded the village officers an argument to plead for an abatement occasionally, when the district and village authorities could not come to any terms, the quantity of land devoted to different kinds of products was ascertained; and by a personal inspection of the sheaves piled up in the several fields, the average produce of each beegha estimated; such nice scrutinies were, however, *but very seldom* deemed necessary.

20. If the cultivation appeared to have increased, or the condition of a village would seem to admit of an advance on the demands of the preceding year, it was made. If on the other hand the circumstances of the cultivators were at an ebb, so low as to render it probable that the rigid enforcement of the ordinary revenue would be attended by the ryuts throwing up part of their lands, a temporary abatement was sanctioned; and in very favourable seasons, extra cesses were levied professedly for that year only, but once exacted they were generally included in subsequent settlements as forming part of the regular rental.

21. The amount of the comavidars' claims thus adjusted, the village community apportioned the sum on their various estates, according to established practice, which in these parts of the country was generally by fractional shares.

22. From the first moment of our obtaining possession of the country, our Collectors appear either to have misunderstood the system by which the assessment of a village was divided by fractional shares on the different estates; or to have been violently opposed thereto. For they forthwith ordered that it should be determined what rate every beegah of cultivated land was to pay to Government, and that the collections from each ryut should be made accordingly.

23. Three years after our acquisition of the country a new rental for each village was fixed, and the particular rates to be imposed to meet this new rental were determined. But from

all I can learn, it would appear that this settlement, although sanctioned by the European officer in charge of these districts, was made by his sheristedat, on the very imperfect information to be collected in those early days of our rule from the hereditary officers, and that neither a single village nor a single field was visited by the settling officer or his Native subordinates.

24. Although the rates to be imposed to meet this new rental were specified, there was no particularization of the divisions of lands on which these rates were to be imposed, and consequently the responsible and delicate duty of determining, and that too annually, what fields should pay particular rates, was delegated to the village officers.

25. For instance, take a village supposed to contain, after deducting mauphee, nine hundred beeghas, of these one hundred are irrigated and eight hundred dry land, the rental of this village was fixed by the settling officer, at say rupees eleven hundred and fifteen, and this sum was apportioned as follows:—

Irrigated Land.

70 beeghas at Rs. 5 per beegha ..	Rs.	350	
30 " " 3 " " ..	"	90	
		<u> </u>	440

Dry Land.

400 beeghas at Rs. 1 per beegha ..	Rs.	400	
300 " " $\frac{3}{4}$ " " ..	"	225	
100 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ " " ..	"	50	
		<u> </u>	675

Total Beeghas of land
subject to assessment. } 900

Total Rental. Rs. 1,115

The extent of dry land under cultivation might amount in any one year to say four hundred beeghas, it would remain for the village officers to determine as to the rates to be imposed thereon. Possibly they might enter in their returns that the whole of the one rupee land was lying waste, and assess these four hundred cultivated beeghas at three quarters, and half a rupee, or possibly they might assess half the cultivated land at one rupee and half, at three quarters, and so on. The very same field which was taxed

one year at half a rupee, might next season be assessed at the rate of one rupee.

26. This new mode of management existed more on paper than in reality. The district and village authorities amusing the Collector with statements, exhibiting the apportionment of the revenue on the various fields according to these rates, while the villagers continued to adhere to their old and well known payment by fractional shares.

27. Nevertheless, the new system gradually gained ground, and was, at last, generally brought into practice ; but in ^{1833-34 A.D.}₁₂₄₃ ^{Fuslee} by order of your predecessor, each sub-division of land was numbered and the contents and assessment of each number entered in a register.*

28. There can be no doubt that, by this registering of land, the system was greatly improved, as the register deprived the village authorities of the power of varying the rate at which a field should be assessed, [a] and rendered each person certain of the demand that would be made on him. Still as the registers were prepared by the village accountants, who knew nothing of land measuring, and little, if any thing, of the power or properties of the soil, it is not to be wondered that the recorded measurements and classification have been found faulty in the extreme.

29. I will now endeavour to detail the arrangements made by this department for surveying and assessing the district in question. The arrangements at first introduced have been occasionally modified where experience suggested improvement, but the plan which has for several months past been acted upon, will be found detailed under the following heads :—

[a] In ^{1823-24 A. D.}₁₂₃₃ ^{Fuslee}, Mr. Reid directed the preparation of a statement, distinguishing each sub-division of land by a name, and exhibiting the number of beeghas it contained.

In ^{1825-26 A. D.}₁₂₃₅ ^{Fuslee}, Mr. Dunlop ordered the district officers to make out returns, showing the name of each sub-division, its contents in beeghas, the rate per beegha, and total assessment imposable. These instructions were, however, carried out in a manner which still left the village officers the power (although somewhat restricted) of annually determining the rates to be imposed on the different sub-divisions.

1st.—The duties of the measurer.

2nd.—The duties of the turum, or classifier.

3rd.—The preparation of fair copies of the survey documents.

4th.—The rates of assessment to be imposed on the different descriptions of land.

THE DUTIES OF THE MEASURER—THE MARKING OFF THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH SUB-DIVISION OF LAND.

30. *Firstly*—“* In the first place a message is sent to the patell and coolkurnee, informing them that the survey of their village will commence on a certain day, against which they are required to have a sufficient number of stones, eighteen or more inches in height, thrown down in or near every number or sub-division of land which is not already surrounded by an earthen bank.”

**Vide* para. 3 of my letter to Acting Sub-Collector of Nassick, dated 24th December 1839, No. 30, copy forwarded to Revenue Commissioner, under date 31st December 1839, No. 32.

31. *Secondly*.—“ Whilst a measurer is surveying and mapping the number, a peon superintends the sinking half of its height in the earth, of a stone, at every corner; and should the boundaries be irregular, at every bend.”

32. *Thirdly*.—“ The measurers are forbid, on pain of dismission, from leaving a single field before its boundaries have been marked off in the prescribed manner [a].

33. “ Our measurers well understand the importance which is attached to this duty, and our determination to secure its proper performance. They also are well aware that there is every probability of the slightest omission on their part being detected, for when riding across the country, from village to village, Lieutenant Davidson, Serjeant Gooddine, and I, pull up in several fields for the purpose of inspecting the boundaries, which are also carefully

[a] Government have directed that, on all future occasions, the duty of superintending the fixing of boundary marks, be performed by the hereditary district officers, vide 4 to 6 paras. of Government letter to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 415, and 2nd para. of Government letter to Revenue Commissioner, No. 424, both dated 3rd of February 1840.

examined by our Native testers and Serjeant Gooddine when checking the work of the measurers,* and by our turums and Lieutenant Davidsons† when classing the soil comprised in each number.”

* *Vide* para. 40 to 48.

† *Vide* para. 63 to 76.

34. “The boundary stones once carefully laid down, and all that can possibly be expected from this department has been done, the responsibility of preserving the marks must, of course, entirely rest with the local revenue officers. Nevertheless, I am, as already mentioned to you,‡ greatly distressed, when

‡ *Vide* paras 3, 4, & 5 of my letter to Revenue Commissioner, dated 31st December 1839, No. 32.

I think that, take what precautions the local authorities may, there is every probability that, sooner or later, many of our boundary marks will be destroyed; for, although the boundary marks fixed in the Chandore talooka are of a better description than those generally established at Revenue Surveys, still they are capable of being very easily removed, designedly, by a ryut, who may be desirous of altering the contents of his field; and accidentally, by the plough, or by herdsmen and wunjarees, who, when encamping on the waste land, will, night after night, take up two or three of the stones for the purpose of constructing temporary fire places on which to cook bread.”

35. Nor are the boundary stones so easily to be discerned as I could wish; on the contrary, they are most effectually hid from view by the grain and grass at the “very season when it is of the greatest importance they should strike the eye. I refer to the season at which the cultivation returns are prepared and crops inspected. Another great objection to stones as boundary marks is, that, unless multiplied to an extent which is quite out of the question, they are not of themselves sufficient to indicate the exact limits of irregularly shaped fields having many indentations.”

36. In handing up to Government my report, from which the above passages are extracted, you observed that § “the plan of throwing up ridges of earth which is not an uncommon Native method of marking some of the principal divisions of the village, is described in the 7th and fol-

§ Letter from the Revenue Commissioner to Government, dated 18th January 1840, No. 76.

lowing paragraphs (of Mr. Goldsmid's report of 31st December) as singularly free from the objections which apply to every other kind of boundary mark, and would indeed seem the only one which can be trusted to, in a country generally destitute of trees or hedges, as likely to remain unaltered by accident, and to prove difficult to remove designedly, without the certainty of detection." "The only bar," you observed, "to their general use is the great addition they are likely to make to the expense of a survey,"

* 1st para. of letter from Revenue Commissioner to Superintendent Rev. Survey, dated 7th Feb. 1840, No. 178.

but still, it appeared to you "that by contributing to the permanency of the survey, they might, in the end, be found to be the most economical plan." And you, therefore, obtained sanction to my expending*

rupees five hundred for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as possible, by actual experiment, what would be the additional expense of adopting generally the plan in question." "The experiment," † you observed, "will be one of importance to surveys in general, and not peculiarly so to the Nassick survey."

† 5th para. of letter from Revenue Commissioner to Government, dated 18th January 1840, No. 76.

37. At an expense of rupees two hundred and twenty annas five and pies four [a] I have prepared an estimate of the extent of boundary which one beegaree can throw up in a given time, and roughly calculated the total number of yards which must, in a district such as Chandore, be thrown up to surround with ridges each sub-division. With this information I can furnish any Engineer officer Government may please to consult on the subject, and will merely here observe, that whatever the expense, I am of opinion, it should be incurred, not in talooka Chandore, the lands of which have been already measured, but in districts which are yet to be subjected to a Revenue survey; and as mentioned in my letter of 31st December 1839, ‡ it were obviously to the interest of Government that the experiment should be made in a district where there is supposed to be a considerable quantity of concealed cultivation.

‡ Para. 14 of letter to Revenue Commissioner, No. 32.

[a] Contingent bills for this sum have been submitted for sanction.

38. I trust that the above suggestions will not be considered as unreasonable. Those who are acquainted with the manner in which the survey of the North-Western Provinces has been carried on, will not fail to have remarked the liberal assistance which has, on all occasions, been granted by Government and other high authorities, towards the satisfactory completion of a work, so vitally important to the country, and I trust I may not be deemed as too sanguine, in expecting, that a like liberal measure of assistance will be accorded by the Bombay Government in furtherance of the objects of surveys which are being prosecuted in the Presidency.

THE MEASURING OF EACH SUB-DIVISION OF LAND.

39. I introduced the English acre [a] as the standard of

[a]. The English *sub-division* of the acre has been rejected in favour of that adopted by Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Pringle, viz. :—

Annas	Goonta	
16 =	1	Acre.
	40 =	1

The measuring chain is composed of sixteen links. The chain multiplied by one of its links is an anna. The chain square is a goonta, and forty square chains equal an acre. Regarding the advantage for calculation of these divisions of the acre Lieutenant Nash, previous to the commencement of the survey, favoured me with the following remarks: "The division of the acre into goontas and annas seem to me to be one in every way accordant with the spirit of Indian calculation, and at the same time well adapted for the multiplication of the contents of the field by the rate, to find the amount of assessment. By having sixteen links in a chain measuring one side of a square goonta, you are enabled, without having an awkwardly long chain, to preserve the favourite Native proportion between the divisions of the superficies of a field $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$ or, as they write it, ८१ ÷ * which, I think, it would be difficult to effect in any other way, also by dividing the acre into 40 goontas you are enabled with ease to find what the amount at 1 Rupee per acre comes to (on which according to the Native custom you calculate the proper sum by taking so many sixteenths of it) for instance, if your rate is 7 annas you take $\frac{7}{16}$. Thus, if your field measures 5 acres 16 goontas by merely placing different points and adding a nought you are enabled to say, without altering a figure that at 1 Rupee per acre, the assessment is Rs. 5 1 qr. 60 reas. That in a field measuring 7 acres 25 Goontas it is 7 Rs. 2 qrs. 50 reas. These advantages are of great importance with Natives, and, I dare say, Mr. Pringle had them in view when he made choice of this division. I think also, that if you find it necessary to introduce a new system of measurement into the Nassick district, unless out-balanced by the recommendations which the kattha or some other Native system of measuring may possess, they ought to weigh much with you for the introduction of the anna chain.

(Signed) A. NASH.

* The principle of a notation of a perpendicular line (|) for a quarter and a horizontal line (—) for one-sixteenth renders the calculations as simple and easy to the Natives as decimal calculations are to us.

(Signed) E. H. GOLDSMID,
Supt. Revenue Survey.

measurement, because the beegha is subject to measurable uncertainties and variations, and it has been found by experience gained in other surveys that Natives adopt, with surprising facility and accuracy the acre measurements. Moreover the word acre has now become naturalized in the Maratha language.

40. The method adopted by this establishment of measuring with a chain and cross staff, is the same as that pursued in the survey conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Pringle, and is, as regards both simplicity and correct results, well adapted to a detailed field survey. The Native test is also made with these instruments, but the European test is made with the theodolite, except where the numbers are very small and in other respects better adapted for a chain and cross staff.

41. As a precaution against bribery, the measurer on first arriving at, and on leaving, a village, has to assemble all the ryuts, and read out to them a notice. Every ryut who hears the notice read, has to sign his name, or put his mark, to the declaration at foot.

42. Each measurer is required to fill in, and forward, every evening, to Serjeant Gooddine, who is always at one or other of the villages under survey, a lithographed progress report after the subjoined form. These progress reports having been examined by Serjeant Gooddine, are transmitted to either Lieutenant Davidson or to me :—

PROGRESS REPORT.

*Mouza Rahore, Turruf Havelee, Talooka Chandore, Measurer Vessajee Dhondedew.
Monday, 25th May 1840.*

Cusba, Village, or Hamlet.		Distance of that of the plots of land visited during the day which is situated furthest from the Village or Hamlet at which residing.		How many hours in the field.			LAND MEASURED.												SIGNATURE.			
							Garden.			Dry Crop.			Total.									
At which employed.	At which residing.	During the morning.	During the afternoon.	Morning.	Evening.	Total.	Numbers.	Stations taken up.	Acres.	Goontas.	Annas.	Numbers.	Stations taken up.	Acres.	Goontas.	Annas.	Numbers.	Stations taken up.	Acres.	Goontas.	Annas.	
Mouza Rahore ..	Ditto	1½ coas	8	..	8	3	20	929	41		3	30	52	22	9	6	50	62	11	13½	Vessajee Dhondedew.

22

Sent on Monday the 25th May 1840 from Mouza Rahore, Turruf Havelee, Talooka Chandore, by the hands of Mumá, Mahar of the said village.

Received on the 26th of May 1840, at the village of Bhootiana, Turruf Wudally, Talooka Chandore.

(Signed) R. N. GOODDINE, Serjeant,
Assistant Overseer.

On the back of these reports the measurer gives his reasons for having done more or less than the usual quantity of work, and so for residing at any other than the village immediately under survey.

43. The surveyor is provided with a bound field book, each page of which is signed or stamped by Serjeant Gooddine. All original calculations, the number and possessor of the sub-division under measurement, and of the different plots surrounding it, as well as a description of the boundary marks, are entered in the field books. No erasure is allowed, but any mistake is rectified by an interlineation and by a pen being run through the wrong figure or letter. To guard against the measurer making *original* entries on loose slips of paper, his field book is called for at irregular and constant intervals, and he would be forthwith dismissed if any entry were not found of the very last number in which he had been employed. In the absence of such precautions, there would be nothing to prevent a measurer preparing a correct and false account, producing the former for all numbers that were about to be tested, and when the test of his measurement at any one village was completed the latter for the remaining numbers.

44. The field book, when filled, is forwarded to Serjeant Gooddine, who, as soon as the whole of the measurements of a village have been completed, furnishes one of the Native testers with a list of certain numbers for resurvey.

45. These numbers, whose contents equal fifteen per cent of the total quantity of land attached to the village, are generally so selected, as to include one or more portions of the land cultivated by each ryut, and several pieces of waste.

46. The result of the tester's returns, when received, is compared with that of the original measurements, and Serjeant Gooddine himself then proceeds to the village with his theodolite and surveys the whole of the numbers in which the difference between the tester's measurement and that of the original surveyor amounts to five per cent. He also surveys several of the numbers in which the Native test nearly corresponds with the original measurement, and also a great many numbers independent of those visited by the Native testers.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Result of the Measurements made in the Village of Bhooteyane, Turuf Wudallee, Talooka Chandore, during the month of April 1840.

ORIGINAL MEASURER RAMCHUNDER SOMNATH.

Native Tester Wittul Neelcunt.

European Tester Serjeant Gooddine.

Number of the Sub-division of Land.	According to the Village Register framed in the year 1838-34 A. D.	According to the survey Field Register.	Description of Land.	Contents according to the Measurer's Field Book.			Contents according to the Tester's Field Book.			Difference per cent. between the total Contents as Estimated by the Measurer, and those entered in the Tester's Field Book.		Contents according to Serjeant Gooddine.	Difference per cent. between the total Contents as Estimated by the Measurer, and by Serjeant Gooddine.		Remarks by Serjeant Assistant Overseer Gooddine.
				Capable of Cultivation.	Incapable of Cultivation.	Total.	Capable of Cultivation.	Incapable of Cultivation.	Total.	Measurer's over estimated.	Measurer's under estimated.		Measurer's over estimated.	Measurer's under estimated.	
				A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	A. G. A.	Acra. Dl.	Acra. Dl.		A. G. A.	Acra. Dl.	
148	140	Dry.	4 7 7	....	4 7 7	4 12 6	....	4 12 6	....	2 04	4 10 6	....	1 75	
107	103	"	13 13 6	....	13 13 6	13 32 4	....	13 32 4	....	3 53	....	....	....
117	110	"	8 21 1	....	8 21 1	8 16 12	0 1 8	8 18 4	0 82	....	....	....	....
132	123	"	6 2 0	....	6 2 9	6 10 10	....	6 10 10	....	3 32	....	....	....
140	134	"	18 33 5	....	18 33 5	18 37 2	....	18 37 2	....	0 5	19 11 8	....	2 41	
170	162	"	14 7 3	....	14 7 3	14 19 0	....	14 19 0	....	2 08	....	....	....
155	147	Garden.	0 38 11	....	0 38 11	0 39 5	....	0 39 8	....	2 1	0 38 15	....	0 64	
162	164	Dry.	1 39 15	....	1 39 15	2 2 5	....	2 2 5	....	2 19	....	....	....
173	171	"	7 20 0	0 5 0	7 25 6	7 27 7	....	7 27 7	....	0 67	....	....	....
186 & 187	178	"	4 24 9	....	4 24 9	4 28 10	....	4 28 10	....	2 2	4 27 1	....	1 35	
194	185	"	5 37 11	....	5 37 11	5 39 12	....	5 33 12	1 65	....	5 30 1	3 2	....	
203	193	Garden.	1 18 14	....	1 18 14	1 22 4	....	1 22 4	....	5 73	1 10 10	....	1 27	
216	204	"	1 2 0	....	1 2 6	1 12 15	....	1 12 15	....	2 4 2	1 11 10	....	21 83	
224	211	"	1 6 14	....	1 6 14	1 8 0	0 1 8	1 8 0	....	2 4	....	....	....
230	216	Dry.	1 33 15	....	1 33 15	1 35 13	....	1 35 13	....	2 53	....	....	....
171	163	"	7 31 7	....	7 31 7	....	....	....	....	....	7 28 10	0 9	....	
172	164	"	6 37 4	....	6 37 4	....	....	....	....	....	6 37 10	....	0 13	

Forwarded to the Superintendent under date 13th May 1840, with Maratha letter No. 161.

(Signed) R. N. GOODDINE, Serjeant,

REMARKS BY THE SUPERINTENDENT.

In the month of April there were, Sundays excluded, 26 days, out of which the measurer was employed for 23 days in the field. During this period he measured 111 numbers containing 924 acres, making, on an average, about 40 acres per diem. He would have received the same pay as was given him for the month of March, viz. Rs. 18, had it not been for the mistake in his calculations, and for the carelessness displayed by him in the preparation of portions of the field map. His pay for April is reduced to Rs. 12.

(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment.

47. If the inaccuracy detected by the Native test be confirmed by Serjeant Gooddine's measurement and amount to five per cent, the surveyor is directed to remeasure the faulty number, in order that he may be prepared, to either admit, or call in question, the accuracy of the test. [a] Should he insist on the correctness of his original measurements, he is made to take up his stations and have the chains dragged in presence of Serjeant Gooddine:

48. When an error has been detected in the original measurements, Serjeant Gooddine endeavours to find out the *cause*,—if traced to a mistake made by the surveyor when dividing, multiplying or collecting into a total, the figures entered in his field book, the necessary correction is made, and the surveyor is fined for his carelessness, [b] but if the error is not to be thus accounted for, several more numbers in the village are tested, and should any of these be found incorrectly measured, the surveyor is severely punished, generally with dismissal, and the whole of the lands of the village remeasured by a second surveyor, whose returns are in like manner carefully tested.

49. At the end of every month Serjeant Gooddine sends in a test report after a form inserted in the opposite page. Lieute-

[a] Although it is not considered necessary for the original measurer to resurvey for his own satisfaction numbers in which the error exhibited is less than five per cent, still, errors of three and four per cent, if confirmed by the European test, are taken into consideration when fixing the pay.

[b] Such carelessness cannot eventually affect the accuracy of the survey, as those errors which are detected by the tester are certain to be discovered during the rainy season, when fair transcripts of the survey documents are being made, vide para. 80.

nant Davidson and I most carefully examine this report, the pay of each measurer being regulated by the quantity and accuracy of his work.

50. As in your letter of the 4th of January last* you mentioned that I ought to state the actual amount of error discovered in numbers which had undergone a test, I have had an abstract statement framed from the returns received during the last ninety days (excluding Sundays) of the Chandore Survey; and it appears that out of nineteen hundred and sixty-four numbers, containing forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-eight acres, subjected during that period to the operations of our measurers, four hundred and forty numbers containing eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-five acres, or upwards of twenty-six per cent. of the original measurements, have been remeasured as a test, and that a degree of accuracy has been attained as exhibited in the following statement :—

* Letter to Government, dated 4th January 1840, No. 12.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Result of the Test made of the Work performed in the Months of February, March, April, and May, 1840, by the Measurers employed in the Chandore Talooka.

Total.		ORIGINAL MEASUREMENT FOUND TO BE																								
		Quite Correct.		Incorrect by within																						
				1 per cent.		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		10		11		12		
Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.	Numbers.	Acres.			
Measured by Native Testers and not re-measured by Serjeant Gooddine	160	4,476	38	1,262	31	624	42	1,027	32	619	28	652	11	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measured by Native Testers and the whole re-measured by Serjeant Gooddine.	97	1,948	32	566	7	141	18	340	20	393	7	225	8	214	1	31	1	1½	1	2½	..	..	1	33	1	1
Measured by Serjeant Gooddine independent of his measurements of the Native Test	163	5,271	84	1,198	16	426	46	1,439	35	1,105	21	618	10	425	..	..	..	..	1	14	1	48	..	..	..
Total....	440	11,006	104	3,116	54	1,191	106	2,806	87	2,117	54	1,495	29	841	1	31	1	1½	2	16½	1	46	1	33	1	1

* Number of difficult shape but no satisfactory reason assigned for the error. The measurer, whose work had, in more than one instance, been found incorrect, dismissed and the whole of the lands surveyed by him in one village re-measured.

† There being a clump of mango trees, the measurer had to enclose the number by a rectangular figure, and deduct therefrom the area of the ground not forming part of the number. The land around the number being also very difficult, there was some excuse for the error. Measurer punished by suspension for a short period from employ and by fine.

‡ No satisfactory reason assigned for the error. Measurer cautioned and pay reduced.

|| The detection of this error proved that the measurer had, in opposition to strict orders on the subject, left to another person the counting of the chains from the last station forward. He was therefore fined, severely reprimanded, and informed that a repetition of the offence would subject him to dismissal. A circular order was also sent to the whole of the measurers, cautioning them on this subject.

§ Excuse assigned not sufficiently satisfactory. Severely fined, and informed that he would have been dismissed if it were not that his subsequent measurements in a village bordering on the hills and very difficult of survey had been found very correct.

¶ No satisfactory reason assigned for the error. Measurer, in consideration of his being a new hand, only punished by suspension for a few days from pay and employ.

** The measurer, whose other measurements were very correct, included too much of a broad boundary, which, the number being very small, made a great difference.

51. The average error of the measurements, as ascertained by the above test, is one seven-tenths per cent. [a]

THE NUMBERING OF EACH SUB-DIVISION OF LAND.

52. As the different sub-divisions of land were not numbered in ^{1863-84 A. D.}_{1243 Fuslee.} with sufficient regard to contiguity, they were all renumbered by our measurers. The sub-division nearest the principal gate of the village is generally entered as No. 1, the next, whether garden or dry crop land, whether cultivated or waste, and by whatever tenure held, as No. 2, and so on. A glance at the map enables us to ascertain whether or not the series had been properly followed up.

THE MAPPING OF EACH SUB-DIVISION OF LAND.

53. Having estimated the contents of a number, the measurer runs his chain along the boundaries, and prepares, on a scale of 10 chains to an inch, a sketch map.

54. Portions of these maps are readily contrasted with the plots made, when testing the measurements with his theodolite, by Serjeant Gooddine; † who also compares with the map all numbers that lie in his way to the land he is about to test. It is again thoroughly examined by the two turums or classifiers ‡ who have to visit every acre of ground attached to a village, and who are made as responsible for the correctness of the

[a]	The correct contents of the numbers whose area was over-estimated by the original measurers.	Numbers of acres over-estimated by the original measurers.	Percentage of error.
As	4549	107	: 100 2 3
As	7146	94	: 100 1 3
As	11695	201	: 100 1 7

map, as if it had been prepared by themselves. Lastly, Lieutenant

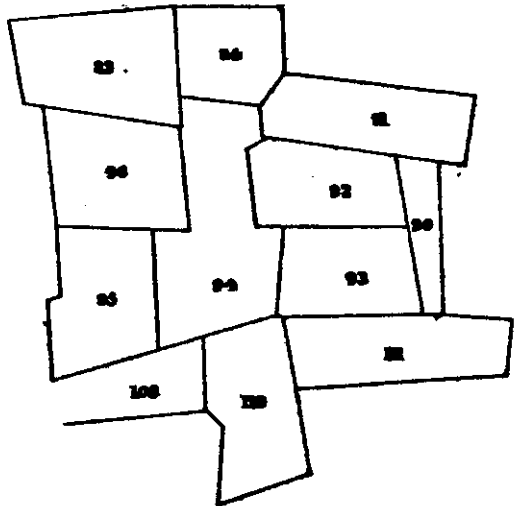
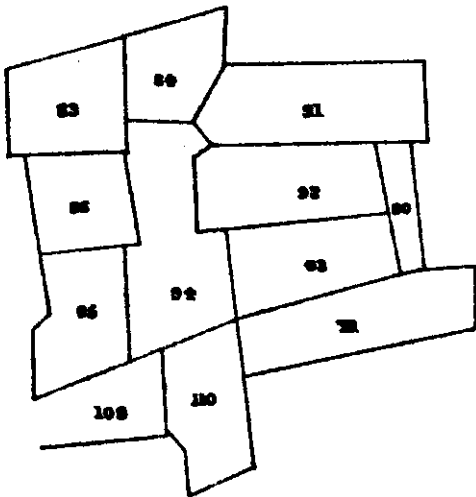
Davidson, when testing the classification,*
 * *Vide paras. 73 & 76.* has constant occasion to refer to the map, and takes the opportunity of ascertaining its correctness.

55. With a view of enabling me to convey to you some idea of the merits of such sketches, Lieutenant Davidson marked off, at random, from a measurer's map, the following plot for resurvey with his theodolite.

MOUZ KOOROOLGAON.

Plotted by the Measurer.

*Plotted from Survey with the
 Theodolite.*



56. In the absence of instruments for taking angles, it cannot be expected that this map will give an *exact* representation of the shape of each number. Still, it is sufficiently accurate for all purposes of revenue. In fact, where the identification of fields is purely an *eye* one it may be doubted whether a map, professionally surveyed and protracted, would afford greater advantages, for although the differences in the above plot between the actual shape of some of the numbers and that given by the measurer, may appear great *on paper*, it would not be discernible to the most practised eye *in the field*.

57. Therefore, the only advantage which a professional map possesses over one of ours, consists in the means it affords with the aid of a theodolite and with reference to natural or artificial objects, of detecting any alteration which may be made in the boundaries of a number, subsequent to a survey being completed, and such an advantage is, in these districts, purely ideal; inasmuch as the Deccan does not possess a single native revenue officer who knows how to use a theodolite. [a] But even suppose the case were otherwise, and that, in every district, carcoon drawing fifteen rupees a month, and in every village accountant drawing perhaps as many annas, Government had a professional surveyor, still, the surrounding the different numbers with ridges of earth, as above proposed,* would be a far better precaution against alteration of boundaries than the most scientifically executed map.

58. There can be no doubt, that our map possesses very many advantages over a field register of even the most approved form that has ever been introduced at a Revenue Survey. It gives every idea that can possibly be obtained from a descriptive record and a great deal more.

59. For example, take the centre field (No. 94) † of the above plot, and you will observe that no description could convey a correct idea of its relative position to the others. Moreover, the information regarding the varieties of village land, and cultivation, tenures, state of wells, position of water-courses, &c. &c., which our map exhibits in a condensed form, could scarcely be afforded by any quantity of writing. I can state, after many years' experience in the field, that a written account of such particulars is not to be retained in the memory, for even the short time necessary to prepare a return regarding the cultivated state, or otherwise, of a number and the crop it may produce.

[a] * Excepting Jegbhaxe Harreebhaxe, a Goozeratee, who has been appointed comavisdar of the Kowai talook, for the express purpose of aiding in a revision of assessment.

60. It should not be thought that we are putting in the hands of the people a document which they are incapable of comprehending; so far from this, they fully appreciate the value of our maps, and in fact such sketches are particularly well adapted to their comprehension. In proof of which I may mention that ryuts when anxious to describe the position or shape of a field, make a sketch with their fingers on the ground, in preference to attempting an oral description.

61. The plan of preparing these maps was, as already reported,* suggested and carried into effect by Lieutenant Davidson; and the success which has attended the adoption of the plan has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

* Para. 9th of my letter to Revenue Commissioner, dated 23rd December 1839, No. 28.

THE DUTIES OF THE TURUM OR CLASSIFIER.

62. Previous to referring to the work exacted from a turum it may be necessary to mention, that, in a rocky country like the Deccan, soils of every different colour, texture, and quality are to be met with in the same number; such differences partly depend on the character and proximity of neighbouring hills, on the subjacent strata of rock, and on the presence or absence of lime. But those are points on which I do not feel myself competent to enter minutely, and, in fact, they belong rather to the geologist than to the practical assessor.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF DRY CROP AND OF GARDEN LAND.

63. The soils are classed, according to selected samples, with each of which the turum is required to make himself intimately acquainted before taking office, and it is the great and proper caution exercised by Lieutenant Davidson on this head, which has hitherto prevented our procuring a sufficient number of fully qualified turums. Candidate after candidate has been rejected, for both Lieutenant Davidson and I feel confident that we are fulfilling the intentions of Government by allowing the work to proceed *leisurely* and *well*, rather than *hastily* and *imperfectly*.

64. In some former surveys, the best soil of a village was assumed as the first class, and thus every village had its standard.

But our turums are required to regulate their classification from samples selected, so as to form the standard for a whole district.

65. We object to a fluctuating standard, because, on the turum process, he may meet with a superior soil to that which he may have hitherto assumed as the best of the village; and thus have, again and again, to alter the whole of his preceding classification, so as to accommodate it to the new standard. This constant alteration must engender such confusion as to render it impossible for a turum, however honestly disposed, to preserve uniformity of classification throughout the lands of a village. Moreover, the superintending officer could not well enter upon the test before satisfying himself, by personal inspection, of the whole of the lands of a village, that the soil assumed by the turum, as his first class, was actually the best, whilst, if even a *correct relative classification* of the lands of each village were obtained, still, with such a variety of standards, the settling officer could hardly hope to *assess* the whole lands of a district in an *uniform manner*.

66. In another respect, does our practice differ from that which obtained, under the surveys alluded to,* for we follow up the plan introduced by Lieutenant Wingate and me at Indapoor, of confining the judgment of our turums to the intrinsic qualities of the soils. Extrinsic circumstances which may, in some degree, affect the value of numbers being shown in the maps and returns, and left for our consideration.

67. The turum, if we were permitted to class according to qualities, both extrinsic and intrinsic, might, readily argue, when the testing officer found a number whose soil was of superior quality to that which had been entered in a higher class, that "though the natural qualities, of the soil were better, still other circumstances rendered it of less actual value than that with which it was being contrasted, such as its being further from drinking water, or its crops being more exposed to the wind, or more liable to injury from stray cattle, &c. &c." It is obvious that, under a system so complex, errors could be with difficulty detected, and wilful misstatements, rarely, if ever, legally established.

68. It will, of course, be obvious, that the value of baghaet or garden land depends not only on the soil, but on the supply of water and the facility with which it is to be obtained.

69. The water is obtained from either draw wells, or from rivers or brooks, dammed up for the purpose. The lands so irrigated is in the one case termed motusthul [a] and in the other patusthul. [b]

70. As Lieutenant Davidson has furnished an able, luminous, **Vide* accompaniment and masterly exposition* of the numerous No. 2, paras. 29 to 32. circumstances which have regulated his distribution of the soils in the case of jeeraet, and the soils and water combined in the case of baghaet, into different classes; and accompanied this statement with drawings and diagrams, exhibiting at one glance the elements which combine to form a particular class, I feel that I should only be performing a work of supererogation, and perhaps obscuring a subject already made so clear, were I to attempt to add any thing to what Lieutenant Davidson has stated on the subject, and it therefore only remains for me to refer you to paras. 2 to 32 of the annexed letter, and to state that I most fully concur in all Lieutenant Davidson's observations.

71. It may be as well to state that the suggestion tendered by Lieutenant Davidson, in para. 4 of his Report, that the soils be entered under the heads of classes instead of colours will be for the future adopted. This change although it may appear unimportant as only that of a name, is in reality of some consequence, for the use of the term *colour* may, in future years, lead to misapprehension, as it has already in many instances done. [c]

[a] मोठखळ. From मोठ. The large leathern bucket of a draw well, and खळ a place in general, a spot.

[b] पाठखळ. From पाठ. The small elevated course by which water from the rivers and brooks enters the different numbers, and खळ, a place in general, a spot.

[c] As one of many instances which I could quote, I may mention that I have frequently heard the following passage cited in proof of the very incorrect manner in which Mr. Pringle's turums classified :—

72. Precautions, very similar to those detailed by me in paras. 41 to 43, under the head of measurements, are taken to prevent neglect or fraud on the part of the turums, and the manner in which the work is tested and uniformity of classification secured, has been detailed by Lieutenant Davidson in a memorandum of which the following is a copy:—

73. “The classing of soils cannot (observes Lieutenant Davidson) be reduced, like the process of measuring, to mathematical precision, and is, in consequence, more difficult to test. I have kept up the system I pursued in the Mohol district, that of having my test, in most instances, checked in my presence by a turum. The night previous to my examining a village, I direct any turum, who may happen to be engaged in the neighbourhood, to meet me in the morning; we enter such fields as I select, and after a careful examination of the soils composing them, we make our separate notes and form our estimates of the relative quantity of each class of soil. This done, I contrast my esti-

Extract, being para. 53, of a report made under date the 24th October 1835, by Lieutenant Shortrede, on Mr. Pringle’s Revenue Survey and Assessment of the Deccan:—

“I went out one morning to Gothee, and looked over about 50 or 60 fields. Here and there a field was found of the sort entered by the surveyor, but in many cases I found fields of the best black entered as barad. I went along the road to the west of the village, for about a mile, looking at the fields on each side which were all 1st or 2nd black, but were entered as any thing but what they were. I turned northwards across some fields entered as barad or gravelly, but which were of a deep rich black soil. Rain having fallen during the night, they objected to my going across the wet ground, but I told them that there should be no difficulty in walking over gravelly soil, whether wet or dry, and it was amusing to see kulkurnees and patels endeavouring to walk steadily with a pound or two of black earth sticking to their heels.”

Now Mr. Pringle entered, as first black, those numbers which, with reference to numerous circumstances, both extrinsic and intrinsic, were the best in the village, the second best as second black, and so on; therefore, no person acquainted with the principles by which Mr. Pringle regulated his classification, would infer that those principles were wrongly worked out, even though he discovered number after number, which was classed as first black or first red, without containing a single particle of either colour or description of soil.

mate with that of the turum; should they differ materially, we re-examine the field, if necessary, and having adjusted the difference, I compare the result of our combined estimates with the recorded classification. Supposing the turum, who thus assists me in the test of a village, were disposed to favour the men whose work I am examining, it would be necessary that he committed to memory their classification of every field, with its position and boundaries, and that too with a very distant prospect of success. For he cannot know when, and to what village, he may be summoned, and if he did, the fact of his making a gross misclassification, in my presence, instead of misleading me, in all probability would tell against himself. I have generally found natives, under such circumstances, more ready to expose and magnify errors than to conceal them."

74. "When testing the work of a village, I usually arrange matters so that the original classifiers may not be far distant, and in the event of my meeting with a considerable error, I send for them, point it out, and, if they have any explanation to make, hear it on the spot. This is satisfactory to them as well as to myself, for on more than one occasion I have had reason to modify my first opinion. I endeavour to vary the check, as much as possible, and sometimes make the turums separately *reclassify* a field in my presence, taking care to prevent collusion, and seeing they have no notes of their original estimate wherewith to refresh their memory. This affords a check upon *carelessness*, although it would not aid much in the detection of *systematic misclassification*. When the turum's second classification differs materially from his first, he is of course without excuse."

75. "As the turums work in pairs, the judgment of two men is brought to bear upon the classification of each field. Two men are not allowed to work together, beyond a certain time; and by this arrangement, and the above mentioned method of testing, the opinion of each turum being continually brought into contrast with my own, and with that of his fellow classifiers, we may reasonably hope, that as our operations progress, the classification will become more and more uniform.

76. "The above is explanatory of my (Lieutenant Davidson's) test of the classification of the *soils* in both dry crop and garden land, and I check the turums' returns of the *supply of water* for the latter description of land, by personally examining the wells, rivers, brooks, and bundharas, [a] as well as by consulting persons, who, though unconnected with the survey, are qualified to form an opinion."

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

77. Independent of their duty of classifying, our turums have to prepare tabular statements, which exhibit the following particulars regarding every inhabitant of the different villages, viz:—

1st sex; 2nd age; 3rd caste; 4th place of birth; 5th profession, occupation, or means of livelihood; 6th stock, of every description, most fully and carefully detailed; 7th extent and description of land (if any); 8th description of house, whether tiled or thatched, size, and whose property; 9th relations in the civil or military service of the Honourable Company or of Native Chieftains, and those in the receipt of pensions or other allowances; 10th knowledge, whether possessed, or now being acquired, of reading and writing; 11th in the possession or otherwise of all limbs and faculties, if not, the cause; 12th diseased or in a sound state of body; 13th ever been vaccinated or had an attack of small-pox.

78. It is, of course, very difficult to obtain correct information on the above points, many of which do not admit of ready proof, and the difficulty experienced by our turum is the greater that the head of their department has no connexion with either the revenue or police management of the district.

79. Nevertheless our turums are enabled to frame far more correct returns than could, possibly, be prepared by persons exclusively employed on the collection of statistics. For every body would be on the *qui vive* to deceive the latter, whilst the former have, in the course of their labours, as classifiers, many

[a] बंधारा. The dam constructed across a river or brook, for the purposes of irrigation, &c.

opportunities of eliciting information of the kind they require, whilst to the ryuts they appear to be merely making casual and unimportant inquiries.

THE PREPARATION OF FAIR COPIES OF THE SURVEY DOCUMENTS.

80. In the rainy season, the whole of the returns received during the five months, from our field establishment, are *rigidly* examined, the calculations *carefully* proved, and fair transcripts made for the survey records, a map and field register are also prepared in triplicate, and one copy deposited with the Sub-Collector, another with his comavishdar or mahalkurree, and a third with the village officers.

81. The opposite is an exact copy of one of the maps on a scale of one half, with English figures and writing substituted for Maratha. They are mounted on cloth, and placed in tin cases.

82. The field registers are drawn up after the following form :

Field Register of the Village of Nandoordee, Turruf Nephur, Talooka Chandore.

Number.	Name by which known.	Tenure by which held.		Name of		Bounded by on the				Contents.					Assessment.	
		Bearing Assessment.	Exempted.	Possessor.	Present Cultivator.	E.	S.	W.	N.	Recorded Bheegac.	Acres.				Rate per Acre.	Total.
											Total.	Incapable of culture.	Cultivable.			
													Description.	Acres.		
124	.....	....	Entirely	Appa, the son of Cassee Cooley.	Waste.	125	122	129	126	30-3	20-12-4	....	Dry crop.	20-12-4	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
125	Dhorup Rusta..	Guteool.	....	....	Waste..	Road to Dhorup and beyond it.	117 118 119 120	121 122 124	126	100-17	50-21-14	2-2-6	Dry crop.	47-19-8	0 4	11 13 11
126	Gudha Gudhaw	Guteool.	....	....	Waste..	Road to Dhorup and beyond it.	125 124 127	Obliquely by the boundary of this village and Puch Keshwur.	Boundary of this village and Ranwud.	100-0	40-33-11	2-17-10	Dry crop.	31-16-1	0 4	7 13 7
127	Haduwala ....	....	Partially	All the Mahars.	All the Mahars.	Water course and beyond it the river Kurrah and 128.	128 129	Road to the Dhorup and beyond it.	126	79-10	42-31-2	2-35-14	Dry crop.	38-35-4	..	4 4 6
128	Bundhara	Mecraa.	....	Vittal Sandu.	Rancoe the son of Cundoo Cooley.	Water course and beyond it the river Kurrah.	130	Road to Ranwud and beyond it.	127	25-0	16-4-11	2-17-7	Mothustal. Dry crop.	2-10-0 11-17-4	2 15 0 10	6 9 9 7 2 4
															13 12 1	

**THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT TO BE IMPOSED ON THE DIFFERENT
DESCRIPTIONS OF LAND.**

83. Having thus carried you through the details of our survey and classification, I proceed to state the conclusions at which I have arrived, regarding the rates to be imposed on the different descriptions of land, contained in the two *Surveys*, subjected to an introductory assessment.

84. The scale of relative rates having been fixed in the very judicious manner suggested by Lieutenant Davidson,* the next and most important step remains, namely, to determine on the actual amount of rates to be levied from the highest and lowest classes of dry crop and of garden land. This settled, the intermediate classes naturally arrange themselves in the graduated scale.

* *Vide* Accompaniment No. 2, para. 13
Diagram G, para. 25
Diagram H, and para. 30
Diagram J.

85. In reviewing most of the former surveys undertaken in districts where the ryotwar system prevails, I find that the actual rates were *professedly* arrived at by calculations of produce either gross or net, and the Government share thereof, and that, in some instances, the results so obtained, were modified by a complex analytical process, commencing with the amount of revenue realized from a whole province, pergunnah, or district, during a term of former years, and carried down by a series of sub-divisions, so as to ascertain the amount of revenue paid or payable during a like term of years, by the minuted portion of land in each village.

86. However specious such calculations may appear, so many elements of uncertainty must, of necessity, enter in their formation, so ready a knowledge of every subject, habits of industry so stupendous, must be possessed by the individuals who undertake them, that it is difficult to conceive how correct results could possibly be attained, even by an extensive European agency, composed of men possessing qualifications of the highest order, and a perfect practical acquaintance with local agriculture, and its attendant sciences. Whilst I am certain that any attempt to carry on such calculations through Native agents must end in signal failure.

87. In framing the rates for the two turufs I have been guided by a careful consideration of the rates fixed in other parts of the country, the assessment at present nominally obtaining in these districts, the actual payments for a series of years, as far as such can be obtained from the imperfect records procurable from the hereditary officers, the effect which these payments appear to have had on the circumstances of the people, the altered value of money, the present state of agriculture, population, markets, and a variety of other particulars, difficult to be explained or even recollected.

88. I am fully sensible, that the particulars enumerated, as having guided me in fixing the rates, may appear vague and unsatisfactory, but I am convinced that a more equitable assessment has been imposed, than had I attempted to reduce to practice, the most approved of theories for regulating the demands of Government, and although not referring to districts where the system requires that *Government* apportion the village rental to different fields and gardens, the sentiments expressed by Lord William Bentinck in

* Governor General's minute, dated Simla, 2nd September 1832, as given in "Poole's compilation of Circulars and Standing Orders," page 317.

Section IV. paras. 79 to 131.

his minute on the arrangements to be adopted for the settlement and survey of the North Western Provinces,* and the observations made by the Sudder Board of Revenue, in their Settlement Circular of 9th April 1839, may be adduced in support of the plan I have followed; I can also safely assert, that every one of the particulars mentioned by the Board, as proper for consideration, in fixing the amount of assessment, has received its full weight in my estimate, although not perhaps, treated in the exact manner laid down in the Circular, which I have only very lately had an opportunity of perusing.

89. It must be considered, that in any revision of assessment, Government have only the judgment, and what may be termed the practical tact, of the superintending officer to rely on. The question as to the amount of rates which should be imposed in Chandore has had my most serious and constant attention during the three years I have been in this Sub-Collectorate, and in forming my

judgment I have derived considerable assistance from experience previously acquired, during the period of my employment in the Southern Deccan on the business of assessing. Therefore, I earnestly hope, that Government will place sufficient confidence in me to sanction the survey rates, although I have not attempted to support my recommendation either by lengthy calculations or by shreds and patches of political economy.

90. The rates [a] on which I have determined for the two turufs are for

		First Class	Lowest Class.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Patusthul Baghaet (XII. classes)		8 0 0	3 0 0	} To cover the Government assessment and the cash hucks of hereditary officers.
Motusthul Do. (V. do.)		4 0 0	2 0 0	
Jeraet Do. (IX. do.)		1 0 0	0 2 3	

91. These rates will give for the Government land in the two turufs a kumal [b] of Company's rupees twenty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty,* which sum is, in the opposite diagram, planned by Lieutenant

Davidson, far more clearly contrasted with the former *nominal* kumal, and with the *alleged* realizations for any number of preceding years than it could possibly be in a figured statement. "*Alleged*" realizations, because, after having nearly for seven months endeavoured to obtain the necessary information from the district hereditary officers, who made several attempts to palm off on me incorrect returns, I am obliged to content myself with such statements as the comavisdar has furnished, with an intimation that although not altogether correct, they are the most accurate, which the state of his accounts admit of his furnishing.

[a]. In the villages situated towards the hills on the north of the Chandore talook, it will, in all probability, be necessary to make some allowance for those numbers which are situated at a distance from the village, or from drinking water, but in the turufs of Niphar and Wozur, the distance of drinking water is never so great as to render necessary reduction of assessment, and although it is more expensive to cultivate a number at a distance from a village than another of like size and quality which is near it, still the distant number is, as Lieutenant Colonel Gallaway mentions in his remarks on Sir Thomas Munro's survey, "exempt from other disadvantages of proximity to the village, as cattle, goats, birds, destroying it (the crops), people passing through and going into it."

[b]. Covering the Government assessment and the cash hucks of hereditary officers.

92. On referring to the diagram, it will be observed, that the kumal, or maximum amount of assessment, realizable from the Government lands of the two turufs is reduced fifty-two (52) per cent; such reduction will, no doubt, appear enormous to those who do not understand that the former kumal never *was* realized, nor *never could* have been realized, and that any attempt to realize it would inevitably have brought ruin in the district.

93. The new rates will, certainly, effect a great reduction in the land assessment of the two turufs, but such reduction the state of the district requires. I could write paragraph after paragraph defending the imposition of a moderate assessment, but my doing so would be superfluous, as the sentiments I entertain on this subject are perfectly in unison with those of Govern-

* Of Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. Provinces. *Vide supra* para. 88.

ment; I cannot, however, refrain quoting the following passage from the Settlement Circular* already cited, the views entertained by the Board of Revenue appearing to me to be so very sound and liberal.

94. "You (the Commissioner) will particularly enjoin on the Settlement Officer that the settlement should be moderate. The Board's experience has made them aware that it is much better to demand something under, than any thing above, the just amount, and that as a question of profit and loss, putting altogether out of view the consideration of private misery or comfort, and national prosperity or ruin, the actual loss of hard money to Government will be far greater in the latter case than in the former. People who see a likelihood of deriving benefits from their efforts, work willingly and well, and are always ready with their dues. But once take away hope from a people, and you remove every in-

centive to exertion.† The reward of present moderation will be future increase, but the penalty of present exaction will be future deficiency.

† Para. 120 of Settlement Circular.

GENERAL REMARKS.

95. The measurements of the whole of the one hundred and twenty-six Government villages in talooka Chandore, containing about two lacs twenty-two thousand seven hundred acres, were

completed by the commencement of the monsoon, as was the classification of forty-one villages. The rainy season being at a close, the measurers will, under the sanction conveyed in Mr. Chief

* To Revenue Com- Secretary Reid's letter, of 3rd February
missioner, No. 420. 1840,* be in the course of a few days deputed
to Wunn Dindoree talooka, and the classification of the remaining
villages in Chandore will be carried on with as much expedition
as the strength of our turum establishment will admit.

96. It gave me great pain to observe, from your letters of 4th January and 7th February last, that the impression left on your mind by my Progress Report,* was that the survey might be

*No. 12 to Government, proceeding too quickly to allow of its being
No. 180 to Superintendent properly superintended. I trust, however,
Revenue Survey. To that there is enough in the present report to
Revenue Commissioner remove this impression, and I may mention
No. 28, dated 23rd De- that Lieutenant Wingate, the Superintendent
cember last.

of the Poona and Sholapoor Surveys, who has been lately here, and had some opportunities of judging, expressed his opinion that the survey and classification are proceeding here with a degree of accuracy, it is possible or desirable to obtain.

97. I purpose stating in a separate report my reasons for doubting the validity of the title by which many of the alienated villages, and a great portion of the mauphee land in talooka Chandore are now held; but I avail myself of this opportunity to mention that the kumal of the alienated villges (27 in number) amounts to rupees eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-five per cent. of the nominal kumal of the whole district, and that the revenue, according to existing rates, alienated, on account of mauphee lands, in Government villages, amounts to rupees thirty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, or thirty-four per cent. of the land revenue collections for the past year.

98. I should be wanting in gratitude were I to omit recording my high opinion of the valuable assistance afforded me by Lieutenant Davidson. The merits of this officer, are, I believe, already known to Government, and I will only state, that, in my opinion,

the enlarged experience which he has had in the Southern and Northern Deccan, render him eminently qualified for superintending the present survey and assessment.

99. I cannot close this report, without mentioning how deeply I am obliged to the late Mr. Chambers, and his successor, the present Sub-Collector, Mr. Reeves, for the very warm support they have so kindly afforded me during the progress of the survey.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment.

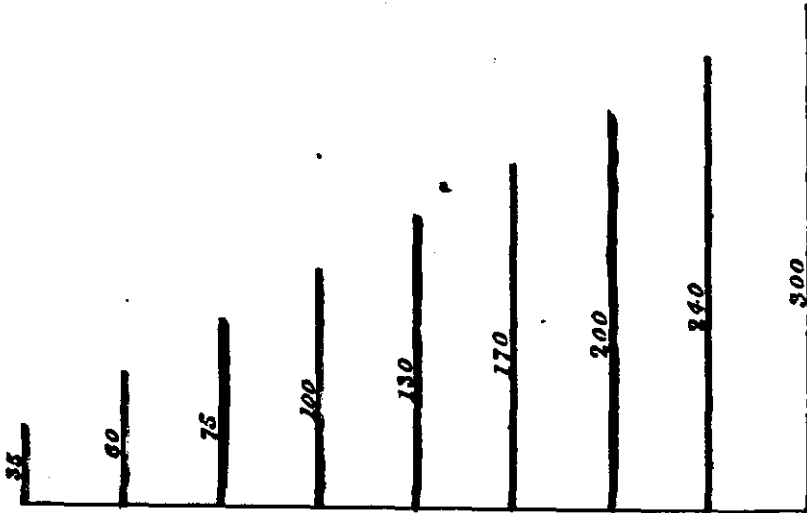
Nassick, 1st November 1840.

Nassick, 1st September 1840.

SIR,—As requested by you, I have the honour to submit the following remarks and suggestions on the classification of the dry crop and garden lands of the districts in which we are engaged.

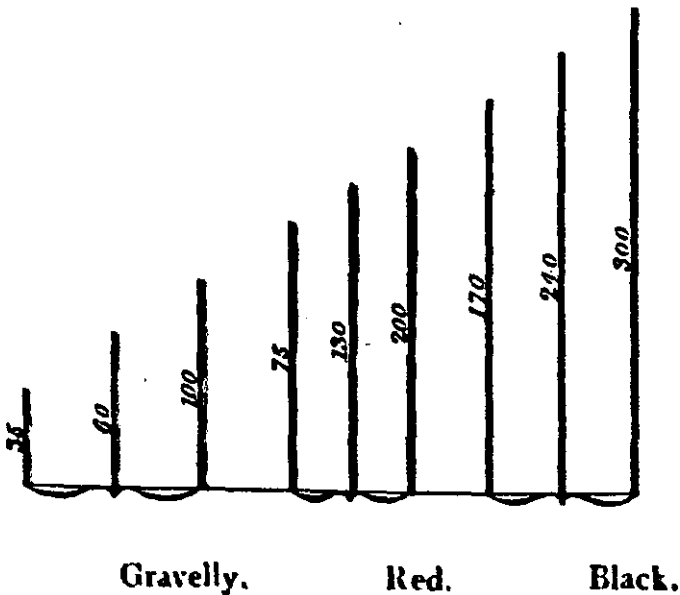
2. It has hitherto been usual, in classing the dry crop land, to arrange the soils into three sorts or colours, which are subdivided into three qualities, thus forming in all nine classes. In diagram **A** these classes are exhibited in the order of their colour, the perpendicular lines being proportional to their several capabilities.

DIAGRAM A.



In diagram B we have the same lines, but transposed, to bring them into the order of their value.

DIAGRAM B.



3. But you are aware, that on many occasions the arrangement, according to color, cannot be preserved without sacrificing the classification according to value. There are soils, as will be seen from the opposite Table C, essentially black, which from deficiency in depth, or the presence of deteriorating qualities, have to be entered in the reds and even in the gravelly, while some reds are so superior in texture and fertility as to intrude into the blacks; on such occasions, it is incumbent on the classifier to make a note explaining the apparent incongruity, of a red soil being entered as a black, and a black soil as a red or a gravelly.

4. Were these instances of rare occurrence, it would be of little consequence, but they are, and must be so frequent, as in a great measure to vitiate the classification according to color, and under these circumstances I think it would be much better to do away with a part of the system, which can only lead to ambiguity, and class the soils solely with reference to their values. The following passage from Professor Low's "Treatise on Practical Agriculture" seems to bear me out in this opinion:—"The main distinction between soils in practice is founded upon their comparative productiveness, and this is the distinction which is most important with regard to mere value. We constantly refer to soils with reference to their good or bad quality, without adverting to the particular circumstances which render them of good or bad quality; we speak familiarly, for example, of land worth 30, 40, and 50 shillings the acre, without considering whether it be a fertile clay, a fertile sand, or a highly improved peat, we speak with reference to its fertility and value alone, of course the color of the soil should be recorded by the classifier, in the same manner as at present he records its texture, depth, and other peculiarities.

5. With regard to the number of classes, where the descent from the best to the worst soil is so very gradual, it is evident that in order to obtain in very minute classification, it would be necessary to have a great many classes. But to multiply the classes is just to multiply the labor, and to increase the labor is to add to the expense, so that a limit to the number of classes is obviously called for. While in this view, it would be impolitic to have too many

classes in another, it would be injurious to have too few. For where the difference between any two adjoining classes is very great, as must be the case when the number of classes is very limited, the intervening soil is in danger of being over-assessed by being entered into the higher, and runs the risk of being too highly assessed by being thrown into the lower.

6. Nine classes have been adopted in the survey now in progress in the Southern Deccan, and although the greater range from value of the worst to that of the best soil in this Sub-Collectorate may seem to call for alteration, I do not think there is any real occasion to increase their number.

7. Supposing nine classes be fixed upon, the next question to which I would invite your attention is by what steps we should descend on the scale of valuation from the highest to the lowest class. In other words, if the relative value of the highest and lowest class be determined, how shall we fix that of the seven intervening ones?

8. Were the soils *naturally* divided into nine distinct classes varying in fertility, this arrangement in nature would at once prescribe the steps in our scale of capability. But it is otherwise. The gradations by which the superior soils pass into the inferior, so far from being distinct, are not even observable. In support of this assertion, allow me to cite some passages from the work already quoted. "The cohesive soils pass into the loose by imperceptible gradations, and hence, though all soils may be termed rich, or poor, stiff, or light, they are so in every degree of fertility and texture," again, "soils of this class (clayey), as of every other, pass many degrees of natural fertility;" again, "gravels, like sands, have all the gradations of quality from fertility to barrenness;" also, "though soils are thus distinguished by external characters, they pass into each other by such gradations, that it is often difficult to say to what class they belong. These intermediate soils too are the most numerous in all countries.

9. From the above it would appear, that we have soils of infinite degrees of relative value to arrange into a limited number of classes. The case has its parallel in the arts at home, and I

shall state the instance by way of illustration. The manufacturers of small shot have pellets of innumerable sizes to assort into the ten classes. This they effect by passing the mixed mass through ten sieves of decreasing aperture. Each sieve retains a size, the pellets of which seem to the eye to be perfectly uniform; now it is obvious that, if there be an unusual disparity between the aperture of one sieve and that of another which immediately follows, or precedes it, there will at once be a defect in the assortment, and the same holds good in the case before us. Each class should retain soils of nearly uniform value, and to do this there must be a uniform difference in the value of the classes.

10. The first mode of gradation that naturally suggests itself, is that in which the steps are equal. It is exhibited in the first of the following diagrams **D**, **E**, **F**, and **G**, each step from 100 the highest, to 12 the lowest, being 11.* With a scale of this kind, the error which arises from having to render the intermediate soils into the class to which they most approximate, (an error inseparable from the system,) would be trifling with the rich, and extensive with the poor soils, which last, from their very poverty, are less able to bear it. It will be observed, that although the steps in one sense are equal, each being 11, they vary from 11 to 50 per cent when considered with reference to the proportion they individually bear to their classes; consequently should the soils intervening between classes 8 and 9 be entered by one man in 8, and by another in 9, the rate per acre according to the first would be double what it is according to the second, while on the other hand a difference of one-ninth only would result from entering the intervening soils, of 1 or 2, into either of these classes.

11. This objection may be met by making the steps of the scale *relatively* equal, as represented in diagram **E**. Each step is a certain proportion [in this instance one-fourth] of the class from which each descent is made. Thus class 1 being 100, class 2 is $100 \frac{100}{4} = 75$, class 3 is $75 \frac{75}{4} = 56$ nearly, and so on. According to this scale, the intermediate soils, for which no classes are provided,

*NOTE—100 value of 1st class, minus 11-89 the value of the 2nd class, and so on

may be thrown into the nearest class, without involving, in any instance, a greater error than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

12. In the first of these scales relative equality in the steps is sacrificed for the sake of actual equality, and in the second actual equality in the steps is lost, while relative equality is maintained. The first scale is objectionable, because the relative difference of its lower classes is too great, but the second scale is also objectionable, because the actual difference of its lower classes is so small, that the most practised classifier could scarcely detect it. These scales seem to form the extremes of actual and relative gradation, and I believe that the scale best suited to our purpose is to be derived from a combination of them both.

13. Under this impression, I have framed the scale of values exhibited in diagram F. The same is given in diagram D, but slightly altered, to admit of our adopting the method of relative valuation by annas, which is most familiar to the Natives.

14. In classing according to value the motusthul garden land of these districts, three points require to be attended to—1st. The supply of water; 2nd, the quality of the soil; and 3rd, whether there be sufficient land under the well to admit of the watered portion being allowed to recruit its strength for one or two years by a course of dry cropping. The classification of the garden land is consequently more complex than that of the dry crop land, in which we have only to consider the productive power of the soil, under the same advantages of labour and of climate, whereas there may be three plots of garden land bearing the same value, one of which has a fair supply of water but a poor soil, and not sufficient extra land for dry crop rotation, another of which has a rich soil, but is defective in the other qualities, while the third has its disadvantages with respect to water and soil, atoned for by a sufficiency of land for dry crop rotation.

15. And what adds to the difficulty of arriving at a correct system of classification, where there are three such distinct and important influences to be weighed and adjusted, is the fact that we have no direct data from which to fix the comparative power of each influence. For example, if a piece of garden land enjoy-

ing every advantage in point of water, soil, and extra land for rotation be capable of paying a certain assessment, how shall we determine what portion of that assessment legitimately bears upon the water, what on the soil, and what on the rotation? It may be said that the three properties might in each case be considered collectively, and still lead to an accurate conclusion, but while I grant this, I would beg to observe, that as the estimate of each garden would then resolve itself into a mental process resulting in a certain value pronounced by the classifier, a degree of obscurity would attend the operation, and where there would be so little matter of fact, and so much mere matter of opinion, it would at once be difficult to check the work, and to ensure its uniformity. Besides, if a classifier be able to weigh within his mind the ever varying advantages of water, soil, and rotation, and if he can apportion to each its due value, and so form a correct estimate of the whole, he must proceed upon some principle. In order that another classifier may arrive at a similar result, without which there can be no uniformity, he must observe the same principle, and before that principle can be enjoined and observed, I need hardly add, we must ascertain and announce it.

16. I have already said we have no direct means of fixing the comparative value of the water, the soil, and rotation, but there is an indirect way by which we may arrive at important conclusions; suppose there be two wells of equal capacity, which water each an acre of first-class soil, but the one has sufficient land under it to admit of dry cropping every other year, while the other has not this advantage. If in these instances the capability of paying assessment, as ascertained by consulting baghayet cultivators, and from general inquiries during the progress of the survey, be in the proportion of 7 to 6 respectively, 6 will be the combined value of the water and the soil, and 1 the comparative value of one year's rotation. Following this principle with regard to the water and the soil, I have prepared a table of relative values, composed of five classes, which I think will be found sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. Before referring to the table and its explanatory diagram, it will be proper to make the following observations.

17. With respect to the supply of water instead of classing the wells relatively as 1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class, &c., I have considered it better that a number of acres be allotted to each well according to its capability. This method is simple, besides being familiar to the cultivators, who are themselves in the habit of thus estimating the capability of their wells, consequently their opinion though received with caution, is always to be obtained, and serves at any rate as a check against over-valuation.

18. Perhaps no part of the classifier's duty is more difficult than that of estimating the supply of water afforded by the different wells. He must consider the depth and diameter of the well, the capacity of its springs, the quality of its water, and so many other circumstances, that it seems to me impossible to lay down fixed rules of valuation. Having accompanied one of our best turums to a great proportion of the villages whose garden lands have been surveyed, I trust I have gained sufficient experience on this head to enable me to keep up an efficient check upon the work.

19. *2nd.* As regards the soil I have thought three classes quite sufficient, because the constant application of manure, and the continued irrigation to which garden land is necessarily subjected, tend greatly to equalize the properties of soils whose productive powers would be widely different.

20. The 1st class of garden soil includes those descriptions which in jerayet would be entered as 1st and 2nd, the 2nd class comprises the 3rd and 4th classes of jerayet, and any of the remaining jerayet classes, when found in garden land are entered in the 3rd class.

21. *3rd.* The rotation I have classed under three heads,—1st where there is sufficient extra land under the well to admit of the watered portion being relieved after one year of irrigation by two or more years of dry cropping; 2nd, where there is only sufficient extra land to admit of one year of dry cropping after one year of irrigation; and 3rd, where the land is so limited as to be under constant irrigation.

22. The truth of the turum's returns as to the quality of the soil and sufficiency or otherwise of extra land for rotation, admits of immediate and satisfactory proof by examination on the spot.

23. The information collected by the turum on the above three heads, namely, supply of water, quality of the soil, and sufficiency of land for rotation, is most fully detailed in his returns, and from those returns a tabular statement is prepared after the following form :—

STATEMENT descriptive of the supply of water, quality of soil, and sufficiency of land for Dry Crop Rotation, in each Motusthul number of the village of

Number.	Name of Possessor.	Number in which the well is so situated.	Number of Acres assigned to the well.	Sufficiency of land for Rotation of Dry Cropping.	Class of the Soil of the Number which, Rotation land included, is subject to irrigation.	Raised in value by occupational assistance from a Pat.
15	A.	15	4	2 or more years...	First.	1-8"
16	B.	14	4	1 year.....	First.	
20	C.	13	4	2 or more years...	Second.	
22	D.	22	4	None	First.	
24	E.	24	4	1 year.....	Second.	
25	F.	25	4	2 or more years...	Third.	
26	G.	26	4	1 year.....	Third.	
29	H.	29	4	None	Second.	
30	I.	30	4	None	Third.	

24. I have supposed 4 acres to be the quantity of land assigned to each of the wells in these nine examples, which embrace all the varieties derivable from three kinds of soil, and three degrees of sufficiency for rotation.

25. In diagram **H** I have exhibited what I consider to be the relative value (per acre assigned to the well) of these nine varieties. In figure 1 they are arranged so as to show how the value is effected by the three kinds of soil, the degrees of sufficiency of land for rotation being in each instance the same. The descent

in value caused by the difference of the three classes of soil, it will be observed, is uniform. In figure 2 the varieties and values are the same, but the arrangement is altered, to show how the value is effected by the different degrees of sufficiency for rotation, the classes of soil being in each instance the same. Here again, it will be observed, that the descent in value, caused by the three degrees of rotation is uniform. In figure 3 the same nine varieties are arranged in the order of their relative values, which is the order in which they present themselves in the foregoing statement.

26. By combining into one, such as approximate, and in one instance too, which are equal in value, I have reduced the nine varieties to five classes, as shown in the following table:—

TABLE showing how the 9 Varieties are distributed into 5 Classes, and giving the relative value of those Classes.

Classes.	Relative Value assuming 100 as the value of the 1st Class.	Sufficiency of extra land for Dry Crop Rotation.	Class of Soil.
1st ...	100 ...	2 or more years ...	First.
2nd ...	85 ...	{ 1st year ... 2 or more years ...	First. Second
3rd ...	73 ...	{ None ... 1st year ... 2 or more years ...	First. Second. Third.
4th ...	62 ...	{ 1st year ... None ...	Third. Second.
5th ...	52 ...	None ...	Third.

27. On referring the nine varieties given in the statement to the table of values, it will be found that No. 15 belongs to the 1st class; Nos. 16 and 20 to the 2nd; Nos. 22, 24, and 25 to the 3rd; Nos. 26 and 29 to the 4th; and No. 30 to the 5th class.

28. In motusthul cultivation the quantity of land irrigated being in a great measure regulated by the capacity of each well, the land under one well receives proportionably as good a supply of water as double or treble the quantity of land under another well

of double or treble capacity, so that to assign a certain number of equally watered acres to each well, is in accordance with the "waeewat" or system of motusthul culture prevailing in these districts. But the same method cannot be pursued with regard to the patusthul cultivation, because, from natural causes, the supply of water to lands lying near the bundarah is more abundant than to such as lie remote; and the surface watered is not, as in the case of motusthul, proportional to the supply. For these reasons I have found it necessary to class the supply of water in patusthul cultivation instead of assigning a certain number of acres according to the supply as in motusthul.

29. The patusthul and motusthul differ in another important point, which is, that in the former there is no system of rotation of dry cropping.

30. It would appear then, that in fixing the patusthul rates, we have only two points to consider, namely, the supply of water, and the quality of the soil. The supply of water I have arranged into six classes, the soil into three, corresponding with those of motusthul—six classes of water and three of soil, form by combination, eighteen varieties as exhibited in the following diagram:—

SUPPLY OF WATER.

	1 st Class.	2 nd Class.	3 rd Class.	4 th Class.	5 th Class.	6 th Class.
1 st Class	100	75	62	53	47	40
2 nd Class	87	68	56	50	44	37
3 rd Class	75	56	50	44	37	37

31. The numbers represent the relative value I have assigned to each variety, and by combining into one such as approximate in value, I have reduced the eighteen varieties to twelve classes.

32. Returns and statements for the patusthul are made out after forms nearly similar to those of the motusthul.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
 (Signed) D. DAVIDSON, Lieutenant,
 Assistant Supdt. Nassick Revenue Survey.

To

H. E. GOLDSMID, Esq.,
 Superintendent, Nassick Revenue Survey.

No. 52 of 1841.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

To L. R. REID, Esq.,
 Chief Secretary, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a detailed report from
 Mr. Goldsmid on the survey and assessment
 Nephur and Wozur. of the two turufs of the Chandore talooka,
 into which the new survey arrangements have been introduced, as
 sanctioned in your letter No. 1339, of the 28th April last, by way
 of an experimental measure, to give the district establishment
 some practical acquaintance with the new system, and to afford an
 opportunity to the local officers of detecting and pointing out any
 defects which may, on their coming to apply the survey practically
 become apparent.

2. The assessment wil, in accordance with the Government
 sanction, be adopted in making the present year's settlements, at
 the conclusion of which the defects, if any, which may be noticed,
 will be reported by the local revenue officers, whose particular
 attention I have called to the subject.

3. In sanctioning the measure Government stated that they did so with considerable hesitation, owing to the want of information as to the details of Mr. Goldsmid's operations; and that in complying with that gentleman's request, Government relied mainly on his judgment and fitness for the duty on which he is employed.

4. The report now forwarded will, I am respectfully of opinion, convince Government that its confidence was not misplaced. In addition to the usual details relating to the two turufs, more immediately concerned, it contains the fullest *information relative to the mode of conducting the Survey operations generally*, combined with a very particular *account of the details of a Deccan Ryutwar Settlement*, such as has hitherto been customary in the district in question, which Mr. Goldsmid, rightly, I think, concluded might not be unacceptable to the authorities, to whom the report may ultimately have to be submitted.

5. Into the latter mentioned portion of the report, however, it is for obvious reasons unnecessary that I should here enter; I will merely remark, therefore, that it appears to me a very clear, concise, and accurate description of the system to which it refers, and were any further evidence required, would be conclusive proof of the necessity of the work on which Mr. Goldsmid is now employed, and I shall then pass at once to the account of his own operations, commencing with para. 29.

6. Paras. 30 to 38 relate to the very important point, the *ascertaining and marking off the boundaries of fields*. The corre-

* No. 76, of the 18th Jan. 1810.

spondence referred to by Mr. Goldsmid was forwarded to Government with my letter noted in the margin,* and in compliance with a suggestion which I offered, Government sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 500, in order to enable Mr. Goldsmid to ascertain what would be the additional expense caused by adopting the plan which he recommended (which was, as I observed, the ancient Native one) of marking the boundaries of each sub-division of land by a ridge of earth, instead of the ordinary but very defective method by means of stones partly sunk in the ground.

7. This experiment Mr. Goldsmid states he has made, and roughly calculated the expense of the plan in such a district as Chandore, with which information he states he can furnish any Engineer Officer Government may wish to consult on the subject; adding his opinion that the plan should be adopted generally. What the proportionate addition to the expense would be, according to his own estimate, Mr. Goldsmid has not stated. I have called upon him to do so, and pending the receipt of such information, which Government would, I conclude, wish to have before them previous to coming to any decision on the subject, I will merely here repeat the opinion I have previously offered, that the advantages with regard to permanency which the plan of earthen ridges holds out, are such as would render its general adoption advisable, even should the expense in the first instance be found very considerably to exceed that of the plan now in use, provided of course such additional expense is not greater than Government can afford for any improvement, however great and undoubted, in the present system.

8. Paras. 39 to 51 contain a very full and particular description of the system adopted for *measuring each sub-division of land*. Through this part of Mr. Goldsmid's report, as it is almost entirely descriptive, and does not refer to any particular question for discussion or consideration, it is not necessary I should follow him very minutely. The adoption of the English acre as the *standard of measurement* was fully considered and

Para. 39. sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of Mr. Goldsmid, supported by my predecessor, at the commencement of the revision of Mr. Pringle's survey in Indapoor, and the reasons for the measure, as well as for the adoption of the Native in preference to the English sub-division of the acre, as here enumerated by Mr. Goldsmid, appear to me most convincing;

Para. 40. the same may be said of his reasons for adopting the *instruments* by which the measurements are made and tested.

9. The accuracy of the measurements must of course always depend on the competence of the agents employed to make and

Para. 41 and accompaniment 1.

test them, but Government cannot fail to remark, in the very minute details contained in the 41st and following paras., the care that has been taken to guard against bribery, and temptation to wilful error, to ensure diligence and activity on the part of the measurers, and keep the superintendent constantly informed of the progress each was making,

Para. 42.

to prevent fraud in recording the work, and above all to subject its correctness to repeated, strict, and *independent test*.

Para. 43.

Para. 44 to 49.

10. These various precautions and checks, if fairly followed out, under such superintendence as that employed on the survey in question, must reduce to a very small amount the possibility of any error of practical importance remaining undiscovered; and consequently have infinitely lessened the probability of any wilful or fraudulent vitiation of this part of the work. That such vitiation is impossible, is more than can be asserted of any work conducted by human agency; but, if any errors of practical moment were to be discovered in this part of the work in question, I own I should look on the correct measurement of a district in this country, by any means at Government's command, as utterly hopeless.

11. In my letter, noted in the margin, I observed that Mr.

4th Jan. 1840, No. 12, Goldsmid ought to have stated the exact

Para. 3.

amount of error discovered in the measurement of the numbers which had undergone a test; a table containing such information will be found in para. 50, and the results exhibited there, and in para. 51 and note [a] cannot but be highly satisfactory to Government.

12. Paras. 53 to 61 relate to the mode in which *Sketch Maps* of every field are prepared, and the advantages they possess as a revenue record of their utility as an adjunct to field registers of any kind, and indeed of the difficulty and occasional impossibility when not in the field itself, of understanding the best field register that ever was drawn up without them. There can be no doubt, but it must not be concluded from Mr. Goldsmid's observations that,

even with their aid, field registers can be dispensed with, nor that when the want of proper agency may be an obstacle to the construction of maps (as was the case I believe when my predecessor first proposed the preparation of "Numberwarkurdas" in the Deccan), a well drawn up field register, even without a map, is not a document of very great practical utility, and for any thing like a satisfactory settlement of any question affecting the land of absolute necessity.

13. I need here say nothing further on the value of such sketch maps as are described by Mr. Goldsmid, as they have been made the subject of a separate reference from the Government of India, in replying to which their merits will again come under discussion.

14. Paras. 62 to 76 and the memorandum by Lieutenant Davidson, which forms accompaniment No. 2 to the report, contain very full details as to *the system of classifying the land*, at once the most difficult and most important of the survey operations.

15. The propriety of having *one standard* for a whole district, or large circle of villages, instead of a separate one for each village, as in Mr. Pringle's survey, was discussed and admitted by Government from the commencement of the revision of the latter work, and practice has proved the correctness of the theory then advocated by Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant Wingate. Paras. 64 and 65 require therefore no comment from me. The propriety also insisted on in paras. 66 to 67 of confining the judgment of the native classifier to the intrinsic qualities of the soil (richness, depth, &c.), and leaving the alteration which may be caused in its value by its extrinsic qualities (distance from water, from the village, &c. &c.) to be estimated by the superintending officer, needs only to be pointed out to become at once obvious.

16. With regard to the classification of itself, it would be a useless occupation of Government's time to attempt an abridgement of the very minute and clear particulars given by Mr. Goldsmid and Lieutenant Davidson, to which therefore I would beg to refer Government, in proof of my opinion that, as far as can by possibility be done on paper, they have shown good

grounds for the plan they laid down for themselves, and proved that every precaution has been taken to ensure its being correctly and uniformly followed out.

17. The change in terms mentioned in para. 71st appears to me advisable, not as being in itself anything more than the change of a name, but as obviating the chance of future misapprehension as to the nature of the operation, and I shall with Government's permission recommend its adoption to Lieutenant Wingate. The proposed plan is, it may be observed, the more consonant to Native usage.

18. The *statistical information* collected in the manner described in paras. 77 to 79 must frequently be of use by way of reference, as a revenue document, but if copies were furnished to some public body, the Geographical Society for instance, its results might be made far more extensively useful.

19. In paras. 83 to 89 Mr. Goldsmid describes the mode in which he arrived at the *rates*, which, in para. 90th, he proposes for the two turufs; he points out the failure which has attended, and probably ever must attend, the attempt to fix rates by a calculation of the produce, either gross or net, with the intention of taking a certain fixed share for Government; and states that he has been guided by a consideration of the present rates, both there and in other parts of the country, the actual collections, the circumstances of the people, the present and former value of money and produce "and a variety of other particulars difficult to be explained or even recollected," a course which he shows is in consonance with the instructions of Lord William Bentick and the Suddur Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces, and to the fact which he deems incontrovertible that it is the judgment, or as he terms it, the "practical tact" of the settling officer, on which alone in such settlements any dependence can really be placed.

20. Of this principle I have always been an advocate; it is not only the one on which practical valuations of every kind of property, except land, are invariably made; but it is the one which is followed—it may be, after a somewhat rude and imperfect

fashion in the few really successful revisions of assessment which I have seen ; when a punchayet of experienced, and as far as possible disinterested, cultivators, is assembled to classify and value the land—and it is therefore, with no small gratification, that I find it sanctioned by the authority of the present Governor General in his letter to the Honourable Court which formed one of the accompaniments to your letter No. 3302 of the 27th October last.

21. Relying therefore on Mr. Goldsmid's judgment and ability to estimate at their right value the innumerable circumstances which affect the rate of Government assessment, I would beg to recommend that those proposed in his 90th para. be sanctioned. After what has been previously stated by Mr. Goldsmid of the mode in which the kumal assessment was estimated, the great extent of the nominal paper reduction, as stated in paras. 92 and 93, cannot be viewed as a matter of much moment.

22. With reference to para. 96 I would beg to observe that the opinion I expressed, as therein alluded to, was formed in consequence of the very concise and somewhat vague terms, in which Mr. Goldsmid's former accounts of his proceedings in the Nassick Sub-Collectorate were couched ; and that a perusal of his present more detailed report leaves me in doubt whether—as far as can be judged from a *written* account of such operations—there is any point on which greater care, or more perfect arrangements to ensure success, could be recommended.

23. I need hardly, after what I have said, state my conviction that the documents now forwarded will raise Government's already high opinion of Mr. Goldsmid's merits as a revenue officer, and afford the Honourable the Governor in Council fresh proof of the eminent qualifications of that gentleman, and his assistant Lieutenant Davidson (to whom he repeatedly expresses himself greatly indebted) for the arduous and responsible duty on which they are employed.

24. In conclusion I trust that the present report, by supplying the deficiencies of information, pointed out in Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter No. 223, of the 10th September 1838, and in your letter No. 349 of the 29th of January 1839, may be looked on by

Government, as justifying a recommendation to the Government of India that the sphere of the operations to which it relates may be extended throughout the whole of the Sub-Collectorate.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. VIBART,
Revenue Commissioner.

*Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona District, Khundala, 8th January 1841.*

No. 993 OF 1841.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 52, dated 8th January last, forwarding a detailed report from Mr. Goldsmid on the survey and assessment of the two turufs of the Chandore talooka (Nephar and Wozur) in the Nassick Sub-Collectorate.

2. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council has perused with much satisfaction Mr. Goldsmid's valuable report and your judicious comments, and the perusal has impressed him with a most favourable opinion of that gentleman's aptitude for the task on which he has been engaged, and of the competency of Lieutenant Davidson (whose assistance Mr. Goldsmid describes as having been most valuable to him) for the duties assigned to him. Serjeant Gooddine, whose services are also very prominently noticed, is likewise deserving of praise.

3. The Honorable the Governor in Council concurs generally in all the views which you have expressed, and approves of all the proceedings of the survey as far as they have gone, including the proposed rates of assessment. The assessment having, agreeably to the former instructions of Government of the 29th April 1840, been carried into operation in the two turufs of Nephar and Wozur

during the present season (1840-41), will now be subjected to the test of experience, which, after all, is the only true and infallible criterion of its justness.

4. The field map of which Mr. Goldsmid has submitted a specimen is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a document of great utility for practical purposes. It forms a topographic record of value as far as each village is concerned, though, from the absence of the scientific determination of the lines of external boundary, it may be useless for purposes of general topography or geography. The rough mode in which it is necessarily framed prevents this. The boundaries of two contiguous villages would in no case exactly correspond, and therefore the maps of every village of a turuf, if placed in their relative positions, would convey no correct impression of the shape and size of the whole division. It would be well if we could at a moderate outlay, and within a reasonable period, provide for such accuracy as that which the Supreme Government seems to desire, but such is not, nor was it ever intended to be, the object of our present operations, and, if required, it must be attained by other agency, and probably at a vast expense. For revenue purposes the present rough maps are perfectly sufficient, and if a field register is at the same time well drawn up, and means are taken for the preservation of the boundaries of fields, no further record can be required.

5. In para. 82 Mr. Goldsmid gives a specimen of the field register, in which, however, he has not inserted the assessment of alienated land. This, I am instructed to remark, is an error, for all land paying assessment, whether to Government or to an individual, should be rated. In para. 97 he states his impression that much land is held exempt from payment on invalid titles. Should such prove the case, and those lands be hereafter assessed,

No. 4, dated 2nd June
1840.

Government ought to be possessed of a knowledge of their value, and, under the recent order of the Honourable the Court of Directors in the case of Bala Sahib Rastia, the Governor in Council is of opinion that, whenever the survey of a district is undertaken by Government, all alienated villages and lands should

be surveyed and classified, as well as those paying rent to Government. Whether the inamdars, &c., should be bound by such survey is a question still under discussion.

6. The Governor in Council doubts the propriety of Mr. Goldsmid's having rejected the use of the term "inam" (para. 9), and having substituted the term "mauphee." "Inam," in its proper acceptation, is applicable to all property held by a rent free tenure hereditarily. It may be unconditional or conditional, and under the latter would be entered all official rent-free lands of zumeendars, &c., as well as special grants, for keeping in repair water-courses, &c. "Mauphee" signifies simply "exemption from payment." It is scarcely ever applied, except to temporary exemptions, as for instance for kowlee lands granted in mauphee, istawa, &c. If applied generally it certainly may seem sufficiently comprehensive, but then it must be held to include inam (whether chakrea or ghuor shuretee), jageer, surinjani, kowlee, and every other kind of exemption, permanent or temporary. The term "inam" should therefore, the Governor in Council directs me to state, continue to be applied in all cases where land is held under a permanent hereditary tenure.

7. In reference to the 6 and 7 paras. of your letter, I am desired to express the wish of Government to be informed of the probable expense of the plan of ridging the boundaries of fields, the advantages of which over that of fixing stones at the corners and points of indentation are well shown by Mr. Goldsmid in the 30 to 38 paras. of his report. The further information which you have called for from that gentleman will be acceptable.

8. The fixing of one standard of classification for each district, instead of having a separate one for each village, the determination of the scale of classification by the native turums on the intrinsic qualities alone of the soil, and the adoption of classes instead of "colors," seem to Government to be all improvements. The Governor in Council approves of your having (para. 17) recommended the last mentioned measure to Lieutenant Wingate.

9. The financial result of the survey of the two turufs is shown by Mr. Goldsmid briefly in para. 91 and the diagram annexed,

the settlement of the rates having been previously described in paras. 83 to 90. In respect to the latter it seems obvious to the Governor in Council, that Government can receive no written detail which can prove to its entire satisfaction the justice of the decision which the officers entrusted with the conduct of the survey have formed. He is compelled to recur to the opinion which it has formerly expressed, that the determination of rates must depend on the local knowledge and ability of the settling officers; and from the detail which Mr. Goldsmid has given of the considerations which in all instances have been brought into account, he cannot think that the rates proposed will be found other than just and moderate.

10. The Governor in Council feels confident that the rates cannot be excessive. The reduction of 52 per cent in the old kumal is merely apparent, for the old kumal has never been, and in fact never was, capable of being realized. The kumal now fixed, which would be realized provided all the arable land were cultivated, is Rs. 21,920. The average collections seem from the diagram to have been between Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 19,000, that is, under the old rates. What may be the revenue under the new rates during the present year, and what may be the prospect of eventually reaching the new kumal, are points on which Government desires to be informed as soon as the settlement for the year is concluded. It has every reason to hope that the introduction of a regular and uniform system will give immense relief to the ryuts, not only as reducing their payments to the State, but also as withdrawing them greatly from their dependence on the district and village officers, who have notoriously plundered them, and derived enormous advantages from having had the superintendence hitherto of a system uncertain, indefinite, and unequal.

11. I am desired to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of my letter of this date to the Government of India, from which you will observe that if the survey is to be extended throughout the Nassick Sub-Collectorate, a measure which has been strongly recommended, the operations will be superintended

by Lieutenant Davidson should Mr. Goldsmid be employed in similar duties in the Southern Maratha Country.

12. Two copies of Mr. Goldsmid's report are herewith forwarded, as requested in your postscript.

L. R. REID,
Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 29th March 1841.

To JOHN VIBART, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, with the exception of eight small villages and a portion of the garden land, the survey of the Chandore talooka has been completed, and every thing prepared for the introduction of the new rates, which, owing to the distressed state of some of the villages, I am anxious should be brought into operation sufficiently early to form the basis of the approaching jumma bundee.

2. Mr. Goldsmid's Report dated the 1st November last on the introductory assessment of the turufs of Nephur and Wozur, is so full and explicit, that I have only to request you will obtain the sanction of Government for the extension of the same rates to the remaining portion of the Chandore talooka.

3. The only modification I have deemed it necessary to make is a reduction of one-eighth on those fields which are upwards of two miles from the village to which they belong, and which are in consequence more difficult to cultivate and protect. These instances, however, are few in number, and affect the kumal of the whole talooka to the extent of six hundred and ninety-six rupees only.

4. With reference to the subjoined extract [a] from Mr. Secretary Reid's letter of the 29th March last, I am happy to state

[a] Extract from Mr. Secretary Reid's letter No. 993 of 1841, dated 29th March:—"The kumal now fixed, which would be realized provided all the arable land were cultivated, is rupees twenty-one thousand nine hundred and twenty. The

that the collections in the two turufs on the new rates for the past year (1840-1841) amounted to seventeen thousand six hundred and seven rupees, that is nearly as much as the average of past collections; and as the waste land is gradually coming into cultivation there is every prospect that in the course of a few years the new kumal will be realized. I am further enabled to state that the rates have given the utmost satisfaction to the ryuts, and that throughout the neighbourhood the demand for their extension is most urgent, the liberal intentions of Government being now fully understood and appreciated.

5. For my own satisfaction I have taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the partial introduction of the survey rates to ascertain from the cultivators whether in their estimation we have been successful in assessing each field according to its capability. With this view, in personally giving out the rates to the ryuts, I not only permitted but invited them to bring to my notice any instance of a field being comparatively over-assessed; and when one or two objectors came forward they were at once silenced and abashed by the general voice of their neighbours, who showed they were perfectly acquainted with the relative value of the fields of their villages, and gave their testimony in favour of the survey classification. On a later occasion, in passing through the turuf of Nephar, I assembled the ryuts of one of the villages, and accompanied them over a portion of the lands, comparing the rate of several fields with the depth and texture of their soils; and on again inviting them to point out any inequality in the valuation that might have occurred to them I was happy to find that all were perfectly satisfied.

6. As a few villages, and part of the garden land, in the Peth or Mahalkurree's division remain to be classified, I am unable to

average collections seem from the diagram to have been between 18,000 and 19,000 rupees, that is under the old rates. What may be the revenue under the new rates during the present year, and what may be the prospect of eventually reaching the new kumal, are points on which Government desires to be informed as soon as the settlement for the year is concluded."

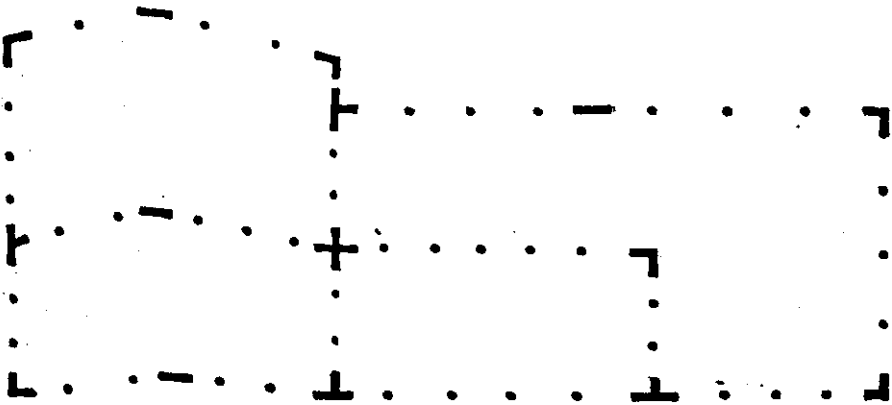
give the kumal of the whole of Chandore on the new rates; but I have estimated what it will be for the Soobah or Mamledar's division, and have contrasted it with the former nominal kumal and the average of past collections, as shown in the opposite diagram. The result is very similar to that which was laid before Government in the instance of Nephar and Wozur, and on comparing the present diagram with that furnished by Mr. Goldsmid it will be seen that the two turufs as a part, and the soobah as a whole, exhibit the same fluctuations, and were therefore affected by the same external influences.

7. The kumal on the old rates is *stated to be* (Rs. 1,70,376) one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and seventy-six rupees. The kumal on the new rates amounts to (Rs. 76,370) seventy-six thousand three hundred and seventy rupees; while the average of past collections is (Rs. 67,103) sixty-seven thousand one hundred and three rupees. I could have wished to have shown the immediate effect of the new rates upon the revenue, but it is not in my power to do so, as under so great a change it is impossible to say what particular fields will be cultivated, and I trust my having given the result in Nephar and Wozur (vide my 4th paragraph) will render information on this head the less requisite.

8. Mr. Secretary Reid in the 7th paragraph of his letter already referred to, intimates the wish of Government to be informed of the probable expense of ridging the boundaries in the manner proposed by Mr. Goldsmid. In my letter to your address dated the 5th April last, I stated that the result of Mr. Goldsmid's estimate was that the Chandore talooka contains, exclusive of rent-free land, about 4,244,919 yards of boundary, and that one man can throw up on an average $56\frac{2}{10}$ yards of boundary per diem; this at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem, excluding Sundays, gives in round numbers Rs. 11,456; then there must be added to this for supervision at the lowest estimate Rs. 2,860: so that the entire expense of ridging the boundaries of Chandore would be 11,456 + 2,860, that is Rs. 14,316. This is supposing that new ridges would have to be thrown up in every instance; but on a rough

estimate I think one-third of the existing boundaries would prove sufficiently good, so diminishing Rs. 14,316 by one-third we have Rs. 9,544 as the probable expense of ridging the Chandore talooka.

9. Now the whole cost of the survey of Chandore, including measuring, mapping and classifying, is about Rs. 15,000. I am, therefore, afraid Government will conceive Rs. 9,544 too extravagant for the mere defining of boundaries. Under this impression I have been induced to consider whether a less expensive, but at the same time efficient, method may not be had recourse to, and I propose that, instead of ridging the entire length of each boundary, the fields be ridged at the corners, at every curvature of the sides, and where any side is straight, but of considerable length, at intervals of 130 yards. A glance at the following sketch will explain my meaning:—



The marks Γ \perp Γ $-$ represent the ridges, which, in point of breadth and height, are the same as those proposed by Mr. Goldsmid. The straight lines connecting these ridges are indicated

at short intervals by quarried stones, such as we use at present to mark the boundaries.

10. Before venturing to propose this plan of partial ridging, and to enable me to estimate the expense it will involve, I took the liberty of introducing it into a village which I selected as a fair specimen of the rest, both as regards the size of the fields and the present condition of the boundaries. The village in question (Purmoree) contains 35,200 yards of boundary, the ridging of which cost Rs. 7 annas 4; that is one rupee for 4,855 yards, and it was done under the superintendence of the measurer without retarding his other work. Now the estimated cost of the continued ridge is Rs. 9,544 for 4,244,919 yards, or one rupee for 444 yards: thus it is about eleven times as expensive as the ridging now proposed.

11. That the former is the more complete method there can be no doubt, but whether the additional advantages it possesses is sufficient to counterbalance the additional expense, appears to me to be a point worthy of mature consideration. As regards durability, if both were left solely to the influence of the weather, the partial ridging being of the same breadth and elevation as the other, ought to be equally lasting; and it seems to be inferior only in so far as it is more liable to be damaged through design or carelessness. I say more liable, because I believe that, unless some provision be made by the Legislature to prevent it, a fraudulent intention to destroy a boundary may be put in practice even where the ridge is a continued one, especially when the coveted piece of land is Government waste, in the protection of which no ryot is personally interested.

12. If the Government will pass an enactment binding every cultivator to refrain from encroaching on the ridges raised by the survey at the angles of his field, as well as obliging him to plough one foot and a half clear of the stones which connect the ridges, so as to form a strip of 3 feet between every two adjoining fields; and if the local authorities will strictly enforce this enactment, I firmly believe the partial ridges would prove lasting, and in a few years we should have as good *continued* boundaries as can be

desired. [a] Where boundaries do exist, and in some villages they are excellent, they appear to have been formed merely by leaving a strip of ground unploughed. I have noticed that where a new division has been made of a piece of land held by two brothers, the boundary they agree to abide by is, in the first instance, indicated merely by stones, but from their leaving a portion unploughed it becomes after a season or two covered with grass, and from the well known fact that loosened earth settles down to a lower level than that which is left undisturbed the unploughed strip remains slightly elevated above the surface of the field.

13. When the survey limits are once clearly defined, it appears to me that Government have the undoubted right to insist on their being preserved, and a law to that effect may be easily enforced by means of the village officers and district establishments. The village officers, accompanied by the mhars, should be required to inspect the whole of the boundaries at least twice a year, and report every instance of encroachment. These reports might be sent in on the 1st May and 1st December, that is immediately after the ploughing season, when the ridges would be most liable to suffer injury. The carcoons whose duty it is annually to ascertain on the spot what fields are cultivated, should at the same time report upon the boundaries, and their reports should again be subjected to the test of the mamletdár when he checks the returns of cultivation.

14. The Sub-Collector, Mr. Reeves, who takes a lively interest in every thing connected with the survey, and affords me at all times his most cordial support, has done every thing in his power to insure the permanency of the Chandore boundaries, and is further endeavouring to preserve unploughed strips between the fields of those districts which remain to be surveyed; and I respectfully suggest that were the same steps taken (supported by a

[a] I am aware Clause 3rd of Sec. XLII. of Regulation XIV. of 1827 provides against the fraudulent removal or injury of landmarks, but something more definite is necessary. A standard width of boundary should be fixed, and the patels of villages being furnished by the survey officers with rods corresponding to that width, should be bound to report every instance of non-conformity.

definite enactment) in all parts of the Deccan to which the survey is likely to extend, the most beneficial results might be expected.

15. I expect the measurements of Wun Dindooree will be finished by the end of February next, when I propose sending the measurers into Sinnur.

I have the honour to be, &c.

D. DAVIDSON, Lieutenant,
Superintendent Nassick Revenue Survey.

Nassick, 21st October 1841.

No. 1535 of 1841.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

To D. A. BLANE, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a Report from Lieutenant Davidson, Superintendent of the Nassick Survey, announcing the completion of the survey of the Chandore talooka (with the exception of eight villages), and recommending the general adoption of the rates sanctioned for two turufs in Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's letter (No. 993), of the 29th March 1841, in which recommendation I beg to concur.

2. Lieutenant Davidson proposes one modification of Mr. Goldsmid's plan, viz. that all fields which are upwards of two miles from the village to which they belong, should be assessed $\frac{1}{4}$ th lower than they would be if within that limit. I confess I do not see the necessity for this alteration where the difficulty of access to the field is a serious drawback to its cultivation, and consequently diminishes its productive powers. The circumstance ought, I conceive, to be included among those which Mr. Goldsmid states are

Vide para. 66 and 67 of Mr. Goldsmid's Report. noted when the field is classified by the tururms, and which are left for the consideration of the settling officer, who determines how far they shall affect the assessment ultimately fixed on the

Report forwarded to Government with the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 52, of the 6th January 1841.

field. Where this is not the case I do not see any necessity for a rule which makes such an alteration in the assessment, merely because a field is a few hundred yards further from the village; the number of fields so situated cannot, it seems, be great, and the ryuts are stated to be well satisfied with Mr. Goldsmid's assessment in Nephar and Wozur, where no such rule appear to have been in force.

3. The information required in Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's letter, para. 10, relative to the actual effect of the new rates in the two above mentioned turuffs during the season 1840-41, and the prospect of the revenue eventually reaching the new kumal, will be found in Lieutenant Davidson's 4th para., and will, I am sure, be very gratifying to Government, as well as the account of the feelings of the ryuts on the subject of the new rates given in para. 5th.

4. On account of the eight villages above mentioned, and some of the garden land still remaining to be assessed, the results of the proposed rates for the whole talooka cannot be shown; but from those of the Sooba Division given in Lieutenant Davidson's 6th and 7th paras. it appears that of a nominal kumal of Rs. 1,70,376, the average collections have been but Rs. 67,103. The new rates will give a kumal of Rs. 76,370, and, judging from what has taken place in other districts, a permanent increase in the average amount of actual realizations may be confidently looked for.

5. In the remaining paras. of the Report will be found the information called for in para. 7th of Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's letter, relative to the cost of Mr. Goldsmid's plan for marking the boundaries of fields by ridges of earth. The subject has been discussed at considerable length in the correspondence noted in the margin. It will be seen that ridges of earth at the corners of the fields at all curvatures in the sides, and at intervals of 130 yards, where the side is straight, cost about $\frac{1}{11}$ th of the expense of a continuous ridge, and are very

Vide Revenue Commissioner's letters to Government No. 76, of January 18th, 1840; No. 371 of the 30th March 1840, paras. 2 to 4; No. 76 of January 1841.

little inferior to it in permanency; there can be therefore, I think, no question as to which is the preferable method, and I would beg to recommend that the adoption of the plan for raising ridges at intervals be sanctioned both in the Nassick Survey and in that of the Poona and Sholapoor Collectorates, wherever the officer superintending the latter work may think such a measure necessary.

6. I take this opportunity of replying to a question contained in para. 2nd of Mr. Chief Secretary Reid's letter No. 424, of the 3rd February 1840, as to whether Government can insist on owners of fields fixing their own land-marks. I am of opinion that Government is most fully authorized to insist on holders of fields bearing the expense on this account whenever it can be done without unduly intrenching on their means. The practice is, I am informed, consonant to former usage, and has, I understand from Lieutenant Wingate, been carried into effect by him in the Indee district (where when the survey commenced there were very few land-marks in existence) without any complaint being made of its hardship or injustice; should Government concur in this view, the proposed measures will not, in the end, add materially to the expense of the survey, the only addition to which will be caused by the longer time during which the measurers, or other persons charged with the duty of seeing that the boundaries are properly fixed, will be employed in each village.

7. With regard to the means of keeping the boundaries uninjured, Lieutenant Davidson proposes that a new law should be enacted; for this, however, it appears to me, there will be no necessity. Section 26 of the Draft Act which accompanied your letter (No. 3027) of the 8th ultimo gives the district police officers power to take cognizance of offences against section 42 of Regulation XIV. of 1827; and with this addition to the present law it appears to me that it will be sufficient to give the rules

Paras. 12 and 13. proposed by Lieutenant Davidson the force of "Local Police Rules" by proclamation in each district, after which any violation of them would be punishable either by section 23 or section 42 of Regulation XIV. of 1827.

8. Should Government approve of these suggestions, I will issue the necessary instructions to the several Collectors.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. VIBART,

Revenue Commissioner.

Poona, Revenue Commissioner's Office,

1st November 1841.

No. 3741 OF 1841.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1535, dated the 1st ultimo, transmitting a Report from Lieut. Davidson, Superintendent of the Nassick Survey, announcing the completion of the survey of the Chandore talooka, with the exception of eight villages.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of the rates of assessment sanctioned for the turufs of Nephur and Wozur to the remainder of the Chandore talooka, as recommended by Lieutenant Davidson, particularly as the experience acquired of their operation in the above turufs is now reported to be so favourable.

3. As a general principle, the modification proposed by Lieutenant Davidson in para. 4, of a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ th on all fields situated at a distance of more than two miles from the village to which they belong, appears to the Governor in Council to be unadvisable. If the situation of a field be very unfavourable, the above may, with other considerations, afford a reason for a lighter assessment, but distance alone, I am instructed to observe, need not be made the basis of any alteration.

4. The plan of ridging the boundaries of fields at intervals appears to be judicious, and is accordingly sanctioned by His Honour in Council, who requests you will communicate it to the Superintendent of the Deccan Survey. The opinion expressed in para. 6 of your letter should also be acted upon where no specific reasons may exist for relieving the owner of the field from a portion of the labour of marking out his own boundaries.

5. In reference to para. 7 of your letter, I am instructed to state that no additional enactment would seem to be required for the punishment of the removal or injury of land-marks, but that the rules proposed in paras. 13 and 14 of Lieutenant Davidson's report might be most advantageously adopted as instructions to the district and village revenue officers for ensuring a knowledge of any offence against the law for the protection of these boundaries.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

D. BLANE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1841.

No. 23 OF 1842.

To H. W. REEVES, Esq.,

Sub-Collector, Nassick.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the progress of the Nassick Revenue Survey during the past year.

2. In my report dated the 20th October 1841, I mentioned that the survey of Chandore was finished, excepting the measurement and classification of eight villages, and the classification of part of the garden land, also that the measurement of Wun Dindooree was considerably advanced. During the intervening year I have completed Chandore, and have measured and classed Wun Dindooree, with the exception of one village, and have measured about one-third of the Sinnur district.

Extent measured and classified.

3. The quantity of work done is, perhaps, more than might have been expected, as the visitation of cholera and the unusual prevalence of fever greatly impeded my operations. More than half of my establishment were in hospital with illness of

Impediments. upwards of one month's duration, and the instances of debility and slight fever were proportionally numerous. The sickness of Serjeant Gooddine, brought on, as stated in his medical certificate, by over-exertion and exposure, deprived me of his valuable assistance during the greater part of the season.

4. The degree of accuracy arrived at in the measurements, as detailed by Mr. Goldsmid in his report dated the 1st November 1840, has been slightly exceeded; while the

Accuracy attained in the measurements.

quantity of work accomplished daily by each measurer has considerably increased, owing to the increased expertness which constant practice must bring along with it. The exactness attained to in the mapping will

And Maps.

appear on comparing the accompanying maps Nos. 1 and 2, the first being protracted from an accurate survey by Serjeant Gooddine as a test of the latter, which is the measurer's map of the same village proportionally reduced. In handing me the map, Serjeant Gooddine observes.—“In fixing upon this village I was not actuated by any idea of its being better mapped than any of the rest, but I chose it merely from its being of a convenient size, and because the fields contained in it being of irregular shapes, and consequently more difficult to map, it would afford a better specimen of the efficiency of our system.”

5. You are aware that the original intention of these maps was merely to show the relative positions of the fields in a clearer and more accurate manner than is possible from a verbal description of boundaries. This object has been more than realized.

The Maps.

The map as it is now executed contains much important information, and after a careful test of the Wun Dindooree maps I find so great is the accuracy attained in their construction, although done by common measurers

without any instrument for taking angles—that the area of fields calculated from the map on a scale of chains annexed to each averages within 6 per cent. of the truth, and that the extreme error is never very great. Thus, besides their utility in identifying fields, and so rendering the district establishment in this respect independent of the village authorities, these maps afford an additional check against such falsification of the records as would involve any considerable error in the area of fields; and the different tenures being distinguished by colours, any attempt at encroachment on the Government land would be open to immediate detection.

6. I have also the satisfaction to report an increasing degree of precision in the classification of the soils. This must always be a delicate and difficult operation, and as an equal distribution of the assessment depends more on the classification than on exactness of measurement, it has been my endeavour by the establishment of clearly defined rules and standards to render this part of the work more simple, and the result more uniform.

7. Carelessness is what I have chiefly to guard against, both in the measurements and classification; and I find that where the rigour of the test is in any way relaxed, a corresponding degree of inaccuracy is the almost invariable result. As the pay of each member of my field establishment is regulated by a direct reference to the manner in which his work is performed, I make it a rule never to allow any considerable error, discovered by the test, to tell against the party committing it until he has had an opportunity of satisfying himself that the test is correct. I have reason to believe that this rule has a beneficial tendency in more respects than one.

8. In the Sinnur district the boundaries of fields have been ridged in the manner proposed by me last year, and sanctioned by Government.* This, however, has not been accomplished without my experiencing considerable hinderance owing to the want of sufficient authority to

* *Vide* para. 9 of my report dated 20th October 1841, and Mr. Acting Secretary Blane's letter No. 3741, dated 7th December 1841.

carry the measure into effect, and it is my humble opinion that the passing of a definite law upon the subject is not only highly desirable, but in perfect accordance with the mild and liberal policy exercised by Government towards all classes of the people. The body of the cultivators seem fully sensible of the reasonable nature of the requirement, when viewed in connection with the benefits which it is the object of the survey to confer; but in almost every village individual instances will occur in which a different spirit is manifested to the frequent interruption of the work.

9. The survey of Wun Dindooree being completed, I beg to propose that the rates of assessment introduced into Chandore be extended to the former district.

Rates proposed for Wun Dindoorees.

10. The result of the Chandore rates is, I presume, sufficiently successful to warrant their adoption as a basis from which to determine the proper rates for the remaining districts under such modifications as the circumstances of each may render necessary.

Chandore rates the basis.

11. Chandore and Wun Dindooree form, respectively, the eastern and western divisions of that half of the sub-collectorate which lies north of the Godavery. The Chandore range is their common boundary on the north, but as Wun Dindooree is contiguous on the west to the Dhangee tract which stretches from Trinbuck to the fort of Suptursingh, it is more within the influence of the hills and enjoys greater certainty with respect to rain than Chandore, the south-eastern side of which, in point of climate, very much resembles the Sinnur talooka.

Geographical position of both districts.

12. On comparing the accompanying diagram of past collections with that of Chandore, given in my jumwabundy report dated the 18th August last, it will be seen that the fluctuations of the two districts, excepting for the few first years, are exactly similar, from which we may infer that both have been affected by

Chandore and Wun Dindooree compared.

the same external influences. But on a second glance at the diagrams it will be observed that although the collections of the districts under comparison have fluctuated in the same *manner* they have not done so in the same *degree*. The collections in Wun Dindooree during seasons of unusual failure are never so far below the average, nor those of good years so far above it, as in Chandore. This arises from several causes. In the first place, the vicinity of Wun Dindooree to the ghauts and a wooded country renders it less liable, as already stated, to excessive drought. Again, the old assessment of Wun Dindooree is much lighter than that of the other district. The average fertility of the soils of Wun-Dindooree and Chandore is as 12 to 13, whereas the average beeghonnee rate *per acre* on the former is only one rupee one and a half annas, while that of the latter is one rupee thirteen annas; that is, if considered with reference to their respective fertility, 75 per cent. more than Wun Dindooree. I may be permitted to observe, in passing, that were proof wanting of the necessity of a revised assessment we have it here. The third and last cause to which I attribute the comparative uniformity of the collections of Wun Dindooree is the extensive traffic in timber carried on by the inhabitants of two-thirds of its villages. The vicinity of an extensive forest tract enables the villagers to employ their bullocks during the months of December, January and February, in dragging timber from the ghauts to the several marts within the district, whence it is carted to Nassick or Ahmednuggur. They have thus the means of raising money at the time when the instalments of the land revenue fall due, and from a source altogether independent of the sale of their crops.

13. With respect to markets, the two districts may be considered very much, if not altogether, on a par, so that the excess of prosperity observable in Wun Dindooree is to be attributed to the three advantages above enumerated; and we have now to consider whether these advantages are such in nature and degree as to demand the imposition of a higher rate of assessment.

14. As regards the nature of each of the advantages, the first, that is greater certainty of rain, may be considered in some

measure permanent, and as it immediately affects the productive powers of the land, it ought to have its full weight in fixing the assessment. The second, on the other hand, is not permanent, but ceases on the introduction of a uniform assessment into both districts; while the third, namely the trade in wood, is of such a character, that however much it may facilitate the payment of the Government demand, it cannot for a moment justify the imposition of an extra tax upon the soil. Besides, the traffic is subject to interruption, either from scarcity of timber or the institution of measures, on the part of Government to prevent the rapid destruction of their forests.

15. Thus of the three advantages enjoyed by Wun Dindooree during the period of our rule, that of climate is the only one which can be brought to bear upon the question of the rates; but the *degree* to which that advantage extends, is so slight that I do not think it would be prudent to impose a higher rate of assessment on account of it. One-third of the villages of both districts are so intermingled as to have the same climate, and it is not improbable that the difference which exists in the remaining portion will become less and less perceptible as the waste land is brought into cultivation and irrigation extended. There are some minor points of comparison which I have not noticed, but which I consider on the whole to be slightly in favour of Chandore.

16. Having completed the necessary calculations, I am enabled to give the kumal of Wun Dindooree on the Chandore rates, and this, contrasted with the old kumal and the average of past collections, affords perhaps the best criterion of the applicability of those rates to the Wun Dindooree district. The old kumal, as shown in the diagram, is one lakh and eight thousand rupees (1,08,000), and the average of past collections sixty thousand rupees (60,000); while the kumal or maximum rental on the proposed rates is seventy-four thousand five hundred rupees (74,500). Thus the new kumal gives a reduction of thirty per cent.

Effect of the proposed rates on the Revenue.

upon the former kumal, and an increase of twenty-five per cent. upon the average of past collections. This prospective increase on past

collections corresponds almost exactly with that which the survey rates have given rise to in Chandore, the first being 25 and the last 26 per cent. This affords a strong argument in favour of the extension of the same rates to both districts. The disparity in the reduction on the old kumal of the two districts (viz. 30 and 50 per cent.) is to be attributed to the striking inequality of the former rates, in the fixing of which the larger beegha of Wun Dindooree seems to have been entirely overlooked.

17. Should the rates which I have the honour to propose be sanctioned by Government, there will be no difficulty in making them the basis of the approaching jumabundy; for in order to ascertain the new kumal I have already calculated the rate of every field, and should your opinion coincide with my own, it would, perhaps, be expedient were the district establishment to enter upon the usual investigations in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

18. The opinion of Government in favour of long settlements is so fully expressed in paras. 24 and 29 of Mr. Secretary Reid's letter No. 3779 of 1839, sanctioning a term of 30 years for Mohol, Marah, and Indapoor, that I have only to suggest that the rates of Chandore and Wun Dindooree be pronounced permanent for a similar period ending A. D. 1873.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) D. DAVIDSON, Lieutenant,

Superintendent, Nassick Revenue Survey.

Nassick, 14th October 1842.

No. 391 of 1842.

To H. A. HARRISON, Esq.,

Collector of Ahmednuggur.

SIR,—I do myself the honour of forwarding a report from Lieutenant Davidson, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey

showing the progress which has been made since the date of his last report of October 1841, and detailing the result of his labour in the Wun Dindooree district.

2. It will be seen that the accuracy of the survey measurements, upon which so much depends, is well kept up. The expertness of the mappers is highly gratifying, and the account given of the classification is such as to show that Lieutenant Davidson exercises a vigilant and salutary control over his Establishment. The state of the work in these several departments affords a strong guarantee to Government that the arrangements and principles on which the survey is conducted are sound and good, and that with continued efficient supervision the result must be eminently successful.

3. A comparison of the map sketches which accompany the report will, I think, convince Government that there is no immediate occasion for a scientific topographical survey. The skill and expertness to which Lieutenant Davidson's mappers have now attained is such that every necessary object is accomplished in the work performed by them. Nothing, that I am aware of, is even now wanting to render the maps very perfect records of the areas of the different villages, and excellent checks of fraud; while it may be fairly expected that they will go on increasing in accuracy as the survey advances.

4. On the subject of the boundaries I need say nothing (Government having expressed their unwillingness to take immediate steps to enforce their construction), except that I shall always be found ready to afford my influence and support to the Superintendent, whenever he may call upon me to assist him in this part of his duty.

5. The subject next in order is that of the rates of Wun Dindooree, the district upon which Lieutenant Davidson has been chiefly employed, during the past revenue year. The rates proposed for this district are the same as those which were applied to Chandore; and I think that the reasons adduced in support of the proposition are sufficiently strong and conclusive to warrant Government giving it their sanction.

6. The geographical description given by Lieutenant Davidson of the two districts, Wun Dindoree and Chandore, accords perfectly with my experience. And I agree with him likewise in considering that in the fertility of their soil there is a very great approximation; but on this latter point his better opportunities of judging, arising from the perfection of his classification and other arrangements, enable him to pronounce with a nicety to which I can have little or no claim.

7. In paras. 14 and 15 Lieutenant Davidson sums up the peculiarities of the two districts, and his opinion appears to be very just, that there is nothing in those attaching to the district of Wun Dindoree to call for an assessment in excess of that of Chandore. In para. 16 he proceeds to give the kumal of Wun Dindoree on the rates proposed; and to remark upon other coincidences arising from those rates, which must certainly be taken to be an additional argument in favour of their adoption.

8. I anticipate the sanction of Government to the rates proposed, and have therefore taken upon myself to issue instruction to my subordinates to prepare the papers for the ensuing revenue settlement upon them, and not upon the old rates; and I trust that, considering the importance of an early introduction of the survey arrangements, the Governor in Council will not object to my having done so.

9. On the subject of the duration of the survey rates, I have only to say that the term of 30 years is, in my opinion, a very proper one.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. W. REEVES,

Sub-Collector.

Nassick, Sub-Collector's Office, 21st October 1842.

No. 28 of 1843.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To WILLIAM SIMSON, Esq.,

Revenue Commissioner, Penn.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit an original Report from Lieutenant Davidson on the progress of the Nassick Revenue Survey during the past year, with a letter from the late Sub-Collector of Nassick, handing up the same.

2. The extent of country measured and classified during the period to which the Report relates appears to have been greater than might have been expected from the serious impediments which the Superintendent had to contend with, whilst the increased degree of accuracy arrived at in the measurements, is highly satisfactory, and creditable to Lieutenant Davidson.

3. The remarkable exactness attained in the mapping is shown by Lieutenant Davidson, and the maps have certainly more than realized, as he truly observes, the object for which they were intended, as it was never contemplated that through such instrumentality they could have been brought to the perfection which has been attained.

4. Whilst the accuracy of the measurements and of the maps has thus increased, it is satisfactory to learn that a no less decided improvement has taken place in the degree of precision with which the soils have been classified, and that the quantity of work done by each measurer has considerably increased.

5. The difficulties that Lieutenant Davidson has met with in getting the boundaries of fields ridged in the Sinnur talooka have, I have been given to understand, been very great, and I cannot but think with him, that the passing of a legislative enactment on the subject would be highly expedient, the work on which he is engaged being liable to constant interruption, and much additional expense incurred in consequence.

6. The survey of the Wun Dindoree talooka being completed, Lieutenant Davidson in his 9th paragraph proposes that the rates of assessment introduced into Chandore be extended to the former district, and though I was disposed at one time to consider that he had considerably under-rated the advantages which the former district enjoys from its geographical position over the latter, yet on further reflection I do not think they are such as would warrant me in recommending that higher rates of assessment should be imposed in Wun Dindoree.

7. The only advantage of those enumerated by Lieutenant Davidson himself which can be considered obviously as permanent is that of climate, which, as is shown by him, has operated but slightly, and by no means to the *degree* which I should have expected it to have done.

8. Should the Honourable the Governor in Council be pleased to sanction the rates proposed, I would beg to recommend that they be introduced at the approaching jumma bundy, and that they be declared permanent for a period of 30 years.

9. Lieutenant Davidson does not state the number of villages over which his operations have extended in the Wun Dindoree talooka, but the whole of the district it is understood has been completed, with the exception of the Dáng villages, the settlement of which has been left to Mr. Tytler.

Comprising 61
villages.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. A. HARRISON,
Collector.

Circuit Cutcherry at Savurgaon,
10th January 1843.

No. 34 of 1843.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To

L. R. REID, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, in original, a letter from the Collector of Ahmednuggur, transmitting, with the comments of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Reeves, the Report of Lieutenant Davidson, on the progress of his survey during the past year of 1841-42.

2. Lieutenant Davidson, since his last report, has completed the measurement and classification of the Chandore and Wun Diadooree districts, with the exception of one village in the latter, and has measured about one-third of the Sinnur district.

3. The continued improvement in the execution of this survey is highly satisfactory. Impediments were experienced as respects the extent of country surveyed, by the prevalence of unusual sickness amongst the establishment, but the work accomplished by each individual had increased, both in quantity and quality. The map which accompanies the report is a beautiful specimen of the amount and accuracy of the information which can be recorded in this form.

4. With respect to the difficulty in enforcing the construction of the boundary ridges, as noticed in paragraph 8 of Lieutenant Davidson's report, it does not occur to me how the evil could be met by enactment: but in every instance where the effect of the survey is to reduce the assessment, such reduction might be withheld in the event of any remissness on the part of the ryot to perform what is required of him. To the extent sanctioned in the Government letters No. 1384 of 1st May 1840, No. 304 of

28th instant, as regards the Deccan Survey, the boundaries might here also, when requisite, be marked out at the Government cost, and the accuracy of Lieutenant Davidson's maps is calculated to obviate any actual inconvenience from a deficiency in what could be desired on this head.

5. The arguments adduced by Lieutenant Davidson for assimilating the rates in Wun Dindooree to those sanctioned for the district of Chandore are, I think, satisfactory, and, as they are concurred in both by the Collector and Sub-Collector, I have no hesitation in recommending that they be immediately introduced and declared to be permanent for a period of 30 years, as proposed by Lieutenant Davidson. The immediate effect on the revenues of the district should, of course, be reported in detail on the completion of the settlement, according to the new assessments.

6. The clear and comprehensive reports previously received from Lieutenant Davidson leave, perhaps, few points upon which more lengthened remarks than those now offered by him are required; but in a yearly review of his proceedings it would be satisfactory to have a figured statement showing the total expenditure during the year, the extent in acres of the work completed, and the rate per acre, and exhibiting the increase, or decrease, as compared with the actual expenditure and rate of the former year, as likewise of the estimates on which the work was undertaken. This information will be readily furnished by Lieutenant Davidson, and be called for in communicating the decision of Government on the subject of the introduction of the new rates above referred for instructions.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

D. BLANE,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Bombay, Revenue Commissioner's Office,

31st January 1843.

No. 929 of 1843.

TO THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 34, dated the 31st January last, handing up one from the Collector of Ahmednuggur, transmitting, with the comments of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Reeves, the Report of Lieut. Davidson on the progress of his survey during the past year of 1841-42.

2. In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Honourable the Governor in Council considers the progress which has been made in the survey within the Nassick Sub-Division, to be very satisfactory. Since the last report, Chandore has been completed, Wun Dindoree nearly so, and a third of Sinnur has been measured.

3. It is necessary that Government should have before it full and complete statements relative to the quantity and quality of the lands, whether waste or cultivated, &c., the result of the adoption of the sanctioned rates of assessment, and such statistical information as may have been gathered during the progress of the survey. This should be submitted as soon as the survey of each district is reported on and the rates have been determined. The reports submitted to Government have hitherto been defective on these points, and that defect cannot be too early supplied. It is presumed that kyfeeyuts, or short accounts of the state of each village, the nature of its land tenures, the condition, numbers, castes, &c., of its population, the state of agriculture, number of cattle, &c. &c., are prepared by the surveying officers as they proceed with their work. From these abstract tables should be framed, with the most useful information condensed under appropriate heads, so as to show at one view the condition of the district. You are requested, after consulting with the Superintendents of Survey within your range, to submit, for the approval of Government, a form which should always be adopted in such cases; and you should report how far it would be practicable to furnish it retrospectively for those districts which have already been completed.

4. The specimen map which accompanies Captain Davidson's report is of itself a record of much useful information. Of these His Honour in Council understands that three copies are prepared, and he requests that you will state how they are disposed of, and what means are adopted for their preservation.

5. The proposed rates for Wun Dindoree, being similar to those sanctioned for Chandore, are approved by the Honourable the Governor in Council. They are given in para. 90 of Mr. Göldsmid's letter to the Revenue Commissioner No. 135, of the 1st November 1840, as follows :—

	First Class.			Lowest Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Baghayut Pathusthul XII. Classes. .	8	0	0	3	0	0
Do. Mothusthul V. ditto ..	4	0	0	2	0	0
Jirayut ditto IX. ditto ..	1	0	0	0	2	3

6. His Honour in Council is pleased to sanction the immediate introduction of these rates, and to confirm them for the usual period of (30) thirty years, as in other surveyed portions of the Deccan.

7. The Governor in Council conceives that the ridging of the boundaries of fields is scarcely, perhaps, a matter to require interference by passing a law to enable the Government Officers to levy the cost of the process, if the owners of the fields do not themselves undertake it. The influence of the Revenue authorities should be exerted to induce the ryuts themselves to construct the ridges, or to fix other permanent marks, on the limits of their fields; and a reduction of assessment, and other optional advantages, may be withheld from those who contumaciously decline to attend to the wishes of Government in this respect.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. R. REID,

Chief Secretary to Government

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1843.

CHECKED
2008-04