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PAPERS

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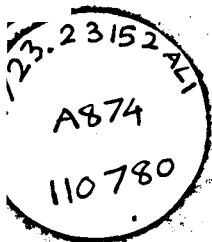
REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT

OF THE

KHARAPAT LANDS

OF THE

ALIBA'GH TALUKA.



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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

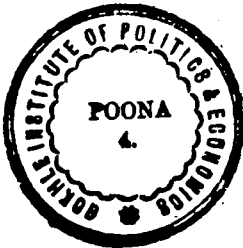
1874.

[Price Twelve Annas.]

N. 3055 of 1874.

Ahmednuggur Coll. Camp  
Chichondi. 19 Dec 1874.

Forwarded to the second  
Assistant Collector.



W. M. Brown  
Collector.  
JH

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110780

No. 471 OF 1873.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

*Camp Prántej, 30th January 1873.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report by the Superintendent of Survey on the revision of rates in Kharapat, a narrow tract lying on the west bank of the Nagotna Creek, containing 56 villages, 27 only of which are inhabited, owing to the impossibility of getting water.

2. The rates in force in this tract were settled with some discretion in 1852, and the people have prospered during the term of settlement to judge from the tables annexed to the report. The population has increased 32 per cent. to 9,200, and live stock from 446 to 2,390, which is certainly a very assuring sign of agricultural prosperity. The mode of tillage does not require the use of ploughs, and, from the number of creeks which intersect the tract, water-carriage is much more in use than land-carriage in carts. Alibágh is the market town, twelve miles distant, but produce is generally sent by water to Bombay or Nagotna. The only product is rice of two kinds, white and red.

3. The present assessment provides for four classes of land, the rates rising from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 the acre. The total assessment is Rs. 27,650. All the available land is under cultivation; and the ease with which the people meet the present demand can be seen from the fact, that in the last ten years the total remissions came to Rs. 75 only.

4. The proposed assessment follows the settlement of the Uran Petta of the Tanna District, which is not far off. It varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, and raises the total assessment from Rs. 27,650 to Rs. 38,655. This is, if anything, a low assessment, when it is considered that the price of rice, which is the only product, has trebled in the last fifteen years; but I concur in the remarks of the Superintendent, that from the very precarious nature of the cultivation, and the liability to inundations, and the irruptions of the sea, it is about as high as the assessment ought to be raised at

present. And, besides, these villages form a part of the Alibágh Taluka, the survey guarantee in which will expire for the most part in 1886-87. The guarantee for these villages should not then be for the full term of thirty years, but to expire with the rest of the taluka, when the rates will again come under revision.

5. The case of the village of Rámkotá (paragraph 28) will be commented on when the promised report is received from the Superintendent.

6. I will request the Collector to direct the Local Fund Engineer to inspect the Kharapat, and to devise any possible means of forming a few tanks in central places for the convenience of the people.

7. The Collector concurs in the proposals of the Superintendent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

L. R. ASHBURNER,  
Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

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No. 494 of 1872.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KOLABA.

*Sátára, 21st November 1872.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the revision of the rates of assessment in 56 villages of the Alibágh Taluka. These villages were surveyed and assessed by Mr. Jones in 1852-53, and the rates then introduced were guaranteed for 20 years; consequently the leases expire at the end of the current year.

2. The district under report, which is styled the "Kharapat" is a long, narrow strip of country, lying between the Nagotna Creek and the range of hills which runs from north to south through the Alibágh Taluka. It extends from the sea, facing the harbour of Bombay on the north, to the Sambri Khind on the south, its length being about 17 miles, and the breadth varying from about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in the broadest part to  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile in the narrowest.

3. The " Kharapat " is a large reclamation, which has been gradually recovered from the sea during the last 300 years, and a considerable portion of it is some three or four feet below the level of the sea during the spring tides. It is entirely devoid of trees, except near the village sites in the inland side. The climate during the greater part of the year is much the same as that of the rest of Kolába, but in the hot weather the temperature is much higher, owing to the range of hills in the west, which intercepts the sea breeze. The average rainfall for the last 14 years is 71·4 inches per annum.

4. There is no great variety of soil in the district. Near the creeks it is mostly of a very dark brown colour, and is extremely hard when dry. It is strongly impregnated with salt, and, in some places, a considerable admixture of limestone is found. Below the soil is a stratum of mud, which, in many places, is in a semi-liquid state. Near the hills the soil is lighter in colour, more friable, and, from being under the influence of the drainage from the hills, is less impregnated with salt.

5. The only product of the district is rice, of which there are two kinds—white and red. The red rice is an inferior sort, and is grown only in low-lying land near the creek, which is liable to be flooded during the spring tides, and where the soil, from the constant percolation of sea water, is extremely salt. The white rice will only grow in the high-lying lands, which are beyond the influence of the salt water. The difference between the market value of the two kinds is from one to two rupees per candy.

6. The mode of cultivation is entirely different from that pursued in sweet rice lands. The land is never ploughed; but a few clods of earth are turned over here and there with a sort of pickaxe. A portion of the straw is left standing every year, and this, when decomposed by the rain, forms the only manure that is ever applied. The process of burning brushwood in the places used as nurseries for the seedlings before transplantation is not necessary, but the seed is, instead, placed in a heap, and wetted until it begins to germinate. After the soil has been thoroughly softened by the rain the seedlings are scattered on the surface of the mud, and when they have grown up a little those that are crowded are thinned. After this no operations are needed till the crop ripens.

7. The chief labour and expense in cultivating salt rice land is the preparation and repair of embankments. Every field is surrounded by an embankment varying in height from 2 feet to 4 feet, according to its distance from the creek, and this has to be renewed every year and kept in repair during the time the crop



is on the ground. In addition to this, the main embankment along the creek has to be kept in repair, and during the spring tides watched carefully day and night.

8. The area of the district, including all lands, is 13,269 acres, or 20·7 square miles. Of this, 12,564 acres are arable, and 705 acres unassessed waste, including rivers, roads, nullahs, &c.

9. Of the 56 villages which form the Kharapat tract, only 27 are inhabited, as the total absence of drinking-water in the others compels the cultivators of the land to live in other villages. The population, according to the Census taken in February last, has increased during the last 20 years from 6,948 to 9,200, or 32 per cent. This gives about 450 inhabitants to every square mile of the culturable area. About one-third of this number is composed of Aguree Koonbies—an agricultural class peculiar to the coast. They form a distinct caste, and do not intermarry with Murrathees or other Koonbies. Many of them are polygamists: and a man who owns a good deal of land will probably have three or four wives, who assist him to cultivate his land and keep the embankments in repair. The men are greatly addicted to drink; but this is not to be wondered at when we consider that they are obliged to watch the embankments day and night during the monsoon, and are frequently exposed for many hours to heavy rain. Notwithstanding this they are, as a rule, a healthy and fine-looking class of men, and I have seen very few signs amongst them of the bad effects of drink. Of the remaining two-thirds of the population a good many are employed in fishing, others are employed on board the small vessels which ply in the harbour of Bombay and along the coast, and a few are engaged in the manufacture of salt in the salt pans of Shahbaz or in the neighbouring district of Penn.

10. The following statement shows the increase in the number of inhabitants, houses, live stock, &c., since the last Census:—

DESCRIPTION.	Numerical Return according to Census of		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
	1852.	1872.			
Inhabitants ... ..	6,948	9,200	2,252	...	32
Houses ... ..	1,453	1,714	261	...	18
Live Stock of all kinds ...	446	2,390	1,944	...	435
Carts ... ..	2	8	6	...	300
Ploughs ... ..	190	128	...	62	32

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the increase under most of the heads has been very considerable during the last 20 years. The increase in the number of cattle is most remarkable, as there are no grass lands whatever in the "Karapat," and the cattle have to be driven a considerable distance every day to graze on the hills in the adjoining villages. The increase in the number of carts is small, but they are not required in the district, as the produce is more easily transported by boats. The ploughs shown in the return are owned by persons who cultivate land outside the "Kharapat" tract.

11. The water supply of the district is extremely scanty, there being only 7 villages which have wells or tanks. Most of the inhabitants are dependant for their supply on the wells in inland villages, and, in many instances, the water has to be carried a distance of 2 miles. The nature of the soil in the Kharapat tract renders it impossible to afford any relief to the people in this respect by sinking wells near the villages, but something might be done to increase the supply in the outlying villages most resorted to.

12. A made road from the Dhurumthur Ferry to Alibágh passes through the district, and there is also a cart track from Revus to Poenar, which passes through nearly all the villages on the western side. Roads are, however, hardly required, as the creeks, which intersect the country in every direction, are navigable for small boats at high tide, are extremely convenient for the exportation of produce.

13. The nearest market for the produce of the district is Alibágh, about 12 miles distant, but very little is disposed of there, as it is more convenient to send it direct to Bombay or Nagotna by boat.

14. A small quantity of salt is manufactured in one village, and in 8 villages there are stills for the manufacture of country liquor. The right of making it is sold by auction every year, and last year's sale realised Rs. 5,660. The greater part of the liquor is consumed in the district.

15. There are 2 Government and 4 village schools in the district, which are attended by about 150 children, or about 4 per cent. of the population under 15 years of age. Six per cent. of the total number of males have been entered in the last census returns as being able to read and write.

16. The settlement, which is now expiring, was based on a survey made under the direction of the Collector of the district, Mr. Jones. It was in some respects conducted on the same sys-

tem as the Deccan survey, and, as far as the measurement goes, was very accurate; but the plan of dividing the land into Survey numbers of a convenient and uniform size was not adopted. Instead of this each "Khar" or village was divided into "Khotas," an ancient division of the land, the boundaries of which were well known to the people, and the limits of these Khotas were defined by boundary marks. As, however, some of these Khotas exceeded 100 acres in extent, these boundary marks afforded but little assistance towards the identification of individual holdings, and the practical utility of the Survey was somewhat lessened in consequence.

17. The following description of the system adopted for the classification of the soils is taken from Mr. Jones' settlement report:—"For the purpose of classification, committees were appointed, composed of Karkoons, Koolcurnees, and Patels well acquainted with the nature of the land and the particular modes of cultivation of the different 'khars.' To superintend these committees and test their work were appointed superior committees, composed of the Duftadar and Mamlutdar of the district, assisted by my clerk, Mr. W. Hearn, who made himself useful in this department, as in the measurement, in the furtherance of which he was my most active assistant. For the sake of classification the Khars were arranged according to the productiveness in proportion to their extent, ascertained from the average of the last 10 years' annual surveys, thus: the 1st class is composed of those in which 12 pands per beegha and upwards had been recorded as productive—of this class there are 22 khars; the 2nd is comprised of 27 khars in which from seven to 12 pands per beegha of the whole extent had been found productive; the 3rd class, of four khars, those in which from 4 to 7 pands per beegha had been productive; 4th class, of three khars, where only 4 pands or  $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the superficial extent had been returned as productive."

The soil in each khar was then classified as follows:—

"The first sort of land is that on which sweet rice and the white or best description of salt rice only is grown, owing to the soil being situated at a distance from the salt water and not being liable to inundation (being on a higher level), and to the comparative depth of the salt moisture below the surface; when dry it is soft. The 2nd sort is that in which white rice can occasionally be grown, but which is oftener cultivated with 'Ratale' or red rice, owing to its being exposed to salt water, and to the soil having salt near the surface; when dry it is hard and brittle.

"The third is that on which red rice only can be cultivated, and is frequently exposed to salt water; has moorum in it, and is hard when dry. The fourth is that which is situated near the

outside embankments, and is constantly being flooded; and, consequently hitherto uncultivated, owing to the outlay that would be necessary to render it productive."

The following is the scale of rates which were imposed on each description of land:—

CLASS.	1st Sort Land.	2nd Sort Land.	3rd Sort Land.	4th Sort Land
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I ...	3 0	2 8	2 4	1 0
II. ...	2 8	2 4	2 0	1 0
III. ...	2 4	2 0	1 12	1 0
IV. ...	2 0	1 12	1 8	1 0

18. When the survey of the rest of the Alibágh Taluka was made by the Púna and Ratnagiri survey, the measurements of the Kharapat villages were revised and the land divided into Survey numbers, the limits of which were marked in the usual manner with stones. During the present season the classification of the soil in these villages has been revised on the system adopted in other talukas of the Tanna districts. This operation was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Hearn, an officer who has had great experience in this branch of the survey work. The average error in the work was six (6) pies.

19. It will be seen from the accompanying diagram that the total remissions during the 20 years the present rates have been in force amount to Rs. 9,635; of this sum Rs. 7,979 were remitted during the first year of the settlement in consequence of a failure of the crops. During the last 10 years the remissions amounted to 75 only! The area of land paying assessment has varied but little since the last settlement was made, and since the year 1854 the yearly increase or decrease has never exceeded 200 acres.

20. The rates that I now propose are the same as those of the Kharapat villages in the district of Uran, which is situated on the opposite side of the creek forming the eastern boundary of the Alibágh Taluka, viz. Rs. 5 for the 1st class villages, Rs. 4-8 for the 2nd class, and Rs. 4 for the 3rd class. The quality of the soil, style of cultivation, and products of both districts, are alike, and both districts are almost equally well situated as regards distance

from the market of Bombay. Some of the Alibagh villages may be a few miles further off than those of Uran, but I do not think the very trifling difference in this respect ought to make any difference in the rates.

21. In grouping the villages I have placed those immediately adjoining the sweet rice lands in the 1st class. The villages between these and the creek have been included in the 2nd class, and those near the mouth of the creek, which are most exposed to inundations of salt, in the 3rd class. In the latter class are also included two islands some distance from the mouth of the creek, which are much exposed to the floods during the rains.

22. The accompanying map shows the grouping of the villages and the following statement the effects of the new rates, as compared with the present for the whole district. The effect of the new rates in each village will be seen from the contrasted Statement (A).

*Statement showing effect of the Proposed Rates contrasted with Present Rates in 56 Villages of the Alibagh Taluka.*

	Cultivated Land.		Waste Land.		Total.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Assessment according to present rates ... ..	12,130	27,650	...	...	12,130	27,650
Assessment according to proposed rates ... ..	12,352	38,418	186	237	12,538	38,655
Increase ... ..	222	10,768	186	237	408	11,005

23. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that there has been very little increase in the extent of cultivation during the last 20 years; but as nearly all the available space in the district had been reclaimed at the time of settlement, no very great difference in this respect was to be expected.

24. The increase in the total payments is Rs. 11,005, of which Rs. 237 are on account of arable land, which is now returned as uncultivated. The increase in the total area of cultivated land is 222 acres. So the increase in the total payments is almost entirely due to the increased rates. The average rate per acre according

to the present rates is Rs. 2-4-5, and by the proposed rates it is raised to Rs. 3-1-5 per acre, being equivalent to an increase of nearly 39½ per cent. The percentage increase in each class is 51 per cent. in the 1st, 61 per cent. in the 2nd, and 28 per cent. in the 3rd.

25. As usual, the increase varies considerably. Thus in the village of Lonkotá the increase is as much as 128 per cent., while in the adjoining village of Pédámbéh, which is in the same class, it is only 67 per cent. The soil in both villages is equally productive; but when the present settlement was made only one-fifth of the total area of Lonkotá was returned as being productive, and it was therefore placed in the 4th class, whereas nearly half the area of Pédámbéh was considered to be productive, and consequently a higher rate was imposed. In some instances the increased payment is due to increased cultivation, as in the village of Milkutkhár, where the cultivated area has increased from 136 to 288 acres.

26. It will be seen from the Statement (B) that the value of rice, which is the staple product of the district, has increased from Rs. 8½ per candy in the year 1852, to Rs. 25 per candy in the present year, or nearly 3 times as much as it was when the present settlement was made: the average price for the last 10 years being nearly Rs. 26 per candy. From this it may be argued that the rates might reasonably have been raised in the same proportion; but when the peculiar position of the district is taken into consideration, I think that it must be allowed that the increase I have proposed is as much as can safely be made.

27. As I have already stated in para. 3 the greater part of the district is below the level of the sea at high tide, and the safety of the crops is entirely dependant on the durability of an earthen embankment, which is kept in repair by the villagers. In the event of any part of this giving way under some unusual pressure, a considerable portion of the country would be submerged and rendered unproductive for at least two years, and unless our rates are low enough to enable the cultivators to make some provision for bad seasons much of the poorer land would be thrown up, the fertility of the whole district would decrease, and large remissions of revenue would probably be necessary. Under these circumstances it is evidently necessary to make the rates as low as possible, and I consider that the rates which have been found applicable in a similar district (Uran) will be equally suitable for this.

28. The land of one village, Rámkotá, has been entirely submerged since the settlement was made, and although the assessment, at the rate of one rupee per acre, has been paid up to the

present time, none of the land is cultivated : in fact it is now covered by the sea at every high tide, and the boundary marks have long ago been washed away. The greater part of the village is owned by one man, who is, I believe, willing to renew the embankment if the land is let to him at a lower rate. As the reclamation of this village would greatly benefit the adjoining one, I think that it would be advisable to let it out to him at a low rate ; but before making any proposal as to how much it should be, I wish to make some further inquiries regarding the probable cost of the reclamation ; and I propose to report specially on this village after visiting the district this month.

29. A statement contrasting the former with proposed payments and showing the difference in area and assessment of each village is appended. Among the appendices to this report will also be found a statement showing the rainfall of the district for 14 years, the price of rice for 20 years, an abstract of the census returns, and a coloured map showing the grouping of the villages.

30. In conclusion, I must express my regret that this report was not submitted sooner ; but it was impossible to prepare it until the final examination of the papers had been made, and this work has only lately been completed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

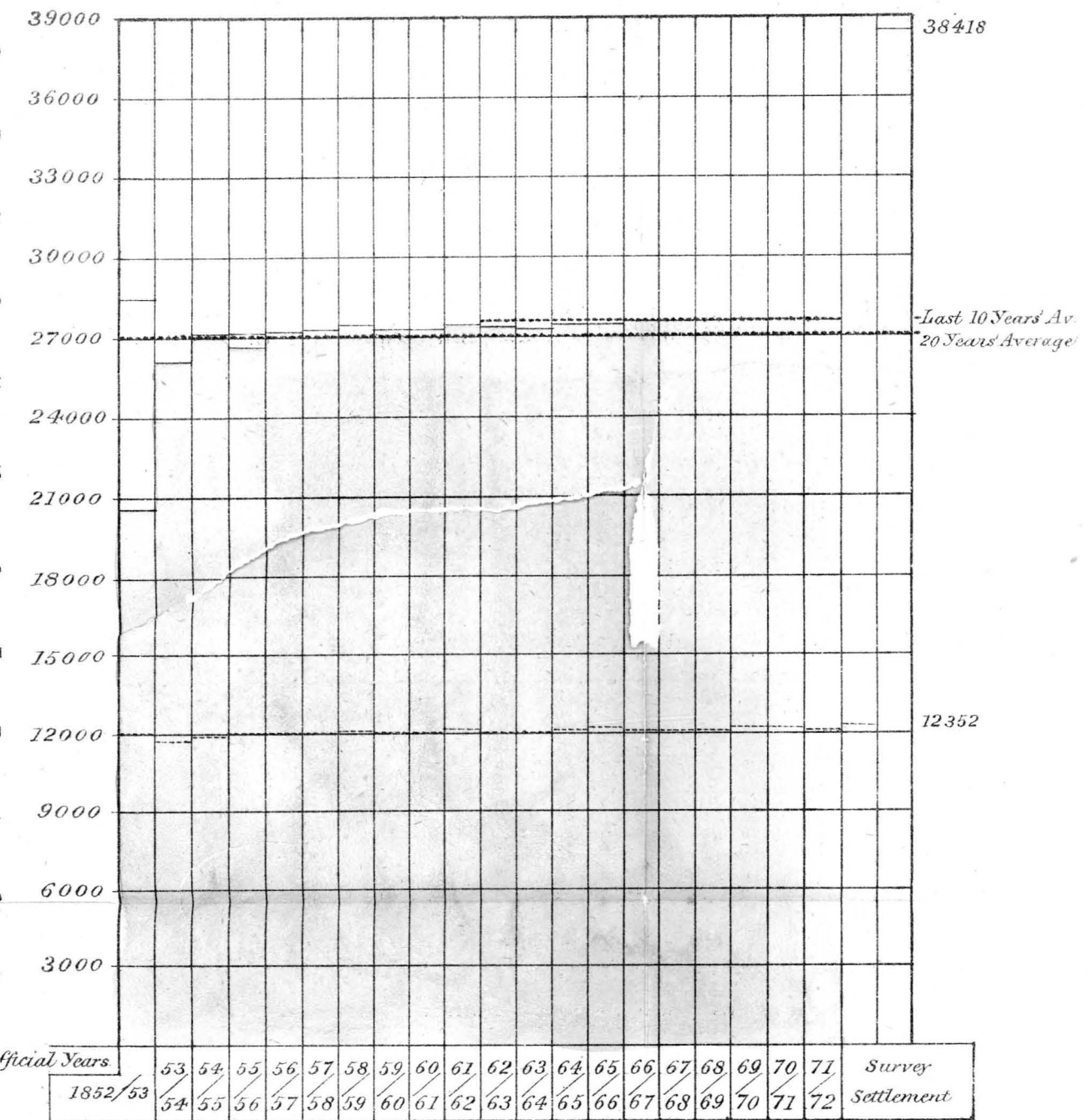
Your most obedient Servant,

J. GIBSON,

Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey.

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*DIAGRAM exhibiting the Extent of GOVERNMENT LAND  
annually under CULTIVATION for the last 20 Years in 56  
Villages of the ALIBAGH TALOOK and the Net Revenue.*



**EXPLANATION**

- 1 The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees across the Diagram.
- 2 The summit of the Darker Shaded portion indicates the Rental, and of the Lighter, the Gross Assessment on the Cultivated land; intermediate spaces the Remissions.
- 3 The thin broken lines show the extent of cultivation in acre for each Year.
- 4 The thick broken lines show the average Net Rental for 10 and 20 Years.
- 5 The Yellow Column shows total Acres by the new measurement, and the Blue the estimated Rental according to proposed Rates of Assessment.

(Sd) J. Gibson,

Dy. Supdt. Rev. Survey & Assess. Ratnagiri.



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**Statement A.**

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## STATEMENT contrasting present and proposed Assessment

No.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	Present Assessment, 1872.		Proposed Assessment.					
				Cultivated.		Waste.		Total.	
		Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						a. g.		a. g.	
1	Rajau Khar .. .. .	260	680	259	955	.....	.....	259	955
2	Pedambe Khar .. .. .	193	426	195	712	.....	.....	195	712
3	Jalshi .. .. .	39	105	40	170	.....	.....	40	170
4	Khat Wira .. .. .	111	236	112	380	.....	.....	112	380
5	Kalwad Khan .. .. .	202	566	209	780	.....	.....	209	780
6	Bhangar .. .. .	3	9	3	11	.....	.....	3	11
7	Dewlang .. .. .	10	29	10	41	.....	.....	10	41
8	Nawkhar Raide .. .. .	50	105	51	171	.....	.....	51	171
9	Gaonkhar .. .. .	25	68	29	108	.....	.....	29	108
10	Khidki .. .. .	40	94	40	164	0 9	0 9	40 9	164 9
11	Morwira .. .. .	19	41	19	69	.....	.....	19	69
12	Talbund .. .. .	117	289	117	420	.....	.....	117	420
13	Pejari .. .. .	296	815	303	1,181	3 0	5 0	306	1,186
14	Shiwshet .. .. .	2	5	2	6	.....	.....	2	6
15	Chari Khar .. .. .	161	416	164	621	1 0	1 0	165	622
16	Bhakarwad .. .. .	41	107	42	140	.....	.....	42	140
17	Talani .. .. .	35	95	36	131	.....	.....	36	131
18	Raide .. .. .	42	116	48	164	.....	.....	48	164
19	Tadacha Kota .. .. .	5	15	6	21	.....	.....	6	21
20	Belkhar .. .. .	111	188	113	357	.....	.....	113	357
21	Loukota .. .. .	43	57	45	130	.....	.....	45	130
	Total Villages 21 ..	1,805	4,462	1,843	6,732	4 9	6 9	1,847 9	6,738 9
1	Mandaw Khar .. .. .	141	331	142	412	.....	.....	142	412
2	Phopheri .. .. .	236	490	237	703	.....	.....	237	703
3	Durgdaria .. .. .	12	30	13	27	.....	.....	13	27
4	Nawkhar .. .. .	177	496	178	612	.....	.....	178	612
5	Wagwira .. .. .	143	342	151	535	.....	.....	151	535
6	Sambri Khar .. .. .	178	478	175	587	.....	.....	175	587
7	Simadevi Khar .. .. .	33	80	35	121	.....	.....	35	121
8	Chikli Khar .. .. .	96	238	99	327	.....	.....	99	327
9	Pitkari Khar .. .. .	246	565	249	805	.....	.....	249	805
10	Phansapoor .. .. .	154	418	155	521	.....	.....	155	521
11	Kopri .. .. .	109	264	109	342	.....	.....	109	342
12	Kachhi .. .. .	297	712	297	975	3 0	4 0	300	979
13	Dhuwad .. .. .	38	88	37	110	3 0	4 0	40	114
14	Shahbaz .. .. .	978	2,235	989	3,130	5 0	4 0	994	3,134
15	Kadwira .. .. .	92	212	92	289	.....	.....	92	289
16	Waghran .. .. .	424	784	425	1,397	.....	.....	425	1,397
17	Gawli Kota .. .. .	24	63	24	79	.....	.....	24	79
18	Dehankon .. .. .	357	797	357	1,146	.....	.....	357	1,146
19	Walawde .. .. .	83	192	85	274	.....	.....	85	274
20	Luxmi Prusad .. .. .	19	37	20	60	.....	.....	20	60
21	Lebhi .. .. .	113	201	115	380	.....	.....	115	360
22	Shahapur .. .. .	2,501	5,827	2,519	8,086	39 0	54 0	2,558	8,140
23	Mede Khar .. .. .	378	819	379	1,206	3 0	4 0	382	1,210
24	Ghaswad .. .. .	30	84	31	102	.....	.....	31	102
25	Khopan .. .. .	284	664	285	911	.....	.....	285	911
26	Gopchhari .. .. .	109	231	109	335	.....	.....	109	335
27	Milkatkhar .. .. .	136	289	288	536	.....	.....	288	536
	Total Villages 27 ..	7,388	16,967	7,595	23,968	53 0	70 0	7,648	24,038
1	Rajankhar Dawli .. .. .	65	105	67	128	9 0	12 0	76	140
2	Ranikota .. .. .	84	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Mankule .. .. .	790	2,178	794	2,233	.....	.....	794	2,233
4	Haswira .. .. .	1,228	2,178	1,243	3,283	58 0	72 0	1,301	3,360
5	Sonkota .. .. .	278	622	300	798	62 0	77 0	362	875
6	Dheran .. .. .	364	793	364	980	.....	.....	364	980
7	Juce Gawli .. .. .	37	121	31	96	.....	.....	31	96
8	Juce Bapuji .. .. .	93	140	95	195	.....	.....	95	195
	Total Villages 8 ..	2,937	6,221	2,914	7,718	129	161	3,043	7,879
46	Grand Total .. .. .	12,130	27,650	12,362	38,418	186 9	227 9	12,589 9	40,559 9

for 56 Villages in the Kharapat Lands of the Alibagh Taluka.

Decrease.		Increase.		Percentage.				Maximum Rates.	REMARKS.
Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Decrease.		Increase.			
				Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		a. g.		a. g.		a. g.		Rs. a. p.	
1		275	0 15			40 7		} 5 0 0	
		288				1 1	67 2		
		65				2 23	61 14		
		144				0 36	61 0		
		214				3 19	37 13		
		2					22 3		
		12					41 6		
		66				2 0	62 14		
		40				16 0	58 13		
		70-9				0 22	74 7		
		28					68 5		
		181					45 5		
		371				3 15	45 8		
		1					20 0		
		266				2 19	49 8		
		88				2 18	30 13		
		38				2 34	37 14		
		48				14 11	41 6		
		6				20 0	40 0		
		169				1 32	89 14		
		73				4 26	128 1		
1		43 9	2,276-9						
		81				0 28	24 8	} 4 8 0	
		213				0 17	43 7		
					0 10	8 13			
		116				0 23	23 6		
		193				5 24	56 7		
		89	127				18 10		
		41				6 2	51 4		
		89				3 5	37 6		
		240				1 9	42 8		
		108				0 26	24 10		
		78					29 9		
		267				1 0	37 8		
		26				5 11	29 9		
		899				1 25	40 4		
		77					36 5		
		613				0 9	78 3		
		16					25 6		
		349					43 13		
		82				2 16	42 11		
		23				5 11	62 3		
		159				1 31	79 2		
		2,813				2 11	39 11		
		391				1 2	47 12		
		13				3 13	21 7		
		247				0 14	37 3		
		104					45 0		
		247				111 31	85 8		
3	3	263	7,074						
		35				16 37	33 5	} 4 0 0	Entirely covered by sea at high tide.
		55				0 20	2 8		
		1,182				6 5	54 4		
		258				30 9	40 11		
		187					23 9		
					20 11	37 14			
		55				2 6	39 4		
84	109	190	1,767						
88	119	496 9	11,117-9						

## B.

*STATEMENT showing the Commutation Rates, per Candy,  
for Rice in the Kolába Collectorate during last 20 Years.*

YEAR.	KHARAPAT RICE LAND.			
	White Rice.		Red Rice.	
	Taluka Oonderee.	Taluka Rewdunda.	Taluka Oonderee.	Taluka Rewdunda.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1852-53	9 8 0	10 8 0	8 8 0	9 0 0
1853-54	12 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
1854-55	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
1855-56	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
1856-57	14 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
1857-58	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
1858-59	18 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
1859-60	23 0 0	27 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0
1860-61	22 0 0	22 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
1861-62	22 0 0	...	21 0 0	...
1862-63	22 0 0	...	21 0 0	...
1863-64	31 0 0	...	30 0 0	...
1864-65	36 0 0	...	35 0 0	...
1865-66	29 0 0	...	28 0 0	...
1866-67	29 0 0	...	28 0 0	...
1867-68	24 0 0	...	23 0 0	...
1868-69	26 0 0	...	25 0 0	...
1869-70	28 0 0	...	29 0 0	...
1870-71	26 0 0	...	25 0 0	...
1871-72	27 0 0	...	25 0 0	...

In 1861-62 the two Talukas were made into one (Alibágh).

## C.

*STATEMENT showing the Rainfall in Alibágh from the  
Year 1859 to 1872.*

Year.	Inch.	Cent.	REMARKS.
1859	79	44	
1860	87	98	
1861	96	85	
1862	79	97	
1863	74	18	
1864	59	24	
1865	74	94	
1866	77	57	
1867	68	33	
1868	56	89	
1869	82	12	
1870	66	18	
1871	33	18	
1872	57	75	Up to 1st September.
Average of 14 years	71	4	

*STATEMENT comparing the results of the Old and new Census.*

DISTRICT.	No. of Villages.	Year.	POPULATION.			HOUSES.				Wells.	Carts.	Ploughs.	LIVE STOCK.					TOTAL.	
			Males.	Females	Total.	Tiled.	Chupper.	Chowries.	Total.				Horses.	Cows.	Buffaloes, Milch.	Goats.	Cats and Poultry Oxen and Swine.		
Taluka Alibagh .....	66	1872..	4,577	4,623	9,200	33	1,674	7	1,714	36	3	123	2	608	1,143	105	532	2,390	
		1852..	3,515	3,433	6,948	9	1,444	....	1,453	23	2	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	446
		Increase ..	1,062	1,190	2,252	24	230	7	261	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,944
		Decrease ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

NOTE.—In the returns of the former Census the details of live stock are not given.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

DETAILS OF CULTIVATION IN A.D. 1872.

DISTRICT.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of total cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Khureef.	Rubbee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Taluka Alibagh.....	Khalsat ..... 56	Rice.	100	100	.....

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

### DETAIL OF POPULATION.

TALUKA.	CASTE.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns V. and VIII.	CAN READ.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Males.	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.	Total Females.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
									No.	PerCent.	No.	PerCent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Alibagh	Christians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jews .....	2	2	4	3	2	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jains .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lingayets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mussalmans .....	36	52	88	29	50	79	167	4	4	.....	.....
	Hindoos { Brahmins .....	21	56	77	16	30	46	123	61	79	.....	.....
	{ Low Castes .....	1,823	2,573	4,396	1,856	2,632	4,488	8,884	213	5	.....	.....
Others .....	5	7	12	2	3	5	17	3	25	.....	.....	
		1,887	2,690	4,577	1,906	2,717	4,623	9,200	281	.....	.....	.....

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## STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

### OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

DISTRICT.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupations.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Taluka Alibagh .....	Khalsat 56 .....	Agricultural .....	3,908
		Partly Agricultural .....	93
		Non-Agricultural .....	5,199

H X 3

## STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

### RETURN OF HOUSES, CHOWRIES, WELLS, &c., AND OF LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

DISTRICT.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				Carts and Ploughs.		Live Stock.														
		Chowries.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Plough Oxen & Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Taluka Alibagh.	Government 56 .....	7	33	..	1,674	1,714	7	16	13	36	8	128	1	1	2	623	520	1,143	324	284	608	532	..	105	..	..	..
	Alienated, partially or wholly .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* Five built out of Local Funds. Two built by private individuals.

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### Classification Test Statement.

NAME OF ASSISTANT.	No. of Fields tested.	RESULT.																REMARKS.
		ERRORS WITHIN.																
		a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	a.	p.	
		0	6	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	3	0	3	6	4	0	
Mr. E. Hearn .....	1,714	679	400	489	114	19	2	....	....	1								

J. GIBSON,  
Deputy Superintendent, Ratnagiri Survey.

No. 850 of 1853.

To

E. G. FAWCETT, ESQUIRE,

Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

*Agent's Office, Alibagh,**13th December 1851.*

SIR,

I have the honour to make the following report on the survey of the Salt Rice tract of Kolába, undertaken under the sanction of Government in Mr. Acting Secretary Courtney's letter dated 9th October 1848, No. 6100.

2. The salt water in the Nagotna Creek, which at high tide every spring is between two and three feet above the level of the whole tract, is banked out by mud embankments, extending round the edge of each "khar." Before the land was thus recovered from the sea, the creek must have inundated the whole country between Poenar and Penn.

3. The work of embanking appears to have commenced on the southern side towards Sambree, where the narrowness of ground between the hills and the creek made it comparatively an easy business; from thence it extended northward, each new "khar" being added on to the one previously completed. The exact dates of any of these gradual improvements are not known.

4. There are many customs peculiar to the people that reside in these "khars," arising from the peculiarity of the locality; such, for instance, as the manner of division of labour in making mud embankments, and payment of labour by spirits, to be consumed on the spot while at work, instead of regular wages; the various modes of responsibility of each landholder to keep his embankments in repair, the necessity for parties to be on the look out for accidents to the embankments on spring-tide nights, &c. On establishing a new system of assessment, there are many of these old customs which should be retained, as they are suitable to the circumstances of the people, and it would be no easy matter to substitute any thing better in their stead.

5. The assessment on this description of land was, with few exceptions, taken every where in kind by the late State; the number of different rates was very great, and the trouble thereby occasioned



in the making up of the Jumabundee papers excessive. There were in the surveyed portion no less than 59 varieties of rates, varying from Rs. 9-14-2 to Rs. 0-12-0 per beegah of 20 pands, the former being as much too high as the latter was too low.

6. The revenue of each year was dependent, however, on the quantity of rate-paying land, estimated by the Annual inspection of crops, so ably described by my predecessor, Mr. Davies, in his letter dated 15th June 1846, No. 153, on this subject, as to require no comment from me. The following diagram has been adopted to show the fluctuations of the revenue consequent on the old system :

Scale of Rupees.	Commutation rates for rent in kind.										REMARKS.
	A. D. 1840-41.	1841-42.	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	
	White rice per 13 0 0 Rs. a. p. Khanluie.	Red do. 11 0 0 per do.	White do. 10 0 0 per do.	Red do. 9 0 0 per do.	White do. 11 0 0 per do.	Red do. 9 0 0 per do.	White do. 11 0 0 per do.	Red do. 9 0 0 per do.	White do. 11 0 0 per do.	Red do. 9 0 0 per do.	
Rs. 45,000	Rs. a. p. 13 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	
Rs. 40,000											
Rs. 35,000											
Rs. 30,000											Old aver- age.
Rs. 25,000											New as- essment.
Rs. 20,000											
Rs. 15,000											
Rs. 10,000											
Rs. 5,000											
	Rs. 41,439	Rs. 33,770	Rs. 33,833	Rs. 29,432	Rs. 18,768	Rs. 16,607	Rs. 38,975	Rs. 33,037	Rs. 23,292	Rs. 44,969	

The dotted lines in the above diagram serve also to show the average amount of the old as compared with that of the new rates of assessment, which, though lower, will not fluctuate in the same manner : for there are two causes constantly at work to create the inequality; *viz.*, the variation in the commutation rates for grain rental, and the system of annual surveys of crops, both of which will be removed by the introduction of a moderate money assessment on the land.

7. The measurement of the land was managed by a number of young men who had been in the Deccan Survey, assisted by others who had qualified themselves here : the instruments used were the common cross-staff and 33 feet iron chain of 16 links : every day's work was carefully protracted, and every division entered in the field book was put down to a scale of 5 chains to the inch. The carkoons thus employed were forty-five in number, and they were superintended by two superiors or Sir Ameens, whose duty it was to keep the others to their business, to prevent carelessness, and to supervise the measurement by testing a portion, *i.e.*, 1/10th of each man's work.

8. Independently of the opposition to the mode of measurement by cross-staff and chain made by the natives, which delayed the business a whole year, the nature of the land-holding system has done much towards retarding the completion of the survey beyond the time required, under ordinary circumstances, to measure barely twelve thousand acres of land. In the first place, operations could not commence before the end of December ; and in the next, the very small portions into which the proprietorship of the land is subdivided has rendered necessary separate measurements of each of these ; had it been otherwise, the surface is so level that it would have been easy for the surveyors to measure large pieces at the same time, and thereby lessen the labour by one-half at the very least. I found it impossible to avoid these minute measurements, and only adopted them because I was satisfied the survey would have been useless without them.

9. The next divisions of this land, after the separate fields, are called "kothass," and there are from 1 to 52 of these in each khar. I have, therefore, had duplicate maps made on the same scale as the field books of each "kotha." Of these, one copy is for the use of the tullatee, and the other to be kept in the district kutchery. Besides these, a map of each khar, showing only the "kotha" subdivisions, has been made on a scale of 20 chains to the inch, and another of the whole "kharapat" on a scale of 40 chains to the inch to accompany this report.

10. The whole area of the salt rice tract, according to the records, is 13,000 beegas; and the following table will show the difference between the old amount and that found on measurement. The comparison has been made easy by the facility with which beegas may be converted into acres, and *vice versa*, the puckha beega of 25 pands being equal to an acre, within so small a fraction as to make the difference immaterial:—

Beegas of 20 pands.	Equivalent in beegas of 25 pands.	Acres by measurement.	Difference in beegas of 25 pands.		Remarks.
			More.	Less.	
13,000	10,400	11,977½	1,577½	.....	This is the difference, not in the measurement, but in the actual quantity of land.

11. After the measurement, the classification of the soil was the most important part of the whole. For this purpose committees were appointed, composed of carkoons, koolkurnees, and patels, well acquainted with the nature of the land and the peculiar modes of cultivation of the different khars. To superintend these committees and test their work, were appointed superior committees, composed of the dufturdar and the mamledar of the district, assisted by my clerk, Mr. W. Hearn, who made himself useful in this department, as well as in the measurement; in the furtherance of which he was my most active assistant.

12. For the sake of classification, the khars were arranged, according to their productiveness, in proportion to their extent, ascertained from the average of the last ten years' annual surveys. Thus the—

1st class is composed of those in which 12 pands per beega and upwards had been recorded as productive: of this class there are twenty-two khars.

2nd class is composed of twenty-seven khars, in which from seven to twelve pands per beega of the whole extent had been found productive.

3rd, of four khars, those in which from four to seven pands per beega had been productive.

4th, of three khars, were only four pands, or one-fifth of the superficial extent had been returned as productive.

13. The rates proposed to be introduced on the acre are as follows. They should be guaranteed to remain 20 years at least unaltered :—
- New rates.

Class.	1st sort, i.e., "Awal."	2nd sort, i.e., "Dhoom."	3rd sort, i.e., "Seemh."	4th sort, i.e., "Char Seemh."
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st .....	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 0 0
2nd .....	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
3rd .....	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
4th .....	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 0 0

Of the above it will be observed that there are only seven different rates, although there are nominally sixteen varieties of soil. The first sort of land is that on which sweet rice, and the white or best description of salt rice only, is grown, owing to the soil being situated at a distance from the salt water, and not being liable to inundation (being on a higher level), and to the comparative depth of the salt moisture below the surface. When dry it is soft.

The second is that on which white rice can occasionally be grown, but which is oftener cultivated with "ratah," or red rice, owing to its being exposed to salt water, and to the soil having salt near the surface. When dry it is hard and brittle.

The third is that on which red rice only can be cultivated, and is frequently exposed to salt water, has "morum" in it, and is hard when dry.

The fourth is that which is situated near the outside embankments, and is constantly being flooded, and, consequently, hitherto uncultivated, owing to the outlay that would be necessary to render it productive. The rate is, therefore, the same to whatever class the rest of the khar may belong.

14. The following table is framed from the actual measurements, to show the manner in which the different rates are apportioned throughout to each of the four classes of khars, according to the varieties of soil found in them :—

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**Statement.**

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1	2	3	Average land in books for the last 10 years.			By new Measurement			
			4	5	6	1st sort Land.		2nd sort Land.	
						7	8	9	10
No. of Class.		Number in order of extent.	Total Beegas.	Productive and rent-paying land, Beegas.	Proportion of Columns to column 4 in Pands to the beega.	Extent in acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 3 per acre.	Extent in acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 0-8-0 per acre.
I	1	Mankoolai .. ..	1,009 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	430 5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	523 30	1,571 4 0	141 30	354 6 0
	2	Pejaree ... ..	307 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	219 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 20	535 8 0	96 20	241 14 0
	3	Kalwud .. ..	212 3	142 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 10	384 12 0	42 20	106 4 0
	4	Nowkhar .. ..	205 4	197 2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 30	338 4 0	45 30	114 6 0
	5	Sambree ... ..	182 3	136 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	83 10	249 12 0	57 30	144 6 0
	6	Churee .. ..	177 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 30	152 4 0	79 20	198 12 0
	7	Phunsapoor .. ..	171 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 20	256 8 0	41 0	102 8 0
	8	Tulbund .. ..	128 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	36 0	108 0 0	16 30	41 14 0
	9	Kopree .. ..	110 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0	135 0 0	32 0	80 0 0
	10	Milkut .. ..	105 16	78 6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 20	181 8 0	87 10	218 2 0
	11	Chicklee .. ..	105 13	67 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10 20	31 8 0	70 20	176 4 0
	12	Julshee .. ..	43 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 3	14	16 10	48 12 0	17 0	42 8 0
	13	Bakur Wud .. ..	43 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	20 5	60 6 0	15 0	37 8 0
	14	Rayundai .. ..	40 18	25 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 10	66 12 0	17 10	43 2 0
	15	Thunlanee .. ..	37 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 10	13	13 30	41 4 0	18 20	46 4 0
	16	Ghuswud .. ..	31 4	25 11	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 20	49 8 0	9 30	24 6 0
	17	Gao Khar .. ..	27 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10	42 12 0	7 10	18 2 0
	18	Gowlee Khotha .. ..	22 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 30	44 4 0	3 10	8 2 0
	19	Deo Long .. ..	14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 30	26 4 0	1 0	2 8 0
	20	Shew Sand Thadachai Kota.	5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	4 10	12 12 0	0 30	1 14 0
	21	Bhungar Dadejee .. ..	2 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8	16	....	....	2 30	6 14 0
	22	Sewa Shet .. ..	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	4 8 0	....	....
		Total....	2,986 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,611 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	1,447 5	4,341 6 0	804 02	2,010 0

and Classification.						Comparison with average of last 10 years.			REMARKS.
3rd sort Land.		4th sort Land.		Total.		Average of Rent from 1840-41 to 1848-50.	Less.	More.	
Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 2-4-0 per Acre.	Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 1 per Acre.	Of Land.	Of Rent.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
98 20	221 10 0	23 20	23 8 0	787 20	2,170 12 0	2,459 8 4	288 12 4	....	
13 30	30 15 0	3 0	3 0 0	292 0	811 5 0	1,058 15 7	247 10 7	....	
21 20	48 6 0	1 0	1 0 0	193 10	540 6 0	702 6 10	162 10 10	.....	
17 30	39 15 0	0 28	0 8 0	176 30	493 1 0	626 2 5	133 2 5	....	
19 10	43 5 0	2 10	2 4 0	162 20	439 11 0	742 0 11	302 5 11	....	
22 20	50 10 0	6 0	6 0 0	158 30	407 10 0	525 7 3	117 13 3	....	
19 0	42 12 0	2 10	2 4 0	147 30	404 0 0	562 14 1	158 14 1	....	
56 30	127 11 0	....	....	109 20	377 9 0	369 11 8	92 2 8	....	
8 30	19 11 6	7 30	7 12 0	93 20	242 7 0	366 5 9	123 14 9	....	
23 30	53 7 0	5 20	5 8 0	177 0	458 9 0	280 7 4	.....	178 1 10	
10 20	23 10 0	1 0	1 0 0	92 20	223 6 0	338 4 1	105 14 1	....	
3 20	7 14 0	.....	....	26 30	99 2 0	170 13 8	71 11 8	....	
1 20	3 6 0	0 5	0 2 0	26 20	101 6 0	121 9 6	26 3 6	....	
1 20	3 6 0	0 30	0 12 0	41 30	114 0 0	132 5 9	18 5 9	....	
3 0	6 12 0	.....	....	35 10	94 4 0	110 5 0	16 1 0	....	
4 20	10 2 0	0 5	0 2 0	30 35	84 2 0	122 7 10	38 5 10	....	
3 10	7 5 0	0 20	0 8 0	25 10	68 11 0	74 7 7	5 12 7	....	
5 0	11 4 0	....	....	23 0	63 10 0	8 6 14	25 4 0	....	
0 10	9 0	....	....	10 0	29 5 0	54 4 2	24 15 2	....	
0 5	4 6	.....	....	5 5	14 14 6	10 10 11	.....	4 3 7	
..	....	....	....	3 30	6 14 0	7 13 3	0 15 3	....	
..	....	....	....	1 20	4 8 0	8 3 10	3 11 10	....	
334 25	762 14 6	54 10	54 4 0	2,640 0	7,158 8 6	8,934 4 9	1,958 1 6	182 5 3	

The Khars Nos. 1 and 8 were brought under the 1st class because of their containing a large extent of land laid out in salt pans, and which materially affects the proportion that the productive rice land bears to the whole extent.

No. of Khar.	Number in order of extent.	Names of Khars.	Average land in books for the last 10 years.			By new Measurement and			
			Total Beegas.	Productive and rent-paying Land, Beegas.	Proportion of Column 5 to Column 4 in Pands to file Beegas.	1st sort Land.		2nd sort Land.	
						Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 2-8-0 per Acre.	Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 2-4-0 per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II.	1	Shahpoor.. ..	2,409 6½	1,087 7	9	1,619 30	4,049 6 0	395 20	889 14 0
	2	Shahbaj .. ..	948 3½	507 7½	10½	552 30	1,381 14 0	151 0	339 12 0
	3	Sone Kotha .. ..	418 19	162 13½	7½	171 ..	427 8 0	38 0	85 8 0
	4	Meidhe Khar .. ..	385 6½	166 9½	8½	149 10	373 2 0	65 10	146 13 0
	5	Dehenkonee .. ..	358 11	174 14½	9½	106 20	266 4 0	155 0	348 12 0
	6	Dherind ... ..	339 19½	169 15½	10	178 30	446 14 0	78 30	177 3 0
	7	Kachlee .. ..	309 10	159 10½	10½	199 10	498 2 0	41 20	93 6 0
	8	Khopunai. . . .	283 14½	141 9	10	152 20	381 4 0	97 30	219 15 0
	9	Ranzunkhar .. ..	273 15½	136 ¾	10	77 10	193 2 0	130 30	294 3 0
	10	Phopharee ... ..	249 2	88 10	7½	88 30	171 14 0	53 10	119 13 0
	11	Pitkeeree .. ..	248 2	104 12½	8½	111 20	278 12 0	103 0	231 12 0
	12	Pedhbambai .. ..	203 16½	91 16	9	61 30	154 6 0	82 10	185 1 0
	13	Mandho Khar .. ..	159 17½	56 19½	17½	54 ..	135 0 0	43 10	97 5 0
	14	Waghveera .. ..	145 2½	88 7½	12	84 20	211 4 0	40 20	91 2 0
	15	Khathveera .. ..	114 16½	49 3½	8½	32 10	80 10 0	29 10	65 13 0
	16	Gophchuree .. ..	110 11½	53 8½	9½	16 30	41 14 0	43 20	97 14 0
	17	Kandveera .. ..	100 5	46 2	9½	44 30	111 14 0	34 30	78 3 0
	18	Wallowdai .. ..	89 9½	53 14½	12	32 20	81 4 0	34 0	76 8 0
	19	Khidkee .. ..	58 13½	30 6½	10½	28 ..	67 8 0	11 20	25 14 0
	20	Nowkhar Raindai ..	48 7½	21 18½	9	13 ..	32 8 0	16 20	37 2 0
	21	Ranzun Khar Dawlee ..	43 19	26 17½	12	17 10	43 2 0	14 20	32 10 0
	22	Dhoowad .. ..	40 3	23 17½	12	24 10	60 10 0	8 20	19 2 0
	23	Shima Dawee .. ..	39 0	14 15	7½	13 10	33 2 0	13 30	30 15 0
	24	Zawee Gowlee ... ..	19 8½	11 2½	14½	12 10	30 10 0	20 20	46 2 0
	25	Moodveera .. ..	18 17½	8 17½	9½	3 ..	7 8 0	6 20	14 10 0
	26	Luxmee Prusad .. ..	17 10½	6 11½	7½	.....	.....	9 0	20 4 0
	27	Doorg Duria .. ..	8 19½	5 3½	11½	4 ..	10 0 0	1 30	3 15 0
		Total .. ..	7,443 4½	3,486 10½	.....	3,823 30	9,559 6 0	1,719 30	3,869 7 0



Classification.						Comparison with average of last 15 years.				REMARKS.
3rd sort Land.		4th sort Land.		Total.		Average of Rent from 1840-41 to 1849-50.	Less.	More.		
Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 2 per Acre.	Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 1 per Acre.	Of Land.	Of Rent.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
329 30	659 8 0	43 0	43 0 0	2,388 0	5,641 12 0	6,157 0 9	615 4 9	....		
173 10	346 8 0	36 0	36 0 0	913 0	2,104 2 0	2,779 2 3	675 0 8	....		
34 20	69 0 0	50 20	50 8 0	294 0	632 8 0	884 11 5	252 3 5	....		
20 20	41 0 0	17 0	17 0 0	252 0	577 15 0	801 15 4	224 0 4	....		
84 0	168 0 0	9 0	9 0 0	354 20	792 0 0	857 0 2	65 0 2	....		
52 10	104 8 0	27 0	27 0 0	336 30	755 9 0	927 12 7	172 3 7	....		
37 10	74 8 0	2 20	2 8 0	280 20	668 8 0	852 14 1	184 6 1	....		
21 20	43 0 0	4 0	4 0 0	275 30	648 3 0	742 14 10	94 11 10	....		
31 10	62 8 0	8 0	8 0 0	242 10	552 13 0	788 8 8	233 11 8	....		
85 20	171 0 0	15 10	15 4 0	223 30	477 15 0	564 4 1	86 5 1	....		
17 25	35 4 0	7 30	7 12 0	239 35	553 8 0	603 5 9	49 13 9	....		
30 0	60 0 0	7 10	7 4 0	181 10	406 11 0	526 8 10	119 13 10	....	Half Inam.	
17 20	35 0 0	12 30	12 12 0	127 20	280 1 0	338 9 8	58 8 8	....		
15 0	30 0 0	2 0	2 0 0	142 0	334 6 0	465 2 6	130 12 6	....		
35 10	70 8 0	10 30	10 12 0	107 20	227 11 0	232 7 3	4 12 3	....		
44 10	88 8 0	3 0	3 0 0	107 20	231 4 0	289 0 0	57 12 0	....		
6 10	12 8 0	2 30	2 12 0	88 20	205 5 0	253 1 9	47 12 9	....		
17 10	34 8 0	1 0	1 0 0	84 30	193 4 0	289 9 10	96 5 10	....		
1 10	2 8 0	2 0	2 0 0	37 30	87 14 0	158 13 0	70 15 0	....		
12 30	25 8 0	3 30	3 12 0	46 0	98 14 0	119 13 1	20 15 1	....		
3 30	7 8 0	0 10	0 4 0	35 30	88 8 0	26 10 11	....	36 13 1		
5 20	11 0 0	2 20	2 8 0	40 30	93 4 0	120 15 11	27 11 11	....		
2 0	4 0 0	0 10	0 4 0	29 10	68 5 0	21 6 8	....	46 14 4		
7 10	14 8 0	....	....	40 0	91 14 0	30 2 3	....	61 1 9		
8 30	17 0 0	....	....	18 0	39 2 0	34 2 2	....	4 15 10		
7 0	14 0 0	1 20	1 8 0	17 20	35 12 0	35 5 7	....	0 6 5		
....	....	1 0	1 0 0	6 30	14 15 0	34 1 3	19 2 3	....		
1,100 35	2,201 12 0	265 30	265 12 0	6,910 6	15,896 5 0	18,930 8 7	3,204 7 0	170 3 0		

No. of Khar.	Number in order of extent.	Names of Khars.	Average land in books for the last 10 years.			By new Measurement			
			Total Beegas.	Productive and rent-paying Land, Beegas.	Proportion of Column 5 to Column 4 in Pands to the Beegas.	1st sort Land.		2nd sort Land.	
						Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 2-4-0 per Acre.	Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 2-0-0 per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III.	1	Hashweera ... ..	1,629 15	517 8	6½	161 10	362 13 0	441 30	883 8 0
	2	Waghrun... ..	400 16½	129 16½	6½	115 0	258 12 0	161 10	322 8 0
	3	Laibhee ... ..	129 4½	44 4½	6½	11 10	25 5 0	54 20	109 0 0
	4	Balkhars... ..	123 15	38 5½	6½	27 20	61 14 0	18 0	36 0 0
		Tonal ... ..	2,282 10½	729 15	....	315 0	708 12 0	675 20	1,351 0 0

					By new Measurement				
					1st sort Land.		2nd sort Land.		
					Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 2 per Acre.	Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 1-12-0 per Acre.	
IV.	1	Ram Kota ... ..	135 9½	25 10	3½	...	.....	...	....
	2	Zuwee Bapoojee ... ..	104 8½	15 14½	3	...	....	28 20	49 14 0
	3	Lone Kota ... ..	47 7½	9 11	5½	1 20	3 0 0	12 30	22 5 0
		Tetal ... ..	287 6	50 10½	....	1 20	3 0 0	41 10	72 3 0

ABSTRACT OF

Number.	Class.								
1st	Class .. ..	2,986 18½	1,811 7½	..	1,447 5	4,341 6 0	804 0	2,010 0 0	
2nd	Ditto .. ..	7,443 4½	3,486 10½	..	3,823 30	9,557 6 0	1,719 30	3,869 7 0	
3rd	Ditto .. ..	2,282 10½	729 15	..	315 0	708 12 0	675 20	1,351 0 0	
4th	Ditto .. ..	287 6	50 10½	..	1 20	3 0 0	41 10	72 4 0	
	Total....	13,000 0	6,078 3½	..	5,587 15	14,612 8 0	3,260 20	7,302 11 0	

The difference between the total here shown and that of acres by measurement is

and Classification.						Comparison with average of last 10 years.			REMARKS.
3rd sort Land.		4th sort Land.		Total.		Average of Rent from 1840-41 to 1848-50.	Less.	More.	
Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 1-12-0 per Acre.	Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 1-0-0 per Acre.	Of Land.	Of Rent.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
380 0	665 0 0	212 10	212 4 0	1,185 10	2,123 9 0	2,386 11 3	263 2 3	....	
62 20	109 6 0	62 20	69 8 0	408 10	760 2 0	745 7 7	....	14 10 5	
23 10	40 11 0	13 20	13 8 0	102 20	188 8 0	205 12 11	17 4 11	....	
26 20	46 6 0	23 30	23 12 0	95 30	168 0 0	222 3 4	54 3 4	....	
492 10	861 7 0	319 0	319 0 0	1,801 30	3,240 3 0	3,560 3 1	334 10 6	14 10 5	

and Classification.								
3rd sort Land.		4th sort Land.						
Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 1-8-0 per Acre.	Extent in Acres.	Amount of Rent at Rs. 1 per Acre.					
3 0	4 8 0	111 20	111 8 0	114 20	116 0 0	100 9 11	....	15 6 1
37 30	56 10 0	14 30	14 12 0	81 0	121 4 0	55 7 2	....	65 12 10
3 30	5 10 0	3 30	3 12 0	21 30	34 11 0	85 10 6	0 15 6	....
44 20	66 12 0	130 0	130 0 0	217 10	271 15 0	191 11 7	0 15 6	81 2 11

THE ABOVE,

334 25	752 14 9	54 10	54 4 0	2,640 0	7,158 8 6	8,934 4 9	1,958 1 6	182 5 3
1,100 35	2,301 12 0	268 30	266 12 0	6,910 5	15,896 5 0	18,930 8 7	3,204 7 0	170 3 5
492 10	861 7 0	319 0	319 0 0	1,801 30	3,240 3 0	3,560 3 1	334 10 6	14 10 5
44 20	66 11 0	180 0	180 0 0	217 10	271 15 0	191 11 7	0 15 6	81 2 11
1,972 10	3,882 13 6	789 0	769 0 0	11,569 5	26,566 15 6	31,616 12 0	8,498 2 6	448 6 0

Difference between Cols. 18 and 19; net decrease Rs. 9,048-12-6.

paragraph 19 is the amount of waste land of 4th class, viz., 408 acres and 15 gontas,

15. In some instances the new assessment will be observed to be in excess of the average of the revenue of preceding years : this is owing to the land being held in rent free and Istawa kowls, and the period of exemption extending into the ten years on which the average is calculated.

Observation on state-ments.

16. Kowlee land, where the rates are high, should, I think, be reduced in rent to the new standard ; and in case of the old rates being under the new, the privilege should only extend to the close of the period mentioned in the documents, after which the land should be assessed according to its classification.

Kowlee land.

17. In introducing these new rates into the district I apprehend no difficulty, since the natives themselves express a desire to have them as soon as possible. There are, however, one or two subjects which suggest themselves to me as worthy of consideration, viz., the hucks of patels and koolkurnees ; the occasional inspection of damaged crops ; field-marks ; exaction of attendance at embankment work ; and appointment of a carcoon to superintend the embankment.

Introduction of new rates.

18. The hucks of patels should not be reduced in proportion with the assessment ; an average of the actual income enjoyed in each village for ten years should be made, and the emoluments fixed once for all, or calculated at the proportion this average bears to the year's Government revenue.

Hucks of Patels and Koolkurnees.

19. The koolkurnees are not village accountants, as the name would import, but their duties extend over "tuppas," corresponding with the turuf of deshpandees in the Deccan. Under the late State they had the sole management of the annual settlement of the Jumma-bundy, from the estimating of damaged crops, and calculating each ryot's dues, to the preparation of the general "talebund." The accounts and general records of every village in the division were in their custody ; but they had nothing to do with the actual collection of the revenue. Their hucks are calculated on the net land rent at the rate of half maund per khandee of the Government revenue, or  $2\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. For many years before the lapse of the State, half of the wuttun was under confiscation, and up to the present moment the huck is equally divided between the Government and the koolkurnees. There are two distinct wuttuns in the whole tract lately surveyed, viz., Oonderee in the north, and Shreegaon Tuppa in the south. The duty now exacted from them

Koolkurnees.

is to assist the mamledar's establishment by one carcoon each, paid out of the proceeds of the wuttun, besides sending a man, on the occasion of the annual inspection of damaged crops, to assist the regularly employed carcoons. The present members of the wuttun consider themselves to have been unjustly deprived of their rights by the attachment of half their income, and they are confidently expecting the whole will eventually be conceded to them. In their present state, they are of little use to Government; though, from long being in the possession of all the revenue records of the country, they have still considerable local knowledge and influence. Should the confiscated portion of their huck not be restored to them, I would beg to recommend that whenever the kooikurnees of the division in which a vacancy to a tullateeship occurs can produce a qualified member of their own family, that he be appointed to fill the situation in preference to other candidates.

20. With respect to inspection of damaged crops, the ryots have been led to understand that on the introduction of the new rates they are not to expect annual general surveys, such as they have hitherto been accustomed to; but that rules will be framed for their being relieved from rent in case of total failure of any particular field.

21. In a country where there are no trees and very few stones, it is not easy to have good field-marks, the mud banks of the present fields disappear very soon, if not constantly repaired: every precaution should be taken to ensure the punishment of persons wilfully removing field boundaries, without giving due notice and receiving permission to do so.

22. The ancient custom called here "jolee sheristah" should be kept up, as well as the penalty of a small fine attached to non-attendance at the embankments. The "jolee sheristah" consists in the obligation of every cultivator to attend, personally, at the direction of the patel of the khar or khota, whenever there is occasion for a gang to work at the outer embankments in filling up a gap or making the periodical repairs, receiving for his trouble a small quantity of spirits, to be consumed while at work. The labour is severe, but does not last more than a couple of hours at a time: it consists of forming a line of men standing in mud from the gap or place to be repaired to a spot from twenty to forty yards distant, whence long clods of mud are dug with wooden spades, and passed from man to man in quick succession. The drinking of the spirits is objectionable, but the payment of money would not prevent the custom from continuance. Besides which, the average expense of these operations in Government sillotree khars is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  pies per man; whereas, if each were paid

an ordinary man's hire, viz., 2 annas, the expense would be enormous, and the surplus in the hands of the "aguree" would pass into the spirit shop.

23. On the introduction of the new rates, the right to collect the one maund of batty per beega should not be interfered with, except when it is in Government sillotree land. The tax in question is the proprietary right of the sillotree or person who first embanked the land. In almost all the khars the Government rent is paid to Government, and the maund extra to the sillotree, who on his part is bound to pay all expenses of keeping outward embankments and floodgates in proper repair. In Government khars this may be considered to be included in the money rent; but in private khars it will be in excess of the Government assessment, unless it should be considered preferable to give the sillotrees compensation for the loss of the income derived from it, and take the responsibility of the repairs of all the embankments—an arrangement which the sillotrees themselves would not approve of.

Sillotree maund.

*Vide* No. 18 of Miscellaneous Items of Revenue, appended to Statement A of the Jummabundy Reports of this Agency.

24. I think also it would be advisable to have an extra carcoon attached to the mamlutdar's establishment, appointed expressly for the purpose of reporting on the state of the embankments, and enforcing any rules that may be made for their preservation.

Embankment Carcoon.

25. The sum of Rs. 4,000 sanctioned for the expenses of the survey has all been expended, and about a hundred rupees more are required, chiefly for fixing boundary stones, for which I request the sanction of Government may be obtained.

Expense of survey.....Rs. 4,000.

26. Annexed are specimens of a map of a "khota" and of a "khar," an extract from a "pahanee khurda," or surveyor's book, and of a "koolghudnee," besides the map of the whole "kharapat."

Accompaniments.

I have, &c.,

E. C. JONES,

Agent at Kolaba.

*Camp Dharwar, 14th June 1852.*

The Revenue Survey Commissioner has the honour to submit the following remarks on the Survey and Assessment described in the accompanying papers, which he has carefully perused.

2. The land surveyed is a dead flat of salt rice ground, recovered from the sea, and, being perfectly open and free from trees or other obstructions, admitted of being measured and mapped with great facility and accuracy. The only difficulty, or rather source of delay experienced, was the extreme smallness of some of the fields. The survey was conducted according to the mode followed on the Deccan Survey, and a test of the work was taken; when all fields, in which an error of upwards of 5 per cent. was discovered, were again measured. The result of this test is not stated in Mr. Jones's report; but, from the nature of the ground, and the mode in which the Survey was conducted, there seems every reason for relying on the accuracy of the measurement.

3. The entire area of the salt rice grounds surveyed is styled the "kharapat." This is composed of 56 "khars," which are described as portions of land successively wrested from the sea, and surrounded, it would seem, with earthen embankments. The "khars" are again divided into "khotas," and the "khotas" into fields or numbers, which are the lowest sub-divisions recognised by the Survey, and have formed the basis of the operation. The "khotas" have not been made of any particular size, to suit the convenience of the Survey operation, but an ancient division of the "khars" known to the villagers, and, are probably, the original allotments made when it was first recovered from the sea. The Survey numbers are the existing holdings of the ryots within the "khota," and they have also been made into Survey sub-divisions without reference to size.

4. The lasting utility of this Survey will depend on the permanence of these Survey sub-divisions. The "khars" would appear to be enclosed within sea embankments, and, as regards their boundaries, there appears no ground for apprehending any change in future. From the observations in Mr. Jones's 21st paragraph, it would seem that the limits of the "khotas" and enclosed fields are only defined by small embankments, which are liable to disappear. In his 25th paragraph he requests sanction to a small expenditure, chiefly for fixing boundary stones, but he does not explain for what purpose these stones are required; that is to say, whether for the definition of the "khar," "khota," or number, but, probably, the "khota," which resembles the Section No. of Gujarat and Ratnagiri experimental survey operations.

5. The unequal size of the "khota" does not fit it very well for a Survey sub-division. In the map of "Khar Sambree" forwarded with Mr. Jones's report, it will be seen that the "khar" is made up of nine "khotas," of which "Khota Sambree" is more than double the size of all the other "khotas" put together. The whole "khar" contains  $162\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and "Khota Sambree" contains at least 110 acres. The Survey numbers contained in this "khota" are probably very numerous, and in consequence of this the mere definition of its limits by boundary marks would not be of material assistance towards the identification of the included numbers; on the other hand, it would occasion confusion to define every minute field by boundary stones; while the expense of doing so in the first instance, and the trouble of examining the marks afterwards, would be great objections to this arrangement. There is an evident advantage in the retention of the "khota," where practicable, as a Survey sub-division, in consequence of its name and limits being known to the villagers; but the plan of operations would, in the Revenue Survey Commissioner's opinion, have been improved by a provision for dividing a "khota" of large size into Survey sections, to be defined by boundary markstones. As the matter stands, however, he is of opinion that the "khota" only should be defined by boundary marks, and that the maps should be trusted to for the identification of the included Survey numbers.

6. The system of classification described in Mr. Jones's 13th paragraph seems well adapted to the lands to which it has been applied; and the Revenue Survey Commissioner submits this opinion, with the more confidence from having been lately engaged with Lieutenant Francis, the Superintendent of the Poona Survey, and afterwards with Lieutenant Kembal, on special duty in Ratnagiri, in considering the best system of classification for rice lands, when they came to the conclusion that the particular kinds of rice grown upon the land were among the best characteristics for determining its class; and they are so used in Mr. Jones's system.

7. For the purpose of adjusting his rates of assessment, Mr. Jones has further divided the "khars" into four classes, with reference to the proportion of land recorded as productive at the annual inspection made in past years. He does not, however, explain why the crops of one "khar" should be more liable to failure than those of another, but the result of these inspections show the fact to be so; and as they are, probably, in the main trustworthy, it was apparently the safest and best plan to make them available for the adjustment of the assessment in the way Mr. Jones has done.

8. The reduction of assessment effected by the settlement is, doubtless, considerable; but not, apparently, beyond what is required to admit of the substitution of a fixed money rate for one in



kind, collected annually at the prices of the day. A rent of the latter description can never become heavier, though a permanent fall in the price of produce, such as has taken place throughout India within the last 30 years; but it is necessarily an extremely onerous one in a season of failure and consequent high price, and this may have been one cause of the plan of annual inspections and division of land into productive and unproductive. But the chief cause was, no doubt, the weight of the assessment itself, which was beyond the fair rent of the land. No doubt, in past years, the policy of the Kolába State was to collect all that could be collected without crippling the power of the ryots to continue their cultivation; but a more liberal standard of assessment is certainly requisite for a settlement that contemplates the entire discontinuance of the annual inspection and the restriction of remissions to cases of unusual hardship.

9. The Revenue Survey Commissioner is of opinion that the settlement generally is entitled to confidence, and might be sanctioned with great advantage for the term of 20 years recommended. The degree of success which may attend it would be an important guide in fixing the rates of similar land at the general Survey now about to be undertaken; and in this point of view, the introduction of the settlement acquires additional importance.

10. Mr. Jones, in paragraph 16, proposes to have Kowlee rates, which are lower than the new rates, on their present footing, till the expiration of the lease, and the Revenue Commissioner concurs in this view; but Captain Wingate thinks it would be preferable it follow the rule laid down for the treatment of Kowlee rates at the introduction of the revised Survey settlements, as sanctioned in 5th paragraph of the Government letter to the address of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 7214, dated 6th December 1849. The rule is to determine the continuance of the Kowlee rate, or not, with reference to the total assessment paid by the cultivator for his whole holding at the old rates, whether Kowlee or not. Should this assessment exceed the total new assessment on the whole holding, the Kowlee is considered to be abrogated, and the land it refers to pays the full Survey rate. Should the old assessment on the whole holding, however, be less than the new and the difference equal or exceed the difference between the Kowlee and Survey assessment of the Kowlee land, the Kowlee rate is continued on the original terms till the expiration of the lease, or till it becomes equal to the Survey rate; but should the difference be less than above stated, the sum by which it is less is added to the Kowlee rate, which, with this addition, continues as before, until it becomes equal to the full Survey rate, or the lease expires.

11. As the Revenue Commissioner has intimated his intention to call for a separate report on the mode of remunerating patels, it

seems unnecessary to consider in detail Mr. Jones's proposition regarding them, further than to record an opinion that if the hucks of these officers and of the koolkurnees have hitherto fluctuated with the revenue of the year, as they appear to have done, that it would be better to convert them into a percentage on the net revenue than into fixed payments, and that the valuation of hucks should be lower than its former amount in proportion as the new assessment is lower than the former collections.

12. The right of the Tullatee, or person who first embanked a "khar," to collect a maund of rice on each beega, and who, thereby, becomes bound to pay all expenses of keeping outward embankments and floodgates in repair, remarked upon in the 23rd paragraph of Mr. Jones's report, it does not seem expedient to interfere with in any way, unless Government is prepared to undertake the whole charge of the repairs. In the case of Government "khars," Mr. Jones recommends the cess to be given up; but this point might, perhaps with advantage, be reserved for disposal when the rules, or other arrangements that may be made for the maintenance of the embankments in an efficient condition, are finally settled. If the expenses of repairs were made to fall in part at least on the land the villagers would be likely to be more on the alert to prevent injury to the embankments than if the whole were to be borne by Government.

G. WINGATE,  
Revenue Survey Commissioner.

No. 5114 OF 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To.

THE REVENUE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government, under date 31st July 1852, on a report from the Revenue Survey Commissioner, No. 173, dated 14th June 1852, on a communication from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1123, dated 7th May 1852, with accompaniment, relative to the Survey of the salt-rice land in the Kolába agency.

1. The opinions, observations, and suggestions of Captain Wingate on the subject are correct and, in so far as regards future arrangements, to be acted on. It would appear that there are no natural boundary marks by which the limits of the khotas could have been defined; but it is

Boundary marks, maintenance of—	
Agent's paragraph .....	21
Revenue Commissioner's paragraph	8
Captain Wingate's paragraph ...	4 & 5

to be regretted that they were not formed as suggested by Captain Wingate.

2. Captain Wingate is quite correct in recommending that the reservation enjoined in paragraph 5 of Government letter of 6th December 1849, No. 7214, relative to the continuance of the Kowlee assessment, should be acted on. The Revenue Commissioner, when writing his 6th paragraph, should not have overlooked the views of Government as expressed in paragraph 5 of Government letter No. 7214, dated 6th December 1849.

3. The attention of the Revenue Commissioner to be requested to correspondence ending with Government letter of 30th June 1851, No. 6789, and informed that the receipt of the further report, adverted to by him in present paper, as having been called for, will be awaited by Government.

Tullatee's fee for repairing outward embankments—		4. Captain Wingate's views are approved by Government.
Agent's paragraph .....	23	
Captain Wingate's paragraph .....	12	

Jolee Sheristhah—		5. As are the opinions of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., regarding Jolee Sheristhah.
Agent's paragraph .....	22	
Revenue Commissioner's paragraph .....	9	

Excess of expenditure to sanction—		6. Payment of Rs. 100 incurred in excess of sanction, authorised.
Agent's paragraph .....	28	
Revenue Commissioner's paragraph .....	11	

Extra Carcoon for inspection of boundary marks—		7. Captain Wingate to be requested to give his opinion when he visits the Concan.
Agent's paragraph .....	24	
Revenue Commissioner's paragraph .....	10	

Settlement, duration of—		8. Settlement sanctioned for a period of 20 years.
Agent's paragraph .....	13	
Revenue Commissioner's paragraph .....	2	
Captain Wingate's paragraph .....	9	

The promised rules are awaited. In drawing them up, the Acting Agent should attend to the instructions in Government letter of 5th October, No. 3899, 1847, for districts above the Ghaut where survey assessments are being administered.

Remissions on account of failure of crops—		
Agent's paragraph .....	20	
Captain Wingate's paragraph .....	8	

9. Maps and registers to be multiplied, and distributed as directed for districts, subject to Revenue Survey operations by paragraph 9 of Government letter dated 4th July 1850, No. 5186.

A. MALET,

Chief Secretary to Government.

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No. 125 of 1873.

*Tanna, 18th January 1873.*

## MEMO.

The accompanying report refers to the re-adjustment of the rates of assessment of 56 villages, forming what is known as the "kharapat," or salt batty tract of the Alibágh Taluka, in the Kolába Collectorate.

2. A regular survey and classification of the lands of these villages was effected in 1852-53, under the general supervision of the then Agent or Sub-Collector of the Kolába State, Mr. E. C. Jones. A lease of twenty years' duration was given to the rates fixed. This has terminated with the past revenue year, and it is now proposed to re-adjust the rates to the standard upon which lands of the kind have meanwhile been assessed in adjoining districts, and to give a new lease for the unexpired period of the general settlement of the taluka to which the villages belong.

3. As explained by the Deputy Superintendent, a partial revision of Mr. Jones's survey was carried out a few years since. The operation was, however, confined almost entirely to the work of dividing his main survey divisions, made according to khotas,\* into regular survey numbers, and erecting boundary marks upon the plan on which the measurement of such tracts had been carried out in the Penn and Uran Districts by the Tanna Survey Department. In doing this, however, the detailed field measurements were examined, and as they were found to be correct no fresh survey is necessary, and the present revision of assessment will be based upon them.

\* An ancient division of the Khar lands.  
 4. The system of classification adopted by Mr. Jones is explained in paragraph 17. The practical carrying out of the plan was entrusted chiefly to punchayets or committees, according to the method of fixing assessment generally adopted by Native governments in former days. The rates were fixed chiefly on the consideration of the state of cultivation in each khar, the highest being imposed in cases where the revenue accounts showed the average annual return to be large in proportion to the total culturable area. The villages were in this way arranged under four main classes, the extent of cultivation being the governing rule by which the class was determined in each case. A great disparity in the rates of adjoining villages, and unequal incidence in many cases, was the result of this system. Thus, for instance, several good khars situated on the western side, which is decidedly the best part of the tract, in which the cultivated area was small at the period, had the lowest-class rate applied to them, and others on the eastern side, border-

ing on the main creeks, and subject to constant inroads of salt water, but which happened to have been well cultivated at the time, were put under the highest rate.

5. But though somewhat defective, when judged of by comparison with the classification system now in force, the settlement has nevertheless been productive of good results, and useful to us as a test for ascertaining how far certain rates can be paid by lands of the kind. We had had no experience whatever in the assessment of such lands at the time Mr. Jones's rates were fixed; and I consider him to be entitled to credit for having introduced the first fixed survey assessment for salt batty lands.

6. We have found it to be impracticable to apply any fixed scale of increase upon the basis of Mr. Jones's assessment, and have accordingly carried out an entire re-classification according to the system on which kharapat lands have been classed by the Tanna Survey Department; and it is proposed that the new rates, as before mentioned, should be assimilated to those in force in adjoining districts.

7. In regard to this, Mr. Gibson explains (paragraph 20) that he proposes to have the same rates as were introduced in the kharapat villages of the Uran Division of the Panwel Taluka, settled in 1868—Rs. 5 being the maximum for his first class, Rs. 4-8-0 for his second, and Rs. 4 for his third, as adopted in that case.

8. In making his grouping for the application of these rates, the Deputy Superintendent has taken the villages situated on the outer belt of the tract, and adjoining the sweet rice lands of the district, for his first class, and those near the creek, exposed to inundations and inroads of salt water, for his third, the intermediate villages being his second. This is the plan upon which the grouping of kharapat villages was generally carried out in the Tanna District, where it has proved to be a good practical way of adjusting the value of such lands.

9. It may be urged, perhaps, that this plan of fixing rates is not in accordance with the Joint Report Rules; but it must be borne in mind, that the chief point which the Settlement Officer has to consider in this case is, that his rates have to be adjusted so as to meet the difference in the expense of cultivation pertaining to the maintenance of embankments in different localities. For it is obvious that the same kind of land will not be so valuable for cultivation, where a large expenditure has to be incurred in the maintenance of embankments, as it is in situations where a smaller outlay will suffice for the purpose. The difference is not suscepti-

ble of adjustment by the classification, for the value of the two classes of fields, considered with reference to soil and water-supply, might, and would, frequently be the same ; whereas the circumstance of the embankment outlay being much greater in the one than in the other case, would make a material difference in their net return. This difference will, I think, be fairly met by the plan of grouping which the Deputy Superintendent has adopted.

10. As shown in the statement given in paragraph 22, the proposed rates will raise the future revenue demand from Rs. 27,650. to Rs. 38,418,\* the difference of Rs. 10,768 being equivalent to an increase of nearly 39 per cent., and the average rate being Rs. 3-1-5 per acre.

11. The rise in the price of rice which has taken place in the interval since Mr. Jones's rates were introduced, would indicate a much larger increase to be appropriate. For, according to Statement B, the commutation rate for white and red rice, respectively, which was Rs. 9-8-0 and Rs. 8-8-0 in 1852, was Rs. 27 and Rs. 25 last year. It is not, however, intended that the settlement should now be regularly revised, and new rates fixed with reference to the rise in prices and other improvements effected during the interval of the first lease ; but that an *ad interim* rate, fixed in accordance with the scale adopted in adjoining districts, and to be in force for the remaining part of the general lease of the Taluka (Alibagh) should be imposed.

12. Bearing these circumstances in mind, and considering also the successful working of rates, similar to those now proposed in adjoining districts, there can, in my opinion, be no room to entertain any doubt as to the villages concerned being well able to pay the increase on their former assessment, which will be effected by Mr. Gibson's proposals.

13. That officer has given an interesting account of the state and condition of the district in the early part of his report ; and it is gratifying to find that a marked improvement in its resources has taken place in the interval since Mr. Jones's settlement was introduced.

14. The Deputy Superintendent, in forwarding to me copy of his report, advised me of his having sent it to the Collector, and I have been awaiting its receipt from that officer, with his opinion upon the settlement. I have now, however, been informed of his having sent it direct to the Revenue Commissioner nearly a month since, and as there would be considerable loss of time if I were to refer to that officer for the papers, I have thought it to be the best course for me to submit my opinion upon the settlement without

seeing what the Collector has said. If he should have disapproved of any of the proposals, the papers will, I presume, be referred to me for report before final orders are passed.

15. In drawing attention to the remarks in paragraph 28, I would suggest that Mr. Gibson should submit a report upon the rates and conditions on which he proposes to let the Rámkotá Khar, and await the orders of Government before giving out the land on lease.

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

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No. 1991.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 7th April 1873.*

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council approves of the rates proposed for these villages. They are accordingly sanctioned, and may be guaranteed for the remaining term of the lease of the taluka to which these villages now belong, which, it is stated, will expire, for the most part, in 1886-87.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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No. 3956.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 11th July 1873.*

RESOLUTION.—On a re-consideration of the questions disposed of by Government Resolution No. 1991 of 1873, dated 7th April 1873, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the revised rates of assessment therein sanctioned for the villages situated in the kharapat lands of the Alibágh Taluka, in the Collectorate of Kolába, in some instances require modification.

2. In the villages under report there is no appreciable difference in climate; but there can be little doubt that the occupancy



right of lands situated many miles up a tidal river, such as those in the extreme south of this tract of country, is not so valuable as that of lands at its mouth and within easy sail of Bombay.

3. For this reason His Excellency in Council is pleased to reduce the village of Jalsi from the first to the second class, and the villages noted in the margin from the second class to the third, the village of Ranjankhar Dawli being raised from the third to the second class.

Simadevikar.  
Nawkhar.  
Sambrikhar.  
Durgdaria.

F. S. CHAPMAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

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