

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCLX.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

NEVÁSA TÁLUKA

OF THE

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE.

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SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF THE NEVA'SA TALUKA OF THE
AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE.**

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(Signed) G. A. LAWHTON Colonel.
 Supt Revenue Survey & Assessment Panna & Neelak.
 Govt. Provisions Office, Panna 1891.
 Reduced to Scale from a Drawing
 Prepared in the Office of Superintendent Revenue Survey
 and Assessment Panna & Neelak 14 November 1881

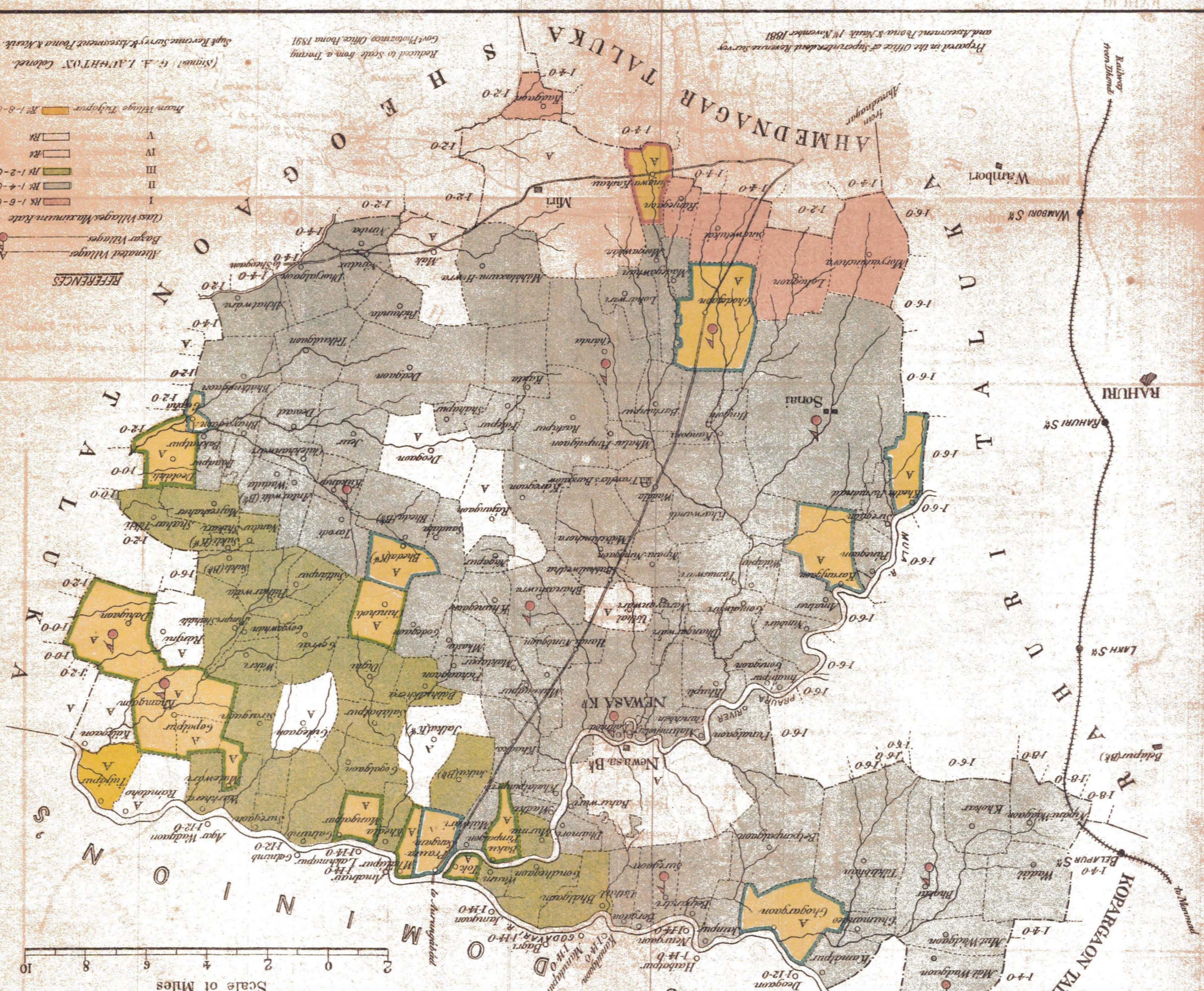
Class Villages Maximum Rate

I	Rs 1-6-0
II	Rs 1-4-0
III	Rs 1-2-0
IV	Rs
V	Rs

From Village Survey Rs 1-8-0

Attended Villages
 Bazar Villages

REFERENCES



MAP of the
 NEWASA TALUKA
 of the
 AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE

NOTE
 From Villages reported on with
 a border of the color of the
 groups to which they belong
 Attended Villages not dealt with
 in the report are left uncolored.

Malanga (Bt)

Scale of Miles
 0 2 4 6 8 10

FROM
COLONEL G. A. LAUGHTON,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Násik ;

To
J. ELPHINSTONE, ESQUIRE,
 Acting Collector of Ahmednagar.

*Superintendent's Office,
 Camp Ralegan, 5th January 1882.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for transmission to the Survey Commissioner, and Commissioner, C. D., with any remarks you may see fit to make upon it, the following report upon the Revision of Assessment of the Nevása Táluka of the Collectorate under your charge.

2. At the time of the introduction of the survey settlement in 1851-52, as will be seen from an appended copy of a report by Colonel G. S. A. Anderson (not the late Survey Commissioner), then Superintendent of the Survey, the Nevása Táluka consisted of 149 Government and 31 partially, and wholly alienated villages, in all 180, comprising an area of 477,138 acres. At the present time, in consequence of the different changes since the above period, the táluka consists of 148 villages, of which 118 belong to Government, and the remainder are alienated. Of the latter only 19 are for revision settlement: 7 are for settlement for the first time, but will not be treated of in this report; while of the remaining 4 the Inámdárs of 1 settled village, and of 3, into which no settlement has been introduced, refuse, in the one instance, to have the present rates revised, and in the other to have survey rates introduced at all: consequently this report treats of 118 Government, and 19 Inám villages, now for revision settlement.

3. The accompanying map shows the táluka as it is at the present date; while the different colours denote the rates now proposed to be introduced, an explanation of which will be given hereafter: the Inám villages are denoted by a yellow colour, those for revision having a border of the same colour, as the adjoining Government villages to the groups of which, according to the proposed rates, they belong. The figures in black ink to the west, in the adjoining tálukas of Ráhuri and Kopargaon, denote the sanctioned revised rates of those villages; those to the north show the rates now in force in the villages of the Nizám's dominion; while those to the east and south the rates of districts which have not yet been revised.

4. The areas of the villages under report, as obtained by the present and past surveys, are shown in the following statement:—

For 137 Villages, 118 Government and 19 Inám.

				Total Area.	Deduct unarable.	Remaining arable.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Former survey	...	...	...	339,656	49,883	289,773
Revision survey	...	...	...	338,374	42,234	296,140
		Increase	...	.....	.....	6,367
		Decrease	...	1,282	7,649	.....

The difference between the total areas is very small; by the revision survey less by 0.4 per cent.: the area formerly deducted as 'unarable' is now less, being nearly balanced by the increase in 'arable' area. Such a state of things would seem to point out the want of any necessity to re-measure the whole district; the partial system of re-measurement, so often described, was introduced in January 1880 by orders of the late Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, not, however, before nearly the whole of the táluka had been re-surveyed.

5. Though the difference of the gross area, obtained at the two periods, is small, the actual difference between the areas of individual fields, as shown in the following table, is sufficiently large to entitle a re-measurement:—

Total Survey Fields.	DIFFERENCES IN AREAS OF OLD AND PRESENT SURVEY.							
	Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.	
16,500	15,083	916	257	117	73	10	44	
		1,417						

It will be observed from the above that a large number of fields show a difference of area above 5 per cent., while in no less than 44 numbers the difference between old and new work amounts to more than 30 per cent. From a careful test of the present work, the difference between original and test measurements has been discovered to be only 0·27 gunthas per cent.; while I remark from the former Superintendents' report (paragraph 41) that the average error, as discovered by test, in the former work amounted to 1·50 per cent.

6. No alteration was made in the present system of classification, every field having been subjected to that operation: full necessity was found for an entire re-classification, the unequal nature of the former work, as already described in my reports on the Sangamner and Ráhuri Tálukas, viz., a high standard in the poorer soils, and a low one where the soil is good, having been found to obtain throughout the district; this was clearly ascertained both by the late Survey Commissioner, and myself while examining personally the present work and comparing it with the former.

7. The Nevása Táluka is bounded to the north by the river Godávári, which separates it from the Nizám's territory; to the east is the Táluka of Shevgaon; to the south Táluka Nagar; and on the west are the Tálukas of Ráhuri and Kopargaon, into both of the last revision rates have already been introduced. It would appear that at the time of introducing the revenue survey Colonel Anderson reported that the boundaries were "very intricate." This arose from numerous villages lying detached in adjoining tálukas, chiefly in Shevgaon and Ráhuri, and *vice versa*, many of the villages of those tálukas being included within the limits of the district under report. Now all this is altered; outlying villages have been interchanged, so that the present boundaries are fairly compact, and with the exception of one village, Malunja Budruk, situated across the Godávári, in the Nizám's territory, all the others are included within one continuous line of boundary.

8. There is only one river of any size in the district, the river Pravara, which entering the táluka on the west flows in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the Godávári close the village of 'Pravara-Sangam.' The river Mula bounds the táluka on the west for a short distance, when it joins the Pravara not far from the village of Nimbri. The drainage of the district, for the most part, trends to the north; a few small nálas alone on the eastern border having a tendency in that direction.

9. The general character of the táluka is flat; here and there there are elevated tracts of 'mal' land which yield but a scanty vegetation. With the exception of the above the soil is fairly good, the best being to the west and not along the banks of the rivers; that along the Godávári is somewhat clayey, which is not the case with the soil on the Mula, the banks of which are singularly free from this deteriorating substance, which requires a plentiful rainfall to cause it to become productive.

10. The following are two statements, the first giving the annual rainfall for 12 years as registered at the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Nevása, and in the adjoining tálukas to the west, Ráhuri, and Sangamner. The second gives the amount of rain which fell monthly in Nevása from the year 1876 (famine year) to 1880. The averages for the five years, during the monsoon months of June, July, August and September, are 3·83, 4·71, 4·46 and 6·74 respectively.

A return of annual rainfall for the undermentioned years:—

Years.	Sangamner.	Ráhuri.	Nevása.	Years.	Sangamner.	Ráhuri.	Nevása.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
1869 ...	27 45	34 29	22 5	1875 ...	24 50	28 71	26 13
1870 ...	5 60	9 72	5 37	1876 ...	6 59	10 57	13 62
1871 ...	5 60	19 2	9 91	1877 ...	16 29	15 41	13 30
1872 ...	14 81	19 66	22 15	1878 ...	26 73	31 45	32 55
1873 ...	17 70	21 41	22 67	1879 ...	22 17	20 32	36 86
1874 ...	24 50	22 46	26 64	1880 ...	15 41	15 06	20 48

A monthly return of rainfall as taken at Nevása for the undermentioned years :—

Months.	Famine year, 1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Months.	Famine year, 1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January	July ...	6 74	0 26	7 78	7 76	1 02
February	August ...	1 80	1 09	8 82	9 96	0 65
March	0 30	...	...	...	September ...	1 37	4 03	13 19	2 09	13 04
April	0 13	...	...	October ...	...	1 59	1 62	2 78	4 37
May	0 29	...	5 47	...	November ...	0 23	0 20	0 07	1 0	...
June ...	3 48	5 54	0 94	7 80	1 40	December ...	...	...	...	...	...

11. The chief crop of the district is the later descriptions of jowári, grown as rabi, or winter crop. In fact, as may be supposed from the later rains being more abundant as shown above, the winter crops predominate in a proportion of 51·1 per cent. to 31·9 of the earlier, or kharif crops, of which the chief is bájri, equal to 27·9 per cent. Details of the different descriptions of crops are given in the Appendix, *vide* Statistical Table No. III. The proportion of waste is only 17 per cent., which speaks well for the prosperity of the district.

12. Of garden cultivation there is a very small proportion, viz. : 0·5 per cent., and this almost entirely under wells ; as, with the exception of land under the influence of the canal, fed by the Láksh Reservoir, there are only 18 acres irrigated by 'Páts,' or water channels. The canal from the Láksh Reservoir on the Pravara river constructed by the British Government, passes through two villages, Nevása Budruk and Púnatgaon, situated in the north-western part of the táluka, between the rivers Pravara and Godávári. The supply of water is, however, not sufficient to enable perennial crops being grown. During the last seven years, on the average, about 157 acres have been irrigated, the largest area being in 1877-78, when about 842 acres received a supply of water from this source : possibly this larger irrigation may have been in expectation of another year of scarcity following on the year of famine, 1876-77.

13. With respect to communications the táluka seems to be much in the same state as in 1851-52, *vide* paragraph 18 of Colonel Anderson's report. He alludes to two roads meeting at the "Imampur, or Jeur Ghát" ; one leading through Shevgaon to Paithan, a large town in the Nizám's territory to the east ; while another branched off to the north, then termed the "post line from Bombay to Calcutta, *via* Nagar, and Aurangabad." Evidently at that time these roads were little better than mere cart tracks ; for Colonel Anderson goes on to say, "within the last few years a good road has been made by Captain Gaisford of the Artillery, from the city of Nagar to the top of the (Imampur) Ghát, and, I believe, he was most anxious to extend it into the plain below ; but, although both the Toka, and Paithan lines were surveyed, or marked out by him, he does not appear to have been permitted to carry out his views as regards the making of a road on either line." Both of these roads have, since the above was written, been completed ; the smaller nálas have been bridged, the roads have been metalled throughout, and are generally in a good state of preservation. With the exception of these two, there are no other which may be called 'made' roads ; what there are, being the ordinary cross country roads passable in the fair season, and after a long cessation of rain in the monsoon. Still, as the country is generally very flat, there is no difficulty of communication by carts from one end of the táluka to the other in every direction.

14. The chief markets of the district are at Kukana, Goregaon, Nevása and Sonai, where the sales average from Rs. 300 to 1,400 ; at the first two the average weekly sales of cattle amount to Rs. 600 ; the other articles sold are chiefly grain, and cloth. There are 8 other villages where weekly bázárs are held, but they are of no great importance, and suffice for the immediate wants, in miscellaneous articles, of the neighbouring villages. These bázár towns are shown on the accompanying map by small red flags.

15. I take the following from the Classing Officer Mr. Fforde's report on the subject of manufactures—"In 145 villages there are 56 looms for weaving cotton fabrics, and for woollen 158. The prices of cotton clothes are from one anna to Rs. 9 according to size and quality, and those of woollen (cambles) from 8 annas to Rs. 3-8 each. There are no other manufactures in the táluka except of saltpetre in 8 villages, which has brought a return to Government of Rs. 190-9-0 in 11 years, or an annual average of Rs. 17-0-0."

16. The system of husbandry is much the same as already reported on in the adjoining Tálukas of Ráhuri and Kopargaon. It is the rule to plough the heavy lands every year, but of course much depends upon the means possessed by the occupant of the land. On the whole the character of husbandry does not materially differ from that described thirty years ago, which, Colonel Anderson said, did not "appear to be good, though here and there well cultivated fields are to be seen. The soil is naturally fertile, and with good tillage, capable of yielding very rich and luxuriant crops," to which I may add that the above coincides exactly with what I have seen while visiting this district at different times during the past three years :—

17. The following is a statement obtained from the statistical returns prepared for each village at the time of classification. It shows the increase of population during the current lease, and the average number of souls to the square mile; the increase is equal to 187 per cent. :—

Period.	Population.	Average to the square mile.
Former survey	49,294	93·2
Revision survey	58,510	110·7

18. The next is an abstract statement compiled from the same returns (see Appendices IV. and VI.) by which the statistics, taken at the time of the former survey, can be compared with those obtained at the revision survey.

For 118 Government and 19 Inám Villages, total 137 :—

Items.	According to first Survey Settlement.	According to Revision Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage increase or decrease.
Population	49,294	58,510	9,216	...	+18·7
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	5,962	7,301	1,339	...	+22·5
{ Thatched	2,200	1,321	...	869	-39·5
Agricultural cattle	17,537	20,655	3,118	...	+17·8
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	18,188	24,556	6,368	...	+35·0
Sheep and goats	40,114	32,029	...	8,085	-20·2
Ploughs	2,949	3,928	979	...	+33·2
Carts	1,641	2,558	917	...	+55·9
Horses and ponies	1,748	2,266	518	...	+29·6

The revision survey shows a most material increase in every item except two, viz., "Thatched roofed houses" and "Sheep and goats": a decrease in the first shows to advantage, pointing to an improvement in the condition of the people; fewer 'thatched' and a greater number of 'tiled' houses being always indicative of a more prosperous state of things. For the decrease in the item of "Sheep and goats" it is difficult to assign a satisfactory reason. The famine of 1876-77 can hardly be adduced as the real cause; for sufficient time has elapsed to allow of these animals recovering their normal numbers. As there has generally been a decrease in this item in the talukas lately reported on, I am inclined to think that the real cause lies in the difficulty of enumerating correctly all the sheep and goats in some of the large villages; even the owners themselves are not aware of the exact numbers they possess. This applies equally to the former as well as to the present Census. But this is a small item as compared with the fair and steady increase in 'population,' 'good houses,' 'agricultural cattle,' 'milch kine,' 'ploughs,' 'carts' and 'horses,' in all of which the present, as compared with the past, shows a marked improvement.

19. Appendix A. shows that in the 137 villages under report there are 18,958 survey and pôt numbers: deducting the waste numbers, 1,255 equal to 6·6 per cent. of the whole; of the remainder about 73 per cent. are cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village records as owners; about 1·27 per cent. of the cultivated land is held in partnership with others; 9·90 per cent. is sub-let for money payment, and 15·70 per cent. for grain payments. The same rates for sub-letting obtain here as in the adjoining taluka of Râhûri; for dry-crop, the produce and assessment being shared between lessor and lessee; while for irrigated land the division of produce from one-third to two-fifths, the cultivator taking the larger proportion. The greater number of survey numbers entered as being cultivated by those who are recorded as the 'owners' is perhaps misleading; a survey number may be cultivated by the man whose name is entered in the village books; yet it may be mortgaged to that extent that the real owner is the lender of the money; while the reputed owner is only the labourer of the mortgagor; it is impossible to arrive at the true state of things in such matters.

20. Statistical Table No. V gives the proportion of the agricultural, partly agricultural and non-agricultural population in the villages under report. At the time of the first survey this table was made out under two heads only, 'agricultural' and 'non-agricultural'. The chief increase appears to be in the 'partly' and 'non-agricultural' portions of

the people : as there are no manufactures to speak of, and as agriculture is the chief pursuit of the inhabitants, this undue increase is greater than might have been expected.

21. Appended returns marked B, C, D are compiled from the records of the Government Registration Office, of mortgages, sales, and sub-letting for the last three years. In 45 villages 2,383 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,460 were mortgaged for Rs. 27,077, or on an average 18.5 times the assessment. In 37 villages 1,459 acres were sold for Rs. 19,549; the assessment on this land is Rs. 959, consequently the average is 20.4 times the Government demand. Also in 33 villages 1,140 acres were sub-let; the assessment is Rs. 742, and the sum of money obtained being Rs. 13,977, the average is 18.8 times the assessment. Only cases in which the money obtained was over 8 times the Government assessment have been selected to be shown in the accompanying appendices. The above goes to prove that the land is of considerable value, if it proves any thing.

22. The next is a statement showing the progress of education in this district. It would appear that before the introduction of the current settlement there was only one Government school, and that at Nevása, attended by about 30 boys. Since that time there has been a considerable increase both in schools and in pupils, the chief increase being in the second decade of the settlement, viz., 14 and 651, respectively : the present total being schools 28 and 1,244 scholars :—

ESTABLISHED.	Number of Villages	PAID FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.		PAID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	
Before current Settlement...	1	1	30	...	...	1	30	
1st Decade ...	2	...	...	2	228	2	228	
2nd Decade ...	14	...	...	14	651	14	651	
3rd Decade ...	11	...	...	11	335	11	335	
Total ...	28	1	30	27	1,214	28	1,244	

23. Below is given a return of wells, those which were in existence at the introduction of the present settlement and those which have been dug during the three decades which have elapsed since that period :—

Taluka.	Villages, Government or Inam.	Number of Villages.	Year of current Settlement.	WELLS.												BUDKI.		REMARKS.
				Existing at the time of the introduction of the current Settlement.		Dug during the first decade.		Dug during the second decade.		Dug during the third decade.		Total number of new Wells.		Total number of old and new Wells.				
				Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nevása.	Government and Inam.	137	1840-50... 1851-52... 1853-53... 1853-54... 1854-55... 1855-56... 1856-70...	1,101	99	26	4	111	19	256	69	398	82	1,494	151	24	19	

It will be observed that the number of substantial wells has increased from 1,101 to 1,494, equal to 35.69 per cent.; the greatest increase being during the third and last decade. The area under well and budki irrigation has increased from 3,026 acres to 7,195, or more than double. There are only 18 acres irrigated by water channels or "Pats," and even these are assisted by wells.

24. I now give an abstract statement of the principal grains sold in the bazárs of the taluka. Statement marked E in the Appendix exhibits the average annual prices for every

year since 1851-52, not only for this district but for the adjoining talukas of Ráhuri and Kopargaon. The abstract gives the average prices by decades, and also for the four last years, for Nevása, calculated at 80 tolas = one ser:—

PERIOD.	SEERS PER RUPEE.					PERIOD.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE.				
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.
Average of the first decade	55	47	35½	33½	47½						
Average of the second decade	30	23½	17	15½	10½	Increase on the average of the first decade	83·3	100	108·8	116·1	352·4
Average of the third decade	24½	23	18	19	11	Increase on the average of the first decade	124·5	104·3	97·2	76·3	331·8
						Increase on the average of the second decade	22·4	2·2	-5·6	-18·4	-4·5
Actuals for 1877-78...	10	10	8	8	...						
Do. 1878-79...	12	12	8	8½	...						
Do. 1879-80...	13	12½	11	13	...						
Do. 1880-81...	29	24	19½	25	..						

N.B.—The above is calculated at 80 tolas = 1 ser.

25. It will be observed that the highest prices ruled in 1877-78, the year following the one of famine. There was a sudden fall in prices last year, 1880-81, consequent on the good rainfall of the previous year, and the prices are still lower now; by the *Government Gazette* I see the average price for jowári in November was about 40 seers the rupee, and the other grains in proportion; much of the surplus grain, which is almost the only export, used to find its way to the large bázár town of Vámbori in the adjoining Taluka of Ráhuri. This was before the rail road (Dhond and Manmád) was completed; considering the greater facilities for export, there is no falling off here; while advantage is taken of the adjacent Railway Stations of Lákh and Belápur, also in Ráhuri, to export the surplus grain of the north and north-western part of the taluka in that direction. The imports into the district consist only of ordinary necessaries, such as salt, rice, cloth, and a few articles of hardware.

26. There are ten statements in the Appendix, lettered from F to O, which give the past revenue history of the villages under report settled at different periods ranging from 1849-50 to 1869-70. In the subjoined table are given the average collections and remissions on Government land for 110 Government villages, the principal number settled in 1851-52, taken from Appendix G.

110 Government Villages settled in 1851-52.

YEARS.	Government occupied Land.	Government arable Assessed unoccupied land.	Collections on Government land.	Remissions.	Outstanding balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1841-42 to 1850-51	123,385	138,703	84,713	34,916	2,402
From 1851-52 to 1860-61	181,195	59,337	92,049	2,342	...
From 1861-62 to 1870-71	227,387	13,787	1,10,986	1,008	...
From 1871-72 to 1880-81	221,373	16,620	1,09,212	1,073	3,839
For 1880-81	214,957	9,920	1,08,409	...	1,892

It will be observed at a glance, how cultivation and revenue have increased during the years of the current settlement; while outstanding balances disappeared during the first two decades, to appear again in the third; in this last period, as may be supposed, the largest sum outstanding was in 1877-78, the one following the year of famine. As usual in the first year of settlement, collections on Government occupied land were considerably lower than the average of the previous decade; but within four years this average was attained, and the

collection of revenue has steadily increased until with some fluctuations it reached its highest point in 1870-71; which, taking the average rate of prices for the same year, nearly the highest of its decade (1861-62 to 1870-71) may be attributed to the demands resulting from the American war raging at that time. Subsequently there has been a reaction, and the collections of last year only equal that of 1861-62, nearly twenty years since; nevertheless the area of unoccupied arable assessed land amounts only to 9,920 acres out of a total of arable area of 224,277 acres.

27. The following information relative to sales in default of payment or revenue has been furnished by the Mámlatdar:—

Years.			Notices issued.	Cases in which sales took place.
1878-79	...	...	1,823	1
1879-80	...	...	1,105	4
1880-81	...	...	1,116	10
Total			3,544	15

From the above it would appear that out of a very large number of notices issued during the past three years, it was necessary to resort to the sale of occupancy only in 15 instances.

28. The next is a statement showing the amount realized by sales of the land, in default of payment of revenue—

Years.	Notices.	Area.	Assessment.			To be collected.			Realized.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Acres. g.									
1878-79	1	18 29	8	4	0	8	12	3	3	0	0
1879-80	4	217 9	91	8	0	73	8	9	76	0	0
1880-81	10	287 14	100	4	0	101	13	3	92	12	9
Total	15	523 12	200	0	0	184	2	3	171	12	9

Evidently the land sold was of a poor nature, as the average assessment only amounts to about 5 annas per acre; nevertheless the sums realized by sale nearly equalled the amount due to Government, which speaks well in favour of the value of the land.

29. Having described the different subjects of the past, and present status of this taluka, it remains only to suggest proposals for the revision of the present assessment. Colonel G. S. A. Anderson proposed to divide the villages into three groups for the purposes of assessment of dry-crop; the first group in the south, close to the hills in the Nagar Taluka, and adjacent to the villages of Ráhuri, assessed at Rs. 1-4-0, at the same rate. The remaining villages be divided into two groups, the maximum dry-crop rates of which were fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 and 1-0-0 respectively; the former lying to the west and north-west, and in the body of the district, as not enjoying such a regular supply of rain, and vicinity to markets as the first group; and the latter as being somewhat inferior to the other in both respects.

30. Beyond the completion of the roads mentioned in para. 13, and which, at the time Colonel Anderson wrote, were mere cart tracks, nothing of material importance has occurred within the limits of the district to alter, in my opinion, the grouping formerly sanctioned; I would therefore propose to retain the same at the present time. But though no changes have taken place to alter the grouping, still there has been a steady improvement in prices of the principal product, grain, and in the material prosperity of the district, such as an increase of the better class of houses, in the number of wells and agricultural stock, sufficient to warrant a moderate increase. I would therefore propose to increase the present maximum rates by two annas on each group, shown on the accompanying map by red, blue, and green colours respectively.

31. The only exceptions to the proposed increase of 2 annas per group, are in the first group—1st, Singwa Kesheva, No. 120 on the list, an Inám village settled in 1869-70 on a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0. I would propose to retain this rate, so as to assimilate it to the adjoining villages of the same group which, with the proposed increase, will also bear a rate of Rs. 1-6-0. By so doing there will be a decrease on the present reported revenue of the village of about 19 per cent. On examining the papers, however, I find, that instead of an area of 1,850 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,460, being under occupa-

tion, the classification papers have brought to light only 1,753 acres as being occupied, the assessment of which, on the present maximum dry-crop rate, is Rs. 1,183, a difference of Rs. 277, which alone accounts for the percentage decrease.

32. In the second group there are three Government villages which I propose to retain on their present maximum rates of Rs. 1-4-0,—1st, Shiregaon, No. 63 on the list, a village transferred in 1861-62 from the adjoining taluka of Rahuri; by the present classification, on a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0, the increase amounts to 27.1 per cent; 2nd, Malwadi, No. 92 on the list, situated just between the two groups of (proposed) Rs. 1-4-0 and 1-2-0; the present classification makes the percentage increase 29.1; 3rd, Koregaon, No. 53 on the list: this village was settled in 1869-70 on a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0; the present classification reduces the assessment by 22.4 per cent. Although the reported occupied area and that found by classification are nearly the same, I have not the former classification papers to refer to, but I have satisfied myself that the present work is correct.

33. Of Inám villages in this second group, there are three, Ghogargaon, Prawara Sangam, and Khedli Parmánand, Nos. 124, 125 and 122 on the list; these villages were settled at different periods from 1853-54 to 1869-70 on a maximum of Rs. 1-4-0. By retaining this rate the increase by the present classification will be from 14 to 28 per cent.

34. In the third group there is only one exception, an Inám village, Tuljápúr, No. 119 on the list, and situated in the extreme north-eastern part of the taluka. This village was settled in 1869-70 on a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0; the present classification shows an increase of assessment on this rate of 10.4 per cent, consequently no further increase seems advisable.

35. Garden land has, as already stated, increased by 7,195 acres, of which 6,810 belong to Government. Land under old wells will be assessed, in accordance with Government orders, within the highest rate on dry-crop lands; while ordinary dry-crop rates will be applied to land irrigated by wells dug since the introduction of the present settlement. For the few acres under combined channel and well irrigation I propose to adopt an 8-rupees scale according to the dry-crop rate of the village within which the land is situated; this will give an average rate of Rs. 1-1-1 per acre.

36. The following abstract statement of Appendix P. shows the general result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment on each group of villages and on the whole of them:—

Class.	Number of Villages in each class.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	By former Survey.		By Revision Survey.				Increase of Assessment per cent.		
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied assessed waste.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st	5	1 6	10,995	5,724	11,665	6,786	830	258	12,495	6,079	17.6
2nd	87	1 4	172,721	90,502	178,185	1,13,545	7,313	2,558	185,598	1,21,191	30.2
3rd	20	1 2	26,778	16,514	26,124	21,722	1,179	382	28,303	22,104	21.6
Total	112	..	220,492	1,12,940	227,974	1,46,993	9,322	3,191	237,306	1,50,184	29.3

Inám Villages.

1st	1	1 8	1,422	1,513	1,472	1,071	15	5	1,487	1,676	10.4
2nd	1	1 8	1,850	1,480	1,753	1,183	369	286	2,142	1,569	-19
3rd	7	1 4	16,516	11,399	17,080	14,084	92	43	17,172	14,127	23.6
4th	10	1 2	17,899	9,196	17,992	12,245	854	269	18,846	12,515	33.2
Total	19	..	37,687	23,588	38,297	29,184	1,350	608	39,647	29,787	28.8
Grand Total	137	..	258,149	1,38,408	266,271	1,76,177	10,672	3,794	276,953	1,79,971	29.2

The total increase of revenue in the villages under report, Government and Inám, is estimated at 29.2 per cent.; the actuals when worked out will probably not differ from the estimate by more than 1 or 2 per cent. one way or the other.

37. Only in one village, Ladmod, No. 41 on the list, does the percentage increase exceed 50 per cent. This is a small village on the Pravara, or rather surrounded by that river, and seems, from its position as if it should have been a part of the large village of Nevása Khurd. The area by present returns is 41 acres, but the classification papers record an increase of 21 acres equal to 50 per cent., which alone accounts for more than half of the percentage increase of 95.2; taking into consideration the fertility of the soil, and advantages this village receives from the land being sometimes flooded by the river, as also

its extreme vicinity to the large and populous bazaar town of Nevása, I have no hesitation in recommending that it be included in its present group of Rs. 1-4-0. There are no other villages which seem to require any special remarks, or regarding which explanation has not already been given.

38. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of these villages under every head :—

Tenure of Land.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Collection of Judi on Ináms.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land	258,149	1,36,408	266,281	1,76,177	4,479
Government unoccupied arable waste...	11,573	3,593	10,672	3,794	.....
Ináms	20,052	10,022	19,187	12,056	.....
Government unarable unassessed waste	49,833	.....	42,234	.....	.....
Total ...	339,656	1,50,023	338,374	1,92,027	4,479

The proposed assessment on the whole of the Government occupied area gives an average of Re. 0-10-6 per acre, while the present assessment shows Re. 0-8-5 to be the average rate, the increase being Re. 0-2-1. On the Inám land the increase is exactly the same, viz., Re. 0-2-1. Looking at the rates on which the adjacent villages to the west of the Ráhuri and Kopargaon Talukas have lately been revised, and the very high rates lately imposed by His Highness the Nizám's Revenue Survey Department to the north of the Godávári, Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-14-0, the proposed rates for the villages under report, with the moderate increase of assessment, contrast favourably, and will, I trust, meet with the approval and sanction of Government.

39. It only remains to ask for the sanction of Government to the settlement now proposed for a period of thirty years, viz., from 1882-83 to 1911-12.

40. If it is the intention of Government that the revised rates should be introduced during the current year, and in the event of there not being time to do so before the 31st of March, I have to request that sanction may be granted for this period being prolonged until the 5th of June.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

P.S.—The following villages, having been settled in the years mentioned in column 4, will not be for revision settlement until the years entered in column 5 :—

Number on the List.	Name of Village.	Government or Inám.	Year of first Settlement.	Year of Revision Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5
92	Maliwadi	Government ...	1853-54	1883-84
121	Ghoregaon	Inám ...	1853-54	1883-84
122	Khedla Parmánaud	Do. ...	1855-56	1885-86
123	Karaujgaon	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
124	Ghogargaon	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
126	Bhendi Khurd	Do. ...	1854-55	1884-85
127	Gumphe	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
128	Bakú Pimpalgaon	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
129	Toka	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
130	Mabálapur	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
131	Manglápúr	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
132	Malwádi	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
133	Gopálpur	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
134	Khanggaon	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
136	Najik Chincholi	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84
137	Deotakli	Do. ...	1853-54	1883-84

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

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NEVÁSA TĀLUKA.

7. The Nevása Tāluka claims priority of description, as it was surveyed and settled before the others. It is situated in the plain of the Godávāri, to the north of the Nagar chain of hills. Its boundaries, as will be seen from the map, are very intricate, and the form of the táluka much requires amendment. In its general position it lies to the east of Ráhuri; to the north of Nagar, from which it is separated by the somewhat lofty hilly barrier that forms the watershed or dividing line between the Godávāri and Bhíma valleys; to the west of Shevgaon; and to the south of a portion of the Nizám's territory, from which it is separated by the river Godávāri. Many detached Shevgaon villages are however scattered over its surface, and *vice versa*, many of its own villages are mixed up with those of Shevgaon; three of them especially, namely, Tondoli, Shekteh and Mali Babulgaon, being most inconveniently distant from Nevása. Its boundary with Ráhuri is very irregular, though it is only broken at one point. This is in the extreme north-west, near the Godávāri, where some intervening Nizám's villages separate the body of the táluka from a clump of its outlying villages; the latter extending along the Godávāri to the Kopurgaon division of the Patoda táluka. Again, there is a detached Nevása village in the midst of the Nizám's territory, some 8 or 10 miles to the north of the river. Its boundary with Nagar is the best defined, though there also some outlying Shevgaon villages prevent its being a continuous one, and cut off from the main portion of the táluka a few villages in the extreme south-east, which extend beyond the Nagar boundary and come in contact with another part of the Nizám's territory.

8. Nevása has an estimated area of 477,138 acres, as shown below. A detailed field survey of the lands of 166 villages has been made by the Survey Department, and the surveyed acres given are those ascertained by actual measurement. The lands of 14 alienated villages have not been surveyed in detail, but their areas have been computed from the map, the boundaries of each village having been surveyed by the theodolite.

Number of Villages, with their Surveyed, or Computed areas.

Description.	Surveyed.		Computed.		Total.	
	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.	Villages.	Acres.
Government	149	388,013	...	...	149	388,013
Partially alienated ...	10	24,503	4	13,094	14	37,597
Wholly alienated ...	7	14,309	10	37,219	17	51,528
Total ...	166	426,825	14	50,313	180	477,138

9. At the time of settlement the táluka contained 148 Government, 14 partially alienated, and 18 wholly alienated villages. These are under the charge of a Mámálatdár stationed at Nevása, and of a Mahálkari stationed at Sonai as shown in the sub-joined statement:—

Number.	Names of the Old Divisions in which the Villages are situated.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES.								Totals of each old Division and of whole Táluka.
		Under Mámálatdár.				Under Mahálkari.				
		Government.	Partially alienated.	Wholly alienated.	Total.	Government.	Partially alienated.	Wholly alienated.	Total.	
1	Taraf Nevása Khurd	16	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	17
2	Do. do. Budrukhh	10	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	12
3	Do. Malwadgaon	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
4	Do. Kburwandi	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
5	Do. Sher Takli	12	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	14
6	Do. Ghotan	12	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	13
7	Do. Daigaon	10	4	3	17	...	...	...	...	17
8	Do. Sulabutpur	8	2	2	12	...	...	...	...	12
9	Do. Sonai ... ..	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	12	12
10	Do. Chandeh ... ..	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	15	15
11	Do. Dhergaon ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	13	13
12	Do. Shira ... ..	...	...	...	...	13	1	4	18	18
13	Pargana Gandapur	4	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	7
14	Do. Vaijapur	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11
14	Total under Mámálatdár and Mahálkari...	101	10	11	122	47	4	7	58	180

10. The present report principally relates to the 148 Government villages, into which revised rates were introduced in 1851-52. In that year one village hitherto wholly alienated lapsed to Government, and it has therefore lately been assessed and settled in the same manner as the other Government villages. In addition to the Government villages, 10 partially alienated and 7 wholly alienated villages have been surveyed at the request of the Collector's Department, and an assessment has been determined for them in accordance with that of adjoining Government villages, but the rates have not yet been introduced; the operations of measurement and classification having only recently been completed. Rates will be introduced into these villages by the Collector's Department.

11. Nevása has undergone several territorial changes since it came into our possession in 1818-19. It then contained 111 Government, and 69 partially and wholly alienated villages. Of the Government villages 7 are stated by the district officers to have been, in 1822-23, given in suranjám, to Mahomed Abdool Kadur, and Mahomed Hajief Munshi. Of these, 4 reverted to Government in 1822-23, and 3 in 1838-39, on the deaths of the jághírdárs. Of the alienated villages 37 lapsed to Government at various periods prior to the year of settlement, and 1 during that year. In 1824-25 Nevása was incorporated with Shevgaon, but in 1834-35 it again became a separate táluka. In 1835-36, on the formation of a Petta division, the Mahálkari was stationed at Dhergaon, but he was subsequently, in 1838-39, removed to Sonái. The Mámlatdár has from the first been stationed at Nevása. Several of the alienated villages are held by dependants of Scindiah, but no influential jághírdárs reside in the district.

12. I have not been able to obtain much interesting information relative to the history of the táluka prior to its coming into the possession of the British. According to tradition Nevása and the other districts of this portion of the valley of the Godávári were, whilst under the old Hindu government, thickly peopled and in a high state of civilization and prosperity. Several facts render this highly probable. Any one passing through the champaign country between the Nagar and Adjunta lines of hills must be struck with its great natural fertility and its capabilities of supporting a dense population. That it was a rich and flourishing country in the olden time is also proved by the existence in the vicinity of the Cave Temples of Ellora and other works which could not have been undertaken and completed except under the patronage of powerful monarchs having the command of much wealth and labour, as well as of many skilful artizans. Moreover the celebrated Hindu King Sháliváhán is said to have resided at Paithan on the Godávári, which is only a few miles distant from Nevása; and the neighbouring city of Dowlutabad, (Devgad), the seat either of Sháliváhán's descendants, or of another Hindu dynasty, is stated by Ferishta and other Mahomedan historians, to have been a place of much importance and wealth, and to have yielded an immense booty to Alla-ud-din Khilji in 1294. Under its Mahomedan and Mahrátha rulers the country never appears to have enjoyed any long period of prosperity, though it may have flourished at times by fits and starts. From about 1490 to 1636 Nevása formed part of the territory of the Mahomedan Nizám Sháhi Kings of Nagar, and the memory of Mullik Ambur, the great minister of the last king of that dynasty, is still affectionately preserved in the district. About 1636 it passed under the sway of the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan. It is said to have been, in the beginning of the last century, bestowed with other districts as a marriage present on the Mahrátha Rája Sháo

(the grandson of Siwáji), who was then a prisoner in the Emperor Aurungzebe's camp; but I cannot discover that it was actually given up to him. Being a frontier district, it suffered much in the wars between the Mahráthas and the Nizám Subhedárs of the Deccan, but although the former may have previously plundered it and collected chouth, I believe it was not permanently occupied by them until about the year 1759. Subsequently, up to the commencement of our rule, it was under the direct government of the Paishwahs, and its history, during that period, is much the same as that of other parts of the Marátha country. The same stories are told by the inhabitants of numerous acts of rapine and pillage committed by the armies of the several contending parties who infested the Deccan in the end of the last, and beginning of the present centuries. It is an open district with no forts or strongly walled towns, and it lies on the main line of road from Poona and Nagar to Aurungabad and Hindustan. It is also close to Shevgaon, which was then in the joint possession of Scindiah and Holkar; so that it was probably plundered and oppressed to a greater extent even than most other districts. From 1798 to 1800 it suffered in the petty warfare that was carried on between Scindiah and the two Baees. From 1801-1803 Holkar and his Sirdárs Futteh Sing Manay and Ameer Khán Pathán, on their passage to and from Poona, moved through Nevása, robbing the villagers and ruining the country to the utmost of their ability. In the latter year General Wellesley followed this route from Nagar, in his operations against Scindiah and Rughuji Bhonsalay, which resulted in the battle of Assaye. After Holkar had ceased to molest the country, it was visited by many bands of plundering Bheels, but in 1806 many of them were killed by the Paishwah's troops at Ghewree Chandgaon in the neighbouring district of Shevgaon; and they were, soon afterwards, entirely put down. The population and resources of the district were so reduced in consequence of these disasters, and of the famine in 1803-4, that only 21 villages remained inhabited and the country became covered with jungle. Subsequently, the Pindharis now and then troubled the district, but the country continued to revive and the population to increase, until taken possession of by the British in 1818, since which time it has enjoyed a state of perfect quiet.

Grant Duff, vol. 1, page 415.

13. Lieutenant Burgess gives a pretty accurate description of the aspect and soil of the taluka. The hills in the south rise abruptly to the height of several hundred feet above the plain, and adjoining them are

Aspect and soil. a few detached smaller hills. Throughout the taluka, also, there are, here and there, gently elevated tracts of hard sterile land, which yield a very scanty vegetation; but the general appearance of the country is flat and monotonous, and it has a much more rich and fertile aspect than the valley of the Bhima. Its soil varies considerably. The best description is a deep rich "moonjal" generally to be found near the Pravara and Mula rivers, which requires less moisture and is more easily worked than the more stiff and clayey soils along the Godavari, which, however, are also of a good description, and are very productive in seasons of plentiful rain. In other parts of the taluka tracts of rich, deep soils, of various textures, are to be met with, but the land elsewhere, is not so uniformly fertile as in the immediate vicinity of the Godavari and its tributary streams, the Mula and Pravara. Light, shallow, easily-worked soils prevail towards the hills. In the north-west of the taluka, near the villages of Vadali and Bhokur, there is a slightly-elevated tract of "mal" or poor land, which is a continuation of the ridge alluded to in my report on Rahuri as situated between the Godavari and Pravara rivers. Similar barren ridges are to be found between many of the smaller streams of the taluka. The country is well watered. The Godavari is here a fine broad river. The united Mula-Pravara river is also a considerable stream throughout the year, and a plentiful supply of water can always be obtained from the beds of the Dhora, Vridha, and other minor streams, some of which continue to flow, in portions of their courses, during the hot season. The district is not well wooded, though the soil is well suited to the growth of many descriptions of large trees.

14. I am of opinion that the climate of Nevasa is slightly inferior to that of Rahuri, the district situated immediately to the westward. In the early part of the monsoon it does not generally enjoy such a plentiful supply of rain, and its kharif crop is, consequently, less productive. The after rains, on which the rabi crops principally depend, probably fall pretty equally in both districts, though some of the Nevasa villages far out in the plain do not always have a fair supply. It may be here noticed that the after rains, namely, those which fall from August to October, and sometimes later in the season, are, in this direction, more uncertain than the early rains. In ordinary years lands in the vicinity of the hills generally obtain a steady and sufficient supply, but out in the plain the fall is much more irregular, some lands being well soaked from passing showers, whilst others close by do not obtain even a sprinkling. Lieutenant Day has classed the villages into three groups with reference to fall of rain, but as his remarks are made on the authority of the district officers, who appear to use his own words "to have had in their mind's eye the comparative fertility of the villages generally without reference to the separate question of fall of rain," they are not of much value. Lieutenant Burgess appears to have trusted more to his own observations, and his statements on the subject are therefore more worthy of attention. He considers the villages near the southern hills to have the best climate, and in this opinion I agree with him. The remaining villages he divides into two classes, but I am inclined to think that in the plain, at a short distance from the hill, there is no great variation in the fall of rain, though the villages between the Pravara and Godavari rivers have, perhaps, slightly the advantage, and may be more favourably situated than the villages in the north-east of the taluka.

15. The cultivation of Nevasa is principally dry-crop. Garden crops, notwithstanding the plentiful supply of water, are only raised in the proportion of about 1 acre per cent, which is less than in most other talukas of the collectorate. Both kharif and rabi crops are grown; the latter most extensively, probably in the proportion of about ten annas in the rupee. Bajri, jowari, wheat and gram are the principal crops. Kurdai, and other oil plants are also raised. A little tobacco is grown. The garden crops are generally inferior; chillies, garlic, wheat, gram, and vegetables being the principal products. Sugarcane is raised to a very limited extent; and there are no betel plantations. The garden lands are generally manured. Manure is also applied to the dry-crop lands near the hills, but not generally to those of the plain, although sheep are occasionally folded on the latter. The lands do not generally appear to be allowed a fallow. In some cases I was informed by the rayats that their fields had been continuously cultivated for 40 years and upwards. Some of the poor soils, however, when they become exhausted, are thrown out of cultivation for a time. A system of rotation of crops is observed as far as possible, but there is not a sufficient variety of crops in this taluka to admit of a good rotation. A twelve-bullock plough is required for some of the stiff soils of the Godavari, but in other directions a six, eight, or ten-bullock plough suffices. Some of the soils are broken up by the large plough every year, and others only once in two, three, four, or even ten years; a small two, or four-bullock harrow being used in the intermediate years. On the whole the husbandry of the district does not appear to be good, though here and there well-cultivated fields are to be seen. The soil is naturally fertile and with good tillage capable of yielding very rich and luxuriant crops.

16. There are no manufactures of importance. In the Government villages not more than 50 or 60 looms are made use of in weaving coarse cotton stuffs. A few woollen cumlies are also made up by the Dungurs, but most articles of wearing apparel are imported.

Manufactures.

17. The trade connected with the district is not valuable. Grain is the principal export, finding a sale in the Nagar and Poona markets. Some wool and a good many sheep are also exported to Bombay and other places. The imports consist almost entirely of necessaries, such as salt, rice, cotton stuffs, manufactured hardware articles, iron, cocoa, supári, &c. A few cattle are also imported for farming purposes and are sold at Ghotun, Ghorégaon, and Kokaneh. Wheat can be kept in a good condition for several years in the "pevs" or grain-pits of the ryots, but if exposed to the atmosphere it soon becomes bad. If the flour could be preserved for lengthened periods it would probably become a valuable export. I observe from the newspapers that the Americans send flour from Boston and New York to Port Phillip, and it has long been one of their principal exports to other parts of the world. But I conclude that it is some difference in the description of wheat raised in the two countries, and not in the methods of preserving it, that prevents India competing in the market with America.

18. Although the trade of the district itself is inconsiderable, a large traffic from other quarters passes through it. The Emámpur or Jeur ghát on the south is the only one passable by carts, and as there is no other cart-road to the eastward by which the hills can be surmounted, a large quantity of cotton from Berár, brought *viâ* Faithan, or other Mogulai towns, is conveyed to Bombay by this route. The post line from Bombay to Calcutta *viâ* Nagar and Aurungabad also passes over the same ghát. Both these lines of road are shown in the frontispiece map. There are also a few other cross-roads, principally traversed by Brinjaris, but the bullock traffic is fast decreasing, whilst that carried by carts is increasing. Within the last few years a good road has been made by Captain Gaisford of the Artillery from the city of Nagar to the top of the ghát, and I believe that he was most anxious to extend it into the plain below, but although both the Toka and Paithan lines were surveyed or marked out by him, he does not appear to have been permitted to carry out his views as regards the making of a road on either line. In January 1852, I observed that a road was being made on the Nizam's side of the frontier, from Toká to Aurungabad, and I conclude that it is still progressing, or that it has been completed, and I think it would be most desirable to complete the unfinished portion from the foot of the ghát to Toka as speedily as possible. A made road from the foot of the ghát to Paithan (a large manufacturing town on the direct route to Jaulnah) would also greatly facilitate the traffic, and would much benefit the Nevása and Shevgaon Tálukas, both remarkably fine districts, and capable, not only of being much benefited by the opening out of markets, but also of being made to pay indirectly, by increased cultivation, for any expenditure laid out for their advantage in this manner. The ghát itself, Lieutenant Burgess informs us, is not in a good state; but although the road over it (an old military one, I believe) will probably have at last to be abandoned, and a line of more gradual and easy descent selected, I think it is of more immediate importance to complete the lines to Toka and Paithan. Captain Gaisford, before he left the country, kindly furnished me with a return of the traffic passing over the ghát for four months of the year 1851, a copy of which is subjoined:—

Return of Traffic on the road from Nagar to Emámpur, for March, April, May, and June 1857.

Months.	Carts.	Pack-Bullocks.	Horses and Ponies.	Asses.	Camels.	Elephants.	Cows.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Remarks.
March	4,686	16,397	1,929	4,819	48	2	...	283	1,095	A heavy trade in grain goes on all the year. The cotton from Berár swells the traffic in these 4 months.
April	6,567	10,587	2,288	5,372	...	...	565	...	2,390
May	7,830	19,985	2,406	6,725	..	...	411	...	3,540
June	8,370	38,094	2,932	6,031	...	...	512	...	4,971

19. There are no large or important towns within the district. Nevása Khurd, the Mámlatdár's station, has a larger population than any other town, but it only contained, at the time of survey, 3,268 inhabitants. Of the 149 Government towns and villages only 9 have a population exceeding 1,000 souls. The market towns are 14 in number, and as they are distinguished in the táluka map by a mark (a pair of scales), it is unnecessary to enumerate them. Toka and Pravara Sungam—towns principally inhabited by Brahmins at the junction of the Pravara with the Godávári—are considered sacred places by the Hindus. The principal temple is dedicated to Mahádev. Some of the temples at Toka were destroyed by Nizam Ally in 1761. In the month of March of each year pilgrims and itinerant traders arrive at this town from all quarters, to the number, it is said, of about 50,000, and a fair is thus established which lasts for about a month, and a good deal of traffic in cloths and other articles is carried on during its continuance. The subjoined table of the population and farming stock of all the Government villages comprised in the táluka has been prepared from the usual census returns taken at the time of survey:—

Grant Duff, page 165, vol. II.

Total Population 51,674	Live Stock	{	Horned Cattle	36,978
			Horses and Ponies	2,639
	Implements	{	Sheep and Goats	48,046
			Ploughs	3,381
			Carts	1,768

20. From the result of my own observations, and from several of the statements contained in the reports of Lieutenants Day and Burgess, I am led to believe that the ryots of Nevása are in somewhat better circumstances than those of Ráhuri and Sangamner. Under the former Government the condition of these three districts was very similar, and Nevása possesses no superior advantages either as regards climate or markets, but, as will hereafter be shown, it has not hitherto been taxed so heavily, which accounts for the táluka not being in such an extremely depressed condition as the other districts. A few cultivators hold farms of upwards of 200 acres, and have 20 or 30 bullocks, and a good many of them are free from debt, and have grain-pits of their own wherein they can stow away their surplus produce, and to which they can resort in times of necessity instead of to the Márwáris.

21. A great majority of the ryots, however, are deeply involved in debt. Many interesting observations on this subject are contained in the *Márwáris and debts of Ryots.* Assistants' reports, and although it is impossible to obtain perfectly accurate information on the subject, I am led to believe from inquiries made by me at the time of settlement that about two-thirds of the ryots are in the hands of the Márwáris, and that the average debt of each individual is not less than Rs. 100. This, under any circumstances, would be a very heavy burden on the agricultural population, and, owing to the harsh and usurious proceedings of many of the Márwáris, the system has engendered so much bad feeling, and the outcry regarding it on the part of the ryots is so loud and general, that it would be most satisfactory if measures could be adopted for the mitigation of its attendant evils.

22. So far as I can ascertain from conversing with intelligent natives on the subject the general opinion appears to be that the law requires amendment, and that the Márwáris commit many frauds and plunder the ryots; whilst the Civil Courts are not able or willing to afford the latter justice. There are few large capitalists in the district, and it is only under our rule that Márwári, Gujaráti and other foreign traders have commenced to resort to it. Most of these are without funds when they first arrive, and many of them, after acquiring fortunes, return to their own country. Generally, when a Márwári first comes to the district, he enters into the service of one of his relations or countrymen and when he has saved a little money he sets up a small shop in some village where he thinks he can improve his circumstances. At first he is very meek and forbearing in his transactions with the ryots, and sometimes induces the Patels or other influential parties to lend him money to enable him to enlarge his business and provide for the wants of the villagers. By degrees he extends his operations until he has got the ryots completely into his hands, and by dint of usury and of any oppressive dealings in which he may be able to obtain aid from the Civil Court, he collects say from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000, and returns to his country for the purpose of marrying. On his return he plays the same game; other members of his family join him, and with his assistance set up separate shops. In this manner the country has not hitherto derived that benefit from the Márwáris which it would do from respectable and permanently-resident capitalists, and although of late years matters have somewhat improved, and the Márwáris begin to show an inclination to settle with their families in the district, still the people are much preyed upon by needy adventurers, and there is a great deal of reckless and fraudulent trading carried on, which appears to me not only to entail much injury and oppression on the ryots, but also subjects the traders themselves (at least the honest portion of them) to loss. No one could object to the legitimate employment of capital, but at present the doings of the Márwáris far exceed the limits of fair trading, and in many localities it does not appear to be so much their object to trade with the ryots as to get them, by fair means or foul, into their hands, so that they may use them as mere tools in the acquisition of fortunes. For instance, a ryot may borrow 2 maunds of grain, the price of which is, say, Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. This by tricky proceedings on the part of Márwári is converted into a money debt of Rs. 12, and, subsequently, by the writing out of new agreements it gradually increases to Rs. 50 or upwards. In this manner a ryot becomes so entirely involved that it is not in his power to extricate himself by any honest exertions of his own, and he either remains in a slavish state of poverty and indebtedness, or, should he show signs of resistance to the Márwári's continued exactions, he is dragged into Court and ruined, to deter others from proving disobedient. If more fairly dealt with, I think the ryots would be better customers of the Márwáris, as in general they seldom attempt to repudiate their debts unless they fancy themselves unjustly or dishonestly treated. The Márwáris, besides being money-lenders, are also generally retail traders in cloths and other articles, and were the ryots more independent of them, their gains as shopkeepers would be increased, though their profits as money-lenders might be lessened.

23. The opinion in the district is that original agreements only should be recognized by the Civil Court. At present new agreements are being continually written out, so that

the debt, *on paper*, may be increased to an unlimited extent; also that each instalment paid by a ryot in liquidation of an original debt should be acknowledged by the Márwári by a writing made before the village officers, and by a receipt to be given to the ryot. The Márwáris are now generally accused by the ryots of acting in combination and of not being honest in their dealings, that is, that actual transactions are not truly represented in their papers. It is also considered that the proceedings of the Courts are much too harsh, and that, instead of entirely ruining a ryot and selling his property at greatly depreciated prices, in issuing the decree the circumstances of the debtor should be taken into consideration, and he be required to pay the debt by easy instalments, or his property should be fairly rated by independent assessors, and accepted by the creditor at its real value. The more respectable and intelligent traders also allow that the present state of matters is not satisfactory, and I believe that any remedial measures carried out by Government, that would not interfere with the legitimate employment of capital, would be agreeable to them as well as to the ryots.

24. There are not many employments unconnected with the agriculture of the district. A few ryots of Matultan and other villages cultivate lands, on reduced rates, in the adjoining Nizam's territory. Some of the villagers go for a time to Bombay as labourers or hamáls, but I think that there are fewer emigrants from this district than from others. Many of the ryots when their farming operations for the season have been completed, are hired, with their bullocks, by sowkárs, for the conveyance of grain and other exports to the coast. Few men are enlisted from this part of the country. Many individuals of the Mahár caste would probably enlist, and they are generally intelligent, obedient, and serviceable men, but there would appear to be a prejudice against them in the Native Infantry Regiments.

25. The mirás tenure prevails in this taluka. From returns furnished to me by the Mámílatdár, I find that of the 17,163 survey numbers into which the Government lands of the district have been divided, 10,520 belong to mirásdárs, the remaining 6,643 being gutkuli, inám, or barren fields. Of the mirás fields alluded to, 2,630 are cultivated by the mirásdárs themselves, 1,765 by mirásdárs of other mirás holdings, 1,817 by ooprees and 4,308 are waste.

26. The district is not well supplied with educational establishments. There is a Government Maráthi school in Nevása, attended by about 30 boys. The American Missionaries have also established a school in that town, which is attended by a similar number of scholars. The private Maráthi schools throughout the district are few in number, and are, probably, not attended by more than 150 or 200 boys. At Toka, Nevása, and Pravara Sungam, the Bráhmíns teach Sanskrit, and their pupils are stated to be in number about 150.

27. The principal characteristics of the district and the present state of its population having thus been described, I propose, before proceeding to discuss the subject of the revised assessment, to give an account of the past revenue management, and of the preliminary survey operations of measurement and classification.

28. Prior to the establishment of British rule, the revenue management of Nevása was of the same unsatisfactory description as that of other territories obtained from the Paishwah. It is one of the districts supposed to have been settled by Mullik Ambur about 250 years ago, but, beyond tradition, nothing can be gleaned on the spot regarding the reforms actually carried out by him, and even with regard to the bighaoui system, which existed up to the time of the recent settlement, it is somewhat doubtful whether it was introduced by him or by the Mogul officers of Shah Jehán, to whom the management of the country was intrusted on the breaking up of the Nizam Shahee kingdom. Be this as it may, he is universally considered by the ryots to have been the wisest and most benevolent ruler of former times, and in their estimation the highest praise that can be bestowed on any useful reforms introduced by the present Government is to liken them to those of Mullik Ambur. Under the former system each village had its "rukba" and "tunkha"; and other names such as "kumal" and "tophér" are also to be found in the accounts. The "rukba" is the maximum area in bighás of each village and is supposed to have been determined partly by measurement and partly by estimate, the size of the bighá varying in different villages and in different localities of the same village. The "tunkha" is said to represent the maximum assessment of Mullik Ambur's time; being supposed by the hereditary district officers to be the equivalent of a fourth of the gross produce in kind converted into a money value on data furnished by the cultivation of past years, and the bazar prices of the different kinds of produce. Subsequently, this assessment appears to have been frequently altered, and the maximum assessment of the Mahráthas was generally in excess of the "tunkha," and was called "kumal." "Tophér" appears merely to signify the difference between the original maximum assessment and that subsequently imposed, but whether "kumal" and "tophér" are terms introduced by the Moguls or Mahráthas is not known. The Mahrátha rule commenced about 1759, and Náo Babaji, who was soon afterwards appointed Subedár of Nagar, and who is said to have remained in office for a period of 35 or 40 years, introduced numerous revenue reforms, probably similar to those carried out in other parts of the Paishwah's territories under instructions from the Huzúr. The bighas of each holding appear

Employments unconnected with Agriculture.

Mírás Tenure.

Educational Establishments.

Former Revenue management.

Rukba, Tunkha, Kumal, Tophér.

Náo Babaji's reforms.

to have been determined by him, in some cases by measurement, and in others by estimate, but one uniform size of bigha was not adopted. In good soils a bigha of small area (generally from 20 to 30 gunthas) appears to have been introduced, but in poor soils the area was doubled, trebled, or otherwise enlarged, as may have been considered expedient. Varying rates per bigha were also imposed on the different descriptions of soil. The district was managed directly by Government on the ryotwar system, and the local officers were not often changed. Moro Hurri Sungumnairkur had charge of Nevása for many years. The country on the whole appears to have been then prosperous. In 1803-4 the farming system of Báji Ráo commenced, and the former rates and land measures soon became merely nominal. The country was almost depopulated in consequence of the disasters alluded to in my 12th paragraph, and on the return, by degrees, of the inhabitants, it would have been impossible under any circumstances to have placed things in the same state in which they were before Báji Ráo (Rugonath) commenced his reign. But no attempt was made to restore the old system of management. The farmer being only desirous of securing a profit, left all the interior arrangements to the village officers, and so long as a good round sum

Vide Mr. Goldsmid's Chandore Report and other Reports.

Farming system.

was forthcoming from each village, no inquiries were made as to the extent of land under cultivation, or as to the assessment payable by each cultivator; the actual crops when stacked and stored forming the best criterion of the paying capabilities of the village. Annual accounts, however, were continued to be made out by the village officers, but merely as a matter of form. In practice there was no regular system. The old rates were sometimes retained in the cases of mirás or other holdings that had been long cultivated in the vicinity of the village, but the remaining lands given out for cultivation on coule, ooktee, or other forms of reduced assessment, without reference to old established boundaries, rates, or land measures. At the settling day if the terms originally agreed on were considered too low, a larger amount of revenue was demanded from the village, and after a series of squabbles between the several parties concerned some agreement was arrived at by which the ryots were generally pretty well plundered. Occasional "puttees" were also imposed in addition to the revenue demands, one of which, an "aheer puttee" or tax leviable from the inhabitants on the occasion of the marriage of the great man of the district, I have observed being collected in some of the adjoining Nimbalkur's villages within the Nizam's frontier.

29. Notwithstanding the bad effects of the farming system and the state of disorder

Farming system compared with British management.

thereby originated, the country perhaps made a greater advance in population and farming capital, from 1808 to 1818, than it has done since. This may in part be attributed to the full rates having been exacted in the early part of our rule and to the assessment under us being generally much too heavy.

30. In the year following the introduction of the British rule, the "kumal" assessment

British Revenue management.

which had long been virtually abolished, was assumed to be that by which the future revenue collections might properly be adjusted, and the village officers were required to give in statements of the rates leviable from the bighas of each holding. Few authentic records, however, were procurable, and the rates finally adopted were in many cases arbitrary, and probably of larger amount than had ever actually been in force. There were about 24 different rates for dry-crop lands, varying from 2-0-0 to 0-2-0 a bigha. In 6 villages there was only 1 rate; in 59 villages 2 rates; in 55, 3 rates; in 20, 1 rate; in 5, 5 rates; in 1 village, 6 rates; and in 1, 7 rates. In 11 villages the mundbundi system of assessment had hitherto prevailed, and on what data bighaoni rates for these villages were determined is not known. Indeed, from the absence of all trustworthy information, the whole plan of the distribution of the rates must have been mere guess-work. The garden rates varied from 3-8-0 to 1-0-0 a bigha, being in number 11. Most villages had only 1 rate, and in some cases there was no garden rate. These rates remained in force until 1836-37, when the dry-crop rates of about 58 villages, and of a few holdings in other villages, were lowered by the Collector, Mr. Harrison, on an average about 0-4-7 in the rupee. The garden rates do not

Mr. Harrison's reduction of rates.

appear to have been altered, but in the cases of 46 villages, re-adjustment was made of the bighas irrigated from each well, and in this manner a reduction in the number of bighas, and, consequently, in the aggregate assessment, was effected. No systematic plan of lowering the rates appears to have been attempted. At the time it was generally acknowledged that the rates at first imposed were much too high, and when any particular out-cry was made by the ryots, or when much difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue, a reduction of assessment was allowed. Pending the introduction of a detailed survey of the lands, it was not considered expedient to undertake a general revision of the assessment, and Mr. Harrison's reductions, therefore, were only applicable to real or supposed cases of excessive, over-taxation. They were doubtless beneficial, but from their partial and irregular nature they did not very materially affect the general prosperity of the

Abolition of Pan-bhureet tax and of other taxes.

táluka. Other remedial measures having a tendency to lighten the assessment, were also about the same time carried out. The "pan-bhureet" tax was abolished in 1835. This tax was nominally leviable from dry-crop lands temporarily irrigated, but, in reality, many of the lands from which it was collected were garden lands assessed at dry-crop rates, and the entire remission of the tax placed them in a much better position

than similar lands assessed at garden rates. It was, however, an obnoxious tax owing to its fluctuating amount, and its abolition was probably productive of good. The abolition of the transit and town duties had also an indirectly beneficial effect on the condition of the taluka, and at the same time several haks hitherto collected directly on account of Government were abolished. In one village the mundbundi assessment was still found to be in force at the time of settlement.

31. In 1827-28 the lands of 130 villages were measured by the former Deccan Survey under Mr. Pringle, but the measurements were not made use of, and no changes in the revenue management of the taluka resulted from the operation.

32. Up to 1833-34, no complete returns of the "tickas," or holdings of each village were called for by the Collector's Department. Village registers were then prepared, containing the areas in bighas, rates of assessment, boundaries and tenures, of the several holdings, but as the boundaries of the holdings were not ascertained by actual inspection in the field, and as no measurements were made for the purpose of defining the true area of each holding, these registers were in many cases found to be incorrect, and at the time of survey, many of the "tickas" recorded in the accounts could not be identified in the field. Previously, however, at the time of Mr. Pringle's survey, the areas of the several holdings of each village had been, as far as possible, arranged in correspondence with the "rukba," and the papers then prepared by the village officers were made use of in filling in the registers, and probably most of the holdings that were under cultivation at both periods were entered with tolerable accuracy. But, even supposing that the holdings had all been correctly recorded,

and that there were no doubts regarding the former rates of assessment, it would still be impossible to obtain a clear view of the actual state of matters in former years, owing to the methods of giving out the lands for cultivation then in vogue. On several occasions endeavours were made to enforce the cultivation of entire "tickas" or fields, but without success. Throughout the whole period of British rule it has been customary to allow the partial cultivation of holdings, and this method, however advantageous to the ryot in enabling him to take up the best portions of land, has been productive of much confusion in the accounts, and renders it quite impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the actual extent of land annually cultivated. It has also been productive of many fraudulent practices on the part of the village and district officers, and of bad husbandry on the part of the ryots. This is clear, when it is considered that the bighas of the several "tickas" do not correspond in size, and that the cultivated bighas of each ticka were not measured or ascertained according to any fixed standard, but were entered in the accounts according to the proportion they were found to bear, by a rough eye estimate made by the village officers, or by guess-work, to the entire recorded area of the ticka. In 1833-34 the uncultivated portions were brought to account in the annual statements, but the assessment was finally remitted. In general, only the portions of holdings actually taken up for cultivation were entered in the accounts. During the first years of our rule no test of the cultivation returns appears to have been taken. Subsequently, especially since 1833-34, a test has been taken by the Mamlatdar's establishment, aided by the hereditary district officers, and, occasionally, in cases of doubt or suspicion of fraud, by the Assistant Collector or Collector.

33. The rates adopted in 1819-20 proved, as has already been mentioned, much too high, and although they were considerably modified in practice from the partial cultivation of holdings being allowed, it was necessary to resort to other remedial expedients to save the ryots from ruin. In the first few years of our rule in cases where the assessment worked out by the rates was found to exceed the actual collections of former years, or of the first year of our rule, the excess was not at once imposed, but gradually, in the course of 3 or 4 years. It was also formerly the custom to give out waste lands for cultivation on cowles or agreements and to impose the full assessment at once, but by graduated scales ranging over various periods, say 6 or 8 years. This system was not much practiced in the first 4 years of our rule, but afterwards came pretty extensively into operation up to 1838, when it was abolished. I have already in my 30th paragraph alluded to the reduction in the rates effected by Mr. Harrison. The remissions of revenue have also been very large. The assessment of portions of land left uncultivated by the ryots, of fields taken up by them for cultivation, has generally been entirely remitted. Many remissions were also given for bad crops, poverty, and other circumstances.

34. I shall now proceed to show the amount of revenue formerly derived from the 148 Government villages into which revised rates were introduced in 1851-52.

35. The detailed figured statement, marked (N^o. 1 A) in the appendix, has been prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report. It contains full information relative to the source and amount of revenue derived from land of every description, in the 148 villages, in the years for which complete accounts are forthcoming. Some of the villages were alienated during a portion of the period of British rule, but as they were then under Government management, they have been entered in all the

years for which full accounts regarding them have been procured. Owing to the territorial changes alluded to in my 11th paragraph, the entries will not be found to accord with those in the taluka accounts for all the years of British rule, but; making the necessary deductions on account of three villages that were for a part of the time alienated, the collections for the last 12 years entered in the statement correspond with those of the taluka kistbandi accounts in the Collector's office.

36. The accompanying Diagram (No. 1), which is illustrative of the fluctuations in the past cultivation, assessment, remissions, and collections, of the Government arable lands of the 148 villages; and of the revised assessment imposed on the taluka, has also been prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraphs 71 to 73 of the Survey Joint Report, and a figured statement of the entries embodied in it, relative to the old assessment, is given in the appendix (No. 2 A). The survey kumal, or maximum assessment imposed on the Government arable lands of the 148 villages, is 1,50,945 rupees, and including the assessment of the lands of the village of Dangaon subsequently settled, 1,53,212 rupees. The revised rates were in operation in 1851-52 and 1852-53, and the entries for these years, therefore, refer to the new system.

37. The only point on which explanation regarding the entries in the diagram appears to be called for is as regards the past cultivation. In the year of settlement both the bighas and acres of cultivation were entered in the accounts, and the average size of the cultivated bigha of each village in that year was, therefore, ascertained from the proportion which the entire number of cultivated bighas bore to the entire number of cultivated acres. The average size of the cultivated bighas, so found, was adopted for the cultivated bighas of past years, in the case of each village separately, and the aggregate area of the cultivated bighas of all the villages ascertained in this manner, gives the estimated acres cultivated in each year of the former system. This is the most perfect method of converting the bighas into acres that the case admits of. But, owing to the former loose system, it is probable that the actual cultivation exceeded that recorded in the accounts, and the varying size of the bigha would render any method liable to error. The bighas entered in the accounts as being cultivated each year are shown in the Statement No. 1 A. The portions of land left uncultivated, each year, of land taken up for cultivation of which the assessment was remitted, are also shown in the statement, though not in the diagram, as such portions of land have hitherto been regarded in the same light as other waste lands.

38. It will be readily perceived from the information embodied in the diagram that Nevása has hitherto suffered much from overtaxation. The very heavy rates, adopted at the commencement of British rule, soon began to press most severely on the resources of the taluka. In 1822-23 prices fell unprecedentedly low. The year, I believe, was one of unusual production, which partly accounts for the decrease in the value of the produce, and other operating causes were also then at work in lowering prices. But the chief cause of the scarcity of money was that too much revenue was then exacted from the country in proportion to the farming capital and resources of the cultivators. No important remedial measures having been adopted and high rates having been maintained, the district appears to have been fast going to ruin; until 1832-33, when the cultivation and collections fell much lower than in any other years of our rule. In the two or three succeeding years the cultivation and collections somewhat rose, but it was not until the attention of the Government had been fully drawn to the depressed condition of the Collectorate, and the local officers were urged to carry out the improvements alluded to in the concluding part of my 30th paragraph, that there was a decided tendency upwards in the scale of prosperity. From 1836-37 to 1846-47, whilst the rates of many of the villages had been lowered, the injurious effects likely to result from the still oppressive nature of the assessment, were much weakened by the granting of liberal remissions, and, although 1844-45 and 1845-46 were not favourable years, the cultivation and assessment rose, in 1846-47, higher than they had ever done before. In 1847-48, the cultivation had still further increased, but unfortunately, the year was one of much over-production, and few remissions were granted. Prices, therefore, partly in consequence of the excess of produce, and partly on account of the great drain of money from the district to meet the large revenue demands, fell very low, and many of the ryots, not being able to pay their rent from the profits of the season, had to resort to the money-lenders, and, in many cases, to dispose of their farming stock. Consequently, the cultivation and revenue immediately went down, and the following seasons not being favourable, the collections fell from 1,60,724 rupees in 1847-48 to 82,155 rupees in 1849-50, a decrease of nearly one-half. In 1850-51 the anticipated early introduction of the revised rates caused an increase of cultivation and revenue, but, at the time of settlement, the district was still suffering from the over-collections of 1847-48.

39. The injury, however, caused by over-taxation, is one of degree, and, in this respect Nevása, although it suffered much, did not suffer to the same extent as the adjoining taluka of Ráhuri, into which a revised assessment was introduced in 1849-50. In the diagram submitted with my report on the latter district, the fluctuations of cultivation and revenue collections were even greater than those of the Nevása diagram now submitted. As Ráhuri enjoys a somewhat superior climate, and as, in other respects,

there is no very marked difference in the position of the two districts, it may be assumed that, under an equally favourable assessment, both districts would have been found in much the same state at the time of the introduction of the revised rates. That Nevása is now in the least depressed condition is principally attributable to the old rates of Ráhuri having been the most oppressive; the average past assessment, in the latter taluka, having been from 4 to 6 annas an acre higher, and the revenue collections from 2 to 3 annas an acre more, than in Nevása. Although Ráhuri, owing to superior natural advantages, is capable of paying a somewhat higher rate per acre than Nevása, the difference above shown is out of all proportion to the different circumstances of the two taluks.

40. Thus Nevása has not suffered in the same excessive degree from over-assessment as Ráhuri, the old rates were still ruinously and oppressively high. It will be seen from the diagram that throughout the whole period of British rule it has never been possible, with safety, to collect the full assessment, and that, even leaving out of consideration the reductions of assessment made on account of interior uncultivated portions of land, the annual remissions of revenue on the land represented to be actually cultivated have averaged 21,000 rupees, or about 18 per cent. of the revenue demands. The cultivation has also been most unsteady, and although the land is generally very fertile, not one-half of it has been cultivated throughout a series of years. That the country would have progressed more rapidly under a light assessment, is, I think, fully proved from the improvement that has resulted from the few slight reforms and modifications of the assessment that have already been carried out. These remedial measures, however, merely afforded relief in isolated cases of excessive over-taxation, and were undertaken, not so much with the view of placing the revenue system on a permanently sound and satisfactory basis, as of saving the district from absolute ruin, and Government from great loss of revenue. The extent of relief afforded by the revised assessment, though not more than is called for by the circumstances of the district, is considerable, and will hereafter be shown when I have alluded to the operations that preceded the introduction of the new rates.

41. The work of measurement was commenced in the month of October 1846, and was completed in most of the Government villages now reported on before July 1848. In the cases of a few villages, however, the operations connected with the measurements extended to August 1849. The work of classification was commenced about November 1847, and was completed in February 1849. The average error in the measurement, as discovered by the test, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and although this is not such a high degree of accuracy as has been attained in the subsequent operations of the department, and as the level nature of the district would admit of, still the results, viewed merely with respect to the revision of the revenue, are satisfactory. The error in the classification is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies per field, which proves the attainment of a high degree of excellence in this important work. The classification scale made use of is the same as that of the adjoining districts of Patoda and Ráhuri.

42. The work of dividing the lands into survey numbers was proceeded with according to the same rules as those observed in Ráhuri and other districts already reported on, but all numbers that had been retained of too large a size at the time of measurement, were re-divided during the progress of the classification, or at the time of settlement. From a full and detailed inspection of them, I am of opinion, that the numbers are now of a suitable size, and that they do not require further alteration.

43. The boundaries of all the villages surveyed by the department have been permanently defined, and have been marked off by double lines of boundary marks. The boundaries of the interior survey numbers of villages were defined by marks according to the system hitherto prevailing in the time of the former Superintendent, Captain D. Davidson, but in Nevása they were generally got up with greater regularity, and were of a better description, than in the previously surveyed districts. They were in good order at the time of settlement, and as the printed rules relating to the maintenance of boundary marks have come into operation, I do not apprehend that any difficulty will be experienced in preserving them. I think it would be advisable to instruct the local officers to induce the ryots to preserve the young babul trees which generally spring up in the unploughed strips surrounding each field. These trees, if allowed to grow, would form an almost exhaustless supply of wood for the use of the ryots in the making up of their carts and farming implements, and fresh trees would continually spring up to supply the places of those cut down; but at present most of them are cut down for firewood, or for other purposes, or are destroyed by goats and cattle before they attain a proper size. The ryots object to trees because they say they attract birds, and probably on account of there being so few trees that the birds congregate in large numbers about them. The birds would be more scattered were there more trees.

44. In assessing the district, the villages have been divided into three classes. The maximum dry-crop rates for the adjoining taluka of Ráhuri were 1-8-0, 1-6-0, and 1-4-0, and the revised assessment in that district has hitherto proved highly satisfactory. The

villages of the 1-8-0 division are at a considerable distance from Nevása and are more favourably situated as regards climate. The villages of the 1-6-0 division also generally lie more towards the hills, though they come in contact with the more southern Nevása villages. The Ráhuri 1-4-0 villages are those which are situated nearest to Nevása, but, as will be observed from the remarks contained in my 14th paragraph, I am of opinion that the climate of Nevása generally is not quite so good as that of Ráhuri, and that the fall of rain is most uncertain in the open plain at a distance from the hills. The Nevása villages in the south, adjoining the hills, are, however, as well situated as the Ráhuri 1-4-0 villages, and they have therefore been put in the same class. Besides having a somewhat superior

climate, they are also nearer the Nagar market than the other villages of the táluka. One detached village is included in the same class. The remaining villages of the táluka are divided into two classes, having maximum 1-2-0 and 1-0-0 rates. The villages of the 1-2-0 class do not enjoy such a regular supply of rain as the villages of the 1st class, and some of them, in the north-west, between the Godávári and the ridge of "mal" land to the north of the Pravara, are not quite so well situated with reference to markets. The villages of the 1-0-0 class are at a greater distance from the Nagar market, by which the prices of grain, in this direction, are principally regulated, than most of those of the 1-2-0 class, and their climate is perhaps somewhat inferior. The boundaries of the several groups are traced on the map by red dotted lines, and a list of the villages, arranged according to their distribution into groups, is appended (No. 3 A.).

45. The village of Dahigaon, alluded to in my 10th paragraph, as having lapsed to Government during the year of Settlement, has been assessed and included in the 3rd class, and it is proposed to assess the surveyed alienated villages at similar rates to those of the groups of Government villages to which, from their several positions, they naturally belong.

46. The Ráhuri maximum garden rate, namely 3-0-0 an acre, has been adopted for Nevása. The garden land is entirely irrigated from wells, and amounts to 2,947 acres. The aggregate garden assessment is 6,366 Rs., the average survey rate thus being, per acre, 2-2-7; while the average old assessment on the garden land cultivated in the year of settlement was 3-13-3 an acre. The former rates were, however, very irregular, and some gardens were formerly assessed at dry-crop rates. Well irrigation might be very much increased in this táluka, as, except in the vicinity of the Godávári, water, in the low grounds, in most of the villages, is plentiful, and found at moderate depths. Few of the ryots, however, are able to afford the outlay required for the digging of a new well,—probably, in Nevása, not less than 150 or 200 Rs.—and, with the present deficiency of capital, a subsistence can be more easily and safely derived from the cultivation of dry-crop lands. In time, however, as population and capital increase, we may look for a great extension of motasthal garden cultivation.

47. The case is different with regard to pátasthal cultivation, as no great original outlay of capital is required on the part of the ryots; that is, on the supposition that the original works are constructed by Government; and the cost of cultivation is also much less, owing to no bullocks being required for drawing the water, &c. None of the numerous streams which flow through the district are now made use of for purposes of irrigation, but the ryots are of opinion that they might be made to yield a large profit, and many favourable localities for the construction of bandhárás or dams, might probably be found. The soil along the banks of both the Pravara and Mula rivers especially, is admirably well suited for garden cultivation, and could dams be built across these rivers so as to admit of the adjoining plain country being irrigated, a very large increase of revenue might be looked for near Ladgaon, in the Ráhuri Táluka, where the bed of the Pravara is rocky, there is a good foundation for a masonry work, such as a bridge or bandhára and it might be well to have the locality examined to ascertain whether the slope of the ground in that direction would admit of the irrigation of a sufficiently large extent of ground to render probable that a work of the kind, if undertaken, would yield a profit. An extra revenue of from 2-0-0 to 4-0-0 an acre might be derived from these fine lands were they brought under irrigation. I mention the locality near Ladgaon, because I have observed that the river there has a rocky bed, apparently suitable for the construction of a bandhára, but, higher up, there, may possibly be better sites, if not on the Pravara, at least on the Mula. The supply of water in these rivers, would, I should think, suffice for the irrigation of all the adjoining low lands. The Pravara is not very deep, and the lands near it are generally flat and low. The Mula is deeper, and the adjoining lands are generally not so level as those near the Pravara.

48. The general results of the rates, as regards the three classes of villages, are shown in the subjoined statement, which is of similar form to that given in Captain Wingate's report on Bádámi and Bágalkot. The cultivated acres shown are those of the year of settlement :—

New compared with old assessment.

Class.	No. of Villages.	ACCORDING TO OLD SYSTEM.			ACCORDING TO NEW SURVEY.								
		Cultivated Acres in year of Settlement.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
					Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1st.	17	25,985	19,100	0 11 4	26,985	12,838	0 7 4	22,770	9,135	0 6 5	49,735	21,523	0 6 11
2nd.	93	105,050	1,15,235	1 1 7	105,050	42,270	0 9 6	103,473	42,197	0 6 6	208,623	1,04,467	0 8 0
3rd.	88	25,811	27,462	1 1 0	25,811	15,018	0 8 1	24,706	11,942	0 5 6	60,677	24,955	0 6 7
3	148	157,826	1,61,787	1 0 6	157,826	87,671	0 8 10	161,009	63,274	0 6 3	318,835	1,50,945	0 7 7

49. Abolished huks, for which a money compensation has to be given to the former recipients, are also included in the Survey kumal, and it is therefore necessary to mention their estimated value. The hereditary district officers of Nevása, as well as of most other districts of the Nagar Collectorate, do not collect levies in kind from the ryots. The maximum value (much exaggerated) of those collected by the village officers, as entered by the recipients themselves in the accounts for the year preceding the introduction of the revised rates, is—

For Patels... .. Rs. 392
For Kulkarnis „ 5,109

Total ... Rs. 5,501

This amount is of course liable to reduction, but as the settlement of the emoluments of these officers has not yet been completed, I am unable to say to what extent.

50. The hudola lands of the village Mahars, and a few other ináms, are subject to the payment of a “judi” assessment, but as this is generally less than the “survey” assessment, it is only affected to a very slight extent by the introduction of the revised rates. In cases where the judi exceeds the survey assessment, the difference is remitted, but in this táluka it only amounts to an aggregate sum of 47 Rupees or thereabouts. The Mahars in the Nagar Collectorate are generally not well remunerated for the services performed by them on account of Government, and it would be well if some arrangements tending to place them on a better footing could be effected.

51. No survey assessment has been imposed on unarable lands which, in this táluka, generally consist of hills, or of flat tracts of “moorum” and “kurkal” land. These lands, except in the cases of one or two detached kuruns on the tops of hills, have hitherto not been assessed; having been left open for the public use. They are not valuable and produce very little grass.

52. The general results of the settlement, as regards all descriptions of tenures are shown in the following statement to which explanatory footnotes are appended:—

Years.	Cultivated lands.				Waste and other Lands.	Alienated Lands.	Total Lands.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Collections.	Collections.	Collections.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rg.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of past years of former system	129,602	1,23,144	21,616	1,01,528	2,778	1,140	1,05,446
Last year of former system, 1850-51	126,348	1,33,468	18,357	1,15,111	755	2,088	1,17,954
First year of new system, 1851-52	157,826	87,671	18,604	69,067	1,468	1,021	71,556
Second year of new system, 1852-53	183,641	98,899	398	98,501	1,326	1,517	1,01,844
Survey Kumal of 148 villages.	318,835	1,50,945	...	...	...	1,668	1,52,613

1. The average of past years is for the 33 years of British rule immediately preceding the introduction of the revised rates; a proportionate increase having been made in the cases of the years for which accounts for all the villages are not procurable. *Vide* appended statement No. 2 A.

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

3. The acres of the Survey kumal, in column 2, are the entire arable Government lands and the rapses in column 3, the entire assessment of those lands.

4. A few items, independent of the assessment of the Survey kumal, such as revenue derivable from melon beds, patches of cultivated land in unarable waste, &c., are leviable under the new system, but they are not included in column 6 of the Survey kumal entries, as their amount cannot be estimated.

53. In judging of the financial results of the settlement, I am of opinion that the first year of the new system, 1851-52, should not be taken into consideration. In the Ahmednagar Collectorate, in consequence of the former system of remitting the assessment of waste and unsown lands, and also of the generally impoverished condition of the cultivators, it has been found necessary, in effecting the change from the old to the new system, in the several districts, to allow remissions, which are calculated upon the former assessment, and are given in cases where the amount leviable under the old, is found to be less than that leviable under the new rates; the difference only being remitted. The year 1851-52 was one of partial failure of crops, and the remissions required to be given were considerable. The revised rates, therefore, did not come into full operation until the following year, 1852-53, and the subjoined table of percentages, which is of nearly similar form to that given in the 40th paragraph of Captain Wingate's Bádámi and Bágalkot report, refer to the estimated, or actual revenue collections of former years of the old system, as contrasted with the collections realized in 1852-53 of the new system, and also with those ultimately realizable in the event of all the arable lands being brought under cultivation:—

Survey Settlement.	For what lands.	Percentages by which the Survey Settlement falls short of, or exceeds, the Net Revenue of the undermentioned periods previous to Survey.	
		Estimated average of preceding 33 years.	Year immediately preceding year of Settlement.
The net Revenue of 1852-53 (being the first year in which the revised rates came into full operation) is less per cent. than that of	Government lands ...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Government and alienated lands together.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Survey Kumal or gross rental is more per cent. than the Net Revenue of.	Government lands ...	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	30
	Government and alienated lands together.	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$

54. The financial results above shown are highly satisfactory. Supposing all the Government and rent-paying inám lands to be under cultivation, the future collections, under the operation of the revised survey rates, would exceed the estimated average collections of former years, by 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. or 47,167 rupees; but even on the supposition that 10 per cent. of the lands remain uncultivated, the ultimate excess would still amount to upwards of 30,000 rupees. As the collections in 1852-53 were nearly equal to the average collections of former years, they may be expected soon to exceed the latter; but in such an impoverished district it will, I conceive, be found impossible, *at once*, to do away with the pernicious system of giving remissions, though of course it will not be found necessary to give them except in years of excessive failure of crops.

55. The relief afforded to the ryots is also considerable, but, owing to the former loose system of cultivation, it is rather difficult to judge of its exact amount. According to the entries in the diagram the average rate hitherto paid by the cultivated lands is 0-12-6 an acre, whereas, the average survey rate per acre, for all the arable lands, is 0-7-7, and for the lands cultivated in 1851-52, 0-8-10. The reduction effected by the survey rates on the cultivated acres is thus shown to be 0-3-8 an acre, or about 29 per cent. I am, however, inclined to think that more land was cultivated under the former system than was entered in the accounts. The bighás also of the former cultivation cannot be converted into acres according to any infallible standard. Even making allowances for these and other circumstances, which might tend to modify the exhibited results, I am of opinion that the actual relief to the cultivators is not less than 0-2-2 to 0-2-8 an acre, or about 20 to 24 per cent., which is sufficient to place this táluka on an equality with other previously-assessed districts.

56. The following table, the form of which also corresponds nearly with that in Captain Wingate's report, shows the entire area of the 149 Government villages now comprised in the táluka, and the survey assessment imposed on the several descriptions of land:—

AREA AND ASSESSMENT.

Description of land.	Dry-Crop.		Garden.		Barren.		Total.		Deduct portion of Assessment alienated. Rupees.	Balance of Assessment realizable or Survey Kumat. Rupees.
	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government ...	315,888	1,44,579	2,947	6,366	41,958	...	360,793	1,50,945	...	1,50,945
Inám ...	12,955	6,500	192	381	793	...	13,940	6,881	6,881	...
Judi Inám ...	7,611	3,136	4	5	406	...	8,021	3,141	1,473	1,668
Total of 148 villages settled in 1851-52...	336,454	1,54,215	3,143	6,752	43,157	...	382,754	1,60,967	8,354	1,52,613
Government...	4,927	2,195	29	72	102	...	4,958	2,267	...	2,267
Inám...	204	131	12	32	1	...	217	163	163	...
Judi Inám ...	84	35	...	...	...	...	84	35	23	12
Total of 1 village settled in 1852-53...	5,115	2,361	41	104	103	...	5,250	2,465	186	2,279
Government...	320,715	1,46,774	2,976	6,438	42,060	...	365,751	1,53,212	...	1,53,212
Inám...	13,159	6,631	204	413	794	...	14,157	7,044	7,044	...
Judi Inám ...	7,695	3,171	4	5	406	...	8,105	3,176	1,496	1,680
Grand Total of 149 villages...	341,569	1,56,576	3,184	6,856	43,260	...	388,013	1,63,432	8,540	1,54,892

57. The rates were introduced into the district during the months of February and March 1851-52, by myself, assisted by the late Mámlatdár, Vishnu Gopal. The Collector and Assistant Collector in charge of the district were present for a few days. During the greater portion of the period I was stationed at Nevása, but, on several occasions, I moved my camp to other places, in order that I might be able more freely to converse with the ryots relative to the work in progress. I was, on the whole, satisfied with the exertions of the Mámlatdár and his establishment. In one instance, however, one of the Kárkuns who had been employed in the preliminary work of inspection of fields, had made incorrect returns, and his misconduct, on being brought to notice, was reported to the Collector. The work of introducing the rates was effected by myself, or under my immediate superintendence, and, should time permit, I will hereafter endeavour to describe the method of settlement followed by me in this and other districts now reported on.

58. The revised rates were generally much approved of by the ryots, and, so far as I could judge, they were considered by them to be in all respects suitable. The old rates were, occasionally, raised, but not to any great extent, and in most of the cases in which the old rates were enhanced, the villagers themselves allowed that the new assessment was an equitable one. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise, that with so many irregularities in the old system, and with so many former reductions and modifications of rates, effected generally on incorrect or doubtful data, there were so few complaints. The irregularities alluded to were not always in favour of the ryots. Sometimes a ryot would be found to be cultivating a much larger, and sometimes a much smaller extent of land than that entered in his name in the accounts, even after every reasonable allowance for difference of soil, and for the varying size of the bigha, had been made, and the old rate being on the bigha, his new assessment was increased or decreased proportionately. I have met with fields with an average size of bigha of 4 or 5 acres, and the areas of other fields, again, were much below the average of the entire lands of the village.

59. The greatest, and indeed the only prominent case of dissatisfaction was that of Vadáli, a village situated in the north-west of the táluka, and as it exemplifies the former state of disorder and want of system, I will enter into details regarding it. This village was not settled in Naro Babajee's time. Up to 1802-3 it is said to have been enjoyed, in jághír, by Daud Ali Khan; a Rísáldár of the Mogulai or Nizam's Government. The jághírdár appears to have died about 1802-3, but the village was still entered in the accounts as a jághír of the Nizam's Government. The Paishwah, however, retained an amul or share of the revenue. Under our Government, also, until 1836-37, the jághír share of the revenue still remained alienated, but from 1837-38 to 1846-47, it was kept in deposit, and in the latter year the village was resumed. The village like many others under the Nizam's Government, had become very much impoverished, which led to the necessity of the lands being given out for cultivation on cowles and on the toke-bundi system. The old assessment which was found to prevail on our obtaining the village was, therefore, very low, and the size of the bigha very indefinite. The area of the Government arable portion of the village, as entered in the accounts, is 1,402 bighas, and the entire assessment thereon about 951 rupees. The area of the entire lands of the village, as ascertained by measurement, is 4,596

acres, and of the Government arable portion, 3,825 acres. The survey assessment imposed on the latter is 1,161 rupees. It will thus be seen that the average size of the old arable bigha in this village is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and that the old average rate of assessment is about 0-10-10 per bigha, or 0-4-0 per acre. The average survey assessment imposed is 0-4-10 or an increase of 0-0-10 per acre. Before the survey rates were made known in the district, the ryots petitioned that their old assessment should be continued, thus showing that they considered it very low, as, in general, a reduction of assessment is effected by the Survey Department. At the time of settlement their fears relative to the assessment being raised were realized, and they therefore requested me to proceed to the village to inspect their lands. This I did, but as my visit did not tend to corroborate the truth of the complaints of the villagers, I instructed my Assistant Mr. Davidson to re-test the classification in order that no doubt might remain. The result was that the original classification was found to be quite correct and there was no room for giving in to the wishes of the ryots as regards a reduction of the rates determined upon. There were no complaints (or at any rate no important complaints) in the neighbouring four Nevása villages of which the average survey rates of the arable lands are, respectively, 0-7-9, 0-6-11, 0-6-3, and 0-5-4 per acre, and the general average rate 0-6-7 per acre. The old average rate in these villages was about 0-13-4 per acre. The former very low assessment of Vadáli, as compared with that of other villages, had induced the ryots, whose stock and farming capabilities were very limited, to cultivate the "mal" or *easily worked* poor soils, in preference to the more heavily taxed good soils, or those in the cultivation of which a larger amount of farming stock is required. There is some improveable dry-crop land near the village which is now much neglected, and not only could the extent of garden land be increased, but many of the present wells (if I recollect rightly 9) are out of repair.

60. The ryots of Vadáli will, no doubt, be subjected to some inconvenience at first from their assessment having been raised; this might be lessened by assisting them to dig and repair wells and to purchase a few sheep, and also by encouraging them to devote a little more labour to the cultivation of their fields.

61. Few other matters were brought to notice during the time of settlement that require to be noticed in this report. The principal wish of the ryots, now that their assessment has been equitably settled is that some satisfactory arrangement should be made relative to their money dealings with the Márwáris. Many villagers also applied for Government assistance towards the repair of their village chávdis and wells, but, as I could do nothing for them in the matter, I referred them to the Collector's department. When the villagers are well off, it appears to me that no money should be advanced to them for purposes connected with the improvement of their villages. They ought to build chávdis and wells for themselves, but the difficulty is to get them to act in concert. Sometimes a Patel, although the feeling of the body of the villagers is in favour of a local tax being levied to defray the cost of works of the sort, is afraid to move in the matter through fear of being accused, by some enemy, of attempting to collect money on his own account; but I think this might be remedied by the Assistant Collector giving orders, in favourable years, when the people are in good humour, for the levy of a local tax for useful works in any case in which he may find the principal persons in the village willing to co-operate, and by his defining the amount of the tax, and from whom it is to be levied. In such cases individual complaints should not be listened to, and appeals from quarrelsome persons against the orders of the Assistant Collector should not be allowed to go further than the Collector.

62. In the present condition of the táluka there are, however, many villages where the ryots, even if willing, are too poor to construct wells or repair old ones, and I think a sum of about 3,000 rupees might be very profitably invested by Government in Nevása and a similar amount in Ráhuri, in constructing wells, where there is now a deficiency of drinking water, and where the circumstances of the villagers do not admit of their providing a remedy. Several villages have only recently become inhabited, and the cultivation and increase of live-stock in them are impeded by a want of water. Wells are not only required near the village site, but, also, when the lands run out far, at a distance from the village; as without water for the use of the working cattle, the more distant lands must remain uncultivated. There is so much room for improvement and consequent increase of revenue in both the Ráhuri and Nevása tálukas, that the money laid out in this way would be, indirectly, more than repaid. Many villagers also preferred petitions that a piece of inám land should be given to the person who draws water for the village cattle, but these of course could not be listened to.

63. In concluding my remarks on Nevása, I beg again to recommend that the construction of the roads mentioned in my 18th paragraph be immediately commenced. It is shown in my 54th paragraph that the new rates imposed admit of a large increase of revenue being derived from the táluka; and the construction of these lines of road would much aid in bringing about this desirable result. The roads alluded to are of even more general, than local importance. In the present season, owing to the failure of the last rains, many of the ryots must be very badly off, and would be glad to obtain employment as labourers. The works would thus not only be of permanent utility, but, if undertaken quickly, would also afford the means of subsistence to many who will otherwise have to seek employment elsewhere.

Detailed Figured Statement exhibiting the source and amount of every item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every description, whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 148 Villages forming the Nevása Taluka, in A.D. 1851-52, for the years of British Rule preceding the introduction of the revised Survey rates of Assessment, for which full information for each Village has been obtained from the Records, prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.

Official Years.	Number of Villages.	Assessment, Remissions, and Collections of Government Land under Cultivation.									Net Revenue Collections of Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste,	Net Revenue Collections from Alienated Lands.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	REMARKS.
		Total Land given out for cultivation.	Deduct Land left uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually cultivated.	Equivalent acres of bighas of column 5, obtained approximately by calculation.	Assessment of Total bighas under cultivation (column 3.)	Deduct Assessment of Land left uncultivated (column 4.)	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually cultivated (columns 5 & 6.)	Remissions on Land actually cultivated, inclusive of remissions on account of outstanding balances given in years subsequent to year of Jamábandi.	Remaining Net Revenue collected from Land actually cultivated.	Waste Lands.	Sheri and other Lands.	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.	Total Net Revenue collected.	Total Net Revenue collected, being sum of columns 11 and 15.	"Judl" Collections from Hudola and other Lands.	Collections from Inám Lands.	Total Net Revenue collected.	Net Revenue collected, being sum of columns 11, 15, and 19.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1818-19 ...	144	158,428	...	158,428	112,890	87,215	...	87,215	...	87,215	3,681	8,631	90,848	1,019	68	1,077	91,923	The collections of columns 12, 13, 14, 17, and 18, are entered in the Taluka accounts as "Nugdes Baha," the names or description of the principal items of which are as follows:— A. 1. Sale of produce of fruit trees. 2. "Wunchurals" or grazing tax. 3. "Koorun" or sale of pasture lands. 4. Sale of wood. B. Proceeds from 1. Shrees' lands. 2. Kurbaowarres" or Meion lands. 3. Cultivated patches in unarable lands. 4. Dhrees lands or deposits of mud in beds of rivers. 5. "Shorabutee" or salt-petre pits. C. 1. "Googres and numerous other taxes, such as "Toop," "Kurba," &c. 2. "Panbur kusur" or tax on jiralt land temporarily irrigated. 3. Tax on "Boorkes." D. 1. "Hudola." 2. "Inám kusur." 3. "Inám puttee." 4. "Mahorana." 5. "Chitnawul." E. 1. "Inám japti." 2. "Vatan japti."
1819-20 ...	144	154,806	...	154,806	119,534	1,08,155	...	1,08,155	...	1,08,155	...	...	4,681	4,681	1,10,786	726	...	726	1,11,512
1820-21 ...	144	163,769	...	163,769	112,003	1,07,412	...	1,07,412	12,128	95,284	138	...	4,984	4,922	1,00,108	789	77	816	1,00,924	
1821-22 ...	146	169,680	...	169,680	132,369	1,28,282	...	1,28,282	6,642	1,21,720	245	7	5,112	5,364	1,27,084	1,244	...	1,244	1,28,328	
1822-23 ...	141	171,011	17,667	153,344	110,297	1,28,109	9,775	1,18,334	4,957	1,08,377	38	...	4,310	4,348	1,12,725	1,408	...	1,408	1,14,183	
1823-24 ...	141	118,727	8,056	110,671	80,672	82,991	6,602	77,389	6,625	71,764	53	...	3,249	3,292	75,056	1,328	...	1,328	76,384	
1824-25 ...	142	144,817	560	144,257	103,658	1,07,232	239	1,06,973	34,309	72,104	24	...	8,308	8,392	78,496	1,307	...	1,307	76,808	
1825-26 ...	142	101,776	580	101,196	114,816	1,06,018	817	1,05,701	12,840	92,861	24	...	3,977	4,001	96,862	1,335	...	1,335	98,197	
1826-27 ...	141	175,698	301	175,395	126,765	1,28,011	223	1,27,788	5,052	1,17,736	24	...	4,984	5,008	1,22,744	1,417	...	1,417	1,24,101	
1827-28 ...	140	171,540	9,368	162,172	117,200	1,21,484	5,400	1,16,084	21,590	94,504	24	...	4,337	4,361	98,865	1,383	...	1,383	1,00,198	
1828-29 ...	140	155,640	5,681	149,959	108,658	1,11,290	8,487	1,07,408	24,454	82,949	24	...	4,208	4,232	87,181	1,089	...	1,089	88,270	
1829-30 ...	137	149,527	17,574	131,953	88,214	1,01,908	12,337	89,572	28,461	68,111	24	...	3,529	3,553	66,664	1,069	...	1,069	67,733	
1830-31 ...	142	141,048	6,607	134,441	98,886	97,724	4,964	92,760	8,468	84,307	24	7	3,865	3,896	88,209	1,242	...	1,242	89,451	
1831-32 ...	143	135,090	789	134,301	99,148	94,927	810	98,517	17,805	76,712	24	...	3,617	3,641	79,353	1,160	...	1,160	80,708	
1832-33 ...	143	125,336	18,678	106,658	60,446	61,028	15,126	76,800	52,411	24,389	24	10	2,787	2,821	78,232	880	...	880	66,112	
1833-34 ...	145	171,288	28,623	142,665	104,831	1,29,008	20,600	1,08,408	3,180	1,05,248	24	...	4,890	4,928	1,10,171	1,196	...	1,196	1,11,367	
1834-35 ...	149	134,206	7,406	126,799	92,388	93,589	4,564	88,975	10,479	78,496	31	...	4,073	4,104	82,600	1,253	...	1,253	83,853	
1835-36 ...	148	168,408	6,340	162,068	110,055	1,00,883	3,701	98,882	17,518	78,869	33	...	3,534	3,567	82,436	1,108	...	1,108	83,544	
1836-37 ...	143	184,465	9,765	174,699	128,446	1,04,809	5,890	98,949	18,278	85,671	23	5	3,672	3,601	89,271	922	216	1,138	90,409	
1837-38 ...	143	218,809	11,692	207,117	148,828	1,17,150	5,477	1,11,673	96,091	15,582	99	69	19	187	96,278	792	188	980	97,258	
1838-39 ...	148	249,226	22,980	226,246	180,996	1,34,839	11,862	1,22,977	57,266	66,211	61	13	50	114	96,325	641	154	795	97,120	
1839-40 ...	148	248,433	16,844	231,589	165,562	1,47,117	8,409	1,38,708	14,908	1,23,800	71	16	72	168	1,28,958	715	206	921	1,24,879	
1840-41 ...	148	233,572	4,809	228,763	169,278	1,54,910	2,724	1,52,186	20,643	1,31,543	68	15	68	...	1,31,741	841	197	1,041	1,32,782	
1841-42 ...	148	217,614	2,293	215,321	163,214	1,57,481	1,727	1,55,754	40,002	1,06,752	60	20	14	94	1,06,846	635	42	677	1,07,523	
1842-43 ...	148	220,675	...	220,675	161,180	1,55,299	...	1,55,309	13,338	1,41,971	39	23	19	81	1,41,952	955	152	1,107	1,43,059	
1843-44 ...	148	197,996	...	197,996	144,366	1,40,995	...	1,40,995	21,317	1,10,678	45	24	...	69	1,10,747	640	167	806	1,20,653	
1844-45 ...	148	199,774	...	199,774	135,222	1,42,781	...	1,42,781	66,236	76,495	36	20	...	56	76,551	421	100	521	77,072	
1845-46 ...	148	210,214	...	210,214	159,479	1,53,605	...	1,53,605	82,742	71,293	1,459	240	11	1,730	72,993	408	216	623	73,616	
1846-47 ...	148	230,042	4,084	225,958	168,457	1,56,146	1,603	1,54,543	27,109	1,26,434	2,207	338	21	2,566	1,30,000	939	298	1,227	1,40,227	
1847-48 ...	148	234,771	913	233,858	170,312	1,66,156	616	1,65,539	4,816	1,60,724	2,328	182	...	2,510	1,63,234	995	328	1,313	1,64,547	
1848-49 ...	148	209,074	27,321	181,753	131,803	1,48,396	19,391	1,29,004	85,746	92,259	2,274	239	9	2,510	94,774	746	297	1,046	95,810	
1849-50 ...	148	172,367	30,988	141,379	109,273	1,24,291	13,316	1,11,975	29,290	82,155	2,287	181	...	2,468	84,623	1,708	231	1,939	86,562	
1850-51 ...	148	208,304	26,059	182,245	124,948	1,47,891	14,473	1,33,418	18,367	1,15,111	694	161	...	755	1,15,866	1,702	366	2,068	1,17,934	
General average ...		187,988	8,447	179,541	129,603	1,28,414	5,270	1,23,144	24,616	1,01,528	889	80	2,369	2,778	1,04,396	1,040	100	1,140	1,05,446	

1. Fractions of Acres and Rupees are omitted. 2. The Ankooses Rupees of the accounts up to 1839-39 have been converted into Company's Rupees at a deduction of 4-1-3 per cent. 3. The bighas have been converted into acres according to the proportion which the bighas were found to bear to the acres of cultivation in each village, in the year of settlement; both land measures being entered in the Mámfatár's Inspection Returns. 4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village prepared in the Taluka Kácheri under the superintendence of the Survey Department. It has been tested in the cases of 12 of the years by statements prepared in the Collector's Office and signed by the Dafatár, and has been found to contain no errors of importance. 5. The general average for all the years is for all the 148 villages comprised in the Taluka, a proportionate increase being made for each village in the cases of the year or years for which accounts are not obtainable.

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

No. 2 A.—(Paragraph 36.)

Figured Statement of such of the entries in Diagram No. 1 as relate to the past Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Collections of the Government Arable Lands of the Nevāsa Tāluka.

Official Years.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Acres under Cultivation ("Potpur" and "Naper" or interior waste land excluded.)	Assessment of Cultivated Acres.	Remissions, inclusive of those on account of outstanding balances given in years subsequent to year of Jamābandi.	Collections, inclusive of those made on account of outstanding balances in years subsequent to year of Jamābandi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	144	112,890	87,215	.....	87,215
	4	7,894	9,312	2,240	7,072
	148	120,784	98,527	2,240	94,287
1819-20	144	113,534	1,06,155	.....	1,06,155
	4	7,894	9,312	2,240	7,072
	148	121,428	1,15,467	2,240	1,13,227
1820-21	144	112,005	1,07,412	12,126	95,286
	4	7,568	9,381	2,246	7,135
	148	119,573	1,16,793	14,372	1,02,421
1821-22	146	132,369	1,28,262	6,542	1,21,720
	2	954	1,291	318	973
	148	133,323	1,29,553	6,860	1,22,693
1822-23	141	110,297	1,13,334	4,957	1,08,377
	7	6,531	7,738	1,728	6,010
	148	116,828	1,21,072	6,685	1,14,387
1823-24	141	80,672	77,389	5,625	71,764
	7	12,188	15,233	3,572	11,661
	148	92,860	92,622	9,197	83,425
1824-25	142	103,558	1,06,973	34,869	72,104
	6	6,100	7,493	1,680	5,813
	148	109,658	1,14,466	36,549	77,917
1825-26	142	114,816	105,701	12,840	92,861
	6	6,100	7,493	1,680	5,813
	148	120,916	1,13,194	14,520	98,674
1826-27	141	125,755	1,22,788	5,052	1,17,736
	7	6,626	7,843	1,716	6,127
	148	132,381	1,30,631	6,768	1,23,863
1827-28	140	117,200	1,16,094	21,590	94,504
	8	8,090	9,824	2,113	7,711
	148	125,290	1,25,918	23,703	1,02,215

No. 2A —(Paragraph 36)—continued.

Official Years.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Acres under cultivation ("Potpar" and "Napar" or interior waste land excluded.)	Assessment of Cultivated Area.	Remissions exclusive of those on account of outstanding balances given in years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.	Collections inclusive of those made on account of outstanding balances in years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.
	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1828-29... ..	140 8	108,558 7,298	1,07,403 9,141	24,454 1,974	82,949 7,167
	148	115,856	1,16,544	26,428	90,116
1829-30... ..	137 11	88,214 9,267	89,572 10,888	26,461 2,263	63,111 8,625
	148	97,481	1,00,460	28,724	71,736
1830-31... ..	142 6	98,886 6,100	92,760 7,493	8,453 1,680	84,307 5,813
	148	104,986	1,00,253	10,133	90,120
1831-32... ..	143 5	99,142 5,613	93,517 7,053	17,605 1,590	75,912 5,463
	148	104,755	1,00,570	19,195	81,375
1832-33... ..	143 5	80,445 5,613	76,800 7,053	24,389 1,590	52,411 5,463
	148	86,058	83,853	25,979	57,874
1833-34... ..	143 5	104,831 5,613	1,08,408 7,053	3,160 1,590	1,05,248 5,463
	148	110,444	1,15,461	4,750	1,10,711
1834-35... ..	143 5	92,388 5,613	88,975 7,053	10,479 1,590	78,496 5,463
	148	98,001	96,028	12,069	83,959
1835-36... ..	143 5	110,055 5,613	96,382 7,053	17,513 1,590	78,869 5,463
	148	115,668	1,03,435	14,103	84,332
1836-37... ..	143 5	125,446 5,613	98,949 7,053	13,278 1,590	85,671 5,463
	148	131,059	1,06,002	14,868	91,134
1837-38... ..	143 5	148,828 5,613	1,11,673 7,053	15,582 1,590	96,091 5,463
	148	154,441	1,18,726	17,172	1,01,554

No. 2 A.—(Paragraph 36)—continued.

Official Years.	Number of Villages.	Estimated Acres under cultivation ("Potpur" and "Naper" or interior waste land excluded).	Assessment of Cultivated Acres.	Remissions inclusive of those on account of outstanding balances given in years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.	Collections inclusive of those made on account of outstanding balances in years subsequent to year of Jamabandi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1838-39 ...	148	160,996	1,23,477	27,266	96,211
1839-40 ...	148	165,552	1,38,708	14,908	1,23,800
1840-41 ...	148	169,278	1,52,186	20,543	1,31,643
1841-42 ...	148	163,214	1,55,754	49,002	1,06,752
1842-43 ...	148	161,180	1,55,209	13,338	1,41,811
1843-44 ...	148	144,366	1,40,995	21,317	1,19,678
1844-45 ...	148	135,222	1,42,731	66,236	76,495
1845-46 ...	148	159,479	1,53,605	82,342	71,263
1846-47 ...	148	168,457	1,63,543	27,109	1,36,434
1847-48 ...	148	170,312	1,65,539	4,815	1,60,724
1848-49 ...	148	131,393	1,29,004	36,746	92,258
1849-50 ...	148	109,273	1,11,975	29,820	82,155
1850-51 ...	148	126,348	1,33,468	18,357	1,15,111
Total of 33 years ...		4,276,860	40,63,769	7,13,354	33,50,415
Average of each year ...		129,602	1,23,144	21,616	1,01,528

The entries for each year, or where there are three lines, the upper entries refer to the villages for which full information has been obtained from the accounts, and correspond with similar entries in columns 6, 9, 10 and 11 of Statement No. 1. In the divisions having three lines, the central entries refer to the villages for which a proportionate increase has been made in consequence of no data being procurable, and the lower entries give the corresponding totals of each year.

Vide instructions contained in para 73 of the Survey Joint Report.

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

No. 3 A.—(Paragraph 44).

List of the Government Villages of the Nevása Taluka, referred to in the 44th Paragraph of the Report.

Class.	Groups of Villages.	No.	Names.	No. in Taluka Map.	Class.	Groups of Villages.	No.	Names.	No. in Taluka Map.
1st Class, Maximum Jirát rate Rs. 1-4-0.	In the south of the Taluka, adjoining the Hills, with the exception of one village (No. 145 of Taluka Map) which adjoins the Rahuri Taluka, near the junction of the Mula and Pravara rivers.	1	Mohoj Budruk	107	2nd Class, Maximum Jirát rate Rs. 1-2-0.	Most of these villages are situated in the centre of the Taluka, but some of them are in the extreme north-west, in the valley of the Godávári, and three villages (Nos. 66, 67 and 68 of the Taluka Map) are detached in the Shevgaon Taluka.	44	Páchunde	101
		2	Jow Khede	108			45	Nándur-vihir	102
		3	Mándve	109			46	Nimbe	103
		4	Dewrái	110			47	Adgaon	105
		5	Waiju-bubhulgaon	113			48	Kámuth-Shingve	106
		6	Chichondi	115			49	Mádegaván	129
		7	Kudgaon	116			50	Moregavhán	130
		8	Shirál	117			51	Lohár-vádi	131
		9	Kolhur	118			52	Chánde	132
		10	Pangurmúl	121			53	Rustápur	133
		11	Khospurí	122			54	Mháles-Pimpalgaon	134
		12	Gunjále	124			55	Khurvandi	136
		13	Káhrud	125			56	Hingoni	137
		14	Moryá-chinchore	126			57	Kángoni	138
		15	Lohogun	127			58	Burbánpur	139
		16	Shingve Tukái	128			59	Sonai	141
		17	Wánjul-poi	145			60	Pánegaon	143
2nd Class, Maximum Jirát rate Rs. 1-2-0.	Most of these villages are situated in the centre of the Taluka, but some of them are in the extreme north-west, in the valley of the Godávári, and three villages (Nos. 66, 67 and 68 of the Taluka Map) are detached in the Shevgaon Taluka.	1	Neváse Khurd	1	3rd Class, Maximum Jirát rate Re. 1-0-0.	In the north-east of the Taluka, in the valley of the Godávári, one village (No. 63 of Taluka Map) is detached in the Shevgaon Taluka, and another (No. 170 of Taluka Map) in the Nizám's territories.	1	Murmi	18
		2	Ladmod	2			2	Godhegaon	19
		3	Máli Mohoturpha	3			3	Váshim	20
		4	Chinchbun	4			4	Julke Budruk	25
		5	Khupti	5			5	Khedle Kájuli	28
		6	Dhungurvádi	6			6	Gogulgaon	30
		7	Náráyanvádi	7			7	Sulábutpur	31
		8	Nipáni Nimbgaon	8			8	Bábhulkbede	32
		9	Bábhulvedhe	9			9	Dighi	42
		10	Máli-Chinchore	10			10		
		11	Bhánus Hivure	11			11		
		12	Hándi Nimbgaon	12			12		
		13	Makundpur	13			13		
		14	Muktápur	14			14		
		15	Khudke	15			15		
		16	Khullál Pimpri	16			16		
		17	Mudke	17			17		
		18	Pichudgaon	33			33		
		19	Mhnsle	34			34		
		20	Khunegaon	35			35		
		21	Gondegaon	36			36		
		22	Saundále	37			37		
		23	Bhende Budruk	38			38		
		24	Kukáne	39			39		
		25	Turvadi	40			40		
		26	Tondoli	66			66		
		27	Shekte	67			67		
		28	Máli Bábhulgaon	68			68		
		29	Anturváli Budruk	82			82		
		30	Wuduls	83			83		
		31	Bukturpur	85			85		
		32	Bhatkudgaon	87			87		
		33	Akhutvade	88			88		
		34	Mulhegaon	89			89		
		35	Dhor-julgaon	90			90		
		36	Telkudgaon	91			91		
		37	Devsude	92			92		
		38	Je-ur	93			93		
		39	Dedgaon	94			94		
		40	Sháhápur	96			96		
		41	Futepur	97			97		
		42	Kawuthe	98			98		
		43	Mahálukshimi Hiypure	99			99		
						61	Amulner	146	
						62	Vátápur	147	
						63	Támusvádi	148	
						64	Gomulvádi	149	
						65	Nimbári	150	
						66	Sungum	151	
						67	Imámpur	152	
						68	Gonegaon	153	
						69	Punuthgaon	154	
						70	Bel-pimpulgaon	155	
						71	Táklí-bhán	156	
						72	Bhokur	157	
						73	Khokur	158	
						74	Nipáni Vudgaon	159	
						75	Vudále	160	
						76	Muthe Vudgaon	161	
						77	Mál-Vudgaon	162	
						78	Khánápur	163	
						79	Málvádi	164	
						80	Rámpur	165	
						81	Ná-ur	166	
						82	Jáfrábád	167	
						83	Nayagaon	168	
						84	Mátulthán	169	
						85	Kamálpur	171	
						86	Ghumundev	172	
						87	Jampur	174	
						88	Bel-pándhri	175	
						89	Suregaon Turph Gán-dápur	176	
						90	Borgaon	177	
						91	Usthul	178	
						92	Dhámori	180	
						93	Bahir-vádi	181	

No. 3 A.—(Paragraph 44)—continued.

Class.	Groups of Villages.	No.	Names.	No. in Táluka Map.	Class.	Groups of Villages.	No.	Names.	No. in Táluka Map.
3rd Class, Maximum Jirát rate Re. 1-0-0.	In the north-east of the Táluka, in the valley of the Godávári, one village (No. 68 of Táluka Map) is detached in the Shevgaon Táluka, and another (No. 170 of Táluka Map) in the Nizám's territories.	10	Gewurái ...	43	3rd Class, Maximum Jirát rate Re. 1-0-0.	In the north-east of the Táluka, in the valley of the Godávári, one village (No. 68 of Táluka Map) is detached in the Shevgaon Táluka, and another (No. 170 of Táluka Map) in the Nizám's territories.	25	Rávtála ...	65
		11	Saltánpur ...	44			26	Sálvuvdgaon ...	69
		12	Páthurvále ...	45			27	Málegaon ...	70
		13	Sukli Budruk ...	46			28	Gohthan ...	72
		14	Pimpri Sháháli ...	47			29	Talni ...	73
		15	Goyegavhán... ..	48			30	Khuntephul... ..	74
		16	Vákudi ...	49			31	Tájunápur ...	75
		17	Shirusgaon ...	50			32	Dhorsaude ...	76
		18	Galnimb ...	51			33	Hingungaon ...	77
		19	Suregaon ...	52			34	Shahur Tákli ...	79
		20	Vurkheda ...	53			35	Sukli Khurd ...	80
		21	Dahigaon ...	54			36	Nándur Shikári ...	81
		22	Devláne ...	55			37	Majre Shahur ...	84
		23	Nayarháli ...	56			38	Márunje Budruk ...	170
		24	Antaváli Khurd ...	57			39	Bhálgaoon ...	179

Class.	Groups of Villages.	No.	Names.
1st Class ...	1 Group. ...	17	Villages.
2nd do. ...	1 do. ...	93	Do.
3rd do. ...	1 do. ...	39	Do.
Total 3 Classes ...	Total 3 Groups ...	Total 149	Villages.

Detached or outlying villages are included in the groups whose villages are similarly rated.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.
Details of Cultivation in A.D. 1880-81.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Nevása Taluka of the Nagar Collectorate.	118 Government and 19 Inám Villages.	Bájri	27.9	27.9	0.0
		Jawári	40.2	0.0	40.2
		Wheat	5.8	0.0	5.8
		Gram	4.2	0.0	4.2
		Garden	0.5	0.0	0.5
		Kardai	0.1	0.0	0.1
		Til	0.5	0.5	0.0
		Tobacco	0.2	0.0	0.2
		Tur	0.5	0.5	0.0
		Cotton	1.9	1.9	0.0
		Olga	0.7	0.7	0.0
		Hemp	0.1	0.0	0.1
		Miscellaneous	0.4	0.4	0.0
		Total	88.0	31.9	51.1
Occupied waste or fallow	17.0	...	...
Grand Total	100.	...	...

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.
Detail of Population.

Taluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total of 118 Government and 19 Inám Villages of the Nevása Taluka of the Nagar Collectorate.	Christians	2	1	3	...	1	1	4	1	33.3	...	...
	Jews	143	178	316	136	189	325	641	67	21.2	7	2.2
	Jains ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingyats	28	40	68	14	41	55	115	27	45	...	...
	Musalmanas	19	21	31	13	26	39	69	16	51.6	...	...
	Bráhmíns	59	102	161	40	118	159	320	21	13.0	...	...
	Others	45	72	117	26	64	90	206	19	16.2	...	...
	Hindus. Bráhmíns	541	639	1,180	457	837	1,294	2,674	41	3.0	...	...
	Hindus. Bráhmíns	672	837	1,409	447	866	1,313	2,722	74	5.3	...	...
	Hindus. Bráhmíns	628	1,061	1,687	489	1,106	1,595	3,282	967	57.8	1	0.1
	Hindus. Bráhmíns	468	810	1,278	304	868	1,172	2,346	966	75.6	2	0.2
Hindus. Low Caste	1,605	2,232	3,837	1,229	2,608	3,837	7,431	2	0.1	...	...
Hindus. Low Caste	2,005	2,614	4,617	1,634	2,980	4,614	9,131	60	1.4	...	...
Hindus. Others	6,971	11,402	18,373	5,422	11,678	17,096	36,468	1,039	5.7	...	...
Hindus. Others	9,146	18,014	27,160	6,737	14,400	21,137	43,366	1,966	8.9	...	...
Total	2,834	16,677	25,501	7,667	16,136	23,793	49,294	2,993	8.2	1	...	
Total	12,386	17,529	29,927	9,296	19,227	28,583	58,510	3,173	10.6	9	...	

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Nevása Taluka of the Nagar Collectorate.	118 Government and 19 Inám Villages.	Agricultural	24,512
		Partly Agricultural	24,666
		Non-Agricultural	8,127
		Total	24,782
			25,717
		Total	49,294
			58,510

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

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Watercocked.	Whatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Neván Taluka of the Nagar Collectorate	118 Government and 19 Inám villages.	..	8	3,959	2,200	6,162	1,170	68	235	1,471	1,641	2,949	..	..	1,748	..	..	2,501	..	..	15,687	17,537	29,264	10,950	910	17	..
		124	6	7,295	1,931	9,766	1,828	168	553	2,409	2,558	3,928	1,849	617	2,966	1,027	1,281	2,858	10,801	10,897	21,699	20,666	17,056	14,073	720	..	..

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

A.

Statement showing the number of Survey Nos. cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts, or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey Nos. sublet for Money or Grain Payments and those that are Waste.

Surveyed Villages.	Number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts.	Number of Survey Numbers not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered but cultivated by them in partnership with others.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for Money Payments.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for grain Payments.	Number of Survey Numbers Waste.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
118 Government and 19 Inám villages	12,929	225	1,767	2,782	1,255	18,958	

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Mortgages in the Villages of the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Year of Mortgage.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inam of Government.	Aras.		Sum for which mortgaged.	Period for which mortgaged.	Name of individual in whose possession the land is to remain.	Interest per cent. per month.	Name of individual who is to pay the Government Assessment.	Agreement entered into in case the sum borrowed is not paid at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Information where obtained.
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.							
1	1879	Kasba Nevasa	Part of 67	Government	15 14	10 0 0	81 0 0	.....	Mortgages Dhondiba valad Raju Kokra.	2 0 0	Mortgages	Land to revert to owner on principal and interest being paid.	
			Do. 70	Do.	6 1	1 8 0							
					21 15	11 8 0							
2	"		Do. 218	Do.	4 17	2 12 0	24 0 0	.....	Mortgages Ramji valad Apaji Patil	2 0 0	Do.	Do. do.	
3	"	"	Pot No. 2 of 18 3	Do.	17 27	3 4 0	100 0 0	1 year	Mortgages Ganuji valad Bahitji Patil	2 0 0	Do.	Debt will be paid at the expiration of the term, failing which the property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
				Do.	20 6	10 4 0							
4	"	"	Part of 158	Do.	28 17	16 12 0	500 0 0	6 years	Mortgages Atmaram Gulabdas Gujarati.	2 0 0	Do.	Do. do.	
				Do.	9 12	5 0 0							
					32 29	21 12 0							
5	"		287	Do.	9 25	12 0 0	511 8 0	10 "	Mortgages Pulamehand and Kundanmal Marvadi.	0 10 0	Do.	Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Sub-Register's Office.
6	1880		87	Do.	8 21	3 0 0	35 0 0	1 year	Owner Apaji valad Trimbakji Patil	1 8 0	Owner	Do. do.	
7	"	"	Part of 214	Do.	8 7	3 4 0	78 0 0	2 years	Mortgages Narayan Bhikaji Deshpande.	2 0 0	Mortgages	Do. do.	
				Do.	5 38	3 0 0							
8	1881	"	Do. 362	Do.	2 5	0 11 0	200 0 0	4 "	Owner Chirakhali valad Humshaali Fakir.	1 0 0	Owner	Land free on payment of sum borrowed with interest at the expiration of the stipulated period.	
				Do.	3 18	1 0 0							
				Do.	0 28	0 4 5							
9	1879	Murma	14	Do.	28 21	7 0 0	190 0 0	.....	Owner Gann valad Hanmantrao Patil	1 8 0	Do.	Debt will be paid at the expiration of the term, failing which the mortgaged property to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	
				Do.	10 11	6 8 0							
				Do.	15 17	10 8 0							
10	"	Bhanashiwa	94	Do.	14 25	6 12 0	100 0 0	5 years	Mortgages Dhanrup valad Chadmal and Rajmal valad Dhanrup Marvadi.	1 8 0	Mortgages	Do. do.	
				Do.	15 11	15 12 0	200 0 0	5 "	Mortgages Dhondiram valad Bapu Sonar.	.....	Do.	Mortgages to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest. Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of the stipulated period.	
Do.	18 11	18 4 0											
11	1880	"	Part of 118	Do.	28 22	29 0 0	200 0 0	5 "	Do. do.	.....	Do.	Mortgages to have the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest. Debt is to be paid at the expiration of the term, otherwise the property to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	
				Do.	7 5	3 0 0							
12	"		97	Do.	7 5	3 0 0	200 0 0	5 "	Do. do.	.....	Do.	Mortgages to have the usufruct of land in lieu of interest. Land free on payment of debt at the expiration of term. No claim to the land will be made unless the money is paid.	
13	1878	Khupdi	Portion 6 of 20	Inam	6 18	6 10 3	300 0 0	10 "	Mortgages Manaji and Balwante valad Bhanaji Patil.	.....	Do.	Mortgages to have the usufruct of land in lieu of interest. Land free on payment of debt at the expiration of term. No claim to the land will be made unless the money is paid.	

14			Do.	20	Do.	6 18	6 10 8	300 0 0	10 years	Mortgagee Balaji valad Jayaji Patil		Do.	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest and Government assessment. Land free on payment of debt at the expiration of the term; no claim to the land will be shown unless the money is paid.
15	1880			23	Government	13 6	13 8 0	300 0 0	4 "	Mortgagee Panduji valad Rawji Patil	1 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of term.
16	1881	Khadka	Part of	15	Inam	16 8	13 10 0	181 0 0	1 year	Owner Marayan Waman Suria Bhat	1 0 0	Owner	
17	1879		48	Do.	Do.	106 21	37 8 0	260 0 0	7 years	Mortgagee Vinak Gopal Zambra	0 4 0	Mortgagee	Should the debt not be paid at the expiration of the term the land is to be sold and money liquidated accordingly.
18	1878			88	Government	22 28	17 12 0	389 0 0	10 "	Mortgagee Jivraj and Balaram valad Motiram Marvadi.		Do.	In lieu of interest mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land. If the debt is not paid at the expiration of the term the property to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
			115	Do.	19 8	11 8 0							
						41 36	29 4 0						
19		Punadgaon	Part 2 of	35	Do.	5 24	5 4 0	199 0 0	6 "	Do.	do.	Do.	do.
				91	Do.	13 22	5 4 0						
						19 16	10 8 0						
20	1879			25	Do.	12 21	10 8 0	200 0 0	4 "	Mortgagee Dadu Mia valad Kalbawa Musalman.		Do.	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land. At the expiration of term the debt is to be cleared off.
21	1881			9	Do.	15 25	8 4 0	99 0 0	5 "	Mortgagee Jivraj valad Balaram Marvadi.		Do.	Do.
22	1880			5	Do.	5 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	1 "	Owner Ganu valad Yaru Patil		Owner	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Land free on payment of sum with interest at the expiration of term.
23		Usthal		21	Do.	24 12	18 4 0	497 0 0	5 years	Mortgagee Lazuman Bhikaji Joshi	0 8 0	Mortgagee	Land free on full payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of term.
24		Malwadgaon		117	Do.	16 7	9 8 0	262 8 0	10 months	Mortgagee Mulchand valad Kheeraj Marvadi.	2 0 8	Do.	Debt will be paid at the expiration of term, otherwise the mortgaged property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.
				127	Do.	28 28	19 12 0						
						44 30	29 4 0						
25	1878			187	Do.	9 6	11 0 0	600 0 0	12 years	Mortgagee Shivram valad Vitoba Sonar.	1 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of money at the expiration of term.
				188	Do.	8 20	10 12 0						
						17 26	21 12 0						
26		Bhokar		214	Do.	10 11	4 4 0	600 0 0	6 "	Do.	do.	Do.	Money to be paid at the expiration of term. In case of failure the property to be sold and the money liquidated accordingly.
				278	Do.	18 0	9 0 0						
				221	Do.	26 7	11 8 0						
						54 18	24 12 0						
27	1879		Part of	128	Do.	4 5	4 12 0	60 0 0	1 year	Mortgagee Rajaram valad Hanji Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.
28				218	Do.	18 0	9 0 0	181 0 0	6 years	Mortgagee Balaji Vithal Kulkarni		Do.	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest. Land free on payment of borrowed sum.
29				232	Do.	15 12	13 12 0	199 0 0	7 "	Mortgagee Jivraj and Balaram valad Motiram Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	If the sum is not paid at the expiration of term property to be sold in liquidation of debt.
30	1880	Bel Pimpalgaon		113	Do.	27 39	11 4 0	190 0 0	7 months	Mortgagee Khanderao and Sawji valad Gopalji.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.
31	1878			69	Do.	15 9	12 0 0	260 0 0	1 year	Mortgagee Hanmantram and Kesoram Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.
32	1879	Jaipur		59	Do.	24 19	16 8 0	250 0 0	5 years	Do.		Do.	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest. If the sum be not paid at the expiration of term the property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.
33				70	Do.	14 30	12 8 0	125 0 0		Do.		Do.	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest. Land free on payment of sum borrowed.
				22	Do.	13 7	7 12 0	299 0 0	2 years	Mortgagee Nehalchund valad Hindimal Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	In case the debt is not paid at the expiration of the term the land is to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.
34	1878	Khanpur		64	Do.	15 8	8 12 0						
				75	Do.	6 12	3 0 0						
				77	Do.	15 4	7 8 0						
				95	Do.	17 28	11 4 0						
					67 28	36 4 0							
35	1880			116	Do.	11 32	7 0 0	100 0 0	2 "	Mortgagee Multanrup valad Kheeraj Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Number.	Year of Mortgage.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Area.		Sum for which mortgaged.	Period for which mortgaged.	Name of individual in whose possession the land is to remain.	Interest per cent. per month.	Name of individual who is to pay the Government Assessment.	Agreement entered into in case the sum borrowed is not paid at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Information where obtained.	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.								
36	1879		106 126	Government ...	15 10	10 8 0	290 0 0	2 years	Mortgagee Nihalchand valad Hindimal Marvadi.	2 0 0	Mortgagee	Land free on payment of sum borrowed with interest at the expiration of the stipulated period.		
				Do. ...	16 20	8 4 0								
					31 30	18 12 0								
37	1880		83 86	Do. ...	28 10	10 8 0	299 0 0	10 months	Mortgagee Nihalchand valad Motiram Marvadi.	1 0 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	18 19	8 12 0								
					41 29	19 4 0								
38	..	Khanapur—contd.	33 71 72 73	Do. ...	12 2	9 12 0	299 0 0	2 years	Do. do.	1 0 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	16 12	9 8 0								
				Do. ...	11 31	8 0 0								
				Do. ...	18 28	12 12 0								
39	..		46 31		80 4 0									
40	..		11 146	Do. ...	18 19	7 4 0	97 0 0	1 year	Do. do.	1 2 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	12 36	5 12 0								
				Do. ...	12 38	14 12 0								
41	1879		182	Do. ...	81 19	20 12 0	400 0 0	4 "	Mortgagee Ramchandra and Gambhir- mal valad Ratanchand.	1 0 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	28 0	11 8 0								
42	1880		15	Do. ...	28 0	11 8 0	100 0 0	9 months	Mortgagee Bapuji valad Viankaji Patil.	2 8 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	3 0	2 8 0								
43	..	Kharvandi	Part of 25	Do. ...	3 0	2 8 0	150 0 0	5 years	Mortgagee Bhowani valad Vituji Patil.	Do.	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Land free on payment of sum borrowed with interest at the expiration of term.	Do.	do.
				Do. ...	3 23	1 10 0								
44	..		40	Do. ...	22 38	14 12 0	400 0 0	2 years	Mortgagee Ramchandra valad Gambhir- mal Marvadi.	1 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of sum borrowed with interest at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Do.	do.
				Do. ...	20 31	15 0 0								
45	..		276		48 24	29 12 0								
				Do. ...	1 32	1 0 0								
46	..		Part of 180	Do. ...	24 31	20 4 0	200 0 0	1 "	Mortgagee Gambhirmal Ratanchand Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	29 5	20 0 0								
47	1879	Watapur	37	Do. ...	29 5	20 0 0	774 0 0	6 years	Mortgagee Narasingdas valad Rupchand Marvadi.	0 10 0	Do.	Deducting the principal with interest from the produce of six years, the balance will be paid at the expiration of term.	Do.	do.
				Do. ...	16 8	6 8 0								
48	1880	Tamaevadi	17 18 20 21	Do. ...	11 10	7 8 0	300 0 0	3 "	Mortgagee Bhavandas Jawanmal Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	In case the debt is not paid at the expiration of term, the mortgaged land to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of sum borrowed.	Do.	do.
				Do. ...	12 5	5 4 0								
				Do. ...	18 7	6 12 0								
49	..		57 30		20 0 0									
				Do. ...	15 14										12 0 0
50	1879	Gonegaon	Part of 57	Do. ...	9 10 1/2	8 6 0	100 0 0	2 "	Mortgagee Sakaram valad Devasinde	2 0 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	10 15	8 8 0								
51	..	Shabar Takli	Part of 90	Do. ...	12 35	7 10 0	325 0 0	6 months	Mortgagee Jiwraj and Balaram valad Motiram Marvadi.	1 0 0	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	10 15	8 8 0								
52	1880	Ganlimb	Part of 90	Do. ...	12 35	7 10 0	90 0 0	6 years	Mortgagee Kisanadas valad Hajaram	1 0 0	Do.	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land. In case the debt is not paid at the expiration of term, mortgaged land to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	Do.	do.
				Do. ...	12 35	7 10 0								
53	..		121 122	Do. ...	20 11	12 0 0	400 0 0	9 "	Mortgagee Shivsing valad Trimbakrao Patil.	Do.	In lieu of interest to have the usufruct of the land. Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of term.	Do.	do.
				Do. ...	16 30	11 4 0								
54	1879	Gogulgaon	60		39 1	28 4 0								
				Do. ...	26 39	14 4 0								
55	..		60	Do. ...	26 39	14 4 0	300 0 0	5 "	Mortgagee Shivsing valad Trimbakrao Patil.	Do.	Do.	do.	
				Do. ...	26 39	14 4 0								

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57	1880	Khedia Kajali	41	Do.	9 28	4 0 0	45 0 0	4	Do.	Mortgagee Mulchand valad Pulanchand Marvadi.	Do.	Do.	do.											
58	"	}	Part of 28	Do.	6 24	5 8 0	71 0 0	5	Do.	Mortgagee Raghunath Bhikaji Joshi	Do.	Do.	do.											
59	"		11	Do.	7 4	6 8 0	100 0 0	1	Do.	Do.	2 0 0	Do.	Debt will be paid at the expiration of term, otherwise the property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.											
60	"	Surgaoon	Part of 65	Do.	5 74	2 2 0	17 4 0	1	Do.	Do.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.											
61	"		16	Do.	21 31	19 12 0	167 8 0	6 months	Owner	Bhagwanta valad Vitthuji Patil.	1 0 0	Owner	Debt with interest will be cleared off at the expiration of stipulated period.											
62	"	}	Part of 19	Do.	6 84	6 0 0	100 0 0	7	Do.	Do.	1 0 0	Do.	Do.											
63	"		104	Do.	18 6	11 0 0	151 0 0	4 years	Mortgagee	Bhloraj Mukundas Marvadi.	Do.	Mortgagee	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of land, Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of stipulated period.											
64	1879	}	617	Do.	20 29	15 8 0	298 0 0	1	Do.	Mortgagee Bhawandas Nandram Marvadi.	1 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of stipulated period.											
65	1880		685	Do.	29 17	21 4 0	200 0 0	6	Do.	Mortgagee Ramal Ramsuk Marvadi	1 0 0	Do.	Do.											
66	"		}	Part of 718	Do.	3 14	8 2 8	199 0 0	2	Do.	Mortgagee Ramsuk Gangabhan Marvadi.	1 0 0	Do.	In case the debt is not paid at the expiration of term, the mortgaged property will be sold, and money taken in liquidation of debt.										
				Do. 785	Do.	6 24	5 9 0																	
68	"	Do. 646	Do.	3 0	2 4 0																			
67	"	}	988	Do.	12 88	10 15 8	125 0 0	6 months	Do.	Mortgagee Bhawandas Nandram Marvadi.	1 8 0	Do.	Land free on payment of sum with interest at the expiration of stipulated period.											
					18 22	11 0 0																		
					2 5	2 6 0																		
					13 39	11 4 0																		
68	"	}	Part of 548	Do.	22 14	16 12 0	599 8 0	2 years	Owner	Gangadhar Govind Kulkarni	2 0 0	Owner	Do.											
69	"		689	Do.	36 13	28 0 0	1 8 0	Mortgagee	Sonibhai kom Nawamal Marvadi.	Do.	Mortgagee	Money will be paid at the expiration of term, if not, the property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.												
70	"	}	245	Do.	6 17	9 0 0	75 0 0	7 months	Mortgagee	Surajmal - Rupchand Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.											
71	1878		Panegaon	9	Do.	16 80	11 8 0	998 0 0	1 year	Mortgagee	Bharmal valad Ratalchand and Mairai Balaji Kulkarni.	9 0 0	Do.	If the sum is not paid at the expiration of term, the mortgaged property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.										
72	"	32	Do.	37 4	28 12 0																			
73	"	}	9	Do.	7 14	5 4 0	400 0 0	1	Do.	Mortgagee	Yitube valad Khanduji Patil.	1 0 0	Do.	Do.										
					18 33	14 0 0																		
					35 26	23 8 0																		
74	"	}	38	Do.	61 32	42 12 0	383 0 0	1	Do.	Mortgagee	Amrute and Bhimaji valad Baburoo, &c.	1 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of debt at the expiration of term.										
					18 22	11 0 0																		
					35 24	20 0 0																		
75	"	}	73	Do.	49 6	31 0 0	299 0 0	1	Do.	Mortgagee	Ramehand valad Hajarimal Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.										
76	1879		Lohogaon	56	Do.	23 3									18 0 0									
76	1873	}	48	Do.	18 17	17 8 0	400 0 0	12 years	Mortgagee	Kheoraj valad Rawji Marvadi.	Do.	Do.	Mortgagee to enjoy the usufruct of the land in lieu of principal and interest. Land to revert to owner after the period of twelve years has expired.											
					}	84								Do.	11 8	7 12 0	1,000	1 year	Mortgagee	Hirachand valad Deoraj Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Money will be paid at the expiration of term, otherwise the mortgaged property will be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
															85	9 13								5 0 0
															86	10 22								4 4 0
78	1879	Muta Wadgaon	111	Do.	24 10	20 0 0																		
77	18	}	Part of 38	Do.	55 16	37 0 0	99 0 0	1	Do.	Owner	Yeshwant Bhagwant Shewal	2 0 0	Owner	Land free on payment of principal with interest at the expiration of term.										
					87	8 7									8 0 0									
					111	28 14									8 0 0									
78	1879	}	Part of 1	Do.	36 21	11 0 0	500 0 0	13 years	Mortgagee	Ramkrishna Kashinath Wara.	2 0 0	Mortgagee	Debt will be paid at the expiration of term, otherwise the mortgaged property will be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.											
					287	2 13								2 8 0										
					289	25 19								17 8 0										
					Do.	21 14								8 0 0										
79	1880	}	157	Do.	49 5	28 0 0	409 0 0	3	Do.	Do.	2 0 0	Owner	Vithuji valad Sakharam Mali.	Do.	do.									
					163	16 26										13 0 0								
					Do.	25 3										7 12 0								
					41 39	20 12 0																		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

APPENDIX B—continued.

Number.	Year of Mortgage.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Sum for which mortgaged.	Period for which mortgaged.	Name of individual in whose possession the land is to remain.	Interest per cent. per month.	Name of individual who is to pay the Government Assessment.	Agreement entered into in case the sum borrowed is not paid at the expiration of the stipulated period.	Information where obtained.
					A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
80	1880	Kaklibhan	233	Government	18 8	8 8 0	82 0 0	1 year	Mortgagee Dugdaram valad Sawalram Marvadi.	2 0 0	Mortgagee	Debt will be paid at the expiration of term, otherwise the mortgaged property will be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
81	1878		45	Do.	16 18	9 4 0	199 0 0	3 years	Mortgagee Ramkrishna Kashinath Kulkarni.	2 0 0	Do.		Do.
82	1879		Part of 248	Do.	2 27	3 8 0	200 0 0	8 "	Mortgagee Pandhrinath valad Dada Kasar.	0 12 0	Do.		Do.
83	"		220	Do.	9 13	5 8 0	200 0 0	8 "	Mortgagee Hemraj valad Pitaram Marvadi.	1 0 0	Do.		Do.
84	"		181	Do.	6 20	8 12 0	200 0 0	5 "	Mortgagee Masku valad Vithu Mali Jagtap.	1 0 0	Do.		Do.
85	"	Chanda	254	Do.	10 24	6 8 0	1,400 0 0	18 "	Mortgagee Pandrinath valad Dada Kasar.	1 0 0	Owner Hari valad Sheku Mali, and Narayan valad Hari Mali.	Do.	do.
86	1880		225	Inám	24 22	10 12 0	900 0 0	10 "	Mortgagee Ganeshdas valad Jethmal, and Dowlatram valad Dhanrup Marvadi.	1 0 0	Mortgagee	The produce of which will be deducted from the principal and interest, the remaining will be paid at the expiration of term. (In this case Mortgagee pays the Judi).	
87	"	248 Part of 143 Do. 174	Government Do. Do.	0 27 7 12 1 27	0 14 0 2 1 0 0 8 0	50 0 0	1 year	Owner Rama valad Pandu Mali	.....	Owner	In lieu of interest mortgagees to enjoy the usufruct of land. Money will be paid at the expiration of term.		
88	"	Kangone	23	Do.	15 27	7 0 0	95 0 0	7 months	Mortgagee Ganzah Mankeshwar	3 2 0	Mortgagee	If the mortgagee fails to pay the debt at the expiration of term, the property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
89	"		87	Do.	12 2	11 4 0	181 8 0	1 year	Owner Anilaba valad Balaji Sonar	2 0 0	Owner		Do.
90	"	Shahapur	Part of 54 Do. 48	Do. Do.	4 11 7 32	2 14 0 5 10 0	100 0 0	.....	Mortgagee Waman Babaji Kulkarni	1 8 0	Mortgagee	Land free on payment of sum borrowed.	
91	"		Do. 80 Do. 81 Do. 114	Do. Do. Do.	5 20 5 28 13 20	8 8 0 4 4 0 6 0 0	199 0 0	.....	Mortgagee Daulatram and Fulamchand valad Dhanrup Marvadi.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.	
92	"	Rastapur	315	Inám	31 29	16 0 0	150 0 0	.....	Do. do.	.....	Do.	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of land. Land free on payment of sum borrowed.	
93	"		Part of 218 Do. 273	Government Do.	3 39 1 20	1 4 0 1 7 2	75 0 0	5 months	Owner Vithu valad Yesaji Mali	1 8 0	Owner	If the debt is not paid at the expiration of term the mortgaged property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
94	"	Mahalaxmi Hirva.	Do. 16	Do.	6 28	3 12 0	50 0 0	4 "	Owner Lahanu valad Parahram Vanjari.	2 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of term.	
95	1878		24	Do.	19 29	14 12 0	200 0 0	5 years	Mortgagee Boaji and Jivaji valad Ranaji Patil.	2 0 0	Mortgagee	Do.	
96	"	Shingwa Tukai	Part of 183	Do.	11 8 1/2	6 8 0	100 0 0	5 "	Do. do.	2 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of borrowed sum at the expiration of term; if not, the property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
97	1880		35	Do.	24 1	9 0 0	78 0 0	1 year	Owner Manku valad Somaji Christian	0 18 4	Owner	Principal and interest will be paid at the expiration of term and the debt will be cleared off.	
98	"	Barhanpur	Part of 1	Do.	2 26	2 0 0	91 0 0	2 1/2 years	Owner Ganu valad Shahaji Chawhan	2 0 0	Do.	Land free on payment of principal with interest at the expiration of stipulated period.	
99	"		85	Do.	9 5	3 8 0	50 0 0	6 months	Owner Krishnaji valad Parduji Mhasa	2 0 0	Do.	Do.	
100	"	Dedgaon	809	Do.	13 15	6 4 0	75 0 0	6 "	Owner Namdeo valad Hanmanta Kadum.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.	
101	"		Part of 317	Do.	10 26	4 4 0	60 0 0	1 1/2 year	Owner Balaji valad Saktharam Patil	2 0 0	Do.	Do.	

102	1879	Jeur	Do. 54	Do.	4 18	2 8 0	60 0 0	10 years	Mortgages Ramji valad Khanduji Patil	1 8 0	Mortgages	Do.	o.
103	1880		Do. 99	Do.	2 25	4 0 0	60 0 0	6 months	Owner Madhavrao bin Babaji Naik Dashmukh.	.....	Owner	Mortgages to enjoy the usufruct of land in lieu of interest. Money will be paid at the expiration of term.	
104			Nandur Vahir	Do. 60	Do.	1 10	1 9 0	20 0 0	11 months	Mortgages Tabaji valad Vithoji Patil	Mortgages	Do.	do.
105		Do. 59		Do.	4 1	2 8 0	30 0 0	Mortgages Raoji valad Mahadaji Patil		Owner Hanmantrao valad Apaji Patil.	Owner	Land free at the expiration of term. Mortgages to enjoy the usufruct of land in lieu of principal and interest.
106		Bhatkudgaon	Do. 101	Do.	11 6	6 4 0	200 0 0	1 year	Owner Bhagwantrao valad Godaji Patil.	1 12 0	Owner	Money will be paid at the expiration of term; if not, the mortgaged property to be sold and the money taken in liquidation of debt.	
107		Nimba	Do. 2	Do.	2 28	2 0 0	60 0 0	9 years	Mortgages Khupchand Rupchand Marvadi.	.....	Mortgages	In lieu of interest mortgagor to enjoy the usufruct of land. Land free on payment of sum borrowed according to the conditions made into the agreement.	
108		Shiregaon	Do. 70	Do.	1 27 1/2	1 0 0	10 0 0	10 "	Mortgages Radhaji valad Bhiwaji Jadhao.	.....	Owner Mahadavalad Eeuji Gursal.	Land free after the period of ten (10) years is over.	
109		Bholgaon	3	Inam	5 22	5 4 0	200 0 0	4 "	Mortgages Vankat Khanderao Deshpande.	1 0 0	Mortgages	Debt with principal and interest will be cleared off at the expiration of the term.	
	27		Do.	2 27	2 0 0								
				9 9	8 4 0								
				7 9	5 0 0								
110		Bholgaon	23	Government	4 20	4 0 0	200 0 0	3 "	Do.	do.	Do.	If the debt is not paid at the expiration of term the mortgaged property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
	28		Do.	11 29	9 6 0								
				4 31	5 6 0								
111		Bholgaon	Part of 9	Do.	18 27	14 0 0	200 0 0	2 "	Do.	do.	Do.	Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of term.	
			Do.	28 18	19 6 0								
				1 7	1 4 8								
112		Rajegaon	Part of 31	Do.	1 7	1 4 8	60 0 0	6 months	Owner Sakharam valad Bhawanji	.....	Owner	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of land. Debt with interest will be cleared off at the expiration of term.	
113		Dahigaon	Do. 192	Do.	2 2	2 9 0	64 0 0	3 "	Mortgages Bhimsaji valad Vithoji Mali	.....	Owner Ramji valad Vithoji Mali.	Do.	do.
114		Khamgaon	Do. 68	Do.	9 12	7 0 0	120 0 0	1 year	Mortgages Madhavrao Eknath Bhor	2 0 0	Mortgages	Land free on payment of sum borrowed at the expiration of stipulated period.	
	23		Do.	6 23	4 14 0								
				15 34	11 14 0								
				11 33	8 8 0								
115		Khamgaon	Do. 64	Do.	14 36	9 12 0	100 0 0	1 "	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
116			Do. 87	Do.	9 18	3 4 0	100 0 0	1 "	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
117			Do. 80	Do.	14 12	8 8 0	100 0 0	1 "	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
			Do. 91	Do.	23 30	11 12 0							
118		Khamgaon	271	Do.	15 8	11 4 0	100 0 0	2 "	Mortgages Jabhal kom Ranuji Vanjari.	2 0 0	Do.	Do.	do.
119			273	Do.	3 5	4 4 0	100 0 0	2 "	Do.	do.	Do.	do.	
120	1879	Niptani Vadgaon	131	Do.	27 28	8 12 0	200 0 0	4 "	Mortgages Jakhoji valad Darkoji Dhurgar.	2 0 0	Do.	Money to be paid at the expiration of term; in case of failure the property to be sold and money taken in liquidation of debt.	
121			.....	Do.	16 20	5 4 0	200 0 0	4 "	Mortgages Sakharam valad Khandoji Patil.	.....	Do.	In lieu of interest to enjoy the usufruct of the land. Land free on payment of sum at the expiration of term.	

Sub-Registrar's

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Sales in the Villages of the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inam or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.	Amount realized.	How many times the Survey Assessment.	Date of transaction.	REMARKS.	Information where obtained.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.						
2	Nevasa Khurd ...	222	Government...	27 5	21 4 0	895 0 0	31	1879	Sold.		
		223	Do. ...	15 6	8 0 0						
				42 11	29 4 0						
		Part of 295 ...	Do. ...	5 9	3 4 0						
		Do. 304 ...	Do. ...	0 30	5 0 0						
				11 39	8 4 0						
3	Narayanwadi ...	5	Do. ...	9 0	7 4 0	200 0 0	11	1879	Do.		
		34	Do. ...	11 9	11 8 0						
				20 9	18 12 0						
4	Dhangarwadi ...	21	Do. ...	10 28	6 4 0	200 0 0	11	..	Do.		
		22	Do. ...	15 7	11 8 0						
				25 35	17 12 0						
5-9	Khupti ...	63	Do. ...	31 24	19 12 0	1,000 0 0	31	..	Do.		
		65	Do. ...	12 1	7 8 0						
		Part of 22 ...	Do. ...	6 25	7 0 0						
		16	Do. ...	22 28	19 4 0						
		131	Do. ...	7 19	4 8 0						
		Part of 97 ...	Do. ...	7 5	3 0 0						
		Do. 118 ...	Do. ...	15 11	15 12 0						
		Do. 119 ...	Do. ...	13 11	13 4 0						
				35 27	32 0 0						
11		90	Do. ...	6 25	4 12 0	300 0 0	21	..	Do.		
		Part of 120 ...	Do. ...	10 3	9 12 0						
				16 28	14 8 0						
12-13	Chinchban ...	39	Do. ...	12 12	5 12 0	300 0 0	18	1880	Do.		
		24	Do. ...	13 39	9 12 0						
		38	Do. ...	14 16	7 4 0						
				28 15	17 0 0						
14-21	Jainpur ...	34	Do. ...	9 15	3 12 0	200 0 0	11	..	Do.		
		47	Do. ...	24 23	18 12 0						
		161	Do. ...	19 16	12 12 0						
		188	Do. ...	8 20	10 12 0						
		124	Do. ...	17 37	12 4 0						
		73	Do. ...	24 31	20 4 0						
		47	Do. ...	11 27	6 4 0						
		3	Do. ...	18 1	9 8 0						
		56	Do. ...	13 6	8 12 0						
				31 7	18 4 0						
22-33	Kharwandi ...	109	Do. ...	26 26	9 4 0	699 0 0	21	..	Do.		
		187	Do. ...	16 34	14 4 0						
		60	Do. ...	22 22	14 0 0						
		278	Do. ...	29 23	18 8 0						
		175	Do. ...	7 28	2 4 0						
		309	Do. ...	29 13	18 4 0						
		308	Do. ...	25 32	15 4 0						
		Part of 233	Do. ...	8 29 1/2	4 14 0						
		Do. 179	Do. ...	3 11	2 4 0						
		30	Do. ...	27 35	12 4 0						
		239	Do. ...	10 38	7 8 0						
		42	Do. ...	18 28	13 8 0						
		43	Do. ...	11 27	8 8 0						
		49	Do. ...	15 9	11 0 0						
24	Watapur ...	13	Do. ...	9 38	6 4 0	151 0 0	11	..	Do.		
		Part of 33 ...	Do. ...	16 15	7 10 0						
				26 13	13 14 0						

Sub-Registrar's Office.

APENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inâm or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.		Amount realized.	How many times the Survey Assessment.	Date of transaction.	REMARKS.	Information where obtained.
				A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Year.					
35	Malichinchora ...	170	Government...	25 15	12 0 0	199 0 0	17	1881	Sold.	Sub-Registrar's Office.		
36		2	Do. ...	16 34	16 12 0	200 0 0	12	1880	Do.			
		Part of 27	Do. ...	9 17½	6 8 0							
		35	Do. ...	20 36	9 12 0							
37	Gonegaon ...			30 13½	16 4 0	199 0 0	12	1879	Do.			
38	Imampur ...	12	Do. ...	21 34	9 8 0	95 0 0	10	1880	Do.			
39	Kukana ...	66	Do. ...	8 36	11 0 0	400 0 0	36	"	Do.			
40	Sainbatpur ...	77	Do. ...	11 32	11 12 0	200 0 0	18	"	Do.			
41	Suregaon ...	65	Do. ...	9 1	9 4 0	99 0 0	11	1881	Do.			
42		82	Do. ...	9 2	6 12 0	99 0 0	15	1880	Do.			
43	Sonsai ...	250	Do. ...	17 36	16 0 0	250 0 0	17	1879	Do.			
44		266	Do. ...	12 22	10 4 0	199 0 0	19	1880	Do.			
45		793	Do. ...	15 30	13 4 0	165 0 0	12½	"	Do.			
46		716	Do. ...	10 19	5 8 0	75 0 0	14	"	Do.			
47		Part of 776	Do. ...	8 18	4 0 0	91 0 0	23	"	Do.			
48		Do. 243	Do. ...	4 2	4 9 0	99 0 0	22	"	Do.			
49		612	Do. ...	9 22	8 4 0	99 0 0	12	1881	Do.			
50	705	Do. ...	21 2	17 8 0	199 0 0	11	1880	Do.				
51	705	Do. ...	21 2	17 8 0	251 0 0	14	1881	Do.				
	85	Do. ...	6 20	7 4 0								
52	86	Do. ...	2 10	0 11 0								
	Panegaon ...			8 30	7 15 0	300 0 0	38	1878	Do.			
53		Part of 81	Do. ...	10 3	5 10 0	100 0 0	17	1879	Do.			
		76	Do. ...	17 4	12 4 0							
54	Ambalner ...	26	Do. ...	7 35	7 12 0	399 0 0	45	1880	Do.			
	Nimbari ...	66	Do. ...	24 26	15 8 0	175 0 0	11	"	Do.			
56		69	Do. ...	29 7	13 12 0	150 0 0	11	"	Do.			
57	Muta Wadgaon ...	Part of 63	Do. ...	12 18½	6 4 0	99 0 0	16	"	Do.			
58		Do. 3	Do. ...	3 35	2 2 0	70 0 0	33	"	Do.			
59	Wadala ...	54	Do. ...	22 39	9 0 0	255 0 0	28	"	Do.			
	Kangoni ...	9	Do. ...	9 24	5 0 0	99 0 0	20	1878	Do.			
60		84	Do. ...	10 5	4 4 0	99 0 0	23	1880	Do.			
61	Part of 1	Do. ...	Do. ...	6 6	4 14 0	99 0 0	20	"	Do.			
62		2	Do. ...	Do. ...	20 26	14 4 0						
	Part of 1	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 5	1 15 0							
63	Kangoni ...			21 31	16 3 0	199 0 0	12	"	Do.			
64		Do. 1	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 9	1 15 0	48 0 0	25	"	Do.		
65	Part of 21	Do. ...	Do. ...	15 39	9 0 0	99 0 0	11	1881	Do.			
66		Do. ...	Do. ...	10 11½	6 2 0	500 0 0	82	"	Do.			
67	Shingwa Tukai ...	11	Do. ...	17 24	12 2 0	200 0 0	16½	1880	Do.			
68		30	Do. ...	22 36	6 8 0	300 0 0	46	"	Do.			
69	Barhanpur ...	31	Do. ...	9 4	9 0 0	400 0 0	44½	"	Do.			
70		2	Do. ...	8 32	3 0 0	50 0 0	17	"	Do.			
71	Part of 95	Do. ...	Do. ...	8 13	4 8 0	77 8 0	17½	1879	Do.			
72		Do. 95	Do. ...	Do. ...	8 13	4 8 0						
	Do. 169	Do. ...	Do. ...	7 36	4 4 0							
73	Mahalaximi Hivra			16 9	8 12 0	100 0 0	11	1880	Do.			
74		Do. 156	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 32	2 6 0	31 0 0	13	"	Do.		
75	Shingwa Tukai ...	195	Do. ...	11 0	6 8 0	99 0 0	15	1881	Do.			
76		88	Do. ...	Do. ...	31 37	9 0 0	95 0 0	10½	"	Do.		
77	Barhanpur ...	253	Do. ...	14 15	10 0 0	100 0 0	10	"	Do.			
78		178	Do. ...	Do. ...	5 24	5 0 0	100 0 0	20	1880	Do.		
	Dedgaon ...	53	Do. ...	10 5	13 4 0	200 0 0	15	1881	Do.			
79		32	Do. ...	Do. ...	4 22	2 4 0						
	358	Do. ...	Do. ...	13 19	3 12 0	99 0 0	16½	1878	Do.			
	Chanda ...			18 1	6 0 0							
80		35	Do. ...	Do. ...	22 8	5 8 0	100 0 0	18	1880	Do.		
81	Nandurvihar ...	260	Do. ...	5 39	9 4 0	500 0 0	54	1881	Do.			
82		65	Do. ...	Do. ...	18 0	9 8 0	455 0 0	51	1878	Do.		
83	Bhatkurgaon ...	12	Do. ...	13 10	4 8 0	299 0 0	66	1879	Do.			
84		146	Do. ...	Do. ...	22 27	19 8 0	395 0 0	20	1880	Do.		
85	Telkudgaon ...	3	Do. ...	19 8	8 8 0	900 0 0	106	"	Do.			
86		41	Do. ...	Do. ...	9 22	8 0 0	132 0 0	16½	1879	Do.		
87	Shiregaon ...	26	Do. ...	9 14	7 8 0	99 0 0	13	1880	Do.			
88		Part of 293	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 16	4 0 0	100 0 0	25	"	Do.		

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Sub-letting in the Villages of the Nevusa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Year of Sub-letting.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inam or Government.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Sum for which sublet.	Period for which sublet.	Remarks.	Information where obtained.
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Years.		
1	1880	Nevasa Khurd	308	Government.	20 26	12 12 0	125 0 0	4	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	
2	1881	Punadgaon	Part of 12...	Do.	14 36	10 4 0	99 0 0	5	Do.	
3	1879	Usthal	30	Do.	25 1	16 8 0	499 0 0	12	Do.	
4	"	"	187	Do.	9 6	11 0 0	300 0 0	7	Do.	
5	"	Bhokar	191	Do.	19 1	21 4 0	500 0 0	20	Do.	
6	1881	"	Part of 177...	Do.	13 7	5 5 4	200 0 0	3	Do.	
7	1878	"	135	Do.	12 11	8 12 0	499 0 0	15	Do.	
			137	Do.	6 15	4 8 0				
			101	Do.	11 35	9 12 0				
8	1879	Khanaapur			30 21	23 0 0				
			138	Do.	7 13	5 0 0	200 0 0	12	Do.	
			43	Do.	10 20	5 4 0	300 0 0	9	Do.	
9	"	"	51	Do.	12 20	7 4 0				
			104	Do.	24 23	15 4 0				
					47 23	27 12 0				
10	1878	Nipaniwadgaon	102	Do.	11 34	5 8 0	200 0 0	20	Do.	
11	1880	"	78	Do.	19 2	7 4 0	100 0 0	12	Do.	
12	1879	Khawandi	Part of 165...	Do.	13 25	10 4 0	200 0 0	3	Do.	
			" 173...	Do.	14 23	8 10 0				
					28 8	18 14 0				
13	1880	Mahobinchora	Part of 183	Do.	2 10	2 6 8	70 0 0	2	Do.	
14	"	Goigawhan	38	Do.	20 22	10 4 0	150 0 0	1	Do.	
15	"	"	56	Do.	8 13	14 4 0	200 0 0	5	Do.	
16	"	Suregaon	Part of 84...	Do.	9 3	6 8 0	108 4 0	15	Do.	
			" 105...	Do.	4 20	2 8 0				
					13 23	9 0 0				
17	1881	Jalka Budruk	" 54...	Do.	4 0	2 4 0	50 0 0	10	Do.	
18	1879	"	" 649...	Do.	7 39	7 0 0	202 0 0	6	Do.	
19	1880	Sonai	623	Do.	25 16	19 0 0	200 0 0	4	Do.	
20	"	"	Part of 615...	Do.	11 17	9 10 0	299 0 0	12	Do.	
21	1881	Ambalner	Part of 46...	Do.	11 17½	5 12 0	50 0 0	2	Do.	
22	1879	"	74	Do.	12 35	10 12 0	200 0 0	5	Do.	
			Part of 41...	Do.	6 16	4 8 0	300 0 0	16	Do.	
			62	Do.	31 24	11 8 0				
					38 0	16 0 0				
24	1880	"	32	Do.	25 12	25 4 0	399 0 0	10	Do.	
25	1879	Kauta	33	Do.	24 16	16 12 0	500 0 0	6	Do.	
			34	Do.	37 20	27 0 0				
					61 36	43 12 0				
26	1879	Khadka	68	Do.	17 15	5 8 0	100 0 0	5	Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.	
27	"	Chinchban	34	Do.	6 27	4 8 0	100 0 0	2	Do.	
28	1880	"	167	Do.	12 30	10 8 0	199 0 0	8	Do.	
29	1878	"	37	Do.	19 21	10 4 0	200 0 0	11	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	
			41	Do.	22 5	9 12 0				
					41 26	20 0 0				
30	1879	Malvadgaon	123	Do.	18 14	11 12 0	300 0 0	13	Do.	
31	1880	"	Part of 5...	Do.	14 25	11 4 0	200 0 0	11	Do.	
			" 163...	Do.	10 13	8 12 0				
					24 38	20 0 0				
32	"	"	151	Do.	18 29	12 12 0	198 0 0	12	Do.	

APPENDIX D—continued.

Number.	Year of sub-letting.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land, Inám or Government.	Area.		Survey Assessment.		Sum for which sublet.	Period for which sublet, Years.	Remarks.	Information when obtained.
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
33	1879	Belpandri	140	Government.	17 4	7 0 0	65 0 0	6	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	}		
34	1878		108	Do.	16 7	5 4 0	400 0 0	20	Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.			
			123	Do.	14 4	8 0 0						
		126	Do.	29 19	14 0 0							
					59 30	27 4 0						
35	1881	Ghumandeo	22	Do.	14 0	11 12 0	195 8 0	4	Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.			
36	1880	Sultánpur	Part of 56	Do.	10 4	9 12 0	100 0 0	1	Do.			
37	"	Kukana	21	Do.	21 12	10 8 0	100 0 0	1	Do.			
38	1881		Part of 71	Do.	12 0	11 8 0	100 0 0	1	Do.			
39	1879		65	Inám	21 7	27 0 0	581 0 0	7	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.			
40	1880	Mut Vadgaon	Part of 120	Government.	17 3	11 12 0	95 0 0	3	Do.			
41	"		Do. 9	Do.	10 33	9 8 0	399 0 0	13	Do.			
42	"		Do. 3	Do.	3 35	2 2 0	59 0 0	4	Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.			
43	"	Vadala	Do. 10	Do.	1 23	2 4 0	65 0 0	4	Do.			
44	"		Do. 49	Do.	9 34	4 0 0	105 0 0	3	Do.			
45	"		Do. 117	Do.	10 37	5 12 0	102 0 0	6	Do.			
46	"	Shingwa Tukai	Part of 3	Do.	3 35	2 2 0	75 0 0	6	Do.			
47	"		Do. 85	Do.	9 1	5 0 0	100 0 0	10	Do.			
48	1879		Part of 100	Do.	6 13	4 10 0	100 0 0	5	Do.			
49	1880	Do. 100	Do.	6 22	3 1 4	300 0 0	7	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.				
50	"	Barhánpur	Part of 181	Do.	1 38	1 14 0	59 0 0	34	Do.			
51	"		68	Do.	9 13	6 0 0	900 0 0	9	Do.			
			74	Do.	25 0	17 4 0						
					34 13	23 4 0						
52	"	Loharwadi	27	Do.	23 28	11 0 0	375 0 0	10	Do.			
53	"		35	Do.	23 10	11 8 0	500 0 0	10	Do.			
54	1880	Dedgaon...	207	Do.	11 37	6 4 0	100 0 0	6	Do.			
55	"		241	Do.	23 31	6 12 0	91 0 0	6	Do.			
56	"		131	Do.	25 28	15 4 0	175 0 0	6	Do.			
57	"	Nandurvihir	Part of 30	Do.	8 3	4 9 0	40 0 0	2	Do.			
58	"		134	Do.	22 4	9 0 0	200 0 0	7	Do.			
59	"		27	Do.	37 0	15 0 0	210 0 0	2	Do.			
60	1879	Dahigaon	112	Do.	8 2	12 4 0	306 0 0	11	Do.			
61	"		52	Do.	17 29	15 8 0	400 0 0	10	Do.			
			68	Do.	16 36	14 12 0						
					34 25	30 4 0						
62	1880	Ghogargaon	228	Do.	3 19	2 0 0	199 0 0	10	Do.			
63	"		105	Do.	18 8	13 12 0	199 0 0	9	Do.			

Sub-Registrar's Office.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX E.

Statement showing the average yearly Price of the principal Grains and Oil-seeds in Seers of 80 Rupees in weight for the last 30 years.
Information obtained through the Mámaldár of Táluksa Nevása and the two adjoining settled Táluksas Ráhuri and Kopargaon.

Years.	TÁLUKA NEVÁSA.					TÁLUKA RA'HURI.					TÁLUKA KOPARGAON.					REMARKS.
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1851-52	50	39½	34	32½	43½	45½	41	33½	31	52	45	36	36	33	66	
1852-53	68½	60½	39½	34½	56½	44	35	31	28	37	57½	49	41½	33	66	
1853-54	49½	41	37	33½	44½	38½	38	26½	27	34	58	50	44½	33	63	
1854-55	48½	42	34½	33½	43½	44	41	33½	45	37	39	35	35	30	48	
1855-56	36	29	28½	29	34	...	...	...	...	...	40½	34	32	34½	51	
1856-57	54½	46	35	34	41	44	36½	33½	31	31½	51	43½	35	34	60	
1857-58	55	53	35	33	54	55	46½	36½	31	54	51	42	36½	30	60	
1858-59	55	53	41	37	72	70	53	33½	39½	54	54	45	40½	37½	66	
1859-60	66	58½	41	30	45	55	41	26½	22½	34	53	45	39	34	68	
1860-61	66	47	29	30½	40½	33	25	21	22½	19	...	...	30	22	46	
1861-62	55	35	26	25	31½	16½	16	15½	19	18	...	40½	26	23	34	
1862-63	22	17½	17½	17	27	20½	19	18	15½	22½	21	...	16½	18	32	
1863-64	22	23	17½	17	27	16½	11½	10	11	13½	24	16½	16½	16½	30	
1864-65	80	20½	15½	15	...	23	17	11½	12½	12½	22	15	13½	13½	24	
1865-66	55½	28½	16	14	...	37	27½	12	12	15	39	19	16	15	26	
1866-67	32½	19	15½	13	...	37	27½	12	12	15	...	19	16	13	24	
1867-68	36	26	20	18	...	26	23½	18	15	19	23	22	19	13½	30	
1868-69	21	18½	15½	15	...	21	19½	13½	14½	16½	...	19½	16½	14	33	
1869-70	20½	20½	12	10	...	22½	21½	11	10	14½	30	19	13½	10½	27	
1870-71	22½	25½	12½	11	19	24	23	13	15	15	80	24	18	17	30	
1871-72	23½	25	15	15½	20	17½	14	13½	15	16	16½	16½	16½	18	31	
1872-73	36½	29½	27	26	31½	27½	26	15½	18½	21½	6½	21	17	16½	29	
1873-74	36½	34	27	25	29	40	33½	22½	22½	27	42	29	22	19	36	
1874-75	36	33	25	25	31½	49½	36½	21	23½	32½	42	31½	21	20½	32½	
1875-76	32½	34½	24	31½	...	27½	22	17½	24	21	30	27	18	23½	34	
1876-77	15	14	13½	14½	...	14	13	12	14	13	15½	13½	13½	14	13½	
1877-78	10	10	8	8	...	10	10½	7½	8	12½	8½	9½	10½	12	11½	
1878-79	12	12	8	8½	...	11½	12	7½	8	12½	11½	13	8½	8½	15	
1879-80	13	12½	11	13	...	13½	13	10	12	17	14	13	11½	12½	18½	
1880-81	29	24	19½	26	...	28	23½	18	23½	21½	26	21	18	22½	20	

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX F.

Revenue Statement for 1 village, Shiregaon, situated in the Nevāsa Tāluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1849-50.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Rentations.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1839-40 ..	773	1,115	70	398	468	647	481	601	...	109	158	8	1,313	1,872	655	...	
1840-41 ..	825	908	36	189	225	678	579	813	...	109	158	6	1,313	1,872	664	...	
1841-42 ..	883	985	15	539	553	482	521	731	...	109	158	4	1,313	1,872	436	78	
1842-43 ..	641	936	11	167	178	748	568	790	...	109	158	7	1,313	1,872	765	548	
1843-44 ..	658	950	11	482	473	477	546	706	...	109	158	4	1,313	1,872	481	...	
1844-45 ..	686	988	5	452	467	581	519	728	...	109	158	4	1,313	1,872	585	...	
1845-46 ..	707	1,021	5	781	786	235	497	695	9	109	158	4	1,313	1,872	248	...	
1846-47 ..	705	1,019	5	419	424	585	499	697	12	109	158	4	1,313	1,872	611	...	
1847-48 ..	792	1,142	11	21	22	1,110	412	674	9	109	158	7	1,313	1,872	1,126	...	
1848-49 ..	888	1,204	5	558	563	641	366	512	14	109	158	8	1,313	1,872	668	...	
1849-50 ..	645	699	...	217	217	382	208	174	16	84	78	10	932	846	408	...	
1850-51 ..	629	685	...	...	...	585	219	188	4	84	78	11	932	846	600	169	
1851-52 ..	698	650	...	55	55	595	160	122	2	84	78	11	932	846	608	...	
1852-53 ..	800	788	...	...	...	788	57	43	4	75	65	11	932	846	758	...	
1853-54 ..	827	768	...	10	10	748	60	22	...	75	65	44	932	846	792	...	
1854-55 ..	827	768	...	...	...	768	30	23	...	75	65	44	932	846	602	...	
1855-56 ..	827	768	...	...	...	768	30	23	...	75	65	44	932	846	602	...	
1856-57 ..	827	768	...	...	...	758	30	23	1	75	65	44	932	846	608	...	
1857-58 ..	827	768	...	...	...	768	30	23	2	75	65	44	932	846	604	...	
1858-59 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	44	932	846	624	...	
1859-60 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	44	932	846	624	...	
1860-61 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	44	932	846	624	...	
1861-62 ..	856	78	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1862-63 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1863-64 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1864-65 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1865-66 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1866-67 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	1	1	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1867-68 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1868-69 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1869-70 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1870-71 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1871-72 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1872-73 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1873-74 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1874-75 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1875-76 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1876-77 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	695	
1877-78 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	327	
1878-79 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1879-80 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	
1880-81 ..	856	780	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	76	65	45	932	846	625	...	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Tāluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Gunthas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nāsik.

APPENDIX G.

Revenue Statement for 110 villages, situated in the Nevāsa Tāluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1851-52.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 4, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1841-42	130,300	1,38,042	9,730	40,079	49,809	79,233	181,524	1,08,914	11	20,005	17,021	480	2,82,319	2,85,677	79,724	14,087	
1842-43	125,240	1,34,266	7,460	8,962	16,422	1,07,844	136,492	1,13,810	11	20,094	17,041	645	2,82,737	2,55,723	1,08,500	9,905	
1843-44	112,764	1,10,100	4,880	14,971	10,260	90,849	149,064	1,25,024	37	20,911	17,819	537	2,82,792	2,32,749	91,420	9,579	
1844-45	116,410	1,12,757	4,456	20,003	54,459	55,293	145,604	1,12,422	26	20,005	17,715	345	2,82,810	2,42,894	58,668	7,615	
1845-46	129,197	1,23,005	3,998	51,183	55,036	57,969	132,743	1,12,193	1,016	20,908	18,072	396	2,82,343	2,58,270	59,861	4,261	
1846-47	138,015	1,31,440	5,500	20,498	26,196	1,05,244	133,964	1,08,865	1,731	20,981	18,128	745	2,82,062	2,58,488	1,07,720	14,179	
1847-48	136,959	1,30,793	4,676	2,570	7,246	1,23,520	125,039	1,04,470	1,817	21,116	18,281	759	2,81,194	2,53,517	1,20,066	18,504	
1848-49	123,811	1,18,924	4,916	42,242	47,158	71,766	138,441	1,16,464	1,810	21,040	18,106	552	2,83,292	2,58,814	74,128	3,026	
1849-50	101,717	99,432	4,151	31,805	35,956	63,476	160,748	1,36,182	1,614	20,917	18,066	574	2,82,382	2,53,480	65,694	1,710	
1850-51	104,430	1,16,555	4,256	23,881	27,817	88,938	143,454	1,19,563	421	20,719	17,715	747	2,82,609	2,58,889	60,106	2,085	
<hr/>																	
1851-52	115,000	68,039	1,303	14,143	15,446	2,793	119,812	40,473	518	18,503	9,663	630	2,57,223	1,23,680	54,041	...	
1852-53	139,401	76,397	1,258	894	1,592	74,805	100,483	38,823	1,149	17,284	8,421	984	2,57,172	1,23,646	70,938	...	
1853-54	157,584	65,395	302	3,740	4,042	81,353	82,646	30,060	1,007	16,842	8,191	604	2,57,172	1,23,646	88,314	...	
1854-55	168,243	69,986	292	35	327	89,659	72,371	25,549	1,185	16,558	8,120	2,279	2,57,172	1,23,646	98,123	...	
1855-56	184,999	96,921	264	953	1,217	95,704	56,773	16,873	700	16,395	8,047	2,298	2,57,172	1,23,646	98,702	...	
1856-57	223,745	1,02,285	208	10	213	1,03,022	88,038	12,363	644	16,389	3,043	2,398	2,57,172	1,23,646	1,00,039	...	
1857-58	212,113	1,06,525	185	9	194	1,06,331	25,914	9,123	509	16,980	7,988	2,394	2,58,016	1,23,646	1,09,201	...	
1858-59	218,312	1,06,931	126	6	134	1,06,797	37,700	3,779	664	17,004	7,986	3,394	2,58,016	1,23,646	1,09,346	...	
1859-60	208,472	1,05,721	126	...	126	1,05,603	33,576	10,015	745	16,968	7,902	3,394	2,58,016	1,23,646	1,08,742	...	
1860-61	206,015	1,04,759	124	10	134	1,04,625	35,211	11,074	1,043	16,876	7,813	2,645	2,57,912	1,23,646	1,08,813	...	
1861-62	217,138	1,03,809	124	6	130	1,03,473	24,123	7,217	774	16,681	7,920	3,480	2,57,912	1,23,646	1,12,733	...	
1862-63	219,921	1,09,528	124	1	125	1,09,401	21,332	8,300	587	16,640	7,920	3,497	2,57,912	1,23,646	1,13,465	...	
1863-64	222,911	1,10,686	124	...	124	1,10,562	18,360	5,140	574	16,660	7,920	3,511	2,57,912	1,23,646	1,14,647	...	
1864-65	227,153	1,12,030	119	...	119	1,11,917	14,134	3,733	700	16,655	7,927	4,066	2,57,912	1,23,646	1,16,688	...	
1865-66	240,681	1,13,069	98	...	98	1,12,970	10,647	2,981	724	16,403	7,697	3,560	2,57,912	1,23,646	1,17,354	...	
1866-67	230,477	1,12,909	98	...	98	1,12,901	11,051	2,950	755	16,403	7,697	3,551	2,57,912	1,23,646	1,17,237	...	
1867-68	230,273	1,12,921	89	...	89	1,12,832	10,596	2,789	723	16,42	7,71	3,573	2,57,311	1,23,626	1,17,136	...	
1868-69	230,929	1,13,156	90	9,015	9,105	1,04,050	10,077	3,672	518	16,394	7,699	3,573	2,57,300	1,23,426	1,08,146	...	
1869-70	231,190	1,13,165	89	17	106	1,13,059	9,743	2,571	564	16,367	7,690	3,573	2,57,300	1,23,426	1,17,201	...	
1870-71	231	1,13,775	87	...	87	1,13,683	7,741	1,961	466	16,467	7,690	3,588	2,57,300	1,23,426	1,17,737	...	
1871-72	235,248	1,13,638	300	9,523	9,823	1,03,865	7,743	3,092	117	16,281	7,681	3,588	2,57,372	1,23,413	1,07,665	11,328	
1872-73	229,754	1,12,757	74	312	386	1,12,371	11,231	3,014	348	16,211	7,633	3,587	2,57,256	1,23,404	1,16,297	967	
1873-74	226,523	1,11,707	82	92	174	1,11,593	14,603	4,101	416	16,261	7,633	3,733	2,57,312	1,23,503	1,15,592	66	
1874-75	222,519	1,10,500	71	127	198	1,10,302	18,812	5,370	527	16,291	7,613	3,588	2,57,312	1,23,503	1,14,512	1	
1875-76	218,866	1,09,223	25	113	141	1,09,082	22,956	6,639	682	16,281	7,631	3,588	2,57,303	1,23,491	1,13,247	...	
1876-77	214,556	1,08,161	7	...	7	1,08,174	26,784	7,631	644	16,281	7,623	3,588	2,57,303	1,23,495	1,12,401	...	
1877-78	214,342	1,08,345	5	...	5	1,08,340	20,420	7,616	606	16,281	7,634	3,588	2,57,303	1,23,496	1,12,526	17,483	
1878-79	221,469	1,10,500	...	...	...	1,10,530	19,354	5,389	655	16,280	7,616	3,566	2,57,603	1,23,463	1,14,721	5,129	
1879-80	218,093	1,09,486	...	...	...	1,09,486	7,643	2,223	112	16,280	7,629	3,573	2,42,016	1,19,393	1,13,171	1,572	
1880-81	214,357	1,08,400	...	...	...	1,08,409	9,620	2,375	151	16,282	7,647	3,588	2,40,559	1,18,931	1,12,143	1,392	

The acres entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Tāluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 20 Gunthas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nāsik.

APPENDIX H.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village, Nagapur, situated in the Nevada Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53.

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

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED AREA GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (IMAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IMAM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Remissions from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Column 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1843-44	447	223	133	5	138	186	109	68	...	119	49	...	675	441	185	28	...	
1843-44	433	302	74	31	106	197	111	72	...	131	67	...	675	441	197	103	...	
1844-45	368	274	38	54	87	187	166	100	...	131	67	...	675	441	187	40	...	
1845-46	388	308	...	143	143	165	156	66	1	131	67	...	675	441	166	...	...
1846-47	431	300	...	38	38	262	113	74	2	131	67	...	675	441	264	...	...
1847-48	368	269	...	23	23	247	156	105	4	131	67	2	675	441	253	9	...	
1848-49	123	87	...	...	...	87	423	267	4	131	67	2	675	441	93	23	...
1849-50	168	110	...	65	65	45	388	264	4	131	67	...	675	441	46	...	...
1850-51	81	68	68	463	306	5	131	67	...	675	441	73	
1851-52	110	96	96	434	288	4	131	67	2	675	441	92	
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1852-53	234	98	...	4	4	94	487	124	4	98	24	1	819	246	39	
1853-54	413	150	...	19	19	131	308	72	3	98	24	1	819	246	135	
1854-55	437	167	...	2	2	156	284	66	3	98	24	4	819	246	162	...	...
1855-56	481	169	...	...	...	169	240	53	2	98	24	4	819	246	175	...	...
1856-57	538	162	...	...	...	162	163	40	4	98	24	4	819	246	190	...	...
1857-58	517	177	...	...	...	177	204	48	2	98	24	4	819	246	183	...	...
1858-59	534	181	...	...	...	181	187	41	3	98	24	4	819	246	187	...	...
1859-60	602	146	...	...	...	146	319	76	3	98	24	4	819	246	158	...	...
1860-61	564	196	196	127	29	4	98	24	4	819	246	201	
1861-62	656	209	209	65	13	2	98	24	10	819	246	221	
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1862-63	602	211	211	59	11	3	98	24	10	819	246	224	
1863-64	721	222	222	98	24	10	819	246	232	
1864-65	721	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	98	24	10	819	246	232	...	...
1865-66	721	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	98	24	10	819	246	232	...	...
1866-67	721	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	...	98	24	10	819	246	232	...	...
1867-68	721	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	7	98	24	10	819	246	239	...	...
1868-69	721	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	4	98	24	10	819	246	236	...	...
1869-70	721	222	...	...	...	222	...	...	5	98	24	10	819	246	237	...	...
1870-71	721	222	222	98	24	10	819	246	232	
1871-72	721	222	222	1	98	24	10	819	246	233	8	...	
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1872-73	721	222	...	7	7	215	2	98	24	10	819	246	227	
1873-74	691	315	215	30	7	2	98	24	10	819	246	227	
1874-75	491	167	...	...	...	167	230	55	2	98	24	10	819	246	179	...	...
1875-76	491	167	...	...	...	167	230	55	2	98	24	10	819	246	179	...	...
1876-77	494	169	...	...	...	169	237	53	7	98	24	10	819	246	183	6	...
1877-78	511	178	...	...	...	178	210	44	23	98	24	10	819	246	210	6	...
1878-79	511	177	...	...	...	177	210	45	3	98	24	10	819	246	196	...	...
1879-80	511	177	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	98	24	10	609	201	187	...	...
1880-81	511	177	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	98	24	10	609	201	187	...	...

The acres entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Gunthas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX I.

Revenue Statement for one Inam village, Dahiganon, situated in the Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE KHALSA LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, KHALSA, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realizations from Auction-sale of Grading.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1842-43																	
1843-44							No record.										
1844-45																	
1845-46																	
1846-47	4,053	3,382	680	400	1,389	1,993	685	306	...	637	772	12	5,375	4,360	2,005	1,080	
1847-48	3,353	2,983	801	1	802	2,181	1,365	605	32	637	772	12	5,375	4,360	2,225	605	
1848-49	2,530	2,258	561	16	577	1,681	2,208	1,380	32	637	772	12	5,375	4,360	1,725	1,508	
1849-50	2,398	2,158	527	...	527	1,631	2,340	1,480	40	637	772	12	5,375	4,360	1,658	98	
1850-51	2,593	2,354	555	280	615	1,639	2,146	1,234	28	637	772	12	5,375	4,360	1,577	102	
1851-52	2,574	2,289	516	320	835	1,458	2,164	1,285	28	637	772	12	5,375	4,360	1,488	...	
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1852-53	2,547	1,346	...	178	178	1,170	2,308	919	49	300	108	9	5,155	2,465	1,228	...	
1853-54	2,477	1,376	...	16	16	1,360	2,378	891	30	300	198	12	5,155	2,465	1,402	...	
1854-55	2,640	1,448	...	...	...	1,448	2,215	919	38	300	198	46	5,155	2,465	1,532	...
1855-56	2,289	1,785	...	...	...	1,785	1,616	482	26	300	198	46	5,155	2,465	1,667	...
1856-57	3,090	2,041	...	...	...	2,041	895	229	16	300	198	46	5,155	2,465	2,108	...
1857-58	4,419	2,158	...	...	...	2,158	446	114	10	291	195	46	5,155	2,465	2,212	...
1858-59	4,537	2,192	...	...	...	2,192	328	78	9	291	195	46	5,155	2,465	2,347	...
1859-60	4,538	2,188	...	...	...	2,188	341	85	9	277	192	46	5,155	2,465	2,243	...
1860-61	4,327	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	552	144	14	277	192	94	5,155	2,465	2,237	...
1861-62	4,158	2,069	...	...	...	2,069	728	194	18	277	192	106	5,155	2,465	2,212	...
1862-63	4,084	2,069	...	...	...	2,069	795	204	20	277	192	106	5,155	2,465	2,195	...
1863-64	4,308	2,133	...	...	...	2,133	571	140	15	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,260	...
1864-65	4,594	2,201	...	...	...	2,201	815	72	7	277	192	112	5,155	2,465	2,320	...
1865-66	4,640	2,222	...	...	...	2,222	230	51	6	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,329	...
1866-67	4,640	2,222	...	...	...	2,222	230	51	6	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,330	...
1867-68	4,668	2,229	...	...	...	2,229	211	47	6	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,334	...
1868-69	4,690	2,231	...	...	...	2,231	199	43	...	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,333	7
1869-70	4,690	2,231	...	...	...	2,231	199	42	6	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,339	8
1870-71	4,725	2,240	...	...	...	2,240	154	33	6	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,346	53
1871-72	4,725	2,240	...	...	...	2,240	154	33	...	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,342	462
1872-73	4,623	2,208	...	...	...	2,208	256	65	6	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,316	518
1873-74	4,449	2,152	...	...	...	2,152	430	121	5	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,269	257
1874-75	4,261	2,075	...	...	...	2,075	628	198	14	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,191	70
1875-76	4,174	2,075	...	...	...	2,075	795	198	20	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,197	20
1876-77	4,307	2,118	...	...	...	2,118	572	155	44	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,234	102
1877-78	4,510	2,181	...	...	...	2,181	890	92	3	277	192	102	5,155	2,465	2,268	434
1878-79	4,547	2,192	...	...	...	2,192	332	61	15	277	192	95	5,155	2,465	2,392	24
1879-80	4,319	2,119	...	...	...	2,119	590	154	26	277	192	95	5,155	2,465	2,240	115
1880-81	4,328	2,121	...	...	...	2,121	551	152	14	277	192	95	5,155	2,465	2,230	125

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Gunthas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX J.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village, Malewadi, situated in the Nevāsa Tāluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-54.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of Year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Annual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1843-44...	202	338	81	85	166	172	1,034	2,043	...	56	76	...	1,292	2,457	172	6	
1844-45...	222	345	...	...	...	345	1,014	2,036	...	56	76	6	1,292	2,457	351	...	
1845-46...	325	402	...	...	...	402	911	1,979	...	56	76	6	1,292	2,457	408	...	
1846-47...	298	395	...	...	...	395	938	1,986	...	56	76	6	1,292	2,457	401	...	
1847-48...	235	378	80	...	89	298	1,001	2,003	13	56	76	...	1,292	2,457	311	...	
1848-49...	306	505	116	55	171	334	980	1,876	12	56	76	...	1,292	2,457	346	...	
1849-50...	306	505	...	...	...	505	930	1,876	...	56	76	6	1,292	2,457	511	...	
1850-51...	306	505	...	...	...	505	930	1,876	...	56	76	6	1,292	2,457	511	...	
1851-52...	306	505	...	...	...	505	930	1,876	...	56	76	6	1,292	2,457	511	...	
1852-53...	335	547	122	197	310	228	901	1,834	6	56	76	2	1,292	2,457	236	...	
1853-54...	373	237	...	...	...	237	686	337	11	57	30	6	1,116	604	254	...	
1854-55...	491	301	...	...	...	301	568	273	9	57	30	6	1,116	604	316	...	
1855-56...	444	277	...	...	...	277	615	297	4	57	30	6	1,116	604	287	...	
1856-57...	709	408	...	...	...	408	350	166	6	57	30	6	1,116	604	420	...	
1857-58...	737	418	...	...	...	418	321	156	7	61	30	6	1,119	604	431	...	
1858-59...	720	407	...	...	...	407	338	167	31	61	30	6	1,119	604	444	...	
1859-60...	643	374	...	...	...	374	425	204	15	51	26	17	1,119	604	406	...	
1860-61...	651	373	...	...	...	373	417	205	41	51	26	17	1,119	604	431	...	
1861-62...	917	507	...	...	...	507	151	71	15	51	26	17	1,119	604	539	...	
1862-63...	1,017	557	...	...	...	557	51	21	2	51	26	17	1,119	604	576	...	
1863-64...	1,068	578	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	51	26	17	1,119	604	595	...	
1864-65...	1,068	578	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	51	26	17	1,119	604	595	...	
1865-66...	1,068	578	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	51	26	17	1,119	604	595	...	
1866-67...	1,068	578	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	51	26	17	1,119	604	595	...	
1867-68...	1,068	578	...	...	...	578	...	...	...	51	26	17	1,119	604	595	...	
1868-69...	1,077	583	...	113	113	470	...	...	...	42	21	12	1,119	604	482	...	
1869-70...	1,077	583	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	42	21	12	1,119	604	595	...	
1870-71...	1,077	583	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	42	21	12	1,119	604	595	...	
1871-72...	1,077	583	...	79	79	504	...	...	...	42	21	12	1,119	604	516	...	
1872-73...	1,077	583	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	42	21	12	1,119	604	595	...	
1873-74...	1,077	583	...	...	...	583	...	...	...	42	21	12	1,119	604	595	100	
1874-75...	889	472	...	...	...	472	188	111	3	42	21	12	1,119	604	487	6	
1875-76...	794	425	...	12	12	413	283	158	4	42	21	12	1,119	604	429	...	
1876-77...	738	415	...	...	...	415	339	168	6	42	21	12	1,119	604	433	23	
1877-78...	804	445	...	...	...	445	273	138	5	42	21	12	1,119	604	462	103	
1878-79...	831	459	...	...	...	459	246	124	6	42	21	12	1,119	604	477	165	
1879-80...	696	388	...	...	...	388	181	89	...	42	21	12	919	498	400	29	
1880-81...	671	375	...	...	...	375	206	162	5	42	21	12	919	498	392	...	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighās recorded in the Tāluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 80 Gunthās.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nāsik.

APPENDIX K.

Revenue Statement for 18 Indm Villages situated in the Nevada Taluku of the Ahmednagar Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1853-54.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND RATING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE KHA'ISA LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALTERNATELY ESTIMATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, KHA'ISA, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realizations from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1843-44...	12,684	16,405	3,728	3,598	7,326	9,079	6,199	6,597	50	1,490	1,503	48	20,373	24,505	9,177	219	
1844-45...	12,443	15,970	3,590	4,078	7,668	8,302	6,440	7,032	54	1,490	1,503	44	20,373	24,505	8,400	229	
1845-46...	12,127	15,740	3,637	4,348	7,985	7,755	6,746	7,262	50	1,500	1,513	44	20,373	24,515	7,849	60	
1846-47...	12,501	16,115	3,708	3,721	7,429	8,686	6,374	6,889	64	1,498	1,511	44	20,373	24,515	8,794	227	
1847-48...	12,702	16,327	3,894	3,830	7,724	8,603	6,173	6,677	70	1,498	1,511	44	20,373	24,515	8,717	164	
1848-49...	12,656	16,154	3,561	4,048	7,609	8,545	6,221	6,850	61	1,496	1,511	45	20,373	24,515	8,651	221	
1849-50...	11,911	15,555	3,441	4,060	7,501	8,054	6,973	7,461	66	1,489	1,499	56	20,373	24,515	8,176	263	
1850-51...	12,887	16,205	3,572	4,262	7,834	8,371	6,497	6,811	64	1,489	1,499	45	20,373	24,515	8,480	59	
1851-52...	12,327	15,897	3,600	4,399	7,999	7,898	6,557	7,119	64	1,489	1,499	56	20,373	24,515	8,018	80	
1852-53...	12,349	15,919	3,353	4,019	7,372	8,547	6,539	7,100	62	1,489	1,499	56	20,377	24,518	8,665	48	
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1853-54...	17,310	11,403	...	717	717	10,686	8,370	3,901	112	1,883	1,128	141	27,563	16,432	10,939	1,161	
1854-55...	18,633	12,181	...	152	152	12,029	7,016	3,111	183	1,914	1,140	141	27,563	16,432	12,353	488	
1855-56...	19,789	12,714	...	111	111	12,603	5,860	2,578	181	1,914	1,140	131	27,563	16,432	12,915	148	
1856-57...	21,468	13,292	...	92	92	13,900	4,181	2,000	195	1,914	1,140	141	27,563	16,432	13,536	287	
1857-58...	22,532	13,814	...	12	12	13,802	3,115	1,478	154	1,936	1,140	141	27,583	16,432	14,097	85	
1858-59...	23,187	14,122	...	8	8	14,114	2,460	1,170	138	1,938	1,140	251	27,585	16,432	14,503	389	
1859-60...	23,709	14,602	...	12	12	14,590	1,946	895	106	1,937	1,135	298	27,592	16,432	14,994	113	
1860-61...	23,662	14,622	...	5	5	14,617	1,997	678	130	1,933	1,132	296	27,592	16,432	15,043	105	
1861-62...	24,015	14,778	14,778	1,661	529	116	1,920	1,125	359	27,596	16,432	15,253	77	
1862-63...	24,312	14,939	14,939	1,364	368	108	1,920	1,125	374	27,596	16,432	15,419	21	
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1863-64...	24,496	14,983	14,983	1,180	324	85	1,920	1,125	367	27,596	16,432	15,435	28	
1864-65...	24,800	15,074	15,074	876	233	87	1,920	1,125	410	27,596	16,432	15,571	4	
1865-66...	24,818	15,083	...	...	...	15,083	858	224	85	1,920	1,125	410	27,596	16,432	15,578	14	
1866-67...	25,269	15,199	...	...	...	15,199	407	103	32	1,920	1,125	410	27,596	16,432	15,641	31	
1867-68...	25,330	15,260	...	...	...	15,260	333	92	25	1,920	1,075	396	27,583	16,427	15,681	91	
1868-69...	25,431	15,290	...	317	317	14,973	232	62	25	1,920	1,075	396	27,583	16,427	15,394	63	
1869-70...	25,364	15,239	...	...	...	15,239	299	113	17	1,920	1,075	396	27,583	16,427	15,652	269	
1870-71...	25,450	15,292	...	6	6	15,286	213	60	14	1,920	1,075	396	27,583	16,427	15,696	478	
1871-72...	25,086	15,211	...	2,139	2,139	13,072	590	146	19	1,920	1,075	417	27,596	16,432	13,508	2,357	
1872-73...	25,014	15,192	15,192	662	165	18	1,920	1,075	396	27,596	16,432	15,606	870	
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1873-74...	24,996	15,191	15,191	680	166	14	1,920	1,075	396	27,596	16,432	15,601	810	
1874-75...	25,103	15,215	15,215	573	142	15	1,920	1,075	420	27,596	16,432	15,650	134	
1875-76...	25,089	15,234	...	...	...	15,234	587	123	7	1,920	1,075	428	27,596	16,432	15,669	52	
1876-77...	25,089	15,237	...	...	...	15,237	587	120	7	1,920	1,075	428	27,596	16,432	15,672	1,215	
1877-78...	25,151	15,242	...	...	...	15,242	525	115	7	1,920	1,075	428	27,596	16,432	15,877	1,661	
1878-79...	25,426	15,296	...	...	...	15,296	250	60	3	1,920	1,075	428	27,596	16,432	15,727	614	
1879-80...	25,414	15,284	...	...	...	15,284	262	71	3	1,920	1,077	428	27,596	16,432	15,715	986	
1880-81...	25,335	15,266	...	...	...	15,266	341	89	9	1,920	1,077	428	27,596	16,432	15,703	1,582	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Gunthis.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX L.

Revenue Statement for one Inám Village, Bhenda Khurd, situated in the Nevása Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1854-55.

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

B 1036-1A

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE KHALSA LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, KHALSA OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realizations from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1844-45 ..	1,132	1,183	815	76	891	292	238	238	...	160	161	...	1,530	1,582	292	12	
1845-46...	862	913	575	105	770	143	508	508	...	160	161	...	1,530	1,582	143	15	
1846-47...	862	913	537	152	689	224	508	508	...	160	161	...	1,530	1,582	224	9	
1847-48...	868	1,017	612	...	612	405	402	404	...	180	161	...	1,530	1,582	405	23	
1848-49...	838	1,050	687	...	687	363	532	371	...	160	161	...	1,530	1,582	363	3	
1849-50...	838	1,050	687	...	687	363	582	371	...	180	161	...	1,530	1,582	363	73	
1850-51 ..	1,107	1,161	842	22	864	297	283	280	13	160	161	...	1,530	1,582	310	108	
1851-52...	1,197	1,248	853	54	907	341	173	173	12	160	161	...	1,530	1,582	352	23	
1852-53...	970	1,021	636	11	647	374	400	400	18	180	161	...	1,530	1,582	392	...	
1853-54...	1,033	1,134	744	32	776	358	337	287	15	160	161	...	1,530	1,582	373	...	
1854-55...	1,137	481	...	...	...	481	533	152	10	154	72	...	1,824	705	491	123	
1855-56...	889	405	...	...	...	405	781	228	10	154	72	...	1,824	705	415	7	
1856-57...	1,135	493	...	...	...	493	485	140	7	154	72	...	1,824	705	500	...	
1857-58...	1,355	541	...	...	...	541	316	92	5	163	72	...	1,834	705	546	...	
1858-59...	1,394	553	...	...	...	553	277	80	7	163	72	...	1,834	705	560	...	
1859-60...	1,278	517	...	...	...	517	393	116	22	163	72	4	1,834	705	543	...	
1860-61...	1,354	541	...	...	...	541	317	92	16	163	72	4	1,834	705	561	...	
1861-62...	1,310	521	...	...	...	521	361	112	18	163	72	7	1,834	705	546	...	
1862-63...	1,313	524	...	...	...	524	358	109	17	163	72	23	1,834	705	564	...	
1863-64...	1,446	566	...	...	...	566	225	67	12	163	72	...	1,834	705	578	...	
1864-65...	1,643	623	...	...	...	623	28	10	2	163	72	10	1,834	705	635	...	
1865-66...	1,617	618	...	...	...	618	54	15	3	163	72	10	1,834	705	631	...	
1866-67...	1,635	623	...	...	...	623	36	10	2	163	72	10	1,834	705	635	...	
1867-68...	1,661	631	...	...	...	631	2	...	...	163	72	10	1,826	703	641	...	
1868-69...	1,661	631	...	...	...	631	2	...	...	163	72	10	1,826	703	641	...	
1869-70...	1,661	631	...	...	...	631	2	...	...	163	72	10	1,826	703	641	...	
1870-71...	1,661	631	...	...	...	631	2	...	...	163	72	21	1,826	703	652	51	
1871-72...	1,661	631	...	...	...	631	2	...	...	163	72	21	1,826	703	652	71	
1872-73...	1,594	613	...	...	...	613	69	18	10	163	72	21	1,826	703	644	...	
1873-74...	1,614	616	...	...	...	616	49	15	2	163	72	21	1,826	703	639	74	
1874-75...	1,614	616	...	...	...	616	49	15	2	163	72	21	1,826	703	639	6	
1875-76...	1,491	579	...	...	...	579	172	52	11	163	72	21	1,826	703	611	14	
1876-77...	1,420	557	...	...	...	557	243	74	6	163	72	21	1,826	703	584	78	
1877-78...	1,521	587	...	...	...	587	142	44	7	163	72	21	1,826	703	615	32	
1878-79...	1,643	624	...	...	...	624	20	7	1	163	72	21	1,826	703	646	43	
1879-80...	1,661	630	...	...	...	630	2	1	...	163	72	21	1,826	703	651	108	
1880-81...	1,629	620	...	...	...	620	34	11	...	163	72	21	1,826	703	641	99	

The acres entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Gunthás.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX M.

Revenue Statement for one Inam Village, Khadla Parmanand, situated in the Nevási Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1855-56.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE KHALSA LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, KHALSA OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realizations from Auction, sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1845-46	1,681	1,752	...	...	...	1,752	332	766	...	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	1,770	...
1846-47	1,681	1,808	...	...	...	1,808	332	710	...	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	1,826	...
1847-48	1,599	1,813	...	...	...	1,813	414	705	...	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	1,831	...
1848-49	1,466	1,708	...	384	384	1,322	547	812	...	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	1,840	...	
1849-50	1,522	1,752	308	666	974	778	481	766	...	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	796	...	
1850-51	1,489	1,909	...	905	905	1,088	524	525	4	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	1,110	...	
1851-52	1,258	1,712	...	1,372	1,372	340	755	806	...	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	358	...	
1852-53	1,535	2,080	...	481	481	1,599	478	438	39	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	1,056	...	
1853-54	1,838	2,285	...	265	265	2,020	175	233	26	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	2,064	...	
1854-55	1,896	2,363	303	...	303	2,060	117	155	29	560	747	18	2,573	3,265	2,107	...	
1855-56	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,456	...
1856-57	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,195	1,756	1,456	...
1857-58	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,195	1,756	1,456	...
1858-59	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	65	2,195	1,756	1,456	...
1859-60	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	65	2,206	1,756	1,603	...
1860-61	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	65	2,206	1,756	1,503	...
1861-62	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,675	...
1862-63	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1863-64	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1864-65	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1865-66	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1866-67	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1867-68	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1868-69	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1869-70	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1870-71	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1871-72	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	10
1872-73	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	10
1873-74	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	27
1874-75	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	10
1875-76	1,756	1,404	...	...	...	1,404	59	41	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,541	10
1876-77	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1877-78	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1878-79	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1879-80	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...
1880-81	1,795	1,438	...	...	...	1,438	20	7	...	391	311	137	2,206	1,756	1,575	...

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 80 Gunthas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX N.

Revenue Statement for 5 Villages situated in the Nevsa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1869-70.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1859-60	3,177	2,879	891	...	891	1,088	1,489	1,061	19	362	246	12	5,028	4,188	2,019	...	
1860-61	3,517	3,151	996	...	996	2,155	1,149	789	23	362	246	12	5,028	4,186	2,100	...	
1861-62	3,459	3,115	1,000	...	1,000	2,115	1,214	832	25	362	246	10	5,035	4,193	2,159	...	
1862-63	3,725	3,308	815	...	815	2,493	948	639	20	362	246	28	5,035	4,193	2,541	...	
1863-64	4,126	3,570	658	...	658	2,912	556	389	34	362	246	28	5,044	4,205	2,974	...	
1864-65	4,450	3,808	595	...	595	3,213	232	151	18	362	246	48	5,044	4,205	3,379	...	
1865-66	4,480	3,817	510	...	510	3,307	202	142	15	362	246	48	5,044	4,205	3,370	...	
1866-67	4,231	3,678	483	...	483	3,195	475	291	19	338	236	48	5,044	4,205	3,262	...	
1867-68	4,108	3,297	165	...	165	3,132	608	681	28	328	227	48	5,044	4,205	3,308	...	
1868-69	4,060	3,291	165	169	324	2,937	656	687	34	328	227	48	5,044	4,205	3,039	...	
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1869-70	4,489	3,301	...	403	403	2,898	753	805	40	348	248	97	5,590	3,854	3,035	...	
1870-71	4,878	3,471	3,471	366	135	20	348	248	109	5,592	3,854	3,600	...	
1871-72	4,750	3,417	...	342	342	3,075	492	189	3	348	248	109	5,590	3,854	3,187	...	
1872-73	4,548	3,289	...	10	10	3,279	694	317	34	348	248	109	5,590	3,854	3,422	187	
1873-74	4,038	3,023	...	10	10	3,013	1,204	583	55	348	248	109	5,590	3,854	3,177	23	
1874-75	3,978	2,986	...	...	...	2,986	1,264	620	27	348	248	109	5,590	3,854	3,122	...	
1875-76	3,790	2,890	...	11	11	2,885	1,475	729	38	325	229	90	5,590	3,854	3,013	...	
1876-77	3,648	2,855	...	...	...	2,855	1,517	770	44	325	229	90	5,590	3,854	2,989	9	
1877-78	3,914	2,996	2,996	1,351	629	32	325	229	90	5,590	3,854	3,118	17	
1878-79	4,276	3,187	3,187	989	437	56	325	230	90	5,590	3,854	3,333	67	
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1879-80	4,226	3,164	3,164	94	54	2	325	230	90	4,645	3,448	3,256	36	
1880-81	4,097	3,099	3,099	223	119	3	325	230	90	4,645	3,448	3,192	151	

The areas entered in Columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Gunthas.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 3 Inám Villages, situated in the Névása Talúka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement* was introduced in 1869-70.

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

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE KHÁLSA LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, KHÁLSA OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.	
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Reallocation from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.			Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1859-60 ...	4,437	4,327	770	10	780	3,547	1,099	836	10	612	697	40	6,148	5,860	3,597	93	
1860-61 ...	4,289	4,256	759	22	781	3,475	1,247	907	37	612	697	40	6,148	5,860	3,552	122	
1861-62 ...	4,811	4,599	710	16	726	3,873	725	564	23	612	697	52	6,148	5,860	3,948	157	
1862-63 ...	4,976	4,714	669	16	685	4,029	560	449	25	612	697	52	6,148	5,860	4,106	231	
1863-64 ...	5,140	4,816	649	15	664	4,152	396	347	25	612	697	52	6,148	5,860	4,229	221	
1864-65 ...	5,308	4,994	623	15	638	4,356	228	169	7	612	697	80	6,148	5,860	4,443	187	
1865-66 ...	5,314	4,997	617	11	628	4,369	222	166	7	612	697	51	6,148	5,860	4,427	177	
1866-67 ...	5,314	4,997	615	15	630	4,367	222	166	7	612	697	51	6,148	5,860	4,425	365	
1867-68 ...	5,403	5,072	615	15	630	4,442	125	86	8	612	697	51	6,140	5,855	4,501	201	
1868-69 ...	5,403	5,072	615	15	630	4,442	125	86	8	612	697	51	6,140	5,855	4,501	418	
1869-70 ...	4,812	4,102	...	191	191	3,911	42	21	8	478	369	56	5,322	4,491	3,975	185	
1870-71 ...	4,817	4,091	...	...	...	4,091	29	22	6	478	376	56	5,324	4,489	4,153	403	
1871-72 ...	4,520	3,865	...	283	283	3,582	326	248	41	478	376	56	5,324	4,489	3,679	734	
1872-73 ...	4,337	3,733	...	...	...	3,733	509	380	45	478	376	58	5,324	4,489	3,836	1,654	
1873-74 ...	4,214	3,668	...	...	...	3,668	632	445	59	478	376	58	5,324	4,489	3,785	656	
1874-75 ...	4,199	3,898	...	...	...	3,898	647	462	72	478	383	58	5,324	4,743	4,028	349	
1875-76 ...	4,131	3,825	...	...	...	3,825	715	535	102	478	383	58	5,324	4,743	3,985	382	
1876-77 ...	4,107	3,778	...	...	...	3,778	739	582	89	478	383	58	5,324	4,743	3,925	883	
1877-78 ...	4,190	3,834	...	...	...	3,834	656	526	50	478	383	58	5,324	4,743	3,942	2,070	
1878-79 ...	4,371	3,973	...	...	...	3,973	475	387	62	478	383	58	5,324	4,743	4,093	493	
1879-80 ...	4,441	4,018	...	...	...	4,018	405	342	44	478	383	58	5,324	4,743	4,120	113	
1880-81 ...	4,570	4,123	...	...	...	4,123	276	237	25	478	383	58	5,324	4,743	4,208	695	

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement have been converted into acres from the Bighas recorded in the talúka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 Bigha equals 30 Gunthás.

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

General Statement referred to in paragraph 36 of the Survey Superintendent's Report Nos 18 of Ahmednagar

Former Village.	Present Village.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Total Arable Acres, including Imam.	BY FORMER SURVEY.										Water Cons.	Total Acres.
						Total Acres.	unavailable		GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.				Total.				
							Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.		Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.			
									Acres.	Assess-ment.					Acres.			Assess-ment.
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Rs.	Acres.	Assess-ment.					
Nevlis. Shergon. vda.		1	Ladgaon	1 8 0	1,871	200	1,150	546	13	23			1,163	1,560			
		2	Rajegaon	1 0 0	1,037	234	990	555	33	87			1,028	940			
		3	Shingwa Tukai	1 6 0	3,074	338	2,645	1,521	60	131			2,708	1,452			
		4	Lohogaon	1 8 0	3,897	550	3,700	1,897	14	26			3,723	1,923			
		5	Moris Chinchore	1 6 0	3,493	1,715	2,380	334	2	6			2,388	840			
				Total		12,752	3,027	10,972	5,431	123	278			10,995	5,724		
Nevlis.		6	Sonla	1 4 0	18,132	2,515	15,675	8,594	173	354			15,951	3,068			
		7	Hingoni	1 4 0	1,104	174	934	647	14	28			946	678			
		8	Kangoni	1 4 0	2,188	170	1,994	1,2 4	31	43			2,017	1,267			
		9	Barbanpur	1 4 0	1,949	162	1,774	1,114	8	13			1,782	1,127			
		10	Loharwadi	1 4 0	2,437	175	1,990	878	2	4			1,992	882			
		11	Man-keawhan	1 4 0	620	98	582	555	12	22			584	577			
		12	Morgawhan	1 4 0	1,534	182	1,310	780	13	19			1,323	799			
		13	Mahilaxuni Hirva	1 4 0	4,393	1,375	4,093	1,940	50	170			4,173	2,018			
		14	Nimba	1 4 0	1,172	97	1,048	733	20	43			1,065	678			
		15	Nandari	1 4 0	1,283	414	1,325	481	11	20			1,306	571			
		16	Dhor Jalgaon	1 4 0	2,188	393	1,905	699	19	36			1,924	736			
		17	Akhatwada	1 4 0	2,239	447	1,849	67 9	18	38			1,868	875			
		18	Bhakudgaon	1 4 0	4,108	474	3,634	1,818	39	98			3,673	1,708			
		19	Bhaigoa	1 4 0	884	66	789	495	11	31			780	526			
	Shev. gion.		20	Dantpur	1 4 0	494	26	437	323	2	6			489	327		
			21	Baktapur	1 4 0	1,110	54	1,059	465	1	2			1,070	467		
			22	Waduk	1 4 0	1,401	297	1,172	455	9	12			1,178	467		
			23	Chillekhanwadi	1 4 0	1,430	385	1,142	802	15	42			1,157	844		
	Nevlis.		24	Decoda	1 4 0	1,716	150	1,561	711	13	37			1,584	734		
		25	Talwadgaon	1 4 0	3,199	323	2,018	1,018	46	94			2,061	1,012			
		26	Pachunda	1 4 0	1,404	738	1,190	419	10	18			1,190	436			
		27	Dodgaon	1 4 0	5,292	2,485	4,816	2,064	40	86			4,856	2,142			
		28	Jaur	1 4 0	2,807	635	2,394	977	36	150			2,379	1,167			
		29	Kukana	1 4 0	1,297	117	1,146	468	3	36			1,185	561			
		30	Ant-rwell Budruk	1 4 0	1,329	127	1,186	4 0	11	26			1,177	465			
		31	Taradi	1 4 0	2,312	429	2,047	770	106	281			2,168	1,001			
		32	Bhanda Budruk	1 4 0	2,919	340	2,745	793	33	90			2,783	888			
		33	Saudale	1 4 0	1,585	140	1,534	648	21	44			1,555	592			
		34	Godhigaon	1 4 0	1,708	940	1,047	834	14	32			1,081	6 6			
		35	Mhasla	1 4 0	735	820	318	119	23	46			440	184			
		36	Pichadgaon	1 4 0	997	930	8 0	303	19	37			882	330			
		37	Maktapur	1 4 0	1,328	426	1,132	406	3	9			1,135	415			
		38	Mukundpur	1 4 0	1,403	306	1,339	486	5	13			1,344	494			
		39	Khaoka	1 4 0	2,452	893	2,128	790					2,126	790			
		40	Nevlis Khurd	1 4 0	7,175	1,175	5,317	2,443	30	41			5,443	2,585			
		41	Ladmod	1 4 0	55	59	38	14	3	7			41	21			
		42	Mahmoh	1 4 0	144	68	121	57	23	38			144	95			
		43	Khupli	1 4 0	2,001	433	1,975	1,414	1	2			1,978	1,416			
		44	Bhangarwadi	1 4 0	656	70	569	4 1					564	451			
		45	Nayayawadi	1 4 0	1,249	60	1,006	910		3			1,007	813			
		46	Nipanggaon	1 4 0	1,080	140	1,694	803					1,638	802			
		47	Machinchora	1 4 0	3,915	1,089	3,573	1,599	101	212			3,671	1,627			
		48	Babhiwada	1 4 0	478	57	461	234	12	34			467	268			
		49	Handlinggaon	1 4 0	1,849	271	1,468	733	9	21			1,467	754			
		50	Bhanshivra	1 4 0	2,688	781	2,210	8 8	80	181			2,290	1,069			
		51	Khuugaon	1 4 0	668	1,232	537	176	3	11			543	187			
		52	Nagapur	1 4 0	609	489	509	173	2	4			511	377			
Shev. gion.			53	Karagaon	1 4 0	830	764	695	443	2	8			698	456		
			54	Bastapur	1 4 0	4,675	908	4,172	2,103	17	84			4,189	2,137		
			55	Phatapur	1 4 0	1,408	890	1,342	740	2	3			1,344	748		
			56	Shahapur	1 4 0	1,000	190	824	426	13	28			837	453		
		57	Kauta	1 4 0	2,391	221	2,342	1,750	10	17			2,352	1,707			
		58	Chanda	1 4 0	6,235	525	4,988	2,126	145	294			5,138	2,420			
		59	Mhalasimpalgaon	1 4 0	1,500	107	1,446	774	13	32			1,4 9	807			
		60	Kharandi	1 4 0	8,450	793	8,340	4,931	37	61			8,397	4,992			
Nevlis.		61	Thanaswadi	1 4 0	2,992	376	2,799	1,776	3	5			2,801	1,781			
		62	Watapur	1 4 0	1,233	67	1,177	803	2	5			1,179	907			
		63	Shirgaon	1 4 0	932	124	861	788	6	12			866	780			
		64	Panegaon	1 4 0	1,261	189	1,275	871	31	64			1,303	899			
		65	Amalner	1 4 0	1,780	163	1,597	1,008	19	38			1,615	1,044			
		66	Gomalwadi	1 4 0	1,270	204	1,216	888					1,212	698			
		67	Nimbati	1 4 0	1,919	213	1,776	1,396	11	25			1,791	1,421			
Nevlis.		68	Gonegaon	1 4 0	1,097	234	1,047	609	8	18			1,055	687			
		69	Imampur	1 4 0	397	143	370	196	8	7			373	362			
		70	Punadgaon	1 4 0	2,369	309	2,244	1,411	2	6			2,260	1,447			
		71	Chunchban	1 4 0	739	233	578	351	4	8			582	369			
		72	Belpimpalgaon	1 4 0	5,003	280	4,672	1,602	94	398			3,756	2,000			
		73	Teklibhan	1 4 0	6,997	1,899	4,069	1,753	47	111			4,114	1,884			
		74	Bhakar	1 4 0	4,330	562	4,308	1,673	24	199			4,993	1,872			
		75	Khakar	1 4 0	2,776	358	2,040	782	41	93			2,061	865			

5th January 1882, for 137 Villages (including Government and Inam) situated in the Nayasa Talukâ of the Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																		
GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.																		
Total acable areas (including Inam).	Total unassessable Acres.	Dry-crop.						Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water cess.	Government un-assessed Waste.		Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage.
		Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.		Acres.	Assess-ment.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,388	381	1,400	668	83	90	...	...	1,183	767	...	...	767	7	1	0 10	4	34.8
1,069	229	978	878	67	86	...	...	1,089	962	...	...	962	8	...	0 14	10	2.8
2,055	302	2,508	1,670	185	219	...	...	2,623	1,789	...	...	1,789	65	...	0 10	6	23.7
2,254	371	2,522	2,005	168	156	...	...	2,700	2,171	...	...	2,171	...	...	0 0	2	13.9
2,299	1,338	2,942	1,022	18	15	...	...	2,960	1,037	...	...	1,037	725	208	0 6	5	23.6
12,245	2,426	11,144	6,141	521	535	...	...	11,665	6,776	...	...	6,729	830	258	0 8	11	17.5
				Not Pat	590	647												
16,231	2,109	15,997	11,058	694	651	...	...	16,201	11,704	6	...	11,710	11	...	0 11	...	30.6
895	127	918	789	58	68	...	...	976	852	...	...	852	...	...	0 14	0	26.0
1,173	164	1,337	1,580	58	53	...	...	2,010	1,641	...	...	1,641	...	...	0 13	1	26.8
1,650	146	1,796	1,544	45	46	...	...	1,784	1,550	...	...	1,550	...	...	0 18	11	37.5
2,050	121	2,171	1,926	48	48	...	...	2,005	1,074	...	...	1,074	...	...	0 8	8	21.8
934	65	1,000	788	36	61	...	...	939	779	...	...	779	...	...	0 13	8	25.0
1,542	177	1,719	1,005	60	46	...	...	1,538	1,051	...	...	1,051	...	...	0 10	12	21.5
4,481	1,127	3,227	2,275	285	295	...	...	4,354	2,570	...	...	2,570	...	...	0 9	3	27.9
1,184	19	1,203	925	70	80	...	...	1,076	1,068	...	...	1,068	...	...	0 14	10	29.6
1,314	327	1,641	591	36	36	...	...	1,295	627	...	...	627	...	...	0 10	2	26.1
2,207	285	1,991	864	92	95	...	...	1,993	99	...	...	99	...	...	0 0	1	30.5
2,323	443	2,088	809	35	31	...	...	2,123	840	...	...	840	...	...	0 0	1	34.4
4,078	437	3,578	1,960	173	176	...	...	3,761	2,135	...	...	2,135	...	...	0 0	1	35.1
882	86	799	497	57	60	...	...	790	667	...	...	667	...	...	0 11	9	3.9
601	38	594	342	7	7	...	...	601	349	...	...	349	...	...	0 11	2	4.8
1,117	44	1,062	641	14	18	...	...	1,076	659	...	...	659	...	...	0 9	16	25.3
1,408	374	1,152	580	37	32	...	...	1,179	559	...	...	559	148	39	0 7	3	19.7
1,449	312	1,221	825	36	34	...	...	1,267	860	...	...	860	2	1	0 10	11	3.8
4,743	164	1,552	810	37	37	...	...	1,589	947	...	...	947	60	24	0 8	5	14.3
2,302	135	2,000	1,264	161	179	...	...	2,161	1,443	...	...	1,443	44	10	0 7	3	29.7
1,479	689	1,197	614	30	31	...	...	1,227	645	...	...	645	78	17	0 6	11	28.3
2,200	2,377	4,734	2,718	148	144	...	...	4,877	2,864	...	...	2,864	58	18	0 9	4	3.7
2,448	489	2,819	1,151	200	229	...	...	2,619	1,860	...	...	1,860	15	5	0 8	9	16.3
4,347	104	1,056	500	132	131	...	...	1,188	631	...	...	631	...	...	0 8	6	14.2
1,341	96	1,164	608	47	52	...	...	1,211	660	...	...	660	...	...	0 7	4	22.1
2,354	235	2,014	887	151	208	...	...	2,195	1,095	...	...	1,095	87	19	0 7	10	15.4
3,044	161	2,798	1,008	175	201	...	...	2,903	1,207	...	...	1,207	64	12	0 0	1	3.7
1,667	87	1,588	627	53	65	...	...	1,627	692	...	...	692	19	5	0 0	1	16.2
1,905	528	1,088	407	42	39	...	...	1,108	448	...	...	448	647	250	0 0	1	21.9
768	778	493	120	42	39	...	...	446	167	...	...	167	251	79	0 0	1	1.3
1,023	217	526	377	31	34	...	...	887	411	...	...	411	91	21	0 0	1	24.5
1,408	447	1,168	521	62	61	...	...	1,330	582	...	...	582	132	45	0 7	2	40.8
1,526	245	1,448	655	78	39	...	...	1,468	673	...	...	673	...	...	0 7	4	34.3
2,068	240	2,281	1,051	14	15	...	...	2,257	1,065	...	...	1,065	...	...	0 7	7	34.9
7,313	1,007	3,654	8,994	62	52	...	...	6,788	4,073	...	...	4,073	11	1	0 11	4	41.3
78	67	85	38	5	5	...	...	82	41	...	...	41	...	...	0 10	7	25.2
156	61	110	57	32	40	...	...	149	127	...	...	127	7	0	0 13	8	23.7
2,366	210	2,107	1,835	47	46	...	...	2,154	1,384	...	...	1,384	...	...	0 10	0	33.1
708	57	654	609	4	5	...	...	684	814	...	...	814	...	...	0 14	2	26.1
1,255	81	1,994	1,091	3	10	...	...	1,012	1,101	...	...	1,101	...	...	1	1	20.8
1,741	121	1,700	1,005	14	15	...	...	1,720	1,020	...	...	1,020	...	...	0 9	6	27.8
3,918	1,071	3,444	1,521	231	204	...	...	3,655	1,725	...	...	1,725	92	16	0 7	6	19.0
485	33	427	273	58	69	...	...	485	341	...	...	341	...	...	0 11	3	27.2
1,741	302	1,506	939	54	61	...	...	1,650	1,050	...	...	1,050	15	9	0 10	9	27.3
2,747	725	2,081	1,076	274	295	...	...	2,357	1,371	...	...	1,371	250	120	0 9	1	23.8
704	1,115	551	234	31	31	...	...	632	267	...	...	267	...	...	0 7	4	42.3
676	411	351	296	23	20	...	...	684	226	...	...	226	...	...	0 6	2	27.7
838	787	689	340	15	14	...	...	704	354	...	...	354	91	35	0 7	11	22.4
4,308	854	4,233	2,804	100	120	...	...	4,393	2,924	...	...	2,924	115	65	0 10	9	36.3
1,424	378	1,358	1,021	3	4	...	...	1,361	1,025	...	...	1,025	24	18	0 13	0	30.0
1,002	190	878	514	65	61	...	...	941	575	...	...	575	...	...	0 9	9	27.2
3,027	168	2,808	2,229	33	103	...	...	2,891	2,322	...	...	2,322	...	...	0 12	11	32.0
6,436	424	5,000	3,516	339	354	...	...	5,448	3,772	...	...	3,772	96	35	0 9	8	25.2
1,542	79	1,419	1,028	32	38	...	...	1,501	1,109	...	...	1,109	...	...	0 11	10	37.4
2,745	621	2,160	6,317	313	340	...	...	8,493	6,657	...	...	6,657	...	...	0 12	7	33.6
3,045	219	2,815	2,359	45	51	...	...	2,890	2,410	...	...	2,410	...	...	0 6	7	35.3
1,306	14	1,220	1,202	22	23	...	...	1,262	1,250	...	...	1,250	9	9	0 15	8	25.0
1,025	49	944	970	12	21	...	...	962	991	...	...	991	...	...	1 0	6	27.1
1,419	146	1,285	1,173	101	116	...	...	1,384	1,289	...	...	1,289	...	...	0 15	1	27.9
1,778	123	1,559	1,331	75	89	...	...	1,634	1,420	...	...	1,420	...	...	0 18	11	26.0
2,37	121	1,299	916	18	21	...	...	1,297	937	...	...	937	...	...	0 11	8	36.2
1,968	168	1,785	1,718	41	47	...	...	1,826	1,760	...	...	1,760	...	...	0 15	5	25.9
1,137	185	1,079	579	16	16	...	...	1,095	897	...	...	897	...	...	0 13	1	30.5
412	128	378	280	13	15	...	...	389	275	...	...	275	...	...	0 11	4	36.1
2,573	247	2,391	1,946	20	25	...	...	2,410	1,971	...	...	1,971	...	...	0 15	2	36.2
768	224	664	653	11	12	...	...	686	465	...	...	465	...	...	0 10	2	29.6
5,014	330	3,547	2,612	223	228	...	...	3,799	2,865	...	...	2,865	398	261	0 11		

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
					GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Water Cons.	Total Assess. ment.			
					Total arable Acres including Irri-gation.		Total unarable Acres.		Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.				Total.		
					Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Assess. ment.	Acres.	Assess. ment.	Acres.	Assess. ment.			Acres.	Assess. ment.	
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	
Nevsa.		76	Nipaniwadgaon	1 4 0	2,375	489	2,714	929	5	11			2,719	940		940			
		77	Waiwala	1 4 0	4,099	497	2,094	817	23	55			2,721	872		872			
		78	Mutawadgaon	1 4 0	2,231	214	2,013	978	23	58			2,066	1,081		1,081			
		79	Malwadgaon	1 4 0	4,104	155	3,949	1,948	25	70			3,882	2,005		2,005			
		80	Khansapur	1 4 0	2,303	362	2,245	1,312	1	3			2,250	1,314		1,314			
		81	Kamalpur	1 4 0	1,799	208	1,977	1,017					1,697	1,017		1,017			
		82	Ghamandao	1 4 0	915	79	876	610	9	19			884	629		629			
		83	Jainpur	1 4 0	1,417	251	1,314	758					1,314	758		758			
		84	Relpandri	1 4 0	2,293	182	1,956	1,225					1,956	1,225		1,225			
		85	Suregaon	1 4 0	1,961	142	1,168	672					1,168	672		672			
		86	Burgaoon	1 4 0	838	76	623	547	1	2			629	549		549			
		87	Usthal	1 4 0	1,433	217	1,419	991					1,419	991		991			
		88	Dhamod	1 4 0	821	384	856	456	1	1			856	457		457			
		89	Bahirwadi	1 4 0	1,039	416	1,013	737	1	1			1,014	738		738			
		90	Madhi	1 4 0	876	161	969	261					969	261		261			
		91	Khalalpimpri	1 4 0	647	280	689	408					689	408		408			
		92	Malowadi	1 4 0	910	282	669	372	3	3			671	376		376			
		Total					194,078	25,091	170,807	89,557	1,834	4,045			172,721	89,592		90,823	
		Nevsa.		93	Jalka	1 2 0	2,459	228	1,816	723	22	47			1,938	769		769	
				94	Murma	1 2 0	714	379	679	361					679	361		361	
				95	Bhirsagoan	1 2 0	2,281	255	2,216	1,411	1	3			2,217	1,414		1,414	
				96	Godhagoan	1 2 0	2,013	503	2,013	1,303					2,013	1,303		1,303	
				97	Waanu	1 2 0	469	184	469	311	1	1			469	312		312	
				98	Khedlakajli	1 2 0	1,038	191	875	385	1	1			877	388		388	
				99	Gairinib	1 2 0	2,809	430	2,718	1,302					2,718	1,338		1,338	
				100	Suregaon	1 2 0	740	132	639	371					639	372		372	
				101	Warkhed	1 2 0	2,180	660	1,917	916	11	25			1,928	941		941	
				102	Shirasgaon	1 2 0	2,748	79	2,809	959	11	26			2,814	1,015		1,015	
				103	Wakdi	1 2 0	1,387	75	1,403	632	55	124			1,156	758		758	
				104	Gaigawhad	1 2 0	679	59	650	324	18	40			590	264		264	
105	Pimpri-shahali			1 2 0	2,143	181	2,004	694	40	85			2,074	779		779			
106	Sukeli Budruk			1 2 0	569	172	783	358	2	4			785	360		360			
107	Sukeli Khurd			1 2 0	375	91	307	104					307	106		106			
108	Saatharkatti			1 2 0	1,458	203	1,754	790	58	125			1,756	825		825			
109	Mujrahabhar			1 2 0	1,389	450	1,389	453	6	13			1,329	460		460			
110	Nandurshikari			1 2 0	672	357	699	170	1	3			697	357		357			
111	Pa barwala			1 2 0	1,560	979	1,328	437	29	69			1,396	608		608			
112	Sultanpur			1 2 0	1,176	407	1,118	567	20	46			1,133	414		414			
113	Gauri A			1 2 0	2,351	1,105	2,033	647	48	90			2,126	743		743			
114	Dighi			1 2 0	2,880	539	1,762	605	11	20			1,773	631		631			
115	Bahulikhed			1 2 0	1,379	179	1,102	438	6	12			1,108	440		440			
116	Salabatpur			1 2 0	1,720	194	1,309	634	48	106			1,403	642		642			
117	Gogolgaon			1 2 0	2,479	126	2,376	1,044	3	6			2,379	1,019		1,019			
118	Malunja Budruk			1 2 0	757	130	709	441	4	8			713	448		448			
Total					40,234	8,109	38,891	15,648	285	808			39,776	18,514		18,514			
Grand Total					247,694	46,267	2,18,130	1,07,656	2,362	5,184			220,432	112,840		112,840			
Shevgaon, Nevsa.				<i>India Villages.</i>															
				119	Tuljapur	1 8 0	1,477	392	1,422	1,518							1,422	1,518	
		120	Shingwakeshav	1 8 0	2,140	156	1,830	1,412	20	48					1,860	1,480		1,480	
		121	Bhodegaon	1 4 0	5,223	389	4,837	2,915	73	169					4,910	3,083		3,083	
		122	Khedlaparmanand	1 4 0	2,306	192	1,757	1,372	38	66					1,795	1,438		1,438	
		123	Karajgaon	1 4 0	3,428	197	3,059	2,231	22	195					3,191	2,426		2,426	
		124	Ghogagaon	1 4 0	3,821	412	3,281	2,367	8	4					3,294	2,391		2,391	
		126	Pravarsangam	1 4 0	1,698	233	1,298	1,146	2	5					1,298	1,150		1,150	
		128	Bhenda Khurd	1 4 0	1,826	143	1,604	539	25	57					1,629	620		620	
		127	Gumpna	1 4 0	452	40	415	379	6	18					419	291		291	
		Total					18,452	1,708	16,277	10,392	239	507			16,518	11,399		11,399	
		Nevsa.		128	Bakupimpalgaon	1 2 0	1,237	172	1,189	607	1	1				1,167	608		608
129	Toka			1 2 0	627	179	688	238	1	1				689	234		234		
130	Mahalapur			1 2 0	720	126	657	368	6	9				663	377		377		
131	Hanglapur			1 2 0	1,433	162	1,402	758	1	1				1,404	754		754		
132	Malwadi			1 2 0	822	23	846	289	10	21				656	310		310		
133	Gopalpur			1 2 0	1,213	17	1,067	574	5	12				1,073	586		586		
134	Khamgaon			1 2 0	4,178	247	3,918	2,316	88	195					4,094	2,511		2,511	
135	Bahigaoon			1 2 0	5,156	102	4,299	2,949	26	73					4,328	2,521		2,521	
136	Najikhincholi			1 2 0	1,994	138	1,848	417	18	41					1,866	459		459	
137	Deotkati			1 2 0	2,601	141	2,363	1,173	27	64					2,390	1,237		1,237	
Total					20,631	1,862	17,632	8,779	187	417			17,969	9,196		9,196			
Grand Total					42,109	3,616	37,211	22,596	445	972			37,657	22,598		22,598			

P-continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Total arable Acres including Inam.	Total unarable Acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.											Government Un-occupied Assessed Waste.	Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage.	REMARKS	
		Drycrop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cons.	Total Assess-ment.	Acres.					Assess-ment.
		Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.	Acres.	Assess-ment.								
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.			
3,029	292	2,842	1,284	26	22	...	...	3,863	1,306	...	1,806	54	17	0 7 3	38.9	
4,180	315	2,656	1,059	142	136	...	...	3,799	1,205	...	1,205	1,110	334	0 8 0	38.2	
2,218	97	1,972	1,373	82	97	...	...	3,054	1,370	...	1,370	...	...	0 10 8	38.9	
4,084	141	3,721	2,609	121	145	...	...	3,842	2,754	...	2,754	6	1	0 11 8	37.4	
2,544	228	2,446	1,709	45	50	...	...	2,481	1,348	...	1,348	12	...	0 11 0	40.5	
1,814	170	1,717	1,404	16	20	...	...	1,734	1,424	...	1,424	...	...	0 13 2	40.0	
927	05	884	784	13	15	...	...	907	799	...	799	...	...	0 14 3	27.0	
1,440	96	1,352	1,014	2	1	...	...	1,354	1,015	...	1,015	34	17	0 11 11	33.9	
2,354	108	2,099	1,683	5	6	...	...	2,914	1,689	...	1,689	89	60	0 13 4	37.9	
1,301	102	1,166	1,184	4	6	...	...	1,170	1,189	...	1,189	...	...	1 0 3	38.4	
803	62	843	715	10	10	...	...	363	725	...	725	...	...	0 13 7	32.1	
1,543	121	1,531	1,161	2	3	...	...	1,534	1,164	...	1,164	...	...	0 12 2	25.0	
1,017	255	950	652	14	15	...	...	973	667	...	667	...	...	0 11 0	46.0	
1,073	363	1,027	1,009	9	1	...	...	1,029	1,010	...	1,010	...	...	0 13 4	23.2	
397	159	331	352	...	...	...	...	391	352	...	352	...	...	0 14 2	34.9	
676	269	668	594	...	...	...	...	668	564	...	564	...	...	0 13 6	38.2	
919	367	689	477	7	7	...	...	696	484	...	484	181	106	0 10 9	29.1	
198,536	59,764	171,560	1,11,374	6,641	7,161			178,196	1,13,530	6	1,13,545	7,313	2,556	0 10 5	30.8		
			Mot Pat	6,641	7,161												
			Pat	4	4												
				6,645	7,165												
2,458	194	2,013	982	37	36	...	...	3,069	1,000	...	1,000	296	110	0 7 7	30.0	
741	271	688	477	...	...	...	...	849	477	...	477	...	...	0 10 11	32.1	
2,846	312	2,252	1,855	32	31	...	...	2,374	1,876	...	1,876	...	...	0 13 2	32.7	
2,227	335	2,142	1,561	6	6	...	...	2,148	1,567	...	1,567	...	...	0 11 8	30.9	
531	133	527	377	4	3	...	...	581	280	...	280	...	...	0 8 5	32.1	
1,037	159	908	578	...	...	...	...	909	578	...	578	...	...	0 10 2	49.7	
2,892	490	2,779	1,783	...	...	...	...	2,779	1,738	...	1,738	...	...	0 10 4	33.8	
762	166	684	479	...	...	...	...	669	486	...	486	...	...	0 11 9	30.4	
2,346	547	1,944	1,321	40	37	...	...	1,983	1,258	...	1,258	81	27	0 10 0	33.7	
2,710	83	2,424	1,264	58	66	...	...	2,492	1,330	...	1,330	7	1	0 8 7	31.0	
1,043	66	1,303	789	162	179	...	...	1,465	948	...	948	...	...	0 10 4	25.1	
587	24	639	504	33	37	...	...	572	341	...	341	...	...	0 9 0	39.2	
2,185	111	1,975	874	143	129	...	...	2,118	1,003	...	1,003	13	3	0 7 7	29.3	
388	143	771	335	18	17	...	...	780	359	...	352	63	20	0 7 0	35.4	
382	13	341	140	3	3	...	...	344	143	...	143	31	7	0 6 5	35.0	
2,068	173	1,684	953	143	148	...	...	1,827	1,104	...	1,104	60	16	0 9 7	33.8	
1,543	873	1,336	593	43	37	...	...	1,379	630	...	630	91	31	0 7 2	35.2	
633	341	600	219	9	8	...	...	609	227	...	227	36	9	0 5 10	32.0	
1,008	904	1,362	530	101	110	...	...	1,403	640	...	640	76	18	0 7 1	29.5	
1,217	562	1,933	338	71	62	...	...	1,164	400	...	400	37	6	0 5 7	35.1	
2,378	1,161	2,046	812	103	83	...	...	2,149	895	...	895	38	8	0 6 7	29.5	
3,181	403	1,983	840	23	24	...	...	1,985	804	...	864	157	63	0 7 2	38.9	
1,413	149	2,159	566	35	36	...	...	1,394	602	...	602	77	28	0 7 11	36.3	
1,911	139	1,447	769	129	139	...	...	1,576	839	...	899	126	37	0 8 10	40.0	
2,492	66	2,355	1,397	42	46	...	...	2,397	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	0 9 7	36.6	
782	59	722	683	18	20	...	...	740	608	...	602	11	8	0 13 0	34.1	
41,825	7,104	36,876	20,473	1,348	1,244			38,194	31,722		31,722	1,179	382	0 9 0	31.5		
			Mot Pat	8,410	8,900												
			Pat	4	4												
353,626	30,294	310,570	1,87,993	8,414	8,904			227,984	1,46,997	6	1,46,998	322	3,191	0 10 2	30.3		
1,529	144	1,472	1,671	...	...	...	...	1,47	1,671	...	1,671	15	5	1 2 0		
9,184	189	1,694	1,105	46	48	...	...	1,753	1,165	18	1,188	389	296	0 11 0	19.0	
			Mot Pat	46	48												
			Pat	14	12												
5,251	392	4,756	3,696	185	200	...	...	4,940	3,886	...	3,886	9	8	0 12 5	24.4	
2,232	164	1,799	1,786	58	63	...	...	1,348	1,348	...	1,348	...	...	1 0 9	28.5	
2,433	173	3,053	2,041	304	236	...	...	3,257	3,177	...	3,177	5	3	0 15 7	31.0	
3,706	112	4,370	2,748	8	2	...	...	3,373	2,748	...	2,748	84	18	0 13 0	14.9	
1,734	299	1,553	1,420	30	37	...	...	1,533	1,457	...	1,457	10	5	0 14 5	26.7	
1,364	110	1,503	675	72	72	...	...	1,665	647	...	647	24	11	0 6 2	4.4	
449	41	396	361	18	20	...	...	414	371	...	371	...	...	0 14 4	27.5	
18,039	1,303	16,610	13,455	570	629	...	...	17,069	14,034	...	14,034	92	43	0 13 2	23.6	
1,390	189	1,211	825	...	...	...	...	1,211	625	...	625	40	17	0 10 9	35.7	
659	163	592	299	3	7	...	...	600	306	...	306	36	11	0 8 0	30.8	
760	169	696	515	3	2	...	...	697	517	...	517	...	...	0 11 10	37.1	
1,433	161	1,405	1,033	...	...	...	...	1,405	1,033	...	1,033	...	...	0 11 9	37.0	
812	38	825	404	94	35	...	...	849	429	...	429	...	...	0 10 7	39.4	
1,217	24	1,037	745	19	18	...	...	1,076	763	...	763	...	...	0 11 4	30.2	
4,243	234	3,899	3,161	213	255	...	...	4,022	3,396	...	3,396	...	...	0 13 6	25.2	
5,111	149	4,139	2,602	150	208	...	...	4,292	2,893	...	2,893	544	196	0 10 2	36.6	
1,082	170	1,193	500	69	66	...	...	1,053	555	...	555	234	43	0 6 1	21.2	
2,698	187	2,376	1,431	111	93	...	...	2,337	1,524	...	1,524	...	...	0 16 3	23.2	
29,144	1,355	17,399	11,575	693	671			17,992	12,246		12,246	654	269	0 10 3	33.2		
42,519	3,340	37,076	27,806	1,269	1,343			38,397	29,166	18	29,184	1,350	693	0 12 0	23.6		
			Mot Pat	1,269	1,343												
			Pat	14	12												

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.

No. 332 of 1882.

FROM

J. ELPHINSTON, ESQUIRE,
Acting Collector of Ahmednagar;

To

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Ahmednagar, 13th January 1882.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment on the revised rates for 126 villages of the Nevása Táluka, for which the sanction of Government is requested.

2. You are well acquainted with the táluka, and I as yet have no knowledge of it beyond the facts stated in Colonel Laughton's report. You are therefore in a better position to advise Government as to the introduction of the revised rates into the Nevása Táluka.

3. I, however, submit the following remarks for your consideration as they have been suggested to me by reading the report of the Survey Superintendent and looking at the map received with it; to begin with the latter, I see that many of the villages which it is proposed to assess at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-4-0 are in the belt to the north of the táluka which has this year suffered from drought very severely. This drought is, I am informed, of frequent occurrence in a tract of land comprising the north-eastern part of Nevása, the north of Ráhuri, Kopargaon, and parts of the Sangamner Táluka. If the fact is so, it is evidently one which should necessitate great caution in increasing the rates of assessment for the next 30 years, at all events for the present and the next few years till the people have recovered from the combined effects of the loss of crop by drought and of the general fall in the prices of agricultural produce which prevents even men who have raised fair crops from making much profit.

4. A comparison of Statement P with the map shows that the old maximum dry-crop rates have rarely been exceeded by the rates now proposed after revision, and that even that increase is slight for a re-settlement after a lapse of thirty years since the first settlement; but no doubt the facts mentioned in my last para. have been duly weighed by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, and they have been allowed by him to influence his judgment as they ought to do in classifying and assessing land in a district so situated as to be liable to constant droughts, while at the same time its proximity to the line of rail enables grain-dealers to import jowári from Nágpur at a cheaper rate than will give the cultivators a profit. Still the question remains, has sufficient allowance in all cases been made for this condition of things in the present assessment? The reason for the large increase of assessment in some villages, notably in Ladmod, No. 41 of Statement P, of which the assessment is raised .95·2 per cent., is an increase of cultivation; but when the newly cultivated land is poor, the assessment on it should be proportionately low, and the reason given for the proposed increase in the Survey Superintendent's 37th para. is not convincing to my mind, for land subject to floods is sometimes as much injured as benefited by them. I would therefore suggest the lowering of the rates proposed, especially as it is, I understand, within the arid belt which has this year suffered very severely from drought. The Survey Superintendent in his 7th para. points out that in the Ráhuri and Kopargaon Tálukas, which also have suffered from the same cause both this year and last, have already had the newly revised rates introduced into them. Government would, in my opinion, exercise a wise discretion were the levy of these revised rates postponed in these three tálukas (or at least in those villages which have suffered from drought) for the next five years, so as to give the ryots time to recover from its effects by a few good harvests.

5. The fact pointed out in the conclusion of Colonel Laughton's 9th para., *viz.*, that the soil of the villages near the Godávári is clayey and requires a plentiful rainfall to make it productive, is one which deserves consideration in a tract of country at all liable to drought; and I submit it to you whether under those circumstances it should be assessed as highly as the land in the nála which Colonel Laughton states is not liable to the same deteriorating influence. I would for this reason like to see it assessed at the lower maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 if practicable.

6. The fact noted in the concluding part of the Survey Superintendent's 11th para. is not to my mind so conclusive a proof of the prosperity of the district as Colonel Laughton appears to think, for in an exclusively agricultural district where the people do not migrate,

the tendency with increasing population must be to take up the lands hitherto left waste owing to their sterility for agriculture; the present cheapness of grain, if it continue, will soon however make such cultivation unprofitable, and then it will be a problem how to find employment for the population which will have lost their present settled occupation.

7. In his 12th para. the Survey Superintendent remarks on the very small proportion of garden cultivation in the taluka. I fear from this that the recommendation of Colonel G. S. A. Anderson in the 62nd para. of his report, dated the 31st of January 1854, were never attended to. Were the sum asked for then, *vis.*, Rs. 3,000, expended in this taluka and in Ráhuri, as then recommended, in constructing wells, there is no doubt but that the comfort and health of the people would be materially increased and the district would thereby be *pro tanto* rendered safe against famine. You from your superior knowledge of the district will be in a better position than myself to judge of the truth of the information I have received that guinea-worm is very prevalent in many villages of these talukas which are not on the banks of running rivers; if it is true, both improved health and security against famine would be followed by constructing these wells, and the cost—Rs. 3,000 in each taluka—would be insignificant compared with the results. If Government are disposed to attend to this repetition of Colonel Anderson's request, I would submit there is no time for commencing the wells so good as the present dry season when the agricultural classes are in want of labour to support them.

8. The state of communications in the taluka appears to be pretty much in the same condition as when the survey assessment was introduced 30 years ago, that is to say, no new roads have been made though the two old roads then existing have been improved. The manufacturing resources of the villages here reported on are described in Colonel Laughton's 15th para., as 145 looms for cotton fabrics and 158 for weaving coarse woollen blankets and the manufacture of saltpetre to the extent of Rs. 17 a year in 8 villages. The statistics given in the 18th para. of the Survey Superintendent's report do not give so favourable an impression as is desirable of the growth in prosperity of the population. During the last 30 years the population has increased only 18·7 per cent. and the thatched houses have decreased 39·5 per cent. This cannot be altogether owing to the agriculturists having built tiled houses instead, because the increase in these is only 22·5. It is possible that the increase in good houses is limited to the money-lending classes, while the tenants of many thatched houses have either died or left the country in the famine of 1876-77.

9. The increase in agricultural cattle is strikingly small when taken in connection with the fact that much more land is under cultivation now than 30 years ago. It must be difficult to keep this extended area in a proper state of cultivation with so few plough bullocks, the small increase in which is in all probability caused by either cattle-disease or it is due to the fact of the agriculturists' cattle having been sold to satisfy the demands of either Government for land revenue, or of their creditors. A kind of cattle-disease new to me was described to me lately by Dr. Fairbank, who has a farm at Vadála in the Nevása Taluka, as the 'swelled shoulder disease.' It would be well were simple treatises on cattle disease distributed in these agricultural villages and read in their schools. I see no reason why the Superintendent of the Survey should doubt the accuracy of his own returns which give a decrease in the number of sheep and goats since the original survey settlement, though time has elapsed since the famine of 1876-77 to allow of the sheep recovering from the effects of it; the people in the taluka have in all probability not done so, and consequently the shepherds have had to migrate to other more favoured localities where the people are in a position to pay a remunerative price for mutton.

10. The figures given in para. 19 of the Survey Superintendent's letter show that 25·60 per cent. of the land is sublet. Were the lessees the same parties in whose names the lands were entered at the original survey settlement, or their descendants, that is not a matter to call for any special comment; but as in all probability the fact is that the lessees are now money-lenders who have as purchasers or mortgagees come into possession of the agriculturists' fields, the fact is one which does not give a favourable impression of the ryots' condition. I infer that this is not at all an improbable view of the case from the concluding words of Colonel Laughton's 19th para. His 20th para. shows the small increase of 18·7 in population to be only in the non-agricultural or partly agricultural classes, and not among pure agriculturists.

11. I do not draw the same deductions from the facts stated by the Survey Superintendent in his 21st para. That the money-lenders required the mortgagors of the 2,383 acres mortgaged to them to pay so high an interest, as 18 times the assessment of the land, is merely a proof that they were very usurious and relied upon the ryots straining every nerve to pay as much of this high rate of interest as was realizable. The fact that 1,140 acres were sublet at 18 times their assessment is so extraordinary as to lead to the conclusion that the original cultivators have become rack-rented tenants of their mortgagee-landlords.

12. The increase of 14 schools in the 180 villages reported on during the last decade does not show any very marked increase in the spread of education.

13. In his 24th para. the Survey Superintendent points out that there is an increase in the price of jowári and bájrí, the staple grains of the district, during the last of the three

decades since the first survey settlement, viz., of 22·4 for jowári and of 12·2 in bájri. This last decade, it should be remembered, includes the 3 years following the famine when the price of jowári was as high as 10 or 12 sers the rupee. Looking to the figures in Statement E, which accompanies the Survey Superintendent's report, the prices of grain last year and this appear to have returned to the standard prevailing in the years 1864-65 and 1867-68. The fact (reported in the 26th para. of the Superintendent's report) that the collections of last year only amounted to what was realized in 1861-62 (or twenty years ago) indicate either that last year was one of much distress when the ryots could not pay up the Government demand or that at the present low state of prices much land was thrown out of cultivation. I am inclined to believe from what I hear that both causes were at work for last year as in this: the villages near Ráhuri are said to have had scanty rain and poor crops; some villages in this táluca also suffered severely from damage caused by locusts two years ago.

The small area of unoccupied assessed, pointed out in the 26th para. of the Survey Superintendent's letter, goes to show that the first mentioned theory is probably the correct one; that in the face of these reverses the agriculturists still keep so much land in occupation, is only to be accounted for by the absence of any manufactures, so that ryots have to choose between working on their own lands or as labourers and cartmen. The fact noticed in the 28th para. of Colonel Laughton's report that in the 15 sales of land in the past three years the price realized by the sale is less than the assessment, is to my mind a proof that the agricultural population are now driven to cultivate land which at present price of grain cannot give a good return. This would throw a doubt on the accuracy of Colonel Laughton's view of the steady improvement in prices of the principal products (see para. 30). The effect of the railway, so far as I can learn, has hitherto been to lower prices in this district; when, however, the ryots learn to grow exportable produce, such as wheat, cotton and indigo, this may be expected to cease. I have great hopes that by the introduction of the two latter products into this district by the agricultural school farm and by enterprising farmers (such as Doctor Ballantine at Ráhuri, who has been successful in growing sea island cotton) sufficient exportable produce may be raised to give employment to the labouring classes who have now no other resource but to labour on public works or on the fields of other people.

In conclusion, while re-considering the facts reviewed above, I venture to ask Government if they consider that the imposition of any increased rates of assessment is justifiable in the present state of the country, to remember the limits of increased assessment which were fixed by Sir P. Wodehouse's Government in Government Resolution No. 5739 of 1874, dated the 29th October 1874. It has been since held that the limits had reference only to the Sholápur District; but as Nagar suffered in precisely the same way from the famine of 1876-77, and has since been a sufferer in subsequent years, the same rule might fairly be applied here also. In the event, however, of this view not meeting approval, I would at any rate plead that any increase on the assessment of villages which have suffered from drought both this year and last be held in abeyance for a period of five years to allow of the cultivators recouping themselves for past misfortunes by good crops at the old rate of assessment for that period, if indeed they are so fortunate as to have good seasons.

I have, &c.,
signed) J. ELPHINSTON,
Acting Collector, Ahmednagar.

No. 337 of 1882.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 23rd February 1882.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the appended report * from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey, together with the remarks of the Collector of Ahmednagar on the subject of the revision settlement of the Nevása Táluca. The report treats of altogether 118 Government and 19 Inám villages.

* No. 18, dated 5th January 1882.

2. It is a matter of congratulation to me that the first settlement report which I have to consider bears reference to a *táluka* with which I have been intimately connected as Collector of the district in 1878-79, and in which I have taken considerable interest. Since receipt of Colonel Laughton's report I have seized an opportunity to re-visit the *táluka*, and by personal observation and enquiry have verified those ideas I had formed of it before and have acquired a better insight into the condition of the people and the resources of the country.

3. At the time of the introduction of the survey settlement in 1851-52 the boundaries of the *táluka* were very irregular and intricate. Since then a very material adjustment has taken place and, with the exception of one village, the *táluka* now comprises a fairly compact block with the Godávári river for its boundary to the north and north-east. The one village referred to is Malunja, situated about 12 miles from the northernmost limit of the *táluka* surrounded by villages of His Highness the Nizám and in a position where its administration cannot be satisfactorily carried on from Nevása. I would strongly recommend that some arrangement should be come to with the Government of His Highness the Nizám to obviate this inconvenience by exchange of territory. A reference to the map will show that there is a Nizámi village called Bhamathan to the north-west of the *táluka*, which is on the Nevása side of the Godávári and to some extent breaks the continuity of the boundary line. An arrangement based on an interchange of this village for Malunja would probably commend itself equally to the Government of His Highness the Nizám as an essential for proper administration in every particular.

4. The re-survey of the *táluka* had been nearly brought to a conclusion before the orders of the late Survey Commissioner regarding partial re-measurement were issued. The result of the re-survey is that the area of the villages under report is less by 1,282 acres, or 0.4 per cent. than that recorded by the former survey. The small difference in total area speaks well for the general territorial accuracy of the former survey, but the differences in the areas of individual fields shown in para. 5 of the Superintendent's report, although not so many as have been discovered in other groups of villages, are still numerous and important. The smaller differences can readily be accounted for by encroachments on waste lands, changes caused by the action of rivers and streams, more careful measuring up to natural boundaries on the part of the surveyors, and other causes. To account satisfactorily for the larger differences is a matter of greater difficulty. It must not be forgotten, however, that the benefits of a re-survey, whether partial or total, are not limited to the correction of areas in individual fields. The breaking up of unwieldy numbers is of itself an advantage which must tend to increase the value of land. It used to be a reproach against the Bombay survey system that the unit of assessment, *i. e.* the survey number, was an arbitrary and artificial one. This has now been practically removed by the separate recognition and definition as far as possible at the re-survey of all independent occupancies. Finally, maps on a scale sufficiently large to show the exact configuration of fields and exhibiting accurately the position of boundary-marks will render encroachments easily detectable and will be of great assistance in revenue administration generally.

5. The classification of the *táluka* was brought to a close in June 1881, only a few villages remaining to be tested at the commencement of this season. The valuation scale used is that prescribed by the late Survey Commissioner for revision operations generally. I am aware that the Secretary of State for India has lately reiterated his objections to alterations of valuation, unless unavoidable, and every attention will be paid to those orders in future; but in the case of Nevása it would not have been possible to apply the old scale to the present classification without tinkering at it to some extent, as the present system prescribes ten classes, whereas the original classification had but nine. The addition of a tenth class within a compass of 16 annas must necessarily affect the general graduation of the intermediate classes and a scale founded upon a classification embracing nine classes could not be fitly applied. I would urge, however, with the greatest deference, the claim of the valuation scale prescribed by the late Survey Commissioner to superiority over the original one for a *táluka* like Nevása in which the productiveness of the better soils is relatively far superior to that of the poorer. It will be remembered that the scale recently adopted for revision corresponds entirely with the scale of the joint report down to the 6th class, but in order to ease the poorer soils there is a gradual diminution in the valuation of the 7th, 8th, and 9th classes as compared with that scale, and in the 8th and 9th classes as compared with the scale of the original settlement. With the exception of the clayey soil near the Godávári, the value of which is reduced at the actual field classification, the better soils of Nevása are usually easily workable, retentive of moisture and very productive, while the "Barad" lands which comprise the poorer soils are stony, irretentive of moisture and unable to support their crops during the protracted breaks in the rains, which are of frequent occurrence in the Deccan. A scale, therefore, which has a relative difference of valuation on 16 annas of 25 per cent. between the 1st and 3rd classes and of 22 per cent. between the 6th and 8th classes commends itself to me more than one which shows a relative difference between those classes of 31 and 12 per cent. respectively. There are tracts of country, and some not far distant from Nevása, where in all probability Colonel G. S. A. Anderson's original scale may be found more suitable, but it will be time enough to decide the question when the classification is about to be commenced.

6. It would be a mistake to suppose that the increases which result from the revised classification are attributable to the use of an amended scale of valuations only. It has been pointed out by my predecessor that there was a strong tendency among the comparatively inexperienced classers of the early settlements to unduly depreciate the better soils and to over-estimate the value of the poorer. Old classers who remember the days of the infancy of the system will be found to admit that there was a great hesitation, especially among the young hands, to use the extreme classes of the scale, the consequence being that the best soils were frequently kept down as low as they could be kept with any show of reason, while the poorer soils were not treated in the same scrupulous manner. The tendency is observable even among native classers of the present time, and unless the European classing assistant is constantly at hand to keep them to the correct standard and unless the tendency is checked by the application of immediate and independent test it infallibly leads to error. As an illustration of this I may mention that the Assistant Superintendent of Survey who superintended the classing operations in this very taluka fell ill towards the end of last season, and being compelled to leave his men for a while was not able to resume test until after the rains. On examination of the work he found that the younger classers had fallen away to a great extent from the correct standard during his absence, and that the direction of their error was "to placing the poorer soils too high and the good soils too low." If this tendency prevails now with all the admonitions to special care in avoiding it which the classers receive and with a complete test on the independent system by Assistants specially trained and devoting their energies to this one branch of duty, what must its extent have been at the original settlement when both measuring and classing were superintended by the same Assistant and when the test was non-independent and on a system justly described by Government as "a faulty system under which there is no adequate guarantee of exact and trustworthy work" (*vide* Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 4640, dated 10th August 1881). The standard now followed by the classers is one which has been fixed by a larger and wider experience than the early authorities on classing possessed, and has been prescribed and approved by officers who have devoted their special attention to the subject. It may not be out of place to mention that during my late visit to the Nevása Taluka I spent much time in classifying various kinds of soils and comparing with my results those of both the old and the new classifications, and I am able from observation to add my testimony to the generally superior correctness of the new. So relatively low was the classing of the better kinds of soils under the old system that the only inference which can be drawn is that they have not borne their fair share of the general burden during the years of the expired settlement. I had expected to find that in the middling and inferior soils the classification had been somewhat tightly drawn, and I was prepared, if I had found it so, to recommend a small general reduction of the valuation of all soils ranging from 10 to 6 annas, but I found nothing to justify such a step. I consider, moreover, that due attention has been paid to the lowering of the classification of the poorest soils, which above all need protection, as they are the first to bear the brunt of a decline in the value of produce.

7. In considering the settlement proposals for the Nevása Taluka, the mistake must be avoided of comparing it with the typical Ahmednagar Taluka, of which so much has been said and written both during and after the famine. Considerable tracts of country surrounding the town of Ahmednagar and to the south and west of the district have obtained an unenviable notoriety for sterility of soil combined with precarious rainfall, and ideas regarding the rest of the district are apt to become colored by impressions drawn from the condition of those tracts. I think it right to sound a note of warning on this head, as it appears to me that the Collector's remarks are in some measure colored by the prevailing misconception.

8. To show how misleading such ideas are likely to be I need only quote a few remarks made by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of the taluka of Nevása in the administration reports for 1879-80 and 1880-81, in which they contrast Nevása and the neighbouring sub-divisions of Shevgaon with the two talukas of Shrigonda and Karjat, which are types of the poverty-stricken tracts with which the Ahmednagar district generally is credited. Mr. Candy, an officer of great experience of the district, writing in 1880, says: "There are strong contrasts in the general condition and prospects of my charge, for while the Shevgaon and Nevása Talukas are prosperous and productive, the Karjat and Shrigonda Talukas are miserably poor. In the former as much land as possible is taken up, the villages look thriving, and the ryots are fairly clad and nourished. In the latter you may walk for many miles and not see a cultivated field or a human being." The Deputy Collector, writing last July, says, "The Shevgaon and Nevása Talukas are rich and productive, and do not appear to have been much affected by the late famine, and the cultivating classes consist of well-to-do ryots. Shrigonda and Karjat are poor and they have not yet recovered their normal condition. Some villages are in ruins and almost deserted and numbers of houses are seen tenantless. In Shevgaon and Nevása the population and agricultural stock have increased and this fact shows that they are in a prosperous condition."

9. The distinction to which I have drawn attention above lies not so much in the difference of climate as in the character of the soil. Nevása is by no means beyond the region of uncertain rainfall; it has its scanty as well as its heavy rainfalls and its unseasonable as well as seasonable downpours. With the exception, however, of a few villages to

the north-west it has a variety of rich-textured soils which return a fine harvest in seasons of favorable rainfall. Large tracts of level plain, separated in many parts by ridges of bare mál lands, most of which are now included in forest reserves, form the chief characteristic of the táluka. Towards the north-west frontier only is there any continuous block of stony and sterile soil, and with the villages embraced in this tract we shall have to deal fully hereafter in considering the question of imposition of rates.

10. I observe that in the original settlement report of this táluka Colonel G. S. A. Anderson states that "the rainfall of Nevása is slightly inferior to that of Ráhuri." A comparison, however, between the two tálukas is misleading, as they themselves embrace groups of villages with very varying circumstances of rainfall. Thus, although the southern and central villages of Nevása may have a rainfall equal to that gauged at Ráhuri, there is no doubt that the villages on the north-west border have a deficiency of rain such as is experienced in no portion of the Ráhuri Táluka. The actual average fall of rain gauged at Nevása for the past 12 years is 31 cents in excess of that measured at Ráhuri, but the accuracy of the returns cannot be fully relied on. The statement given in para. 10 of the Superintendent's report shows how great are the vicissitudes of the seasons. In 1870 and 1871, when the rainfall was very scanty in Nevása, that of Ráhuri was nearly double; while in the famine year Nevása had the advantage by more than 3 inches. In 1879 Nevása is returned as having a rainfall of 16 inches in excess of Ráhuri.

11. Statistical Table III. appended to the Superintendent's report gives the details of cultivation for 1880-81. Rabi crops predominate, the principal of which are jowári, wheat and gram. The chief kharif crop is bájri, but a little cotton is grown in the central and eastern villages of the táluka. Jowári and bájri were produced in 68.1 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. The excessive cultivation of the coarser food grains must give way in time before the increasing demand for exportable produce such as wheat and oil-seeds, and it may be expected that the present low prices of the common food grains will drive the cultivators to leave the beaten paths and seize the advantages which the railway offers for the export of products, which are in demand for foreign consumption. Much of the soil of Nevása is admirably suited for the raising of wheat, gram, cotton and linseed, and is to an extension of the cultivation of these crops that we must look for permanent agricultural improvement in the future. Both teaching and example are much needed to direct the attention of the people to higher agriculture, but such is the tenacity with which the present cultivators stick to their overswollen holdings, that the price asked for good land is prohibitive of enterprise from without. There are few of the well-to-do cultivators who have not more land than they can carefully cultivate. A ryot will frequently be found occupying, say, three survey numbers. Of these he devotes his attention to two only, while the third is kept on as a kind of adjunct and is cultivated in a slovenly and haphazard manner just on the chance of the season being favourable and some amount of profit being obtained. To this may be attributed the fields which are to be seen here and there overrun with "Kunda" grass. There is no doubt that very much more could be made out of the land under cultivation by careful and improved husbandry.

12. In para. 6 of his forwarding letter I observe that the Collector has drawn an inference unfavourable to the prosperity of the district from Statistical Table III. to which Colonel Laughton's 11th para. refers. I cannot understand, however, the grounds upon which his opinion is based. The table referred to simply records the percentage of occupied land which was under actual cultivation in 1880-81 and the percentage which was fallow. It is possible that the Collector has misunderstood the table and imagined that the 17.0 per cent. not under crops represents the area of unoccupied arable land in the táluka. Upon this he expresses a fear that increasing population will lead to the taking up of the poorer lands, and consequently to cultivation, which a continuation of low prices may render unprofitable. The fact is, however, that only a few years after the settlement before population could have materially increased cultivation which has proved fairly permanent had extended so enormously that the inferior soils had been trenched upon to as great an extent as they are at the present time when only 4.62 per cent. of the whole arable area is out of occupation. The facts regarding Nevása would seem to oppose Mr. Elphinston's theory that increase of population causes the cultivation of the poor soils and to favor that of economists who hold that increase of population is the effect and not the cause of such cultivation. "There is not," writes Professor Rogers, "a shadow of evidence in support of the statement that inferior lands have been occupied and cultivated as population increases. The increase of population has not preceded but followed this occupation and cultivation. It is not the pressure of population on the means of subsistence which has led men to cultivate inferior soils, but the fact that these soils being cultivated in another way or taken into cultivation an increased population became possible."*

13. It will be seen from para. 12 of the Superintendent's report that the proportion of garden cultivation is only 0.5 per cent., and although wells have increased since the introduction of the settlement by 518 or 44.2 per cent., it does not appear that the progress in this direction has been so great as was anticipated. The Collector, in commenting in his 7th para. on the small amount of garden cultivation in the táluka, considers it a proof

* Political Economy by Thorold Rogers, 2nd edition, page 155.

that the recommendation of Colonel G. S. A. Anderson in the 62nd para. of his report has not been attended to. The recommendation, however, made by that officer had no connection whatever with garden cultivation and only referred to an expenditure of 3,000 rupees, which he urged should be incurred in increasing the supply of drinking water. It will doubtless be found that since the establishment of the Local Fund system the wants of the people in this respect have not been neglected. The local explanation of the fact that more wells for irrigation have not been sunk by the cultivators invariably is that the soil is generally so productive of itself that the process of irrigation with its attendant expenses of higher cultivation, manuring, &c., is not understood by the ryots to be profitable. The experience of the Lakh Canal also and the difficulty with which the people are induced to avail themselves of the advantages for rabi cultivation which it offers, tend to confirm the possibility of this explanation being a true one.

14. The statement of the Superintendent upon which the Collector has relied that with respect to communications the taluka seems to be much in the same state as in 1851-52 is a very misleading one. The fact is that at the original settlement no roads at all existed; there were merely two cart tracks for which, although not altogether following the same lines, good metalled and bridged roads have since been substituted. The ascent of the Imampur Ghát was formerly made by a steep and rough road which must have been a serious obstacle to laden carts, whereas it is now crossed by a fine broad road with easy gradient. There is no connection at all between the state of the main communications as they were at the original settlement and as they are now. Not only have the roads been improved, but by the opening of the Dhond and Manmád line which runs from north to south at an average distance of about eight miles from the western frontier, the advantages of railway communication with large centres of trade have been superadded. The Superintendent is right in stating that great facilities for communication between villages exist in the cross-country roads which are fairly passable in the dry season of the year. In the north-west corner of the taluka the country is more broken and the tracks are consequently more difficult for cart traffic.

15. The population of the taluka is shown by Statistical Table IV. to have increased by 18·7 per cent. during the period of settlement. It must not be inferred from Statistical Table V. that agricultural population has been almost at a standstill since the settlement. At the original settlement census, the population was divided simply into two heads—agricultural and non-agricultural—consequently in the cases of those who exercised some trade or profession and farmed land as well, the enumerator had to exercise his discretion as to which head to enrol them under. Many of those who partly practised agriculture must have been placed under the head of "agricultural" to be withdrawn now that a separate heading has been formed for "partly agricultural." The pressure of population to the square mile is at present only 110, or 29 less than the average for the Bombay Presidency as a whole, and there can be no question that this comparatively favoured Deccan taluka could meet demands for export and provide subsistence for a much larger population without any economic danger.

16. As regards the increase in tiled and flat roofed houses of 22·5 per cent. and the decrease of 39·5 under the head of thatched, the Collector appears to have fallen into the error of estimating the general result from the percentage only without consulting the figures of Statistical Table VI. It is there shown that the actual decrease of thatched houses is only 869, while the increase in tiled and flat roofed houses is 1,339. There is therefore good reason to believe that many tenants of thatched houses have constructed buildings of the better sort. The Collector's supposition that the increase in good houses is limited to the moneylending classes is a random one, which facts can be cited to disprove. A reference to para. 360 of the General Report on the Census of 1872, Part II., page 174, will show that in the whole Ahmednagar Collectorate there were only 886 persons carrying on the various branches of moneydealing, and as Nevása forms but one-eleventh part of the collectorate, it may be inferred that the number of its moneylenders could not have much exceeded 80. It is impossible to believe that they could have become so numerous in nine years as to build and occupy 1,339 substantial houses. The fact is that the multiplication of moneylenders is not necessary to account for the mischief attributed to the class. One moneylending firm usually works a small circle of villages and spreads its web over them as effectually as ten could do. There is so much already to be deplored in the dealings of the moneylenders and the influence they have gained over the peasantry that hasty assumptions of this kind are greatly to be deprecated.

17. The increase in agricultural cattle during the period of settlement of 17·8 per cent. is considered by the Collector to be 'strikingly small when taken in connection with the fact that much more land is under cultivation now than 30 years ago.' It must be remembered, however, that the very fact of cultivation having made so great an inroad upon the lands formerly available for pasturage would be in itself a reason why enormous increases would not be expected. If, as may be judged from the figures of waste and unarable land in this taluka, pasturage is comparatively scarce and the necessity for stall-feeding the working cattle at certain seasons of the year imperative, the number of such cattle could not be expected to go beyond that which is sufficient for the individual cultivator's needs as fixed by his standard of husbandry. I find that taking into calculation

the whole occupied area, there is on an average one pair of bullocks to every 26 acres which, considering that the irrigated area is insignificant and that much of the dry-crop soil is light and easily worked, does not show any surprising deficiency. There is no doubt, however, that a farther increase in the number of agricultural cattle must be looked for before the slovenly husbandry which has been remarked on in the 11th para. of this report can be expected to disappear. There is reason to believe that a considerable check to increase under this head was experienced during the famine in the north-west villages, and some mortality may have occurred from want of fodder. It must also be considered that although great efforts have been made to secure correct agricultural statistics for settlement reports, and although I have received assurances that in this particular branch of the survey great attention is paid to the subject, the general tendency of the enumeration invariably is to show smaller numbers of live stock than do really exist. The process of stock-taking is a difficult and tedious one in which the enumerator is very liable to be over-reached by the villagers.

18. All the remaining facts shown in para. 18 of the Superintendent's report are indicative of general prosperity, the only decrease being in the number of sheep and goats. Cows and buffaloes have increased 35 per cent., ploughs 33.2 per cent., and horses and ponies 29.6 per cent. Of carts there was a larger number at the original settlement than has been usually found to be the case in other talukas; nevertheless in the 30 years they have increased from 1,641 to 2,558, or by 55.9 per cent. The diminution in the number of sheep and goats does not cause me any surprise. In a taluka where cultivation has enormously increased and where the uplands upon which grazing was formerly practised have mostly been taken over by the Forest Department, the decrease under this head was to be expected: and it is unnecessary to resort to surmises for explanation thereof. I have ascertained that out of a total forest area of 22,146 acres in the taluka, 8,118 are now closed to grazing. Taken in connection with the cultivation of almost the whole available area and an increase in horned cattle, a decrease in the number of sheep and goats might be regarded rather as a sign of agricultural prosperity than the reverse.

19. The figures given in para. 19 of the Superintendent's report show that of the total number of survey and pot numbers, deducting waste, 73 per cent. are cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village records as occupants. Of the remainder 25.6 per cent. are sublet on money and grain payments. The Superintendent has very properly pointed out that of the 73 per cent. of survey numbers entered as cultivated by the occupants, it is probable that some are in the hands of moneylenders who merely keep the occupants' names in the village records and the occupants themselves as field-laborers on their behalf. From this simple statement the Collector has drawn the inference that it is probable the 'lessees', by which I presume he means "lessors" of the 25.6 per cent. of sublet numbers are moneylenders who have as mortgagees or purchasers come into possession of the agriculturists' fields. This is, however, a sweeping assertion, for I know cases myself, and such instances might be multiplied, in which *bond fide* agriculturists have sublet portion of their holdings. It would be greatly to the benefits of agriculture in general if the practice became more extended in respect to the larger holdings.

20. In para. 11 of his report the Collector appears to have fallen into two extraordinary misconceptions. A reference to Appendix B. will show that 18.5 times the assessment was the amount for which the 2,383 acres were mortgaged, and that it had no connection with the interest which varies according to the bond. The inference, therefore, regarding the usuriousness of moneylenders cannot be supported. It is only shown that they were willing to advance Rs. 27,077 at various rates of interest on the security of 2,383 acres of land assessed at Rs. 1,460. The facts regarding sales given in Appendix C. are important, as they show that the average value of the occupancy of land is about 20 times the Government demand, and it is well known that this is the price which Government have usually to pay if acquisition of occupied land for a public purpose is necessary. Settlement Officers and others vainly endeavour to read the economic indications of the future, but here in the matter of these sales we have direct evidence of what the people themselves think of the probable tendency of prices and the value of land as an investment. Again, the fact which is noted as extraordinary with regard to the subletting of land is really no fact at all, because 18 times the assessment simply represents the total consideration entered in the leases which are for varying terms of years. Mr. Elphinston appears to imagine that 18 times the assessment is the annual rent of the lands, whereas a reference to Appendix D. will show that it is a lumped rent for periods of years varying according to the lease. The land must be assessed lightly indeed if even a rack-rented tenant could pay its assessment to Government and 18 times that assessment to the lessor as well.

21. I am also at variance with the Collector regarding his appreciation of the statistics of progress of education. Those who have experienced how difficult a matter it is to establish a school in a village and what guarantees the Educational Department usually require before a schoolmaster is appointed, will not, I think, draw an unfavourable inference from the fact that, notwithstanding the famine, 14 new schools were established in this taluka during the last ten years. I can vouch at least for the fact that to build one school-house in each taluka every year on the standard plan would be a task beyond the means of any Deccan Local Fund Committee with which I have yet had to deal.

22. The statistics of increase in the occupation of land during the settlement, as also of remissions and outstanding balances, are given for the total number of villages in ten statements—F. to O.—the reason of their not being shown in one statement being that some villages were brought under settlement at various dates subsequent to 1851-52 when the taluka generally was settled. Appendix G., however, gives the facts relating to 110 Government villages, which may fairly be taken as representative of the whole. In these villages it will be seen that in the year of settlement 118,966 acres were occupied and 119,612 acres were under the head of arable waste. The advantages of the survey rates commenced very quickly to be understood, for we find that in the year following about 20,000 acres were taken up and cultivation increased by upward bounds averaging 16,500 acres per annum for the four years following. In 1858-59 the occupied area had reached 213,312 acres, the arable waste area having fallen to 27,700. In 1859-60 and 1860-61 there was a slight falling off, but in 1861-62 progress re-commenced and continued steadily on until 1871-72 when 233,248 acres were under occupation and only 7,743 acres unoccupied. Remissions, which previous to the settlement had been heavy and of annual occurrence, had only been granted to any extent in one year 1868-69 and outstanding balances were unknown. In 1871-72 we find remissions were granted to the amount of Rs. 9,523 and an outstanding balance is recorded of Rs. 11,329. For an explanation of this falling off it is only necessary to refer to the Superintendent's 10th para., in which it is shown that in 1870 only 5.37 inches of rain were returned at Nevása—an amount indicative in itself of failure of crops. Since then there has been a falling off in the occupied area except in 1878-79, the year of high prices following the famine, when 221,469 acres were occupied and 19,854 acres unoccupied. In 1880-81 out of 224,277 arable acres, 214,357 were occupied and only 9,920 waste. The difference, therefore, between the occupied area in 1851-52 and 1880-81 is 95,391 acres in these 110 Government villages only.

23. In the Superintendent's report I observe that no explanation has been given of the fact which must strike all careful observers of Appendix G. that whereas in 1878-79 there were 19,854 acres of arable waste with an area occupied of 221,469 acres, in 1880-81 there are only 9,920 acres of arable waste with a decreased area of occupation of about 7,000 acres. This is of course due to the assumption for "forests" in 1878-79 of a very large proportion of the arable waste lands of the taluka. In considering the statistics of the last two years as regards the taking up and resigning of land, the fact must not be lost sight of that in these 110 villages alone the area available for occupation had been limited by this cause to the extent of about 17,000 acres. The Collector has not recognized this great reduction of possible arable area for occupation and has formed a theory of his own upon the small area of unoccupied assessed in the concluding para of his report.

24. I cannot pass over the consideration of Appendix G. without reference to the year 1877-78 at the close of which there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 17,435. This was the result of the famine which prevailed throughout a large portion of the Presidency, a calamity which was felt in the Nevása Taluka, but to a less extent than in any taluka of the Ahmednagar District except perhaps Shevgaon. In Nevása about five-sixths of the Government demands were collected during the year and the amount outstanding at the close thereof has for the most part been realized. The rainfall of 1876 at Nevása, which is not by any means the most favoured spot in the taluka, was 13 inches 62 cents against 10.57 in Ráhuri and 6.59 in Sangamner. I myself travelled in Nevása in 1878-79 and am able from personal observation to say that it was only in the north-west villages of the taluka that the experience of the famine had been sharp and sustained. In the main portion there had been defective crops, but as any surplus crop fetched a high price and even straw was in immense demand, I cannot think that the agriculturists were generally great sufferers. The stroke fell hardest on the poor non-agricultural and labouring classes. The somewhat large balance which was outstanding at the close of the year does not in any way represent the amount which the cultivators were unable to pay. Before the instalments of the year fell due there were rumours from all quarters of probable remissions and postponements and the hope of obtaining some benefit from withholding payment was very prevalent. There is much reason to fear that a demoralization of the cultivating classes would have resulted and the realizations of the succeeding year would have been seriously affected had not the Government of Sir R. Temple by firmness in insisting upon collections being made where possible without undue pressure, saved not only the revenue from unnecessary loss, but the self-respect of the ryots themselves from undergoing diminution. It was subsequently found that the smaller ryots had for the most part paid up and that most of the outstandings were due by persons whom no ingenuity could excuse from satisfying the Government demands. I have ascertained that of the total outstanding balances of the years 1876-77 to 1880-81 only Rs. 1,419 have had to be remitted and but Rs. 1,367-1-9 remained to be collected at the end of July last.

25. The amounts realized by sales of land in default of payment of land revenue are shown for the last three years in para. 28 of the Superintendent's report. It appears that the occupancy of 523 acres 12 gunthas assessed at Rs. 200-0-0 was sold for Rs. 171-12-9, the total arrears due on the lands sold being Rs. 184-2-3. The fact that the average assessment of this land is only about 6 annas per acre shows that it was of inferior soil, nevertheless persons have been found willing to pay down an average sum of 5 annas per acre for the mere occupancy right thereof. I cannot think that these facts support the Collector's

idea that the agricultural population is driven to cultivate land which at the present price of grain cannot give a good return. A glance at Appendix G. will show the Collector that in 1861-62 when the price of jowári had become established through a course of years at low prices ranging from 66 to 55 seers per rupee, cultivation was about 3,000 acres in excess of what it was in 1880-81 with grain at 29 seers per rupee.

26. Before considering the Superintendent's proposals for revision of rates, I have yet one subject to discuss, viz. that of prices which although coming last is by no means the least important. Appendix E. gives in detail the seers per rupee at which the various articles of produce were sold during the last thirty years. During the first decade prices were uniformly low, while during the second decade, which included the period of high prices resulting on the demand for cotton, prices were well sustained. The third decade opened with high prices in 1871-72, undoubtedly caused by local failure of crops and not attributable to the American war, as the Superintendent, from an error in chronology, has asserted in his 26th para. It was marked by great variations, the first five years having an average of 31 seers per rupee and the second five of about 16 seers. Comparing the last decade with the first as regards the staple food grain, jowári, we have the following result:—

Average of first decade ...	...	...	...	55 seers.
Average of third decade ...	...	...	...	24½ "
				30½ "
			Difference...	

27. I am aware that objections have been raised by critics of our settlement system to the arbitrary use of the first years of the settlement for comparison with present rates, it being contended that the comparison should be made with prices ruling during that period when circumstances show indisputably that the cultivators had obtained the amount of capital which was requisite for the proper cultivation of the land. Reverting, however, to Appendix G., I think there are good grounds for believing that in the first five years succeeding that of settlement the ryots were in a position to pay with ease the share of the produce which was represented by the Government demand. This may be judged from the extension of cultivation which kept continuously on the increase, from the absence of outstanding balances and the comparatively small amount of remissions. If we seek for a period, however, in which cultivation kept steady, in which there were no outstanding balances at all and in which remissions were almost nil, we find it is the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61, during which there were no special causes to disturb prices as there were in the five years which followed. Taking these years for comparison we find the following result:—

Average of 5 years from 1856-57 to 1860-61...	...	...	...	59½ seers.
Average of last decade ...	...	...	...	24½ "
			Difference	34½ seers.

28. To still further meet objections which may be raised on the ground that the last decade is too favourable to be taken for purposes of comparison as it contains the prices of the years following the famine, I propose to include with the ten years the average of the current year, which is one of exceptionally low prices, and I will take the rate given by the Superintendent as that prevailing at Nevása in November last, namely, 40 seers, although I know that a reaction has since commenced and that jowári was selling last month in the Nevása bázár at 36 seers per rupee and is now quoted at 30 seers in the neighbouring táluca of Kopargaon. This will give for the past 11 years an average a little short of 26 seers, and thus even at this liberal competition an improvement is shown in the price of jowári of 33½ seers since the period specially selected for comparison. It is very probable that prices which are rising perceptibly towards harvest time may rise still further owing to the failure of crops in the northern táluca of the district. The unexpected fall of the last year has been due in a great measure to excessive production in certain parts of the Presidency, such as Sholápur, which are not ordinarily favoured with bumper harvests and to importation from the Central Provinces, where, according to the official administration report for 1880-81, "the produce was so abundant that the cultivators found difficulty in disposing of their grain at anything like remunerative prices."

29. Although I have had to point out a great many satisfactory results of the settlement in this táluca and have had to combat many objections and doubts of the Collector which have struck me as misleading or farfetched, I trust I may not be considered to hold the opinion that the settlement has been marked from beginning to end by unflinching bounds in prosperity. On the contrary the history of the period of settlement is to some extent a checkered one. There have been good seasons and indifferent ones, and there has been at least one season in which a "catastrophic failure" was only just averted. There have been seasons like the two last in which falling prices combined to some extent with deficient production have caused temporary disheartenment to the cultivator. It is only a pessimist, however, who could predict a continuance of unfavourable conditions in the face of the spread of railways, the construction of feeder roads and the increasing demand for exportable produce to which Nevása is able to respond largely. Although there have been checks to

advancement at various stages of the settlement, it is only necessary to read the original settlement report and to consider the facts now disclosed to see that general progress has been most material, and that the face of the country has been vastly changed for the better during the thirty years which have elapsed.

30. It will be seen that for the purposes of revision settlement Colonel Laughton proposes to retain exactly the grouping of villages which was arranged by Colonel G. S. A. Anderson in 1851-52, on the ground that except the improvement of communications nothing has occurred within the limits of the district to justify its alteration. I am of opinion, however, that during the past thirty years we have obtained a considerable addition to our experience of the climate of at least one portion of the taluka which calls for some slight modification of the Superintendent's proposals.

31. In keeping intact the first groups of villages as arranged by Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, the Superintendent has, I think, exercised a wise discretion. The villages shown in red on the map are nearest the great market of Ahmednagar, and being under the hills have a better and steadier rainfall than those farther inland. The preference given to these villages has stood the test of time, and it has been frequently remarked to me by villagers further north that when they have been anxiously looking out for rain they have been tantalized by seeing showers skirting the hills and descending on these villages only.

32. It is in the second group of villages shown in blue on the map that I propose to make some modification by removing from it 19 villages which lie in the north-western corner of the taluka and placing them in the 3rd class. These are the villages to which I have had to make constant reference in the pages of this report. It is probable that at the original settlement their unfavourable condition as regards climate was not thoroughly appreciated. They have, however, become notorious from the experience of many years past as possessing a capricious and uncertain rainfall, the consequence of which is that their crops are rarely up to the average of the rest of the taluka and not unfrequently under it. This re-arrangement of grouping will meet the objections made by the Collector in para. 3 of his letter in which his reference to the "north-eastern" villages is clearly intended for the north-western.

33. The placing in the third group of the villages to the north and north-east of the taluka, shown in green on the Superintendent's map, appears to me to be unobjectionable. Their rainfall does not vary much from that of the central and southern villages, but they are more unfavourably situated as regards railway and markets. I have thought it right to remove one village, Jalka Budrukh, from this group and to place it in the second, as it lies on the high road between Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, along which an immense cart traffic passes at certain seasons of the year and is therefore very favourably situated for the disposal of produce, especially straw and grass, which are in constant demand. By the addition to the third group of the villages in the north-west corner the whole of the villages along the Godavari from west to east are placed in that group, there being only a small hiatus where the villages of Malwadi, Pravara Sangam and Jalka Budrukh intersect it. The first is a Government village and the second an Inam village settled on a Rs. 1-4-0 maximum subsequent to the general settlement, and the third is the village which I have specially placed in the second group.

34. The arrangements proposed by Colonel Laughton for the Inam villages coming under revision and scattered over the taluka appear to be judicious. I append a map* which shows clearly the general result of the alterations in the grouping which I have proposed. The Inam villages for revision are not colored in on this map, but the maximum rates under which they are proposed to be settled for the next 30 years are marked in red ink.

35. According to the Superintendent's proposals the first group of villages will be increased from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-6-0, the second group from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, and the third group from Rs. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-2-0. The increase proposed in the maximum rates for each group is small and may, I think, be sanctioned.

36. Before proceeding further I would wish to anticipate by explanation two objections which I feel sure will be made to my grouping in the third class of the nineteen villages in the north-west corner of the taluka. It will be asked in the first place why these villages should be kept back from enhancement of their maximum rates when a station of the Dhond and Manmad Railway has been opened within a few miles of their limits. To this I can only reply that had it not been for the advantage of railway communication placed within their reach, I would unhesitatingly have recommended the formation of these villages into a fourth group on a maximum rate of Rs. 1. The second objection will probably be that bordering on these villages are villages of the Rahuri Taluka which are settled on a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8. I admit that a difference of 6 annas in the maximum rates of villages contiguous to each other is somewhat anomalous, but it is not unexplainable in this case. The line of the railway at this part is carried along the edge of a ridge; on one side the Rahuri villages slope gradually down to the Pravara valley, and on the other side is a continuation of uplands with here and there patches of good land in hollows which is the characteristic of the 19 villages of the tract under consideration. The Rahuri villages extend in strips to the very bank of the Pravara river

and into a country comparatively well wooded and much more favored by passing showers. Indeed, it may be remarked that at this particular limit of Nevása a decided change sets in, in all the characteristics which are usually taken into consideration in forming groups or assessment circles.

37. The following statement exhibits the general result in Government villages of the alterations I have recommended in the Superintendent's grouping, but full particulars for each Government and Inám village will be found in the statement A appended to this report:—

Group or Class.				Number of villages in each group.	Percentage increase.
1st	...	...	...	5	17.5
2nd	...	...	...	70	29.6
3rd	...	...	...	43	26.4
Total				118	27.9

Some idea of the relief which will be given to the 19 north-western villages may be judged from the fact that their percentage enhancement according to Colonel Laughton's scheme was (35.4), whereas an enhancement of (22.5) per cent. only will result from the modification I have recommended. The average rate per acre becomes ten annas instead of eleven.

38. Looking at the proposals as a whole, it will be seen that by the adoption of my arrangement the enhancement on the Government villages of the táluka is reduced from 30.3 per cent. proposed by the Superintendent to 27.9 per cent., a measure of increase which must be allowed to be moderate when compared with the result of the sanctioned rates in neighbouring tálukas. Recent experience of prices, however, calls for great caution in fixing the future demand. It has been shown that the price of the staple food grain of the táluka has increased so greatly since the first decade of the settlement, that the Government demand could be paid taking the average of the past 11 years with a sacrifice on the part of the cultivator of less than half the amount of the produce he had formerly to part with to satisfy it. It is far from my intention to argue for an enhancement of assessment in arithmetical proportion to rise in prices. The experience of the last two years has shattered the opinions held by the best informed as to the possibility of prescribing any limit beyond which prices will not fall. We must still anticipate oscillations and those of no mean compass, and in recommending 27.9 per cent. as the measure of enhancement for Nevása, I think I may claim to have made ample allowance for all reasonable contingencies in the future. There is little likelihood of a moderate increase such as this encroaching upon the share of the produce which an increased standard of comfort during the past settlement has established as that necessary for the maintenance of the cultivator.

39. I must now deal with the case of the village of Ladmod,* which is referred to in para. 37 of the Superintendent's report. The increase in this village comes to 95.2 per cent. and upon this the Collector has animadverted in his para. 4. It appears to me, however, that the circumstances which have brought about this large increase are completely exceptional, and I cannot concur with the Collector that any modification is called for. Ladmod is a small uninhabited village about a mile west of Nevása Khurd. It is not in the "arid belt," as stated by the Collector, for it is close to the headquarters of the Mámlatdár, where an average annual rainfall of 20 inches 98 cents has been registered during the past 12 years. The lands of the village have been formed entirely by the silting up of a backwater of the river Pravara, and so rapid is the process of alluvion that in the last 30 years no less than 21 acres have been added to the 41 acres which formerly constituted the village. To this cause alone about 50 per cent. of the increase may be attributed, and the rest is due to the increase of the maximum rate of the village and to an increased classification to which the lands have been subjected owing to the advantages they receive from annual floods. The river Pravara rises in the Western Gháts and becoming swollen in the early part of the monsoon by the heavy rains which prevail near its sources, it floods the lands of Ladmod and retires, leaving the soil thoroughly saturated and covered with a fine fertilizing deposit. These floods never recur after the time of sowing the winter crops, and from seed time to harvest the cultivator is independent of rain. While excellent lands on a higher level are suffering from want of moisture he has certainty of an abundant crop. To class these lands in the same category as lands dependent on rainfall would be continuing a manifest inequality, hence it has been usual on revision to assign them a higher classification value. To say that these lands are injured by the floods is as reasonable as to say (*magnis componere parva*) that the great Egyptian Delta is injured by the inundations of the Nile.

40. A reference to the Statement A appended to this report, will show that whereas the increase on no single group of villages exceeds 29.7 per cent., the enhancement of no village except Ladmod is in excess of 49.7 per cent. I cannot perceive the necessity for the Collector reminding Government of the Resolution of the Government of Sir P. Wodehouse in 1874, as even in Colonel Laughton's proposals the spirit of that Resolution is not

contravened. His highest percentage for any group of Government villages was 31·5 per cent. and that for any single village, with the one exception referred to above, 50 per cent. The moderation of the rates may also be to some extent judged from the figures on the map showing the maximum rates which have been applied by the Revenue Survey Department of His Highness the Nizám to the villages on the north of the Godávári.

41. The recommendation made by the Collector in the concluding sentence of his letter will doubtless attract the attention of Government, and I may be expected to say something on the subject. It is of course a question which Government will decide as to whether some temporary remission is to be given, as in other cases, in consideration of hard times experienced by the agriculturists. Any fixed postponement, however, of the introduction of the revision rates appears to me unnecessary and inadvisable. The rates introduced at the original settlement, when the people were in a prostrate condition owing to over-assessment and low prices and when more than half the arable area was out of cultivation, were purposely fixed on a standard which at the time gave rise to criticism and even ridicule on account of its lowness. The object, however, which the early Settlement Officers kept in view was to coax cultivation and thereby to ensure progress, and this object was quickly attained, for at an unusually early period of the settlement the full benefit of the low rates was reaped by the cultivators. The result has been a considerable and satisfactory progress, notwithstanding the occasional checks which are, and must always be, inseparable from a Deccan settlement. Although it would be a suicidal policy to impose any rates which would be likely to act in themselves as checks to this progress, I venture to think that the time has now arrived when Government may begin to claim some portion at least of that share of the economic rent which has been foregone for many years past, and my proposals have been based on the principle that as steady progress is gradual, so the attainment of the full share which Government might fairly claim at once, should be gradual also. There is no reason why Government should stay its hand for any fixed period in levying enhanced rates founded on this principle, however wise it may be to watch the opportune time for introducing them in their entirety. In recommending rates which bind Government for thirty years, although the indications of the present cannot be kept out of view, the Settlement Officer would be wrong to permit himself to be unduly swayed by immediately existing conditions, the very memory of which his experience tells him would be effaced by one or two good seasons.

42. If these proposals are approved, I request the sanction of Government to the introduction of the settlement on any date before the 5th June into all the villages under report, with the exception of one Government and 15 Inám villages specified in the postscript to Colonel Laughton's report. If sanctioned, the rates will be introduced into these villages from the dates of expiry of their guaranteed periods.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

APPENDIX A.

to Survey Commissioner's letter No. 337, dated 23rd February 1882, showing the modifications proposed to be made in the grouping of Villages proposed by the Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey.

Number according to Superintendent's Statement P.	Name of Village.	Rata.	Old Revenue.	New Revenue.	New rate now proposed.	Revenue under new Rate now proposed.	PERCENTAGE.		REMARKS.
							Increase.	Decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
1	Ladgaon ...	1 6	569	767	...	767	34.8	...	
2	Rajegaon ...	1 6	940	962	...	962	2.3	...	
3	Singwa Tukai ...	1 6	1,452	1,789	...	1,789	23.2	...	
4	Lohogaon ...	1 6	1,923	2,171	...	2,171	12.0	...	
5	Moria Chinchora ...	1 6	840	1,037	...	1,037	23.5	...	
	Total ...	...	5,724	6,726	...	6,726	17.5	...	
6	Sonai ...	1 4	8,968	11,710	...	11,710	30.6	...	
7	Hingoni ...	1 4	676	852	...	852	26.0	...	
8	Kangoni ...	1 4	1,267	1,641	...	1,641	29.5	...	
9	Barhanpur ...	1 4	1,127	1,550	...	1,550	37.5	...	
10	Loharwadi ...	1 4	882	1,074	...	1,074	21.8	...	
11	Mandegawhan ...	1 4	577	779	...	779	35.0	...	
12	Morgawhan ...	1 4	799	1,051	...	1,051	31.5	...	
13	Mahalaxumi Hivra ...	1 4	2,010	2,570	...	2,570	27.9	...	
14	Nimba ...	1 4	776	1,006	...	1,006	29.6	...	
15	Nandur ...	1 4	501	627	...	627	25.1	...	
16	Dhor Jalgaon ...	1 4	735	959	...	959	30.5	...	
17	Akhalwada ...	1 4	675	840	...	840	24.4	...	
18	Bhatkudgaon ...	1 4	1,706	2,135	...	2,135	25.1	...	
19	Bhaigaon ...	1 4	526	557	...	557	5.9	...	
20	Dautpur ...	1 4	833	349	...	349	4.8	...	
21	Baktarpur ...	1 4	487	659	...	659	35.3	...	
22	Wadula ...	1 4	467	559	...	559	19.7	...	
23	Chilekhanwadi ...	1 4	844	860	...	860	1.9	...	
24	Deosada ...	1 4	738	847	...	847	14.8	...	
25	Telkudgaon ...	1 4	1,112	1,442	...	1,442	29.7	...	
26	Pachunda ...	1 4	435	545	...	545	25.3	...	
27	Dedgaon ...	1 4	2,142	2,864	...	2,864	33.7	...	
28	Jeur ...	1 4	1,167	1,380	...	1,380	18.3	...	
29	Kukana ...	1 4	551	631	...	631	14.5	...	
30	Antarweli Budruk	1 4	455	560	...	560	23.1	...	
31	Taraudi ...	1 4	1,001	1,095	...	1,095	9.4	...	
32	Bhenda Budruk	1 4	888	1,207	...	1,207	36.7	...	
33	Saudala ...	1 4	592	682	...	682	15.2	...	
34	Godegaon ...	1 4	366	446	...	446	21.9	...	
35	Mhasla ...	1 4	164	167	...	167	1.8	...	
36	Pichadgaon ...	1 4	330	411	...	411	24.5	...	
37	Maktapur ...	1 4	415	582	...	582	40.2	...	
38	Mukundpur ...	1 4	498	675	...	675	35.5	...	
39	Khadka ...	1 4	790	1,066	...	1,066	34.9	...	
40	Nevasa Khurd ...	1 4	2,885	4,076	...	4,076	41.3	...	
41	Ladmod ...	1 4	21	41	...	41	95.2	...	
42	Malimoho ...	1 4	95	127	...	127	33.7	...	
43	Khupti ...	1 4	1,416	1,884	...	1,884	33.1	...	
44	Dhangarwadi ...	1 4	451	614	...	614	36.1	...	
45	Narayanwadi ...	1 4	913	1,101	...	1,101	20.6	...	
46	Nipani Nimbgaon ...	1 4	802	1,020	...	1,020	27.2	...	
47	Malichinchora ...	1 4	1,527	1,725	...	1,725	13.0	...	
48	Babhulweda ...	1 4	268	341	...	341	27.2	...	
49	Handi Nimgaon ...	1 4	754	1,050	...	1,050	39.3	...	
50	Bhanashivra ...	1 4	1,069	1,371	...	1,371	28.3	...	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Number according to Superintendent's Statement P.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	Now Revenue.	New rate now proposed.	Revenue under new rate now proposed.	PERCENTAGE.		REMARKS.
							Increase.	Decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
51	Khunegaon ...	1 4	187	267	...	267	42.8	...	
52	Nagapur ...	1 4	177	226	...	226	27.7	...	
53	Karegaon ...	1 4	456	354	...	354	...	22.4	
54	Rastapur ...	1 4	2,137	2,924	...	2,924	38.8	...	
55	Fatepur ...	1 4	743	1,025	...	1,025	38.0	...	
56	Shahapur ...	1 4	452	575	...	575	27.2	...	
57	Kauta ...	1 4	1,767	2,332	...	2,332	32.0	...	
58	Chanda ...	1 4	2,420	3,272	...	3,272	35.2	...	
59	Mhalas Pimpalgaon ...	1 4	807	1,109	...	1,109	37.4	...	
60	Kharwandi ...	1 4	4,982	6,657	...	6,657	33.6	...	
61	Tamaswadi ...	1 4	1,781	2,410	...	2,410	35.8	...	
62	Watapur ...	1 4	907	1,230	...	1,230	35.6	...	
63	Shiregaon ...	1 4	780	991	...	991	27.1	...	
64	Panegaon ...	1 4	939	1,289	...	1,289	37.3	...	
65	Amalner ...	1 4	1,044	1,420	...	1,420	36.0	...	
66	Gomalwadi ...	1 4	688	937	...	937	36.2	...	
67	Nimbari ...	1 4	1,421	1,760	...	1,760	23.9	...	
68	Gonegaon ...	1 4	687	897	...	897	30.6	...	
69	Imampur ...	1 4	202	275	...	275	36.1	...	
71	Chinchban ...	1 4	359	465	...	465	29.5	...	
90	Madki ...	1 4	261	352	...	352	34.9	...	
91	Khalalpimpri ...	1 4	408	564	...	564	38.2	...	
92	Malewadi ...	1 4	375	484	...	484	29.1	...	
93	Jalka Budrukh ...	1 2	769	1,000	1 4	1,107	44	...	
		...	69,945	90,543	...	90,650	29.6	...	
70	Punadgaon ...	1 4	1,447	1,971	1 2	1,776	22.7	...	
72	Belpimpalgaon ...	1 4	2,000	2,865	1 2	2,604	30.2	...	
73	Taklibhan ...	1 4	1,864	2,526	1 2	2,288	22.7	...	
74	Bhokar ...	1 4	1,872	2,440	1 2	2,221	18.6	...	
75	Khokar ...	1 4	855	1,037	1 2	955	11.7	...	
76	Nipani Wadgaon ...	1 4	940	1,306	1 2	1,178	25.3	...	
77	Wadala ...	1 4	872	1,205	1 2	1,099	26	...	
78	Muta Wadgaon ...	1 4	1,031	1,370	1 2	1,243	20.6	...	
79	Malwadgaon ...	1 4	2,005	2,754	1 2	2,493	24.3	...	
80	Khanapur ...	1 4	1,314	1,846	1 2	1,666	26.8	...	
81	Kamalpur ...	1 4	1,017	1,424	1 2	1,284	26.3	...	
82	Ghamandev ...	1 4	629	799	1 2	721	14.6	...	
83	Jainpur ...	1 4	758	1,015	1 2	914	20.6	...	
84	Belpandri ...	1 4	1,225	1,689	1 2	1,521	24.2	...	
85	Suregaon ...	1 4	872	1,189	1 2	1,071	22.8	...	
86	Borgaon ...	1 4	549	725	1 2	654	19.1	...	
87	Usthal ...	1 4	931	1,164	1 2	1,048	12.6	...	
88	Dhamori ...	1 4	457	667	1 2	602	31.7	...	
89	Bahirwadi ...	1 4	788	1,010	1 2	909	15.4	...	
94	Murma ...	1 2	361	477	...	477	32.1	...	
95	Bhalgaon ...	1 2	1,414	1,876	...	1,876	32.7	...	
96	Gondhegaon ...	1 2	1,203	1,567	...	1,567	30.3	...	
97	Wasim ...	1 2	212	280	...	280	32.1	...	
98	Khedla Kajli ...	1 2	386	578	...	578	49.7	...	
99	Galnimb ...	1 2	1,338	1,788	...	1,788	33.6	...	
100	Suregaon ...	1 2	372	485	...	485	30.4	...	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Number according to Superintendent's Statement P.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	New Revenue.	New rate now proposed.	Revenue under new rate now proposed.	PERCENTAGE.		REMARKS.
							Increase.	Decrease	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
101	Warkhed ...	1 2	941	1,258	...	1,258	33·7	...	
102	Sirasgaon ...	1 2	1,015	1,330	...	1,330	31·0	...	
103	Wakdi ...	1 2	758	948	...	948	25·1	...	
104	Gaigawhan ...	1 2	264	341	...	341	29·2	...	
105	Pimpri Shahali...	1 2	779	1,003	...	1,003	28·8	...	
106	Sukeli budrukh ...	1 2	260	352	...	352	35·4	...	
107	Do. khurd ...	1 2	106	143	...	143	35·0	...	
108	Shahar Takli ...	1 2	825	1,104	...	1,104	33·8	...	
109	Majre Shahar ...	1 2	466	630	...	630	35·2	...	
110	Nandur Shikari ...	1 2	172	227	...	227	32·0	...	
111	Patharwela ...	1 2	506	640	...	640	26·5	...	
112	Sultanpur ...	1 2	413	400	...	400	...	3·1	
113	Gaurai ...	1 2	743	895	...	895	20·5	...	
114	Dighi ...	1 2	631	864	...	864	36·9	...	
115	Babhul khed ...	1 2	440	602	...	602	36·8	...	
116	Salabatpur ...	1 2	642	899	...	899	40·0	...	
117	Gogalgaon ...	1 2	1,049	1,433	...	1,433	36·6	...	
118	Malunja budrukh ...	1 2	449	602	...	602	34·1	...	
	Total ...	...	37,171	49,724	...	46,969	26·4	...	
	Total of Govt. villages ...	...	1,12,840	1,46,993	...	1,44,345	27·9	...	
	<i>Inám Villages.</i>								
119	Tuljapur ...	1 8	1,513	1,671	...	1,671	10·4	...	
120	Shingwa keshav *	1 6	1,460	1,183	...	1,183	...	19	
121	Ghodgaon ...	1 4	3,083	3,836	...	3,836	24·4	...	
122	Khedia Parmanand ...	1 4	1,438	1,848	...	1,848	28·5	...	
123	Karanjgaon ...	1 4	2,426	3,177	...	3,177	31·0	...	
124	Ghogargaon ...	1 4	2,391	2,748	...	2,748	14·9	...	
125	Pravra Sangam ...	1 4	1,150	1,457	...	1,457	26·7	...	
126	Bhenda khurd ...	1 4	620	647	...	647	4·4	...	
127	Gumpha ...	1 4	291	371	...	371	27·5	...	
	Total ...	...	11,399	14,084	...	14,084	23·6	...	
128	Baku Pimpalgaon ...	1 2	608	825	...	825	35·7	...	
129	Toka ...	1 2	234	306	...	306	30·8	...	
130	Mahalapur ...	1 2	377	517	...	517	37·1	...	
131	Manglapur ...	1 2	754	1,033	...	1,033	57·0	...	
132	Malwadi ...	1 2	310	429	...	429	38·4	...	
133	Gopalpur ...	1 2	586	763	...	763	30·2	...	
134	Khangaon ...	1 2	2,511	3,396	...	3,396	35·2	...	
135	Dahigaon ...	1 2	2,121	2,898	...	2,898	36·6	...	
136	Najik Chincholi ...	1 2	458	555	...	555	21·2	...	
137	Deotakli ...	1 2	1,237	1,524	...	1,524	23·2	...	
	Total ...	...	9,196	12,246	...	12,246	33·2	...	
	Total of Inám villages ...	...	23,568	29,184	...	29,184	23·8	...	

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. $\frac{R}{1122}$ OF 1882.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

E. P. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, C. D. ;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay.*Sátára District, Camp Ving,
20th March 1882.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, an exceedingly able and exhaustive settlement report by Mr. Stewart, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, on 119 Government and 19 Inám villages of the Nevása Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

2. Mr. Stewart having been Collector of Ahmednagar for some time, his personal experience and knowledge of the táluka is considerable and has stood him in good stead.

3. The Collector, Mr. Elphinston, has made a number of errors in commenting on Mr. Stewart's report. These errors are, no doubt, due to the fact that Mr. Elphinston is entirely without any Deccan experience, and that he has attempted to criticise minutely a settlement report regarding a portion of the country of which he is entirely ignorant. Mr. Stewart has so ably reviewed Mr. Elphinston's criticisms that I deem it unnecessary to say more than that I entirely concur in the comments made by Mr. Stewart.

4. Whenever I have had any opportunity I have always endeavoured to impress upon the Settlement Commissioner the great importance of carefully noting that the rates are not placed unduly high on the lower qualities of soil in comparison with the better class of soil. It is satisfactory to find from Mr. Stewart's 5th and 6th paras. that this most weighty consideration has not only not been lost sight of, but that it has received every attention at the hands both of the Commissioner and the Survey officers,

5. Mr. Stewart's remarks as to the general character of the rainfall of the Nevása Táluka are perfectly correct. My own experience from 1876 bears out Mr. Stewart's statement that it is the north-eastern villages chiefly which have, when there has been a scanty fall of rain, given cause for concern. On the whole, however, the Nevása Táluka has been fortunate in escaping the very severe pressure of the bad seasons which have affected other parts of the Ahmednagar District.

6. I fully approve of the grouping proposed by the Survey Commissioner. It eases off the settlement in the one quarter where the lands are poor and the pressure of bad seasons has been invariably felt. When Mr. Stewart was preparing his proposals I had a long personal conference with him as regards the grouping and rates now proposed, and I am satisfied with the settlement submitted, and recommend both the rates and grouping for the sanction of Government.

7. When I conferred with Mr. Stewart on the question of grouping and rates I drew his attention to the fact that in the neighbouring villages of the Ráhuri Táluka, settled in June 1881, the maximum rates ran up to Rs. 1-8-0. The settlement for Ráhuri, though sanctioned, has not as yet been brought into force, and I desire now to recommend to Government that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to report whether a sensible reduction of from 2 to 4 annas in the rates of this part of the Ráhuri Táluka would not be advisable.

8. Ráhuri is now again suffering from an exceedingly unfavourable and deficient rainfall, while further the Ráhuri Táluka has, each year, since the famine, suffered more or less from insufficient rainfall. On this ground it would be well if, before the sanctioned rates are finally introduced, the Survey Commissioner were required to submit a further report with an expression of opinion as to whether any reduction should be made, and, if so, what reduction.

9. I do not consider that any modification is required in the proposed settlement for Ladmod. As explained by Mr. Stewart in his 39th para. the case of this uninhabited village is peculiar; the lands are exceedingly rich and there has been a large increase in area owing to alluvion during the term of the settlement.

10. On the whole, the proposed settlement is moderate and fair, giving an average of not more than 27.9 per cent. Mr. Stewart has asked for its introduction on any date before 5th June next. As the neighbouring Tálukas of Ráhuri and Kopargaon have, under the

terms of Government Resolution No. 3545, dated 21st June 1881, had a concession, the introduction of their revised rates having been deferred till 1883-84, I would suggest that as the last season has been exceedingly unfavourable in the north-western villages of Nevása, the introduction of the rates of the present revised settlement should, if sanctioned, be deferred till 1883-84 and that they be introduced at the same time as the Ráhuri rates.

11. Mr. Stewart in his 3rd para. makes a very sensible proposition that endeavour should be made to come to terms with the Government of His Highness the Nizám for an exchange of the villages of Malunja and Bhamathan. I trust that Government will feel disposed to communicate with the Resident at Hyderabad with the object of having this proposal considered by the Government of His Highness the Nizám.

I have the honour, &c.,
(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Nevása Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate.

No. 2985.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1882.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—1123, dated 20th March 1882—Submitting, with his remarks, a report (No. 337, dated 23rd February 1882,) with accompaniments, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner on the revision settlement of 118 Government and 19 Inám villages of the Nevása Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The original Survey Settlement was introduced into different villages of the Nevása Taluka in different years from 1849-50 to 1869-70. But 110 villages, constituting the greater part of the taluka, were settled in 1851-52. The present proposals for revision settlement relate to all the Government villages, which now number 118, and to 19 alienated villages. The period for which the original settlement was guaranteed expired at the end of last year in 117 Government and 4 alienated villages; in 1 Government and 4 alienated villages it will expire in 1882-83, in 1 alienated village in 1883-84, and in another in 1884-85. There are 7 alienated villages to be settled for the first time, but proposals regarding them are not now before Government. Four alienated villages remain, of which one has been settled, but the Inámdárs of those villages refuse to have new rates introduced.

2. In 1851-52 the conformation of the taluka was very irregular. This defect has been generally remedied, and the Godávári now forms the boundary on the north and north-east with the exceptions that one village of the taluka (Malunja) is isolated amongst the villages of His Highness the Nizám at a distance of about 12 miles from that river, and that one of His Highness' villages is on the south of the river and breaks the continuity of the boundary line. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., recommend an exchange of those villages, which appears to be very desirable. The Resident at Hyderabad might be requested to ascertain whether His Highness the Nizám takes a favourable view of the proposal, in which case instructions regarding the arrangement of the terms can be issued hereafter.

3. An interesting account of the condition of the taluka in 1854 is given in a report by Colonel G. S. A. Anderson, then Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment. From a comparison of the facts stated by him with those now reported it appears that in many respects there has been material progress, while in others the advance has not been so great as might have been expected. The soil is generally good except on high lands, which have now been mostly taken up for forest; that in the vicinity of the Pravara and Mula rivers is particularly rich, but that along the Godávári is of a clayey composition, and in the north-west of the taluka there is much stony land. During the currency of the settlement wells have increased 44.2 per cent. and the irrigated area from 3,026 to 7,195 acres. The latter area is but a small proportion of the total cultivated area, but the explanation given is that owing to the richness of the soil the agriculturists do not care to resort to irrigation, which involves the more liberal use of manure and higher cultivation. The system of husbandry generally continues to be slovenly. 68.1 per cent. of the cultivated area is devoted to the coarser food grains, though much of the soil is suitable for wheat, gram, cotton, linseed and other exportable produce. Colonel Anderson calculated that in 1854 about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cultivators were in the hands of money-lenders, with an average debt of about Rs. 100. No estimate has been made of the present extent of indebtedness, but the inquiries of the Committee on the Deccan Riots tended to show that only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the agricultural population of the Deccan are in debt. There is no reason to suppose that this proportion is exceeded in the Nevása Taluka,

and there is a general consensus of opinion amongst officers who have personal knowledge of the táluka that the people are well off as compared with those of other parts of the Ahmednagar District. Even during the time of famine the agricultural population did not suffer severely in this táluka; they paid up nearly the whole of the arrears of revenue without resort to compulsory processes. Many of the crops did not fail entirely, and high prices were obtained for the produce they were able to raise. Statements prepared by the Superintendent of Survey and Assessment from the records of the registration offices show that land is mortgaged for 18·5 times and sold for 20·4 times the present assessment. These facts afford strong evidence of the lightness of the rates now in force. About 73 per cent. of the land in cultivation is cultivated by the occupants, but it is possible that a considerable portion of such land may be mortgaged.

4. A comparison of the present population, houses and agricultural stock with those of the time when the original settlement was introduced is made in the following table :—

Items.	According to first Survey Settlement.	According to revision Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population	49,294	58,510	9,216	..	+18·7
Houses	5,962	7,301	1,339	..	+22·5
{ Flat-roofed and tiled	2,200	1,331	..	869	-39·5
{ Thatched	17,537	20,655	3,118	..	+17·8
Agricultural cattle	18,168	24,556	6,368	..	+35·0
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	40,114	32,029	..	8,085	-20·2
Sheep and goats	2,949	3,928	979	..	+33·2
Ploughs	1,641	2,558	917	..	+55·9
Carts	1,748	2,266	518	..	+29·6
Horses and ponies					

5. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner states that great efforts are made to secure correct statistics but the general tendency of the enumeration is to show smaller numbers of live stock than do really exist, the enumerator being very liable to be overreached by the villagers. If, however, the same tendency existed at the time of the original settlement—and there is no apparent reason why it should be more prevalent now than then—it cannot be taken into account as an explanation of a small increase in, or an actual decrease of, live stock. The increase of agricultural cattle is not proportional to the increase of cultivation, and Mr. Stewart admits that a further increase must be looked for before slovenly husbandry can be expected to disappear, although he considers that the fact that there is on an average one pair of bullocks to every 26 acres of occupied area does not show any very marked deficiency. The curtailment of pasturage lands through the extension of cultivation as well as on account of forest conservancy has no doubt retarded the increase, and considerable mortality is believed to have resulted from scarcity of fodder in the famine years. It is probable that in the original census of cattle, large numbers of pack bullocks and cattle that were grazing on the extensive waste lands were included. Government, however, consider that a pair of bullocks for every 26 acres is not much below what is required for the light lands of this táluka. The decrease in sheep and goats is probably also due in a great measure to the diminution of pasture, and is not so much a matter of regret. The other statistics, including those which show a decrease in thatched houses through the substitution of flat-roofed and tiled houses, indicate that the prosperity of the people has advanced very considerably since the original settlement was introduced.

6. At the date of Colonel Anderson's report the only communications were two cart-roads and a few cross-roads "principally traversed by Brinjáris." The cart-roads have now become good metalled roads, and many cross-roads fit for cart traffic in the fair season have been made. And the Dhond and Manmád Railway runs at an average distance of twelve miles from the western frontier.

7. The rainfall varies much both in different years and at different places in the same years. At the Mámlatdár's headquarters, 36·86 inches were measured in 1879, but in 1870 only 5·37 inches. In 1876 and 1877 the quantities measured were respectively 13·62 and 13·30 inches. The villages in the south of the táluka, which adjoin the hills, have the steadiest rainfall.

8. There have been violent fluctuations in the prices of food grains during the currency of the original settlement. The Superintendent of Survey and Assessment shows the average price of jowári, the staple food grain, to have been 55 seers per rupee in the first decade, 30 in the second, and 24½ in the third. The average of five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61, in which there were no special causes to disturb prices, was 59½ seers. In comparing that average, however, with the average of the last decade of the settlement, it must not be forgotten that the latter includes the famine years. To meet this objection, Mr. Stewart has included in another calculation the price of the current year, 40 seers for the greater part of the year, which is exceptionally low. The average of the last eleven years is given as 26 seers. But the objection is not fully met thus. There were four years of exceptionally high prices, viz., from 1876-77 to 1879-80, in none of which more than 15 seers of jowári could be purchased for a rupee. In only one of the other 11 years was the price up to the average given above. It may be expected that with improved communi-

cations prices will remain steadier, but the experience of the current year tends to diminish confidence in any prediction regarding the future course of prices. Here, however, the probable effects of the railway in equalising prices is stated to have been neutralised by the unusually large harvests in neighbouring districts.

9. The following statement shows the variations in the extent of land occupied and in the collections during the currency of the original settlement as compared with the previous decade, in the 110 villages settled in 1851-52 :—

Years.	Government Occupied Land.		Collections.
	Acres.		Rs.
1841-42—1850-51	...	123,385	84,713
1851-52—1860-61	...	181,195	92,049
1861-62—1870-71	...	227,387	1,10,986
1871-72—1880-81	...	221,373	1,09,212

The marked extension of cultivation in the years following the settlement is evidence of the lightness of the rates. This extension on the whole continued till 1870-71, when 233,088 acres were occupied, and Rs. 1,13,688 were collected. In that year the rainfall was not much over 5 inches, and in the next it was not quite 10. In 1871-72 the occupied area was 233,248 acres, but Rs. 9,823 had to be remitted, and the collections amounted to Rs. 1,03,865 only. Since that time there has been on the whole a steady decline in cultivation. There was a recovery in 1878-79 owing to the high prices which continued to prevail after the famine, but after that year cultivation again fell off, and in the last year it was less than in 1861-62. Before the introduction of the Survey rates large remissions had to be annually granted, but during the currency of the settlement they have been considerable in 2 years only, 1868-69 and 1871-72. Until the latter year there were no outstanding balances, and of outstanding balances pertaining to the famine years and succeeding years only Rs. 1,419 had to be remitted, and only Rs. 1,367-1-9 remained to be collected at the end of July last. There have been only 15 sales of the right of occupancy for arrears of revenue in the last 3 years, and as the average assessment of the land sold was only 6 annas per acre, the soil must have been mostly of a poor description.

10. A consideration of the above facts leads to the conclusion that the district can well bear an increase of rates, and it would not be equitable in consideration of the necessity of as far as possible equalizing the burden of taxation to leave the assessment unchanged. At the same time the capricious nature of the rainfall, and the uncertainty of prices, are reasons for the exercise of great moderation in the enhancement of the rates. These reasons have not been lost sight of by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in framing his proposals.

11. For the purpose of the original settlement Colonel Anderson divided the villages into 3 groups, of which the maximum rates were Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-2-0, and Re. 1-0-0 respectively. The villages in the first group are in the south of the taluka, adjoin the hills, and have a more favourable rainfall and are nearer the large market of Ahmednagar than the rest. Those in the second group are in the centre and extreme north-west, with a less favourable rainfall, and at a greater distance from the market. Those in the third group are in the north-east of the taluka, and are considered to be least favourably situated as regards climate and markets. The Superintendent of Survey and Assessment proposes to retain that grouping, but to increase the maximum rates by 2 annas in each class, except in the case of 3 Government and 5 Inám villages, the present maximum rates of which he considers sufficient. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner concurs in the suggestion regarding the maximum rates, but thinks that owing to the uncertainty of the rainfall 19 villages in the north-west should be transferred from the second to the third group. The effect of Mr. Stewart's proposals is shown in the following table :—

Government Villages.

Group.	Number of Villages.	Old Revenue.	New Revenue.	Percentage Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st...	5	5,724	6,726	17.5
2nd...	69	69,945	90,650	29.6
3rd...	44	37,171	46,969	26.4
Total	118	1,12,840	1,44,345	27.9

Inám Villages.

Total	19	23,568	29,184	23.8
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In no village does the proposed increase of assessment amount to 50 per cent. except in Ládmod, where it is 95·2. But more than 50 per cent. of the increase in that village is due to an increase of area through alluvion, and the land is annually submerged by floods which leave a fertilizing deposit.

12. Mr. Stewart's proposals are fully concurred in by the Commissioner, C. D. The Collector has criticized the report of Colonel Laughton at some length, but, as pointed out by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, he has fallen into some singular misconceptions as to the bearing of the statistics appended to the report. Mr. Elphinston finally asks Government if they consider that the imposition of any increased rates of assessment is justifiable in the present state of the country to remember the limits fixed in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874. If he had examined the increases which result from even Colonel Laughton's proposals, he would have seen that they in no case come up to the limits referred to except in the village of Ládmod, for the high increase in which there is, as above stated, a satisfactory reason. Mr. Stewart's proposals have been framed with studied moderation, and His Excellency the Governor in Council thinks they are justified by the facts which have been detailed above, and may with safety be sanctioned.

13. The result of the revision settlement proposed varies very largely in different villages, and no doubt varies still more in the case of individual holdings. The valuation-scale adopted is that prescribed by the late Survey and Settlement Commissioner for revision operations generally. Mr. Stewart reports that the old scale could not have been applied to the present classification without some modification, as the present system prescribes 10 classes, while the original classification had but 9. He also thinks that owing to the great difference in the productiveness of soils in the Nevása Táluka the new scale is better suited for that táluka than is the old one, and points out that the increases are not so much the result of an amended scale of valuation as the transfer of soils from one class to another. Even now there exists a tendency among classers to rate the poor soils too-high and the good soils too low, and there is reason to believe that the tendency prevailed to a greater extent at the time of the original settlement.

14. The Secretary of State has, however, objected not merely to an alteration of the scale, but to changes in the relative valuation of lands, in whatsoever manner these changes are brought about, and in his despatch No. 14, dated 31st March 1881, communicated to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner with Government Resolution No. 2516, dated 5th May 1881, it has been directed that there shall be no re-measurement or re-classification except where Government are satisfied that such operations are necessary. In the Nevása Táluka the re-measurement was completed and the re-classification was nearly completed before the receipt of those orders. There can be no objection to abiding by the results of the re-measurement, now that it has been carried out. The difference in the total area as shown by the two measurements is very slight, but there are large differences, amounting in some cases to over 30 per cent. in individual fields, and there is also a manifest advantage in holdings as they now exist being separately marked off. The question whether the results of the re-classification should be accepted depends on the comparative weight of different considerations. The harassment, trouble and expense, regarded by the Secretary of State as one objection to re-classification, have already been undergone. The objections on the grounds of uncertainty in the assessment, the transfer of lands without regard to a possible change in valuation, and the chance of taxing improvements, still remain in force. On the other hand, Mr. Stewart shows that under the original settlement good lands do not bear their fair share of the burden of assessment, and this is a defect which it is very important to remedy. It is only reasonable to suppose that great improvements in classification have resulted from wider experience, and as the classes are determined on a consideration of texture and depth of soil only, it should be possible to re-classify without taxing improvements. As the re-classification has been effected, and as the Survey and Settlement Commissioner has devoted much personal attention to it, it should be accepted, but Mr. Stewart should be reminded that the operations of re-measurement and reclassification are not to be carried on in other tálukas without the special sanction of Government and, when he finds this to be necessary he should make an early application for sanction.

15. Mr. Stewart asks for sanction to the introduction of the settlement on any date before 5th June next in the villages for which the period of guarantee has expired. The Collector pleads that any increase in the assessment of villages which have suffered from drought should be held in abeyance for five years. The Commissioner, Central Division, thinks that the introduction, by which he apparently means collection, of the revised rates should be deferred till 1883-84 as in Ráhuri and Kopargaon, the last season having been unfavourable in the north-west of Nevása. Mr. Robertson's suggestion should be adopted; the rates should be announced next year for the villages for which the period of guarantee has expired and levied from 1883-84; in the remaining villages the revision settlement should be introduced when the period of guarantee expires.

16. The Commissioner, Central Division, points out that in the neighbouring villages of Ráhuri settled in June 1881, the rates are much higher than those proposed for Nevása, and he suggests that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner might be asked to propose whether a sensible reduction in those Ráhuri villages is not desirable. Mr. Stewart has

assigned some reasons in his report for having higher rates in those Ráhuri villages than in the adjoining Nevása villages and Government are of opinion that a re-opening of the question of settlement would only unsettle the minds of the people. If the Ráhuri rates are found in practice to be too high, remissions can be granted, but there is no necessity to reduce the rates for the sake of uniformity when the circumstances of the two tálukas differ.

17. In these conclusions, Government have in several instances been unable to adopt the recommendations of the Collector. Mr. Elphinston has been but a short time in charge of this district: he has taken an active interest in examining the condition of the people, and has shown himself anxious to bring to the notice of Government the hardships under which they have laboured owing to the vicissitudes of the climate. In the present case Government must adopt the results of the large and special experience possessed by the Commissioner, Central Division, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and believe that on perusing their reports, Mr. Elphinston will see cause to modify his present opinions.

18. Mr. Stewart should be thanked for his very able and clear report. His personal knowledge of the táluka has been of much service to him, and he has with great care examined all the facts which relate to the question of a revision of rates, and placed them very lucidly before Government. Colonel Laughton's report is also creditable to him,

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, Central Division,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Resident at Hyderabad (by letter),
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation (with copy of the Survey Commissioner's report and accompaniment).

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Nevása Táluka, Ahmednagar.

No. 8702.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1882.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 19, Revenue, dated 19th October 1882:—

"I have considered in Council the report and accompanying papers on the revision of assessment in the Nevása Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, transmitted with your Secretary's letter No. 35, Revenue, of 27th June last.

"2. The revenue history of the táluka is briefly this. The assessments introduced when it came under British rule in 1818 A.D., which were founded upon the old Maratha 'kamál' assessment, proved injuriously heavy, and prevented the advance in prosperity which ought to have followed on the establishment of peace and security. When, in 1851-52, the settlement which has just expired was introduced, the nominal average rate of assessment per acre was nearly one rupee, but the rate actually realized about 12½ annas. The settlement reduced the average rate to about 8½ annas an acre, and the good effect of moderation in assessment immediately became apparent. Although prices remained very low for several years cultivation increased rapidly, while the Government revenue began to be recovered punctually and with ease. Taking the villages for which a comparison is possible the cultivated area, which in the decade preceding the settlement had averaged about 123,000 acres, rose in the ten years ending 1870 to an average of 227,000 acres, while remissions and balances, which had averaged about 35 per cent. of the demand, almost entirely disappeared.

"3. The statistical returns show that, notwithstanding the occurrence of the famine, from which, however, Nevása suffered less than some other tálukas, there has been a considerable increase, and one exceeding the proportion of the increase of the population, in almost all kinds of agricultural stock during the term of the settlement. The construction of the Dhond-Manmád Railway has lately much improved means of communication. Average prices have risen very greatly. And land appears to have a high saleable value.

"4. On the other hand, cultivation has fallen off somewhat since the famine, while the re-appearance of remissions and balances shows that there is more difficulty in collecting the revenue than in the prosperous years, 1855-70. And although the average price of produce for the last decade, which includes the famine years, has been extremely high, yet a considerable fall has lately occurred.

"5. In these circumstances you consider that, although the district can well bear an increase of rates, and that it would not be equitable to leave the old very light assessments unchanged, yet the capricious nature of the rainfall and the uncertainty of prices are reasons for the exercise of great moderation in enhancement. I see no reason to dissent from these conclusions.

"6. The total enhancement effected by the proposals you have sanctioned is, for the 118 Government villages, from Rs. 1,12,840 to Rs. 1,44,345 or 27.9 per cent. The new average rate per acre, including Local Fund, appears to be about 10½ annas, that is, 5 annas or about 32 per cent. lower than the rate in force before 1850. Considering the improvement in prices, in means of communication, and in general prosperity since the low rates of the original settlement were fixed, an enhancement of 28 per cent. may not be perhaps excessive, though it is by no means inappreciable.

"7. It appears that the re-classification of Nevása had been nearly completed before the receipt of my despatch of the 31st March 1881, and as Mr. Stewart was satisfied that the new valuation was superior to the original valuation you have permitted its adoption as the basis of the revised assessment. To this, under the circumstances, I will make no objection. But I am glad to observe that, for the future, neither re-measurement nor re-classification is to be undertaken without your special and previous sanction.

"8. Appendices B, C and D to the Settlement Report contain information regarding the sale, mortgage, and letting value of assessed land, which would be of great interest if it did not appear from paragraph 11 of Colonel Laughton's letter that the instances given are selected ones. Colonel Laughton should be reminded that not only does the selection of instances deprive information of this kind of all statistical value, but also that a complete abstract of the information which the Registration Offices supply would throw much light upon the subject of the extent and nature of transfers of land, one of great interest and importance in connection with the revision of a settlement.

"9. I have much pleasure in expressing my full concurrence with your Excellency's opinion of the merits of Colonel Laughton's and Mr. Stewart's interesting reports.

"10. I observe that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner, C. D., you have directed that the revised rates for Nevása shall not be collected till 1883-84, to which year you have postponed the collection of enhanced rates in the neighbouring talukás of Ráhuri and Kopargaon. Mr. Robertson points out that the Ráhuri rates are a good deal higher than those now sanctioned for Nevása, and proposes that they shall be proportionately reduced. You are aware that in my despatch of 11th November 1880, No. 45, Revenue, I expressed some doubt whether the revised rates adopted by Colonel Anderson for Ráhuri were not higher than is desirable, and, although I have no objection to the decision contained in the 16th paragraph of your Resolution, I shall be glad if your Excellency will reconsider the circumstances of Ráhuri before the revised rates are actually levied in that taluka."

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the despatch should be forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, whose particular attention should be called to paragraph 8, and who should be requested with reference to paragraph 10 to report after consultation with the Commissioner, C. D., and the Collector of Ahmednagar whether in consideration of existing circumstances he would recommend any modification of the rates already sanctioned for the Ráhuri Taluka.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation).

Extract from Bombay Government Gazette, dated 13th March 1884, pages 182 and 183, Part I.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1884.

No. 2171.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages of the Nevása Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the power conferred by Section 102 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of 29 years commencing with the Revenue year 1883-84, and ending with the Revenue year 1911-12:—

Names of the Villages above referred to.

1. Kadgaon.	41. Rájegaon.	81. Shingva Tukái.
2. Lohogaon.	42. Morya Chinchora.	82. Sonai.
3. Hingoni.	43. Kágoni.	83. Barhánpur.
4. Lohárvádi.	44. Mándegavhán.	84. Morgawhán.
5. Máhálakshmi Hivra.	45. Nimba.	85. Nándur.
6. Dhorjalgaon.	46. Akhatváda.	86. Bhátkudgaon.
7. Bháýgaon.	47. Dautpur.	87. Baktapur.
8. Vadula.	48. Chilekhánvádi.	88. Devsada.
9. Telkudgaon.	49. Páchunda.	89. Dedgaon.
10. Jeur.	50. Kukána.	90. Antarváli Budruk.
11. Taravdi.	51. Bhenda Budruk.	91. Saundala.
12. Gondegaon.	52. Mhasla.	92. Pichadgaon.
13. Maktápur.	53. Mukundpur.	93. Khadka.
14. Nevása Khurd.	54. Ládmod.	94. Málímohó.
15. Khupti.	55. Dhangarvádi.	95. Náráyanvádi.
16. Nipáni Nimgaon.	56. Málíchinchora.	96. Babbulveda.
17. Hándi Nimgaon.	57. Bhánashivra.	97. Khunegaon.
18. Nagápur.	58. Koregaon.	98. Rastápur.
19. Fatepur.	59. Sahápur.	99. Kautha.
20. Chánda.	60. Mhálaspimpalgaon.	100. Kharvandi.
21. Támasvádi.	61. Vátápur.	101. Shiregaon.
22. Pánegaon.	62. Amalner.	102. Gomalvádi.
23. Nimbari.	63. Gonegaon.	103. Imámpur.
24. Punadgaon.	64. Chinchban.	104. Belpimpalgaon.
25. Táklíhan.	65. Bhokar.	105. Khokar.
26. Nipáni Vadgaon.	66. Wadála.	106. Muthevadgaon.
27. Málvadgaon.	67. Khánápur.	107. Kamálpur.
28. Ghumandev.	68. Jainpur.	108. Belpándhari.
29. Suregaon.	69. Borgaon.	109. Usthal.
30. Dhámori.	70. Bahirvádi.	110. Madki.
31. Khalálpimpri.	71. Málevádi.	111. Jalka Budruk.
32. Murma.	72. Bhálgaon.	112. Godhegaon.
33. Vásim.	73. Khedla Kánjli.	113. Galnimb.
34. Suregaon.	74. Varkhed.	114. Shirasgaon.
35. Wákti.	75. Gáýgawhan.	115. Pimpri-Sháháli.
36. Sukeli Budruk.	76. Sukeli Khurd.	116. Shahar-Tákli.
37. Majreshahar.	77. Nandurshikári.	117. Pátharvála.
38. Sultanpur.	78. Gavrái.	118. Dighi.
39. Bábhulkheda.	79. Salábatpur.	119. Gogalgaon.
40. Málunja Budruk.	80. Vadála.	

Inám Villages.

1. Tuljápur.	7. Shingva-Keshav.	13. Ghodegaon.
2. Pravrasangam.	8. Karanjgaon.	14. Ghogargaon.
3. Baku-Pimpalgaon.	9. Bhend Khurd.	15. Gumphá.
4. Manglapur.	10. Toka.	16. Máhálápur.
5. Khámgaon.	11. Málvádi.	17. Gopálpur.
6. Dev-Takli.	12. Dahigaon.	18. Najik-Chincholi.