

SRBG(NS)

BOMBAY. SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

- 565 → Maval Taluka (Poona). Revision settlement. X723.23156 MAY E9
- 577 → 2 -: Haveli Taluka (Poona). Second revision. X723.23156 HAV FO ~~577~~
- 589 → 3 -: Khed Taluka (Poona). Second revision settlement. X723.23156 KH F2
- 637 → 4 -: Mulshi Peta (Poona). Second revision settlement. X723.23156 MUL F9
- 586 → 5 -: Shrigonda Taluka (Ahmednagar). Second revision settlement. X723.23111 SHR F1
- 587 → 6 -: Rahuri Taluka (Ahmednagar). Second revision settlement. X723.23111 RAH F1
- 588 → 7 -: Newasa Taluka (Ahmednagar). Second revision settlement. X723.23111 NE F2
- 604 → 8 -: Jamkhed Mahal (Ahmednagar). Second revision settlement. X723.23111 JAM F5
- 608 → 9 -: Kopergaon Taluka (Ahmednagar). Third revision settlement. X723.23111 KOP F5

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SETTLEMENT OF MAWAL TALUKA OF THE POONA DISTRICT.**

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APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Lonavli, District Poona, for the years 1905—1915:

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Late Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1905	...	...	0.11	1	79.12	55
1906	0.11	...	...	...	88.06	68
1907	0.64	1	2.23	5	135.39	58
1908	...	...	...	...	140.16	60
1909	...	...	2.95	3	152.83	68
1910	...	...	1.15	3	106.11	57
1911	...	...	0.53	2	83.29	60
1912	...	...	0.02	...	113.56	60
1913	...	...	1.21	2	140.96	65
1914	...	...	0.07	...	157.04	66
1915	0.11	1	2.39	4	113.33	45
Average	0.08	...	0.97	2	119.08	60

Year.	Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December.)		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1905	26.42	28	1.02	2	106.67	86	
1906	47.02	37	...	...	135.19	105	
1907	41.97	35	0.47	1	180.70	100	
1908	37.88	37	...	...	178.04	97	
1909	27.49	40	0.67	1	183.94	112	
1910	50.86	43	2.20	3	160.32	106	
1911	36.59	36	2.68	5	123.09	103	
1912	24.95	35	5.73	6	144.26	101	
1913	31.07	39	...	...	173.24	106	
1914	38.68	39	1.56	2	197.35	107	
1915	33.17	45	1.24	3	150.24	98	
Average	36.01	38	1.41	2	157.54	102	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Vadgaon (Mūwal, District Poona)
for the years 1905—1915.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1905	0.03	...	0.73	1	22.24	34
1906	...	...	...	...	20.44	42
1907	0.54	1	3.81	7	38.73	37
1908	...	...	...	...	24.55	45
1909	...	...	2.03	4	24.57	42
1910	...	...	0.58	1	31.46	34
1911	...	...	0.40	2	17.53	34
1912	...	...	...	...	30.37	39
1913	...	...	3.49	5	41.52	41
1914	...	...	...	...	50.09	46
1915	...	...	1.71	2	39.39	33
Average	0.05	...	1.16	2	30.99	39

Year.	Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy day.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1905	5.71	15	0.38	2	29.59	52	
1906	13.21	25	0.07	...	33.72	67	
1907	12.87	19	...	...	55.95	64	
1908	11.49	18	0.99	2	37.03	65	
1909	6.41	12	0.47	1	33.43	59	
1910	11.70	22	1.45	5	45.19	62	
1911	7.66	17	2.15	3	27.74	56	
1912	8.22	19	2.54	5	41.13	63	
1913	10.26	18	...	...	55.27	64	
1914	12.55	23	0.76	4	63.40	73	
1915	14.85	24	0.76	1	56.72	60	
Average	10.45	19	0.92	2	43.56	62	

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the Government

Occupied and unoccupied area.											
Years.	Number and area of Government villages.		Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.]								
	Number.	Area in acres.	Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area available for cultivation.	
						Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.
						Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.					Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Acres.		Acres.	Per cent.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1905-06	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	207	58,161	79,325	137,698	611	54,073
1906-07	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	188	57,516	79,587	137,541	787	54,077
1907-08	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	181	58,308	79,031	137,520	782	54,114
1908-09	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	161	58,359	79,000	137,520	732	54,114
1909-10	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	129	58,861	78,210	137,200	1,019	54,110
1910-11	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	170	61,164	74,660	136,994	2,511	54,111
1911-12	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	189	60,474	75,368	135,961	2,112	54,101
1912-13	142	212,801	142	212,801	100.00	211	68,123	72,587	136,871	2,184	54,100
1913-14	142	212,807	142	212,807	100.00	148	63,146	73,077	136,871	1,031	54,026
1914-15	142	212,783	142	212,783	100.00	819	63,303	71,139	134,761	831	53,872
Average of 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	142	212,799	142	212,799	100.00	208	62,242	78,342	136,702	1,674	54,042
Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 45).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Crops—continued.													
Years.	Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	Sesame.
	Moth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1905-06	109	1,197	5,051	30	...	39	69	...	...	...	47	61	...
1906-07	91	1,216	4,362	33	...	38	66	...	...	...	54	63	...
1907-08	89	1,046	3,599	35	...	2	37	...	...	...	62	60	...
1908-09	34	1,191	4,023	29	...	1	30	...	...	...	51	73	...
1909-10	7	1,452	4,422	26	...	0	37	...	...	...	30	68	...
1910-11	31	1,731	5,088	31	4	6	38	...	...	...	29	68	...
1911-12	21	1,327	4,451	29	3	3	35	...	...	...	38	68	...
1912-13	26	1,530	4,445	31	2	3	36	...	...	...	40	90	...
1913-14	49	1,398	4,293	24	...	2	26	...	...	...	43	65	...
1914-15	56	1,322	4,127	38	...	4	42	...	...	...	35	55	...
Average of 5 years from 1910-11 to 1913-14	37	1,461	4,480	28	2	4	34	...	...	...	27	70	...
Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 45).	0.06	2.27	6.97	0.04	...	0.01	0.05	...	...	...	0.08	0.11	...

B.

villages of the Mawal Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Unoccupied. Available for cultivation.		Crops.										Years.	
		Cereals.							Pulses.				
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mung and Udid.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
20,424	76,108	4,001	4,210	21,048	8,719	11,766	555	50,209	467	2,960	168	1905-06.	
20,426	75,260	4,337	8,751	21,217	8,426	12,373	834	50,488	343	2,484	208	1906-07.	
20,435	75,281	4,391	8,425	21,007	9,434	12,323	275	50,755	214	2,184	128	1907-08.	
20,435	75,281	4,841	8,045	20,940	9,167	12,401	78	50,570	287	2,450	61	1908-09.	
20,472	75,601	4,783	2,415	21,698	8,909	13,007	237	51,109	279	2,470	114	1909-10.	
20,485	76,807	5,429	2,488	21,880	9,143	13,853	252	53,060	469	2,738	117	1910-11.	
20,627	76,840	5,744	2,213	20,917	9,592	13,543	180	52,189	408	2,519	176	1911-12.	
20,646	76,930	7,565	2,519	22,173	9,074	13,660	253	55,849	339	2,423	128	1912-13.	
21,279	76,436	8,419	2,290	21,104	9,495	13,301	582	55,271	291	2,363	194	1913-14.	
22,319	78,022	9,767	1,711	20,250	9,843	13,563	242	55,371	192	2,313	244	1914-15.	
21,291	77,007	7,383	2,242	21,284	9,549	13,584	302	54,346	339	2,471	172	Average of 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15.	
.....	.....	11.49	3.40	33.11	14.86	21.14	0.47	64.56	0.53	3.84	0.27	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (column 43).

Crops—continued.													Years.
Oil-seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscel- laneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.	
Linseed.	Castor oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
23	...	23	4,014	4,030	...	...	64	64	66	59,707	1,339	58,368	1905-06.
15	...	13	4,094	4,123	...	...	64	64	52	59,247	1,243	58,004	1906-07.
18	...	32	4,570	4,558	...	...	37	37	46	59,154	665	58,489	1907-08.
19	...	46	4,562	4,627	...	...	46	46	73	59,493	973	58,520	1908-09.
20	...	41	4,804	4,874	...	1	49	50	54	60,644	1,654	58,990	1909-10.
11	...	103	4,930	5,044	...	4	61	65	58	63,431	2,097	61,334	1910-11.
23	...	94	5,059	5,181	...	3	105	108	69	62,154	1,491	60,663	1911-12.
100	...	76	4,715	4,891	...	3	113	116	60	65,527	2,183	63,344	1912-13.
60	...	48	5,208	5,312	...	2	119	121	62	65,181	1,887	63,294	1913-14.
108	...	40	5,043	5,186	...	3	95	93	137	65,051	1,429	63,622	1914-15.
61	...	72	4,990	5,123	...	3	99	102	77	64,289	1,820	62,469	Average of 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15.
0.00	...	0.11	7.77	7.97	...	0.01	0.15	0.18	0.12	100.00	...	.....	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (column 48.)

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Basars are held
in the Málwál Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Num-ber.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Talegaon Dabhade.	Sunday ...	Grain ...	800	Bájri, jowári, rice and wheat. Salt, sugar and jagri. Dhotis and lugdis. Copper and brass vessels. Vegetables, fruits, stationery, etc.
			Groceries ...	900	
			Cloth ...	850	
			Metals ...	200	
			Miscellaneous ...	500	
Total ...	3,250				
2	Indori ...	Tuesday ...	Cattle ...	1,200	Bullocks, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep and goats.
			Miscellaneous ...	30	
			Total ...	1,230	
3	Umbra Nav- lakh.	Thursday ...	Grain ...	250	Bájri and jowári. Salt, sugar and jagri. Dhotis and lugdis. Copper and brass vessels. Vegetables and fruit.
			Groceries ...	35	
			Cloth ...	100	
			Metals ...	35	
			Miscellaneous ...	5	
Total ...	425				

APPENDIX D.

Details of population according to occupation by percentages, for the Mawal Taluka.
(According to the Imperial Census of 1911.)

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchmen.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population	850	38,564	501	39,415		4,565		43,980	3,748	1,891	14,843	24,980
Percentages	0.6	65.9	0.7	67.1		8.6		63.7	13.7	2.0	21.6	36.3

APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to religion and education in the Mawal Taluka.
(According to the Imperial Census of 1911.)

Sex.	As per Imperial census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	Religion.											
			Hindū castes.							Musalmān sects.		Christians.	Pārses.	Others.
			Brāhmins.	Chamhars.	Kolis.	Kunbis.	Mahārs.	Marathas.	Others.	Sheikh.	Others.			
Male	35,583	9.67	1,258	698	1,778	2,937	4,968	15,221	5,976	806	474	709	139	522
Females	33,377	2.25	1,169	689	1,749	2,774	4,572	14,980	5,399	710	358	638	167	283
Total	68,960	6.07	2,447	1,385	3,527	5,711	9,540	30,200	11,375	1,516	832	1,347	306	704

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the agricultural stock of the 141 Government villages in the Mawal Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Year.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e., of cover 2 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Emil-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes.									
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1885-86	15,527	...	...	...	...	...	8,078	2,306	7,340	1,863	35,698	263	168	1,027	7,369	828	1,069	...	...
1886-87 to 1890-91 5 years average.	12,884	2,426	66	21	1,082	86	9,493	3,741	5,532	1,861	38,082	259	597	980	5,612	828	86	2,070	...
1893-94	13,823	2,186	78	21	800	72	10,302	3,946	6,118	2,110	39,446	262	468	1,150	6,418	927	178	2,077	...
1900-01	11,135	1,648	39	11	467	46	8,770	3,497	5,046	1,500	32,158	264	424	1,713	6,693	725	97	2,008	...
1915-16	13,077	1,545	143	23	498	75	10,193	4,446	7,095	2,094	39,188	237	243	1,808	5,873	482	186	1,790	5.70

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

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing births and deaths in the Government and Indm villages of the Mawal Taluka, Poona District, for the years 1906 to 1915.

Years.				Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last Imperial Census.
1				2	3	4
1906	2,021	2,079	65,176
1907	...	...	...	1,951	3,865
1908	...	...	...	2,338	2,094
1909	...	...	...	2,084	1,623
1910	...	...	...	2,258	1,530
1911	...	...	...	2,140	1,641
1912	...	...	...	1,873	2,346
1913	...	...	...	1,964	1,658
1914	...	...	...	2,443	3,098
1915	...	...	...	2,061	1,807
Average for ten years ...				2,111	2,124

APPENDIX G¹.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the Government villages of the Mawal Taluka, Poona District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.			Mechanical power.			
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Rice husking machines.	Grinding mills.	Glass factory.	Printing Press.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
246	4	85	5	8	2	4	1	1

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools in the Government villages of the Mawal Taluka together with their average attendance in the year 1915.

Number of villeges.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.				Re-marks.
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
141	18	361.5	...	...	4	255	1	39	4	63.5	...	...

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, budhis, tanks and other sources of water-supply in the Government villages of the Māwal Tāluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years 1891-92 and 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Year.	WELLS, BUDHIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
142	1891-92	86	7	182	109	12	2	11	6	...	...	4	5
142	1912-13	68	5	368	124	7	32	37	25	2	...	3	10

Number of villages.	Year.	TANKS.				OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
142	1891-92	9	27	...	...	...	...	85	...	88	...	...	...	...
142	1912-13	1	22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX K.—GROUP I.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group I of the Mawal Taluka.

[J.]—Sales of dry crop lands.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.								Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Jiralt.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
1	Jambavda ...	22 19	17 8	...	...	...	...	22 19	17 8	200	11
3	Akurdi ...	3 4	7 0	...	...	...	...	3 4	7 0	300	39
4	Ambi ...	79 37	52 0	...	...	...	...	79 37	52 0	1,300	23
5	Varala ...	11 30	4 2	...	...	...	...	11 30	4 2	225	55
6	Talegaon ...	106 36	108 11	...	...	...	...	106 36	108 11	4,180	38
7	Indori ...	203 23	192 14	...	...	...	...	203 23	192 14	9,060	47
	Totals, Indrayani Valley ...	427 29	383 3	...	...	...	...	427 29	383 3	15,085	39
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>										
8	Somatna ...	88 1	54 10	...	...	...	...	88 1	54 10	2,150	39
9	Dhanra ...	5 37	10 0	...	...	...	...	5 37	10 0	950	95
11	Gahavja ...	7 1	6 8	...	...	...	...	7 1	6 8	280	43
12	Sangavda ...	5 38	12 1	...	...	...	...	5 38	12 1	400	33
13	Salumbra ...	18 17	15 14	...	...	...	...	18 17	15 14	600	31
14	Darumbra ...	6 25	13 0	...	...	...	...	6 25	13 0	1,200	93
	Totals, Pawna Valley ...	181 39	112 1	...	...	...	...	181 39	112 1	5,480	49
	Grand Totals [J]—Group I ...	609 28	495 4	...	...	...	...	609 28	495 4	20,565	42
		J.—Sales of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the dry crop land exceeds the assessment of the rice land.									
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
4	Ambi ...	19 19	6 4	0 3½	0 4	0 29½	1 8	20 12	8 0	400	50
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>										
8	Somatna ...	21 29	9 1	1 19½	4 11	...	...	23 2½	12 12	300	24
	Totals J—Group I ...	41 8	14 5	1 17½	4 15	0 29½	1 8	43 14½	20 12	700	34
		[R.] Sales of dry crop and rice lands, in which the assessment of the rice land is not less than the assessment of the dry crop land.									
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>										
14	Darumbra ...	4 24	1 9	1 14	3 6	...	...	5 28	4 15	200	41
		[R.] Sales of rice lands. (Dry crop lands are included when the assessment on them does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total assessment.)									
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>										
8	Somatna ...	...	...	0 23½	2 0	...	...	0 23½	2 0	100	50

APPENDIX K—GROUP II.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group II of the Midwal Taluka.

[J]—Sales of dry crop lands.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.								Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
16	Bebadvohal ...	14 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	15 0	500	39
17	Chandkhed ...	13 38	7 0	...	...	...	...	13 38	7 0	250	36
19	Pachana ...	7 38	4 8	...	...	...	...	7 38	4 8	245	54
21	Shivna ...	14 22	1 14	...	...	...	...	14 22	1 14	50	27
23	Baar ...	26 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 12	21 0	1,500	71
24	Malavli ...	3 20	3 2	...	...	...	...	3 20	3 2	180	58
	Totals, Pawna Valley ...	80 12	53 8	...	...	...	...	80 12	52 6	2,725	52
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
28	Umbra Navlakh ...	64 10	64 8	...	...	...	...	64 10	64 8	2,390	44
29	Mangrul ...	24 15	8 0	...	...	...	...	24 15	8 0	295	37
30	Rajpuri ...	14 6	10 0	...	...	...	...	14 6	10 0	100	10
31	Sangvi ...	73 1	51 11	...	...	...	...	73 1	51 11	1,034	20
3	Jambhal ...	35 28	16 8	...	...	...	...	35 28	16 5	610	37
37	Kanba ...	21 37	6 0	...	...	...	...	21 37	6 0	500	33
38	Belhaj ...	20 37	6 0	...	...	...	...	20 37	6 0	200	33
39	Takva Budruk ...	44 29	31 0	...	...	...	...	44 29	31 0	400	13
40	Phalna ...	18 14	7 8	...	...	...	...	18 14	7 8	350	44
44	Napoli ...	16 23	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 23	11 0	200	18
46	Paravli ...	45 10	17 0	...	...	...	...	45 10	17 0	300	18
51	Nana ...	26 22	24 0	...	...	...	...	26 22	24 0	510	21
53	Budhardi ...	2 8	1 10	...	...	...	...	2 8	1 10	100	62
56	Yalak ...	5 15	6 0	...	...	...	...	5 15	6 0	200	33
58	Vadivla ...	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 4	14 0	620	44
59	Fathargaon ...	5 17	7 2	...	...	...	...	5 17	7 2	300	42
60	Taja ...	13 28	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 28	13 8	340	62
62	Patao ...	3 30	5 0	...	...	...	...	3 30	5 0	225	45
63	Malavli ...	5 24	6 8	...	...	...	...	5 24	6 8	420	85
64	Takva Khud ...	2 3	1 8	...	...	...	...	2 3	1 8	200	133
66	Shilata ...	1 6	1 8	...	...	...	...	1 6	1 8	80	53
68	Karla ...	13 17	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 17	17 0	1,150	68
69	Doughar ...	3 11	4 0	...	...	...	...	3 11	4 0	100	25
75	Walwan ...	6 12	8 0	...	...	...	...	6 12	8 0	775	97
76	Kusgaon Budruk ...	11 28	3 8	...	...	...	...	11 28	3 8	500	143
78	Kuryanda ...	36 39	7 0	...	...	...	...	36 39	7 0	180	26
	Totals, Indrayani Valley ...	526 28	339 4	...	...	...	...	526 28	339 4	12,559	37
	Grand Totals [J]—Group II ...	607 0	391 12	...	...	...	...	607 0	391 12	15,284	39
		J.—Sales of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the dry crop land exceeds the assessment of the rice land.									
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(1) J—	[O. R.]	Cases in	which	the rice	land is	practically	all "old"	rice land.	
20	Pusana ...	5 26	4 2	0 22½	2 14	...	...	6 20½	7 0	250	36

APPENDIX K—GROUP II—continued.

Serial number in Appendix Q	Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.								Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
29	Mangrul ...	5 83½	2 10	0 13½	0 13	0 3½	0 2	6 9½	3 9	100	28
38	Takva Budruk ...	10 11	9 5	0 38	1 11	...	...	11 9	11 0	250	23
66	Devghar ...	1 38	1 8	0 38½	0 15	0 1½	0 1	2 38	2 8	100	40
71	Devis ...	6 30	7 12	2 19½	6 18	0 10½	0 7	9 20½	16 0	900	53
	Totals, Indrayani Valley ...	24 52½	21 8	4 29½	10 4	0 15½	0 10	29 37	32 1	1,250	39
	Grand Totals J. [O.R.]—Group II ...	30 30½	25 5	5 13	13 2	0 15½	0 10	36 17½	39 1	1,500	38
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(2)	J.—Q.	R.	Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.						
17	Chandkhed ...	33 17	28 0	5 19½	17 6	2 24½	4 10	41 14	48 0	3,400	71
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(3)	J.—N.	R.	Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.						
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(4)	J.—[N. R.]	R.]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.						
23	Baur ...	17 10	6 8	...	...	0 28½	1 8	17 38½	8 0	800	100
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
39	Takva Budruk ...	4 29	3 4	...	...	0 14½	0 13	5 3½	4 0	70	17
51	Nana ...	17 0	10 0	...	...	1 36	2 0	18 36	12 0	500	42
69	Devghar ...	1 21	0 8	...	...	0 18½	0 4	1 30½	0 12	90	120
	Totals, Indrayani Valley ...	23 10	13 12	...	...	2 29	3 0	25 39	16 12	600	39
	Grand Totals J.—[N. R.]—Group II ...	40 20	20 4	...	...	3 17½	4 8	43 37½	24 12	1,400	59
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(1)	R.—Sales less than the assessment of the dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the dry crop land.								
19	Pachana ...	6 31½	3 9	2 10	9 8	0 6½	0 6	9 9	18 7	775	59
20	Pusank ...	3 23	2 2	0 34	3 1	...	...	4 17	5 8	145	23
21	Baur ...	7 9	2 14	2 21	8 2	...	...	10 0	11 0	650	59
	Totals, Pawna Valley ...	17 23½	8 9	5 25	20 11	0 6½	0 6	23 25	29 10	1,570	53
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
33	Vadgaon ...	0 32	0 12	1 31½	6 0	...	...	2 23½	6 12	400	59
44	Nanoli ...	1 30	0 8	0 39	1 4	0 11	0 4	3 0	3 0	100	50
53	Budhavdi ...	0 30	0 8	0 29	1 9	...	...	1 18	2 0	60	30
77	Bhushi ...	6 10	2 4	2 23	6 5	0 10	0 7	9 2	9 0	900	100
	Totals, Indrayani Valley ...	9 22	4 0	6 14	15 1	0 21	0 11	10 4½	19 12	1,400	76
	Grand Totals R.—[O. R.]—Group II ...	27 5½	12 9	11 36½	35 12	0 27½	1 1	39 29½	49 6	3,030	61
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(2)	R.—O.	R.	Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.						
17	Chandkhed ...	57 5	22 3	4 36½	20 15	2 3½	3 13	64 4½	47 14	2,150	45
25	Thugson ...	0 24	0 2	0 10	1 1	0 9	0 6	1 0	1 3	150	100
27	Ardav ...	0 33	1 7	0 32½	3 0	0 30½	1 9	2 16½	6 0	200	33
	Totals, Pawna Valley ...	58 22	24 11	5 39	25 0	3 0	5 11	67 21	55 6	2,500	45
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
63	Patan ...	4 36	1 0	0 15	1 8	0 9½	0 6	5 21½	3 0	135	45
68	Vohergaon ...	3 10	3 4	2 17½	6 1	1 6½	1 11	11 34	12 0	500	45
	Totals, Indrayani Valley ...	13 6	4 4	2 33½	7 9	1 16½	2 3	17 15½	24 0	635	45
	Grand Totals R.—O. R.—Group II ...	71 28	28 15	8 52½	32 9	4 15½	7 14	84 36½	69 6	3,135	45
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>	(3)	R.—N.	R.	Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.						
33	Vadgaon ...	7 23	1 0	0 21	2 7	0 30	1 6	8 24	5 6	250	47

APPENDIX K—GROUP II—concluded.

Serial number in Appendix Q	Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.								Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
		Jirata.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.				
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs.		
	(4) [R.]—[N. R.]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.										
48	Sai ...	8 36	4 0	...	...	2 9	4 0	11 5	8 0	500	63
46	Khadkala ...	1 30	0 12	...	...	0 12½	0 12	1 33½	1 8	200	133
52	Kondivda ...	1 11	1 4	...	...	0 34	1 4	2 5	2 8	225	80
64	Takva Khurd ...	5 30	4 8	...	...	3 13	4 8	8 33	9 0	1,000	111
73	Dongargaon ...	6 18	2 14	...	...	3 33	19 2	16 11	16 0	600	38
76	Kurwanda ...	2 15	0 9	...	...	1 1	1 7	3 16	2 0	100	50
	Grand Totals [R.]—[N. R.]—Group II	26 0	13 15	...	...	17 28½	26 1	43 29½	39 0	2,625	67
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(1) [R.]—[O. R.]	[R.]—Sales of rice lands. (Dry crop lands are included in the total assessment.) Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.									
30	Pusna ...	...	...	0 22½	2 4	0 4	0 4	0 28½	2 8	160	68
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>											
39	Takva Budruk ...	0 5	0 1	1 28	3 15	...	...	1 33	4 0	100	25
42	Vaund ...	...	...	1 6	5 11	0 7	0 5	1 13	6 0	250	42
49	Kusgaon Khurd ...	1 35	0 8	6 24½	15 2	0 24½	0 14	8 4	16 8	1,230	75	
59	Budhavdi ...	...	...	0 12½	0 14	0 2½	0 2	0 15	1 0	60	60
55	Valak ...	...	...	2 9½	6 2	0 9	0 6	2 18½	6 8	330	51
58	Pathargaon ...	0 4	0 1	1 0	0 15	...	...	1 4	1 0	70	70
68	Vehergaon ...	0 6	0 1	4 14½	13 15	...	...	4 20½	14 0	775	55
71	Devli ...	...	...	1 32½	4 4	0 6½	0 4	1 39	4 8	200	44
74	Varsoli ...	0 30	0 8	2 16½	7 15	0 2	0 1	3 8½	8 8	400	47	
75	Kalwahan ...	3 25	0 14	7 27½	24 0	0 2½	0 2	11 14½	25 0	2,275	91	
78	Kusgaon Budruk ...	...	...	0 31½	3 5	0 3½	0 3	0 35	3 8	175	50
78	Kurwanda ...	0 26	0 4	5 37½	22 9	0 3½	0 3	6 20½	23 0	1,000	43	
	Totals, Indrayani Valley	7 5	2 5	34 39½	108 11	1 21	2 8	43 25½	118 8	6,588	61	
	Grand Totals [R.]—[O. R.]—Group II	7 5	2 5	35 22½	110 15	1 25	3 12	44 12½	116 0	7,043	61	
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(2) [R.]—[O. R.]	Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.									
21	Shivna ...	...	...	0 26	2 1	0 23	1 1	1 6	3 2	204	66
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>											
28	Umbra Naavliakh ...	...	...	0 37	4 0	0 20	1 0	1 17	5 0	175	35
36	Jambhal ...	...	...	0 19½	1 5	0 4½	0 3	0 24	1 8	50	33
43	Vaund ...	0 16	0 2	1 38½	4 15	0 21½	0 15	2 31	6 0	500	63	
53	Pathargaon ...	...	...	1 11½	2 1	0 28½	0 15	2 0	3 0	150	50
62	Patau ...	...	...	0 34	3 13	0 14½	0 11	1 6½	4 8	260	58
63	Vehergaon ...	1 7	0 7	2 26	6 1	0 33	1 0	4 25	7 8	800	107	
	Totals, Indrayani Valley	1 28	0 9	8 0	22 8	3 2½	4 12	12 25½	27 8	1,935	70	
	Grand Totals, [R.]—[O. R.]—Group II	1 23	0 9	8 28	24 4	3 25½	5 13	13 31½	30 10	2,189	70	
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>	(3) [R.]—[N. R.]	Case in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.									
59	Budhavdi ...	...	...	0 24½	3 13	0 38½	1 9	1 33	5 6	225	41
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(4) [R.]—[N. R.]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.									
19	Pachau ...	...	...	...	...	1 1	1 6	1 1	1 6	70	47
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>											
39	Takva Budruk ...	0 6	0 1	...	...	1 28	1 7	1 34	1 8	90	60
	Grand Totals, [R.]—[N. R.]—Group II	0 6	0 1	...	...	2 29	2 15	3 35	3 0	160	43

APPENDIX K.—GROUP III.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group III of the Máwal Taluka.

[J] Sales of dry crop lands.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.								Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Pawna valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
83	Yelsha ...	16 23	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 23	15 0	215 0	14
84	Kadadha ...	36 33	14 12	...	...	...	...	36 33	14 12	385 8	26
86	Malowadi ...	35 36	7 0	...	...	...	...	35 36	7 0	240 0	84
90	Ambegaon ...	2 35	0 12	...	...	...	...	2 35	0 12	40 0	58
92	Lohowadi ...	3 35	1 8	...	...	...	...	3 35	1 8	15 0	10
	Totals Pawna valley	96 1	39 0	...	...	...	...	96 1	39 0	895 8	23
	<i>Indrayani valley.</i>										
102	Vedavli ...	9 13	2 0	...	...	...	...	9 13	2 0	100 0	50
104	Valvanti ...	1 9	0 4	...	...	...	...	1 9	0 4	50 0	200
	Totals Indrayani valley	10 21	2 4	...	...	...	...	10 21	2 4	150 0	67
	<i>Andra valley.</i>										
108	Kondiria ...	8 11	4 0	...	...	...	...	8 11	4 0	70 0	17
109	Kalhat ...	18 27	5 8	...	...	...	...	18 27	5 8	140 0	26
112	Vadeshwar ...	3 23	3 0	...	...	...	...	3 23	3 0	50 0	17
114	Vahangaon ...	3 3	1 4	...	...	...	...	3 3	1 4	25 0	20
116	Kivla ...	24 32	7 0	...	...	...	...	24 32	7 0	100 0	14
	Totals Andra valley	58 16	20 12	...	...	...	...	58 16	20 12	885 0	19
	Grand totals[[J]—Group III	164 38	52 0	...	...	...	...	164 38	52 0	1,430 0	23
		J Sales of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice land exceeds the assessment of the dry crop land.									
	<i>Pawna valley.</i>	(1) J—[OR] Case in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.									
84	Kadadha ...	10 5	2 10	0 23½	1 5	0 2	0 1	10 30½	4 0	54 0	19
	<i>Pawna valley.</i>	(2) J—OR Case in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.									
93	Pala ...	6 17	1 0	0 9	0 7	0 2½	0 1	6 28½	1 8	39 0	25
		(3) J—NR Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.									
		Nil.									
		(4) J—NR Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.									
		Nil.									
		R Sales of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice land is not less than the assessment of the dry crop land.									
	<i>Pawna valley.</i>	(1) R—[OR] Case in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.									
90	Ambegaon ...	6 30	1 0	0 23½	3 7	0 3½	0 1	7 19	4 9	140 0	31
	<i>Pawna valley.</i>	(2) R—OR Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.									
95	Mahagaon ...	5 24	1 6	1 37	4 13	0 29	0 15	8 10	7 2	300 0	49
	<i>Andra valley.</i>										
102	Kalhat ...	10 24	2 4	1 29	8 11	1 3½	1 5	18 16½	7 8	100 0	31
	Grand totals R.—OR Group III.	16 8	3 14	3 25	8 8	1 32½	2 4	21 30½	14 10	460 0	31

APPENDIX K.—GROUP III.—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.								Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.		
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.					
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
		(3) R—NR	Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.			Nil.							
88	<i>Pawna valley.</i> Kala	(4) R—[NR]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.	0 14	0 2	...	...	0 35	0 14	1 9	1 0	90 0	90
		[R] Sale	of rice land (Dry crop lands are included where the assessment on them does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total assessment.)										
		(1) [R]—[OR]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.										
88	<i>Pawna valley.</i> Yelaha			1 7	0 4	0 33½	2 0	0 7½	0 4	2 8	2 8	100 0	40
89	Shevli			0 6	0 2	0 32½	1 4	0 7	0 2	1 5	1 8	120 0	60
94	Dudhivra			0 24	0 2	1 18	6 5	0 2½	0 1	2 4	6 8	330 0	81
	Totals Pawna valley ...			1 37	0 8	3 44	9 9	0 16½	0 7	5 17	10 8	550 0	62
	<i>Andra valley.</i>												
113	Vadashwar			0 5	0 1	0 27½	1 7	...	...	0 32	1 8	25 0	17
	Grand totals [R]—[OR] Group III.			2 2	0 9	3 31½	11 0	0 18½	0 7	6 10	12 0	575 0	49
		(2) [R]—OR	Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.										
102	<i>Indrayani valley.</i> Vadavli			0 26	0 4	2 0½	9 0	0 18	0 12	3 4	10 0	450 0	45
	<i>Andra valley.</i>												
113	Vadashwar			0 3	0 1	1 11½	4 5	0 15½	0 10	1 30	5 0	180 0	36
113	Nagathli ... ..			...	...	1 6½	2 14	0 32	1 2	1 38	4 0	275 0	69
115	Kivla			1 6	0 4	3 1½	8 9	0 32½	1 3	5 0	10 0	25 0	2½
	Totals Andra valley ...			1 9	0 5	5 19½	15 12	2 0½	2 15	6 28	19 0	480 0	26
	Grand totals [R]—OR Group III.			1 35	0 9	7 19½	24 12	2 18½	3 11	11 3	29 0	830 0	32
		(3) [R]—NR	Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.					Nil.					
		(4) [R]—[NR]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.					Nil.					

APPENDIX K—GROUP IV.

Statement showing the selling value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group IV of the Mawal Tatuka.

[J].—Sales of dry crop lands.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land sold.								Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
121	Apti ...	4 0	0 6	...	...	...	...	4 0	0 6	60 0	135
128	Málegson (Khurd) ...	27 17	6 12	...	...	...	...	27 17	6 12	60 0	12
	Totals—[J] ...	31 17	7 2	...	...	...	...	31 17	7 2	130 0	16
		J.—Sales of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the dry crop land exceeds the assessment of the rice land.									
		(1) J.—[O B] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.									
		Nil.									
		(2) J.—O R Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.									
126	Khahd ...	14 16	4 0	1 3½	2 2	0 30½	0 14	16 16½	7 0	90 0	13
		(3) J.—N R Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.									
		Nil.									
		(4) J.—[N R] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.									
124	Boravli ...	2 1	1 0	...	...	0 18	0 8	2 19	1 8	42 0	26
		R.—Sales of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice land is not less than the assessment of the dry crop land.									
		(1) R.—[O B] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.									
121	Apti ...	3 21	0 13	1 34	5 2	0 14	0 7	5 29	6 6	300 0	47
128	Málegson ...	30 3	7 12	4 5	15 3	0 17	0 9	40 25	23 8	200 0	9
	Totals R.—[O B] ...	39 24	8 9	5 39	20 5	0 31	1 0	46 14	29 14	500 0	17
		(2) R.—O R Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.									
122	Gevhandha ...	24 23	5 8	2 33½	7 10	1 9½	1 6	26 25½	14 8	400 0	28
128	Jamboli ...	16 11	2 0	1 5½	1 12	0 13½	0 4	16 29½	4 0	200 0	50
	Totals R.—[O R] ...	39 34	7 8	3 39½	9 6	1 23½	1 10	45 15	18 8	600 0	33
		(3) R.—N R Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.									
		Nil.									
		(4) R.—[N R] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.									
		Nil.									
		[B].—Sales of rice lands. (Dry crop lands are included where the assessment on them does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total assessment.)									
		(1) [B]—[O B] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.									
125	Kusur ...	1 27	0 7	3 9½	8 9	0 20	0 8	5 20½	9 8	400 0	42
129	Málegson (Budruk) ...	...	...	0 28	1 7	0 8	0 1	0 31	1 8	50 0	38
	Totals [B].—[O B] ...	1 27	0 7	3 37½	10 0	0 28	0 9	6 17½	11 0	450 0	41
		(2) [B].—O R Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.									
126	Jamboli ...	0 15	0 2	0 33½	2 10	0 22½	0 12	1 30½	3 8	100 0	29
130	Khahd ...	1 28	0 8	2 20	5 0	0 26	0 8	4 34	6 0	345 0	58
	Totals [B].—O R ...	2 3	0 10	3 13½	7 10	1 2½	1 4	6 24½	9 8	445 0	47
		(3) [B]—N R Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.									
		Nil.									
		(4) [B]—[N B] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.									
		Nil.									

APPENDIX M—GROUP I.

Statement showing the letting value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group I of the Māwāl Tāluka.

[J.]—Leases of dry crop lands.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents. C=entirely in cash. K=in kind, (wholly or partly).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
		Jirāt.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Indrāyani valley.</i>											
1	Jambavda ...	A. g. 5 15	Rs. a. 6 0	...	...	...	...	5 15	6 0	C. 20 0	80
2	Nanoli ...	205 0	161 10	...	...	...	...	205 0	161 10	C. 494 0	82
3	Akurdi ...	26 4	38 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	38 0	C. 60 0	65
4	Ambi ...	123 26	85 0	...	...	...	...	123 26	85 0	C. 281 0	80
6	Talegaon ...	653 35	540 9	...	...	...	...	653 35	540 9	C. 2,117 0	26
7	Indori ...	591 20	653 3	...	...	...	...	591 20	653 3	C. 1,690 18	39
Totals—Indrāyani valley ...		1,695 20	1,479 6	...	...	...	...	1,695 20	1,479 6	C. 4,602 12	32
<i>Pawna valley.</i>											
10	Shirgaon ...	14 24	22 9	...	...	...	...	14 24	22 9	C. 93 0	...
11	Gahunja ...	20 32	18 9	...	...	...	...	20 32	18 9	C. 32 12	56
12	Sangavda ...	108 26	174 4	...	...	...	...	108 26	174 4	C. 574 8	80
13	Salumbra ...	113 23	178 0	...	...	...	...	113 23	178 0	C. 423 8	42
14	Darumbra ...	22 28	40 0	...	...	...	...	22 28	40 0	C. 116 0	84
Totals—Pawna valley ...		280 23	433 6	...	...	...	...	280 23	433 6	C. 1,228 12	35
Grand Totals [J]—Group I ...		1,976 3	1,912 12	...	...	...	...	1,976 3	1,912 12	C. 5,901 8	32
J.—Leases of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the dry crop land exceeds the assessment of the rice land.											
(1) J.—[O R] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.											
<i>Indrāyani valley.</i>											
2	Nanoli ...	3 31	3 0	0 20	2 0	...	...	4 11	5 0	C. 15 0	33
6	Talegaon ...	53 8	25 2	5 11	14 7	0 13	0 7	58 22	40 0	C. 76 8	53
Totals—Indrāyani valley ...		56 39	28 2	5 31	16 7	0 13	0 7	63 33	45 0	C. 90 8	50
<i>Pawna valley.</i>											
10	Shirgaon ...	30 21	27 5	1 25	5 15	...	...	32 6	33 4	C. 130 0	25
14	Darumbra ...	95 19	67 14	8 3	39 0	...	...	104 23	126 14	K. 375 0	84
Totals—Pawna valley ...		127 0	115 3	9 28	44 15	...	...	{ 32 6 104 22	{ 33 4 126 14	{ C. 130 0 K. 375 0	{ 25 84
Grand Totals J.—[O R] Group I ...		163 39	143 5	15 19	61 6	0 13	0 7	{ 65 9 104 22	{ 78 4 122 14	{ C. 220 8 K. 375 0	{ 36 84 } 34
(2) J.—O R Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.											
<i>Indrāyani valley.</i>											
2	Nanoli ...	3 36	4 4	0 20	2 4	0 8	0 8	4 31	7 0	C. 20 0	85
6	Talegaon ...	43 27	44 0	1 23	4 12	0 32	2 4	45 32	51 0	C. 85 8	60
Totals J.—O R ...		47 28	48 4	1 33	7 0	1 1	2 12	50 23	58 0	C. 105 8	55
(3) J.—N R Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.											
Nil.											
(4) J.—[N R] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.											
<i>Indrāyani valley.</i>											
6	Talegaon ...	49 24	33 0	...	...	3 16	6 8	53 0	39 8	C. 130 0	30
R.—Leases of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice land is not less than the assessment of the dry crop lands.											
(1) R.—[O R] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.											
<i>Indrāyani valley.</i>											
6	Talegaon ...	5 7	5 6	3 19	12 6	...	...	8 26	17 12	C. 55 0	80
7	Indori ...	1 35	3 0	7 36	22 0	...	...	9 31	81 0	C. 133 0	23
Totals R.—[O R] ...		7 2	8 6	11 15	40 6	...	...	18 17	48 12	C. 188 0	26
(2) R.—O R Case in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.											
6	Talegaon ...	3 0	1 2	1 19	4 12	0 34	2 2	5 13	3 0	C. 25 0	54

APPENDIX M.—GROUP II.

Statement showing the letting value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group II of the Mawal Taluka.

[J] Leases of dry crop lands.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents— O=entirely in cash K=in kind (wholly or partly).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
28	Baur ...	3 35	8 14	...	...	...	...	3 35	8 14	C. 8 0	65
		26 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 12	21 0	K. 64 0	33
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
28	Umbara Navlakh ...	96 22	43 14	...	...	...	...	96 22	43 14	C. 121 0	56
29	Mangrul ...	41 28	23 7	...	...	...	...	41 28	23 7	C. 78 0	33
31	Songvi ...	42 37	28 8	...	...	...	...	42 37	28 8	C. 97 0	29
		23 33	17 6	...	...	...	...	23 33	17 6	K. 27 0	64
32	Katvi ...	7 5	6 0	...	...	...	...	7 5	6 0	C. 30 0	20
33	Vadgnon ...	63 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	63 12	22 8	C. 75 0	30
36	Jambhul ...	115 28	59 10	...	...	...	...	115 28	59 10	C. 184 0	32
37	Kanha ...	8 3	5 8	...	...	...	...	8 3	5 8	C. 12 0	46
39	Takva Bk. ...	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	21 0	C. 60 0	35
		4 15½	2 8	...	...	...	...	4 15½	2 8	K. 6 4	40
44	Nanoli ...	8 27	2 4	...	...	...	...	8 27	2 4	C. 12 0	19
46	Khadkals ...	47 39	44 8	...	...	...	...	47 39	44 8	C. 113 0	39
		11 15	8 8	...	...	...	...	11 15	8 8	K. 18 0	47
51	Nana ...	74 9	76 0	...	...	...	...	74 9	76 0	C. 226 0	34
52	Kondivda ...	1 6	1 0	...	...	...	...	1 6	1 0	C. 2 0	50
		1 1	1 8	...	...	...	...	1 1	1 8	K. 6 0	25
55	Valak ...	2 39	3 8	...	...	...	...	2 39	3 8	C. 8 0	44
56	Vadivla ...	9 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	9 10	11 8	C. 31 0	37
57	Mundharva ...	13 27	14 4	...	...	...	...	13 27	14 4	K. 32 0	45
63	Malavli ...	5 15	7 3	...	...	...	...	5 15	7 3	C. 28 0	28
65	Shilatna ...	12 20	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 20	10 0	C. 20 0	50
66	Karla ...	188 6	176 0	...	...	...	...	188 6	176 0	C. 305 0	58
68	Vehergaon ...	1 25	1 8	...	...	...	...	1 25	1 8	K. 12 0	13
71	Devla ...	33 19	37 8	...	...	...	...	33 19	37 8	K. 99 0	38
72	Aunda K. ...	104 21	102 4	...	...	...	...	104 21	102 4	C. 210 0	49
75	Walwhan ...	8 7	11 0	...	...	...	...	8 7	11 0	C. 46 0	24
80	Tungarli ...	5 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	5 15	2 0	C. 5 0	40
	Totals Indrayani valley ...	905 39½	788 12	...	...	...	...	817 24	657 10	C. 1,657 0	40
								88 15½	31 2	K. 200 4	43
	Grand Totals [J] Group II ...	936 6½	763 10	...	...	...	...	621 19	661 8	C. 1,663 0	40
								114 27½	104 2	K. 264 4	39
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>										
		J.—Leases of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the dry crop land exceeds the assessment of the rice land.									
		(1) J-[O. R.] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.									
15	Parandavdi ...	18 38	8 14	1 16	4 11	...	...	20 14	13 9	C. 65 0	16
17	Ohandkhed ...	38 38	23 0	3 0	10 13	0 3	0 3	37 1	34 0	C. 95 0	36
22	Sadavli ...	8 10	6 13	2 12½	7 3	0 9	0 7	10 31½	16 12	K. 62 2	37
26	Kuranj ...	5 10	2 2	0 26½	1 6	...	...	5 36½	3 8	K. 3 12	98
	Totals Pawna valley ...	65 16	42 13	7 13½	24 6	0 13	0 10	57 15	47 9	C. 180 0	26
								14 26½	20 4	K. 65 14	31

APPENDIX M—GROUP II—continued.

[J.]—Leases of dry crop lands.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents C.—entirely in cash K.—in kind (wholly or partly).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>											
39	Vadgaon ...	44 5	25 0	2 17½	8 10	0 9½	0 6	46 32½	34 0	C. 65 0	36
68	Karla ...	18 36	23 12	5 13	19 11	0 1½	0 1	34 10½	43 8	C. 132 0	33
67	Dahivali ...	4 8	6 0	1 26½	5 0	...	...	6 34½	11 0	K. 27 8	0
75	Walwhan ...	2 13	0 13	0 19½	0 11	...	...	2 37½	1 8	K. 5 0	30
76	Kusgaon Budruk ...	4 17	5 0	1 10	3 0	...	...	5 27	7 0	K. 7 8	33
76	Kusgaon Budruk ...	22 23	6 12	1 12½	4 11	0 1½	0 1	23 37	11 8	K. 35 0	23
	Totals Indrayani valley ...	96 27	67 5	12 19½	40 11	0 12½	0 8	{ 71 24 38 16½	77 8	C. 237 0 K. 75 0	{ 34 41 } 36
	Grand Totals J—[O.E.] Group II.	162 3	110 2	19 33½	65 1	0 24½	1 2	{ 138 17½ 55 8½	125 1	C. 407 0 K. 140 14	{ 31 56 } 32
<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>											
	(2) J.—O. R. Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.										
38	Umbra Navlakh ...	21 5	14 8	2 10	4 13	0 23	0 11	23 38	20 0	C. 60 0	33
47	Naygaon ...	8 38	7 12	1 20½	6 3	0 32½	1 3	11 11½	15 2	K. 40 0	38
	Grand totals J—[O.E.] Group II	30 3	22 4	3 30½	11 6	1 15½	1 14	{ 23 38 11 11½	20 0	C. 60 0 K. 40 0	{ 33 36 } 35
<i>Pawna Valley.</i>											
	(3) J.—N. R. Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.										
21	Shivna ...	11 6	4 14	0 32	2 12	0 36	1 15	12 34	9 9	C. 35 0	27
<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>											
23	Vadgaon ...	32 3	16 0	0 16	1 2	1 0½	1 14	33 19½	19 0	C. 40 0	47
	Grand totals J—[N.R.] Group II.	43 9	20 14	1 8	3 14	1 36½	3 13	46 13½	28 9	C. 75 0	36
<i>Pawna Valley.</i>											
	(4) J.—[N. R.] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.										
16	Bebadrol ...	6 28	4 8	...	...	1 26	3 8	8 14	8 0	C. 25 0	32
25	Kurunj ...	8 19	2 6	...	...	0 37½	1 10	9 16½	4 0	K. 25 0	16
	Totals Pawna valley ...	15 7	6 14	...	...	2 23½	5 2	{ 8 14 9 16½	8 0	C. 25 0 K. 25 0	{ 32 16 } 24
<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>											
33	Vadgaon ...	39 36	21 0	...	...	6 38	14 0	46 34	35 0	C. 90 0	39
37	Kanba ...	20 37	8 8	...	...	3 1½	3 8	23 39½	13 0	K. 35 0	34
61	Nana ...	15 30	11 0	...	...	1 15	2 0	16 35	13 0	C. 26 0	50
66	Karla ...	{ 4 15 5 20	{ 4 4 6 6	...	...	{ 1 33½ 1 5	{ 2 12 1 10	{ 6 8½ 6 25	{ 7 0 8 0	{ C. 12 0 K. 15 0	{ 68 53
71	Devla ...	8 26	2 7	...	...	0 36	1 8	9 22	4 0	C. 10 4	39
75	Walwhan ...	13 7	13 0	...	...	1 29	3 0	14 36	21 0	C. 60 0	35
	Totals Indrayani valley ...	108 1	71 9	...	...	16 37½	28 7	{ 94 15½ 30 2½	80 0	C. 193 4 K. 50 0	{ 40 40 } 40
	Grand totals J—[N.R.] Group II.	123 8	79 7	...	...	19 21	33 9	{ 102 29½ 39 39½	88 0	C. 223 4 K. 75 0	{ 39 33 } 38

APPENDIX M.—GROUP II—continued.

R.—Leases of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice land is not less than the assessment of the dry crop land.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents C.—entirely in cash, K.—in kind (wholly or partly).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
		Jirak.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p><i>Pawna valley.</i></p> <p>(1) R.—[O.R.] Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.</p>											
20	Pusana ...	15 31	5 12	1 30	7 9	0 7	0 6	17 23	18 11	C. 40 0	35
21	Shiyra ...	13 33	9 0	7 13	26 8	...	...	21 7	28 8	K. 90 0	32
23	Baur ...	13 30	3 6	2 34	8 0	0 11	0 9	16 30	11 15	C. 55 0	23
		5 15	1 5	2 28	10 5	0 21	1 1	8 31	12 14	K. 45 0	29
26	Kurunj ...	16 35	4 3	5 8	22 13	0 15	0 11	22 18	23 0	K. 160 0	17
27	Ardav ...	8 9	5 8	3 16	12 4	0 11	0 8	11 3 6	19 4	K. 47 8	35
Totals Pawna valley ...		73 33	23 10	23 9	86 7	1 26	3 3	84 24	25 10	C. 95 0	27
								64 5	67 10	K. 342 8	26
<p><i>Indrayani valley.</i></p>											
28	Umbra Navlakh ...	1 21	0 5	0 35	1 8	0 3	0 4	2 24	1 12	C. 10 0	17
33	Vadgaon ...	4 36	2 0	1 17	3 0	...	...	6 18	5 0	C. 15 0	33
44	Nanoli ...	3 20	2 0	1 6	3 2	0 6	0 6	4 35	5 8	K. 10 0	55
62	Kondivda ...	0 20	0 8	1 9	3 0	...	...	1 20	3 8	K. 9 0	44
64	Takva Khurd ...	9 3	5 0	2 2	10 0	...	...	11 35	15 0	C. 60 0	25
65	Shilatna ...	0 25	0 3	0 17	1 4	0 1	0 1	1 3	1 8	K. 10 0	15
70	Sadapur ...	0 21	0 8	1 5	2 15	0 1	0 1	1 27	3 8	K. 7 8	67
71	Deola ...	0 22	0 3	0 2	1 5	...	...	1 6	1 8	K. 5 4	29
72	Anud ...	4 31	6 0	2 21	6 0	...	...	7 15	12 0	K. 50 0	24
74	Varsoli ...	5 8	1 8	4 10	10 8	...	...	9 18	12 0	K. 25 0	48
76	Waiwhan ...	7 6	1 8	2 6	3 3	0 13	0 5	9 26	5 0	C. 31 0	18
Totals Indrayani valley ...		32 46	19 11	17 34	45 8	0 32	1 1	30 19	26 13	C. 116 0	23
								27 14	39 8	K. 115 12	34
Grand totals R.—[O.R.] Group II.		112 39	42 5	41 34	131 15	2 10	4 4	65 21	52 6	C. 211 0	25
								91 19	127 2	K. 458 4	36
<p><i>Pawna valley.</i></p> <p>(2) R.—O. R. Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.</p>											
19	Pachana ...	3 25	1 8	0 37	3 11	0 15	0 13	4 38	6 0	C. 18 6	33
22	Sadavli ...	22 23	9 0	3 12	10 12	0 31	1 4	26 26	21 0	K. 68 0	32
23	Baur ...	26 31	7 0	3 10	12 0	2 5	2 14	32 6	21 14	K. 76 8	29
26	Kurunj ...	1 34	0 9	0 34	2 1	0 10	0 6	2 39	3 0	K. 6 14	42
Totals Pawna valley ...		54 33	18 1	8 15	28 8	3 22	5 5	4 38	6 0	C. 18 6	33
								61 32	45 14	K. 149 6	31
<p><i>Indrayani valley.</i></p>											
33	Vadgaon ...	13 15	7 6	1 20	6 2	1 8	1 14	16 10	17 6	C. 97 0	19
		23 12	6 12	2 7	10 11	1 6	2 5	26 26	21 12	K. 87 8	25
46	Khadkala ...	3 15	1 0	0 27	2 4	0 15	0 12	4 18	4 0	K. 10 0	40
48	Chikhalsa ...	12 30	3 4	2 13	5 1	0 21	0 11	15 26	9 0	K. 50 0	18
49	Kusgaon Khurd ...	0 30	0 4	0 27	1 8	0 8	0 4	1 26	2 0	K. 10 0	20
67	Dahiveli ...	6 26	3 5	6 18	19 11	2 33	6 0	16 37	28 0	K. 70 0	40
70	Kusgaon Budruk ...	5 28	1 6	2 27	9 13	0 22	1 2	8 38	12 4	K. 45 8	27
Totals Indrayani valley ...		65 36	25 5	16 28	57 1	6 30	12 0	16 10	17 6	C. 97 0	19
								73 10	77 0	K. 373 0	35
Grand Totals R.—O.R. Group ...		120 29	43 6	25 3	85 9	10 19	17 5	21 8	28 6	C. 115 6	20
								135 3	123 14	K. 423 6	29

APPENDIX M.—GROUP II—continued.

B.—Leases of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice land is not less than the assessment of the dry crop land.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents C.—entirely in cash; R.—in kind (wholly or partly).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.				
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	<i>Indrayani valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
		(S) R.	—N. R.	Cases	in which	the rice	land is	principally	"new"	rice	land.	
33	Vadgaon	8 11	2 1	1 21½	5 15	1 22½	2 14	11 15	10 14	K. 80 0	36	
65	Shilatna	1 28	0 7	0 22½	1 8	1 9	2 1	3 17½	4 0	K. 21 0	19	
72	Aund Khurd	3 2	1 0	0 29	2 7	0 38½	1 9	4 37½	5 0	K. 20 0	25	
	Grand Totals R.—[N.R.] Group II	12 39	3 8	2 32½	9 14	3 29½	6 8	19 20	19 14	K. 71 0	28	
	<i>Pawna valley.</i>	(4) R.	—[N. R.]	Cases	in which	the rice	land is	practically	all "	new"	rice	land.
23	Sadavi	16 17	4 10	...	...	4 9½	6 6	20 25½	11 0	K. 30 0	37
	<i>Indrayani valley.</i>											
26	Umbra Navlakh	9 10	3 0	0 6½	0 6	1 22½	2 10	10 39	6 0	C. 15 0	40	
39	Takva Budruk	8 8	5 0	...	...	5 7½	8 0	13 16½	13 0	K. 45 0	29
53	Kondivda	0 21	0 3	...	...	0 30	0 5	0 31	0 8	K. 3 0	17
57	Mundharva	0 11	0 3	...	...	0 21	0 13	0 32	1 0	C. 1 8	40
		0 38	0 12	...	...	0 12½	0 13	1 5½	1 8	K. 7 8	30
61	Boraj	0 34	0 8	...	...	0 27	1 0	1 21	1 8	K. 11 4	13
65	Shilatna	0 29	0 2	...	...	1 3	0 14	1 23	1 0	K. 10 8	10
74	Varsoli	4 7	1 8	...	...	3 15	3 8	7 22	5 0	K. 10 0	50
	Totals Indrayani valley	24 21	11 4	0 6½	0 6	12 38½	17 14	11 31	7 0	C. 17 8	40	
								25 38	22 8	K. 87 4	26	
	Grand Totals R.—[N.R.] Group II	41 1	15 14	0 6½	0 6	17 6½	24 4	11 31	7 0	C. 17 8	40	
								46 23½	29 8	K. 117 4	29	
	<i>Pawna valley.</i>	(1) [R.]	—[O. R.]	Cases	in which	the rice	land is	practically	all "	old"	rice	land.
17	Chandkhed	0 8	0 1	0 28½	3 1	...	...	0 34½	3 2	K. 13 12	23
19	Pachana	...	...	0 12½	1 1	...	...	0 12½	1 1	K. 4 8	24
22	Sadavi	0 17	0 2	1 6	2 10	0 6½	0 4	1 29½	3 0	K. 32 8	9	
24	Malavi	1 8	0 8	1 38½	4 12	0 21½	0 12	3 28	6 0	K. 15 0	40	
26	Kurunj	13 31	3 1	7 18½	33 7	0 11	0 8	21 20½	37 0	K. 105 8	25	
27	Ardav	...	...	0 13½	1 8	...	...	0 13½	1 8	C. 5 0	30
	Totals Pawna valley	15 22	3 12	11 37½	46 7	0 39½	1 8	0 13½	1 8	C. 5 0	30	
								23 5	50 3	K. 171 2	29	
	<i>Indrayani valley.</i>											
23	Umbra Navlakh	0 23	0 3	0 29½	4 8	0 12½	0 5	3 25	5 0	C. 30 0	17	
26	Jambhul	2 19	1 8	4 0½	13 11	0 12½	0 13	6 33½	16 0	K. 87 8	16	
39	Takva Budruk	1 28	1 1	2 28½	9 10	0 16½	0 13	4 33	11 8	C. 40 0	29	
48	Sai	...	...	0 29½	1 6	0 31	0 2	0 33	1 6	K. 24 8	8
45	Paravdi	...	...	1 30½	3 12	...	...	1 30½	3 12	K. 11 4	38
48	Khadkala	0 16	0 4	2 0½	6 1	0 17	0 11	2 33½	7 0	K. 32 8	22	
46	Chikhalsa	0 39	0 6	4 3½	9 7	0 19½	0 11	5 22	10 8	K. 55 8	19	
49	Kusgaon Khurd	0 8	0 2	0 39½	2 9	0 12	0 6	1 19½	3 0	C. 23 0	14	
		...	...	3 18½	9 15	0 13	0 9	3 31½	10 8	K. 87 8	16
51	Nana	...	...	3 6½	9 5	0 5½	0 3	3 19½	8 8	K. 26 8	37
53	Kondivda	1 34	1 5	5 24½	27 8	0 34½	1 11	9 18½	30 8	K. 110 0	29	
53	Budhavdi	...	...	0 21½	1 5	0 4½	0 3	0 26	1 8	K. 4 14	30
57	Mundharva	...	...	0 26	2 2	0 7	0 6	0 33	2 8	K. 7 8	33
60	Tala	...	...	1 23½	4 9	0 11½	0 7	1 35	5 0	K. 12 8	40
61	Boraj	...	...	0 34½	1 16	0 14	0 1	0 35½	2 0	C. 7 0	29
62	Patan	...	...	0 21½	1 6	...	...	0 21½	1 8	K. 12 4	12
64	Takva Khurd	2 9	0 7	8 28	25 10	0 29	0 15	10 31	27 0	K. 67 8	47	
65	Shilatna	...	...	2 3	12 11	0 10	0 5	2 13	4 8	K. 15 12	25
66	Karla	...	...	2 38	12 14	0 4½	0 2	3 2½	13 0	C. 41 0	32
		0 5	0 2	2 18½	13	0 1	0 1	2 19½	9	K. 21 4	42	

APPENDIX M.—GROUP II—concluded.

[B.] Leases of rice lands.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents C.—entirely in cash K.—in kind (wholly or partly).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.				
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
68	Vehergaon ...	A. g. 5 3	Rs. a. 1 10	A. g. 11 15½	Rs. a. 34 6	A. g. 0 11½	Rs. a. 0 8	A. g. 16 30½	Rs. a. 36 8	Rs. 146 0	25	
69	Devghar ...	8 18	4	3 2	8 4	...	...	8 18	6 8	K. 35 0	19
71	Devla ...	0 21	0 7	13 3½	42 5	1 18½	2 8	15 3½	45 4	K. 206 8	23	
72	Aund Khurd ...	23 4	6 4	29 26½	110 14	2 28	4 14	55 18½	123 0	K. 504 0	24	
74	Varsoli ...	...	...	0 23	1 8	...	...	0 23	1 8	C. 2 4	66
75	Walwhan ...	2 38	1 2	5 15	12 14	...	...	8 13	14 0	K. 41 4	24
76	Kusgaon Budruk ...	7 19	2 1	27 9½	63 1	0 31½	1 6	25 30½	55 8	K. 407 12	21	
77	Bhushi ...	0 35	0 4	3 23½	17 1	0 13½	0 11	4 37½	19 0	K. 68 8	27	
78	Kurwanda ...	0 8	0 3	3 12	11 1	0 16	0 12	3 28	12 0	K. 52 8	22	
79	Lonavla ...	13 36	3 7	18 9½	64 5	0 28	1 4	31 34½	69 0	K. 239 12	20	
80	Tungarli ...	0 6	0 1	2 14½	6 7	...	...	2 30½	6 8	C. 75 0	9
	Totals Indrayani valley ...	0 18	0 5	5 31½	26 3	...	...	6 9½	26 8	K. 178 8	15
	Tungarli ...	0 33	0 5	1 8	2 11	...	...	2 1	3 0	K. 21 0	14
	Totals Indrayani valley ...	64 18	21 11	177 39½	578 8	12 10	20 10	{ 16 39½ 237 28½	42 8 578 0	C. 217 4 K. 2425 10	{ 26 24 } 23	
	Grand Totals [R.]—[O.R.] Group II ...	80 0	26 7	189 37½	624 10	13 9½	22 2	{ 17 12½ 265 38½	44 0 623 8	C. 222 4 K. 2598 8	{ 20 24 } 24	
	<i>Indrayani valley.</i>	(2) [R.]	—O. R.	Cases in which the rice land is principally "old" rice land.								
36	Jambhal ...	...	...	1 30½	6 4	0 20½	1 4	2 29	7 9	O. 61 0	12
42	Varud ...	2 38	1 0	2 8	7 11	0 28	1 5	5 29	10 0	K. 27 0	37	
44	Nanoli ...	...	...	2 24½	5 8	2 14½	2 13	4 39	9 0	K. 26 4	21
46	Khadkala ...	...	...	0 5	0 10	0 2½	0 2	0 7½	0 12	C. 1 0	75
48	Chikhalsa ...	0 14	0 2	2 15½	3 0	0 29½	1 6	3 12½	9 8	K. 40 0	24	
49	Kusgaon Khurd ...	...	...	0 33½	2 13	0 23½	0 11	1 17	2 8	K. 15 0	17
50	Khamshet ...	0 10	0 1	0 23	0 9	0 3	0 2	1 0	0 12	C. 2 0	37	
51	Nana ...	...	...	0 23	2 0	0 11½	0 8	0 39½	2 8	C. 5 0	50
52	Kondivda ...	0 20	0 3	1 6½	3 0	0 20	0 13	2 8½	4 0	K. 6 0	66	
57	Mundharva ...	...	...	1 10½	4 6	0 19½	0 10	1 24	5 0	K. 12 12	37
63	Patan ...	...	...	2 20½	9 12	1 8½	2 0	3 29	11 12	K. 71 0	16
64	Takva Khurd ...	...	...	2 19½	4 10	2 2½	2 6	4 22	7 0	K. 23 8	21
65	Shilatna ...	...	...	1 10½	2 9	6 39½	0 15	8 10	3 8	C. 12 0	23
66	Karla ...	...	...	0 31½	2 1	0 11	0 7	1 2½	2 8	C. 9 0	29
67	Dahivall ...	...	...	0 12½	1 6	0 3½	0 2	0 16½	1 3	K. 5 0	30
67	Dahivall ...	0 22	0 4	4 0	14 4	1 17½	2 8	5 39½	17 0	K. 77 8	24	
72	Aund Khurd ...	0 32	0 10	1 14½	4 12	0 13½	0 10	2 19½	6 0	K. 27 8	22	
76	Walwhan ...	...	...	0 31½	2 14	0 23½	1 2	1 15	4 0	C. 25 0	16
79	Lonavla ...	...	...	4 7½	11 6	0 39½	1 10	5 6½	19 0	K. 21 0	18
79	Lonavla ...	...	...	1 37	9 6	0 23	1 10	2 29	11 0	K. 21 8	25
	Grand Totals [R.]—O. R. Group II ...	5 11	2 4	83 24½	102 8	21 6½	23 0	{ 15 23½ 44 17½	21 6 106 4	O. 115 0 K. 494 0	{ 19 24 } 23	
	<i>Indrayani valley.</i>	(3) [R.]	—N. R.	Cases in which the rice land is principally "new" rice land.								
38	Umbra Navlakhi ...	...	...	0 23½	1 14	1 0½	1 10	1 29	3 8	K. 12 8	26
50	Khamshet ...	...	...	0 9	0 4	0 30	0 8	0 39	0 12	C. 5 0	15
72	Aund Khurd ...	0 20	0 2	0 18	1 6	1 20	2 8	2 18	4 0	K. 21 8	13	
76	Walwhan ...	...	...	0 22½	1 11	0 25½	1 5	1 8	3 0	C. 10 0	30
	Grand Totals [R.]—N. R. Group II ...	0 20	0 2	1 33½	5 8	2 35	5 15	{ 2 7 4 7	3 12 7 8	O. 15 0 K. 44 0	{ 25 17 } 19	
	<i>Indrayani valley.</i>	(4) [R.]	—[N. R.]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.								
32	Vadgaon ...	0 5	0 1	...	...	0 26	0 15	0 32	1 0	C. 7 8	19
39	Takva Budank ...	0 6	0 1	...	...	0 36	1 7	1 1	1 8	C. 5 0	20
	Grand Totals [R.]—[N. R.] Group II ...	0 11	0 2	...	...	1 22	2 6	1 33	2 8	C. 12 8	20

APPENDIX M.—GROUP III.

Statement showing the letting value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group III of the Mawal Taluka.

[J.]—Leases of dry crop lands.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents C = entirely in cash K = in kind (wholly or partly.)	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
		Jirât.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Fawna Valley.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	A. G.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
84	Kadadha ...	61 2	52 0	...	...	...	...	61 2	52 0	C. 111 8	47
90	Ambegaon ...	1 12	0 4	...	...	...	...	1 12	0 4	C. 6 0	3
92	Lohowadi ...	3 35	1 8	...	...	...	...	3 35	1 8	K. 6 0	25
	Totals Fawna Valley ...	65 9	53 12	...	...	...	...	{ 63 14 3 35	{ 52 4 1 8	{ C. 119 8 K. 6 0	{ 47 25 } 43
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
103	Somavdi ...	21 38	6 8	...	...	...	...	21 38	6 8	K. 19 8	33
104	Valvanti ...	25 25	6 12	...	...	...	...	25 25	6 12	K. 16 8	41
	Totals Indrayani Valley ...	46 23	12 4	...	...	...	...	46 23	12 4	K. 36 0	37
	<i>Andra Valley.</i>										
112	Vadeswar ...	6 30	4 0	...	...	...	...	6 30	4 0	K. 10 0	40
	Grand Totals [J.]—Group III ...	121 23	71 0	...	...	...	...	{ 62 14 59 8	{ 52 4 18 12	{ C. 119 8 K. 62 0	{ 46 36 } 41
	<i>Andra Valley.</i>										
112	Vadeswar ...	(1) 38 35	14 5	4 3½	12 12	0 2	0 1	48 0½	27 2	K. 46 0	27
	(2)	J—O. R. Case	in which the rice land is principally	Nil					"old" rice land.		
	(3)	J—N. R. Case	in which the rice land is principally	Nil					"new" rice land.		
	(4)	J—[N. R.] Case	in which the rice land is practically						all "new" rice land.		
	<i>Fawna Valley.</i>										
84	Kadadha ...	6 36	7 1	...	...	0 3½	1 1	6 27½	8 2	C. 18 0	45
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
95	Aundoli ...	2 5	1 8	...	...	0 3½	1 0	2 30½	2 8	K. 21 0	12
	Grand Totals J—[N.R.] Group III ...	8 1	8 9	...	...	1 23½	2 1	{ 6 27½ 2 30½	{ 8 2 2 8	{ C. 18 0 K. 21 0	{ 45 12 } 27
	<i>Fawna Valley.</i>										
	(1)	R—[O. R.] Case	in which the rice land is practically						all "old" rice land.		
82	Shivli ...	18 9	6 4	2 6½	8 8	0 8½	0 6	20 21	15 2	C. 110 0	14
84	Kadadha ...	26 29	18 7	10 2½	31 10	1 16½	2 6	38 0½	47 7	K. 145 12	33
90	Ambegaon ...	0 25	0 4	0 37½	2 0	0 0½	0 0	1 23	2 4	K. 17 8	12
93	Pala ...	4 28	0 14	1 7	4 10	0 7½	0 5	6 2½	5 13	K. 39 8	15
	Totals Fawna Valley ...	50 8	20 15	14 29½	45 12	1 34½	3 1	{ 20 21 45 35	{ 15 2 55 8	{ C. 110 0 K. 201 12	{ 14 28 } 23

APPENDIX M.—GROUP III—continued.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Villages.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents C = entirely in cash K = in kind (wholly or partly.)	Percentage of rent re- presented by the assessment.
		Jirāt.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Asses- ment.	Area.	Asses- ment.	Area.	Asses- ment.	Area.	Asses- ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
104	Valvanti ...	1 30	1 8	2 23	7 1	0 11	0 7	4 24	9 0	K. 39 8	23
105	Uksan ...	2 14	0 13	1 1	3 4	...	...	3 15	4 0	K. 8 0	60
	Totals Indrayani Valley ...	4 4	2 4	3 24	10 5	0 11	0 7	7 39	13 0	K. 47 8	27
	<i>Andra Valley.</i>										
112	Vadeswar ...	20 5	5 13	3 24	9 9	0 21	0 10	24 10	15 0	K. 30 0	50
	Grand Totals R—[O.R.] Group III ...	74 17	23 14	21 31½	65 10	2 26½	4 2	20 21 73 4	15 3 38 8	C. 110 0 K. 279 4	14 } 35 } 30
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(2)	R—O.	R. Cases in which the rice land is principally							
84	Kadadha ...	19 6	12 13	6 25½	17 0	1 39½	2 7	27 31½	32 4	K. 68 8	47
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
105	Uksan ...	2 7	9 10	0 29½	1 2	0 10	0 4	3 6½	2 0	C. 12 0	17
	<i>Andra Valley.</i>										
109	Kalhat ...	18 34	4 0	1 23½	3 13	0 36½	1 3	16 13½	9 0	K. 24 0	37
114	Vahangaon ...	0 39	0 8	1 12½	1 14	0 31½	0 10	2 3½	3 0	K. 5 0	60
	Totals Andra Valley ...	14 33	4 8	2 36	5 11	1 28	1 13	19 17	12 0	K. 29 0	41
	Grand Totals R—O.R. Group III ...	86 6	17 15	10 11	23 13	3 37½	4 8	8 6½ 47 8½	2 0 44 4	C. 12 0 K. 97 8	17 } 45 } 42
	<i>Andra Valley.</i>	(3)	R—N.	R. Case in which the rice land is principally							
100	Kalhat ...	4 7	2 0	2 13½	5 13	3 28	5 4	10 6½	13 0	K. 40 0	52
		(4)	R—N.] R.]	Case in which the rice land is practically all "new" rice land.							
				Nil.							
	<i>Pawna Valley.</i>	(1) [R.] —[O.R.]	Cases in which the rice land is practically all "old" rice land.								
			(Dry crop lands are included when the assessment on them does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total assessment.)								
84	Kadadha ...	8 4	2 0	14 20½	43 18.	9 39½	1 7	23 23	50 4	K. 104 0	31
90	Ambegaon ...	0 10	0 4	0 36	2 12	...	...	0 36	3 0	K. 10 8	29
91	Shindgaon ...	5 25	1 3	9 7	17 11	0 12½	0 7	13 4½	19 10	K. 108 8	18
94	Dudhivra ...	0 37	0 5	2 31½	12 4	0 18½	0 9	4 12	15 2	K. 73 8	18
	Totals Pawna Valley ...	14 36	4 1	24 5	79 8	1 24	2 7	40 25	86 0	K. 356 8	34
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
98	Aundoli ...	0 4	0 1	0 34	2 7	...	...	0 38	2 8	K. 7 8	33
99	Khandal ...	0 1	0 1	0 27½	15 15	...	...	0 29½	2 0	K. 7 4	29
100	Nesava ...	0 33	0 3	26½	27 0	0 21	0 13	10 2½	28 0	K. 129 0	23
103	Vadavli ...	1 39	0 11	4 4½	13 10	0 17	0 11	6 20½	15 0	K. 38 6	39
103	Somardi ...	0 11	...	2 29	9 8	...	...	3 0	9 8	K. 38 4	24
104	Valvanti ...	4 25	1 12	18 33	62 3	0 33	1 5	24 11	65 4	K. 312 0	21
105	Uksan ...	0 34	0 9	9 4	33 13	0 3	0 2	10 1	34 8	K. 152 0	23
	Totals Indrayani Valley ...	8 30	3 5	44 37½	150 8	1 34	2 15	55 21½	156 13	K. 685 6	23

APPENDIX M.—GROUP III—concluded.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leases.								Rents C = entirely in cash K = in kind (wholly or partly.)	Percentage of rent re- presented by the assessment.
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Andra Valley.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
115	Vadeswar ...	0 10	0 2	2 30	11 3	...	...	3 0	11 5	K. 42 12	36
116	Ingjun ...	3 27	0 12	9 13½	14 11	0 23½	0 9	13 23½	16 0	K. 24 0	66
118	Anruti ...	0 33	0 3	1 2½	1 13	...	...	1 35½	2 0	K. 4 0	50
	Totals Andra Valley ...	4 30	1 1	13 6	27 11	0 23½	0 9	18 19½	29 5	K. 70 12	41
	Grand Totals [B]—[O.R.] Group III ...	28 16	8 7	82 8½	267 11	4 1½	5 15	114 26	273 2	K. 1,112 10	24
		(2) [R]	—O.R.	Cases in	which the	rice land	is principally	"old" rice	land.		
84	<i>Paona Valley.</i> Kadadha ...	14 18	3 5	21 6	67 6	9 14½	14 3	44 38½	85 0	K. 253 6	34
	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i>										
95	Aundoli ...	0 20	0 2	1 4½	5 0	0 31½	0 14	2 15½	6 0	K. 23 0	21
102	Vadavli ...	0 26	0 4	2 0½	9 0	0 18	0 12	3 4½	10 0	K. 36 0	28
103	Somavdi ...	9 10	3 8	10 4	43 11	2 11	3 13	21 25	50 0	K. 84 0	60
104	Valvanti ...	0 21	0 4	4 3½	13 3	1 12½	2 1	5 36½	16 8	K. 79 0	20
	Totals Indrayani Valley ...	10 37	8 2	17 13	70 14	4 32½	7 8	33 12	81 8	K. 227 0	36
	<i>Andra Valley.</i>										
113	Vadeswar ...	0 5	0 1	0 16	0 11	0 11½	0 4	0 32½	1 0	C. 3 0	33
114	Vahangaon ...	...	...	2 8	5 11	0 33½	0 13	3 12	6 8	K. 8 0	81
116	Ingjun ...	0 24	0 2	0 24½	2 13	0 12½	0 9	1 20½	3 8	K. 9 0	39
	Totals Andra Valley ...	0 29	0 3	3 6½	9 3	1 17½	1 10	0 32½ 4 23½	1 0 10 0	C. 3 0 K. 17 0	33 55 } 65
	Grand Totals [R]—[O.R.] Group III ...	26 4	6 10	41 26½	147 9	15 24½	23 5	0 32½ 82 22½	1 0 176 8	C. 3 0 K. 497 8	33 85 } 36
		(3) [B]	—N.R.	Cases in	which the	rice land	is principally	"new" rice	land.		
95	<i>Indrayani Valley.</i> Aundoli ...	1 20	0 9	1 33½	4 8	2 33½	3 15	6 7	9 0	K. 32 8	28
		(4) [B]	—[N.R.]	Case in	which the	rice land	is practically	all "new"	rice land.		
							Nil.				

APPENDIX M.—GROUP IV.

Statement showing the letting value of dry crop and rice lands in the Government villages of Group IV. of the Mawal Taluka.

R.—Leases of dry crop and rice lands in which the assessment of the rice land is not less than the assessment of the dry crop land.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leased.								Rents O=entirely in cash K= in kind (wholly or partly.)	Percentag of rent represented by the assessment,
		Jirāt.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
		(1) R.	—[O.R.]	Cases in which	the rice	land is practically	all "old "	rice land.			
128	Jamboli	2 1	0 8	1 2½	2 4	0 10½	0 4	3 36½	3 0	K. 14 0	21
120	Thorana	0 10	0 2	0 11½	0 6	...	...	0 21½	0 8	C. 1 0	50
135	Kusur	17 14	2 12	3 34½	8 12	...	...	21 8½	11 8	K. 65 12	17
137	Nilahi	3 21	1 0	0 33	2 15	0 8	0 1	4 17	4 0	K. 8 0	50
138	Malegaon Khurd	9 36	2 0	2 15	8 4	0 30	0 12	12 31	11 0	K. 23 10	17
139	Pimpri	0 30	0 2	0 16	0 14	...	...	1 6	1 0	K. 1 6	73
	Totals R.—[O. R.]	33 32	6 8	9 14½	23 7	0 33½	1 1	{ 0 31½ 43 18½	0 8 30 8	C. 1 0 K. 123 12	{ 50 25 }
		(2) R	—O.R.	Cases in which	the rice	land is principally	"old "	rice land.			
124	Kuna	20 24	4 2	3 19½	10 12	1 8	1 8	25 11½	15 6	K. 131 2	14
122	Jamboli	15 11	2 0	1 5½	1 12	0 19½	0 4	16 29½	4 0	C. 12 0	33
126	Khand	8 29	3 0	1 21½	4 4	1 10½	1 13	11 29	9 0	K. 29 6	31
137	Nilahi	{ 16 38 15 18	{ 3 2 2 14	{ 3 7½ 2 30½	{ 5 14 3 4	{ 0 85 0 20½	{ 0 12 0 14	{ 21 0½ 19 3½	{ 9 12 12 0	{ K. 26 12 C. 40 0	{ 36 30 }
	Totals R.—O.R.	77 0	15 2	12 9½	30 14	4 24½	5 2	{ 35 38½ 58 0½	16 0 35 2	C. 52 0 K. 177 6	{ 31 20 }
		(3) R.	—N.R.	Case in which	the rice	land is principally	"new "	rice land.			
		(4) R.	—[N.R.]	Case in which	the rice	land is practically	all "new "	rice land.			
		[R]—Leases of rice lands.									
		(Dry crop lands are included when the assessment on them does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total assessment).									
		(1) R.	—[O.R.]	Cases in which	the rice	land is practically	all "old "	rice land.			
121	Apti	2 8	0 4	3 18	13 12	...	...	5 26	14 0	K. 68 4	21
123	Gevhanda	0 2	0 1	0 39½	3 3	0 7½	0 4	1 0	3 6	K. 21 0	17
124	Kuna	0 14	0 4	2 8½	6 6	0 14½	0 6	2 37	7 0	K. 39 0	19
128	Jamboli	1 9	0 4	2 13½	4 15	0 3½	0 1	3 26	5 4	K. 28 0	19
129	Thorana	0 20	0 2	1 18	3 14	...	...	1 33	4 0	K. 8 6	48
131	Shirda	...	...	1 13½	5 12	0 6½	0 4	1 20	6 0	K. 14 0	48
132	Kusavli	...	...	0 39½	1 13	0 8½	0 3	1 6½	2 0	K. 6 0	33
133	Andra	1 18	0 6	20 0½	59 0	1 10½	1 10	22 36½	61 0	K. 190 12	32
134	Boravli	...	...	0 35	1 8	...	...	0 35	1 8	K. 8 10	27
135	Kusur	4 24	0 13	23 8½	79 11	1 37½	2 8	34 27½	33 0	K. 423 6	20
136	Khand	3 19	0 10	17 11½	34 1	0 12	0 5	21 2½	35 0	K. 98 3	35
137	Nilahi	2 6	0 4	7 35	20 2	0 5	0 2	10 6	20 8	K. 57 6	26
141	Shit	0 6	0 2	0 34	2 14	...	...	1 0	3 0	K. 14 0	21
	Totals [R.]—[O.R.]	16 6	9 2	87 31	236 15	4 31½	5 11	108 28½	245 12	K. 973 15	25

APPENDIX M.—GROUP IV—concluded.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Village.	Area and assessment of land leases.								Rents O = entirely in cash K = in kind (wholly or partly).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.		
		Jirait.		Old rice.		New rice.		Total.					
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
		(2) [R.]	—O.R.	Case in which	the rice	land is principally	“ old ”	rice land.					
134	Kuna	...	...	0 14	0 13	0 0	0 3	0 21	1 0	K. 5 8	18
135	Jamboli	0 16	0 4	1 1	3 9	0 9	0 5	1 27	4 2	K. 19 10	21
131	Shirda	0 8	0 2	3 0	4 13	2 1	1 9	5 9	6 8	K. 30 12	32
136	Kasur	0 21	0 2	3 20	18 13	3 7	3 1	12 9	22 0	K. 142 12	15
133	Khand	3 14	0 6	5 0	13 0	1 14	1 8	9 28	15 0	K. 51 14	29
137	Nilshi	0 24	1 5	0 6	0 3	0 31	1 8	C. 8 0	19
		0 11	0 1	1 15	4 5	0 16	0 9	2 3	5 0	K. 8 8	60		
	Totals [B]—O.B.	4 30	1 1	19 36	45 11	7 23	7 6	0 31 31 18	1 8 53 10	C. 8 0 K. 259 14	19 21		
		(3) [R.]	—N.R.	Case in which	the rice	land is principally	“ new ”	rice land.					
					Nil.								
		(4) [R.]	—[N.B.]	Case in which	the rice	land is practically	“ new ”	rice land.					
					Nil.								

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Mawal Taluka, Poona District,
from 1870-71 to 1915.

Years.	Price per rupee in seers and chhataks. Seer = 80 tolas and chhatak = 5 tolas.									Price per maund of 40 seers.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Rice, cleared.	Wheat	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Nagli.	Nigar seed.	Dry grass.	Jowari kadby.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1870-71	S. ch. 18 8	S. ch. 14 8	S. ch. ...	S. ch. 11 0	S. ch. 9 8	S. ch. ...	S. ch. 11 8	S. ch. ...	S. ch. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...
1871-72	14 8	11 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...
1872-73	19 8	15 8	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...
1873-74	25 0	21 0	...	15 0	20 8	...	13 8	...	...	...	...
1874-75	32 0	25 0	...	15 0	19 0	...	19 8	...	...	...	...
1875-76	24 0	18 6	...	13 0	16 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...
1876-77	14 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...
1877-78	10 0	9 8	...	8 8	8 0	...	9 0	...	...	...	...
1878-79	10 0	10 0	...	10 0	7 8	...	10 0	...	...	...	...
1879-80	12 0	10 8	...	10 0	9 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
Averages	17 15	15 1	...	11 12	12 7	...	13 6	...	...	...	...
1880-81	21 0	18 0	...	13 0	14 8	...	19 0	...	...	...	...
1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882-83	23 8	20 8	...	17 8	15 8	...	19 0	23 8	...	...	...
1883-84	19 0	17 12	...	16 4	16 4	...	20 4	22 0	...	...	...
1884-85	19 12	18 12	...	16 4	18 12	...	21 8	17 8	...	...	...
1885-86	24 0	18 8	...	12 0	16 4	...	19 0	...	...	...	...
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages	21 7	18 11	...	15 0	16 4	...	19 12	21 0	...	...	...
1888-89	17 1	14 6	...	14 9	14 14	11 8	16 4	17 10	9 13	0 3 0	0 5 0
1889-90	16 8	14 13	23 10	10 14	14 2	11 9	14 0	19 2	10 1	0 7 2	0 11 6
1890-91	17 5	15 0	18 15	11 8	12 14	13 1	14 10	22 9	13 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
1891-92	18 7	14 4	14 1	9 12	11 11	10 6	13 9	19 3	9 15	1 0 0	1 8 0
1892-93	17 1	14 13	15 15	9 12	10 15	8 10	11 12	20 9	9 12	0 12 4	0 12 0
1893-94	17 4	15 10	16 0	9 10	12 6	10 9	15 2	20 4	10 8	0 10 11	0 14 0
1894-95	17 6	14 6	16 5	10 10	14 2	8 11	15 2	17 10	13 5	0 10 8	0 14 7
Averages	17 5	14 13	17 8	10 15	13 0	10 15	14 6	19 9	10 15	0 9 2	0 12 2
1895	20 0	17 6	17 14	11 10	15 9	9 12	15 9	21 1	10 13	0 9 4	0 14 7
1896	15 12	13 0	14 10	9 13	11 15	9 10	11 15	17 7	8 14	0 8 2	0 15 9
1897	9 8	8 7	9 15	8 1	7 9	6 2	6 14	12 8	7 3	0 15 4	1 5 4
1898	16 8	13 5	17 15	11 8	9 3	7 15	11 2	14 9	9 4	0 9 11	2 1 4
1899	13 2	11 14	18 7	11 5	9 15	9 4	11 15	18 15	10 15	1 9 8	5 0 2
1900	8 8	8 4	11 14	7 12	7 5	6 11	7 14	9 9	7 10	0 11 1	1 8 1 5
1901	...	12 15	15 5	10 13	7 12	7 11	10 14	...	8 4	...	...
1902	14 12	13 8	17 15	12 0	8 15	9 1	12 8	...	9 0	...	...
1903	23 14	17 13	21 4	13 8	12 15	9 2	10 5	...	9 12	...	...
1904	18 4	17 1	19 8	12 11	13 2	10 3	13 15	15 0	11 6	0 9 5	...
Averages	15 9	13 6	16 7	10 14	10 7	8 9	11 5	14 14	9 5	0 12 8	2 3 9
1905	14 10	12 11	17 11	12 9	12 14	10 3	12 13	14 4	11 10	0 14 5	1 3 2
1906	11 5	11 8	13 10	9 4	9 9	8 1	10 1	11 11	...	0 9 11	...
1907	...	15 10	15 5	8 10	8 7	7 11	...	...	...	0 9 0	...
1908	10 10	9 9	12 12	7 15	7 10	5 13	...	...	...	0 5 8	0 12 6
1909	14 7	12 0	13 8	9 11	8 15	6 11	9 13	...	8 5	0 10 8	...
1910	15 5	12 9	16 3	10 10	9 14	8 6	12 1	16 13	8 10	0 11 8	1 9 7
1911	...	11 3	16 10	10 15	11 5	9 8	12 12	14 7	7 4	0 14 4	0 12 10
1912	...	8 7	12 4	7 12	8 15	7 12	11 0	...	7 6	1 9 7	...
1913	...	10 0	12 15	8 3	9 14	7 3	11 8	...	...	1 14 8	...
1914	...	10 3	14 13	8 6	9 11	5 10	10 0	...	...	0 9 6	...
1915	13 7	10 13	13 15	8 6	7 5	5 2	7 7	...	...	0 11 1	...
Averages	13 5	11 5	14 8	9 5	9 8	7 7	10 13	14 5	8 10	0 13 10	1 1 6

APPENDIX. N^o.

Statement showing prices at Poona, in rupees per maund, from 1880 to 1913—
extracted from "Prices and Wages in India."

Years.	Jewári.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Ragi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880	2.549	3.014	4.410	4.327	3.040	...
1881	1.517	2.032	3.530	3.145	2.023	...
1882	1.587	1.995	3.302	3.132	2.264	...
1883	1.832	2.315	3.556	3.070	2.446	2.602
1884	2.572	2.762	3.996	2.990	2.154	2.602
1885	2.298	2.623	3.799	3.026	2.331	2.602
1886	1.980	2.382	4.065	3.226	2.592	2.915
1887	1.771	2.246	3.925	3.530	2.381	2.443
1888	2.356	2.831	3.911	3.493	2.536	2.443
1889	2.597	2.952	4.367	3.518	3.123	2.441
Averages 1880-89.	2.105	2.515	3.886	3.345	2.488	2.578
1890	2.402	2.623	4.044	3.317	2.797	2.443
1891	2.092	2.665	3.968	3.670	2.786	2.443
1892	2.747	3.040	4.684	4.515	3.390	2.443
1893	2.341	2.420	3.996	3.610	2.584	2.517
1894	2.189	2.674	3.781	2.959	2.400	2.663
Averages 1890-94.	2.354	2.684	4.095	3.614	2.791	2.502
1895	1.992	2.411	3.700	2.839	2.589	2.626
1896	2.269	2.793	4.016	3.463	3.108	2.855
1897	4.149	4.571	5.141	5.706	5.148	3.361
1898	2.508	2.811	4.171	4.278	3.411	...
1899	2.374	2.884	4.069	3.933	3.205	...
1900	4.561	4.619	5.355	5.642	4.44	3.756
1901	3.103	3.053	4.405	5.312	3.433	...
1902	2.738	2.884	4.287	4.566	2.909	3.594
Averages 1895-02.	2.962	3.253	4.393	4.467	3.533	3.238
1903	1.680	2.129	4.211	4.306	2.878	3.636
1904	1.988	2.240	4.391	3.549	2.546	...
1905	2.576	3.165	4.315	3.425	2.996	...
1906	3.356	3.724	4.995	4.813	3.660	...
1907	2.987	2.928	5.270	4.988	3.361	...
1908	3.493	4.004	5.839	5.618	4.662	...
1909	2.843	3.132	4.831	4.994	3.640	...
1910	2.899	3.044	4.566	4.624	2.974	...
1911	3.012	3.581	4.932	4.571	2.839	...
1912	3.872	4.640	6.098	5.666	3.226	...
1913	3.777	3.914	6.515	5.135	3.497	...
Averages 1903-13.	2.971	3.318	5.088	4.699	3.298	3.636

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for the Government villages of the Māsoal Taluka of the Poona District into which a Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1886-87.

Year,	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1883-84	110,699	65,179	12,940	4,870	15,278	11,347	5,421	138,917	£0,895	
1884-85	110,339	64,918	12,578	4,872	15,077	11,279	5,407	138,014	80,569	
1885-86	110,339	65,261	11,855	3,848	15,088	11,279	5,407	137,282	80,388	
1886-87	110,331	65,305	11,797	3,798	15,088	11,279	5,464	137,219	80,569	
1887-88	118,849	87,832	4,082	1,790	15,914	14,691	5,445	138,851	1,08,812	
1888-89	118,821	87,381	4,115	1,740	15,914	14,693	5,045	138,850	1,18,811	
1889-90	119,279	87,564	3,566	1,532	15,909	14,691	5,045	138,755	1,08,784	
1890-91	119,180	87,512	3,597	1,577	15,904	14,677	5,045	138,681	1,08,765	
1891-92	120,778	88,292	1,941	772	15,948	14,686	5,045	138,667	1,08,749	
1892-93	121,729	88,723	985	340	15,948	14,686	5,045	138,662	1,08,747	
1893-94	121,883	88,325	743	235	15,948	14,686	5,048	138,574	1,08,745	
1894-95	121,914	88,864	561	183	15,950	14,688	5,302	138,425	1,08,733	
1895-96	121,882	88,853	591	188	15,948	14,688	5,398	138,421	1,08,727	
1896-97	121,903	88,865	525	161	15,949	14,702	5,428	138,377	1,08,714	
1897-98	121,898	88,864	524	161	15,949	14,688	5,517	138,372	1,08,718	
1898-99	109,902	79,281	12,516	9,751	15,949	14,689	5,508	138,367	1,08,721	
1899-1900	121,846	88,848	564	182	15,949	14,689	5,508	138,359	1,08,720	
1900-01	121,807	88,823	587	201	15,949	14,689	5,508	138,343	1,08,714	
1901-02	121,777	88,807	597	213	15,948	14,690	5,509	138,328	1,08,716	
1902-03	121,759	88,799	602	219	15,947	14,690	5,508	138,308	1,08,708	
1903-04	121,753	88,796	602	219	15,947	14,690	5,490	138,303	1,08,704	
1904-05	121,772	88,810	586	205	15,947	14,690	5,490	138,305	1,08,705	
1905-06	121,746	88,780	611	234	15,947	14,690	5,490	138,304	1,08,704	
1906-07	121,566	88,652	783	359	15,947	14,690	5,490	138,297	1,08,701	
1907-08	121,547	88,668	758	333	15,947	14,690	5,489	138,253	1,08,691	
1908-09	121,450	88,584	841	408	15,947	14,689	5,489	138,238	1,08,682	
1909-10	121,241	88,459	1,035	528	15,942	14,686	5,492	138,218	1,08,673	
1910-11	120,089	87,776	2,178	1,207	15,938	14,683	5,489	138,205	1,08,666	
1911-12	120,086	87,820	2,086	1,071	15,902	14,627	5,472	138,074	1,08,518	
1912-13	119,958	87,728	2,218	1,148	15,881	14,625	5,471	138,055	1,08,500	
1913-14	120,600	87,678	997	525	15,788	14,549	5,452	137,884	1,02,752	
1914-15	119,103	85,908	798	400	15,374	14,298	5,358	135,570	1,00,606	

APPENDIX O.

Collections of assessment on Government and Indm land for the Government villages of the Mawal Taluka, Poona District, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1886-87.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	95,280	64,359	30,921	122
1897-98	95,381	83,056	12,325	23,407
1898-99	85,790	76,616	9,174	3,506
1899-1900	95,357	37,312	57,545	1,603
1900-01	95,331	45,866	49,465	20,090
1901-02	95,316	55,933	39,383	8,874
1902-03	95,308	84,207	11,101	1,916
1903-04	95,285	67,573	27,713	3,637
1904-05	95,300	79,983	15,317	20,167
1905-06	95,270	72,465	22,805	10,257
1906-07	95,142	79,415	15,727	8,205
1907-08	95,157	68,498	26,666	1,924
1908-09	95,073	82,185	12,888	7,067
1909-10	94,950	90,321	4,629	35,669
1910-11	94,265	93,361	904	22,368
1911-12	94,292	93,778	512	3,414
1912-13	94,199	94,250	.....	764
1913-14	94,130	84,128	9	99
1914-15	92,267	92,286	1	5
Totals, 1896-97 to, 1914-15	17,93,093	14,56,092	3,37,085	1,73,114

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Abbreviations:—M.—Mothatal; P.—Pitas

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jambavda	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	499	410	...	8	24	...	...	...	...	507	434
2	Nanoli	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	752	674	...	17	46	...	M. 8	16	...	777	739	
3	Aknrdi	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	574	369	...	20	68	...	...	...	...	594	437
4	Ambi	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	1,433	902	...	44	123	...	...	...	...	1,477	1,024
5	Varali	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	598	312	...	9	23	...	M. 3	15	...	613	360	
6	Talegaon	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	3,041	3,429	...	87	397	...	M. 69 P. M 1 P. 20	147 34 49	...	3,617	3,969	
7	Indori	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,348	2,344	...	15	45	...	M. 87 P. 1	97 1	...	2,399	2,469	
8	Somatna	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	730	559	...	37	119	...	...	...	...	757	675
9	Dhampa	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	1,178	1,153	...	46	140	...	...	...	...	1,222	1,293
10	Shirgaon	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	618	497	...	12	35	...	P. 3	S. 6 W. 4	...	628	543	
11	Gahunja	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	781	641	...	8	23	...	M. 1	1	...	740	685	
12	Sangavda	I	2 2 0	...	...	622	957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	957
13	Salumbra	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	809	711	...	8	19	...	M. 10	24	...	825	754	
14	Darumbra	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,050	924	...	67	242	...	P. 6	S. 14 W. 15	...	1,135	1,190	
Totals, Group I			15,262	13,979	0 14 7	376	1,205	8 8 3	M. 132 P. M 1 P. 33	301 55 63	2 4 4 3 12 1	15,803	15,808	0
<i>Group II.</i>																	
15	Parandavdi	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	778	403	...	73	238	...	...	...	...	851	631
16	Behadvohol	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,011	489	...	89	252	...	...	...	...	1,100	741
17	Chandkbed	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,914	1,228	...	293	1,052	...	M. 2 P. 2	S. 2 W. 3	...	3,211	2,265	
18	Adla (Khurd)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,429	466	...	147	463	...	...	...	...	1,576	939
19	Pachan	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,274	561	...	187	557	...	...	...	...	1,461	1,119
20	Pusona	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,130	508	...	107	527	...	...	...	...	1,237	1,035
21	Shivna	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,029	467	...	220	656	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,123
22	Sadavli	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	394	213	...	75	187	...	...	...	...	469	406
23	Baur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	991	481	...	187	564	...	...	...	...	1,178	1,045
24	Malavi (pari Pawan)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	456	199	...	68	215	...	...	...	...	544	414
25	Thugaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	512	191	...	117	375	...	...	...	...	629	586
26	Karunj	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	638	271	...	190	530	...	...	...	...	878	801
27	Ardav	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	208	84	...	38	117	...	...	...	...	246	201
28	Umbra Navlakh	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	5,645	2,569	...	249	607	...	M. 2	2	...	5,816	3,178	
29	Mangrul	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,178	419	...	31	63	...	...	...	...	1,209	482
30	Rajpuri	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	734	310	...	24	49	...	...	...	...	718	359
31	Saugri	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	752	460	...	14	36	...	...	...	...	766	496
32	Katvi	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	383	189	...	9	19	...	...	...	...	393	267
33	Vadgaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,835	820	...	171	508	...	M. 4	5	...	2,010	1,341	
34	Sali	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,403	859	...	276	782	...	...	...	...	1,679	1,341
35	Abiravda	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	442	251	...	63	150	...	...	...	...	506	404
36	Jambul	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,440	649	...	61	152	...	...	...	...	1,501	801
37	Kanhe	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,277	699	...	135	384	...	...	...	...	1,412	989
38	Belhaj	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	992	430	...	20	34	...	...	...	...	1,002	464
39	Takve (Badrak)	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,180	1,153	...	200	403	...	...	...	...	2,180	1,566
40	Phalus	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	557	204	...	62	149	...	...	...	...	649	358

Government occupied land.

* = Soil; W. = Water.

UPPER DIVISION SETTLEMENT.																	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	3	1
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
10 0	10 0 0	...	409	513	...	8	30	...	...	...	...	507	543	...	25	Jambarda	1
10 0	10 0 0	...	752	843	...	17	60	...	M. 8	20	...	777	923	...	25	Nanoli	2
10 0	10 0 0	...	574	481	...	20	85	...	...	...	...	594	546	...	25	Akardi	3
10 0	10 0 0	...	1,438	1,127	...	44	153	...	...	...	...	1,477	1,279	...	25	Ambi	4
10 0	10 0 0	...	596	390	...	9	29	...	M. 8	19	...	613	498	...	25	Varali	5
10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3,641	4,256	...	87	371	...	M. 88 P. M. 1 P. 20	184 43 61	...	3,617	4,045	...	25	Telegaon	6
10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,348	2,930	...	15	58	...	M. 37 P. 1	121 1	...	2,399	3,109	...	25	Indori	7
10 0	10 0 0	...	720	695	...	37	149	...	...	...	...	757	844	...	25	Somata	8
10 0	10 0 0	...	1,178	1,441	...	46	176	...	...	...	...	1,222	1,610	...	25	Dhamna	9
10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	613	621	...	12	44	...	P. 3	8 5	...	628	678	...	25	Shirgaon	10
10 0	10 0 0	...	731	801	...	8	29	...	M. 1	1	...	740	881	...	25	Gahunja	11
10 0	...	...	622	1,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	1,106	...	25	Sangarda	12
10 0	10 0 0	...	509	689	...	6	24	...	M. 10	30	...	525	943	...	25	Salumbra	13
10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	1,050	1,155	...	67	303	...	P. 8	17 19	...	1,124	1,404	...	25	Darumbra	14
...	...	...	15,202	17,348	1 2 2	376	1,507	4 0 2	M. 132 P. M. 1 P. 32	375 69 88	2 13 5 4 11 2	15,908	19,385	1 3 8	25	Totals, Group I	
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	778	504	...	73	285	...	...	...	...	851	789	...	25	Parandavli	15
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,011	611	...	69	315	...	...	...	...	1,100	926	...	25	Bebadvohol	16
1 14 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,914	1,835	...	293	1,315	...	M. 2 P. 2	2 1 2	...	3,211	2,856	...	25	Chandkhed	17
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,429	583	...	147	579	...	...	...	...	1,576	1,162	...	25	Adla (Shurd)	18
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,274	701	...	187	696	...	...	...	...	1,461	1,397	...	25	Pachana	19
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,130	635	...	167	669	...	...	...	...	1,297	1,294	...	25	Pusana	20
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,020	584	...	230	830	...	...	...	...	1,249	1,404	...	25	Shivna	21
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	394	273	...	75	234	...	...	...	...	467	607	...	25	Sadavli	22
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	991	601	...	187	705	...	...	...	...	1,178	1,306	...	25	Baur	23
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	456	219	...	89	269	...	...	...	...	544	518	...	25	Malavli	24
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	512	239	...	117	469	...	...	...	...	620	708	...	25	Maival. Thugaon	25
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	658	330	...	190	663	...	...	...	...	878	1,002	...	25	Karunj	26
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	208	105	...	35	140	...	...	...	...	246	251	...	25	Ardav	27
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	5,546	3,211	...	299	759	...	M. 2	2	...	5,816	3,972	...	25	Umra Navlakh	28
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,178	524	...	31	79	...	...	...	...	1,208	603	...	25	Mangral	29
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	734	383	...	24	81	...	...	...	...	718	440	...	25	Rajpuri	30
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	752	575	...	14	45	...	...	...	...	768	620	...	25	Sangvi	31
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	383	236	...	9	22	...	...	...	...	392	258	...	25	Katvi	32
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,635	1,038	...	171	632	...	M. 4	6	...	2,010	1,678	...	25	Vadgaon	33
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,403	1,074	...	276	978	...	...	...	...	1,679	2,052	...	25	Sali	34
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	442	317	...	68	187	...	...	...	...	505	504	...	25	Ahravda	35
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,440	811	...	61	190	...	...	...	...	1,501	1,001	...	25	Jambul	36
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,277	874	...	135	355	...	...	...	...	1,412	1,229	...	25	Kanhe	37
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	982	537	...	20	42	...	...	...	...	1,002	579	...	25	Belhaj	38
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,980	1,441	...	200	594	...	...	...	...	2,180	1,645	...	25	Takva (Budrok)	39
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	587	353	...	62	196	...	...	...	...	649	441	...	25	Phalne	40

			UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group II—consld.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
41	Ghoshet	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	423	260	...	199	429	...	...	...	...	627	689	...
42	Vaund	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	321	63	...	261	661	...	...	...	...	572	734	...
43	Sai	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	340	168	...	212	521	...	...	...	...	553	689	...
44	Nanoli	tarf Nana	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	253	134	...	62	105	...	...	...	...	321	339	...
45	Paravdi	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	394	188	...	33	74	...	...	...	...	424	262	...
46	Khadkala	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	608	471	...	129	281	...	...	...	...	737	752	...
47	Naigaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,001	699	...	88	216	...	...	...	...	1,089	914	...
48	Chikhalsa	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	711	313	...	147	314	...	...	...	...	658	667	...
49	Kusgaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	468	153	...	106	233	...	...	...	...	574	391	...
50	Khamahet	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	396	161	...	79	159	...	...	...	...	475	330	...
51	Nana	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,933	1,506	...	274	504	...	...	...	...	2,077	2,010	...
52	Kondivda	tarf Nana	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	393	189	...	130	346	...	...	...	...	490	634	...
53	Maval.	Budhawdi	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	307	115	...	53	139	...	...	...	...	359	254	...
54	Sangisa	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	345	151	...	135	370	...	...	...	...	480	521	...
55	Valak	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	290	198	...	75	166	...	...	...	...	365	364	...
56	Vadivla	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	266	301	...	17	32	...	...	...	...	288	333	...
57	Mundharva	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	503	363	...	60	128	...	...	...	...	563	496	...
58	Pathargaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	189	126	...	55	133	...	...	...	...	235	219	...
59	Pimploli	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	626	155	...	179	421	...	...	...	...	799	676	...
60	Taje	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,075	513	...	214	627	...	...	...	...	1,289	1,040	...
61	Boraj	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	351	356	...	58	129	...	...	...	...	409	434	...
62	Patan	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	530	234	...	169	463	...	...	...	...	699	677	...
63	Malavi	tarf Nana	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	231	210	...	35	63	...	...	...	...	266	293	...
64	Maval.	Takve Kd.	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	367	253	...	169	388	...	...	...	...	536	611	...
65	Shilatna	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	434	363	...	183	368	...	...	...	...	617	730	...
66	Karla	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	742	645	...	152	499	...	...	...	...	894	1,344	...
67	Dahiwali	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	339	142	...	109	236	...	...	...	...	448	378	...
68	Yehergaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	345	169	...	174	478	...	...	...	...	519	617	...
69	Devghar	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	199	191	...	71	144	...	...	...	...	270	335	...
70	Sadapur	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	304	207	...	47	147	...	...	...	...	351	354	...
71	Devla	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	534	446	...	211	551	...	...	...	...	745	993	...
72	Aunda Kd.	II	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	648	186	...	163	490	...	...	...	...	811	676	...
73	Dongargaon	II	1 3 0	8 0 0	...	369	271	...	87	300	...	...	...	...	456	471	...
74	Varsoli	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	274	163	...	115	276	...	...	...	...	389	439	...
75	Walvhan	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	263	199	...	174	432	...	...	...	...	437	620	...
76	Kusgaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	581	214	...	130	361	...	...	...	...	711	575	...
77	Bhushi	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	359	93	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	363	83	...
78	Kurvanda	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,538	350	...	198	591	...	...	...	...	1,739	941	...
79	Lohavla	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	634	274	...	148	446	...	M. 2	1	...	781	721	...
80	Tungarli	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	697	186	...	82	206	...	...	...	...	719	292	...
81	Khandala	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	422	115	...	37	111	...	...	...	...	459	236	...
Totals, Group II			...	...	...	53,028	26,296	0 8 1	8,209	21,249	2 8 8	M. 10 P. 2	10 1 8 0	1 0 0 1 8 0	60,349	47,696	0 12 8
Group III.																	
82	Shileli	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	708	163	...	183	393	...	...	...	...	868	575	...
83	Yelsha	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	308	218	...	73	131	...	...	...	...	380	344	...
84	Kadadha	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	646	303	...	185	522	...	...	...	...	831	625	...
85	Mahagaon	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	1,244	333	...	816	869	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,102	...

Q—continued

UNION REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	
Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2	1
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Aores.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Aores.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Aores.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Aores.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group II—contd.	
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	423	325	...	190	580	...	...	...	...	627	881	...	25	Ghonshet	41
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	321	104	...	251	814	...	...	...	...	573	918	...	25	Vajund	42
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	340	310	...	213	651	...	...	...	...	553	861	...	25	Sai	43
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	259	169	...	62	131	...	...	...	...	321	299	...	25	Nanoli Maval, Paraldi	Nano 44
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	394	235	...	38	98	...	...	...	...	426	328	...	25	Khadkala	45
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	603	599	...	120	351	...	...	...	...	737	940	...	25	Naigaon	46
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,001	973	...	88	270	...	...	...	...	1,089	1,143	...	25	Chikhalsa	47
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	711	391	...	147	430	...	...	...	...	853	821	...	25	Kusgaon	48
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	463	191	...	106	298	...	...	...	...	574	439	...	25	Khamshet	49
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	396	201	...	79	199	...	...	...	...	475	400	...	25	Nana	50
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,803	1,833	...	274	630	...	...	...	...	2,077	2,513	...	25	Kondivda Maval, Budhawdi	Nano 51
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	360	235	...	130	433	...	...	...	...	490	667	...	25	Sangisa	52
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	207	144	...	62	174	...	...	...	...	259	318	...	25	Valak	53
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	345	189	...	135	463	...	...	...	...	490	652	...	25	Vadivla	54
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	200	247	...	75	203	...	...	...	...	365	455	...	25	Mundharva	55
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	269	378	...	17	40	...	...	...	...	288	416	...	25	Pathargaon	56
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	509	460	...	80	160	...	...	...	...	560	620	...	25	Pimpoli	57
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	180	158	...	55	163	...	...	...	...	395	323	...	25	Taje	58
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	626	194	...	173	526	...	...	...	...	799	720	...	25	Boraj	59
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,075	641	...	214	659	...	...	...	...	1,289	1,300	...	25	Patan	60
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	351	445	...	58	180	...	...	...	...	400	605	...	25	Malavli Maval, Takve Kd.	Nano 61
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	530	287	...	163	568	...	...	...	...	699	846	...	25	Shilatna	62
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	291	283	...	35	104	...	...	...	...	266	387	...	25	Karla	63
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	337	318	...	189	485	...	...	...	...	588	901	...	25	Dohiwali	64
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	434	453	...	183	460	...	...	...	...	617	913	...	25	Vehergaon	65
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	742	1,056	...	152	634	...	...	...	...	894	1,650	...	25	Devghar	66
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	339	177	...	109	295	...	...	...	...	448	472	...	25	Sadapur	67
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	345	311	...	174	897	...	...	...	...	519	898	...	25	Devla	68
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	199	239	...	71	180	...	...	...	...	370	419	...	25	Aunda Kd.	69
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	304	259	...	47	184	...	...	...	...	351	443	...	25	Dongargaon	70
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	534	560	...	211	689	...	...	...	...	745	1,240	...	25	Varsoli	71
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	649	233	...	163	613	...	...	...	...	811	845	...	25	Walwhan	72
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	369	330	...	87	250	...	...	...	...	456	580	...	25	Kusgaon	73
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	274	204	...	115	345	...	...	...	...	399	540	...	25	Bhushi	74
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	263	248	...	174	577	...	...	...	...	487	835	...	25	Kurwanda	75
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	551	268	...	130	451	...	...	...	...	711	719	...	25	Lonavla	76
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	359	115	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	362	116	...	25	Tungarli	77
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	1,533	487	...	196	739	...	...	...	...	1,729	1,176	...	25	Khandala	78
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	634	342	...	149	358	...	M. 2	1	...	784	901	...	25	Totals, Group II	79
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	637	232	...	81	258	...	...	...	...	719	490	...	25	Group III	80
1 14 0	10 0 0	...	423	144	...	37	139	...	...	...	...	459	283	...	25	Shivli	81
...	...	...	58,028	32,873	0 10 1	8,209	28,700	3 4 0	M. 10 P. 2	11 S. 1 W. 2	1 1 7 1 8 0	60,249	69,587	0 15 10	25	Yelsha	82
1 9 0	8 12 0	...	708	229	...	183	490	...	...	...	...	868	719	...	25	Kadaha	83
1 9 0	8 12 0	...	318	266	...	72	184	...	...	...	...	380	430	...	25	Mahagaon	84
1 9 0	8 12 0	...	648	379	...	185	653	...	...	...	...	831	1,031	...	25		85
1 9 0	8 12 0	...	1,344	291	...	316	1,086	...	...	...	...	1,560	1,877	...	25		

Number.	Name of Village.	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group III—concl'd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
88	Malewadi	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	518	100	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	522	113	..
87	Dhalewadi	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	275	60	..	48	116	..	..	..	..	318	206	..
88	Kala	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	506	157	..	94	226	..	..	..	..	600	383	..
89	Shevti	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	86	27	..	40	38	..	..	..	..	126	113	..
90	Ambegaon	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	867	70	..	160	407	..	..	..	..	627	637	..
91	Shindgaon	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	100	28	..	48	143	..	..	..	..	146	169	..
92	Lohowadi	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	551	100	..	28	51	..	..	..	..	579	151	..
93	Pala	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	404	87	..	77	232	..	..	..	..	481	819	..
94	Dudhva	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	330	72	..	35	113	..	..	..	..	365	185	..
96	Anndoli	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	280	78	..	82	242	..	..	..	..	312	320	..
96	Jevra	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	418	75	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	419	77	..
97	Varpa	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Shiravla	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	38	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	10	..
99	Khandai	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	573	132	..	88	269	..	..	..	..	661	401	..
100	Nesave	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	555	123	..	102	243	..	..	..	..	657	366	..
101	Umra	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	170	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	31	..
102	Vadavi	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	428	132	..	49	145	..	..	..	..	475	289	..
103	Somavdi	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	290	77	..	22	43	..	..	..	..	312	125	..
104	Valvanti	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	261	72	..	46	127	..	..	..	..	307	109	..
105	Ukean	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	252	68	..	59	195	..	..	..	..	311	263	..
106	Shira	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	732	275	..	43	98	..	..	..	..	765	373	..
107	Nigda	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	2,546	859	..	163	342	..	..	..	..	2,709	1,201	..
108	Kondivda Maval.	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	819	225	..	51	112	..	..	..	..	870	337	..
109	Kalhat	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	1,393	363	..	175	325	..	M. 4	5	..	1,572	593	..	
110	Bhoera	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	967	234	..	118	253	..	..	..	..	1,085	536	..
111	Kashala	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	1,493	336	..	174	344	..	..	..	..	1,667	730	..
112	Vadoshwar	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	1,700	479	..	307	977	..	..	..	..	2,007	1,450	..
113	Nagathli	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	258	106	..	79	193	..	..	..	..	337	299	..
114	Vahangson	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	904	390	..	72	194	..	..	..	..	976	693	..
115	Kivla	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	1,517	441	..	159	436	..	..	..	..	1,736	877	..
116	Inglun	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	665	198	..	84	208	..	..	..	..	749	404	..
117	Mankull	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	495	119	..	57	118	..	..	..	..	562	227	..
118	Ansuti	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	835	103	..	57	145	..	..	..	..	892	253	..
119	Kusa E.	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	327	84	..	62	208	..	..	..	..	389	292	..
120	Kusa B.	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	..	582	147	..	72	194	..	..	..	..	654	341	..
	Totals, Group III	III	..	..	..	24,705	6,900	0 4 7	3,476	8,800	2 8 6	M. 4	5	1 4 0	27,485	16,705	..
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>																	
121	Apti	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	1,210	199	..	138	412	..	..	..	..	1,348	611	..
122	Gevhanda	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	712	107	..	100	275	..	..	..	..	842	392	..
123	Atvan	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	278	46	..	25	50	..	..	..	..	333	96	..
124	Kusa	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	610	119	..	73	112	..	..	..	..	683	251	..
125	Udevadi	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	1,343	194	..	13	30	..	..	..	..	1,356	224	..
126	Aunda B.	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	239	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	27	..
127	Torna	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	493	78	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	496	81	..
128	Jamboli	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	437	58	..	45	92	..	..	..	..	482	150	..
129	Thorana	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	284	55	..	47	83	..	..	..	..	331	138	..
130	Raksvadi	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	..	225	40	..	16	23	..	..	..	..	245	63	..

—continued.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				2	1
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. III—concl'd.		
9 0	8 12 0	...	518	125	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	522	140	...	25	Malewadi	86
9 0	8 12 0	...	275	75	...	43	182	...	...	...	...	316	257	...	25	Dhalawadi	87
9 0	8 12 0	...	506	198	...	94	282	...	...	...	...	600	478	...	25	Kala	88
9 0	8 12 0	...	86	34	...	40	107	...	...	...	...	126	141	...	25	Shewti	89
9 0	8 12 0	...	367	87	...	160	584	...	...	...	...	527	671	...	25	Ambegaon	90
9 0	8 12 0	...	100	32	...	48	179	...	...	...	...	148	311	...	25	Shindgaon	91
9 0	8 12 0	...	551	125	...	28	84	...	...	...	...	579	189	...	25	Lohowodi	92
9 0	8 12 0	...	404	109	...	77	290	...	...	...	...	481	399	...	25	Pala	93
9 0	8 12 0	...	380	90	...	35	141	...	...	...	...	365	231	...	25	Dudhivra	94
0 0	8 12 0	...	230	97	...	82	802	...	...	...	...	312	309	...	25	Aundoli	95
9 0	8 12 0	...	418	94	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	419	98	...	25	Jevra	96
9 0	8 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Varpa	97
9 0	8 12 0	...	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	12	...	25	Shiravla	98
9 0	8 12 0	...	573	185	...	89	836	...	...	...	...	661	501	...	25	Khandai	99
9 0	8 12 0	...	555	154	...	102	304	...	...	...	...	657	458	...	25	Neava	100
9 0	8 12 0	...	170	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	39	...	25	Umra	101
9 0	8 12 0	...	426	165	...	49	185	...	...	...	...	475	350	...	25	Vadavli	102
9 0	8 12 0	...	280	95	...	22	60	...	...	...	...	312	156	...	25	Somavdi	103
9 0	8 12 0	...	261	90	...	46	159	...	...	...	...	307	249	...	25	Valvanti	104
9 0	8 12 0	...	252	85	...	59	244	...	...	...	...	311	329	...	25	Uksan	105
9 0	8 12 0	...	722	344	...	43	122	...	...	...	...	765	486	...	25	Shira	106
9 0	8 12 0	...	2,548	1,074	...	163	427	...	...	...	...	2,709	1,501	...	25	Nigda	107
9 0	8 12 0	...	619	281	...	51	140	...	...	...	...	870	421	...	25	Kondivda tarf Mavala	108
9 0	8 12 0	...	1,893	454	...	175	496	...	M. 4	5	...	1,572	386	...	25	Kalhat	109	
9 0	8 12 0	...	987	255	...	116	315	...	...	...	...	1,065	670	...	25	Bhoera	110
9 0	8 12 0	...	1,493	482	...	174	430	...	...	...	...	1,067	912	...	25	Kashala	111
9 0	8 12 0	...	1,700	599	...	267	1,231	...	...	...	...	2,067	1,520	...	25	Vadeshwar	112
9 0	8 12 0	...	258	132	...	79	241	...	...	...	...	337	373	...	25	Nagathli	113
9 0	8 12 0	...	904	490	...	72	242	...	...	...	...	978	741	...	25	Vahangaon	114
9 0	8 12 0	...	1,547	651	...	189	645	...	...	...	...	1,738	1,096	...	25	Kivla	115
9 0	8 12 0	...	665	245	...	64	260	...	...	...	...	749	505	...	25	Inglun	116
9 0	8 12 0	...	495	149	...	57	135	...	...	...	...	552	284	...	25	Mankuli	117
9 0	8 12 0	...	335	135	...	57	161	...	...	...	...	392	316	...	25	Anenti	118
9 0	8 12 0	...	327	105	...	62	260	...	...	...	...	399	365	...	25	Kuna K.	119
9 0	8 12 0	...	582	184	...	72	242	...	...	...	...	654	426	...	25	Kuna B.	120
...	...	...	24,005	8,624	0 5 9	3,476	10,005	3 2 7	M. 4	6	1 8 0	27,485	19,825	0 11 5	25	Totals, Group III	...
Group No. IV:																		
4 0	7 8 0	...	1,310	239	...	138	515	...	...	...	...	1,348	764	...	25	Apti	121
4 0	7 8 0	...	742	134	...	100	346	...	...	...	...	842	478	...	25	Gevhanda	122
4 0	7 8 0	...	278	57	...	25	83	...	...	...	...	303	120	...	25	Atvan	123
4 0	7 8 0	...	610	149	...	73	185	...	...	...	...	638	314	...	25	Kuna	124
4 0	7 8 0	...	1,343	242	...	13	38	...	...	...	...	1,356	260	...	25	Udewadi	125
4 0	7 8 0	...	239	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	34	...	25	Aunda B.	126
4 0	7 8 0	...	493	97	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	496	101	...	25	Torna	127
4 0	7 8 0	...	427	72	...	45	115	...	...	...	...	423	187	...	25	Jamboli	128
4 0	7 8 0	...	284	69	...	47	104	...	...	...	...	331	173	...	25	Thorana	129
4 0	7 8 0	...	229	50	...	15	29	...	...	...	...	245	79	...	25	Bakaavadi	130

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group IV--concl.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
131	Shirda	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	479	90	...	45	70	...	...	...	...	524	100	...
132	Kusavli	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	128	40	...	68	236	...	...	...	...	311	274	...
133	Andrav	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	228	47	...	40	127	...	...	...	...	272	174	...
134	Boravli	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	367	84	...	78	202	...	...	...	...	440	236	...
135	Kusur	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,307	219	...	166	338	...	...	...	...	1,493	603	...
136	Khand	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	821	152	...	211	405	...	...	...	...	1,032	557	...
137	Nilshi	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	761	143	...	136	255	...	...	...	...	897	307	...
138	Malegaon Khum	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,068	194	...	65	145	...	...	...	...	1,168	339	...
139	Pimpri	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	604	158	...	30	77	...	...	...	...	643	235	...
140	Malegaon Budrak	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	703	124	...	70	160	...	...	...	...	782	303	...
141	Shil	IV	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	261	44	...	47	86	...	...	...	...	308	130	...
	Totals, Group IV	...	...	...	...	12,612	2,226	0 2 10	1,473	3,253	3 3 4	...	...	...	14,085	5,479	0 6
	Grand Totals for taluka.	...	...	...	...	103,907	49,301	0 7 7	13,534	34,617	2 8 11	M. 146 P. M. 1 P. 34	S. 315 S. 68 W. 71	2 2 6 2 10 1	117,623	34,800	0 12

Q—concluded.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	1		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Rs. a. p.				
4 0 7 8 0	479	113	...	45	99	...	...	...	...	524	211	...	25	Shirda ... 131		
4 0 7 8 0	133	61	...	83	281	...	...	...	...	211	342	...	25	Kusavli ... 132		
4 0 7 8 0	323	59	...	49	159	...	...	...	...	272	218	...	25	Andrav ... 133		
4 0 7 8 0	367	105	...	73	253	...	...	...	...	440	357	...	25	Boravli ... 134		
4 0 7 8 0	1,907	274	...	186	479	...	...	...	...	1,493	753	...	25	Kusur ... 135		
4 0 7 8 0	821	190	...	211	506	...	...	...	...	1,032	698	...	25	Khand ... 136		
4 0 7 8 0	761	177	...	136	319	...	...	...	...	897	496	...	25	Nilshi ... 137		
4 0 7 8 0	1,093	243	...	86	181	...	...	...	...	1,158	433	...	25	Malegaon Khurd ... 138		
4 0 7 8 0	604	197	...	39	96	...	...	...	...	643	293	...	25	Pimpri ... 139		
4 0 7 8 0	703	166	...	79	211	...	...	...	...	782	366	...	25	Malegaon Budrak ... 140		
4 0 7 8 0	261	55	...	47	107	...	...	...	...	306	162	...	25	Shil ... 141		
...	12,612	2,780	0 3 6	1,473	4,067	3 13 2	...	...	...	14,088	6,847	0 7 9	25	Totals, Group IV ...		
...	108,907	61,625	0 9 6	13,534	43,260	3 3 2	M. 146 P. M. 1 P. 34	392 S. 70 W. 83	2 11 0 4 8 3	117,622	105,444	0 14 4	25	Grand Totals for taluka.		

APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on

Abbreviations:— M. = Motasthal; P. = Patasthal

Number.	Name of Village	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sudavdi	I	2 2 0	...	8 0 0	707	861	...	...	...	...	P. 19	S. 15 W. 20	...	726	896	...
2	Godumbra	I	2 2 0	8 0 0	...	588	465	...	80	127	...	...	...	...	618	592	...
	Totals, Group I	...	...	...	...	1,295	1,326	1 0 5	80	127	4 3 9	P. 19	S. 15 W. 20	1 13 6	1,344	1,488	1 1 1
	<i>Group II.</i>																
3	Adha	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	891	478	...	91	312	...	...	...	...	952	790	...
4	Bhadavil	II	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	361	185	...	94	249	...	...	...	...	455	484	...
5	Vakrai	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	687	689	...	177	632	...	...	...	...	844	1,271	...
6	Nagargaon	II	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	209	185	...	125	232	...	...	...	...	394	387	...
	Totals, Group II	...	...	...	...	2,158	1,487	0 10 11	487	1,415	2 14 6	...	...	...	2,645	2,862	1 1 1
	<i>Group III.</i>																
7	Pala tarf Nana Mawal	III	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	358	83	0 3 9	95	217	2 4 7	...	...	...	458	300	0 10 4
	Grand Totals	...	...	...	...	3,811	2,876	0 13 1	612	1,759	3 14 0	P. 19	S. 15 W. 20	1 13 6	4,443	4,670	1 0 11

FOR INAM VILLAGES.

Government occupied land.

S = Soil; W = Water.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
S. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
10 0	...	10 0 0	707	1,078	...	...	...	...	P. 19	{ S. 19 W. 25	...	726	1,120	...	25	25	Sudavdi	1
10 0 10 0 0	538	581	...	30	159	...	...	{ S. 19 W. 25	...	618	740	...	25	25	Godumbra	2
...	1,295	1,657	1 4 6	30	159	5 4 0	P. 19	{ S. 19 W. 25	2 5 1	1,344	1,860	1 0 2	25	25	Totals of Group I...	
<i>Group II.</i>																		
14 0 10 0 0	661	507	...	91	390	...	...	...	...	952	987	...	25	25	Adha	3
14 0 10 0 0	361	199	...	94	311	...	...	...	...	455	510	...	18	18	Bhadavli	4
14 0 10 0 0	667	799	...	177	790	...	...	...	...	844	1,599	...	25	25	Vaknai	5
14 0 10 0 0	269	308	...	125	277	...	...	...	...	394	493	...	25	25	Nagargaon	6
...	2,158	1,801	0 18 5	487	1,708	3 10 1	...	...	...	2,045	3,569	1 5 7	24	24	Totals of Group II...	
<i>Group III.</i>																		
0 8 12 0	358	104	0 4 6	95	271	...	...	...	...	453	375	0 11 0	25	25	Pala tari Nana Mawal	7
...	3,811	3,562	0 15 0	612	2,198	2 13 6	P. 19	{ S. 19 W. 25	2 5 1	4,442	5,804	1 4 11	24	24	Grand Totals	

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing (1) the population and (2) the area and assessment of the Government unoccupied land in the Government villages of the Mawal Taluka at the close of the year 1314-15.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.
6	Talegaon	4,907	44 4	29 12 5
8	Somatna	175	8 10	6 0 0
9	Dhamna	365	8 14	5 8 0
11	Gahunja	282	4 8	1 8 0
	Totals, Group I ...	5,730	64 36	42 12 5
	<i>Group II.</i>			
15	Parandavdi	202	10 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 14 8
18	Adla Khurd	294	7 20	3 8 0
19	Pachana	462	5 26	2 5 4
21	Shivna	790	6 8	2 0 0
23	Baur	464	0 30	1 0 0
28	Umbra Navlakh	1,322	7 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 0
38	Belhaj	136	2 16	1 8 0
42	Vaund	386	17 17	13 8 0
45	Paravdi	74	14 22	8 8 0
46	Khadkala	645	0 20	1 0 0
51	Nana	712	35 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0 0
52	Kondiya Nana Mawal	224	5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 9 4
53	Budhavdi	131	18 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 8 0
58	Pathargaon	152	0 26	0 14 0
72	Aunda Khurd	416	8 5	2 0 0
77	Bhushi	835	8 19	8 0 0
79	Lonavla	7,594	39 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 15 0
81	Khandala	2,110	11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10 0
	Totals, Group II ...	16,951	198 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 6 4
	<i>Group III.</i>			
87	Dhalewadi	98	3 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 0
88	Kala	299	3 32	1 12 0
96	Jevra	322	11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15 0
100	Nesava	179	5 22	10 3 0
103	Somavdi	67	19 3	3 12 0
104	Valvanti	61	1 21	0 8 0
106	Shira	180	4 0	6 0 0
107	Nigda	343	74 24	41 8 0
111	Kashala	412	2 10	1 8 0
112	Vadeshwar	652	39 11	17 14 0
114	Vahangaon	165	36 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 8 0
115	Kivla	412	31 22	12 8 0
116	Inglun	214	43 6	18 8 0
119	Kuna Khurd	94	10 33	3 4 0
120	Kuna Budruk	224	1 36	3 8 0
	Totals, Group III ...	3,727	289 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 12 0

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.—concluded.

Serial No. in Appen- dix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	* Unoccupied Government land.	
			Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Group IV.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.
122	Gevhanda	271	54 0	23 4 0
127	Torna	377	41 24	7 8 0
128	Jamboli	69	1 13	3 0 0
131	Shirda	116	92 3	23 0 0
132	Kusavli	235	42 27	8 0 0
138	Malegaon Khurd	230	7 26	1 0 0
	Totals, Group IV ...	1,298	239 13	65 12 0
	Grand Totals, Taluka ...	.....	792 23½	399 10 9

APPENDIX U.

Summary of recorded crop experiments made in the Mawal Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No.	Village and Experimenter.	Crop and Date of Experiment.	Local estimate in annas.	Average per acre.						Prices of Produce per rupee.		Remarks.
				Yield of		Total value of Produce.	Assessment excluding Local Fund.	Incidence of assessment on the value of gross produce.	Principal product.	By-product.		
				Principal product.	By-product.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Mr. C. P. B. Wittshire, Assistant Collector—Nana	Wheat (potia), 6th February 1892.	Annas. 14	Lbs. 188	Lbs. 158 straw; 134 bran.	Rs. a. p. 9 6 6	Rs. a. p. 1 5 2	Percent. 18'88	Lbs. 20½	Cwts. 8½ straw; 4 bran.	Wheat, potia, on a blackish malai land growing every year without manure or irrigation. No rain after sowing; cultivation indifferent; annas estimate much too high. Actual yield not more than annas.	
2	Do.	Do.	16	206	136 straw; 144 bran.	9 9 9	1 9	18'84	22½	8½ straw; 4 bran.	Same crop on a Kalvat unirrigated and unmanured land, growing wheat every other year and remaining fallow in the interval; season and tillage as above. Seed-rate high for dry-crop. Crop estimated at annas, but yield not more than 7 annas.	
3	Do.	Wheat (potia), 24th February 1893.	20	361	410 straw; 465 chaff.	12 10 2	1 1 6	8'65	30½	11½ straw; 6 chaff.	Unmanured and unirrigated wheat, potia, on a fine blackish soil growing similar crops during the last years. Season favourable at first but cloudy weather and dew a fortnight previous to harvest induced rust. Cultivation indifferent. Crop reported at 20 annas but yield less than 12 annas compared to formulae.	
4	Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, Assistant Collector—Vadgaon	Late Nagli, 25th November 1893.	15	550	630	15 7 6	0 9 6	3'84	36½	12	Nagli, garvi or late, on reddish Malvarkas land growing (1) nagli, (2) jowari and (3) til, after the years' fallow. Seed bed manured at the rate of carts of cow-dung and grass per acre, but proportionate area per acre of plantation not given. Rain at end of October deficient, and reduced the outturn to 11 annas. Tillage good. Seed rate high.	
5	Do.	Rice (ambemohor), 25th November 1893.	20	2,326 in husk.	3,360	58 7 0	2 9 3	4'41	41½	12	Planted rice, ambemohor, continuously on good or rice land, on which no second crop is raised owing to excess of moisture, 12 gunthas of seed, raked with 12 carts of cow-dung and grass apparently furnished seedlings for an acre of plantation. Season on the whole fair and the crop full average though estimated at the bumper standard. Seed rate high.	
6	Do.	Rice (sal), 17th November 1894.	16	1,170 in husk.	1,720	20 2 6	2 0 3	10'00	64	8½	Inferior rice, sal, on gaddy land, growing the same crop every year followed by a second crop of grain in years of favourable rainfall. Seed bed manured as usual with cow-dung, but not the field. Proportionate area of seed bed to acre of transplantation not ascertained. Season favourable, but cultivation indifferent, weeding being neglected. Seed rate very high, the corresponding formulae being only 83 lbs.	
7	Do.	Nagli or ragi, 17th November 1894.	16	942	1,025	19 14 4	0 6 2	1'03	52½	4½	Nagli or ragi on Malvarkas land, growing with manure, one crop of til followed by 3 of ragi after a year's rest. Seed bed raked with cow-dung and grass but its proportion to area of field not reported. Season as above. Tillage good. Seed rate more than double the formulae rate and outturn 14 annas compared to the same standard.	
8	Talegaon Dabhade.	Rice (sal), 13th November 1895.	12	1,206 in husk.	3,360	24 13 1	3 11 3	14'92	58½	12	Inferior rice, sal, on pandhri bharki soil growing the same crop every year. Field manured once in four years. Proportionate area of seed-bed to area of plantation not ascertained. Season and tillage good. Seed rate high. By-product valued very cheap.	
9	Do.	Halvi Nagli, 13th November 1895.	16	908	1,370	19 8 9	0 14 5	4'61	49½	9½	Nagli on light coloured soil growing usually manured and occasionally till. Seed-bed raked with cow-dung and grass; quantities of materials used not recorded. Season and tillage both good. Outturn 13 annas according to the formulae standard.	
10	Mr. K. B. Deval, District Deputy Collector—Vadgaon	Wheat (Kathe), 1st February 1898.	7	201	406	13 10 4	0 9 5	4'31	15	11½	Unmanured and unirrigated wheat on poor black soil growing the same crop in each of the past few years. Mowing rain seasonable; but absence of later rains affected the crop. Tillage indifferent. Seed rate high. Grain valued very high.	
11	Mr. E. L. Sale, Assistant Collector—Vadgaon	Rice (ambemohor), 15th November 1898.	15	1,593 in husk.	1,600	49 4 0	2 6 2	4'84	43½	1½	Rice, ambemohor, on rich black gaddi soil growing the same crop every year. No manure was given to the field but the seed-bed liberally raked as usual and the test area was selected from the seed-bed. Proportionate area of seed-bed to that of plantation given at 1 guntha per acre which is very low. Season fair; late rains deficient. Tillage good. Seed rate high. Rice straw valued very high at Rs. 12½ per acre. The crop irrigated from a diverted stream but its extent not reported. Outturn only 9 annas of the formulae standard.	
12	Talegaon	Wheat (potia), 11th February 1899.	10	320	270	13 9 4	1 14 7	14'07	25	3	Dry crop, potia, wheat on medium black gaddy land which grew during the past three years (1) wheat, (2) jowari, (3) gram. San hemp ploughed as green manure. Season fair; late rains deficient. Tillage good. Seed rate high. Outturn poor but over estimated at 10 annas.	

APPENDIX U—concluded.

1	2	3	4	Average per acre.					Prices of Produce per rupee.		12
				Yield of		Total value of Produce.	Assessment excluding Local Fund.	Incidence of assessment on the value of gross produce.	Principal Product.	By-product.	
				Principal product.	By-product.						
5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
13	Mr. J. P. Brander, Assistant Collector—Vadgaon	Ragi, 10th February 1908.	Annas. 14	Lbs. 565	Lbs. 850 Straw; 145 chaff.	Rs. a. p. 10 7 6	Rs. a. p. 0 6 6	Percent. 3.9	Lbs. 58½	Cwts. ...	Ragi on unirrigated and unmanured light brown mal land, growing til and ragi and other coarse millets and lying fallow for 4 or 5 years. Seedlings raised in a seed-bed for transplantation, but its proportionate area not ascertained. Tillage good. Season reported to be very good, but outturn only about 8 annas of the formula standard. Considering the fallow years incidence rather high.
14	Mr. K. G. Kalgatgi, District Deputy Collector—Vadgaon	Rice (ambemohar), 17th November 1907.	9	1,905 in husk.	2,268	62 1 4	1 8 11	1.08	23½	5.08	Rice grown continuously on "shadu" (whitish) soil. The seed-bed only was raked. Yearly rental is given as 8 maunds of rice. The Collector truly remarks that the annas valuation is underestimated.
15	Vadgaon	Nagli, 18th March 1907.	9	674	675	20 0 0	0 9 6	2.06	30½	4.08	Nagli on "Kalvat" (black) soil which had been fallow for the previous two years. The land received no manure but the seed bed was raked. Cultivation reported to be good but season unfavourable, as rainfall was excessive, at first and precarious towards the off-season.

No. S.R.V.—11.

From

G. W. HATCH, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Collector of Poona;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER
AND DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,
Poona.

Poona, 31st October, 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Bell's Revision Settlement Report for the Máwal táluka.

2. The whole of the táluka lies in the area of assured rainfall. At Lonávla within a few miles of the Gháts the rainfall averages 167 inches in the year; at Wadgaon, in the eastern portion of the táluka, the average is $43\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One-third of the total cultivated area is under rice, while wheat and gram are important crops. The uncropped area is usually large, being 54 per cent. of the total occupied area. Nearly one-half of it is returned as true fallow, due to the large amount of poor hill lands, in which long fallows are a necessity. Twenty-five per cent. of the fallow is shown as grass-land; the extent of land reserved for grass is probably even larger than the figures show. It has certainly increased enormously within recent years; round Talegaon, which is the centre of the grass trade, many villages have more than half their occupied area under grass. As Mr. Bell points out the effect has been to drive some rice lands in this tract out of cultivation.

3. Communications are good through the length of the main valley of the Indrayani, elsewhere they are bad. Mr. Bell describes the Talegaon bazar as the only one of importance, but Lonávla at the other end of the táluka is also to be reckoned as an important market.

4. Population has decreased slightly during the period of settlement, except in the neighbourhood of Lonávla, where the increase has more than made up for the loss elsewhere. It is of interest to note that the decrease has been largest (21 per cent.) in the Andra Valley, in which many villages will soon disappear under the operations of the latest Hydro-Electric Power Scheme.

5. Mr. Bell comments on the lack of facilities for local education: but it is a fact that several village schools have had to be closed during recent years for lack of attendance. Apparently, the Máwal population are indifferent to the advantages of education.

6. Agricultural stock is more than sufficient for the area cultivated. Ploughs have decreased, the result no doubt of the increased area under grass.

7. Mr. Bell's analysis of sale and sub-letting transactions shows that in Groups I and II dry crop land sells for 40 times the assessment, while rents average 3 times the assessment. Rice land sells for 60 times the assessment, and is rented at 4 times the assessment. In Group III dry crop land sells for 25 times and rice for 40 times the assessment. The former are let at $2\frac{1}{2}$, the latter at 3 to 4 times the assessment. In Group IV dry crop lands are not in demand either by buyers or tenants, but rice lands sell and are leased at the same rates as in Group III.

8. Prices have risen steadily during the period of the settlement. Compared with prices prevailing before the current settlement, i.e., the period 1880-81 to 1885-86, present prices show an advance of nearly 40 per cent. During the past 25 years the increase amounts to 25 per cent.

9. The revenue history is not so good as might have been expected in a tract situated as Máwal is, but I do not consider that this indicates—as Mr. Bell suggests—that the rainfall is not so assured for the nature of the cultivation as it is commonly supposed to be (*vide* paragraph 28 *ad finem*). It is true that very large remissions were granted in the year 1901-02; but compared with the remissions granted elsewhere and in other years one can only conclude that they were granted with unnecessary liberality in 1901-02 in the Máwal taluka. The forfeitures ordered between 1910 and 1913 were deliberately ordered in order to check contumacy and ensure punctual payment. They have had the effect intended.

10. Mr. Bell proposes to leave the existing groups unaltered, and to raise the rates throughout by 25 per cent. With these proposals I am in agreement. The increase is moderate, and the increased assessments will be paid without difficulty. The pátasthal rates should also have a 25 per cent. increase.

11. Mr. Bell's proposals for the seven inám villages dealt with in the report, *viz.*, to raise their assessment by 25 per cent. except in one case (Bhadawli) where an increase of 66 per cent. is recommended, have my approval.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Pona.

*Below Poona Collector's No. S. B. V.—11 of 31st October 1916,
forwarding the Maval Settlement Report.*

No. S. T.-109.

*Camp Mahad,
3rd December 1916.*

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division,

2. The undersigned would be glad to be able to agree on all points with the Collector and with Mr. Bell. He has nothing but praise for the excellent way in which the Report has been drawn up, and it is impossible not to concur in the bulk of the proposals for rating and grouping. It would therefore be idle to devote time to any general review of the Report and the proposals in so far as they carry conviction have our support. But in one point some further consideration seems required. All the statistics are perfectly clear in showing that the rice lands are more lightly assessed and have a much greater residual value in proportion to their assessment than the other land. If 25 per cent. is a proper increase for the bulk of the land for the dry-crop and other soils, then it seems that it is an insufficient increase upon the rice. While dry-crop land shows an incidence of assessment upon rental value between 33 per cent. and 50 per cent., the incidence on the rice land is very much lower and lies between 25 per cent. and 30 per cent., and very rarely rises above 33 per cent. If for the next thirty years we raise the rice and dry-crop assessments in the same proportion then the difference between the ratio of the assessment of the rent (which in all Settlements we should endeavour to make uniform) will diverge still more and in fact we shall be creating a sort of inam in favour of the rice lands. But let us see whether there are substantial reasons for Mr. Bell's proposals to take the same increase all round. On searching the report, we find only one reason given which is in paragraph 29, clause 4, and in his own words runs: "From the analysis of selling and letting values it will be understood that rice lands could bear a higher rate of increase than dry-crop lands. But I consider it best not to disturb the balance between the two sets of rates." The undersigned has tried to imagine what this reason really means and can attribute it to nothing more weighty than this: that Mr. Bell would sacrifice everything even legitimate revenue and the equity of the settlement to a passion for having the same figures in the column of percentages for increase. But all settlement aims not at getting a uniform figure of increase in every group and for every category of land, but at a uniform incidence. It is the resultant ratio which should be uniform and not the factor of multiplication. If unequal incidences are increased in the same ratio, the result is a greater inequality. In the opinion of the undersigned, Mr. Bell admits the inequality and gives no reason for not rectifying it; consequently he strongly recommends that while 25 per cent. should be accepted as a proper and reasonable rate of increase for the dry-crop lands, the increase on the rice lands should be 37½ per cent. or 6 annas in the rupee. This will still keep the increase well within the limit of 33 per cent. all round.

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

*Below Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records
No. S.T.-109, dated the 3rd December 1916.*

No. Genl.—1677 of 1916.

Poona, 15th December 1916.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. No one suggests altering the present grouping, and there is no reason to suppose that it is other than satisfactory. I agree therefore that it should be maintained.

3. I also agree to the proposed all-round increase of 25 per cent. It is fair and reasonable, and there is no ground for raising one group proportionately more or less than another.

4. I do not support the recommendation of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records that rice lands should be given a higher rate of increase than dry crop lands. No doubt they are worth more, but a good deal of capital and labour has been spent on making them. Conversion of jirayat lands still goes on, and such newly converted lands are to be assessed at jirayat rates for ever. That being so I do not like extra severity on the older rice lands. To me also separate treatment of rice lands always looks rather like a disguised form of reclassification. Where the law says that a second classification is final it means that the relative valuation of the soils of various fields is not again to be altered. It cannot be denied that if we add six annas to rice and four annas to dry crop assessments we are in fact altering the relative valuation just as much as if we changed the classification annas.

5. I agree with all officers as to the want of progress in education, and the necessity of making efforts to improve matters. But I do not support any suggestion to pay children to go to school. Government cannot afford to pay anything which would really make up to a parent for the loss of his child's earnings. Something like compulsion would be more to the point.

6. The inadequacy of the Local Board's resources is a big general question not specially relevant to our present inquiry. I have often given it as my opinion that this inadequacy is one of the two main questions in the Local Self Governing problem.

7. Mr. Bell's Report is on the same high level as his earlier Reports.

C. N. SEDDON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue survey and Assessment.

Poona.

Revision settlement of the Māwal taluka of the Poona district.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7725.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1917.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—1677 dated 15th December 1916—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Māwal taluka of the Poona district :—

Letter from Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, No. S.—5 dated 26th June 1916.

Letter from the Collector of Poona No. S.R.V.—11 dated 31st October 1916.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—109 dated 3rd December 1916.

Letter from the Collector of Poona No. S.R.V.—11 dated 12th December 1916—Forwarding petitions of objections in connection with the revision settlement of the Māwal taluka.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—109 dated 27th December 1916.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—31 dated 12th January 1917.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 141 Government villages and 7 inām villages of the Māwal taluka of the Poona district.

2. The proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer, which are concurred in by the Collector of Poona and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned. The appended statement shows the rates sanctioned by Government.

3. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1916-17, levied from 1917-18 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

4. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 7725, dated 25th June 1917.

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.						Garden.		
		Dry-crop.			Rice.					
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
(a) Government—										
I	14	2	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
II	67	1	14	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
III	39	1	9	0	8	12	0	.....	
IV	21	1	4	0	7	8	0		
Total	141									
(b) Inām—										
I	2	2	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
II	4	1	14	0	10	0	0		
III	1	1	9	0	8	12	0		
Total	7									

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GLOSSARY.

Kharif.—The early or autumnal harvest.

The *kharif* rains, during which the early crops are sown, may be said to extend from the beginning of June to the beginning of August.

Rabi.—The late or spring harvest.

The *rabi* rains, during which the *rabi* or late crops are sown, may be said to extend from the middle of August till the middle of October.

Jirait.—Dry-crop land as distinguished from

Bágait.—Garden land.)

The terms are also applied to the produce on each kind of land.

In this report the terms are used in the technical sense of land classed by the Survey Department as *jirait* or *bágait*. At the last settlement all land then irrigated was classed as *bágait* and unirrigated land was classed as *jirait*. Since the settlement *jirait* land may have been brought under irrigation but it continues to be classed as *jirait*. Similarly some *bágait* lands have ceased to be irrigated. The English terms "dry-crop" or "unirrigated" are used in the report for land not irrigated at the present day, and the vernacular term *jirait* restricted to lands classed as dry-crop at the time of the last settlement. A similar distinction is made between the English terms "irrigated" or "garden" land and the vernacular term *bágait*.

[*Motasthal*.—(*Mot*: the bucket of a bullock draw-well). Land irrigated from a well.] The term is restricted in the report to land under well irrigation at the last settlement and classed by the Survey Department as such. Land irrigated from wells at the present day, however classed, is described in English terms.

[*Pátasthal*.—(*Pát*: a water channel). Land watered by a channel turned off from a river or brook.

[*Pát-Motasthal*.—Land under command both of a well and a *pát*.

Bandhira or *Bandh*.—The dam on a river or stream from which a *pát* is taken.

Tál.—In the report is restricted to field embankments designed to prevent erosion of the soil and also to impound water in the subsoil collected behind the *tál*.

Pokl.—Hollow, empty; applied to sales of land where there is an oral agreement behind the written deed that the sale will be cancelled when the purchase money is returned. The original owner usually remains in possession.

Also *Poklist*, unconcluded.

Sávkár.—A money-lender, banker.

No. S.—3 of 1916.

From

R. D. BELL, ESQUIRE, M.A., B.Sc., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

7th March 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of all the Government villages, 103 in number, in the Haveli Táluka. The current settlements which, with the exception of Sángrun settled in 1891, are all first revision settlements, were effected as follows:—

Year of Settlement.	Number of villages settled.	Government Orders.	Settlement Report where printed.
1873-74 ...	74	Government Resolution No. 3516, dated 20th June 1873, Revenue Department, and Government Resolution No. 5495, dated 3rd October 1873, Revenue Department. Rates modified by Government Resolution No. 6517, dated 22nd November 1875, Revenue Department.	Selection No. CLI—New Series, pages 397 to 504.
1875-76 ...	3	Government Resolution No. 2984, dated 25th May 1785, Revenue Department.	Appendix R to this Report. See also Selection No. CLI—New Series, pages 502 to 504.
1890-91 ...	25	Government Resolution No. 4695, dated 7th July 1890, Revenue Department.	Selection No. CCXXXVIII—New Series.
1894-95 ...	1	Government Resolution No. 1915, dated 14th March 1894, Revenue Department.	Selection No. CCLXXXI—New Series.

2. The settlement of 1873-74 related to 83 villages, of which seven were then and are still in the Máwal Táluka. Of the remainder Páshan and Moshi became inám villages in 1874 and 1878 respectively.

Ambegaon, settled in 1875-76, has been recently transferred to Mulshi Petha. The statistics for all the Government villages of the táluka sometimes include this village but it has been omitted from the new settlement proposals.

In the 25 villages settled in 1890-91, and in Sángrun, the assessment actually collected is one-sixth less than the full assessment calculated at the sanctioned maximum rates. This deduction of one-sixth was ordered to be made by Government in order to limit the increase in the total assessment of all the villages at the last settlement to 33 per cent. It was not applied to the water share of combined assessments on soil and water in the case of patasthal lands.

All the settlements expired in 1902-03 and proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the táluka were submitted in 1903 by Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S. In Government Resolution No. 9884, dated 19th October 1911, Government directed that a fresh settlement report should be prepared,

and I was subsequently appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for the purpose of revising the settlements in the tálukas of Purandhar, Sirur, Haveli and Junnar in the Poona District.

3. The táluka consists of 103 Government villages and 54 inám villages. All the inám villages have been surveyed and settled and the revision of the settlements in them is dealt with separately.

The present area of the Government villages (including Ambegaon recently transferred to the Petha) is as follows:—

	Acres.	Percentages.
Occupied land	198,800	70
Assessed waste	800	...
Forest	38,600	14
Other land not available for cultivation	44,000	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	277,000	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The táluka headquarters are in Poona City.

4. No measurement or classification operations were undertaken for the purposes of this report. It may be noted that after the 1873-74 settlement had been sanctioned the assessments were reduced in 1875, partly by a reduction in the classification scale for soils classed at six annas and under. (Government Resolution No. 6517, dated 22nd November 1875, Revenue Department, quoted above.) In the following year a note was recorded, for guidance at the next revision settlement, that no increase of assessment had been made for indirect advantages to lands under the Mutha canals, which were then under construction. (Government Selection No. CLI, page 482.) In the settlement of 1890-91 allowance was made for the advantage accruing from the canal to wells in the village of Nisbat Munjeri. No action has been taken in this matter at the present revision settlement. Indirect water advantages from the canals are now assessed separately by the Irrigation Department.

5. The táluka lies between the Máwal tract—the broken hilly country bordering on the western gháts where the rainfall is abundant—and the arid Deshi táluka of Bhimthadi in the east. It is a typical transition tract and exhibits from west to east a regular gradation of rainfall and cultivation.

6. The dominant physical feature is the Bhuleshwar range of hills, a spur of the Sahyádris, which separates the táluka on the south from the Bhor State and the táluka of Purandhar: conspicuous at its western extremity stands the mass of Sinhgad (4,322 feet) with Khadakwásla Tank stretched along the base of its northern slopes. On the north the rivers Indrayani and Bhima—the former a tributary of the latter—form the boundaries with Khed and Sirur Tálukas. Through the centre of the táluka the Mula river winds from west to east. At Dápodi it is fed by the Pawna from the north-west and near Poona by the Mutha issuing from Khadakwásla Tank. The táluka is therefore well watered. Except the mountainous tract in the south-west corner, the táluka is rough undulating country, with scattered hills and peaks. Much of it is stony and sterile and of more value for pasturage than for agriculture. Half of the whole area of the Government villages consists of land not available for cultivation, forest, and occupied fallow lands. Since the settlement of 1873-74 the construction of the Mutha canals has modified the conditions and aspect of the country commanded by them. Their use for irrigation began in 1877-78.

7. There are good alluvial soils along the courses of the principal rivers, especially the Bhima and the Mutha. The largest continuous tract of good soil is the area commanded by the Mutha Right Bank Canal from Náded, below Khadakwásla Tank, to the eastern border of the táluka. There are two large tracts of poor soil, one, the area lying westward of the Alandi road and north of the Mula-Mutha river, and the other the country around Sinhgad and Khadakwásla Tank.

8. The climate varies much in different parts of the táluka, but over the greater area it is dry and healthy. At Poona city, in the centre of the táluka, the rainfall is moderate from a climatic point of view and the hot weather mild.

9. The rainfall at Poona for the last eleven years is given in Appendix A, which shows an average monsoon kharif or early crop rainfall of 13·39 inches, a monsoon rabi or late crop rainfall of 7·27 inches and a total yearly rainfall of 24·24 inches. The latter figure is considerably short of the average (29·56 inches) of the 38 years beginning 1876. The rainfall at Poona indeed varies considerably. Thus the figures for the preceding eleven years 1892 to 1902 are :—

				Inches.
Monsoon kharif.	...	...	...	17·48
Monsoon rabi	...	...	...	8·2
			Total	31·92

These variations are explained by the situation of the city, which marks the point in the táluka where a weak monsoon current means deficient rainfall in the east with consequent scarcity or famine, while strong currents carry an abundant rainfall to all the surrounding country. The character of the rainfall at Poona is illustrated in the following table :—

Station.	Monsoon kharif, 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon rabi, 15th August to 21st October.	
	1893—1903.	1903—1913.	1893—1903.	1903—1913.
	Poona	17·20	13·39	8·24	7·27
Khed	14·22	13·13	6·98	6·71
Sáswad	10·91	9·90	6·29	6·16
Ghodnadi	7·55	7·64	8·71	7·16
Dhond	6·29	6·29	8·24	6·97

The early rains are thus more abundant, and therefore more certain, at Poona than at Khed or Sáswad where they may be accounted as usually good and sufficient. In the last 21 years the kharif rainfall at Poona has fallen below 9 inches only twice, whereas at Sáswad it fell below 7 inches twice and at Ghodnadi below 5 inches in seven years in the same interval. The rabi rains vary little in amount over the three tálukas of Haveli, Purandhar and Sirur.

In the west the rainfall is more copious than at Poona, while towards the east it is less abundant and certain. The following table gives its distribution over the táluka; the figures are averages for the twenty years ending 1913. The variations in the total amount are confined almost entirely to the kharif or early rainfall :—

Rainfall at different stations in or bordering on the Haveli Táluka.

Station.	Fand (Yolsbi Petha).	Khadak- wásla.	Poona.	Hadapsar.	Talegaon Dham- dhare (Sirur táluka).	Uruli.	Kedgaon (Báramati táluka).	Dhond.
Total annual rain- fall in inches ...	56·22	33·01	26·12	23·03	19·41	16·14	14·43	16·73

The figures for Khadakwásla, Hadapsar, Uruli and Kedgaon are from the records of the Public Works Department. The correctness of the returns for Uruli and Kedgaon appears doubtful. One would expect the rainfall at Uruli to be about the same as that at Talegaon Dhamdhare and that at Kedgaon to be not less than the Dhond rainfall. The figures on the Public Works

Department records for Paud are also less, since 1901, than those on the records of the Agricultural Department, though both records purport to give the readings of the same gauge. The two sets of records for Dhond also disagree. In the settlement report for Purandhar Táluka similar discrepancies have been noted. The rainfall at Uruli may be safely assumed to be greater than that entered in the table.

At Khed-Shivápúr the rainfall has been registered only since 1909 and is on the average 2 inches more than at Khadakwásla. At Talegaon Dábháde (Máwal Táluka), close to the north-west corner of the Haveli Táluka, the rain gauge returns maintained up till the end of 1906 show, over a period of 16 years, that the annual rainfall is 10 inches more than at Poona.

There has been a marked diminution of rainfall in recent years. For the nineteen years ending 1894 the average annual fall at Poona was 32.46 inches with only 5 years in which the rainfall fell below 32 inches. For the nineteen years following 1894 the average was 26.67 inches, and in eleven seasons the rainfall was below 30 inches and in six seasons below 20 inches.

East of Loni Kálbhár the rainfall is somewhat deficient and uncertain. Its irregularity is chiefly felt in the group of villages north of the Mula-Mutha river where the prevalent light soils require regular and frequent waterings. Over the rest of the táluka the rainfall may be described as good and regular.

10. Conditions are entirely favourable to kharif or early crops and rabi or late crops are sparse. The following is a *précis* for the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14:—

Cultivation and Crops: Appen-
dix B.

Class.	Crops.	Khárif.	Rábi.	Total.
1. Cereals ...	(Early)—Bájri, Jowári, Paddy, Coarse Grains, ... 89.77 26.26 4.06 2.66 (Late)—Jowári, Wheat, Others. 6.72 1.70 0.17	72.75	8.59	81.34
2. Pulses ...	(Early)—Tur, Múg and Údid, Math and Kulth, ... 2.07 1.26 4.03 (Late)—Gram, Others. 1.37 .81	7.36	2.18	9.54
3. Orchard and garden produce ...	Vegetables, Fodder, Fruit Trees, ... .52 .66 .89	1.04	1.03	2.07
4. Drugs and narcotics ...	.....	...	...	...
5. Condiments and Spices ...	.....	.36	...	.36
6. Sugar-cane ...	.....	...	2.80	2.80
7. Oil seeds ...	(Early)—Sesame, Niger Seed, ... .18 2.08 (Late)—Safflower, Groundnut. .37 0.26	2.26	0.63	.89
8. Fibres ...	Cotton, Hemp. .02 .57	.59	...	.59
9. Miscellaneous ...	.....	.41	...	.41
	Total ...	84.77	15.23	100.00

Cereals occupy over 81 per cent. of the gross area cropped. Bájri and early jowári are the principal crops. The area under *shádu* or late jowári tends to increase. Rice is grown around Sinhgad and Khadakwásla Tank and in the west. Rági, the principal coarse grain, is grown in the same localities, chiefly in the former area. Pulses are not common in the west. Oil seeds are little grown, but khorasni (niger seed) is of some importance in the same areas as rice and rági. Cotton is practically unknown. The area double cropped is less than 5 per cent. of the whole. The figure is smaller than might be expected, but irrigated lands, which are usually largely double cropped, are in Haveli táluka mostly assigned to sugarcane and high class garden products. Most of the double crops are secured in the eastern villages south of the Mula-Mutha river, but villages north of the river also do well in this way in a favourable year. Double crops are seldom secured in the west.

11. Irrigated crops occupy over 10,000 acres or 7½ per cent. of the gross cropped area. This is not a notably large area but the cultivation is mostly of

a very valuable description. Roughly, 65 per cent. is under the Government canals. Sugarcane alone occupies nearly 4,000 acres and its cultivation has revolutionised rural conditions in villages like Mundhwa, Hadapsar and Mánjri Budruk. Vegetables, fruits, condiments, spices and green fodder absorb another 3,000 acres in the canal area around Poona City. Towards the east, cereals and pulses, which occupy the remainder of the irrigated area, are commoner.

The total area, in Government and inám villages, watered from the canals is 9,000 acres. In 1913-14 the revenue was over two lákhs of rupees. The canals benefit the villages which they command to very different degrees, in accordance not only with the area irrigated but also with the kind of irrigation practicable; there is a vast difference between a village where sugarcane and high class garden cultivation is practised and one in which water is available only for a late crop. The extent of high grade cultivation may be roughly gauged by the water charges per acre. The following table as a measure of canal advantages may be consulted in considering the proposals for re-grouping and new rates. But it must not be forgotten that all villages near the canals benefit by the opportunities offered for casual labour in the cultivators' spare time, by the market for manure, and in similar ways. It will be shown later how even villages like Vadgaon Sheri and Kharádi on the north bank of the Mula-Mutha river are affected by conditions in the sugarcane areas on the south side of the river.

Statement showing (1) the percentage area irrigated out of the total occupied area (Government and Inám) and (2) the charges for water per acre irrigated in the canal villages of the Haveli Táluka :—

[Based on returns of 1911-12 and 1912-13.]

Village.	Total, occupied area.	Percentage area irrigated.	Canal revenue per acre irrigated.
<i>Right Bank Canal.</i>			
	Acres.		Rs.
Khadakwásla	1,506	1	8·7
Nánded	1,021	44	26·3
Dhayri	2,288	2	27·1
Hingne (Khurd)	386	32	24·3
Parwati	1,270	7	13·7
Ghorpadi	835	25	6·6
Mundhwa	1,985	43	27·0
Hadapsar	4,102	26	26·8
Mánjri (Budruk)	3,254	51	25·1
Phursangi	4,292	12	20·2
Loni Kálbhár	6,703	18	16·6
Naygaon	4,291	3	5·8
Koregaon Mul	2,173	6	5·6
Khámgaon Tek	2,578	5	3·6
<i>Left Bank Canal.</i>			
Kopre	538	6	31·7
Kondhve D.	2,757	1	13·2
Shiwne	1,769	8	27·9
Warje	1,268	4	27·6
Hingne Budruk	673	47	26·4
Kothrud	2,261	4	17·2
Bhambarda	1,557	12	9·5

In the villages around Sinhgad and Khadakwásla Tank and in the western villages irrigation facilities of any kind hardly exist. At the last census of wells in 1912-13 there were only 25 irrigation wells in the 21 villages of the first area, and the total area irrigated from all sources was 33 acres, of which 27 were in two villages. In the 13 Government villages in the west there were only 20 irrigation wells, and of the total area, 55 acres irrigated from all sources, 50 acres were in two villages.

12. In reviewing Mr. Keatinge's report (Government Resolution No. 9884, dated 19th October 1911, Revenue Department), Government ordered that the course of area occupied, area cropped and fallow should be carefully compared with the fluctuations of cattle and population, and the causes of any excessive fallow area should be investigated and described. The fallow area in Haveli Táluka is large; it averaged no less than 64,600 acres or exactly one-third of the occupied area for the five years ending 1913-14. Mr. Keatinge reported the figure for the five years 1897-98 to 1901-02 as 71,400 acres or 37 per cent. of the occupied area. In the preceding quinquennium there was a rapid rise from 25,400 acres in 1892-93 to 67,400 acres in 1896-97, but this increase was only on paper and is explained by the appointment of Circle Inspectors in 1892 and the issue, about the same time, of special instructions for the classification of fallow areas. A similar increase has been noticed in the settlement reports of Sirur and Purandhar.

The large area of land useful only for grass growing and the great demand for fodder in Poona and for grazing around Poona account for the extent of uncultivated land, of which the value will be made manifest later. In the last twelve years the lowest fallow area recorded is over 61,000 acres. In an ordinary year the fallow is classified in the official returns roughly as follows :—

	Acres.
1. True fallow, <i>i. e.</i> , customary fallow in rotation ...	6,000
2. Grass lands, <i>i. e.</i> , numbers, or parts of numbers, set apart for grass and never sown ...	25,000
3. Grass bound or prickly-pear bound lands ...	4,000
4. Shindad or ráb land ...	500
5. Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall ...	5,000
6. Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons ...	22,000
Total ...	62,500

The area of grass lands in the second line is undoubtedly underestimated. Practically all the "grass bound" lands are reported from one or two villages and are true grass lands. A large part of the land reported as "unsown for miscellaneous reasons" is of the same description. It is mostly reported from the eastern half of the táluka. There is no appreciable area left unsown anywhere on account of adverse circumstances, such as shortage of cattle or general poverty. The only unfavourable agricultural condition which ever affects the area sown is deficient rainfall in the east where, in a bad year, 10,000 acres may be added to the area ordinarily left uncultivated.

13. The history of the occupied area also affords no grounds for anxiety. There were, at the introduction of the current settlements, 630 acres unoccupied in the villages settled in 1873-74 and 215 acres in the villages settled in 1890-91. The average area for the five years ending 1901-02 was 195 acres. In 1910-11 the area had increased to 320 acres on account of forfeitures for land revenue arrears. In 1911-12 and 1912-13 there were further increases from the same cause, but at the beginning of 1914 the unoccupied area was only 870 acres, of which details are given in Appendix Q¹. Some of this has since been given out for cultivation. In the circumstances it has not been thought necessary to prepare a detailed history of the unoccupied waste in the prescribed form.

The total forest area in the táluka is about 63 square miles (39,900 acres), of which 15½ square miles are in charge of the Revenue Department. Of the whole, 26 square miles are in charge of the Military Department for grass cutting, 2 square miles are reserved for grass cutting for the public, and 35 square miles are available for grazing.

14. There is nothing requiring special mention in this paragraph except the ever increasing use of improved modern implements and the ready application of new methods in the villages under the canals.

Modes of Husbandry.

15. The *táluka*, as a whole, can hardly be surpassed as regards communications by road and rail. Poona City, the mart not merely of the *táluka* but of a great part of the Deccan, is situated at its centre. It is an important station on the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay to Sholápur and Raichur, the latter the junction with the broad gauge system of the M. & S. M. Railway to Madras. There are other three stations west of Poona and three to the east on the G. I. P. system. The metre gauge line of the M. & S. M. Railway from Poona to Bangalore has five stations, in addition to Poona, in the *táluka*. It was opened in 1886, during the currency of the existing settlements in the villages which it traverses, but it has had practically no effect on their development. The line winds for most of its length along the sterile slopes of the Bhuleshwar range to their summit in the south-east corner of the *táluka* and the stations are in somewhat inconvenient situations.

Except a few short connecting roads made by the *Táluka* Local Board between villages and main routes there have been no additions to the road communications of the *táluka* since the settlement of 1873-74. Chief of the old roads are the five excellent trunk routes maintained by the Provincial Government and leading to Bombay, Násik, Ahmednagar, Sholápur and Sátára respectively. These have been steadily improved during the last forty years. The last notable improvement was the bridge over the Bhima on the Ahmednagar road, but this confers no benefit on the cultivators of Haveli *Táluka*. A sixth provincial road runs from Poona to Khadakwásla with an extension to Donja maintained by the District Local Board. The toll bars on all these roads were abolished in 1914 at a sacrifice of annual revenue amounting to Rs. 35,000, a sum which does not entirely measure the benefit of a notable improvement in communications.

A number of important roads are maintained by the District Local Board. The old Bombay road crossing the Mula at Aundh, and joining the present road near Mámurti in the north-west, is maintained by Government in excellent order as far as Aundh; north of the Mula the *Táluka* Local Board has done its worst for a mile or two, but thereafter the condition of the unrepaired road still brings credit to the old road makers. The toll revenue at Aundh is Rs. 1,850 annually. The other old road from Bombay, north of the present route, and its connecting branch *via* Lohogaon and Wágholi with the Ahmednagar road are now unused. Parallel to the Násik road a good road runs to the shrine of Dnyáneshwar at Alandi in Khed *Táluka*; the annual revenue from the toll at Kalas is Rs. 2,400. From Hadapsar on the Sholápur road there is an excellent road over the Diva Ghát to Sáswad, the old route to Sátára: the toll collected on the Ghát amounts to Rs. 7,000 annually. The earliest road to Sátára was by the Bápdev Ghát; this has long been impracticable for carts, probably always was so, but there is still much traffic carried in head-loads and on laden animals from the villages south of the Ghát in Purandhar *Táluka*. The present road to Sátára is by the Kátraj Ghát; there is a useful side road from Khed Shivápur to Kondhanpur. Mention may be made also of a new and good road in Bhor State which runs westward from Nasrapur on the Sátára road, passes close to Vinzhar, and stops only a mile or two short of Antoli, so that these two outlying villages are not so isolated as the map might lead one to suppose. The last important local road is from Poona to Paud in the Mulshí Petha. The toll bar at Bhugaon yields Rs. 2,700 annually.

Around Poona City and Cantonment there is a network of excellent roads. In the *táluka* there are many shorts roads connecting villages with the main routes.

There are two parts of the *táluka* where communications are bad, *viz.*, the eastern portion north of the Mula-Mutha river and the country along both sides of Khadakwásla Tank. A recent improvement at the sluices has resulted in the submergence of the road on the western side till February.

There is an important ferry at Moshi on the Násik road, and a small but busy one at Sángrun at the extreme end of Khadakwásla Tank.

16. Weekly bazars are held at Khed Shivápur, Phulgaon and the inám village of Uruli-Kánchan. They are of little importance in comparison with the business done at Poona City. A cattle market is held twice weekly at Bhámburda near Poona. Fairs are held once or twice a year at Kondhanpur, Chinchwad, Wadebolai, Dehu and Hingne Khurd in connection with the local shrines; business is restricted almost entirely to sweetmeats.

17. Nearly all the surplus produce of the táluka is poured into Poona. The villages export what they grow—chiefly, therefore, jowári, bájri, kadbi and grass. From the garden lands near the city come vegetables, fruits and green fodder. Gul is sent from all the sugarcane villages; the total produce is roughly twenty lákhs of rupees in value. The only trade elsewhere than with Poona City and Cantonment is the export of fruit and vegetables to Bombay.

Exports by rail, except from Poona, are inconsiderable. On the M. & S. M. Railway 92 per cent. are classified as sundries. In the west, on the G. I. P. Railway, there is export of grain from Chinchwad, small in comparison with the imports of the same; other exports are mostly classified as "other articles." East of Poona the main exports are fruits and vegetables, which are sent by passenger trains and not entered in the goods returns. Thus at Loni Kálbhár the receipts from the parcels traffic were Rs. 32,000 for the year ending May 1914—more than twice the goods receipts. The G. I. P. Railway Company makes special arrangements for the carriage of this traffic to Bombay. In the busy season, July to December, the despatches reach 700 baskets daily; little of this comes from the village of Loni Kálbhár itself; most of the baskets are received from Alandi, some from Phursangi, and a considerable portion from the Purandhar Táluka. Gul is also exported by rail in all directions, but as a rule is sent, even from as far east as Uruli Kanchan, to Poona by road.

From the Sinhgad-Khadakwásla region there is little export. The people depend largely on labouring, locally, in Bombay, or elsewhere. They retain most of the grain grown for home consumption and pay their assessments out of the wages of their labour.

The chief imports at stations other than Poona are jowári, bájri, rice, piece-goods, kerosene oil, and salt. East of Poona, oil cake for the sugar-cane fields is imported both by road from Poona and by rail.

The following statement gives an idea of the trade of Poona City.

Exports from and Imports into Poona by G. I. P. Railway for the year ending 31st March 1915.

Articles.	Exports.	Imports.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Apparel, Cotton, Twist, Yarn and Piece-goods	10,100	67,200
Coal and Coke	6,400	316,000
Myrabolams	120,200	.....
Oil cake	7,400	16,000
Hay, Straw and Grass	38,000	1,500
Fresh, Fruit and Vegetables	141,100	6,400
Grain, Bran and Flour	59,500	1,093,500
Hides, Skins, Horns and Bones	13,100	8,800
Brass and Copper, unwrought	3,700	50,000
Do. wrought	42,700	2,000
Iron—chiefly wrought	3,500	106,400
Marble, Stone, Chalk and Lime	3,200	183,400
Kerosene Oil	300	170,700
Other oils and Oil Seeds	4,100	85,000
Salt	.....	72,100
Sugar	1,000	89,100
Gul, Rab and Jagri	266,700	900
Firewood, Rafters, Bamboos and Timber	19,300	609,400
Other Articles	243,200	579,100
Total	983,500	3,456,900

Imports far exceed exports. The chief are grain, oil seeds, fuel, building materials, kerosene oil, sugar, salt and piece-goods. The return of exports shows the great importance of the cultivation of sugar-cane, fruit and vegetables in the táluka. Myrabolams are mostly received from the Bhor State. The imports of unwrought brass and copper and the exports of finished articles indicate the extent of the manufactures in these metals in the City.

18. The figures in Appendix G are exclusive of Poona City. There are only two important factories in the district, a silk and cotton mill at Munjeri and a paper mill at Mundhwa. In the villages the usual rural industries, oil pressing and spinning and weaving, hardly exist. Poona City is industrial only to a limited extent; there are about 400 cotton looms and a considerable industry in brass and copper work. Outside Poona City and the Cantonments liquor shops exist only in five villages.

Manufactures and Industries:
Appendix G.

19. The population of the táluka has varied as follows:—

Population: Appendices D and E.

	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Poona City Municipality ...	90,436	99,622	118,790	111,381	117,256
Poona Cantonment ...	28,450*	30,129	35,094	32,777	32,226
Suburban Municipality ...	...	...	7,506	9,162	9,374
Kirkee Cantonment ...	...	8,012	10,951	10,797	14,028
Rest of táluka ...	127,000†	122,000†	135,185	135,871	139,813
Total ...	245,886	259,763	307,526	299,988	312,697

* Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee (Civil limits only).

† Approximate figures after allowing for population of Mulshi Petha.

Owing to changes in area it is not easy to separate the population of the City, Cantonments and Suburbs from that of the rest of the táluka. The changes of population have been analysed in paragraph 21. The outstanding facts are the great increase of population after the opening of the canals and the complete recovery from the set-back recorded in 1901.

Poona City, the Cantonments and the Canal villages provide for an immense amount of casual labour, which is an important source of livelihood for many villages outside these areas. There is therefore little seasonal migration elsewhere in search of employment; indeed, the sugar-cane fields attract labour from outside the táluka in the busy season; a bad season in surrounding parts means that labour is plentiful and cheap in the Canal villages. From the upper end of Khadakwásla Tank a considerable number of labourers go to Bombay in the off season for employment; many natives of these villages are now permanent mill hands in Bombay but return annually on holiday for a month or so. At the lower end of the Tank, grass cutting and carting for the Military Department and private traders give employment to many. From Loni Kand and the villages in the west numbers of agriculturists take their carts for hire to Bombay. When earnings there are good, it matters little to a small holder whether or not he misses a sowing, and a small amount of fallow may be traced to these conditions.

20. The facilities for education provided at the centre of the táluka are excellent, and it is perhaps for this very reason that the schools in the villages are disappointing. The cleverest children and the children of parents keen on education are naturally sent to the city for their education. Around Khadakwásla Tank educational facilities hardly exist.

Schools and Education: Appendix H.

A good school is a fairly sure indication of a prosperous village; an ill-attended school accompanies decay and impoverishment. An instance may be quoted. Lohogaon is a large village of 1,500 inhabitants; land is valuable and its letting value is exceptionally high; but, whatever may be the reasons, the people are not well off. In this large village close to Poona the Govern-

ment school was closed some years ago for want of attendance and a private master can now get only 8 or 9 pupils.

The facilities for higher education at the Arts, Science, Agricultural, Engineering and other Colleges and Institutions at Poona need only be mentioned. The enterprising practical agriculturist in the taluka undoubtedly gets a stimulus from the scientific activity at the centre.

There is a special school at Loni Kálbhár which combines an ordinary education with practical instruction in agriculture.

21. In Appendix F the numbers of cattle, ploughs, etc., for the years 1900-01, 1905-06, and 1913-14 are compared with the averages of the three seasons ending 1895-96. The bad seasons which intervened between 1895-96 and 1900-01 had a marked but not very serious effect on the numbers of live stock. The recovery is now practically complete, and the numbers of animals for breeding and of young stock is a promising sign. Only in the north-east corner does there appear to be anything like a shortage of working cattle. One-sixth of the total number of cattle is in Poona City and the Cantonments, mostly milch cattle and young stock.

In the following comparative statement Poona City and the villages in its vicinity in Group I (see paragraph 24) are omitted, as well as some villages settled in 1873-74, for which statistics are not available.

Statement showing percentage variation of Population and Resources in 68 villages settled in 1873-74 and 3 settled in 1875-76.

(Figures for 1871-72 are actuals; figures for 1913-14 show percentage variation.)

Group of Villages.	Population.		Wells.		Ploughs.		Carts.		Cows and Calves.	
	1871-72.	1911.	1871-72.	1913-14.	1871-72.	1913-14.	1871-72.	1913-14.	1871-72.	1913-14.
(1) Seven villages in north-east	3,003	+10	113	+41	198	-19	123	+18	1,431	+16
(2) Fourteen villages situated north of Mula Mutha between Group (1) and Násik Road ...	9,258	+22	279	+80	476	+8	532	+32	4,131	+17
(3) Thirteen villages in the west situated between the Bombay Road and the line Bhukum-Bardhan (khurd)	5,545	-7	60	+38	329	+47	498	+12	1,532	+33
(4) Six villages around Khadakwása Tank and Sinhgad	2,987	-14	14	+129	140	+108	121	+25	780	+5
(5) Fifteen non-Canal villages south of Mula-Mutha, from Khadakwása to the eastern boundary of the taluka	9,416	+12	325	+48	379	+58	313	+33	2,620	+10
(6) Five villages commanded by Mutha Left Bank Canal	3,045	+61	99	+22	98	+94	133	-5	431	+89
(7) Eleven villages commanded by Mutha Right Bank Canal from Nánded to Khámgaon Tek ...	12,223	+129	475	+68	550	+66	411	+109	3,230	+49
Total (71 Villages) ...	44,955	+45	1,365	+57	2,163	+45	2,125	+38	14,345	+26

Group of Villages.	Bullocks and Male Buffaloes.		She-Buffaloes and their young.		Sheep and goats.		Horse and Ponies.	
	1871-72.	1913-14.	1871-72.	1913-14.	1871-72.	1913-14.	1871-72.	1913-14.
(1) Seven villages in north-east	1,333	-18	227	-61	4,083	-14	78	-23
(2) Fourteen villages situated north of Mula-Mutha between Group (1) and Násik Road ...	3,703	+24	577	+1	3,336	-7	166	-12
(3) Thirteen villages in the west situated between the Bombay Road and the line Bhukum-Bardhan (khurd)	2,052	-1	627	-4	573	-21	63	-68
(4) Six villages around Khadakwása Tank and Sinhgad	964	-19	52	-11	171	+18	85	-77
(5) Fifteen non-Canal villages south of Mula-Mutha, from Khadakwása to the eastern boundary of the taluka	3,030	-1	647	+6	2,676	+33	322	-77
(6) Five villages commanded by Mutha Left Bank Canal	867	-19	236	+79	840	+34	42	-36
(7) Eleven villages commanded by Mutha Right Bank Canal from Nánded to Khámgaon Tek ...	3,922	+58	467	+159	3,367	+166	194	-29
Total (71 Villages) ...	16,247	+15	3,299	+23	14,595	+39	890	-46

In the north-east the decrease in bullocks and in buffaloes (males, females and young) is marked.

The figures in lines (6) and (7) show how profoundly conditions have been altered by the construction of the canals. The large increase in population, carts and draught animals in Group (2) has occurred chiefly in the villages within easy reach of Poona City and of the big canal villages to the east of the City. In Group (3) the population in the five villages nearest Poona has increased but in the west there is a general decrease. There is much poor soil in these villages, but the grazing is good, and the increase in cows and calves may show a tendency towards cattle raising. The decrease of population in Group (4) is due to the fact that the best lands of the Khadakwásla valley are now at the bottom of the Tank. A feature common to all Groups is the great decline in the numbers of horses and ponies, and Appendix F does not indicate that this decrease has yet stopped; more than half the present numbers of these animals are in Poona City.

Villages in Group I (see paragraph 24) and Khed Shivápur are excluded from the following statement.

Statement showing percentage variation in Population and Resources of 20 villages settled in 1890-91.

[Figures for 1888-89 are actuals; figures for 1913-14 show percentage variation.]

Group of Villages.	Population.		Working Cattle.		Ploughs.		Carts.	
	1888-89.	1911.	1888-89.	1913-14.	1888-89.	1913-14.	1888-89.	1913-14.
(1) Sixteen villages around Singhgad and Khadakwásla tank.	12,950	-19	3,751	-20	1,516	-26	366	+30
(2) Four villages in Group III ...	2,261	-6	737	+13	160	-17	81	+83
Total ..	15,211	-15	4,488	-14	1,676	-26	447	+89

It must be remembered that the population and, to some extent, the numbers of cattle in Group (1) fluctuate on account of migration. The increase in carts is not consistent with the other returns.

The cropped area per pair of plough bullocks in 1913-14 was 11.1 acres as compared with 22.3 acres in the Sirur Táluka and 13.9 acres in Purandhar. In the sugarcane areas a certain amount of work in the busy season is performed by labourers from outside the táluka who bring working cattle with them.

22. The water-supply is generally good and sufficient. The statement given in the preceding paragraph shows that in 71 villages settled in 1873-4 and 1875-6 wells have increased by 57 per cent. since the introduction of the Settlement. Since 1886-87 the increase in the number of wells for irrigation in all Government villages has been 30 per cent. The large rivers do not afford situations for erecting dams and except at Khed Shivápur there is not much pásthal irrigation. Although water for irrigation is not available in the west or in the Khadakwásla-Singhad region there is no difficulty about the drinking supply.

Distribution of Land.

23. The distribution of all lands, Government and Inám, between agriculturists and non-agriculturists was as follows in 1913-14:—

	Number of holders.	Percentage of total area held.
Agriculturists	13,720	77
Non-agriculturists whose principal source of income is money-lending.	964	9
Other non-agriculturists ...	2,373	14

[Only 9 per cent. of the land is held by professional money-lenders.] This does not mean that this proportion of the land has passed permanently into their possession. Much of it is held temporarily on sale-deeds behind which is an oral promise that the money-lender will return the land when the purchase price is repaid. This is the common method of borrowing; mortgages with or without possession are unusual. Most of the borrowing and lending, however, takes place among the agriculturists themselves; money is easily earned and saved by the industrious and thrifty. The non-agriculturists other than money-lenders who hold 14 per cent. of the total occupied area include Bráhmíns, non-resident Kunbis, Kunbis whose principal source of income is carting or similar employments, Dhangars, Mahárs, and artisans of all kinds.]

The land is much sub-divided. In the area around Sinhgad and Khadak-wásla Tank few cultivators pay as much as ten rupees land revenue. In the whole táluka 68 per cent. of holders cultivate dry-crop lands only and pay less than this amount of assessment. When the survey of sub-divisions of survey numbers has been completed and the village records corrected it will be found that the number of holders is greater than that hitherto recorded.*

[The area of land cultivated on lease is large. The commonest form of lease is one in which the landlord takes a share of the produce. For dry-crop lands this share is one-half practically everywhere, except for hill lands growing coarse grains for which one-third of the crop is taken. The landlord usually provides the same share of the seed as he takes of the crop and he invariably pays the whole of the assessment. For garden lands the commonest share rent is also one-half, but other rates, two-fifths, one-third or one-fourth, are found, depending on circumstances. The landlord pays the same share of the expenses of cultivation as he takes of the crop and he pays the whole of the assessment. In comparison with share rents, cash rents are uncommon except around Poona City. Many cash rents entered in the Tenancy Register are really payments of interest on money borrowed under a nominal sale-deed. Occasionally the money-lender takes the rent note from a third party who does not cultivate the land himself but stands as a kind of surety to the original owner; this procedure is also devised to prevent the nominal sale-deed being declared a virtual mortgage in the Civil Courts. Fixed rents in kind are found only in the case of rice lands.]

24. Sales and leases of dry-crop lands are summarised by villages in Appendices K-1 and M-1. Genuine mortgages with possession and mortgages without possession are transactions so unusual that the information collected regarding them is valueless. Appendix L has therefore been omitted.

The following is a summary of Appendices K-1 and M-1 by groups of villages:—

Group.	I	I-a	II	III	III-a	IV	IV-a	V	V-a	VI	VII	VIII
Selling value of land in multiples of the assessment.	65	...	55	78	45	45	...	63	66	45	33	2
Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	20	33	26	24	34	37	32	32	26	41	46	47

The groups referred to are those of the current settlements, *viz.* :—

Group				Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
I	...	...	...	3	3	4	0
I-a	...	...	...	4	.....	
II	...	...	...	4	2	12	0
III	...	...	...	26	2	8	0
III-a	...	...	...	4	.....	
IV	...	...	...	16	2	4	0
IV-a	...	...	...	3	.....	
V	...	...	...	7	2	0	0
V-a	...	...	...	13	.....	
VI	...	...	...	7	1	12	0
VI-a	...	...	...	1	.....	
VII	...	...	...	7	1	10	0
VII-a	...	...	...	1	.....	
VIII	...	...	...	7	1	6	0

Group I consists of the villages in the immediate vicinity of Poona, and Group II of villages on the circumference of Group I. Group III comprises most of the remaining villages in the centre of the taluka. The villages east and west of Group III form Group IV. Group V consists of villages still further east and west, and of the villages around Sinhgad. Group VI lies east of the eastern villages of Group V, and Group VII east of Group VI. Group VIII lies in the north-east corner between the Mula-Mutha and Bhima rivers. The sub-groups marked "a" consist of villages where the one-sixth concession of 1890-91 is in force; all references to the assessment in these villages are to the reduced assessments unless expressly stated otherwise. Owing to this concession, differences in situation and circumstances (among which the Canals are outstanding), the large number of groups, and the scattered nature of some of them, there are only three homogeneous groups of villages, *viz.*, Group III, V-a and VIII. To these may be added 7 villages of Group IV in the west.

As might be expected the value of land near the city is high; it sells roughly at 60 times the assessment and lets for 4 times the assessment in Groups I and II. This means a return to the landlords of five per cent. on their capital—a high rate in the circumstances.

Group III is an important group in this discussion. It is the largest group of all, it is nearly homogeneous, and it is a guide to the rating of the whole taluka. The average selling value of land for the whole group is 78 times the assessment and the letting value 4.2 times. At the large villages of Lohogaon and Wagholi the selling value is 88 times and the letting value 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ times the assessment; at Vadgaon Sheri and Kharadi values are still higher. I attribute these high values to "land-hunger." Since 1873 the population of the first two villages has increased by 20 per cent. and of the latter two by 78 per cent. The population of Wadgaon and Kharadi is essentially a labouring one and the land is the only outlet for their surplus earnings.

If these four villages, as well as villages with Canal advantages, and Gorhe Budruk and Khurd (for which see remarks on Group V-a), are omitted, then the average selling value of land over the rest of the Group is 60 times and the letting value 3.7 times the assessment.

In the eight villages of Group IV which lie in the west the selling value of land is 40 times and the letting value only 2.4 times the assessment. The values are smallest in the most western villages, except where special circumstances exist. The decrease in the population of these villages has already been referred to and the circumstances here are the reverse of those at Wadgaon Sheri and Kharádi. There is no competition for land except at Kiwle, where outsiders settled near Shelarvádi station have given a stimulus to land values. Rents are low except at Thergaon, where improvidence in the past has resulted in the creation of a tenant class. Inám lands are generally let for a rent equal to the assessment. The inhabitants of this group are generally in easy circumstances; although their numbers have decreased their cattle have increased. There is less struggle for a livelihood than in villages near Poona. Just as at Wadgaon-Sheri and Kharádi the value of land is inflated by "land-hunger," so in the west it seems to be low from an opposite set of circumstances. It may be mentioned that at Thergaon tenants who cultivate lands which formerly belonged to their family pay higher rents than those recorded in Appendix M-1; this is a feature noticed in other settlement reports.

Group V is very scattered. The selling value (63 times the assessment) and the letting value (3 times the assessment) of land at Loni Kálbhár, where about one-fifth of the whole village area is under canal irrigation, may be noted.

Out of 13 villages in Group V-a, assessed at Rs. 2 minus one-sixth, 10 villages are situated around Sinhgad. In these the selling value of land is 96 times and the letting value is 5 times the assessment. Except as regards certainty of rainfall these villages labour under marked disadvantages; the soil is poor, facilities for irrigation are entirely absent, and communications are extremely bad in most villages. I attribute the high value of land partly to the fact that the population depends for its livelihood largely on labour in Bombay; money is therefore fairly plentiful. The land too can be readily improved and much land assessed at dry-crop rates now grows rice. It is to be remembered also that the assessment in these villages has been specially reduced. If the full rates are considered the selling value is reduced to 80 times and the letting value to $4\frac{1}{4}$ times the full assessment without the one-sixth deduction. Lastly, the transactions recorded are not very numerous—35 sales and 23 leases—and Appendices K-3 and M-3 seem to show that the true value of land is somewhat less than that shown in Appendices K-1 and M-1.

At Khed Shivápur land sells at 76 times and lets at about 4 times the reduced assessment. At Loni Kand it sells at 52 times and lets at 3 times the assessment.

In Groups VII and VIII land values are lowest. In Group VIII the selling value is 29 times and the letting value only 2.1 times the assessment. Bad seasons have so brought home the benefits of migration that tenants are often hard to find; a landless man prefers labouring elsewhere to sharing his harvests with a landlord. Even Kunbi landholders have found service away from home so attractive that they have become permanent non-residents; they are, however, loathe to sell their ancestral acres. It seems that the rise in wages in recent years has caused a slump in land in this tract.

The instances collected of old sales were insufficient to show how the value of dry-crop land had changed since the introduction of the current settlements, but several cases were observed where rents had been raised since 1904. The increases averaged 26 per cent. on the old rents.

Rents are undoubtedly good when compared with the Government assessment, but landlords have often to give partial remissions when the harvest is poor even although the Government demand may not be abated in any way.

25. Land under wells varies in value; with fruit trees over Rs. 500 per acre can be obtained. Lands under the canals growing grain crops sell from three hundred to five hundred rupees per acre. Sugar-cane lands fetch eight to ten hundred rupees and sublet up to forty rupees per acre.

26. Rice lands appear at first sight to be much more valuable than dry crop lands; in the villages settled in 1873-74 rice lands sell at 102 times and sublet at 5 times the assessment; in the villages settled later they sell at 162 times and sublet for 10 times the assessment. These high values for the later settlements are partly due to the special reduction of one-sixth in the full assessment. There is also a difference between the rice assessments of the earlier and the later settlements which is explained in Appendix V. Rice lands when sold separately are usually in small lots; thus the average area per sale transaction entered in Appendix K-2 is 25 gunthas. Even after allowance is made for this, the statistics in Appendices K-2 and M-2 are not very full. Rice lands are commonly interspersed among dry-crop lands and are sold with the latter; details by villages of sales and leases of such mixed lands are therefore given in Appendices K-3 and M-3, which seem to show that the value of dry-crop lands in Group V-a is not quite so high as shown in Appendices K-1 and M-1 and that it is prudent to consider the values of rice lands entered in Appendices K-2 and M-2 as also higher than they are in reality. Most of the rice lands of the later settlements are in Group V-a, around Sinhgad, where the circumstances already explained tend to raise the value of land. Finally, all the "new rice" of the current settlements is assessed at specially low rates within the dry-crop maximum rate of each village. It was impracticable to distinguish between the "new rice" land and "old rice" land, and the result is that no definite estimate can be made of the selling and letting value of fully assessed rice land.

It may be explained here that rice lands formed by embankments or other improvements during the currency of the present settlements will continue to be classified and assessed as jirait (dry-crop), just as land irrigated from new wells is treated. The assessment of lands of all kinds remains entirely unaffected by improvements.

27. The extent of land left fallow for grazing is such that its value is of importance in a Settlement Report. Appendix K-4 relates to 14 sales and Appendix M-4 to 36 leases of considerable areas of grazing lands in all parts of the taluka. The average selling value is 84 times and the letting value $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the full assessment. The high values at Wágholi and Lohogaon, where the grazing lands are very extensive, should be noticed. At Lohogaon land has been going out of cultivation as it pays better under grass. The high value of these lands, measured in terms of the assessment, is partly due, in the villages settled in 1873-4, to the reduction in the valuation of soils valued at less than six annas.

28. A comparison of selling and letting values of all kinds of land in the different settlement groups shows that the landlord, after payment of the Government assessment (but not the Local Fund cess), gets a return varying from 4 to 5 per cent. on his invested capital. I recorded also thirty instances where lands of various descriptions had been bought and sublet to parties other than the original owners. The total of all the purchases was Rs. 20,050 and of all the rents Rs. 1,294, which, after payment of Government dues amounting to Rs. 289, gives a return of exactly 5 per cent. Landlords' profits are therefore higher than in the Purandhar Taluka. The only part of the taluka in which they are low is the west, where, as already explained, there is seldom much competition for land, so that landlords can barely make $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their capital.

29. The recorded crop experiments are shown in Appendix U. For dry-crops the highest incidence of assessment on the value of the gross produce is less than 9 per cent.

*Statement comparing price levels at different periods in the talukas of Haveli,
Purandhar, Sirur and Junnar.*

Years.	Recording station.	Seers per rupee (Seer = 80 tolas, Chhatak = 5 tolas.)							Per maund of 40 seers.	
		Jowári.	Bájrí.	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Niger seed.	Jowári kaddl.	Dry gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(1) 1863-64 to 1872-73—10 years.	Poona	17 9	13 12	7 9	10 8	...	11 0	...	...	...
	Sasvad	17 12	14 4	8 9	11 4	...	11 7	...	...	...
	Sirur	21 12	16 15	...	11 6	...	12 4	...	...	...
	Junnar	21 6	17 12	9 10	13 12	...	15 11	...	...	0 15 1
(2) 1880-81 to 1887-88—8 years.	Poona	21 0	16 11	9 4	12 15	...	16 6	...	...	...
	Sasvad	21 1	20 7	10 5	14 6	...	17 15	...	...	...
	Sirur	25 11	19 10	...	14 15	14 5	19 4	...	1 0 4	...
	Junnar*	22 14	17 6	11 5	15 12	14 7	19 14	...	...	0 15 1
(3) 1888-89 to 1894-95—7 years.	Poona	16 11	14 2	9 5	11 4	11 1	14 6	8 10	1 0 2	0 15 5
	Sasvad	17 12	14 14	8 14	11 4	11 7	15 7	...	1 6 2	0 13 7
	Sirur	18 5	15 6	...	11 11	11 5	14 4	...	1 5 6	...
	Junnar	18 0	15 9	9 5	13 4	12 4	17 7	11 2	1 7 5	1 0 3
(4) 1905 to 1911—7 years.	Poona	18 7	12 1	8 2	8 11	8 9	11 15	7 8	1 5 0	0 13 10
	Sasvad	14 3	12 9	8 0	9 1	8 7	11 6	...	1 2 0	0 11 0
	Sirur	15 12	12 11	...	8 14	9 5	11 5	...	0 12 11	...
	Junnar	15 7	12 4	8 3	9 3	8 1	11 9	7 10	0 14 7	0 12 4
Percentage increase of price shown in line (4) on—	Poona	24.2	17.1	14.6	29.5	29.2	20.4	15.0	+29.9	-19.3
	Sasvad	25.1	18.4	10.9	24.1	35.5	35.7	...	-18.3	-12.6
	Sirur	16.3	12.3	...	21.7	21.4	26.0	...	-39.9	...
	Junnar	16.6	17.5	12.7	44.2	52.0	50.3	45.9	-37.7	-24.1
Line (2)	Poona	56.2	38.3	13.3	46.9	...	37.2	...	...	...
	Sasvad	43.5	62.7	23.9	52.6	...	56.6	...	...	...
	Sirur	63.1	43.4	...	68.3	53.7	70.2	...	-20.9	...
	Junnar	48.2	31.1	18.1	72.1	79.1	71.3	...	...	-18.2
Line ()	Poona	20.7	5.7	-6.9	17.3	...	-7.9	...	...	...
	Sasvad	25.1	13.4	7.0	24.1	...	0.5	...	...	...
	Sirur	38.1	23.8	...	22.2	...	8.2	...	...	...
	Junnar	38.4	32.1	17.6	49.7	...	35.6	...	...	...

* Prices are for seven years only.

30. Prices have been discussed at length in the report on the Sirur Taluka, but the method of comparing them for selected periods has since been considered open to mistrust. Any discussion on prices is ineffective, however, which does not include an attempt to estimate the extent of their rise or fall. In a report of this kind this involves a selection of at least two periods, one about the beginning and one towards the end of the settlement period. To avoid any mistrust of a method inherent in the subject a description is again given of the main circumstances connected with the periods for which averages are shown in the tabulated statement already used in the reports on Sirur and Purandhar and repeated in this paragraph. It should be borne in mind that as jowári and bájrí occupy nearly three-fourths of the cultivated area in Haveli Taluka the prices of these grains are much the most important in this discussion.

The chief of the current settlements was introduced in 1873-74 and the original proposals were based, more or less, on the high prices which prevailed roughly from 1863-64 to 1872-73 (line 1 of the statement.) It is sufficient of this period to remark that these high prices were connected both with the great development in all directions which commenced after the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown and with the Civil War in America. The final settlement of 1873-74 was not based on these high prices, for the rates originally proposed by the Superintendent of the Survey were greatly modified

as prices came crashing down; even after the introduction of the settlement, permanent reductions in the rates were made as late as 1875 (see paragraph 1). It would however be unreasonable, and unfair to the cultivators, to base any comparisons on the low rates of the three years from 1873 to 1875, when prices touched a level scarcely approached at any time for the last half century and more.

The triennium of low prices was followed by four years during which prices doubled and trebled by reason of intense famine over large areas in India.

It is unfortunate that it is impracticable to make an estimate of any worth to show what prices were 40 to 45 years ago. It is not till 1880 that a return to normal conditions resulted in prices becoming steady; they then remained at about the same level for eight years. For practical purposes this is the period, or about the period, on which comparisons must be based. There appear to have been no special events in this period which deserve mention in the present discussion. During the eight years 1880-81 to 1887-88 (line 2 of the statement) prices were comparatively low, and the taluka, as will be shown later, seems to have come through the period happily; it is true that a concession was made to the cultivators, but events showed that it was unnecessary.

One reason for making the period just mentioned stop at 1887-88 is that from 1888-89 onwards the price records are those maintained by the Agricultural Department, although it appears to be no more than a coincidence that prices made a sharp and sustained rise in this year. The rise seems to have been general all over India. I have made this third period (line 3 of the statement) extend from 1888-89 to 1894-95 partly because from the year 1895 averages have been struck for the calendar year. The inclusion of the years 1895 and 1896 would have no material effect on the averages of the two principal grains. Mr. Datta in his report on the recent rise of prices in India, which was reviewed by the Imperial Government in 1914, chose as his basic period the years 1890 to 1894. The selection of this intermediate period is obviously not so important as that of the final period, but the scarcity of 1891-92 may be referred to as affecting prices (see "Prices and Wages in India").

The years from 1896 onwards are not easy to deal with, and prices in recent years have been the subject of much discussion and of an enquiry specially instituted by the Government of India. The years 1896 to 1904 are memorable for famines and epidemics of plague; in the stress and strain of the times prices fluctuated violently; this period has therefore been omitted from the tabular statement. It has been suggested to me that by this omission the period during which the rupee was altering its foundation is ignored. I admit shrinking from this difficult subject.

In 1905, however, things economic reached a position of some equilibrium, and during the next seven years prices, now much enhanced, were not very unsteady. I therefore chose, originally in 1914, the period 1905—1911 for a final comparison of prices, with those of the eight years 1880-81 to 1887-88. The selection of this final period has met with some pertinent criticism. The Collector, in his forwarding remarks on the Sirur report has expressed a preference for the inclusion, in this last period, of the years 1903 and 1904, when prices were very low. When the tabular statement was first prepared one object aimed at was the exclusion of years of extreme prices. At that time the latest figures available were those of 1912 and 1913, and prices had made a bound upwards in the first of these years. From motives of caution these years were excluded from the selected period. If the years 1903 and 1904, when prices were low, are added to the selected period there is no reason why the high prices after 1911 should not also be considered. But it is necessary to observe that, as the price record for the thirteen years 1903 to 1915 is a very uneven one, the average should not be made on the prices recorded in Appendix N, which are in seers per rupee, but should be made on their equivalents in rupees per maund. The reasons for this have been explained in the report on Sirur and need not be repeated here. The actual differences between the averages for my selected period 1905 to 1911 and the last thirteen years

1903 to 1915 are given in the following statement. It will be seen that it is immaterial which period is chosen for a final comparison :—

Táluka.	Averages of prices in rupees per maund.					
	Selected period 1905—1911.			Thirteen years 1903—1915.		
	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
<i>Jowári.</i>						
Sirur	2	9	5	2	9	1
Purandhar	2	13	0	2	13	3
Haveli	3	0	3	2	15	10
<i>Bájri.</i>						
Sirur	2	15	8	3	0	2
Purandhar	3	3	6	3	3	8
Haveli	3	5	10	3	6	0

There is now the justification for the omission of the years 1903 and 1904 that they passed away more than eleven years ago ; for a contrary reason the years 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 might now be added to the selected period. As for the selected period itself it may be suggested that the years 1905 and 1906 should be omitted on account of local scarcity ; but prices rose all over India in these years. The exclusion of the year 1908 may, however, be suggested on account of the widespread famine in Northern India which undoubtedly affected prices. Looking to the high prices of the years since 1911 not included in the selected period it may confidently be said that the averages shown in line 4 of the statement are framed on cautious lines, to show what may broadly be called the level of prices in recent years. The statement, which has already been used in two reports, is, therefore, re-submitted unaltered ; the remarks made above show that it is sound enough for practical purposes.

Even on the high prices prevailing before the earliest settlement there is a recorded advance of 30 and 5 per cent., respectively, in the prices of the staple grains, jowári and bájri. Except for fodder and rice it is safe to say that recent prices, that is prices from 1905 to 1911, have not been less than 40 per cent. above those of the years 1880-81 to 1887-88, and not less than 20 per cent. above those of the following seven years ending with 1894-95. These seem cautious estimates but it must not be supposed that they are quite accurate. It will be observed that the rises for bájri and gram are less than my estimate of the general rise ; these and other variations may be partly due to the method of recording prices in seers per rupee. The prices previous to 1888-89 have been taken from the old settlement reports of the táluka, for reasons which will at once suggest themselves. For Poona, however, there is a record of prices in the annual publication of the Government of India "Prices and Wages of India," in which prices are recorded for the calendar year, in the earlier issues in seers per rupee, and in the latest editions in rupees per maund. As a check the increases in prices according to this compilation are compared below with those deduced from Appendix N :—

Percentage increase of Price.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur-dál.	Gram.
1905—11 compared with 1888—94 according to "Prices and Wages in India."	22	23	21	31	35	23
1905—11 compared with 1888-89 to 1894-95 according to Appendix N.	24	17	15	29	29	20
1905—11 compared with 1880—87 according to "Prices and Wages in India."	49	48	30	43	59	44
1905—11 compared with 1880-81 to 1887-88 according to Appendix N.	56	38	14	49	...	37

These figures indicate that prices have risen more uniformly than is recorded in Appendix N. Tur-dál has varied in price in a most eccentric

manner since 1860. The increase of 30 per cent. shown for rice in the Government of India publication should be noticed as there may be some hesitation about altering the rice rates on the prices recorded for this article in Appendix N.

The great rise in the prices of cereals and pulses since the close of the period 1880-81 to 1887-88 is important because the greater part of the táluka had then become under the existing settlement and had practically a clean revenue history throughout the whole of the period referred to.

The rise in the price of kadbi in recent years coincident with a fall in its price elsewhere and with a fall in the price of grass both locally and elsewhere is singular. But it is not the result of any peculiar selection of years for averaging.

Jágrí (gul) fluctuated considerably in price during the first 14 years for which figures are available; the average for this period was 6 seers per rupee. During the last 10 years the price has been steady at about $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

31. Wages have risen considerably in the last fifteen years but are by no means so high as one might expect. The supply has kept pace with the demand. The labour supply of Poona City comes largely from surrounding villages and the labourer's cost of living is on the village and not the city scale. Five annas for men and $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 annas for women may be taken to be the average daily wage around the City and Cantonments, against four annas and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 annas fifteen years ago. The average grass cutter for the Military Department makes 4 to 6 annas a day. In the canal areas the price of labour depends on the season in the tracts liable to scarcity in the east; ordinarily men may be obtained for 4 and women for $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 annas a day, but in a good year the local cultivators have to pay 6 or 7 annas for men and 3 annas for women. Much better wages are made by those skilled in the making of gul. In the west of the táluka male labour is quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas and female labour at 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the off season, but there is practically no demand for it.

32. The Mámlatdár's office and records were destroyed by fire in 1879 and full information regarding collections is not available for years antecedent to 1878-79. The 77 villages settled before that year paid their revenue practically in full annually from 1878-79 till 1895-96. The full standard assessment of these villages was, on the average, Rs. 1,04,700 during these eighteen years. There were casual remissions for miscellaneous reasons (chiefly acquisition of land for irrigational purposes) during each revenue year which averaged Rs. 80 annually; the largest amount thus remitted in any one year was Rs. 241. The largest outstanding balances at the close of the year were—1878-79, Rs. 636; 1880-81, Rs. 736; 1889-90, Rs. 191; 1891-92, Rs. 395. In no other year did the outstanding balance reach Rs. 100 and the average annual arrears over the whole period were only Rs. 120. All arrears were subsequently collected.

From this discussion there has been omitted a sum of Rs. 36,700 remitted out of the current revenue of the year 1883-84 in accordance with orders passed in G. R. No. 2468, dated 3rd May 1881. It was then decided, with regard to the after-effects of the famine of 1876-77 and the low range of prices of agricultural produce then prevailing, to give the agriculturists some temporary relief. The arrangement was that in all cases where a revision settlement had been made remissions were to be given for three years, 1880-81, 1881-82 and 1882-83, so as to bring down the enhancements of the whole táluka (or group of villages included in each settlement) to about 20 per cent. advance upon the old assessments. The concession seems to have been unnecessary in the Haveli Táluka because the whole revenue of the three years to which it extended had been collected before the remissions were calculated and formally sanctioned. It thus happened that they were given in lump by a deduction from the current demand of the year 1883-84. With this explanation of the large remission in this year it may be asserted that the revenue collections of the 77 villages settled before 1878-79 were excellent up till the end of the year 1895-96.

In the villages settled in 1890-91 and 1894-95 the usual remissions were given at the introduction of the new settlements. Otherwise the full assessment was collected annually and there were no arrears at the close of any year previous to 1896-7.

In view of the simple revenue history before 1896-97 the annual collections are shown only from that year in the prescribed Appendices, O-1 to O-4. These Appendices, unfortunately, are not very informing as they convey no idea of how the collections have varied in proportion to the demand in different parts of the táluka. With the assistance of the village Circle Books, which have been found to be of great service in all tálukas, the facts are summarised below.

The year 1896-7, though adverse, had no very serious effect on revenue as only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the current demand of the whole táluka remained in arrears at the close of the year. At the end of 1899-1900 (rainfall at Poona 12.37 inches) more than one-third of the year's demand remained uncollected, and in 1901-02, the third of three successive bad seasons, remissions on a considerable scale became for the first time necessary. The total amount remitted by the end of 1903-04 was Rs. 88,000, almost equal to two-thirds of one year's average revenue demand (Rs. 1,37,600 for the eight years ending 1903-04).

In 1904-05 the suspension and remission rules were introduced. In that year one instalment was suspended in five villages west of the Poona-Násik and Poona-Sátára roads, and in 28 villages east of these roads, while in 8 of the most eastern villages both instalments were suspended. In 1905-06 one instalment was suspended in 14 villages and both instalments in one village in the west, while in the east one instalment was suspended in 18 and both instalments in 14 villages. In 1907-08 one instalment was suspended in 12 eastern and 3 western villages. In each of the years 1909-10 and 1911-12 there were suspensions of one or both instalments in 10 eastern villages but some or all in 1909-10 were on account of locusts. The total remissions granted from 1904-05 to 1913-14 amounted to Rs. 62,400 or 0.45 times one year's average demand. This figure includes some remissions out of arrears of years preceding 1904-05.

For the whole eighteen years 1896-97 to 1913-14 the average annual demand was Rs. 1,37,400 and the total remissions Rs. 1,50,400—a little more than one year's revenue. These figures relate to both Government and Inám lands.

(The arrears at the end of 1913-14 were less than Rs. 300. After taking this sum into account, the collections *plus* remissions, according to Appendix O, exceed the demand by Rs. 10,000. The discrepancy amounts to only six annas in each Rs. 100 of demand.)

33. The distribution of the total amount remitted by the end of 1913-14 may now be considered according to tracts. The figures about to be given, which have been extracted from the village Circle Books, relate only to fully assessed Government land. The annual revenue from inám lands is only about Rs. 4,500 and the remissions out of this are negligible.

The villages in which a large proportion of the land receives canal water—Nánded, Hingne Budruk, Hingne Khurd, Hadapsar, Mundhwa and Mánjri Budruk—are little affected by drought, and in all but one the collections have been made in full annually. In Mánjri Budruk one-third of a year's demand was remitted in the eighteen years ending 1913-14.

The villages of Groups I and II at the very centre of the táluka have also a good history and the total remissions for the whole area (excluding the canal village of Hingne Budruk) amounted to only 0.4 times one year's demand. Only in Bhámburda did the remissions exceed slightly one year's demand. Since 1904 both instalments have been collected annually in Poona, Máli, Parwati, Wánawdi, Kothrud and Bápodi. Suspensions, subsequently collected, have been given in bad years in the other four villages.

In the twenty-six villages of the important Group III (excluding four canal villages) the total remissions amount to less than 0·8 times one year's demand. The villages for which they amount to more than one year's demand are Wágholi (1·6), Lohogaon (1·6), Kondhve Dhawda (1·2), Ambegaon B. (1·2), Kondhve B. (1·3) and Pisoli (2·6). The villages for which they amount to less than a quarter of a year's demand are Wadgaon Shind, Dhánori, Wadgaon Sheri, Kopre, Gorhe Budruk, Khadakwásla, Nádosbi, Dhayri and Mahamadwádi. Both sets of villages are scattered throughout the group, so that the distribution of the remissions alone does not indicate that any part of this group has climatic advantages over any other part. Mr. L. C. Swifte, the Collector who forwarded Mr. Keatinge's report, was of opinion that the villages north of the Mula-Mutha river from the eastern border upto and including Phulgaon, Loni Kand, Wágholi and Mánjri K., together with the three easternmost villages south of the river, were "circumstanced very much alike" and formed a "group of about the worst villages in the Deccan (climatically speaking)." But the revenue history of this tract shows that this opinion must be modified. This will be clear as the discussion proceeds tract by tract. Meantime we are concerned only with Wágholi, which may be considered together with the villages on its western border. If there is a perceptible difference between these and the other villages of Group III it is so slight as not to affect the grouping on climatic grounds. Wágholi and Lohogaon are two of the villages in the group where remissions have been heaviest, but not heavier than in four other villages where the rainfall is considered to be sure. In Wadgaon Shind and Wadgaon Sheri, lying immediately to the north and south of Lohogaon, only Rs. 124 have been remitted throughout the whole settlement period out of an annual demand amounting to Rs. 2,800. At Kharádi, adjoining both Lohogaon and Wágholi, the total remissions have been only Rs. 400 out of an annual demand of Rs. 1,300. There was a suspension of one instalment in all these five villages and in Nirgudi in 1904-05, whereas in the rest of the group there was a suspension in only two villages.* In 1905-06 no revenue was suspended at Wágholi, but one instalment was suspended in Lohogaon, Wadgaon Sheri and Kharádi; but there were also suspensions this year in Dhánori and Dighi, further west, and in five villages† in Group III south of the Mula-Mutha river. In 1907-08 one instalment was suspended in Wágholi, Dhánori and Dighi. Throughout the whole group all revenue suspended since 1904-05 has been ultimately ordered to be collected except at Lohogaon, where one instalment was remitted under the operation of the suspension and remission rules; this has been included in the remissions already referred to. I do not consider that this circumstance or any other in the revenue history can support the argument that any single village now in Group III has a rainfall and climate so distinctly inferior to the average of the whole group that its removal to a lower settlement group is necessary or justifiable.

The revenue history of the south-west corner of the taluka may next be examined. In the villages grouped around Sinhgad about half a year's revenue has been remitted. Practically the whole of this was remitted in 1901-02 and 1902-03. There have been no suspensions under the rules since 1904-05. Only in Ráhátawde do the remissions exceed one year's revenue.

In the outlying villages of Antroli remissions equal 1·2 times one year's demand.

In the six villages on the western side of the upper part of Khadakwásla Tank remissions have amounted to 0·7 times one year's demand. They are largest (1·6 times the annual demand) in Aglambe, where there have been considerable remissions of unauthorised arrears since 1904-05. In Jámbli and Aglambe one instalment was suspended in 1904-05 but collected two years later.

In the west of the taluka the remissions in the villages up to the line Dudulgaon-Bhukum (excluding Pimple Nilakh, which is in Group III) are equal to 1·1 times a year's demand. In some villages, especially those on the western border, they have been rather heavy, *viz.*, Mámurti 3·6 times a year's

* Kondhve B. and Pisoli.

† Dhayri, Narhe, Dhankawdi, Kátraj, Pisoli.

revenue, Márunji 2·7, Kiwle 1·9, Dudulgaon 1·7, Thergaon 1·3, Chánde 1·3 and Mulkhed 1·2. In Mámurti most of the remissions are previous to 1904; since then no revenue has been suspended in this village. There were suspensions of one instalment in 1905-06 or 1907-08, or in both years in the other villages except Bálewádi, Mahalunge and Bhukum, and one instalment was ultimately remitted in Kiwle, Kásársai and Dudulgaon.

It is not easy to account for the uneven history of these villages which are generally regarded as safe from failure of the rainfall. It is difficult to reconcile the remissions of 3·6 times one year's revenue at Mámurti with those of 0·2 times the same at the neighbouring village of Punawle, or the facts that since 1904-05 no suspensions have been given at Mámurti, while one instalment was suspended at Punawle in 1905-06 and 1907-08. I have therefore checked the facts by a comparison with the revenue history of the adjoining villages in the Máwal Táluka with a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 2·2 as compared with Rs. 2·4 for most of the Haveli villages. The Máwal villages probably have a slightly heavier rainfall, but the cultivation is of much the same character as in the Haveli villages. In the Máwal villages almost exactly one year's revenue was remitted in 1901-02, nearly all on account of the three seasons 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02. Since 1901-02 remissions have been only 4 per cent. of a year's revenue. The total amount is almost the same, proportionately to the demand, as in the Haveli villages, but more evenly distributed as regards individual villages. In most of the Máwal villages one instalment was suspended in 1907-08 but subsequently collected.

The uneven revenue history of the Haveli villages may probably be due to local and special causes, such as the energy or otherwise of the village officers. But the main fact is clear, that these villages are not entirely immune from loss of crops when the monsoon is not normal.

The preceding discussion embraces the whole táluka, except Undari (one year's revenue remitted) from the western border up to a line passing along the eastern borders of Lohogaon and Hadapsar. For this area *plus* Wágholi but *minus* six important canal villages, the total remissions have been Rs. 56,500, equal to 73 per cent. of one year's revenue. When it is considered that these remissions are not all on account of failure of the rainfall, and when the character of the seasons since 1896-97 throughout the Presidency generally is recollected, the collections throughout the portion of the táluka so far discussed may be reckoned remarkably good. Except in periods of acute and wide-spread famine the harvests in this area are reliable.

East of Lohogaon and Hadapsar the revenue history is not so good. For the area between the Bhima and Mula-Mutha rivers it may be compressed in the following statement :—

Village.	Instalments suspended 1904-05 to 1913-14.	Instalments remitted 1904-05 to 1913-14.	Total remissions in multiples of a year's revenue 1901-02 to 1913-14.
Bhawdi	1	.....	... ..
Phulgaon	3	.....	0·6
Loni Kand	1	.....	1·2
Kesand	4	2	1·5
Kolawdi	3*	2	2·4
Mánjri Khurd	2†	2†	2·4†
Wadebolai	2	.....	0·8
Dongargaon	5†	.....	1·4
Biwari	4	2	1·0
Sirswádi	4	1	1·0
Burkegaon	6*	3	3·0
Ashtápur	5*	4	3·3
Pimpri	7*	3	4·0
Hingangaon	5*	2	2·6
Sángwi	6*	3	4·1

* Excluding 1909-10, when some suspensions at least were on account of locusts.

† Exclusive of one year's revenue remitted in 1909-10 on account of locusts.

It is clear that a village like Dongargaon, although the revenue has been collected in full since 1904-05, cannot bear such a high maximum rate as villages only a mile or two to the westward. In Dongargaon there have been two complete failures and one partial failure of the harvests in ten years, so that most normal years have had to bear the burden of increased demands.

East of Dongargaon harvest failure is so frequent, and good harvests so few in comparison, that the latter cannot meet fully the arrears of the bad years. In the east it may be said, broadly, that every harvest has to pay the full number of instalments with which it may be taxed under the suspension and remission rules; in the central area harvests capable of paying more than a year's demand are frequent but there are seldom arrears to be paid off. In the east, therefore, a specially low rate of assessment is necessary.

South of the Mula-Mutha river the revenue history is as follows :—

Villages.	Percentage of total area watered from the canals in 1912-13 and 1913-14.	Instalments suspended 1904-05 to 1913-14.	Instalments remitted 1904-05 to 1913-14.	Total remissions in multiples of a year's revenue 1901-02 to 1913-14.
Wadki	.....	4	3	4.8
Phursangi	12	2	2	3.5
Loni Kálbhár	18	2	.....	0.7
Alandi	.....	1	.....	0.4
Naygaon	3	3*	1	0.8
Tarde	.....	2*	.....	0.8
Walte	.....	2	1	1.1
Shindawne	.....	6*	4	3.1
Koregaon Mul	6	3	2	0.7
Bhawrapur	.....	5*	3	2.9
Khámgaon Tek	5	3*	3	2.3

Only in Phursangi and Loni Kálbhár is there sugarcane and other high class cultivation. The bad record of Wadki and Phursangi is singular and must be partly due to local and special circumstances not connected with the rainfall. Remissions in both villages were heavy before 1904. The villages of Walte and Shindawne which adjoin one another, present a marked contrast in their revenue records. The local explanation is that the light soils of Walte give a harvest when the rainfall is insufficient for the heavier soils of Shindawne. On the whole the extreme eastern villages south of the Mula-Mutha have a somewhat better record than their neighbours north of the river.

The following is a summary of the revenue history of the eastern villages :—

Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Remissions from 1896-97 to 1913-14 in multiples of a year's demand.
	Rs. a. p.	
Group VIII—7 Villages	1 6 0	3.1
Group VII—7 Villages	1 10 0	1.9
Group VI—5 Villages (excluding Phulgaon).	1 12 0	1.4
Phulgaon, Bhawdi, Lonikand, Mánjri K., Lonikálbhár, Phursangi and Wadki.	Various.	2.1

The heavy remissions in Phursangi and Wadki must be allowed for in considering the last figure.

* Excluding 1909-10, when the suspensions may have been on account of locusts.

34. The history of unoccupied assessed lands has been given in paragraph 13. The assessed waste has increased in consequence of forfeitures. These were insignificant before 1910-11—only 134 acres in the six preceding years. In 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13, 1,461 acres were forfeited for arrears, chiefly in Phursangi (398 acres), Shindawne (281 acres), Arwi (101 acres), Kiwle, Mārūnji, Aglambe, Antroli, Tarde, Pimpri and Burkegaon (each 50 to 100 acres). These forfeitures were made at a time when steps were being taken all over the Deccan to check the slackness and contumacy in the payment of land revenue which had for some time been in evidence. In these circumstances their extent is not serious.

35. In reviewing Mr. Keatinge's report Government suggested that regrouping might be effected on broad lines so that the number of new groups should be less than the eight existing groups. In the Sirur and Purandhar Tālukas effect has been given to a similar suggestion, but it is not practicable to attempt much in this direction in the Haveli Tāluka. A larger number of groups is necessary in Haveli than in Sirur and Purandhar owing to the great difference in rating between the highest and lowest groups. Although the present Group VIII is only 11 or 12 miles distant from Group I the difference in rating is 30 annas. Yet so great are the advantages of rainfall and markets in Group I and so considerable are the indirect benefits conferred during the current settlement by the canals that the difference in rating seems beyond criticism. At present, Group I could be given a larger percentage increase in rates than Group VIII, but, assuming that a moderate increase of only three annas in the rupee (18½ per cent.) is given to both groups, then the difference between the new maximum rates will be 36 annas. It is difficult to spread this difference over less than five intermediate groups so that a minimum of seven groups is inevitable.

In regrouping the villages of the tāluka several circumstances must be given consideration. In the 1873-74 settlement the villages of Bhawdi, Phulgaon, Kesnand, Kolawdi and Kásársai were given special treatment on account of very large percentage increases in the revised assessments and were placed in groups lower than those to which they properly belonged. In 1890-91 Loni Kand was doubtless placed in Group V as it adjoined Bhawdi and gave an increase at revision of 58 per cent. even at the low rate of this village. A considerable increase can therefore be secured if these villages are placed in what were formerly considered to be their proper groups. Next, the big canal villages can also be placed in groups higher than those to which they belonged before the canals were made. It has been suggested to me that the extent and value of the irrigated cultivation in these villages is not a fair reason for raising them in the grouping scheme; the idea underlying the suggestion is apparently that the benefits conferred by the Canal should be taxed by a suitable water rate. But it is undoubted that, even after full value has been paid for the direct advantages of canal irrigation, large benefits accrue, even to the cultivators of dry-crop lands in the vicinity, not only by the greatly increased prosperity of the villages but in many other ways. The principle that the indirect benefits conferred by canals should be considered in the grouping has been recognised by Government in other settlements and need not be urged further here.

Again, there are 26 villages settled in 1890-91 which at present enjoy a deduction of one-sixth of the full assessment. The mere abolition of the concession will raise their revenue by 20 per cent. Most of these villages form a homogeneous tract around Khadakwásla Tank and Sinhgad, and I think this area must be treated in much the same way as settlement groups are now treated and care taken that the total increase for the tract is not too heavy. For instance, if, after the abolition of the one-sixth concession, both jirait and rice rates are raised only two annas in the rupee the gross increase in the assessments now paid will be 35 per cent. This increase is as much as it is politic to impose on a tract of this extent. The grouping in this area requires recasting however. In 1873-74 there was no tank, and it was natural to group Mándvi

Budruk and Khurd, now on the west side of the tank, with the villages near them rated at Rs. 2/4. Gorhe Budruk and Khurd, now on the other side of the tank, were rated with their neighbours at Rs. 2-8. Arwi and Ráhátaude, which are beyond the Katraj Ghát, were given the low rate of Rs. 2. At the 1890-91 and 1894-95 settlements Bahuli, Aglambe and Sángrun were rated with Mándvi Budruk and Khurd, while all the villages on the other side of the tank were rated at Rs. 2. Owing to the great increases resulting from even this moderate rate only a rough scheme of grouping was practicable in 1890-91. It cannot be asserted that the circumstances of the villages on the west side of Sinhgad, from Kalyan to Málkhed, are as favourable as at Khed Shivápur.

Since the introduction of the settlement of 1873-74, Gorhe Kd., Mándvi Bk. and Mándvi Kd., have had their most productive lands submerged, while their communications with Poona appear to have suffered. There is no difference in circumstances between the villages on either side of the tank. On the other hand, the villages on the eastern slopes of Sinhgad, from Donja to Ráhátaude, have excellent road connections with Poona, while the villages from Kalyán round to Málkhed are most difficult of access. These circumstances require to be considered in regrouping.

The present Group III rated at Rs. 2-8 and embracing 30 villages is the principal dry-crop group of the táluka. The villages of Groups I and II differ from those of Group III mainly in proximity to the Poona market. These three groups occupy the central portion of the táluka and the new rates for them will give the key to the regrouping of the táluka. For this central area I consider that an increase in the assessments of 4 annas in the rupee or 25 per cent. can be made without difficulty. East and west of these central groups the villages are not so prosperous, except where the canal has intervened, and the rate of increase will generally be lower.

Group I will, in the new settlement, remain as at present :—

Present Group.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Villages.
	Rs. as.	
I ...	3 4	Ghorpadi, Wánawdi, Bhámburda.
I-a ...	3 4 minus $\frac{1}{8}$	Nisbat Máli, Nisbat Munjeri, Parwati, Poona City.

(The letter "a" will be used throughout to distinguish those portions of a group in which the one-sixth concession prevails.)

I have indicated an increase of 4 annas in the rupee as suitable for this group, but if, after the abolition of the one-sixth concession in sub-group "a" the assessment is increased by only 3 annas in the rupee the gross increase in revenue for the whole group will be 32·8 per cent. The new maximum dry-crop rate will therefore be Rs. 3-14-0. This involves an increase of 42½ per cent. for the "a" villages which at present pay 60 per cent. of the revenue collected in the whole group.

I should have urged the inclusion of Hingne Bk., Hingne Kd., Hadapsar and Mundhwa in this group even if the maximum rate had been Rs. 4, but the rule limiting the increase in any group of villages brought under the same maximum dry-crop rate to 33 per cent. blocks such a proposal. I merely note that in Hadapsar one-fourth, and in the other three villages one-third to one-half, of the land is watered by the canal, that all are closely connected with Poona by road, and that they are exceedingly prosperous.

Group II will bear a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-6 and will be composed as follows :—

Present Group.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Proposed increase in annas per rupee.	Villages.
II	Rs. 2 as. 12	3½	Bápodi, Kothrud, Hingne Budruk and Kondhve Khurd.
III	2 8	5½	Hingne Khurd, Hadapsar, Mundhwa and Nanded.
IV	2 4	8	Mánjri Budruk.

The proposed rate of Rs. 3-6 does not quite give the suggested increase of 25 per cent. on present Group II villages, and is only two annas more than Group I has hitherto paid. It is therefore moderate.

There are five or six inám villages which also belong to this group and their inclusion makes the group continuous.

Nánded and Mánjri Bk. are prosperous Canal villages in which half the occupied area receives water annually. They are inferior to the four canal villages already mentioned only in being a little more distant from Poona.

The total increase in the new group exceeds the 33 per cent. limit by Rs. 135 according to the calculation in Appendix Q. If there is an excess over 33 per cent. when the new assessments are calculated in detail, the necessary reduction should be made by a proportionate concession in Mánjri Budruk.

Group III.—Proposed maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 3-2-0 :—

Present Group.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Proposed increases in annas per rupee.	Villages.
III	Rs. 2 as. 8	4	Bavdhan Khurd, Shiwe, Kopre, Gorhe Budruk, Khadakwásla, Nándoshi, Dhayri, Narhe, Ambegaon Budruk, Dhankawdi, Kátraj, Kondhve Budruk, Pisoli, Mahamadwádi, Wadgaon Sheri, Kharádi, Wágholi, Lohogaon, Dhánori, Dighi, Pimple-Nilakh.
III-a	2 8 minus ½	½ + 4 as. = 8 as.	Warje, Kondhve Dhavde, Wadgaon Shind, Nirgudi.
IV	2 4	6	Dudulgaon.

The group consists at present of 30 villages, of which 4 canal villages have been promoted to Group II and one (Gorhe Kd.) will be placed in a lower group for reasons given below. The circumstances of the remaining 25 villages are entirely satisfactory and a 25 per cent. increase can be borne without difficulty. Appendices K1, K4, M1, and M4 support this conclusion.

Dudulgaon has been promoted to this group. It was included in Group III by the Superintendent of the last Survey but removed on the recommendation of Colonel Francis, the Settlement Commissioner, as Moshi and this village "are in the outer boundary of the district and separated from the rest of Class 3. Moshi is the village which is about to be transferred to Sir Dinkar Ráo, and he has expressed his wish that its assessment should not be greatly increased." Although this recommendation was sanctioned by Government, the assessments at Moshi were actually calculated on the maximum rate of Group III. Dudulgaon is a typical Group III village; all the neighbouring inám villages are in Group III and the increase involved by the promotion is less than will fall on its near neighbours Nirgudi and Wadgaon-Shind, which at present enjoy the one-sixth concession.

The increase in the soil assessments, excluding rice, of the new group will be 28·7 per cent; the increase in the rice assessments, which are discussed later, will be exactly the same.

Group IV.—Proposed maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-10 :—

Present Group.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Proposed increase in annas per rupee.	Villages.
III	Rs. 2 8	Nil.	Gorhe Khurd.
IV	2 4	2½	Undari, Wadki, Phursangi, Bálewádi, Mahalunge, Nande, Mánrunji, Punawle, Thergaon, Kiwle, Mámurti, Bhukum.
V	2 0	5	Bhawdi, Mánjri Khurd, Loni Kálbhár.
V-a	2 0 minus ½	½ + 5 annas.	Khed Shivápur, Donja.

Group V.—Proposed maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-4 :—

Present Group.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Proposed increase in annas per rupee.	Village
IV	Rs. 2 4	Nil.	Mándvi Budruk, Mándvi Khurd.
IV-a	2 4 minus ½	½ + 0 annas.	Aglambe, Bahuli, Sángrun.
V	2 0	2	Bhare, Mulkhed, Arwi, Ráhátawde.
V-a	2 0 minus ½	½ + 2 annas.	Chánde, Loui Kand, Kondhanpur, Khánápur.
VI	1 12	4	Phulgaon, Kesnand, Kolawdi, Naygaon, Tarde, Alandi, Kásársai.

The composition of the new Groups IV and V requires some explanation. In new Group IV there remain only 12 out of 19 villages in Group IV of the existing settlement. The promotion of Mánjri Budruk and Dudulgaon has been dealt with; the removal to a lower group of the remaining five villages, Aglambe, Mándvi Budruk, Mándvi Khurd, Sángrun and Bahuli, will be explained below. For the villages that remain it is a matter of opinion, which must always exist in the case of border-line villages, whether Thergaon, Bálewádi, Mahalunge and perhaps Undari should not be in Group III, but in the absence of any change of circumstances since the last settlement no change is proposed.

The case of Aglambe, Mándvi Budruk, Mandvi Khurd, Sángrun and Bahuli brings forward the problem of the Sinhgad-Khadakwásla Tank region, where some variations in the present grouping are imperative. On the east side of the mountain, Khed-Shivápur has been raised one group and rated at Rs. 2-10; it has an excellent road connection with Poona, and the new rate proposed is only two annas more than that which has been recommended for the adjoining tract in the Purandhar Táluka, which is more distant from the Poona market. The increase on the present rates, 57½ per cent., is large, but it can easily be borne. Arwi, Kondhanpur and Ráhátawde are linked up with Khed Shivápur by a made road, and it may be that their proper place is in Group IV, but if grouping principles are to be logically applied to this area the total increase for all villages will exceed the limit which has been already mentioned as a politic check in this revision. Donja, which is in better circumstances than the three villages just mentioned, should however be promoted with Khed Shivápur. It has been suggested, in informal discussions on this matter, that the promotion of Arwi, Kondhanpur and Ráhátawde is preferable to that of Donja, as the increases on Arwi and Ráhátawde will not be heavy. But the promotion of Donja one group above the other three villages certainly secures a better distribution of the final assessments than the other arrangement. It may be suggested that the double promotion should be made, but this would drag in for large increases Khánápur and Aglambe, and would be out of proportion with the other arrangements which circumstances necessitate in this area. The villages on the western slopes of Sinhgad, from Kalyán to Málkhed, have very

bad communications, and no facilities for irrigation; they can fairly be placed two groups below Khed Shivapur. Arwi, Kondhanpur and Ráhatawde in an intermediate group will then form a satisfactory link.

Gorhe Khurd has been reduced one group as the construction of the tank since the last settlement has altered its circumstances; it is now a small decayed hamlet with a population much reduced by plague; it differs from its neighbour Gorhe Budruk both in character and circumstances. Its other neighbour, 'Khánápur, is not differently placed, but its promotion to the same group as Gorhe Khurd would introduce complications at this settlement. On the other side of the Tank a division line might be drawn west of the Mándvis, as Bahuli and Sángrun have no cart tract to Poona till about February; but these refinements are impracticable at this settlement. This is a backward area with no educational facilities.

These arrangements leave Kalyán, Khámgaon, Wadadre, Málkhed, Ghera Sinhgad, Sonápur, Jámbli and Vinzhar* to form a lower group. The whole grouping is not without flaws, but it seems the best adapted to keep down the total increase in the area, and to simplify matters for the next settlement. In the former connection the importance of the rice assessments, which are dealt with in a subsequent paragraph, must be borne in mind.

Some remarks are required on the other villages of Groups IV and V. Bhawdi and Mánjri Khurd have been raised one group. They are situated not far from the part of the táluka where the rainfall rapidly becomes uncertain both towards the Sirur Táluka in the north and Bhimthadi Táluka in the east; but Bhawdi has a clean revenue history and was grouped low at the last settlement only in order to avoid too severe an increase, and it is partly for this same reason that it is not now proposed for Group III. Despite the promotion the increase in the assessments does not much exceed that proposed for Group III.

Loni Kálbhár has now been placed in the same group as its neighbour Phursangi; it is a prosperous canal village. Phursangi is perhaps lightly let off with $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee, but in view of its revenue history it is not proposed to raise it in the grouping. Of its occupied area only 12 per cent. receives canal water and it should not be grouped above Loni Kálbhár.

In Group V, Phulgaon, Kesnand, Kolawdi and Kásársai have been raised in the grouping; they were placed low at the last settlement to avoid heavy increases. Bhare, Mulkhed, Chánde, Naygaon, Tarde and Alandi also come into this group: the first three are situated similarly to Kásársai, and the last three group with Phulgaon, Kesnand and Kolawdi. Alandi, although not under the canal, is a very good village. It may be objected that the rate of increase, $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee, for Phulgaon, Kesnand, Kolawdi, Naygaon, Tarde, Alandi and Kásársai exceeds the 25 per cent. levied in Group III, but it is impossible to avoid differences of this kind. The new rate for these villages, Rs. 2-4, compares favourably with the new rate of Rs. 3-2 in Group III.

The increases in the assessments of the two groups will be:—

Group IV.—Soil excluding rice, 23.2 per cent.; soil including rice, 23.3 per cent.

Group V.—Soil excluding rice, 25.6 per cent.; soil including rice, 26.4 per cent.

Group VI.—Proposed maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2:—

Present Group.	Present Maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase in annas per rupee.	Villages.
V-a	Rs. as. 2 0	$\frac{1}{2} + 0$ annas.	Kalyán, Khámgaon, Wadadre, Málkhed,
VI-a	minus $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 12 minus $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	Ghera Sinhgad, Sonápur, Jámbli. Vinzhar.

The creation of this group is necessary to accommodate the remnants of the Sinhgad region; it is proposed that these villages should in future pay 20 per cent. more on dry-crop lands by abolishing the one-sixth deduction. Vinzhar has been raised to this group; it has now an excellent road to the bazar town of Nasrapur on the Sátára road and is a large flourishing place. The total increase on all soils, including rice, will be 27·9 per cent.

Group VII.—Proposed maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-14:—

Present Group.	Present maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase in annas per rupee.	Villages.
VII	Rs. 1 10	2½	Dongargaon, Wadebolai, Koregaon Mul, Bhawrápur, Khámgaon Tek, Shindawne, Walte.
VII-a	1 10 minus ½	½ + 2½	Antroli.

Total increase in dry-crop assessment, 17 per cent. Antroli is near the bazar town of Vele in Bhor State.

The new rate may be compared with that of Rs. 1-10 in the adjoining villages of the Bhimthadi Táluka, which was resettled in 1911-12. It may be assumed that the Haveli villages have a somewhat better rainfall.

Groups VI and VII cannot be combined without needless trouble. An increase to Rs. 2 is too much for the eastern villages in Group VII. In Group VI all the villages, except Vinzhar, already have the rates calculated and the survey papers completed on the Rs. 2 scale, as explained below, and an alteration of one anna in the rupee need not be considered.

Group VIII.—Proposed maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-9.

Villages.—Burkegaon, Siraswádi, Biwari, Ashtápur, Pimpri Sándas, Súngwi Sándas, and Hingangaon all at present rated at Rs. 1-6. Increase two annas in the rupee; equal to 12½ per cent.

In this group the harvests fail frequently and communications are inferior. The poor communications can easily be exaggerated however. In the report on the Sirur Táluka the considerable traffic between Talegaon and Uruli station across the rivers Bhima and Mula-Mutha has been mentioned; the Mula-Mutha, except when in flood, is not the formidable obstacle which it may appear on the map to be.

The new rate, Rs. 1-9, may be compared with that of Rs. 1-8 proposed for most of the villages of the Sirur Táluka, which are further east and north. Of the villages immediately to the east in Bhimthadi Táluka, which were rated in 1911-12 at Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 1-10, only two of the latter are on the north side of the river. For situation the Haveli villages should be compared with the Bhimthadi villages rated at Rs. 1-6; the Haveli villages have probably some advantage in rainfall. It may be argued that on its recent revenue history the increase in this group is large, but the revenue history would have been the same, that is suspensions and remissions under the rules would have been on the same scale proportionate to the demand; whatever the maximum dry crop rate might have been. Despite the statistics, I consider that this group can bear the increase now proposed.

36. The old and new groups and rates are compared in the following table:—

Old Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	New Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Increase.			
					Per cent.	To nearest half anna in the rupee.		
I	3	Rs. as. 3 4	I	3 14	19	3		
I-a	4	3 4 minus $\frac{1}{6}$					42 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6} + 3$ (=7 annas).
II	4	2 12	II	3 6	23	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
III	4	2 8					35	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
IV	1	2 4					50	8
III	21	2 8	III	3 2	25	4		
III-a	4	2 8 minus $\frac{1}{6}$					50	$\frac{1}{6} + 4$ (=8 annas).
IV	1	2 4					39	6
IV	1	2 8	IV	2 10	Nil.	Nil.		
IV	12	2 4					17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3	2 0					31	5
	2	2 0 minus $\frac{1}{6}$					57	$\frac{1}{6} + 5$ (=9 annas).
IV	2	2 4	IV-a	2 4	Nil.	Nil.		
IV-a	3	2 4 minus $\frac{1}{6}$					20	$\frac{1}{6} + 0$ (=3 annas).
V	4	2 0	V	2 4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		
V-a	4	2 0 minus $\frac{1}{6}$					35	$\frac{1}{6} + 2$ (=5 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas).
VI	7	1 12					29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
V-a	7	2 0	VI	2 0	20	$\frac{1}{6}$		
VI-a	1	1 12 minus $\frac{1}{6}$					37	$\frac{1}{6} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ (=6 annas).
		1 12 minus $\frac{1}{6}$						
VII	7	1 10	VII	1 14	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
VII-a	1	1 10 minus $\frac{1}{6}$					38	$\frac{1}{6} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ (=6 annas).
VIII	7	1 6	VII	1 9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		

In the "a" villages the assessments have been calculated in the survey papers at the full sanctioned rates; the one-sixth deduction is shown separately; in mixed numbers, for example, dry-crop and rice, it is calculated and shown on the total assessment only. At the new settlement the increases will be made by abolishing the one-sixth concession (which is the same as adding one-fifth to the assessments actually levied at present) and making the necessary additions, if any, to the full rates of 1890-91. Thus an entry like $\frac{1}{6} + 4$ annas in the last column of the statement means that 4 annas in the rupee is added not to the present assessment as levied, but to the full sanctioned rates; the total increase is therefore not (20+25) per cent. on the assessments now paid but 20+30=50 per cent.=8 annas in the rupee.

Over the whole taluka the assessments affected by the changes in the dry-crop rates, viz., jirait, motasthal and soil share of patasthal, which at present amount to Rs. 1,19,549, will be increased by Rs. 31,063 or 25.9 per cent. Of this increase, Rs. 4,200 is on account of the abolition of the one-sixth concession in 26 villages.

37. The following is the usual table showing the incidence of the proposed dry-crop assessments on current rents as shown in Appendices M-1 and M-4. There is no good reason why grass and grazing lands should be omitted from the statement; they have therefore been included but shown separately:—

Group.	Area of land leased.	Current assessment.	Proposed assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the proposed assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Proposed Group I.</i>					
Group I, $\frac{3}{8}$ Villages ...	67	64	76	314	24
" I-a, $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	62	148	211	447	47
Do. Grass lands ...	23	46	65	124	52
Totals ...	152	258	352	885	40
<i>Proposed Group II.</i>					
Group II, $\frac{3}{4}$ Villages ...	217	136	166	531	31
Do. Grass lands ...	73	70	85	243	35
Group III, $\frac{1}{4}$ Villages ...	2	4	5	17	32
Do. Grass lands ...	65	100	134	264	51
Totals ...	357	310	390	1,055	37
<i>Proposed Group III.</i>					
Group III, $\frac{11}{11}$ Villages ...	2,099	1,364	1,705	5,715	32
Do. Grass lands ...	1,423	515	644	2,937	22
Group III-a, $\frac{3}{4}$ Villages ...	286	184	276	536	51
" IV $\frac{1}{1}$ " ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,808	2,063	2,625	9,188	28
<i>Proposed Group IV.</i>					
Group III, $\frac{1}{4}$ Village ...	20	11	11	64	17
" IV, $\frac{11}{11}$ " ...	921	880	1,017	2,395	42
Do. Grass lands ...	90	123	142	351	40
" V, $\frac{3}{4}$ villages ...	186	141	185	419	44
Do. Grass lands ...	221	50	65	203	32
Group V-a, $\frac{1}{4}$ Villages ...	139	127	187	487	38
Totals ...	1,577	1,332	1,607	3,919	41
<i>Proposed Group V.</i>					
Group IV, $\frac{9}{9}$ Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...
" IV-a, " ...	42	39	39	109	36
Do. Grass lands ...	42	15	18	112	16
Group V, $\frac{3}{4}$ Villages ...	45	60	67	200	33
Do. Grass lands ...	51	13	15	60	25
Group V-a, $\frac{3}{4}$ Villages ...	268	164	222	627	35
" VI, $\frac{3}{7}$ " ...	166	111	142	268	53
Totals ...	614	396	503	1,376	37
<i>Proposed Group VI.</i>					
Group V-a, $\frac{4}{4}$ Villages ...	109	44	53	171	31
Do. Grass lands ...	31	10	12	75	16
Group VI-a, $\frac{1}{4}$ Villages ...	4	2	3	15	25
Totals ...	144	56	68	261	26
<i>Proposed Group VII.</i>					
Group VII-a, $\frac{2}{2}$ Villages ...	158	153	174	340	51
" VII, $\frac{1}{1}$ " ...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	158	153	174	340	51
<i>Proposed Group VIII.</i>					
Group VIII, $\frac{3}{3}$ Villages ...	314	169	190	360	53

Explanation.—"Group I. " villages " means that the rent statistics are for two villages out of three villages which are in Group I of the current settlements and are included in the proposed Group I of the new settlement.

These figures can be used only as a rough check. It cannot be asserted, although they seem to show it, that if the maximum dry-crop rates proposed for Groups VII and VIII are accepted as suitable then the full proportionate rate for Group VI is Rs. 4. In Group III the inclusion of the grass lands of Wágholi and Lohogaon has materially reduced the percentage figure for the whole group.

38. Most of the pátasthal assessment of the táluka has been abolished under the orders of Government in G. R. No. 7323, dated 7th August 1914, R. D. The left hand side of Appendix Q has been prepared after allowing for the effect of these orders. Two trifling changes more are now proposed (Appendix T). Thereafter pátasthal assessments will remain in only three villages Dhayri (settled in 1873-74), Khed Shivápur and Kondhwe Dhavda (settled in 1890-91). The assessments of the last two villages are calculated on a maximum rate of Rs. 8 for land and water combined. In Dhayri the water rate was imposed separately but on the three páts retained the result is practically the same as that given by the later system.

The assessments are practically on the same scale as in the Purandhar Táluka and they may be increased in the same ratio as for that táluka, *viz.*, four annas in the rupee on the total assessment (land *plus* water).

39. The rice rates of the Poona District vary, on paper, a great deal and offer opportunity for so many questions that I have made a lengthy note on them in Appendix V.

In Haveli Táluka the rice lands of the 1873-74 and 1875-76 settlements were classed under the Poona-Thána system and assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 4 for villages near Poona and at Rs. 5 elsewhere. In the settlements of 1890-91 and 1894-95 rice lands were classed according to the rules of the Southern Marátha Country Survey and assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 6.

It is not possible now to compare accurately the two sets of assessments with each other or with those prevailing elsewhere except by tests in the field. So far as I can judge the full assessments of 1890-91, without the deduction of one-sixth, are not higher than those of 1873-74 and are about the same level as the 1893-94 rice assessments in Purandhar. The note in Appendix V shows that on the basis of the revision of the rice rates of the Máwal Táluka in 1887-88 an increase of 25 per cent. or four annas in the rupee is a moderate increase on the rice lands of the 1873-74 (and 1875-76) settlements. It is the same general rate of increase as has been applied to the dry-crop lands of táluka, and as has been proposed for the rice lands of the Purandhar Táluka. I propose, therefore, that this increase should be made on the rice lands of the early settlements.

A 25 per cent. rise on the nominal maximum rate is too large for the rice lands of the 1890-91 and 1894-95 settlements, not because the new rate would be excessive, but because coupled with the abolition of the one-sixth deduction it would give a total increase greater than it is expedient to impose on so many villages at one settlement. I propose for these villages that, after the abolition of the one-sixth concession, the full rates should be increased by only two annas in the rupee. The total increase will be 35 per cent.

Even if there is any doubt about the increase in the price of rice since the introduction of the settlements it is clear from the selling and letting values of rice lands and from the discussion in Appendix V that rice lands are underassessed and that the increases proposed are reasonable.

40. The present revenue from all Government lands in the táluka is Rs. 1,28,369.

The total increase proposed on all kinds of land amounts to Rs. 33,743 or 26·3 per cent. of the present revenue. This is a moderate increment if the following facts are considered :—

(1) The present underassessment of one-fourth of the Government villages on account of a concession amounting to Rs. 5,240 on all lands ;

(2) the great benefit to the cultivators from the abolition of tolls on the principal roads ;

(3) the great and widespread prosperity connected with the Canals ; and

(4) the increase in the market value of agricultural produce during the last 35 years.

41. The new settlement should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years and the customary concessions in respect of increases exceeding four annas in the rupee should be given.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Poona (Haveli), District Poona, for the years 1903-1913.

Years.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Babi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1903	1.95	1	2.33	4	16.20	26	8.01	9	...	...	28.49	40	
1904	0.45	1	...	...	4.55	16	8.02	13	2.73	2	16.75	32	
1905	...	...	2.45	4	11.23	16	3.39	10	0.36	1	17.43	31	
1906	0.02	...	...	...	11.53	21	6.50	12	0.42	2	18.52	35	
1907	0.33	2	3.53	8	24.55	36	13.64	15	0.04	...	41.40	61	
1908	0.43	1	...	...	12.29	29	9.15	10	1.45	2	23.32	41	
1909	0.03	...	4.00	7	9.23	24	4.28	14	0.07	...	18.30	45	
1910	...	...	0.24	1	14.71	26	12.15	15	5.37	6	32.47	48	
1911	...	...	2.63	2	10.33	21	1.74	6	2.69	8	17.34	25	
1912	...	...	0.51	3	13.52	20	8.60	8	3.53	5	26.69	38	
1913	...	...	3.80	7	18.49	29	4.58	14	...	...	26.85	50	
Average	0.29	...	1.77	3	13.39	24	7.27	11	1.52	2	24.24	41	

Supplementary.

	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1914	...	...	...	...	26.04	35	6.81	16	0.88	3	33.73	53
1915	0.02	...	1.65	4	25.31	29	7.71	11	1.12	3	36.81	47

Details of cultivation and crops in the 104* Government villages

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and Unoccupied Area.											
		Number and area of villages.		Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.									
		Government.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of column 6 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.		
		Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Haveli	1904-05	104	271,337	104	271,337	...	9,448	118,921	71,369	194,636	258	39,398	37,077
	1905-06	104	271,534	104	271,534	...	9,635	114,571	70,362	194,568	273	39,357	37,811
	1906-07	104	278,402	104	278,402	...	9,517	121,469	64,616	196,602	354	31,811	43,114
	1907-08	104	276,412	104	276,412	...	8,732	116,947	66,170	183,949	324	30,312	42,862
	1908-09	104	278,410	104	278,410	...	10,759	129,906	63,959	196,616	277	39,21	43,811
	1909-10	104	278,401	104	278,401	...	10,924	120,050	64,911	195,585	276	33,221	43,811
	1910-11	104	277,220	104	277,220	...	9,556	122,571	63,175	194,301	322	39,220	43,811
	1911-12	104	277,365	104	277,365	...	10,876	111,225	71,068	183,868	241	39,157	43,811
	1912-13	104	277,258	104	277,258	...	10,012	122,569	61,258	193,659	240	38,967	43,811
	1913-14	104	277,215	104	277,215	...	10,083	120,921	62,783	193,786	236	38,553	44,811
	Average of the 5 years from 1904-10 to 1913-14.	104	277,474	104	277,474	100.00	10,190	119,472	64,619	194,280	263	39,003	43,811
	Percentages of crops (from column 16) on the gross cropped area (column 49).	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.		Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Lins
		Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.				
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Haveli	1904-05	1,133	7,280	571	762	1,000	2,333	1	12	13	477	3,635	99	
	1905-06	1,441	11,961	584	765	1,073	2,422	...	10	10	550	4,280	62	
	1906-07	1,216	14,762	615	826	1,012	2,453	...	6	6	527	3,738	295	
	1907-08	1,069	13,148	453	559	1,119	2,136	...	5	...	442	4,087	168	
	1908-09	1,124	12,493	520	768	1,063	2,356	...	5	5	488	4,243	258	
	1909-10	1,062	13,542	604	1,169	1,179	2,973	...	...	...	549	4,006	174
	1910-11	1,018	15,052	620	633	1,189	2,442	...	1	1	521	4,002	373	
	1911-12	1,020	9,817	608	1,174	1,242	3,081	...	...	...	582	4,063	135
	1912-13	1,210	13,252	828	737	1,217	2,782	...	...	...	333	3,220	268
	1913-14	1,198	13,427	830	748	1,231	2,808	...	...	...	403	3,750	275
	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1,101	13,013	709	896	1,212	2,617	...	...	...	497	3,820	242
	Percentages of crops (from column 16) on the gross area cropped (column 49).	0.81	9.54	0.52	0.86	0.90	2.07	...	...	...	0.26	2.89	0.18

* Including Ambegaon now in Mulshi Petha.

B.
of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Crops.													Years.	Taluka.
Cereals.								Pulses.						
Total.	Jowari kharif.	Jowari rabi.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Mah and Kuljith.		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
76,701	71,076	6,789	19,198	8,111	4,588	2,530	239	107,485	1,532	2,090	674	1,292	1904-05	
76,608	85,887	3,298	56,402	4,791	2,132	3,091	300	105,966	3,085	1,611	1,090	4,797	1905-06	
82,900	80,407	5,325	62,686	5,029	2,852	3,272	267	109,528	3,960	1,804	1,521	5,021	1906-07	
82,563	82,708	2,820	60,446	5,203	3,443	2,810	141	107,568	3,040	1,383	1,697	5,053	1907-08	
82,795	85,573	6,334	59,182	5,144	2,978	3,309	200	112,720	2,658	1,609	1,836	5,276	1908-09	
82,815	87,078	5,712	56,270	5,644	2,310	3,326	242	110,583	3,097	1,701	1,994	5,099	1909-10	
82,923	85,012	6,990	57,040	5,109	2,841	3,153	233	110,398	3,231	2,300	2,081	6,432	1910-11	
83,387	83,640	8,710	45,820	5,959	1,699	3,506	192	104,526	2,207	1,217	1,175	4,103	1911-12	
83,899	87,380	9,240	56,085	4,553	2,083	3,973	203	115,492	2,844	2,046	1,602	5,530	1912-13	
83,428	80,973	15,195	55,240	5,412	2,662	4,142	260	113,835	2,656	2,061	1,715	5,802	1913-14	
83,190	85,517	9,167	54,271	5,535	2,316	3,622	326	110,959	2,923	1,869	1,713	5,512	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	
...	26.25	6.72	30.77	4.06	1.70	2.66	0.17	81.34	2.07	1.82	1.26	4.03	Percentages of crops (from column 16) on the gross area cropped (column 49).	

Crops—continued.												Years.	Taluka.
Seeds.				Dyos.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder not area cropped.		
Castor oil-seeds.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.						
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	2	1
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
...	3,534	2,260	5,908	...	5	832	837	687	138,305	4,938	123,367	1904-05	
...	854	2,451	2,697	...	2	470	473	518	129,066	4,873	124,207	1905-06	
...	201	2,251	2,754	...	9	695	694	535	135,036	4,049	130,987	1906-07	
...	820	2,497	3,013	...	55	613	668	667	131,825	4,147	127,679	1907-08	
...	582	2,599	3,483	...	5	733	738	695	137,192	5,064	131,658	1908-09	
...	574	3,315	4,071	...	17	944	961	607	137,354	6,977	130,377	1909-10	
...	417	2,990	3,763	...	90	871	961	663	137,721	5,500	132,181	1910-11	
...	527	3,351	4,014	...	9	509	518	534	127,128	5,228	121,900	1911-12	
...	468	3,496	4,225	...	9	743	752	449	140,536	7,935	132,601	1912-13	
...	563	2,822	3,696	...	18	847	865	528	139,351	8,327	121,004	1913-14	
...	510	3,195	3,952	...	29	771	799	560	136,414	6,751	129,663	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	
...	0.37	2.34	2.90	...	0.02	0.57	0.59	0.41	100	4.95	96.05	Percentages of crops (from column 16) on the gross area cropped (column 49).	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazars are held in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Khed Shivapur ...	Thursday ...	Jowari, bajri, rice, cloth, sweetmeats, &c.	400	
2	Phulgaon ...	Friday ...	Jowari, bajri, cloth, sweetmeats, &c.	250	
3	Uruli Kanchan ...	Sunday ...	Do. ...	500	

APPENDIX D.

Details of population according to occupation by percentages for the Haveli Taluka (according to the Imperial Census of 1911).

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5,731		74,877		80,608		26,370		106,978	97,513	7,428	100,890	208,819
1.8		24.0		25.8		8.4		34.2	31.2	3.4	32.2	65.8

APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to religion and education in the Haveli Taluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or hearing.	Religion.											
			Hindu castes.							Musliman sects.		Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Bráhmíns.	Kunbis.	Mahárs.	Malis.	Mangs.	Maráthas.	Others.	Sheikh.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males ...	1,66,097	24.3	17,515	10,329	12,965	7,395	8,556	50,676	23,823	6,210	6,363	7,173	1,217	2,850
Females ...	1,47,800	6.0	14,044	10,394	13,675	7,290	3,703	46,980	23,436	6,791	4,250	4,166	1,099	1,793
Total ...	3,13,897	15.6	31,559	20,723	26,640	14,685	7,259	97,656	47,259	13,001	10,613	11,339	2,316	4,643

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 104* Government Villages in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

* Including Ambegaon, now in Mulshi Petha.

No. of Villages.	Year.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle.)	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	Shee-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
104	1893-1894 1895-1896 Average	24,509	295	92	43	2,377	68	15,903	4,236	0,642	2,375	61,489	1,926	10,374	13,892	2,817	2,770	900	8,606	12.2
104	1900-1901	19,858	116	71	27	1,464	22	11,281	4,932	6,740	1,636	46,477	1,637	7,452	15,310	2,079	2,382	766	3,240	12.4
104	1905-1906	21,041	92	145	40	2,847	30	13,845	5,981	10,322	2,660	56,716	1,734	11,634	14,101	1,920	2,376	1,067	3,604	11.7
104	1912-1914	23,685	69	256	49	2,216	41	15,561	5,934	11,637	2,651	62,319	1,534	12,048	13,741	2,141	2,771	1,141	3,957	11.1

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing births and deaths in the 102 Government villages (excluding Poona City, Suburbs and Cantonments) of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District, for the years 1905 to 1914.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last Imperial Census.
1	2	3	4
1905	2,819	2,570	88,125
1906	3,170	3,992	
1907	3,068	2,422	
1908	3,456	2,412	
1909	3,024	2,208	
1910	2,604	2,260	93,796
1911	3,460	1,671	
1912	2,911	3,745	
1913	3,358	2,808	
1914	33,14	2,612	
Averages	3,118	2,690

APPENDIX G₁.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in 102 Government villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District (Poona City is excluded).

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.			Mechanical power.				
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Sugar making.	Paper making.	Distillery.	Silk and cotton.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
284	6	49	16	5	1	1	1	1	3

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance in the year 1913.

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
104	Haveli	32	1,290	2	852	24	2,484	12	1,473	63	8,030	

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing wells, budki's, tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 104* Government villages of the Haveli Táluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years 1886-87 and 1912-13.

* Including Ambegaon, now in Mulshi Petha.

Number of Villages.	Year.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
104	1886-87	1,223	454	69	49	21	9	239	120	...	4	8	1
104	1912-13	1,723	461	222	91	17	10	449	108	5	...	11	...

Number of Villages.	Year.	TANKS.				OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
104	1886-87	6	9	1	3	62	10	13	9	48	8	7	3	
104	1912-13	4	17	8	...	20	20	13	23	6	42	2	16	

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling-value of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Wanawdi	70 19	65 7 7	4,250 0 0	65	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 14 10	60 4 11	.....
	<i>Group Ia.</i>					
6	Parwati	27 30	64 0 0	1,250 0 0	20	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	2 4 11	45 0 9	.....
	<i>Group II.</i>					
9	Kothrud	43 26	41 14 0	2,150 0 0	51	
11	Kondhve Khurd	45 24	45 14 0	2,690 0 0	59	
		89 10	87 12 0	4,840 0 0	55	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 15 9	54 3 8	.....
	<i>Group III.</i>					
18	Shiwne	57 10	20 7 0	750 0 0	37	
19	Kopre	55 36	13 1 0	1,400 0 0	107	
20	Gorhe Budruk	6 38	6 9 4	915 0 0	140	
21	Khadakwala	41 6	84 6 0	3,200 0 0	92	
22	Nandoshi	9 28	6 0 0	200 0 0	33	
24	Narhe	41 0	42 15 0	2,445 0 0	57	
25	Ambegaon Budruk	5 35	4 0 0	400 0 0	100	
25	Dhankawdi	8 4	12 14 0	625 0 0	45	
27	Katraj	97 20	47 10 0	3,135 0 0	66	
28	Kondhve Budruk	27 31	22 8 0	1,345 0 0	59	
29	Fispli	49 14	18 5 0	1,140 0 0	62	
31	Wadgaon Sheri	31 27	15 4 6	2,290 0 0	150	
32	Kharadi	36 15	18 12 0	2,950 0 0	157	
33	Wagholi	33 23	24 0 0	2,100 0 0	88	
34	Lohogaon	384 25	181 10 0	16,015 0 0	83	
36	Dighi	44 14	40 6 0	1,200 0 0	30	
37	Pimple Nilakh	31 10	24 8 0	1,100 0 0	45	
43	Gorhe Khurd	8 26	7 5 4	728 0 0	99	
		986 2	540 9 2	41,938 0 0	78	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 8 9	42 8 6	.....

APPENDIX K¹—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group IIIa.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. p.		
38	Warje	38 30	21 5 0	925 0 0	43	
39	Kofdhwe Dhavda	118 2	75 11 0	8,295 0 0	43	
40	Wadgaon Shind	13 2	23 6 0	1,280 0 0	53	
		169 34	120 6 0	5,450 0 0	45	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 11 4	32 1 5	.....
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
44	Udari	109 25	88 1 0	3,400 0 0	39	
45	Wadki	80 21	13 8 6	1,535 0 0	114	
46	Phursangi	3 7	0 10 0	100 0 0	160	
47	Bālewādi	1 20	3 8 10	900 0 0	257	
48	Mahalunge	1 23	2 0 0	200 0 0	100	
49	Nānde	68 35	40 1 3	1,095 0 0	27	
50	Mārunji	32 2	32 12 0	490 0 0	15	
53	Kiwle	91 31	95 8 8	4,785 0 0	50	
54	Māmurti	30 6	25 8 0	590 0 0	28	
55	Bhūnkum	7 17	6 10 0	640 0 0	98	
62	Māndvi Khurd	1 17	1 12 0	175 0 0	100	
		378 14	310 0 3	13,910 0 0	45	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 13 1	36 12 3	.....
	<i>Group IV-a.</i>					
63	Aglambe	2 5	2 0 0	200 0 0	100	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 15 1	94 1 11	.....
	<i>Group V.</i>					
56	Bhawādi	16 4	3 0 0	300 0 0	100	
58	Loni Kālbhār	92 14	53 5 6	3,700 0 0	63	
66	Bhare	4 4	7 3 0	310 0 0	43	
68	Arwi	10 29	5 2 0	240 0 0	47	
69	Rāhātawde	1 14	1 8 0	200 0 0	133	
		129 25	75 2 6	4,750 0 0	63	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 9 3	36 10 4	.....

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group V-a.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
59	Khed Shivapur ...	26 29	30 1 4	2,300 0 0	76	
70	Chánde ...	7 35	8 0 0	500 0 0	62	
71	Loni Kand... ..	197 37	96 13 6	5,080 0 0	52	
72	Kondhanpur ...	2 28	2 10 8	400 0 0	150	
73	Khánápur ...	6 39	7 2 0	960 0 0	140	
81	Kalyán ...	1 4	1 8 0	300 0 0	200	
83	Wadadre ...	15 38	10 1 4	1,100 0 0	109	
84	Mákhed ...	9 2	3 15 5	800 0 0	75	
85	Ghara Sinhgad ...	26 10	8 10 0	320 0 0	38	
86	Sonápur ...	9 9	4 0 0	380 0 0	57	
87	Jámbli ...	7 27	2 8 0	210 0 0	84	
		311 18	175 6 3	11,670 0 0	66	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 9 0	37 7 6	.....
	<i>Group VI.</i>					
74	Phulgaon ...	48 11	31 14 0	1,650 0 0	52	
75	Kesmand ...	98 15	46 4 0	2,650 0 0	57	
77	Naygaon ...	26 28	12 3 0	1,332 0 0	110	
78	Tarde ...	142 21	63 6 0	1,570 0 0	25	
79	Alandi ...	41 23	11 8 0	770 0 0	67	
80	Kásársai ...	21 19	20 1 4	675 0 0	33	
		874 32	185 4 4	8,647 0 0	47	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	7 10	22 13 3	.....
	<i>Group VI-a.</i>					
88	Vinabar ...	19 26	9 15 2	450 0 0	45	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 8 1	22 14 5	.....
	<i>Group VIII.</i>					
89	Dongargaon ...	17 22	15 4 6	400 0 0	26	
92	Bháwápur ...	40 35	20 5 0	475 0 0	23	
93	Khámgaon Tok ...	5 1	7 9 0	225 0 0	30	
94	Shindawne ...	55 2	24 7 0	450 0 0	18	
95	Walte ...	54 16	14 9 4	1,195 0 0	78	
		172 36	82 2 10	2,685 0 0	33	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 7 7	15 8 6	.....

APPENDIX K¹—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of villages.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group VIII.</i>	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
97	Burkegaon	70 13	75 5 0	1,473 0 0	20	
98	Siraswadi	49 84	6 0 0	250 0 0	42	
101	Pimpri Sandas	142 4	110 13 8	2,811 0 0	25	
102	Sangvi Sandas	69 14	21 6 4	1,000 0 0	47	
		331 25	218 9 0	5,534 0 0	29	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	0 10 4	16 7 8	.....

APPENDIX K³.

Statement showing the selling-value of rice lands in the Government Villages of the Haveli
Táluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Villages settled in 1878-74, maximum rate Rs. 5.				
43	Gorhe Khurd	1 35	2 5 3	270 0 0	116	
61	Mándvi Budruk	2 18	4 0 0	510 0 0	127	
67	Mulkhed	2 23	6 9 0	800 0 0	123	
68	Arwi	1 24	6 8 0	395 0 0	61	
	Totals	8 20	19 6 3	1,975 0 0	102	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	2 4 6	232 5 8	.....
		Villages settled in 1890-91 and 1894-95, maximum rate Rs. 6. (Subject to a deduction of one-sixth.) ●				
63	Aglambe	2 4	2 10 0	275 0 0	105	
64	Bahuli	1 22	1 14 0	250 0 0	133	
65	Sángrun	1 31	3 4 0	250 0 0	77	
72	Kondhanpur	0 31	1 8 0	125 0 0	83	
73	Khánápur	2 8	2 12 6	500 0 0	182	
81	Kalyán	4 28	8 4 0	2,075 0 0	251	
83	Wadadre	2 0	3 5 4	710 0 0	210	
88	Vinzhar	2 5	5 0 0	440 0 0	88	
	Totals	17 9	28 9 10	4,625 0 0	162	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	1 10 7	268 8 4	.....

APPENDIX K⁽³⁾.

Statement showing the selling-value of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in the Village of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
		Villages settled in 1873-74, maximum rice rate Ret 5.				
48	Gorhe Khurd	15 16	15 0 2	875 0 0	58	
49	Nánde	26 16	24 0 0	600 0 0	24	
50	Márunji	14 17	13 2 0	345 0 0	26	
55	Baukum	61 6	38 2 0	2,275 0 0	60	
61	Mándvi Budruk	1 2	0 14 0	95 0 0	108	
62	Mándvi Khurd	2 24	1 4 0	375 0 0	300	
66	Bhare	6 3	4 15 0	850 0 0	70	
67	Mulkhed	2 15	4 4 0	150 0 0	35	
68	Arwi	3 39	3 0 0	450 0 0	150	
80	Kásársai	70 33	65 10 6	1,035 0 0	19	
	Totals	207 11	160 13 8	6,550 0 0	41	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	0 12 5	31 9 7	.....
		Villages settled in 1890-91, maximum rice rate Rs. 6. (Subject to a deduction of one-sixth).				
63	Aglambe	2 31	3 8 0	250 0 0	71	
64	Bahuli	28 7	27 14 0	1,130 0 0	41	
70	Chánde	7 8	9 2 6	765 0 0	84	
72	Kondhanpur	12 5	11 14 10	825 0 0	70	
73	Khánápur	6 4	5 11 0	650 0 0	113	
81	Kalyán	13 7	12 8 0	975 0 0	78	
85	Ghera Sinhgad	36 16	25 11 0	2,815 0 0	108	
86	Sonápur	2 21	2 12 0	210 0 0	76	
88	Vinzhar	8 33	4 5 2	205 0 0	48	
	Totals	117 17	108 6 6	7,825 0 0	76	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	0 14 1	66 10 3	.....

APPENDIX K⁽⁴⁾.

Statement showing the selling-value of grazing lands in the villages of the
Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
6	Parwati	108 4	* 123 0 0	7,750 0 0	63	* Assessment reduced by $\frac{2}{3}$.
18	Shiwne	10 37	2 4 0	200 0 0	89	
21	Khadakwāla	43 10	17 7 0	2,900 0 0	166	
34	Lohogaon	232 27	39 0 0	4,150 0 0	106	
49	Nānde	12 9	3 10 8	200 0 0	55	
63	Aglambe	45 12	17 5 4	3,500 0 0	200	
	Totals	452 9	202 11 0	18,700 0 0	84	
	Averages per acre ... ..	.....	† 0 8 1	41 5 11	.....	† $\frac{2}{3}$ added to assessment of Parwati.

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the
Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Group I.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. a.		
2	Wanawdi ...	58 5	59 0 0	299 0 0	20	
3	Bhamburda ...	9 13	5 4 0	15 0 0	35	
	Totals of Group I ...	67 18	64 4 0	314 0 0	20	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 15 3	4 9 9	.....
	Group I-a.					
6	Parwati ...	61 32	148 0 0	447 8 0	33	
	Averages per acre ...	...	2 6 4	7 3 9	.....
	Group II.					
9	Kothrud ...	58 14	35 4 0	96 0 0	37	
10	Hingne Budruk ...	4 29	12 8 0	50 0 0	25	
11	Kondhve Khurd ...	154 3	88 6 0	385 0 0	23	
	Totals of Group II ...	217 6	136 2 0	531 0 0	26	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 10 3	2 8 1	.....
	Group III.					
15	Nanded ...	2 2	4 0 0	17 0 0	24	
17	Bavdhan Khurd ...	102 13	80 0 0	221 0 0	36	
18	Shiwne ...	43 23	37 11 0	80 0 0	47	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
19	Kopre ...	24 1	6 0 0	29 0 0	21	Do.
20	Gorhe Budruk ...	10 28	8 4 5	40 0 0	21	
21	Khadakwala ...	153 14	123 4 0	702 8 0	18	
22	Nandoshi ...	66 23	37 5 0	107 0 0	35	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
23	Dhayri ...	85 10	61 9 0	222 0 0	28	
24	Narhe ...	81 28	87 10 0	291 0 0	30	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
25	Ambegaon Budruk ...	22 29	21 8 0	90 0 0	24	
27	Katraj ...	54 33	51 4 0	184 8 0	22	
28	Kondhve Budruk ...	24 21	27 0 0	78 0 0	34	
29	Pisoli ...	34 9	13 1 0	47 8 0	38	
30	Mahamadwadi ...	13 2	14 0 0	57 0 0	25	
31	Wadgaon Sheri ...	39 36	33 6 0	137 0 0	24	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
32	Kharadi ...	142 18	92 1 0	548 8 0	17	Do.
33	Wagholi ...	291 14	130 15 0	325 8 0	31	Do.
34	Lohogaon ...	766 23	372 8 3	1,941 0 0	19	Do.
36	Dighi ...	56 12	53 10 6	149 0 0	36	
37	Pimple Nilakh ...	85 15	108 4 0	370 0 0	29	
43	Gorhe Khurd ...	20 2	10 12 0	64 0 0	17	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
	Totals of Group III ...	2,121 1	1,379 1 2	5,796 8 0	24	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 10 5	2 13 3	.....

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group III-a.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
38	Warje ...	63 12	40 0 0	87 0 0	46	Pôt phalni areas and assessments. Do.
39	Kondhve Dñawda ...	223 21	144 1 0	449 0 0	32	
	Totals of Group III-a ...	285 33	184 1 0	536 0 0	34	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 12 6	2 4 4	.....
	<i>Group IV.</i>					
44	Undari ...	105 8	103 15 0	403 0 0	26	
45	Wadki ...	25 4	25 0 0	72 0 0	35	
46	Phursangi ...	73 15	83 8 0	243 0 0	34	
47	Balewadi ...	15 34	15 0 0	41 0 0	34	
48	Mahalunge ...	54 0	98 8 0	301 8 0	33	
50	Márunji ...	37 19	38 8 0	62 0 0	62	
51	Punawle ...	167 21	163 14 8	347 0 0	49	
52	Thergaon ...	133 27	136 4 0	390 0 0	35	
53	Kiwle ...	173 12	152 4 0	316 0 0	48	
54	Mámurti ...	29 17	15 0 0	21 0 0	75	
55	Bhukum ...	101 5	43 2 0	196 0 0	22	
	Totals of Group IV ...	921 5	879 15 8	2,395 8 0	37	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 15 6	2 9 7	.....
	<i>Group IV-a.</i>					
64	Babuli ...	19 1	24 0 0	90 0 0	27	
65	Sángerun ...	23 32	8 12 0	19 0 0	46	
	Totals of Group IV-a ...	41 33	32 12 0	109 0 0	.....
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 12 6	2 9 8	.....
	<i>Group V.</i>					
58	Loni Kálbhár ...	185 24	141 7 0	419 0 0	34	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
67	Mulkhed ...	10 14	15 0 0	50 0 0	30	
68	Arwi ...	4 30	6 0 0	45 0 0	13	
69	Ráhátawde ...	29 32	38 12 0	105 0 0	37	
	Totals of Group V ...	230 20	201 3 0	619 0 0	32	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 14 0	2 11 0	.....
	<i>Group V-a.</i>					
59	Khed Shivápur ...	139 0	127 1 0	437 0 0	26	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
70	Chánde ...	29 29	31 0 0	162 0 0	19	
71	Loni Kand ...	233 19	127 1 8	366 8 0	33	Pôt phalni areas and assessments.
73	Khánápur ...	4 16	6 0 0	79 0 0	8	
84	Mákhed ...	6 34	5 2 0	23 8 0	23	
85	Ghera Sinhgad ...	90 17	84 8 0	132 8 0	26	
86	Sonápur ...	7 22	2 8 0	8 0 0	31	
87	Jámbli ...	4 4	2 0 0	7 0 0	29	
	Totals of Group V-a ...	615 21	335 4 8	1,285 8 0	26	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 10 5	2 8 4	.....

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.—concluded.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group VI.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
74	Phulgaon	14 21	16 8 0	45 0 0	37	
75	Kesmand	136 17	81 0 0	190 0 0	43	
79	Alahdi	15 17	13 8 0	83 0 0	41	
	Totals of Group VI ...	166 15	111 0 0	268 0 0	41	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 10 8	1 9 9	.....
	<i>Group VI-a.</i>					
88	Vinchar	4 17	2 7 0	15 0 0	17	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 8 10	3 6 3	.....
	<i>Group VII.</i>					
93	Khámgaon	96 12	105 10 0	222 0 0	48	
94	Shindawne	61 10	47 14 0	118 8 0	40	
	Totals of Group VII ...	157 22	153 8 0	340 8 0	46	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 15 3	2 2 7	.....
	<i>Group VII-a.</i>					
97	Burkegaon	47 16	41 0 0	75 0 0	55	
98	Siraswádi	40 11	7 10 6	18 0 0	43	
101	Pimpri Sándas	124 33	68 2 0	143 0 0	46	
102	Sangwi Sándas	101 1	54 8 4	124 0 0	44	
	Totals of Group VII-a ...	313 21	168 15 10	360 0 0	47	
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 8 7	1 2 4	.....

APPENDIX M².

Statement showing leases of rice lands in the Government Villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Names of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		Villages settled in 1878-74—Maximum rate Rs. 5.					
22	Nándoshi	0 22	1 4 0	7 0 0	18		
43	Gorhs Khurd	3 4	7 11 0	48 0 0	15		
46	Mahalunge	0 30	2 8 0	5 2 0	50		
67	Mulkhed	0 5	0 4 0	2 12 0	10		
68	Arwi	1 0	4 0 0	21 0 0	19	7 maunds rice = Rs. 21.	
	Totals ...	5 21	15 11 0	83 14 0	19		
	Averages per acre ...	...	2 13 3	15 2 11	.....	
		Villages settled in 1890-91 and 1894-95—Maximum rate Rs. 6 (subject to a deduction of one-sixth).					
63	Aglambe	3 1	5 0 0	60 0 0	8		
64	Bahuli	8 32	8 12 0	95 0 0	9	22½ maunds rice = Rs. 76.	
65	Sangrun	4 15	6 0 0	48 0 0	37	16 maunds rice = Rs. 43.	
73	Khánápur	13 23	11 0 0	160 0 0	7	26 maunds rice = Rs. 60.	
85	Ghera Sinhgad	3 23	7 0 0	22 0 0	32		
88	Vinabar	6 39	8 11 3	105 0 0	8	28 maunds rice = Rs. 84.	
	Totals ...	40 13	46 7 8	485 0 0	10		
	Averages per acre ...	...	1 2 5	12 0 5	.....	

Note on column 7.—Rice varies in price according to quality.

APPENDIX M^s.

Statement showing leases of mixed dry-crop and rice lands in the Government Villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.	
1	2-	3	4	5	6	7	
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
		Villages settled in 1873-74—Maximum rice rate Rs. 5.					
19	Kopre ...	30 24	19 12 0	56 0 0	35		
20	Gorhe Budruk ...	27 18	23 14 0	149 0 0	16		
21	Khadakwasia ...	9 17	6 7 6	54 0 0	13		
22	Nándoshi ...	123 12	85 0 0	235 0 0	36	14 maunds rice = Rs. 56.	
23	Dhayri ...	12 8	10 8 0	56 0 0	19	4½ maunds bajri = Rs. 56.	
43	Gorhe Khurd ...	24 5	36 4 0	72 0 0	50		
55	Bhukum ...	59 10	57 4 0	184 0 0	31		
62	Mándvi Khurd ...	17 28	12 4 0	56 0 0	22	28 maunds rice = Rs. 56.	
66	Bhare ...	51 24	64 8 0	159 0 0	41		
67	Mulkhed ...	4 22	6 12 0	20 0 0	34		
68	Arvi ...	6 10	9 5 4	39 0 0	24	13 maunds rice = Rs. 24.	
80	Kásársai ...	25 1	23 4 0	40 0 0	58		
	Totals ...	391 19	355 2 10	1,120 0 0	32		
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 14 6	2 18 9	.....	
		Villages settled in 1860-91 and 1894-95—Maximum rice rate Rs. 6 (subject to deduction of one-sixth).					
39	Kondhve Dhavda ...	15 37	11 0 0	48 0 0	23		
63	Aglambe ...	77 5	57 14 0	358 0 0	14		
64	Balnli ...	18 5	17 0 0	39 0 0	43		
65	Sáugrun ...	130 6	98 0 10	238 0 0	41	38 maunds rice = Rs. 97.	
70	Chánde ...	1 20	2 7 2	80 0 0	8	16 maunds rice = Rs. 38.	
72	Kondhanpur ...	42 24	31 10 0	107 0 0	30		
73	Khánápur ...	9 13	10 5 0	143 0 0	7	20 maunds rice = Rs. 48.	
81	Kalyán ...	3 30	3 12 0	33 0 0	11	11 maunds rice = Rs. 38.	
84	Máلكhed ...	3 0	2 14 0	14 0 0	20		
85	Ghera Sinhgad ...	86 13	63 2 0	270 0 0	23	86 maunds rice = Rs. 206.	
88	Vinzhar ...	8 8	5 0 0	38 0 0	13		
	Totals ...	396 6	303 1 0	1,823 0 3	23		
	Averages per acre ...	...	0 12 2	3 5 4	.....	

Note on column 7.—Rice varies in price according to quality.

APPENDIX M⁴.

Statement showing leases of grazing lands in the Government Villages of the
Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
8	Parwati	22 32	*46 0 0	124 0 0	37	* Assessment reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ th.	
9	Kothrud	72 36	70 0 0	243 0 0	29		
15	Nanded	65 17	100 0 0	284 0 0	38		
17	Bavdhan Khurd	20 3	20 0 0	60 0 0	33		
21	Khadakwasla	27 3	7 7 0	107 8 0	7		
27	Kátraaj	31 0	13 0 0	65 0 0	20		
28	Kondhve Budruk... ..	60 2	77 0 0	135 0 0	56		
33	Wágholi	191 0	57 8 0	475 0 0	12		
34	Lohogaon	1,094 6	340 8 0	2,095 0 0	16		
44	Undari	24 24	10 0 0	62 8 0	15		
49	Nánde	9 30	18 0 0	45 0 0	29		
53	Kiwle	43 33	83 1 0	168 12 0	44		
54	Mámurti	12 4	16 8 0	55 0 0	30		
56	Bhawdi	96 24	16 0 0	104 0 0	16		
58	Loni Kálbhár	124 7	34 5 6	99 0 0	35		Includes a little dry-crop land. † Reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ th.
63	Aglambe	41 26	†15 0 0	112 8 0	14		
68	Arwi	50 21	13 0 0	60 0 0	22		
65	Ghera Sinbgad	30 21	†10 0 0	75 0 0	13	Includes a little dry-crop land. † Reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ th.	
	Totals	2,018 9 ⁶	942 5 6	4,370 4 0		
	Averages per acre	0 7 5	2 1 10		

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Haveli Taluka from 1863-64 to 1913-14.

Years.	Seers per rupee (seer = 80 tolas. chhiatak = 5 tolas).							Niger seed.	Rupees per maund - of 40 seers.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice cleaned.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tur Dal.	Jagri.		Jowari kadbi.	Dry grass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1863-64	14 0	11 0	8 8	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...
1864-65	14 8	11 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...
1865-66	20 0	15 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67	16 0	13 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	19 0	11 8	9 0	14 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	23 0	15 0	7 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	18 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	18 0	13 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	14 8	11 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	18 8	13 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
Averages	17 9	12 12	7 9	10 3	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	26 0	19 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	30 0	25 0	11 0	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	26 0	19 8	10 0	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	12 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	10 8	8 8	6 0	7 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	10 8	10 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...
1879-80	12 8	11 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...
1880-81	20 8	17 4	9 0	12 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...
1881-82	27 4	20 8	10 0	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...
1882-83	23 8	18 8	10 8	12 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...
Averages	19 14	16 8	8 14	11 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...
1883-84	17 8	15 4	9 8	12 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...
1884-85	16 8	15 0	9 8	19 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	...
1885-86	17 12	15 0	9 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
1886-87	22 12	16 12	8 4	11 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88	22 8	15 8	8 8	10 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...
1888-89	14 12	12 5	9 11	11 0	14 10	11 8	...	10 15	1 3 4	1 6 1
1889-90	16 5	13 10	8 9	11 0	13 4	11 4	...	8 11	1 1 7	0 15 10
1890-91	17 8	15 0	9 7	11 12	15 3	12 8	5 9	9 4	1 0 4	0 13 0
1891-92	17 9	12 13	8 10	9 11	13 1	11 0	6 0	7 13	1 4 2	1 0 10
1892-93	15 2	13 12	8 2	9 11	12 6	9 6	7 0	7 8	1 6 3	1 2 10
Averages	17 13	14 8	8 15	11 15	14 13	11 2	6 8	8 13	1 3 2	1 1 4

APPENDIX N—continued.

Years.	Seers per rupee (seer = 80 tolas, abhatak = 5 tolas).							Niger seed.	Rupees per maund of 40 seers.	
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Rice cleaned.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tur Dal.	Jagri.		Jowári kadbi.	Dry grass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94 ...	17 6	16 10	10 2	11 10	15 12	11 5	6 10	7 9	0 8 5	0 10 10
1894-95 ...	18 5	14 14	10 9	18 18	16 9	10 7	9 4	...	0 9 0	0 10 9
1895 (9 months ...)	20 3	16 8	10 13	13 15	15 2	10 1	8 15	...	0 8 8	0 10 2
1896 ...	16 5	13 7	9 10	11 3	12 2	10 7	7 13	...	0 10 5	0 12 5
1897 ...	9 13	8 15	7 6	7 0	7 9	6 10	5 9	...	1 6 2	1 4 6
1898 ...	15 14	14 7	9 5	9 6	12 1	8 5	5 6	...	0 9 11	0 9 5
1899 ...	14 12	12 13	9 7	9 8	12 1	9 15	7 5	9 15	1 1 4	0 14 11
1900 ...	8 13	8 8	7 7	7 2	8 15	7 3	6 3	7 14	1 13 1	1 2 0
1901 ...	14 2	18 0	9 0	7 8	11 10	7 5	5 6	6 12	0 12 11	0 9 10
1902 ...	14 6	13 14	9 5	8 10	13 11	9 11	7 8	6 13	0 11 7	0 8 11
Averages ...	15 0	13 5	9 5	10 0	12 9	9 2	7 0	7 13	0 13 11	0 12 7
1903 ...	21 1	18 10	9 8	9 5	14 2	9 4	7 15	9 10	0 10 11	0 10 2
1904 ...	20 6	18 1	9 1	11 3	16 11	10 13	5 15	10 5	1 2 2	0 13 5
1905 ...	15 13	12 14	9 6	11 13	13 9	9 13	5 12	10 1	1 0 0	0 13 10
1906 ...	11 13	10 9	8 1	8 5	10 14	8 6	5 15	8 4	1 4 4	0 14 5
1907 ...	13 10	13 11	7 10	8 1	12 0	7 11	5 12	7 0	1 0 5	0 11 0
1908 ...	11 5	9 15	6 13	7 2	8 10	6 7	5 7	5 6	1 3 4	0 15 0
1909 ...	14 1	12 11	8 3	7 15	10 13	7 8	5 12	6 13	1 5 7	0 12 11
1910 ...	18 13	13 2	8 12	8 10	13 6	9 4	5 5	8 1	1 14 6	0 13 1
1911 ...	13 7	11 6	7 14	8 13	14 2	10 13	5 2	6 13	1 6 8	1 0 10
1912 ...	10 5	8 10	5 8	7 1	12 7	7 14	5 10	4 15	3 0 5	1 11 6
1913 ...	10 10	10 4	5 8	7 12	11 7	6 13	5 9	5 14	1 0 11	1 0 7
Averages ...	14 3	12 11	7 13	8 12	12 7	8 10	5 13	7 9	1 5 11	0 15 0
1914 ...	11 14	10 6	6 11	7 11	8 8	6 4	5 9	5 7	1 5 4	0 11 9
1915 ...	13 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 5	...

APPENDIX O.

Collections of Assessment on Government and Inam lands in 74 villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1873-74.

Column 2 = Columns 3 + 4 + 6.

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past years' arrears.	Remissions out of	
					Current demand.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896-97	106,658	100,956	5,697	20	5	...
1897-98	106,658	108,455	3,198	3,967	5	...
1898-99	106,682	101,783	4,900	2,974	...	...
1899-1900	106,685	67,369	39,296	1,798	...	1
1900-01	106,690	59,119	47,571	19,502	...	9
1901-02	106,673	78,564	20,126	24,766	7,984	42,945
1902-03	106,659	97,119	9,540	3,908	...	20,888
1903-04	106,684	102,157	4,527	6,458	...	4,756
Totals, 1896-97 to 1903-04 ...	853,339	710,541	134,805	68,388	7,994	68,598
1904-05	106,673	67,118	39,484	1,524	72	11
1905-06	106,655	57,214	49,391	7,298	50	...
1906-07	106,688	99,360	6,769	31,900	559	3,840
1907-08	106,683	88,321	18,357	3,299	3	25,817
1908-09	106,436	97,522	8,912	6,626	...	19,759
1909-10	106,285	88,814	15,911	5,940	1,560	670
1910-11	105,738	105,108	527	34,232	105	2,403
1911-12	105,616	95,177	10,348	1,897	291	878
1912-13	106,121	106,070	49	7,366	2	...
1913-14	105,941	105,516	.....	4,046	423	25
Totals, 1904-05 to 1913-14 ...	1,063,036	910,220	149,748	104,123	3,067	52,908
Grand Totals ...	1,916,375	1,620,761	284,553	167,511	11,061	121,501

The villages to which this Appendix relates are:—

1. Ghorpadi.	20. Dhankawdi.	39. Marunji.	58. Tarde.
2. Wanawdi.	21. Kondhve Budruk.	40. Punawle.	59. Alandi.
3. Bhamburda.	22. Pisoli.	41. Thergaon.	60. Kasarsai.
4. Bapodi.	23. Mahamadwadi.	42. Kiwle.	61. Dongargaon.
5. Kothrud.	24. Wadgaon Sheri.	43. Mamurti.	62. Wadebolai.
6. Hingve Budruk.	25. Kharadi.	44. Bhukum.	63. Koregaon Mnl.
7. Kondhve Khurd.	26. Wagholi.	45. Bhawdi.	64. Bhawrapur.
8. Hadapsar.	27. Lohgaon.	46. Manjri Khurd.	65. Khamsaon Tek.
9. Mundhwa.	28. Dhanori.	47. Loni Kalbhár.	66. Shindawna.
10. Nanded.	29. Dighi.	48. Mandvi Budruk.	67. Walte.
11. Manjri Budruk.	30. Pimple Nilakh.	49. Mandvi Khurd.	68. Burkegaon.
12. Bawdhan Khurd.	31. Dudulgaon.	50. Bhare.	69. Sirawadi.
13. Shiwe.	32. Gorhe Khurd.	51. Mulkhed.	70. Biwari.
14. Gorhe Budruk.	33. Undari.	52. Arwi.	71. Ahtapur.
15. Khadakwala.	34. Wadki.	53. Bahatwade.	72. Pimpri.
16. Nandoshi.	35. Phursangi.	54. Phulgaon.	73. Sangwi.
17. Dhayri.	36. Balewadi.	55. Kesnand.	74. Hingangaon.
18. Narhe.	37. Mahalunga.	56. Kolawdi.	
19. Ambegaon Budruk.	38. Nanda.	57. Naygaon.	

APPENDIX O^a.

Collections of Assessment on Government and Inám lands in 3 villages of the Haveli Táluka, Poona District, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1875-76.

Column 2 = Columns 3+4+6.

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions out of	
					Current demand.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896-97	1,708	1,684	19	.....	...	...
1897-98	1,704	1,704	.....	29	...	...
1898-99	1,704	1,704	.....	.....	...	...
1899-1900	1,704	1,672	32	.....	...	...
1900-01	1,704	1,558	146	10	...	...
1901-02	1,704	1,622	55	108	27	67
1902-03	1,704	1,674	30	15	...	49
1903-04	1,704	1,685	19	33	...	...
Totals, 1896-97 to 1903-04 ...	13,631	13,303	301	195	27	116
1904-05	1,705	1,344	361	13	...	...
1905-06	1,705	711	994	40	...	...
1906-07	1,705	1,290	415	437	...	3
1907-08	1,705	655	1,049	162	...	800
1908-09	1,705	1,345	360	448	...	462
1909-10	1,705	1,642	64	7	...	...
1910-11	1,698	1,697	1	1,108	...	...
1911-12	1,698	1,697	1	11	...	...
1912-13	1,698	1,697	.....	.....	...	...
1913-14	1,698	1,693	.....	.....	...	...
Totals, 1904-05 to 1913-14 ...	17,022	13,776	3,245	2,221	...	765
Grand Totals ...	30,653	27,079	3,546	2,416	27	881

The villages to which this Appendix relates are:—

1. Hingna. | 2. Kopra. | 3. Kátraj.

APPENDIX O.

Collections of Assessment on Government and Inam lands in 25 villages of the Haveli Taluka, Poona District, in which a Revision Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1890-91.

Column 2 = Columns 3+4+6.

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions out of	
					Current demand.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896-97	28,558	25,491	3,024	24	43	...
1897-98	28,554	27,810	701	2,941	43	...
1898-99	28,534	27,726	764	966	43	...
1899-1900	28,529	20,775	7,711	497	43	...
1900-01	28,529	19,419	9,067	5,763	43	3
1901-02	28,515	22,160	4,514	7,201	1,841	4,067
1902-03	28,509	25,542	2,921	1,895	43	4,640
1903-04	28,510	26,613	1,854	2,921	43	163
Totals, 1896-97 to 1903-04 ..	228,238	195,536	30,559	22,208	2,142	8,873
1904-05	28,674	22,131	6,543	1,600	...	14
1905-06	28,667	22,554	6,091	3,319	22	26
1906-07	28,655	26,595	1,962	6,355	97	804
1907-08	28,655	23,746	4,866	855	43	1,578
1908-09	28,435	24,640	3,752	2,952	43	1,824
1909-10	28,421	25,693	2,710	3,700	18	...
1910-11	28,419	28,096	215	6,773	108	631
1911-12	28,386	27,835	359	763	192	52
1912-13	28,428	28,282	76	326	71	...
1913-14	28,335	28,134	92	46	103	...
Totals, 1904-05 to 1913-14 ...	285,075	257,706	26,666	26,689	702	4,929
Grand Totals ...	513,313	453,242	57,225	48,897	2,844	13,802

The villages to which this Appendix relates are :—

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Nisbat Mali. | 8. Nirgudi. | 15. Kondhanpur. | 22. Sonapur. |
| 2. Nisbat Munjeri. | 9. Kbed Shivapur. | 16. Khanapur. | 23. Jambli. |
| 3. Parwati. | 10. Donja. | 17. Kalyan. | 24. Vinzhar. |
| 4. Poona City. | 11. Aglambe. | 18. Khangaon. | 25. Antroli. |
| 5. Warje. | 12. Bahuli. | 19. Wadadre. | |
| 6. Kondhwe Dhawda. | 13. Chande. | 20. Malkhed. | |
| 7. Wadgaon Shind. | 14. Loni Kand. | 21. Ghara Singhad. | |

APPENDIX O⁴.

Collections of Assessment on Government and Inám lands, in the village of Sámgrun of the Haveli Táluka, Poóna District, in which an original Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1894-95.

Column 2 = Columns 3 + 4 + 6.

Year.	Year's fixed Land Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions out of	
					Current demand.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896-97	686	530	131	.....	25	...
1897-98	686	648	18	147	25	...
1898-99	686	671	8	20	12	...
1899-1900	686	545	129	2	12	...
1900-01	686	362	324	93	...	...
1901-02	686	455	82	337	149	28
1902-03	686	608	78	23	...	...
1903-04	686	671	15	88	...	...
Totals, 1896-97 to 1903-04 ...	5,438	4,490	775	710	223	28
1904-05	686	648	38	13	...	...
1905-06	686	475	211	.....	...	...
1906-07	686	670	16	225	...	...
1907-08	686	680	6	18	...	...
1908-09	686	651	35	1	...	...
1909-10	686	685	1	40	...	...
1910-11	686	636	.....	1	...	...
1911-12	686	686	.....	2	...	...
1912-13	686	686	.....	.....	...	...
1913-14	686	686	.....	.....	...	...
Totals, 1904-05 to 1913-14 ...	6,860	6,558	307	300	...	...
Grand Totals ...	12,348	11,048	1,082	1,010	223	28

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ghorpadi	I	3 4 0	...	...	645	1,255	...	...	...	...	M. 115	338	...	700	1,593	...
2	Wanawdi	I	3 4 0	...	...	704	873	...	...	...	...	M. 148	806	...	852	1,379	...
3	Bhamburda	I	3 4 0	...	...	1,158	1,141	...	...	...	...	M. 116	371	...	1,774	1,413	...
4	Nisbat M&H	I	3 4 0	...	...	340	710	...	...	...	...	M. 160	456	...	506	1,166	...
5	De. Munjeri	I	3 4 0	...	...	2,307	2,661	...	...	...	...	M. 398	1,291	...	2,633	3,952	...
6	Parwati	I	3 4 0	...	...	743	858	...	...	...	...	M. 115	321	...	853	1,177	...
7	Poona City	I	3 4 0	...	...	11	23	...	...	...	...	M. 31	89	...	43	111	...
Totals, Group I			...	...	...	5,869	7,519	1 4 6	...	...	...	M. 1,077	3,271	3 0 7	6,945	10,790	1 8 10
Group II.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	B&pod	II	2 12 0	...	...	442	463	...	...	...	...	M. 29	59	...	465	521	...
9	Kothrud	II	2 12 0 5 0 0	...	...	1,672	1,427	...	7	24	...	M. 288	760	...	1,967	2,211	...
10	Hingne Budruk	II	2 12 0	...	...	519	921	...	...	...	...	M. 24	67	...	543	988	...
11	Kondhve Khurd	II	2 12 0	...	...	918	897	...	...	...	...	M. 19	39	...	937	928	...
12	Hingne Khurd	III	2 8 0	...	...	341	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	197	...
13	Hadapsar	III	2 8 0	...	...	3,336	3,855	...	...	...	...	M. 285	634	...	3,621	4,459	...
14	Mundhwa	III	2 8 0	...	...	1,338	1,436	...	...	...	...	M. 54	106	...	1,392	1,542	...
15	Nanded	III	2 8 0	...	...	848	1,328	...	...	...	...	M. 43	94	...	891	1,423	...
16	M&njri Budruk	IV	2 4 0	...	...	2,917	3,060	...	...	...	...	M. 89	158	...	3,006	3,218	...
Totals, Group II			...	...	...	12,331	13,538	1 1 7	7	24	3 6 10	M. 825	1,907	3 5 0	18,168	15,514	1 2 10
Group III.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bawdhan Khurd	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	794	544	...	18	73	...	M. 6	10	...	818	627	...
18	Shiwne	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	1,590	941	...	23	77	...	...	...	...	1,612	1,018	...
19	Kopre	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	423	302	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	483	227	...
20	Gorhe Budruk	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	810	536	...	15	43	...	...	...	...	825	628	...
21	Khadakw&sla	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	1,286	716	...	15	40	...	M. 37	72	...	1,338	828	...
22	N&ndoshi	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	997	774	...	21	55	...	...	...	...	1,018	829	...
23	Dhayri	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	6 0 0*	...	1,971	1,642	...	5	16	...	M. 82	157	...	2,077	1,809	...
24	Narhe	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	746	678	...	5	11	...	M. 25	45	...	776	734	...
25	Amtegaon Budruk	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	889	938	...	1	2	...	M. 6	12	...	896	1,002	...
26	Dhankawdi	III	2 8 0	...	...	625	585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	585	...
27	K&traj	III	2 8 0 5 0 0	...	...	2,502	1,738	...	4	13	...	M. 46	61	...	2,611	1,162	...
28	Kondhve Budruk	III	2 8 0	...	...	2,053	1,280	...	...	...	...	M. 69	108	...	2,123	1,383	...
29	Pisoli	III	2 8 0	...	...	867	426	...	...	...	...	M. 33	68	...	900	496	...
30	M&ham&dw&di	III	2 8 0	...	...	998	774	...	...	...	...	M. 177	429	...	1,170	1,203	...
31	W&dg&on Sheri	III	2 8 0 4 0 0	...	...	1,176	617	...	30	74	...	M. 5	4	...	1,211	695	...
32	Khar&di	III	2 8 0	...	...	1,278	495	...	...	...	...	M. 10	7	...	1,288	602	...
33	W&gholi	III	2 8 0 4 0 0	...	...	6,887	4,434	...	6	17	...	M. 221	341	...	7,114	4,792	...
34	Lohogaon	III	2 8 0 4 0 0	...	...	7,110	3,225	...	9	23	...	M. 87	96	...	7,206	3,333	...
35	Dh&nori	III	2 8 0 4 0 0	...	...	1,565	781	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	1,568	787	...
36	Dighi	III	2 8 0 4 0 0	...	...	1,503	775	...	16	35	...	M. 17	13	...	1,536	823	...
37	Pimp&la Nilakh	III	2 8 0	...	...	848	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	848	950	...
38	Warje	III	2 8 0 6 0 0	...	...	1,099	738	...	19	46	...	...	...	...	1,118	786	...

* Water only.

By FORMAS SETTLEMENT.																	
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
39	Kondhve Dhawda ...	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2,352	1,504	...	131	869	...	P. 39	{ S. 60 W. 19 }	...	2,531	1,951	...
40	Wadgaon Shind ...	III	2 8 0	...	...	901	1,108	...	...	...	...	M. 37	71	...	939	1,174	...
41	Nirgudi ...	III	2 8 0	...	...	428	507	...	...	...	...	M. 2	4	...	428	511	...
42	Dadulgaon ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	487	581	...	...	...	...	M. 17	28	...	504	608	...
Totals Group III ...			...	...	...	42,235	26,988	0 10 2	390	925	2 12 3	{ M. 276 P. 57 }	{ S. 1,508 W. 100 }	{ 1 11 7 2 13 6 }	48,498	29,531	0 10 16
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
43	Gorbe Khurd ...	III	2 8 0	5 0 0	...	427	330	...	78	201	...	...	...	...	505	531	...
44	Undari ...	IV	2 4 0	4 0 0	...	1,615	1,026	...	...	...	...	M. 63	80	...	1,678	1,108	...
45	Wadki ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	2,751	1,445	...	...	...	...	M. 145	298	...	2,896	1,748	...
46	Phursangi ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	3,414	3,926	...	...	...	...	M. 296	548	...	3,710	4,468	...
47	Balewadi ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	812	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	1,007	...
48	Mahalange ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	732	852	...	17	54	...	M. 13	29	...	762	935	...
49	Nande ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	982	670	...	87	196	...	M. 7	8	...	1,026	874	...
50	Msrungi ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	1,110	729	...	62	228	...	M. 6	8	...	1,178	960	...
51	Punawle ...	IV	2 4 0	4 0 0	...	985	978	...	13	38	...	M. 81	45	...	1,009	1,056	...
52	Thergaon ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	792	538	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	793	541	...
53	Kiwle ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	1,324	1,249	...	...	...	...	M. 37	61	...	1,361	1,309	...
54	Mamurti ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	451	290	...	6	18	...	M. 4	4	...	461	812	...
55	Bhukum ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	1,949	788	...	177	495	...	...	...	...	2,126	1,283	...
56	Bhawdi ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	1,492	510	...	...	...	...	M. 23	23	...	1,514	538	...
57	Manjri Khurd ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	2,093	1,512	...	...	...	...	M. 49	47	...	2,142	1,559	...
58	Loni Kalbhar ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	5,877	5,822	...	...	...	...	{ M. 371 P. 8 }	{ S. 13 W. 35 }	...	6,256	6,448	...
59	Khed Shivapur ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,061	887	...	16	47	...	{ M. 18 P. 65 }	{ S. 164 W. 335 }	...	1,158	1,411	...
60	Donja ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	883	399	...	65	153	...	...	...	...	748	551	...
Totals Group IV ...			...	...	...	28,510	22,907	0 12 10	492	1,427	2 14 5	{ M. 1,060 P. 73 }	{ S. 1,746 W. 370 }	{ 1 10 4 2 7 10 }	30,135	26,027	0 14 2
<i>Group V.</i>																	
61	Mandvi Budruk ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	793	151	...	64	165	...	...	...	...	857	316	...
62	Mandvi Khurd ...	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	178	79	...	23	60	...	...	...	...	201	139	...
63	Aglambe ...	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	...	2,570	1,397	...	204	483	...	...	...	...	2,774	1,760	...
64	Bahuli ...	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	...	1,278	937	...	316	790	...	...	...	...	1,594	1,727	...
65	Sangran ...	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	...	685	356	...	106	271	...	...	...	...	741	637	...
66	Bhase ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	587	671	...	67	164	...	...	...	...	655	835	...
67	Mulkhed ...	V	2 0 0	5 0 0	...	704	649	...	119	353	...	...	...	...	823	1,002	...
68	Arwi ...	V	2 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,538	682	...	74	288	...	...	...	...	1,612	920	...
69	Bahstawde ...	V	2 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,249	692	...	78	221	...	M. 1	2	...	1,328	915	...
70	Chande ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	710	552	...	85	179	...	...	...	...	795	731	...
71	Loni Kand ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	2,635	1,420	...	...	...	...	M. 115	208	...	2,750	1,623	...
72	Kondhanpur ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	764	383	...	68	198	...	...	...	...	832	556	...
73	Khanapur ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	748	446	...	100	247	...	...	...	...	848	693	...
74	Phulgaon ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	848	634	...	...	...	...	M. 79	133	...	922	767	...

Q—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Group III—contd.		
3 2 0	6 12 0	10 0 0	2,352	2,258	...	181	498	...	P. 38	1,904	...	2,521	2,888	...	47	47	Kondhve Dhawda...	39	
3 2 0	...	...	901	1,654	...	...	...	...	M. 37	106	...	888	1,780	...	50	50	Wadgaon Shind ...	40
3 2 0	...	...	423	780	...	...	...	...	M. 2	6	...	425	786	...	50	50	Nirgudi ...	41
3 2 0	...	...	487	799	...	...	...	...	M. 17	34	...	504	833	...	37	37	Dadulgaon ...	42
...	...	...	42,256	34,700	0 13 6	330	1,195	3 9 11	M. 878 P. 57	1,904 S. 140 W. 77	3 2 0 3 12 11	43,498	38,016	0 14 0	28.7	28.7	Totals, Group III ...	...
Group IV.																			
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	427	330	...	78	251	...	...	...	...	505	581	...	9	9	Gorhe Khurd ...	43
2 10 0	6 0 0	...	1,616	1,190	...	...	...	...	M. 63	92	...	1,678	1,278	...	16	16	Undari ...	44
2 10 0	...	...	2,751	1,671	...	...	...	...	M. 145	344	...	2,896	2,015	...	16	16	Wadki ...	45
2 10 0	...	...	3,414	4,539	...	...	...	...	M. 295	627	...	3,710	5,166	...	16	16	Phursangi ...	46
2 10 0	...	...	812	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	1,164	...	16	16	Balewadi ...	47
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	792	985	...	17	67	...	M. 12	83	...	762	1,035	...	16	16	Mahalunge ...	48	
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	973	775	...	57	245	...	M. 7	9	...	1,026	1,029	...	18	18	Nande ...	49	
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	1,110	843	...	62	285	...	M. 6	8	...	1,178	1,131	...	19	28	Maronji ...	50	
2 10 0	5 0 0	...	965	1,181	...	13	41	...	M. 31	52	...	1,009	1,224	...	16	16	Punawle ...	51	
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	792	622	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	792	622	...	16	16	Thergaon ...	52
2 10 0	...	...	1,324	1,443	...	...	...	...	M. 37	71	...	1,361	1,514	...	18	16	Kiwle ...	53
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	451	335	...	6	22	...	M. 4	5	...	451	362	...	16	16	Mamurti ...	54	
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	1,940	911	...	177	619	...	...	...	...	2,126	1,530	...	19	19	Bhukum ...	55
2 10 0	...	...	1,492	660	...	...	...	...	M. 22	30	...	1,514	699	...	31	31	Bhawdi ...	56
2 10 0	...	...	2,093	1,084	...	...	...	...	M. 49	62	...	2,142	2,046	...	31	31	Manjri Khurd ...	57
2 10 0	...	...	5,385	7,668	...	...	...	...	M. 371	959	...	6,256	8,417	...	31	31	Loni Kalbhar ...	58
2 10 0	6 12 0	10 0 0	1,068	1,333	...	16	69	...	M. 16 P. 58	45 S. 244 W. 430	...	1,158	2,115	...	57	50	Khed Shivapur ...	59	
2 10 0	6 12 0	...	688	629	...	65	205	...	...	...	...	748	834	...	51	51	Donja ...	60
...	...	...	23,525	26,208	0 15 10	492	1,802	3 10 7	M. 1,000 P. 58	2,132 244 430	2 0 2 11 9 11	30,135	32,816	1 1 5	28.3	28.2	Totals, Group IV ...	...
Group V.																			
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	793	151	...	64	206	...	...	...	...	857	357	...	13	13	Mandvi Budruk ...	61
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	173	79	...	23	75	...	...	...	...	301	154	...	11	11	Mandvi Khurd ...	62
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	2,570	1,556	...	304	652	...	...	...	...	2,774	2,208	...	24	24	Aglambe ...	63
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	1,278	1,124	...	815	1,066	...	...	...	...	1,594	2,190	...	27	27	Bahull ...	64
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	635	427	...	108	366	...	...	...	...	741	789	...	26	26	Sangran ...	65
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	689	765	...	67	205	...	...	...	...	656	960	...	15	15	Bhare ...	66
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	704	780	...	110	441	...	...	...	...	823	1,171	...	17	17	Mulkhed ...	67
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	1,538	767	...	74	297	...	...	...	...	1,612	1,064	...	16	16	Arwi ...	68
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	1,249	776	...	78	376	...	M. 1	2	...	1,329	1,056	...	15	15	Rahatawde ...	69	
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	710	745	...	85	242	...	...	...	...	785	987	...	35	35	Chande ...	70
2 4 0	...	...	2,635	1,917	...	...	...	...	M. 115	274	...	2,750	2,191	...	35	35	Loni Kand ...	71
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	754	480	...	69	261	...	...	...	...	822	751	...	35	35	Kondhapur ...	72
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	743	602	...	100	333	...	...	...	...	843	935	...	35	35	Khanapur ...	73
2 4 0	...	...	843	812	...	...	...	...	M. 79	170	...	922	962	...	23	23	Phulgaon ...	74

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENTS.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Elee.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group F—contd.</i>			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.
75	Kesand ...	VI	1 12 0	4 0 0	...	3,011	1,684	...	3	8	...	M. 184	120	...	3,147	1,707	...
76	Kohwadi ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	3,553	2,932	...	...	...	...	M. 95	111	...	6,646	3,043	...
77	Naygaon ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	3,681	2,334	...	...	...	...	M. 163	232	...	3,793	2,606	...
78	Tarde ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	1,990	793	...	...	...	...	M. 37	42	...	1,927	835	...
79	Alandi ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	2,969	1,242	...	...	...	...	M. 298	323	...	3,267	1,570	...
80	Kasarsai ...	VI	1 12 0	5 0 0	...	1,571	1,008	...	74	258	...	...	...	...	1,645	1,298	...
Totals, Group V ...			...	...	...	31,844	18,872	0 9 6	1,380	3,625	2 10 0	M. 921	1,161	1 4 2	34,145	23,658	0 11
<i>Group VI.</i>																	
81	Kalyan ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,159	463	...	203	493	...	...	...	...	1,361	929	...
82	Khamgaon ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	892	436	...	214	481	...	...	...	...	1,106	917	...
83	Wadadre ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	747	339	...	75	163	...	...	...	...	622	502	...
84	Malkhed ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	332	164	...	26	54	...	...	...	...	358	218	...
85	Ghera Singhad ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	2,863	843	...	197	390	...	...	...	...	2,500	1,173	...
86	Sinapur ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	540	197	...	68	143	...	...	...	...	608	1,173	...
87	Jambli ...	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	571	314	...	53	117	...	...	...	...	624	331	...
88	Vinchar ...	VI	1 12 0	6 0 0	...	1,435	574	...	165	355	...	...	...	...	1,800	929	...
Totals, Group VI ...			...	...	...	8,039	3,230	0 8 6	940	2,109	2 3 11	...	...	...	6,979	4,330	0 9
<i>Group VII.</i>																	
89	Dougargaon ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	1,311	729	...	...	...	...	M. 153	207	...	1,463	939	...
90	Wadebolai ...	VII	1 10 0	4 0 0	...	3,874	956	...	1	2	...	M. 178	126	...	4,053	1,083	...
91	Koregaon Mul ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	1,881	1,086	...	...	...	...	M. 70	68	...	1,951	1,149	...
92	Bhawrapur ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	755	539	...	...	...	...	M. 88	22	...	789	531	...
93	Khamgaon Tek ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	2,938	1,408	...	...	...	...	M. 66	58	...	2,299	1,466	...
94	Shindawne ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	3,333	1,834	...	...	...	...	M. 271	269	...	3,634	2,093	...
95	Walte ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	1,292	455	...	...	...	...	M. 94	85	...	1,976	540	...
96	Antrolli ...	VII	1 10 0	6 0 0	...	1,545	403	...	116	274	...	...	...	...	1,661	677	...
Totals, Group VII ...			...	...	...	16,245	7,409	0 7 4	117	276	5 9	M. 864	820	0 15 2	17,226	8,506	0 7 1
<i>Group VIII.</i>																	
97	Burkegaon ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	1,381	1,078	...	...	...	...	M. 84	81	...	1,415	1,159	...
98	Siraswadi ...	VIII	1 6 0	4 0 0	...	2,290	468	...	1	2	...	M. 75	68	...	2,366	636	...
99	Diwari ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	1,484	497	...	...	...	...	M. 14	4	...	1,508	501	...
100	Ashtapur ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	2,735	1,010	...	...	...	...	M. 131	108	...	2,866	1,118	...
101	Pimpri Sandas ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	3,754	2,308	...	...	...	...	M. 106	116	...	2,860	2,424	...
102	Sangwi Sandas ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	1,610	936	...	...	...	...	M. 16	16	...	1,626	952	...
103	Hingangaon ...	VIII	1 8 0	...	...	2,448	1,637	...	...	...	...	M. 66	76	...	2,514	1,713	...
Totals, Group VIII ...			...	...	...	14,622	7,934	0 8 6	1	2	2 0 0	M. 491	469	0 15 3	15,155	8,405	0 8 1
Grand Totals for taluka ...			...	...	...	159,734	1,08,390	0 10 10	3,267	9,368	2 9 1	M. 6,115 P. 130	10,682 S. 277 W. 492	1 12 8 6 7 3	169,246	1,23,330	0 13

—concluded.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.		Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			On soil only.	Net.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Group V—contd.	
4 0	5 0 0	...	3,011	2,029	...	2	4	...	M. 134	154	...	3,147	2,187	...	28	28	Kemand ... 75	
4 0	...	...	3,553	3,787	...	...	...	...	M. 95	143	...	3,648	3,699	...	29	28	Kolawdi ... 76
4 0	...	...	3,031	3,054	...	...	...	...	M. 162	284	...	3,793	3,393	...	28	28	Naygaon ... 77
4 0	...	...	1,890	1,016	...	...	...	...	M. 37	54	...	1,927	1,070	...	28	28	Tardo ... 78
4 0	...	...	3,989	1,591	...	...	...	...	M. 293	420	...	3,267	3,011	...	28	28	Alandi ... 79
4 0	6 4 0	...	1,571	1,291	...	74	822	...	...	...	...	1,645	1,613	...	27	27	Kásarsai ... 80
...	...	...	31,844	23,071	0 11 11	1,380	4,746	3 7 0	M. 821	1,500	1 10 1	34,145	29,917	0 14 0	26'4	20'4	Totals, Group V ..
																	Group VI.	
0 0	6 12 0	...	1,159	556	...	202	629	...	...	...	...	1,361	1,185	...	28	28	Kalyán ... 81
0 0	6 12 0	...	892	523	...	214	649	...	...	...	...	1,108	1,173	...	28	28	Khámgaon ... 82
0 0	6 12 0	...	747	497	...	75	220	...	...	...	...	623	627	...	25	25	Wadadre ... 83
0 0	6 12 0	...	382	197	...	26	78	...	...	...	...	368	270	...	24	24	Málkhed ... 84
0 0	6 12 0	...	2,363	1,012	...	137	445	...	...	...	...	2,500	1,457	...	24	24	Ghara Singhad ... 85
0 0	6 12 0	...	540	236	...	68	193	...	...	...	...	608	429	...	26	26	Sonápur ... 86
0 0	6 12 0	...	571	257	...	53	153	...	...	...	...	624	415	...	25	25	Jámbli ... 87
0 0	6 12 0	...	1,435	797	...	169	479	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,276	...	37	37	Vinzhar ... 88
...	...	...	8,089	3,885	0 7 11	940	2,846	3 0 5	...	...	...	8,979	6,531	0 13 2	27'9	27'9	Totals, Group VI.
																	Group VII.	
14 0	...	...	1,311	843	...	...	...	...	M. 152	239	...	1,463	1,082	...	16	16	Dongargaon ... 89
14 0	5 0 0	...	3,974	1,104	...	1	2	...	M. 178	146	...	4,053	1,253	...	16	16	Wadaboli ... 90	
14 0	...	...	1,881	1,266	...	...	...	...	M. 70	73	...	1,951	1,329	...	16	16	Koregaon Mul ... 91
14 0	...	...	756	628	...	...	...	...	M. 33	25	...	759	648	...	16	16	Bhawrapur ... 92
14 0	...	...	2,333	1,633	...	...	...	...	M. 66	61	...	2,399	1,695	...	16	16	Khámgaon Tek ... 93
14 0	...	...	3,363	2,131	...	...	...	...	M. 271	299	...	3,634	2,420	...	16	16	Shindawne ... 94
14 0	...	...	1,332	526	...	...	...	...	M. 94	98	...	1,376	624	...	16	16	Walte ... 95
14 0	6 12 0	...	1,545	560	...	116	370	...	...	...	...	1,661	980	...	37	37	Antroli ... 96
...	...	...	16,245	8,661	0 8 6	117	372	3 2 10	M. 864	947	1 1 6	17,226	9,980	0 9 3	17'3	17'3	Totals, Group VII.
																	Group VIII.	
9 0	...	...	1,331	1,218	...	...	...	...	M. 84	91	...	1,415	1,304	...	12	12	Burkegaon ... 97
9 0	5 0 0	...	2,290	526	...	1	2	...	M. 75	78	...	2,366	604	...	12	12	Siraswadi ... 98	
9 0	...	...	1,494	569	...	...	...	...	M. 14	4	...	1,508	563	...	12	12	Biwari ... 99
9 0	...	...	2,785	1,136	...	...	...	...	M. 181	121	...	2,866	1,257	...	12	12	Ashápur ... 100
9 0	...	...	2,754	2,590	...	...	...	...	M. 108	130	...	2,860	2,726	...	12	12	Pimpri Sándas ... 101
9 0	...	...	1,810	1,063	...	...	...	...	M. 18	18	...	1,626	1,071	...	12	12	Sangwi Sándas ... 102
9 0	...	...	2,448	1,942	...	...	...	...	M. 66	65	...	2,514	1,927	...	12	12	Híngaon ... 103
...	...	...	14,662	8,925	0 9 9	1	2	2 0 0	M. 493	525	1 1 1	15,155	9,452	0 10 0	12'5	12'5	Totals, Group VIII.
...	...	...	169,749	1,36,353	0 13 8	2,267	10,998	3 5 10	M. 6,115	13,276	2 4 4	1,69,246	1,62,112	0 15 4	26'3	26'3	Grand Totals for tárika.

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Statement showing the population, area and assessment of Government unoccupied land in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Population.	Unoccupied Government land.				
			Area.		Assessment.		
			A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Gorpati ...	2,593	0	33	2	2	0
3	Bhamburda ...	1,555	11	38	29	10	0
4	Nisbat Máli ...	...	13	12	16	4	0
5	Nisbat Munjeri ...	2,884	4	20	3	13	0
6	Parwati ...	1,047	5	35	1	14	0
7	Poona City ...	170,751	1	5	2	0	0
11	Kondhve Khurd ...	830	4	0	3	8	6
13	Hadapsar ...	4,801	0	22	1	12	0
14	Mundhwa ...	4,000	122	16	178	7	0
16	Mánjri Budruk ...	4,401	26	12	17	0	0
24	Narhe ...	403	0	32	0	8	0
26	Dhankawdi ...	394	11	15	22	0	0
28	Kondhve Budruk ...	1,284	2	18	1	0	0
39	Kondhve Dhavda ...	1,007	14	8½	9	12	0
40	Wadgaon Shind ...	599	0	7	0	6	0
41	Nirgudi ...	215	5	31	4	4	0
43	Gorhe Khurd ...	407	10	8	3	7	0
46	Phursangi ...	3,484	3	32	3	8	0
50	Márunji ...	329	50	19½	36	8	4
52	Thergaon ...	180	26	20	7	0	0
53	Kiwle ...	505	19	5	16	14	0
58	Loni Kálbhár ...	4,539	0	24	0	10	0
59	Khed Shivápur ...	1,865	0	31	0	6	0
60	Donja ...	602	8	37	3	0	0
63	Aglambe ...	931	69	27½	49	14	2
64	Bahuli ...	1,061	2	22½	2	1	4
67	Mulkhed ...	265	4	10	7	0	0
68	Arwi ...	554	79	4	28	2	0
69	Ráhátawde ...	597	2	6½	10	13	0
73	Khánápur ...	1,104	0	3	0	4	0
77	Naygaon ...	1,588	4	15	1	0	0
78	Tarde ...	244	14	27	9	12	0
83	Wadadre ...	415	4	30½	2	4	0
85	Ghera Sinhgad ...	1,032	29	7	9	8	0
88	Vinzhar ...	876	16	30	15	0	0
89	Dongargaon ...	530	35	5	18	9	0
90	Wadebolai ...	736	0	19	0	12	0
91	Koregaon Mul ...	660	2	1	3	0	0
92	Bhawrápur ...	133	2	7	3	0	0
94	Shindawne ...	784	31	28	18	9	1
95	Walte ...	525	9	14	7	7	6
96	Antroli ...	466	37	33	8	8	0
97	Burkegaon ...	428	83	23	77	8	0
100	Ashtápur ...	654	12	20	11	0	8
101	Pimpri Sándas ...	754	26	6	21	12	0
102	Sángwi Sándas...	429	54	18	84	8	0
	Total ...	...	863	38	705	9	7

APPENDIX R.

The correspondence relating to 74 villages has been printed in Government Selection No. CLI, that relating to 25 villages in Government Selection No. CCXXXVIII, that relating to one village in Government Selection No. CCLXXXI, and that relating to 3 villages is printed below. Ambegaon, referred to in the following correspondence, is now included in Mulshi Petha.

No. 57 of 1875.

From

R. B. PITT, ESQUIRE,
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,
Revenue Survey and Assessment ;

To

COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, P. and N.

Camp, Peit, 8th April 1875.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in your Mahratta Sherayadee No. 43, dated the 3rd of February last, I have now the honour to submit English and Mahratta statements showing the revenue, remissions and collections according to Pratbaudi during the 10 years preceding 1873-74, and for the latter year, as well as the proposed revised rates for each kind of cultivation for the four Government villages of (1) Hingna Khurd; (2) Kátraj, (3) Kopra, and (4) Ambegaon belonging to the Haveli Táluka.

2. The first three villages are situated from four to nine miles south of Poona, and the last-named is a boundary village some sixteen miles to the west of Poona, bordering on the Pant Suchoo's estate.

3. I also beg to submit reports for each village. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, I may mention, were classed under the superintendence of the late Mr. E. A. Francis, and Ambegaon by my establishment during the past field season.

4. The present settlement was introduced into the above villages in 1843-44, and the term of the 30 years' lease expired therefore in 1873-74.

5. Revised rates of assessment were introduced into the greater portion of the Haveli Táluka in 1872-73 by Colonel W. Waddington, the Superintendent of Survey, and as he has fully treated upon every subject regarding the district in his Report No. 840, dated the 30th November 1872, it is hardly necessary for me to add any further remarks or observations than those already so ably made by him. I have, however, endeavoured to give as much information as possible with the material at my disposal in the annexed reports and statements and I have no doubt they will enable you to fix for these villages the respective class of the district to which they naturally belong.

6. A statement giving the names of the villages surrounding the four into which revised rates have now to be introduced with their present rates, and the rates proposed for introduction, is annexed. As these rates were fixed by yourself, I need not offer my explanation as to their suitability, but will leave it for you to do so in your report to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. I would, however, respectfully state that it occurs to me that "Ambegaon" being much inferior to the other villages, especially as regards road communication, should have a somewhat lower rate than Rs. 2-12-0 fixed for the other three.

7. You will observe from the village Report of (3) Kopra that there is a considerable difference between the total Mamul and Revision acres. This is satisfactorily accounted for from the fact of a portion of the village lands having been merged (including the Mhar's Inám) in the works connected with the Kurukwásla Lake.

8. In conclusion, I have the honour to add that my report, with its accompanying statements, was ready for despatch some time ago, but the alterations in the rates for Guddee entailed by your Mahratta Sherayadee No. 83, dated 19th February 1875, have delayed it until the present date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) R. B. PITT,
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,
Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Statement giving details regarding the total Revenue, Remissions and Collections according to Prathandi contrasted with the proposed Revised Survey Rates in 4 Government villages of Taluka Haveli, Zilla Poona.

Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Average of 10 years.			For 1873-74.			According to the Revision Survey.								
			Total Revenue.	Remissions.	Balance.	Total Revenue.	Remissions.	Balance.	Area Acres.					Assessment Rupees.			
									Jirayat.	Bagayat Mot.	Pat.	Guddee.	Total.	At 1 Rupee.			
			Jirayat.	Guddee.	Total.	Jirayat.	Guddee.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Haveli.	1	Hingna Khurd ...	156	...	156	148	...	145	333	333	88	...	88
	2	Katraj ...	1,126	...	1,126	1,103	...	1,103	2,338	45	2	4	2,379	576	3	579	
	3	Kopra ...	337	...	337	195	...	195	424	...	...	10	424	106	5	111
	4	Ambegaon ...	1,097	...	1,097	1,055	...	1,055	1,606	...	...	256	1,861	275	151	426
		Total ...	2,716	...	2,716	2,408	...	2,408	4,681	45	2	260	4,997	1,045	169	1,214	

Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	According to the Revision Survey—continued.										Difference.			Remarks.
			Assessment Rupees—continued.										Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.	
			Maximum Rates.				Calculated at proposed rates.									
			Jirayat.	Bagayat.	Pat.	Guddee.	Jirayat.	Bagayat Motasthal.	Patasthal.	Guddee.	Total.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage.		
1	2	3	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Haveli.	1	Hingna Khurd ...	2'12	0'0	0'0	0'0	217	...	...	...	217	...	72	49
	2	Katraj ...	2'12	0'0	2'0	5'0	1,392	...	2	15	1,409	...	306	26		
	3	Kopra ...	2'12	0'0	0'0	5'0	250	...	...	25	254	...	89	45
	4	Ambegaon ...	2'12	0'0	0'0	5'0	647	...	...	755	1,402	...	347	33
		Total ...	0'0	0'0	0'0	0'0	2,515	...	2	795	3,312	...	614	33		

Camp Peit, Poona District,
8th April 1875.

(Signed) R. B. PITT,
Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,
Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Contrasted statement of the number of Houses, Inhabitants, Wells, Cattle, &c., in 4 Government Villages of Taluka Haveli according to the Census taken in 1841-42 and in 1872-73-74.

Taluka.	Number	Name of Village.	H. uses.	Inhabitants.			Occupation.		Wells.			
				Males.	Female.	Total.	Agricultural.	Other trades.	In good condition.	Out of repairs.	Drinking.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Haveli	1	Hingna Khurd	17	49	49	98	76	22	...	...	...	...
			10	51	43	98	78	16	1	2	...	3
	2	Katraj	123	381	333	714	387	327	5	4	...	9
			131	466	441	907	573	329	10	6	...	16
	3	Kopre	21	72	67	130	86	53	...	...	...	...
			52	133	115	243	145	103	...	...	...	...
4	Ambegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		90	447	290	737	602	135	...	1	2	3	
		Total	101	502	449	951	549	402	5	4	...	9
			222	1,097	889	1,885	1,404	581	11	9	2	22

Taluka.	Number	Name of Village.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Cattle.					Remarks.
					Cows and calves.	Buffaloes and male-buffaloes.	She-buffaloes and their young.	Sheep and goats.	Horses and mares.	
1	2	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Haveli	1	Hingna Khurd	6	...	47	41	20	19	...	No data in this office.
			6	2	42	35	20	3	...	
	2	Katraj	39	12	299	328	93	35	22	
			33	36	392	340	117	59	19	
	3	Kopre	16	2	28	44	6	8	...	
			11	28	89	505	20	70	6	
4	Ambegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		64	8	223	190	106	34	4		
		Total	60	14	372	413	119	62	22	
			114	74	746	660	272	160	29	

(Signed) R. B. PITT,

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,
Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Camp Peit, Poona District,
8th April 1875.

Statement showing the names and present maximum rates of villages surrounding the under-mentioned villages for which rates are now proposed.

Collectorate.	Taluka.	Number.	Names of villages for which rates are now proposed.	Names of surrounding Villages.	Present maximum rates.			Rates proposed for villages, vide column 4.	Remarks.	
					Mameol.	Survey.	Revision.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Poona	Haveli	1	Hingne- Khurd.	Wadgaon Budruk D. ...	*00	00	00	2 12 0	* No data in the office.	
				Parwatif ...	00	20	00			
				Hingne Budruk ...	00	00	30			
				Kuran ...	100	00	00			
		2	Katraj	Ganzawadi D. ...	Dhankowdi ...	00	00	30	2 12 0	† Do. do.
					Ambegaon Budruk ...	00	00	212		
					Kondwe Budruk ...	00	00	212		
					Kudjhe D. ...	500	00	00		
		3	Kopro	Kondwe Dhavde ...	Nadi-palkade Nander ...	00	00	212	2 12 0	‡ Do. do.
					Belwadi ...	00	16	00		
					Ambadwat ...	00	18	00		
					Darowli ...	00	18	00		
		4	Ambegaon	Bhare ...	Bhare ...	00	00	24	2 12 0	

(Signed) R. B. PITT,

Camp Peit, Poona District,
8th April 1875.

Acting Assistant Settlement Officer,
Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 385 of 1875.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment;

To

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

Camp Ambegaon, 17th April 1875.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the sanction of Government, the accompanying Revision Settlement Report from Assistant Settlement Officer Mr. Pitt for four villages as per margin of the Haveli Taluka which were originally settled in 1843-44, and of which the 30 years' lease has consequently expired.

1. Hingna Khurd.
2. Katraj.
3. Kopra.
4. Ambegaon.

2. The first three villages lie south of and within easy range of Poona, and their maximum rates have been determined by those finally sanctioned by Government in Resolution No. 2852, dated 5th June 1874, on Colonel Waddington's final Revision Report No. 314, dated 18th April 1874, on a portion of the Haveli Taluka for the surrounding and similarly situated villages.

3. The Jirayit rates of the 4th village that of Ambegaon should be calculated at a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0, *i.e.*, at the rate sanctioned by Government for the adjoining village of Bhare and its adjacent village of Mulkhed. The maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0 was at first fixed by me under the mistaken impression that a village of Ambegaon adjacent to that of Katraj was the Ambegaon included in the Acting Assistant Settlement Officer's report.

4. It would have been better had the Acting Assistant Settlement Officer included the items of the former cultivation acreage as well as those of the former assessment in the body of the statement which accompanies his report. He has, however, submitted that details in a separate village report, which I forward for your information, with a request that it may be returned when no longer required.

5. This report should have been submitted by the Acting Assistant Settlement Officer at a much earlier date. With regard to the excuse for the delay put forward in paragraph 8 of the report, *viz.*, the order for the reduction of the maximum rice rate from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5, which was given by me on finding that the latter was the maximum rate that had actually been applied in the taluka, it should have delayed the preparation of the Acting Assistant Settlement Officer's statement by about half an hour.

6. The first revision settlement of the Haveli Taluka dates from 1873-74 to 1902-03. Should there therefore be time to introduce the rates for 1874-75, that is, during the current season, the lease would be for 29 years otherwise for 28 years only. Should it be decided to introduce the rates this season kindly oblige me by giving the Acting Assistant Settlement Officer direct instructions to that effect, as the field season is now approaching its conclusion.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 596 of 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 24th April 1875.

The accompanying report and statements show the rates proposed for four villages of the Haveli Taluka which were not brought under settlement at the General Revision Settlement of that District owing to their lease not having been expired.

2. The rates have been assimilated to those applied in adjoining villages. The villages will come under the third or Rs. 2-12-0 group of the District, with the exception of Ambegaon, for which the Acting Superintendent has fixed a Rs. 2-4-0 maximum. It was put under the Rs. 2-12-0 rate, at first under the mistaken supposition that it was the village of Ambegaon near Katraj, for which rates were proposed instead of the Ambegaon bordering on the Pant Sahoo's State, for which a Rs. 2-4-0 maximum is the appropriate rate.

3. The increase is moderate and within the prescribed limit, being under 50 per cent. in all cases. There seems no reason to defer the introduction of these rates till the general revision of the settlement of the district according to Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 28th October 1874, as their assessment will not be affected by the ruling in that Resolution.

4. I regret to notice that the Acting Superintendent has to complain of delay on the part of the Assistant Settlement Officer in preparing the report on the rates for these villages.

(Signed) J. T. FRANCIS, COLONEL,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

(Through the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.)

No. 1268 of 1875.

Camp, Mahábaleshwar, 29th April 1875.

Forwarded to the Collector of Poona for early report and opinion.

(Signed) E. OLIPHANT,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 851 of 1875.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Lonavla, 4th May 1875.

Sir,

1. Hingna Khurd.
2. Kátraj.
3. Kopra.
4. Ambegaon.

Referring to your Memorandum No. 1268 of the 29th ultimo on the Revision Settlement proposed for the four villages in the Haveli Táluka noted in the margin, I have very few remarks to offer.

2. The rates have been assimilated to those applied to the adjoining villages, and will, I presume, again be subject to revision with respect to individual khatas under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5739 of 28th October 1874.

3. The only doubt I have is with respect to Ambegaon. This village is situated among the hills to the west of Poona, about three miles to the south-east of Paud, and at some distance from the Poona and Paud road.

4. The means of communication with Poona are not very good, but it is nevertheless placed in the same class with Lonikalbhor, Manjri Khurd and Kesnand, all of which being situated in an open part of the country are easily accessible by means of the two metalled roads leading to Nagar and Sholápur at all times of the year.

5. For these reasons I would recommend that Ambegaon be transferred from the fifth to the sixth class, the maximum rate to be Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 2-4-0.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. NORMAN,
Collector.

MEMORANDUM NO. 1366 OF 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Mahábaleshwar, 17th May 1875.

The papers as per margin regarding the revised assessment proposed to be introduced in (4) four villages of the Haveli Táluka are forwarded for the decision of Government.

Poona Collector's letter No. 851, dated 4th May 1875.
Colonel Francis' memorandum No. 596, dated 24th April 1875.
Colonel Taverner's letter No. 885, dated 17th April 1875.
Mr. Pitts' letter No. 57, dated 8th April 1875, and its accompanying statements.

2. These four villages noted on the margin could not be brought under re-settlement on the revision of 84 villages in A. D. 1872-73, because their leases had not expired.

1. Hingna Khurd.
2. Kátraj.
3. Kopra.
4. Ambegaon.

3. The undersigned has no objections to urge against the proposals of the Survey Department except in the case of Ambegaon, regarding which village he concurs with the Collector for the reasons given in the 4th paragraph of his report.

(Signed) E. OLIPHANT,
Acting Revenue Commissioner.

No. 2984.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1875.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1366, dated 7th May 1875—
Submitting, with his remarks, papers containing proposals for
the revision of the assessment of the four villages of the Haveli
Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, noted in the margin, the
lease of which has recently expired.

Hingna Khurd.
Kátraj.
Kopra and Ambegaon.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals for these four villages made by the Survey
Department may be sanctioned. Ambegaon need not be reduced in its maxi-
mum rate below Rs. 2-1-0, as the increase at that rate only amounts to 30 per
cent. The rates should not be introduced pending the receipt of the final orders
of Government on the permanent reductions of assessment to be made in the
Haveli and other tálukas in Poona and Sholápur.

(Signed) E. JAMES,

for Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 418 of 1876.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. L. TAVERNER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment;

To

COLONEL J. FRANCIS,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Poona, 21st June 1876.

Sir,

1. Kátraj.
2. Hingna Khurd.
3. Kopra.
4. Ambegaon.

I have the honour to forward a statement showing the
final result of the introduction of the revised Survey rates into
the four isolated villages as per margin of Táluka Haveli of the
Poona Collectorate.

2. The Revision Settlement report on these 4 villages was drawn up by Assistant
Settlement Officer, Mr. Pitt (No. 57, dated 8th April 1875), and forwarded with my letter
No. 335, dated 17th April 1875. The rates were sanctioned under Government Resolution
No. 2984, dated 25th May 1875, which stated that they should not be introduced pending
the receipt of final orders of Government on the permanent reductions of assessment to be
made in the Haveli Táluka. They were therefore first subjected to a reduction under the
provisions of Government Resolution No. 6517, dated 22nd November 1875, after which the
settlement was introduced by the Assistant Settlement Officer to take effect from the year
1875-76.

3. The revision settlement year of the Haveli Táluka dates from 1873-74, *vide* page
573 of the *Government Gazette* of 1874. The duration of the lease for these villages will
consequently be for 28 years from 1875-76 to 1902-1903 and the accompanying notifica-
tion has been prepared accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) E. L. TAVERNER, Lieut.-Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

• APPENDIX T. •

Patasthal to be abolished.

1. Loni Kálbhár, Survey No. 2, Water Cess, Rs. 35-8-0.—The flow has been greatly increased by leakage from the Canal and the Irrigation Department will charge under Section 48, Irrigation Act. The Collector has agreed to the proposal submitted by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona District, in his No. 2296, dated 12th March 1915.

2. Khed Shivápur, Survey No. 144, Water Cess, Rs. 28.—The number does not receive water as it is at the tail of the channel.

APPENDIX U.

Summary of recorded crop experiments made in the Haveli Taluka, Poona District.

Serial No.	Village and Experimentor.	Crop and Date of Experiment.	Local estimate in annas.	Average per acre.					Prices of Produce per rupee.		Remarks.
				Yield of		Total value of Produce.	Assessment Excluding Local Fund.	Incidence of assessment on the value of gross produce.	Principal product.	By product.	
				Principal product.	By product.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mr. J. Mollison, Superintendent of Farms, Bopodi.	Sugarcane (Pundia), 30th and 31st March 1892.	18	7,280 Gul	8,640 Fresh tops.	Rs. 495 5 0	Rs. 1 4 6	0.28	15 Gul	...	Pundia or soft white Mauritius cane on a brown murmat land with rock at about 18 to 24 inches below the surface. Rotation:—Jowari followed by sugarcane ratooned in the second year. Land heavily manured with town sweepings in March before the sets were planted and a top dressing of castor cake given in July before the formation of the fresh buds. Tillage careful. Field ploughed twice before and twice after application of manure and weeded four times. Season good at first but water in the Mutha canal, from which the crop was irrigated, ran short in February, and reduced the outturn to 13 annas. The ashes of leaves and crushed canes burnt in making gul are useful as manure and valued at Rs. 10 by the experimenter. Green tops fed to cattle working the mill and therefore not valued.
2	Do.	Sugarcane (Pundia), 19th April 1892.	12	6,740 Gul.	8,530 Fresh tops.	388 9 2	2 10 4	0.68	17½ Gul	5	Same crop on black soil in good heart on which groundnut was raised in the previous year, 40 carts pourette per acre were applied before planting. Tillage good and field clean. Water was scarce in the Mutha Canal in May and June and the crops suffered in consequence. It had to be harvested a month too soon for this reason. Crop estimated at 13 annas. This estimate is in comparison with actual returns from similar land under the high cultivation practised near Poona. Two-thirds of the tops fed to the bullocks working in the mill and not valued.
3	Mr. H. W. T. Bagnell, Assistant Collector, Parvati.	Spiked Millet (Bajri), 2nd November 1893.	16	906	3,476	20 15 3	1 15 5	6.55	33½	11	Bajri on fairly good soil, partly black and partly bhurkhad, varying in depth from 8 to 24 inches. Rotation:—(1) Groundnut, (2) Bajri and Gram (irrigated) and (3) do. Rain not quite seasonable; but cultivation good. Yield more than bumper according to the formula.
4	Mr. T. W. Mollison, Superintendent of Farms, Hadapsar.	Red onions (Kanda), 7th May 1894.	17	26,974	...	147 8 2	1 4 9	0.93	189	...	Red onions on by far the best portion of mixed black soil manured with 36 carts per acre of farm yard manure before sowing and growing chilies and fodder jowari during the last two years. About 7 carts of the same manure again used as top dressing after transplantation. Season good; and tillage careful. Crop irrigated 12 times from a well at an interval of 7 or 8 days between each watering. Seed rate compared to the formula, (3 lbs. per acre), very high and the outturn over 3 times the same standard.
5	Mánjri Budruk	Sugarcane (Pundia) February 1894.	14	71,320 canes	9,630 tops	558 12 0	1 4 9	0.28	...	...	Sugarcane, Pundia, on medium black soil growing:— (1) Capsicum and (2) maize during the previous 2 years. Land heavily dressed with 25 tons of farm yard manure per acre before sowing and a top dressing of 2,400 lbs. per acre of fish manure applied when crop was 6 months planted. Crop irrigated 24 times from the Khadak-nasa canal. Figure in column 5 gives the weight of canes; the produce was not as usual, turned into gul, but purchased standing to furnish sets for planting. Column 7 includes Rs. 58 12-0 the cost of cutting and stripping the cane and forming sets, stripped leaves left on the field according to agreement. One acre of cane was found sufficient to give sets for planting 11 acres.
6	Mr. H. W. T. Bagnell, Assistant Collector, Loni Kalbhur.	Spiked Millet (Bajri), 7th November 1894.	12	522	1,221	15 15 7	1 6 2	8.67	37	5½	Bajri unmanured on Kharvat Chopan soil, growing mostly bajri but occasionally jowari. Field lay fallow in 1892-93. Rainfall sufficient and seasonable but cultivation indifferent, crop 14 annas according to the formula.
7	Mr. H. W. T. Bagnell, Assistant Collector, Bhamburda.	Spiked Millet (Bajri) with great millet (Hundi Jowari) 30th October 1895.	10	672 121	3,040	24 1 0	1 7 5	6.08	37½ Bajri 46½ Jowari	7½	Bajri mixed with jowari on mixed black soil dressed with 26 carts per acre of cowdung and growing apparently bajri and gram every year. Season and tillage fair. Seed rate very high. Outturn represents about maximum of the formula. Quantity of manure said to have been applied of very doubtful accuracy.
8	Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Assistant Collector, Dhayri.	Rice (sal), 3rd November 1901.	6	3,369 in husk	10,000	68 12 0	5 1 11	7.44	50½	7½	Drilled rice on a low lying light soil field recently converted into rice land, manured every other year with about 80 carts of cowdung, rubbish and ashes and growing the same crop followed by gram when season favourable. Formerly it grew jowari or bajri followed by gram. Tillage fairly good. Season favourable and the crop, slightly assisted by irrigation from a neighbouring stream, gave an excellent yield more than equal to that obtained for a full crop from planted rice. Lucidness on first crop only.

APPENDIX U—continued.

Serial No.	Village and Experimenter.	Crop and Date of Experiment.	Local estimate in annas.	Average per acre.					Prices of Produce per rupee.		Remarks.
				Yield of		Total value of Produce.	Assessment excluding Local Fund.	Incidence of assessment on the value of gross produce.	Principal Product.	By product.	
				Principal product.	By product.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Dorje	Rice (sal), 3rd November 1901.	10	2,268	6,000	Rs. a p. 45 5 0	Rs. a p. 1 8 7	3.80	59½	7½	Unmanured and unirrigated planted rice on good blackish soil growing the same crop every year. Seed grown in a bed of 4 gunthas which was raised as usual and which furnished seedlings sufficient for an acre of transplantation. Tillage fair; season moderate; Outturn good though lower than in the above test.
10	Gorho Budruk	Great millet (jowari) 5th, November 1901.	10	468	2,500	27 13 0	0 8 9	1.90	36½	1½	Kharif jowari on unirrigated and unmanured stony (ma) soil of fair quality growing bajri and Jowari in alternate years. Tillage fair, season fairly good. Seed rate not ascertained. Outturn fair. Kaddi valued rather high @ Rs. 15 per acre. The field contained a sprinkling of hemp which was not tested.
11	Mr. P. E. Mehta Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ha- dapsar.	Wheat (Bakshi hard white), 30th March 1902.	12	1,575	2,800	91 10 3	1 4 9	1.41	19	2½	Irrigated bakshi wheat as a second crop after udhi on medium black soil liberally manured with 10 tons of farmyard manure per acre. Crop irrigated 5 times by means of an oil engine which lifts water from a pond to which canal water is let in. Tillage good and season favourable. Outturn excellent. Seed rate high. Incidence on the second crop only.
12	Mr. F. Anderson, Assistant Collector Moshi.	Potato, 16th March 1902.	8	4,640	...	97 8 0	0 14 8	0.94	24	...	Potatoes under well irrigation in dark reddish brown soil, manured with 30 cart loads of cow dung per acre. The crop was irrigated 8 times; month. Two crops are taken each year, but actual rotation is not stated by experimenter. The area available was only 2½ gunthas. Experimenters give (1) insufficient manure, (2) overwatering (3) neglecting to earth up growing crop, as reason for yield being somewhat low. The test was carefully conducted.

APPENDIX V.

Rice Rates in Haveli.

At the Settlement of 1873-74, rice lands in the Haveli Taluka were assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 4 for villages round Poona (Vadgaon Sheri, Dhánori, Digbi, Lohogaon, Wágholi, Undari, Punawle, Kescand, Wadebolai and Siraswádi) and at Rs. 5 in the west "where," to quote Colonel Francis, "the rainfall is heavier and cultivation better." The classification was made according to the scheme known as the Poona-Thána scale on soil and water advantages combined. I have been unable to trace the classers' scale as applied in the Haveli Survey of 1873-74 and have found but a doubtful copy of the "jantri" or table giving the rates of assessment for different qualities of rice land.

2. After the amalgamation of the two offices of Survey and Settlement Commissioner in 1877-78 the rules of the Southern Marátha Country Survey were followed in the Deccan in revising the classification and assessment of rice lands; this appears to have been done mainly to secure a general uniformity of practice. The scale under these Rules was originally prepared for dealing with rice lands in tank districts and had six water classes and five intermediate or half-classes. The two highest water classes apply virtually only to lands with a water supply sufficient to grow sugarcane, and they are practically never found where irrigation from tanks or streams is not available. "Practically the eight rupees maximum applied by the Southern Marátha Country scale is not higher than the five rupees maximum applied by the Poona-Thána scale." (*Vide* Mr. Ozanne's report on Máwal Taluka in Government Selection No. CCXI.)

3. In the Revision Settlements effected after 1877-78 the rice lands in the Poona District were reclassified according to the new Rules. Thus in the 35 villages of the Purandhar Taluka resettled in 1879-80 rice lands were assessed on an eight rupees scale under the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules. I have been unable to ascertain exactly how the rules were applied or what the precise effect of their application was. The "jantris" have not been traced and the remarks in the Settlement Report regarding the effect of the scale are ambiguous.

4. An eight rupees rate was also applied under the same Rules in the revision settlement of the Junnar Taluka. Mr. Stewart, the Settlement Commissioner, then wrote of it (Government Selection No. CCV):—"In this scale there are six classes of water advantages, from the plentiful and perennial supply, which will enable sugarcane to be produced, down to simple rainfall without drainage from the hills. In a country like western Junnar with the application of this scale the attainment of anything approaching a maximum rate of eight rupees is utterly impossible. The two first classes of water advantages do not exist, the third and fourth are but rarely attained, while the great proportion of lands come under the fifth and sixth classes, it being so arranged that the sixth class water advantages combined with the best soil should only take a rate equal to the maximum dry crop rate of the village. While I consider that this water classification scale is well suited for inland rice tracts where the rainfall is uncertain, I do not think it suitable for the Ghát country of Junnar where there is a heavy rainfall and the relative value of lands dependent upon the fall alone is consequently greater. I think that the scale which has been applied to the western districts of Sátára and which is less elaborate, embracing only four classes and giving a higher classification to pure rainfall, should have been applied to Junnar. In the future classification of rice lands in Ghát districts due attention will be paid to this necessary distinction." It should be noticed, however, that with the insertion of the half-classes there were virtually four classes within which most of the rice lands in Junnar Taluka were classified.

5. It must not be supposed that, because a maximum rate of eight rupees was sanctioned for the whole of the Junnar Taluka, all rice lands in the taluka were assessed on a uniform scale. The "jantris" or scales were instruments through which the actual assessment of the soil could be varied, to an extent that strikes the Settlement Officer of today at once with bewilderment and awe. Thus in the Junnar Taluka there were five jantris in use for the assessment of rice lands, practically one for each group of villages with a different maximum dry crop rate. These jantris differ greatly in the lowest, that is, the effective water classes, so that the assessment of rice land in the lowest dry crop group is roughly only half the assessment of rice land with a precisely similar classification value in the highest dry crop group. These differences, of which other instances will be noted below, arise from the fact that the scale for the different classes of rice soil in the lowest water class is, in any one Settlement Group, the same as the dry-crop scale of the Group.

6. The next settlement of rice lands which may be noticed is that of the Máwal Taluka in 1887-78. It is not clear that any material change was made in the system of classifying the land, as Mr. Stewart had promised. One modification of the scale as worked in Máwal was only nominal. Instead of a single maximum rate of Rs. 8 with different jantris for different dry crop groups as in Junnar, there was a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 8 in the two highest dry crop groups (with a separate jantri for each) and rates of Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 in the two lowest which, like the lowest dry crop groups in Junnar Taluka, are in Ghát regions of heavy rainfall where rice grows best. The jantris for each of these maximum rates show that the scheme of classification and assessment was essentially the same as in the Junnar Taluka. There were six water classes with five intermediate or half-classes. The highest classes were obviously inoperative since the jantris for them have been left blank. The different maximum rates made a nominal distinction only, and there is no more marked difference between the six rupees rice scale in a Máwal village with a maximum dry crop rate

of Re. 1 and the eight rupees rice scale in a Junnar village with the same maximum dry crop rate than there is between the eight rupees rice scale in Máwal villages and the eight rupees rice scale in Junnar villages of about the same dry-crop rating.

7. In the Khed revision of 1889 there were five maximum rates for rice, the highest, Rs. 9, being applied in the centre of the táluka where the maximum dry crop rate was Rs. 2-8, and the lowest, Rs. 5, being sanctioned for villages on the Gháts with a maximum dry crop rate of Re. 1. Thus in Junnar we have five jantris under one maximum rate, in Khed one jantri under each of five maximum rates. The actual differences are not easy to explain. In villages with the same maximum dry crop rate the actual rates may be higher in one táluka than in the other for the lowest water class, about the same for the second lowest, and distinctly higher for the third lowest. Even when the rates are described as the same for one water class this is not a precise statement. They may be the same for soils of medium quality but much higher (or lower) for very good and very poor soils or much higher for very good soils and much lower for very poor soils, and so on. As examples, rice lands in Khed Rs. 2-8 villages (*i. e.* villages with a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 2-8) assessed under a maximum rice rate of Rs. 9 are more highly assessed than rice lands in Rs. 2-4 villages in Junnar with a nominal maximum rice rate of Rs. 8. Indeed, the 8 rupees rice scale used in Rs. 2 villages in Khed is higher than the 8 rupees scale in Rs. 2-4 villages of Junnar and higher still than the 8 rupees scale in Junnar Rs. 2 villages. Thus in the highest dry crop groups rice rates are markedly higher, on paper, in Khed than in Junnar. But in the lowest dry crop groups (Re. 1) of both talukas, with a nominal maximum rice rate in Junnar of Rs. 8 and in Khed of Rs. 5, while the rates of assessment in Junnar are much higher than in Khed for the 4th water class (about the highest effective class for classing rice), they are less for the 6th or lowest water class. In the intermediate class and half-classes the difference between the two scales depends on the quality of the soil, so that, if the rates for medium soils are the same, the Junnar rates for good and poor soils are higher than the Khed rates.

8. In the Máwal táluka settlement, already referred to, the 6 rupees rice scale used in the lowest dry crop group (Re. 1) is about the same as the 6 rupees scale in Khed for the second lowest dry crop group (Rs. 1-2) for soils classed from 9 to 11 annas. For better soils the Máwal scale is higher and for poor soils it is less than the Khed scale.

9. The next settlement for notice is that of the 25 villages in the Haveli táluka in 1890-91. These included all the excellent rice lands around Sinhgad. The classing appears to have been done in the same way as in the Khed Táluka and the maximum rate sanctioned by Government was Rs. 6. Only one jantri under this scale appears to have been used in all dry crop groups. It is the same as the Rs. 6 jantri used in the Khed villages with a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-2.

10. It must not be thought that the differences between these various jantris are minute. I have not used loosely the phrases "much" higher and "much" lower. In 40 inám villages of Haveli Táluka settled at this time the rice rates actually fixed in Rs. 2-8 villages under a maximum rice rate of Rs. 8 were, in the lowest water class, twice those fixed in Government villages, and higher than these fixed in Khed villages under a 9 rupees rice scale.* It is also difficult to express the connection between, say, a 7 rupees scale and a 6 rupees scale used in one settlement: it cannot be said, for instance, that the former scale is $\frac{1}{3}$ th higher than the latter.

11. In Mulshi Petha settled a little later the maximum rice rates were Rs. 7 (for Rs. 1-8 villages), Rs. 6 (for Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2 villages, with different jantris for each group) and Rs. 5 (for Re. 1-villages). Again, we have completely new jantris. The 6 rupees jantri in Re. 1-4 villages comes very near the 7 rupee jantri in Re. 1-4 villages in Khed.

12. The last settlement with which I am directly concerned is that of 21 villages in Purandhar settled in 1893. Nothing is said in the Settlement Report regarding the system of rice classification and there is no reference to a maximum rate. The jantri is something quite new however. Its nominal maximum rate is Rs. 8 but it contains only four water classes and three intermediate or half-classes, so that the criticism of Mr. Stewart on the Junnar scale would condemn it strongly. The first two water classes with their two half-classes are apparently useless for assessing true rice lands, so that the rice classification appears to have been made on two water classes with an intermediate half-class. The rates for the 4th or lowest water class are higher than those for the 6th water class in the Khed 9 rupees scale, the increase on medium soils being severe. A rise of half a water class in Purandhar is equivalent to a rise of five-half classes in Khed.

13. I have thought it desirable to enter into the technicalities of rice classification for more than one reason. In Haveli Táluka I have to submit proposals for revising the assessments on rice lands assessed under scales of four and five rupees of one system and under a six rupees scale of another system. I find in Purandhar and Junnar tálukas that an eight rupees rate prevails under the later system, and that in Purandhar this system in some villages underwent a marked modification of which I can find no explanation. Proposals will shortly be prepared for the Máwal and Khed Tálukas where, instead of a single maximum rate, rates varying nominally from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9 are in force. Government will doubtless desire to understand exactly what these differences imply.

14. I do not profess to have explained more than this, that there is no common standard with which one can with confidence compare the rice assessments prevailing in different parts of the

* For explanation see end of paragraph 5.

Poona District. The more one sees the methods by which rice rates sanctioned by Government were applied by means of jantris to the assessment of the land the more one feels that a large reliance must be placed upon the practical wisdom of the old Survey and Settlement Officers. Professedly the main use of jantris in the hands of the higher officers was to correct uneven work by the classing staff. A comparison of jantris does not necessarily enable us to compare assessments; for a high jantri may have been designed to correct the work of a classer who classed low, and a low jantri to correct the work of a classer with a tendency to class high. It is necessary to bear this in mind, as Mr. Ozanne's remark that a maximum rice rate of eight rupees applied by the Southern Marátha scale is not higher than the five rupees maximum applied by the old scale, and the facts that the maximum rice rate sanctioned for Haveli in 1890-91 was not only low—six rupees—but was applied by means of a specially low pitched jantri, naturally lead to the conclusion that the rice rates in the Haveli settlement of 1890-91 must be very low indeed. Such a conclusion omits all considerations of the question as to how the land was actually classed.

15. The 1873-74 settlement of Haveli included seven Máwal villages which came under a second revision settlement with the rest of the Máwal Táluka in 1887-88. The maximum rice rate of five of these villages was fixed in 1873-74 at Rs. 4 (although they were in vest) under the old scale and in 1887-88 at Rs. 8 under the new scale. A comparison of the rates for "old" rice is possible by assuming that all the portions of "old" rice land were equal in area. It shows that in the two largest rice villages "old" rice rates were increased by 21 and 46 per cent. and over all five villages by 36 per cent. In one village with a maximum rice rate of five rupees in 1873-74 "old" rice rates advanced by 21 per cent. These facts do not confirm Mr. Ozanne's opinion already quoted, but they indicate that an advance now of 25 or 30 per cent. on the Haveli rates of 1873-74 is a moderate proposal.

16. It remains to estimate the pitch of the rice assessments fixed in the Haveli Táluka in 1890-91 and 1894-95 under the six rupees scale of the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules. These are not levied in full but subject to a deduction of one-sixth. In the following table the averages are based on the full rates as this deduction will be cancelled before the increase at revision is added:—

Table comparing rice assessments fixed in 1890-91 with those in neighbouring villages fixed in 1873-74.

Group.	Villages settled in 1890-91.	Area of rice land.	Average assessment per acre.	Neighbouring villages settled in 1873-74.	Area of rice land.	Average assessment per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III	1 Kondhva D	72 28	Rs. a. p. 3 8 4	1 Shiwne	...	.....
	2 Warje	10 38	3 10 2	2 Bavdhan Kd.	...	.....
	Totals	83 26	3 8 7	Totals	40	3 12 0
IV	3 Aglambe	78 2	3 2 5	3 Bhukum	177	2 12 9
	4 Ambegaon (Mulahl Petha).	202 0	3 4 5	4 Ambegaon (Mulahl Petha).	266	2 14 2
	Totals	280 2	3 3 11	5 Mandvi B.	64	2 9 3
				6 Mandvi K.	23	2 9 9
	Totals	280 2	3 3 11	Totals	520	2 12 11
V	5 Sangrun 1894-95	85 8	3 5 1			
	6 Khed Shivápur	11 15	3 8 9	7 Arwi	74	3 3 6
	7 Kondhanpur	50 9	3 7 8	8 Báhátaude	78	2 13 4
	8 Kalyán	100 3	3 3 6			
	9 Khámgaon	140 39	3 0 1			
	10 Khánápur	60 13	3 7 6			
	11 Ghera Sinbgad	66 10	3 6 9			
	12 Donja	34 23	3 4 1			
	13 Mákhed	20 35	2 12 2			
	14 Wadadre	50 17	2 13 9			
	15 Sonápur	31 18	3 3 7			
16 Jámbli	43 23	2 13 10				
	Totals	619 5	3 2 8	Totals	152	3 0 4
VI	17 Chánde	27 0	2 11 3	9 Bhare	67	2 7 2
				10 Mulkhed	119	3 15 6
				Totals	186	2 12 6
VI	18 Vinzhar	128 4	3 2 10			
VII	19 Antroli	95 28	3 6 2			

17. In 1873 no distinction was made, or at least no distinction has been preserved, between "old" and "new" rice. The figures for the 1890 and 1894 settlements are for "old" rice lands only. The table therefore compares full rice rates. It will be seen that on the whole the rates are not unequal, so that if the 1873 rates can be advanced 25 per cent., the 1890 rates could be raised to the same extent after cancelling the present deduction of one-sixth—a total increase of 50 per cent. This is, however, too big an increase at one step.

No. R. I. 859/1 of 1916.

From

G. W. HATCH, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Collector of Poona;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,
Poona.

Camp Bhimashankar, 20th March 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Bell's revision settlement proposals for the Haveli Táluka.

2. The physical features of the tract are well described in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report. Over the greater part of the táluka there is usually ample rainfall, only the villages in the extreme east (old groups VII and VIII) fall within the area 'very liable to famine'. At Poona itself in the centre of the táluka the rainfall during the 11 years ending 1913 averaged 24.24 inches. Heavy falls of 34 and 37 inches were recorded in 1914 and 1915, bringing the average for the 10 years ending 1915 upto 27.5 inches.

3. In Poona with its large and well-to-do population, and in the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, the Haveli farmer has for his produce the best of markets. Excellent roads radiating from Poona in all directions enable him to market it with the minimum of inconvenience. Nor is he dependent on Poona alone; the G. I. P. Railway runs through the length of the táluka and at each of its stations a large volume of business is done in fruit and vegetables for Bombay.

A notable improvement in communications during the current settlement has been effected by the abolition of tolls on Provincial roads, at a loss to Provincial revenues of Rs. 35,000.

4. The live stock and economic resources of the táluka show a satisfactory increase in the course of the settlement except only in the extreme east, where there is a noticeable decrease in cattle.

5. Land commands a high value except in groups VII and VIII. Mr. Bell's summary in paragraph 24 shows that its selling value represents an average of 78 times the assessment in Group III, 60 to 55 times in Groups I, II and V, and 45 times in Groups IV and VI. In Groups VII and VIII at the eastern end of the táluka the average is 33 and 29 times the assessment. Rents paid vary from 3 to 5 times the assessment, except in group VI, where they average 2½ times, and in groups VII and VIII, where they approximate to twice the assessment.

The very high prices paid for irrigated and for rice lands is noteworthy, also the high value attached to grazing lands, particularly in the neighbourhood of Poona, where there is a large demand for fodder.

Mr. Bell estimates landlord's profits, after payment of assessment, at from 4 to 5 per cent. on their investment.

6. In his paragraph on prices Mr. Bell defends his methods of comparison by selected periods. In dealing with the Purandhar report I took objection to the fact that the last period selected, *viz.*, the 7 years 1905—1911, left out two years 1903 and 1904, in which prices though low were not so low as in several years admitted into the selected period 1880-1881 to 1887-1888. Mr. Bell explains that the omission of the years 1903-1904 is compensated by the omission of several years of high prices following 1911. When his tabular statement was first prepared he had figures upto 1913 only, and was cautious in accepting the high prices of 1912 and 1913. Whatever the position two years ago it appears to me clear that if selected periods are to be compared, then the latest period available, *viz.*, the 7 years ending 1915, which enjoy the advantage of being years free from famine or severe scarcity, should be adopted. The average price of jowári during these 7 years was $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee and of bájri 11 seers per rupee. In reviewing the proposals for the first revision settlement in 1873 the Collector took the average prices of the preceding 7 years at 19 seers per rupee for jowári and 15 seers per rupee for bájri. The difference between the two averages is 55 per cent. in the case of jowári and 36 per cent. in the case of bájri. In the present season (1915-16) the Haveli Táluka has had bumper crops, following on two good years; yet the price of jowári in the Poona market during the first three months of 1916 has not fallen below $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee, nor that of bájri below 11 seers.

Perhaps even more important than the rise in price of the staple grains is the increase both in quantity and value of the produce of irrigated lands. Although these lands form a little less than 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area the valuable character of their crops has a great deal to do with the case with which land revenue is paid in the villages in which such lands are found. Exact figures are not available for comparing the area now irrigated with that irrigated at the beginning of the settlement, but an index to the extent of the increase is to be found in the fact that 65 per cent. of the existing area is under canals which were not in existence when the settlement was introduced. An increase of 59 per cent. in the number of wells in 71 villages selected in 1873 is also recorded.

7. I am not sure that Mr. Bell has correctly appreciated the position as regards wages and the labour market. Although a limited amount of casual labour is still to be obtained at a low wage in Poona, and at certain seasons of the year elsewhere, the demand for labour has overtaken the supply to such an extent that a farm labourer who five years ago could have been hired at Rs. 6 per mensem now asks and obtains Rs. 9. The difficulty in recruiting for the Poona District police is also notorious in spite of the good pay now offered.

8. The revenue history of the táluka is good everywhere until we reach the area east of the line bordering Lohogaon and Hadapsar. A previous Collector included all the villages east of that line and north of the Mula Mutha, together with 3 villages south of the Mula Mutha, as forming "a Group of about the worst villages in the Deccan (climatically speaking)". Included in this condemnation were the 7 villages forming Group VIII, 5 out of the 8 villages of Group VII, 3 out of Group VI, 2 out of group V (Lonikand and Mánjri Khurd) and 1 out of group III (Wagholi). In his careful analysis of the revenue history of this tract Mr. Bell gives reasons for regarding Mr. Swifte's condemnation as too sweeping. It is however clear from his analysis that the further east one goes the greater becomes the chance of a failure of the crops necessitating suspensions and remissions of land revenue.

9. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of land near Poona, and under the canals in its neighbourhood. On the other hand, the villages in the north-east corner of the táluka are exceptionally badly circumstanced. While the settlement of 1873 divided the villages then dealt with into 8 groups, the settlement of 1890 provided 6 additional groups. We are therefore now faced with 14 different maximum rates. It is impossible to make a large reduction in the number of groups and at the same time to obtain the increase justified by circumstances without exceeding the limit for groups enhancements, *viz.*, 33 per cent. I consider that Mr. Bell has been correct in confining himself strictly within that limit. In consequence of that limit he has found himself unable

to propose fewer than 8 different groups. The maximum rates he proposes and the percentage enhancements he obtains in each group are as follows:—

Groups.		New Maximum Rate.		Percentage enhancement.
		Rs.	a.	
I.	...	3	14	32.8
II	...	3	6	33.8 (excess over 33 per cent. to be remitted in calculating assessment for Mánjri Budruk).
III	...	3	2	28.7
IV	...	2	10	23.3
V	...	2	4	26.4
VI	...	2	0	27.9
VII	...	1	14	17.0
VIII	...	1	9	12.5

The enhancements proposed for Groups I and II are limited only by the 33 per cent. rule. They will be paid with ease. One would have liked to include the prosperous canal villages in the vicinity of Poona in Group I, but as Mr. Bell shows to have done so would have brought the group enhancement beyond the permissible maximum. Four of the canal villages, Hingne Khurd, Hadapsar, Mundhwa and Nanded, are raised from Group III to Group II (enhancement equal to 35 per cent.), and one, Mánjri Budruk, is raised two classes, involving an enhancement of 50 per cent. These increases in assessment will be borne without the least difficulty.

New Group III has only one addition, Dudalgaon, from Group IV. The group enhancement of 28.7 per cent. is moderate.

Group IV takes 3 villages, Bhaodi, Mánjri Khurd and Loni-Kalbhur, from old Group V, and two, Khed-Shiwapur and Donja, from V-a. Bhaodi and Lonikalbhur can certainly bear the increase. Their revenue history and the statistics in Appendices K and M make this plain. It is unfortunate that no figures of sales or rents have been obtained for Mánjri Khurd. This village has not a clean revenue history like Bhaodi, nor has it the advantage of the canal-like Lonikalbhur. Mr. Swifte included Mánjri Khurd in his group of "worst villages in the Deccan", although he did not include Bhaodi. Mr. Bell treats Bhaodi and Mánjri Khurd on the same footing, but gives no reasons. Personally I am doubtful of the propriety of putting Mánjri Khurd in a higher group than that in which it already stands.

The two villages proposed to be taken from old group V-a will have to bear an enhancement of 57 per cent. I consider they can do this without difficulty. They are both within the area of assured rainfall, and they have excellent communications with Poona. The percentage increase for the group is 23 and I regard it as moderate.

In Group V Mr. Bell proposes to put 20 villages collected from the following old groups:—

From IV.	From IV-a.	From V.	From V-a.	From VI.
1 Mandvi Budruk.	1 Aqlambe.	1 Bhare.	1 Chande.	1 Phulgaon.
2 Mandvi Khurd.	2 Bahuli.	2 Mulkhed.	2 Lonikand.	2 Kesnand.
.....	3 Sangrun.	3 Arwi.	3 Kondhanpur.	3 Kolavdi.
.....	.....	4 Rahatwade.	4 Khanapur.	4 Naygaon.
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 Tarde.
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 Alandi.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7 Késársai.
Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.
Nil.	20	12½	35	29

The chief objection to this grouping is that some of the villages on which the heaviest enhancements fall are villages which are least able to bear them; I refer to Lonikand, Phulgaon, Kasnand, Kolavdi, Naygaon, Tarde and Alandi, all of which lie within the zone of precarious rainfall. The first four of these

villages are included in the tract characterised by Mr. Swifte as the worst in the Deccan. In the case of two, Phulgaon and Kolavdi, he actually proposed a reduction in grouping, based on his personal knowledge and enquiries. Mr. Bell admits that it may be objected to his proposals that the increase on the 7 villages taken from old Group VI exceeds the group enhancement of 25 per cent. which he has adopted as his standard for villages in Group III, *i. e.*, the central group of the taluka. The objection is, I consider, a pertinent one and an attempt should be made to meet it. It cannot for a moment be contended that these eastern villages are in as favourable a condition to meet an enhancement as the villages of Group III. If a 25 per cent. increase is regarded as a suitable standard of increase for villages in group III it is clear that 29 per cent. is too great an increase for villages further east.

Another objection to the grouping is that two villages in the zone of assured rainfall, *viz.*, the two Mandwis, get off without any enhancement whatever.

Of the Sinhgad villages four, *viz.*, Arwi, Rahatwade, Kondhanpur and Khanapur, are included in new Group V. For the remainder of the Sinhgad villages Mr. Bell finds it necessary to create a special group rated 4 annas lower. Mr. Bell admits that the grouping is faulty, but he states he considers it the best adopted to keep down the total increase in the Sinhgad area and at the same time to simplify matters for the next settlement. I suggest that a simpler and more satisfactory arrangement would be to constitute group V as follows, and to rate it at Rs. 2-6-0:—

From IV.	From IV-a.	From V.	From V-a.	From VI.
1 Mandvi Budruk. 2 Mandvi Khurd.	1 Aglámbe. 2 Bahuli. 3 Sangrun.	1 Bhare. 2 Mulkhed. 3 Arwi. 4 Rahatwade. 5 Mánjri Khurd.	1 Chande. 2 Kondhanpur.	1 Kasarsai.
Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.
5.5	26.6	18.7	42.3	35.7

The remaining villages of Mr. Bell's proposed Group V would then go into Group VI (at Rs. 2-0-0), which would be formed thus:—

From V-a.	From VI.	From VI-a.
1 Lonikand. 2 Khanapur. 3 Kalyan. 4 Khámgaon. 5 Wadadare. 6 Malkhed. 7 Ghera Sinhgad. 8 Sonapur. 9 Jámbli.	1 Phulgaon. 2 Kesnand. 3 Kolavdi. 4 Naygaon. 5 Tarde. 6 Alandi.	1 Vinzhar.
Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.	Per cent. enhancement.
20	14.3	37.0

The advantages of this arrangement are—

(i) that all the villages in the area of assured rainfall receive some enhancement;

(ii) that the Sinhgad villages are treated more equally than under Mr. Bell's proposals;

(iii) the villages in the area of precarious rainfall will receive greater consideration. Lonikand will be enhanced 20 per cent. instead of 35 as proposed by Mr. Bell, the other six villages 14 per cent. instead of

29 per cent. It may be objected that one of these villages, Naygaon, enjoys the benefits of the canal, but it will be noticed from the statement on page 23 of the report that the area in this village watered from the canal is negligible.

In Group VII Mr. Bell proposes to raise the maximum rate from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-14-0, and in Group VIII from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-9-0. I should prefer to see Group VII raised 2 annas only to Rs. 1-12-0, and Group VIII left alone. It is hardly necessary to repeat the arguments in favour of treating this corner of the taluka as lightly as possible. They appear everywhere in the report. Two of the villages in Group VII get the canal, but the percentage of their area watered from it is only 5 in one case and 6 in the other. The only possible argument in favour of increasing Group VIII is the fact that the maximum rates in the adjoining villages of Bhimthadi and Sirur is 1-10. I do not consider this a sufficiently good reason for making an enhancement not justified by the circumstances of the villages appearing in the present report. I would invite attention to the remarks on pages 470 and 472 of Government Selection CLI, where it will be found that in 1873 both the Collector and the Superintendent of Survey agreed in regarding the rainfall in this corner of the district as exceptionally precarious even when compared with the neighbouring taluka of Sirur. Finally, I note that my suggestion that Groups VII and VIII can bear little, if any, enhancement is borne out by the figures given on page 91 of the report, in which Mr. Bell exhibits the incidence of his proposed assessments on current rents. Alike in Groups VII and VIII the assessments exceed 50 per cent. of the rent. I note also that my objection to the inclusion of the 6 eastern villages of old Group VI in Mr. Bell's Group V is justified by the figures given on page 91. It is true that these figures are, as Mr. Bell remarks, only to be used as a check. It is as such that I quote them.

Summing up my recommendations I agree with Mr. Bell, save on the following points :—

(a) I consider that Mánjri Khurd should remain in Group V.

(b) I desire re-arrangement of the villages in Groups V and VI as indicated above.

(c) I rate my revised Group V at Rs. 2-6-0.

(d) I propose that Group VII should be rated at Rs. 1-12-0.

(e) I propose to leave Group VIII untouched at Rs. 1-6-0.

10. Mr. Bell's proposal as regards patasthal and rice lands have my full concurrence.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Poona.

No. S. T.—61.

From

F. G. H. ANDERSON, Esquire; M.A., I.C.S.,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Central Division, Poona.

Poona, 10th April 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour of forwarding the report for the revision of the Haveli Taluka Settlement prepared by Mr. R. D. Bell and transmitted by Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Collector.

2. The report has been prepared with great care, and statistics have been examined carefully. The important figures upon which we rely for settlement are derived from the sales and leases of land; these have been thoroughly scrutinized and all unsound figures excluded, especially values inflated by accumulated debts and other such influences. Unfortunately in some cases the result has been that for some villages which are under criticism there are no accepted figures available. Particularly I notice this for Hadapsar and Mundhwa, where I should have liked to know what selling and rental values had been lately prevalent. Now that we have in the Record of Rights an increasing body of trustworthy information, we are on much firmer ground than ever before. The old fear that all the land was passing to money-lenders is one of the bogeys dispelled by the light of these statistics, and we now know that hardly 9 per cent. is held by money-lenders at all, and that proportion is only temporarily held in most cases. The alarming figures of 'fallow' or unsown land are now found to represent valuable grass areas yielding rentals to their holders on an average 4 times the assessment, and having sale values higher of often than even cultivated land. This fact was also noticed in the Settlement Report of 1890 (paragraph 12).

3. I scarcely follow Mr. Bell when he attributes the low values of land in the east and the very high values round Sinhgad to the same cause—the improvement in the labour market outside the villages. At any rate, for assessment purposes I think we must take values as they are without too much speculation as to what may have caused them. But it is most important to note that in the east when rents appear to be little more than double the assessment, sometimes hardly double, so that it would seem that the assessment is taking more than half the net assets, we must not forget that the remission and suspension system must by this time have entered into the calculations of the people; and when we find that only 66 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the assessment is actually collected in these tracts (paragraph 34 end), then the rents and selling prices ought to be proportioned not to the full assessment but to the 7/10ths actually collected when seasons average poorly.

4. In the case of rice lands, the exemption of new rice and the impossibility of distinguishing it in sale-deeds from old rice make these statistics very difficult to handle. All we can say is that the sale prices are very high, even allowing for the exemption of certain portions of the rice land. Again, we find this high value coupled with the fact that rice is a grain which has risen as much as any other cereal. The graph shows a substantial rise but without the extreme peaks caused by famines in other graphs; if one may hazard a theory, it has been kept under control by the wonderful development of Burma and the large increase in the exports of rice from Rangoon which always come into market to keep down famine rates in any part of India.

In the 25 villages settled in 1890 I find the rice area, which was then 2,408 acres, is now 3,146, which is a rise of 33 per cent.—a further evidence of the improvement of the land and the good market for rice lands.

5. Much of the report is devoted to discussions of periods and the proper methods of averaging grain prices. It is also pertinent to remark that Mr. Bell starts his prices from 1863-64. It was in that year that prices reached the *highest point at that time on record*, owing to the war in America; and soon fell away. It is therefore a very misleading point at which to commence and greatly obscures the facts of the rise in prices. Personally, I prefer a diagram or graph of the actual prices recorded from 1850 without the omission of any periods and without any averaging; and from these diagrams one can clearly see what has been the general trend of prices. Grass prices are also given as so large an area produces grass only. It is an irregular and spasmodic commodity because its price is purely a local matter; outside supplies cannot compete; even in famine its transport is only possible under special concessions.

Before the last settlement there had been enormous inflation due to the American war and the large imports of silver in payment for cotton. After having fallen back from that high level, we find from the commencement of the settlement in 1873-4 a sustained increase in prices right up to the present day. The graphs show this much more clearly than tables of figures and enable one without an effort to disregard famines or exceptional reactions, and follow without faltering the general average trend of prices. In my opinion, that increase is due purely to monetary causes, and not to exhaustion of the soil or pressure of population, or any such deep-seated economic cause. I have discussed the matter in my remarks on the Sirur Settlement, and I will only now repeat that in my opinion the change of monetary standard first due to the long fall of silver and then to the substitution of a gold standard since the settlement commenced has resulted in an increase in the prices of produce, rents and sale values of land, which are all expressed in the new currency, of about 36 per cent. Any price which has increased more than this has developed an independent increase of its own (as kadbi or jowári fodder, stimulated by the increasing area under cotton), while any price which has increased less has decreased intrinsically with reference to other commodities. If therefore we increased all assessments by 1/3rd we should actually be retaining them at the same proportion of the produce which the assessments at the beginning of the settlement period were intended to represent. When therefore in the east of the taluka very much smaller increases are proposed, we should interpret these to mean reductions in the *real* demand; nor is there any further need of emphasizing the fact that during the latter part of the settlement the eastern part of the taluka has passed through the strain of an unusual sequence of bad seasons, from which it has perhaps not yet fully recovered. That there has been a decline in real prosperity in consequence of these famines and plague no one questions, and it is only in the light of the full recognition of the change in monetary standards that one can possibly reconcile this fact of deterioration with increased wages, prices, rents, and land values.

6. I have separately reported upon the compilation and the accuracy of Appendix O, but although the figures are subject to several inaccuracies, these defects by no means conceal the broad general features of the Revenue history. The result of the present rules is that revenue is suspended and remitted according to the season and *without regard to the settlement rates*. It might even happen that a village for which the Settlement Officer presumed that a full crop would be obtained only once in 2 years, and which he rated accordingly, might nevertheless get half its assessment further remitted, if it experienced a steady sequence of exactly the seasons the Settlement Officer expected. These rules therefore naturally make it very difficult to discuss rents and sale values, and make one also hesitate to group according to climate. Again, one is apt to suppose that the number of instalments suspended or remitted is an index to the climatic and agricultural conditions. Unfortunately sometimes the reports of subordinates and the local estimates of output are misleading, and some villages receive more liberal treatment than others.

Mamurti and Phursangi seem some of these (paragraph 34). Also, I recall my experience in Poona District 10 years ago that some of the village officers were exceedingly troublesome and inefficient, as Mr. Bell himself suggests in paragraph 34, and he also knows the district. Probably many of the remissions were as much due to the indolence and insubordination of the collecting staff as to the bad seasons.

7. Turning now to the detailed proposals, we find Mr. Bell had a very difficult task. There were actually 14 groups in the 103 villages; owing to the reduction of 1/6th upon the standard rates originally sanctioned in 25 villages in 1890; and this multiplicity ties the hands of the officer revising the settlement in the most unsatisfactory way. In fact, in several cases it is unavoidable to propose increases in excess of 33 per cent. in individual villages which have enjoyed this concession. When we remember that increase given \times this reduction, these villages have enjoyed for 26 years in comparison with the rates paid by the rest of the táluka in surrounding villages what has amounted to a valuable inám, there ought to be a greater resignation to the increase that is now inevitable.

The expiring settlement is the most extraordinary piece of patch work one could devise in a small táluka. It is twice as complicated as the coloured map indicates. The broad features of the táluka are that the climate deteriorates from south-west to north-east with considerable rapidity. Poona is in the centre and constitutes practically the only important market. Starting therefore from Poona and travelling north-east every mile takes us farther from the market and farther from the rain. Therefore, a rapid decline in the grouping in that direction is right and proper. But when we turn the other way, each mile while taking us farther from the market, takes us into a more assured and better rainfall. Consequently, the gradation towards the west should be much less steep. Ten miles west of Poona is a much better situation than ten miles east. Unfortunately, the map shows that the grouping has been based entirely upon communication with an almost total disregard of climate and this is openly acknowledged in the 1873 and 1890 reports. If we take Poona City as a centre, we find the groups are arranged concentrically round that centre. Donje 15 miles south-west in the unfailing rainfall under Sinhgadh is grouped exactly the same as Lonikand the same distance in the opposite direction, though each of them has a high road of equal quality straight to the heart of the city.

8. Now with these fundamental and grave defects, a Settlement Officer, hampered by the 33 per cent. rule, cannot possibly set everything right in one re-settlement. Mr. Bell has reduced the 14 groups to 8. He has kept the east down, and has tried to bring the west and south-west up. He has pitched the general rate of increase over the táluka at about 25 per cent. which the Collector and I both consider moderate, even perhaps so far as the west and centre are concerned, very moderate. Broadly speaking, therefore, we concur in his grouping. The Collector makes certain proposals for amending it, with which on the whole I also concur. But on weighing his proposals and Mr. Bell's, and considering the whole matter carefully, I come to the following conclusions which I recommend for your approval and the approval of Government.

9. Groups I to IV may be left as Mr. Bell proposes with the change of one or two villages only. I should very much have liked to include the whole or almost the whole of old Group II in Group I. I cannot see how the Hadapsar and Mundhwa and Hingne farmers are in the least worse off for climate or market than the holders of the lands closer to the city. Every mile nearer the centre of the city must increase the cost of living and other expenses, and I should think that a prudent farmer would prefer land in Hadapsar or Hingne to land in Ghorpade or Wanavdi. However, this change can hardly be made at this settlement. I note it as the almost inevitable first step of the next Settlement that these two groups will be put together at the same rate. It is admitted by everybody that those villages, all heavily irrigated and the most prosperous perhaps in the whole Deccan, could even now bear the elevation to the highest group, but it would involve about 50 per cent. increment and is not therefore pressed.

10. Next, there is the case of Muhammedwadi and Undari which I think are not rightly treated. The first village is surrounded on 3 sides by lands of Group I and Group II, and from its position, climate and statistics, so far as we have any, I certainly think it should go into Group II. Unfortunately, the Settlement Officer has not found any trustworthy statistics of rents and sales, but it is obviously unfair to rate this village lower than the lands on 3 sides of it, when there is no discoverable reason for it. It can be raised to Group II without infringing the 33 per cent. rule. When that is done, then Undari will obviously fall into Group III. If we now start to walk from the southern end of Munjeri through Kondwa to Undari we pass in the course of one mile through 4 groups, from Group I to Group IV. There is no sufficient reason at all for such a rapid downward gradation. The increment from the present rate Rs. 2-4-0 to the rate of Group III Rs. 3-2-0 exceeds 33 per cent. but is justifiable in this case. Statistics of rentals and sales at Undari show that its present assessment is very light; and Mr. Bell remarks that perhaps it should go in Group III: "but in the absence of any change of circumstances" he did not propose it. The reason does not convince. We must amend and improve bad grouping when possible.

11. I next find two villages on the south-west, which in my opinion should go into Group IV instead of VI. Between khed Shivapur and Dinge (blue) we find a yellow patch containing Arwi, Kondhanpur and Rahatavde. All the statistics shew that these villages which are in the area of absolutely certain rainfall and whose communications to Poona differ very slightly from those of the blue villages on both sides should not be placed in a lower group. In the case of Kondhanpur, the 1890 concession is a serious obstacle, because to raise it to Group IV would entail an increase of over 50 per cent. Therefore, reluctantly, we might still allow Kondhanpur to remain rated below its neighbours to the north and south in spite of an equal climate and better communications; but Arwi and Rahatavde can certainly be raised to Rs. 2-10-0. Mr. Bell himself remarks that on logical principles of grouping this should be done; and I do not understand why he did not do it. And Government may also agree that Kondhanpur must also be similarly rated.

12. We then come to the proposal of Mr. Hatch to reduce Manjri Khurd from IV to V, *i.e.*, from blue to yellow. I know something of the village and its surroundings and the villages to the north. I agree that it should not be rated with Phursangi or Loni as it now is. It has no railway, no road, no irrigation. It is true that it is only just across the river, and for 9 months of the year the river is not much of an obstacle. Once across the river then there are communications and a good market, plenty of demand for labour, manure, etc. If we paint Manjri Khurd yellow then we should retain Kolavdi of the same colour yellow, because its conditions are not really distinguishable from those of Manjri Khurd.

13. If these proposals for amending Groups I to IV and transferring one village to Group V are accepted, those groups are finished. Even if my changes are not accepted, still the proposed settlement is broadly accepted by us all and the changes proposed are of a secondary character.

14. Now we come to the proposal made by Mr. Hatch in which I concur. He feels as I do and as I have already emphasized in my general remarks, that the west and south-west of the taluka with its perfectly assured rainfall and its substantial area of rice very much under-assessed has been graded down too much. If we were starting with a clean sheet and were not hampered by previous settlements and 33 per cent. limits and so on, I should certainly feel inclined to place the whole of the west from Vinjhar right up to Mamurti all in one class, after deducting Groups I, II and III. But this we cannot do. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the yellow group in the west and the pink group in the south-west are rated too low. Now, Mr. Hatch proposes and I agree that the yellow group in the west should be raised from 2-4 to 2-6. It is not much, but it improves the indefensible results that the villages north of Khadakwasla Lake escape with a less increase than many villages in the east. We thus raise them 27 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. which is far more reasonable and proper. Kondhanpur will share this increase: Arwi and Rahatavde should also be rated at 2-6, if my proposal to rate them at 2-10 with

Donje is not accepted. Khánápur just south of the Lake and the other villages in the north-west will all be treated alike and will remain yellow. But if we do this, then the yellow group in the east from Phulgaon on the north down to Alandi in the south cannot be raised to 2-6. Even Rs. 2-4-0 proposed for it is, I agree, too high, and I accept the proposal to bring it down to Rs. 2-2-0. If we do this, then we can take the pink block, the Sinhgadh villages on the south-west, and add them to this group which we might call the Lonikand group, and by lowering the eastern portion and raising the south-western we can rate them both at 2-2, which Mr. Hatch shows is fully reasonable and in accordance with the statistics. A further strong argument for its adoption is that there is every reason to suppose that at the next settlement this group of 2-2 can be amalgamated with the higher group at 2-6. Thus, by amalgamating Groups I and II and also V and VI we could reduce the present 8 groups finally to 6.

15. If what I have said about Manjri Khurd and Kolavdi is accepted, then these two villages should be retained in the yellow group for which I am satisfied there is plenty of justification. The village of Bhavdi on the Indrayani in the north will remain an isolated blue village, but the statistics indicate that there is no reason why this should not be so.

16. There now remains the villages Vinjhar and Antroli in the extreme south-west. There is no doubt that even though these villages can get to markets in the Bhor State without much difficulty, they must be ranked as having lower communication facilities than any other of the south-western villages. Vinjhar is rated now at $23\frac{1}{2}$ annas (Rs. 1-12-0 minus $\frac{1}{2}$ th), while Antroli is rated at 23 annas, practically the same. If we raise them to Rs. 2-2-0, the increase is about 50 per cent. I think it is justifiable, as they have been under-assessed for a long time and the value of land is high; but if in recognition of their greater distance we ignore their climatic advantages then they must go into the next lower Group VII. Since, however, the Collector thinks that Group VII should not even be so high as 1-14, then those two villages cannot be put so low as 1-12 but will have to be retained in Group VI in spite of the isolated increase exceeding 33 per cent. On general principles therefore I should recommend that they be retained in the same group with the Sinhgadh villages.

17. There now remain only the two groups on the extreme east, the constitution of which it is not proposed to alter, but which the Collector thinks are rated too high. The chief statistical fact in support of this argument is that the proposed assessments will work out at 51 per cent. and 53 per cent. of the recorded rents in 6 of those 15 villages. But I have already pointed out that the remission and suspension rules which come into operation with considerable frequency in these groups appreciably modify the standard assessment, and this alone will easily prevent the proposed assessments from infringing the 50 per cent. standard. Moreover, I do not feel we can so entirely disregard the rates which have been accepted and proposed for surrounding tracts in Bhimthadi and Sirur. Again, if it should seem unjustifiable to increase rates in villages which have plainly suffered deterioration from the succession of famine, I would observe that there is every indication that recovery from this depression is proceeding, and when we propose only an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. we are taking only about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the increment indicated by prices and the change in the value of the rupee and conceding $\frac{2}{3}$ rd as a "recuperation grant" to the tract. I quite agree that the groups could not stand a real or intrinsic enhancement, *i.e.*, an actual increase in the proportion of the gross produce which they have been assessed to pay 42 years ago. But this we do not propose, and therefore on the whole I support the recommendations of Mr. Bell to rate them at Rs. 1-14-0 and Rs. 1-9-0.

18. Mr. Bell's proposals for enhancing the rice rates on the villages of the earlier settlements by 25 per cent., and those of the 1890 settlements by 35 per cent. are accepted by the Collector. In an appendix, Mr. Bell gives a most useful dissertation on the methods of assessing the rice land. It is not quite easy to follow, because he has not given full examples of the Jantris to which he refers and moreover has not been able to discover the full facts.

19. The truth is that all this rice assessment was done in a very confused and bad way. Government in response to agitation have pledged themselves not to undertake any general re-classification. That is a two-edged sword and may sometimes wound the very person in whose interests it was supposed the pledge would operate. It is quite clear that the rice classification of Poona District ought to be done again. But since this is not practicable, we must take up this position that rice assessments have been fixed upon past classification, and Government is pledged not to alter that classification. Therefore, we have not got to consider how so many rupees, annas and pies came to be assessed upon Field A and Field B but we have got to consider only whether during the settlement period the revenue history shows that these rates have been paid without pressure and whether the statistics of sale values show that these rates have taken more than 50 per cent. of the net profits or rental, and whether the existing rentals work out at less than half the Government assessments. There is overwhelming and unquestionable proof that throughout the taluka there is upon these standards a considerable under-assessment of rice lands even as compared with dry-crop lands. Prices of rice have risen moderately, but the value of lands is extremely high and rental rates are many times the assessment. Practically nowhere in the taluka are they less than 3 times, and the average is 5 times the assessment. From this I conclude that there ought to be at the least an increase on the rice lands of the full permissible $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. or $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee on the existing assessments, and this should be done in every group throughout. Mr. Bell proposes to take 25 per cent. only in the main group, because he finds that 25 per cent. is approximately a fair average increase for the dry-crop lands. I cannot see the principle of this ratiocination. The premise would seem to be that the circumstances of rice lands and the original pitch of assessment and the profits of rice cultivation were parallel to those of dry-crop land. But the statistics and the history shew clearly that this is not so, and therefore the argument fails. Nor am I convinced by his very hazy attempt to shew that 25 per cent. increase was imposed on Malval and from that I presume he wishes us to infer that it is a proper increase for Haveli. I cannot admit this argument either: the settlement of each taluka requires independent investigation.

20. As to the Patasthal lands, the quantity of which is now entirely insignificant, the same argument would apply as in the last paragraph. The Patasthal lands have been very carefully weeded out, and none retained except those which were assured of water-supply, and the residue must constitute the most valuable lands in the taluka, and here too I think the increase should be an increase of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd upon present assessments.

21. It is now perhaps desirable that I should summarise the points raised by the Collector and myself and requiring orders, apart from the general approval of Mr. Bell's proposals. I propose, as compared with his proposals,

(i) to raise Muhammadwadi, Undari; Arwi, Rabatavde (with or without Kondhanpur) each by one group;

(ii) to reduce Manjri Khurd by one group;

(iii) to divide Group V (yellow) into two parts, western and eastern and to raise the western 2 annas, and reduce the eastern (except Kolavdi) to Group VI (pink), but to raise this group by 2 annas to Rs. 2-2;

(iv) to put Antroli in Group VI (raised to Rs. 2-2 and not VII as proposed);

(v) to accept Mr. Bell's rates for Groups VII and VIII;

(vi) to raise all Rice and Patasthal land 33 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. for the 1873 Settlement, and 35 per cent. for the 1890 Settlement.

22. The proposals which the Collector also makes have been underlined; the Collector wishes to leave Group VII and VIII unaltered (v); as to the remainder the Collector concurs with Mr. Bell. I estimate that if my changes are accepted the increase on the whole taluka will be about 29 per cent. instead of 26 per cent. and will fall almost entirely on the centre and west,

and very little (only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the east. If the Collector's proposal is accepted the incidence on the whole will be reduced by about 3 per cent. so that the whole taluka will have an increase of about 22 per cent. only, the west being raised above Mr. Bell's proposals, and the east lowered to no increase at all.

23. It should be carefully noted that non-agricultural uses are not affected by these assessments: and this is provided for in the standard form of notification (Appendix I, Land Revenue Code) and the Collector should now proceed to revise all such altered assessments for non-agricultural uses as have not been fixed for 50 or 99 years or other periods under special agreements, but expire with the expiring settlement. Such lands should not be assessed with the agricultural rate in preparing the new Akarbands.

Your most obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON.

No. Genl./694 of 1916.

To.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,

Camp Mahābaleshwar, 22nd May 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the orders of Government Mr. Bell's Haveli Report together with letters from the Collector of Poona, dated 20th March and the settlement Commissioner, dated 12th May.

2. The remarks I have made about pātasthal and rice in forwarding the Purandhar Report need not be repeated here. There is nothing in the Haveli papers except a tangle of grouping. This is a very difficult matter; partly because, as Mr. Anderson says, "the expiring settlement is the most extraordinary piece of patch work one could devise in a small Tāluka," and partly because we are hampered by the 33 per cent. limit of increase. As the Collector writes:—"It is impossible to make a large reduction in the number of groups and at the same time to obtain the increase justified by circumstances without exceeding the limit for groups enhancements, viz., 33 per cent. "Thus this rule deprives the state of money that it should have, while another rule forces the state to endure this unfair loss for a whole generation."

3. There were originally 8 groups in the tāluka, and since in 1890 a reduction of 2 annas was given to certain villages in 6 groups these are now really 14. Mr. Bell proposes 8 groups in his Settlement and I could not explain them in words with nearly so much clearness as the map explains them. It may be referred to. I have had it mounted on cloth, or it would soon have been torn to pieces. Mr. Hatch wishes to make the changes which are summarised at the end of his letter. They are in brief:—A re-arrangement of the villages of Groups V and VI; a raising of the maximum rate of Group V from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-6; a lowering of the rate of Group VII from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 1-12; the leaving of Group VIII at Rs. 1-6 as at present instead of rating it at Rs. 1-9 as proposed by Mr. Bell. Mr. Anderson also has changes to suggest as propounded in paragraph 21 of his letter.

4. It is necessary to accept Mr. Bell's framework and then to consider the alterations suggested. There can be no doubt that in his paragraph 7, Mr. Anderson lays down the correct principles for the classing of Haveli. Poona is in the centre of everything—itsself the chief market and the point which must be considered half way on the line from the heavy and trustworthy rain of the south-west corner to the capricious and scanty monsoon of the north-west. Thus, as Mr. Anderson says, as we go east and north the gradation must be very sharp, while as we go west and south it should be much more gradual. We must do the best we can to get near this results—hampered as we are by the 33 per cent. rule, and the results of the last Settlements.

5. In regard to the first four groups, Mr. Hatch accepts the Settlement Officer's proposals. The percentage increases will be 32·8, 33·8, 28·7 and 23·3.

Group I is to remain as at present and to consist of 7 villages; it is to be rated Rs. 3-14. Owing to the abolition of the two anna concession in the case of four villages those four villages get an increase of 42 per cent. The other three are increased 19 per cent. The proposed composition and rating are accepted by Messrs. Hatch and Anderson and I think should be approved. I entirely agree with Mr. Bell that the two Hingnes, Hadapsar, and Mundwa, ought to be in Group I, and with the remarks made by Mr. Anderson. However the 33 per cent. rule entirely blocks us and unless the rule is altered there is nothing more to be said.

Group II—at Rs. 3-6—is to take the four villages of present Group II, and four villages out of present Group III—Hingne Khurd, Hadapsar, Mundwa, Nanded—and Manjri Budruk which is now in the fourth group. The increases are 22 per cent., 34 per cent. and 50 per cent. As the total percentage increase becomes 33·8, it is to be reduced to 33 by the necessary reduction in Manjri Budruk. These proposals are accepted by the Collector. Mr. Anderson suggests that Muhammadwadi should be raised from its place in proposed Group III to Group II. Its rate would thus be increased from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-6, *i. e.*, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas or 35 per cent. I certainly agree, but then I do not understand what Mr. Anderson means, by saying that Muhammadwadi “can be raised without infringing the 33 per cent. rule.” Group II already exceeds 33 per cent. and special arrangements have to be made to reduce it. If we add another village at 35 per cent. the rule will be infringed just a little more. However, I agree with Mr. Anderson. The village should clearly be in Group II. It is a small one: 2 per cent. of its revenue only means Rs. 25: which may be added to the Manjri Budruk concession.

Group III—at Rs. 3-2—is mainly composed of present Group III at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-8 *minus* 2 annas remission. Dudalgaon in the north on the river Indrayani is to be added from Group IV, and this may be accepted. The group increase comes to 28·7 per cent., which is, as Mr. Hatch says, “moderate”. Mr. Anderson advises that Undari be added to this group. This would give Undari an increase of 38·8 per cent. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Anderson.

Group IV—at Rs. 2-10—is chiefly present Group IV at Rs. 2-4, but Gorhe Khurd is reduced from Group III and 5 villages are raised from Group V. I cannot condense Mr. Bell’s reasoning and must refer to the Report itself. Mr. Hatch accepts the group as proposed except that he would not raise Manjri Khurd. Mr. Anderson agrees with the Collector as regards this village and I think there is reason to think they are right. Manjri Khurd should remain in the fifth group as at present. Mr. Anderson also suggests that Arvi, Kondhanpur and Rahatavde should be in Group IV. I agree to this, even though Kondhanpur gets an increase of 50 per cent. owing to its present 2 anna concession. The rates per acre are still very light. Mr. Bell writes with reference to these three villages—“It may be that their proper place is in Group IV”. They ought clearly to be at the same rating as Donje and Khedshivapur between which they lie. I do not clearly understand what Mr. Bell means by urging that “the promotion of Donje one group above the other three villages certainly secures a better distribution of the final assessments than the other arrangement”. The suggested alteration does not contravene our 33 per cent. rule, and that is all we need trouble about.

Group V—Rs. 2-4—leads to a good deal of discussion. It is formed out of five existing groups. Mr. Hatch attacks the Settlement Officer’s proposals and indeed Mr. Bell admits that they are not perfect. There are several objections to them. The main one is that the seven villages in the east get larger increases—28 per cent. and Loni 35 per cent.—than the group as a whole, which receives 26·4 per cent. To remedy this Mr. Hatch suggests that Group V should be formed of the villages on the west of Poona rated at Rs. 2-6, and that the rest should go into Group VI at Rs. 2. We may separate these proposals for the present and consider only the first. I think the suggestion is undoubtedly sound. The west can certainly be, and must in fairness be, rated more highly than the rest. The western villages can take a rate of Rs. 2-6 with ease, and it may be doubted whether the eastern ones can be raised to Rs. 2-4. At all events this proposal is much fairer. The Settlement Commissioner agrees, but in his proposals three of these villages, *viz.*, Kondhanpur, Arvi and Rahatavde, are to go to Rs. 2-10, and I have supported that proposal. If Government do not agree to the raising of these three villages, or to the raising of Kondhanpur, then they—or it—may be rated in this Group V at Rs. 2-6.

Group VI—at Rs. 2—is intended by Mr. Bell “to accommodate the remnants of the Sinhgad region”. Those remnants are—if we adopt the

proposals just suggested—Jambli, Sonapur Malkhed, Wadadare, Khangaon Vinzar Kalyan, Ghera Sinhgad. To these Mr. Hatch adds he has cut out of Group V, *i.e.*, the two strips on the east, *viz.*, Phulgaon, Lonikand, Kesnand, Kolavdi, Naygaon, Tardé and Alandi. Mr. Anderson accepts this grouping, except that he would put Kolavdi in Group V, because he considers that “its conditions are not really distinguishable from those of Manjri Khurd.” I prefer Kolavdi as Mr. Hatch wants it—in Group VI. It is a little further from Poona than Manjri Khurd, and it is therefore one group lower now; I think it may remain one group lower; an increase from 1-12 to Rs. 2 is enough for it. Mr. Anderson, it must now be observed, prefers Rs. 2-2 for this sixth group instead of Rs. 2. He appears to be mistaken in saying that Mr. Hatch suggests Rs. 2-2 and Mr. Hatch shows that that rate “is fully reasonable and in accordance with the statistics”. Mr. Hatch’s proposed rate is Rs. 2, and I think this is perhaps enough both for the villages on the other side of Sinhgad and for the two eastern strips from Phulgaon to Kolavdi and from Naygaon to Alandi.

Group VII and Group VIII are formed of the remaining villages in the east. The formation of these groups is accepted by both the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner, but the rating at Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 1-9 is thought by Mr. Hatch to be too high; he wishes to raise Group VII only to Rs. 1-12—it is now Rs. 1-10 and Mr. Bell proposes Rs. 1-14—and to leave Group VIII at Rs. 1-6, which it is at present. The Collector regards “the rainfall in this corner of the district as exceptionally precarious even when compared with the neighbouring taluka of Sirur”. He also urges that the assessments in these two groups exceeds 50 per cent. of the rent as shown in Mr. Bell’s paragraph 37. The percentage of the assessments proposed by Mr. Bell on rents are 51 and 53, but the figures are taken only from 2 out of 8 villages in Group VII and 4 out of 8 in Group VIII. The rents dealt with are cash rents, whereas produce rents are really the only true rents. Mr. Anderson supports Mr. Bell’s proposals with reason which appears to me to have considerable force. The rates for the adjoining villages of Sirur and Bhimthadi are Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 1-10, and those villages are somewhat further from markets. When a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase is suggested it is only about a third of the amount that corresponds to the rise in prices; so that we are not really increasing the rates but lowering them as compared with those fixed at first revision. Mr. Anderson also notes the argument from the Remission and Suspension Rules—to which I referred when dealing with the Násik Reports. It is necessary to remember that in times of famine it matters very little what the rates are. For the cultivators cannot afford to pay anything at all; nor are they now obliged to pay. I think the suggestion that the rainfall is worse in this corner of the Haveli Taluka than in Bhimthadi or Sirur is based on no scientific observation, and I observe that Mr. Bell states the contrary. I am therefore in favour of the proposals made by the Settlement Officer; we might call the new rates Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 1-9, but soften them a little by calculating the increase as 2 annas in the rupee throughout.

6. *Pdtasthal* only remains in three villages. Mr. Bell proposes an increase of 4 annas on the total assessments; Mr. Anderson suggests 33 per cent., or $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas. I think the group rate should be taken for the soil and 4 annas for the water as in Purandhar. As Mr. Anderson accepts 4 annas in Purandhar, I do not know why he suggests $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas here. Both talukas may be treated the same.

7. *Rice*.—that is to say, original old rice and the new rice of the first revision settlement is on Mr. Bell’s proposals to be increased 25 per cent. in the villages settled in 1873-74 and 1875-76 and 35 per cent. in those in which 2 anna deductions were subsequently granted. Mr. Anderson would take what he calls “the full permissible $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or $5\frac{1}{4}$ annas in the rupee on the existing assessments in every group throughout.” In the first place for reasons given when dealing with Purandhar I hold that rice lands should take the increase which other lands get, that is to say, the percentage increase of the village. I can see no reason why we should abandon when we deal with rice lands all the considerations which have influenced us in grouping jarayat lands.

What Mr. Anderson means by saying that the rice land increase is limited in each village to 33½ per cent. I cannot imagine. That is the limit for the whole assessments of a whole group; not for a village, much less for a few lands of a particular kind in a village. However, my proposals in fact would result in a smaller increase than Mr. Anderson's, and on the whole in a trifling reduction on Mr. Bell's. Nevertheless, it is a matter of principle; it is simpler and far more consistent and logical to deal with rice lands as I suggest.

I have, etc.,
C. N. SEDDON,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Poona.

Second revision settlement of the Haveli taluka.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7006.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—693 dated 22nd May 1916—Submitting,

Letter from Mr. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona, No. S.—3 dated 7th March 1916.

Letter from the Collector of Poona No. R.I.—859-1 dated 20th March 1916.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—61 dated 10th April 1916.

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Haveli taluka of the Poona district.

Letter from the Collector of Poona No. R.I.—859-4 dated 26th June 1916—Forwarding petitions of objections in connection with the revision settlement of the Haveli taluka.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—61 dated 28th June 1916.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—694 dated 29th June 1916

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of 103 Government villages in the Haveli taluka of the Poona district.

2. Group I and the maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-14 for that group proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer are sanctioned.

3. Groups II and III and the rates of Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 3-2 respectively proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer are sanctioned, subject to the modification that the village of Muhammedwadi should be transferred from the proposed group III to group II, as suggested by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D. As the increase in this group, even after the inclusion of Muhammedwadi, does not reach 34 per cent., Government do not consider it necessary to make any provision for concessions for this village and for Manjri Budrukh, as suggested by the Commissioner.

4. Group IV and the rate of Rs. 2-10 proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer are sanctioned, subject to the modification recommended by the other officers that Manjri Khurd should be reduced to group V.

5. Groups V and VI proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer contain twenty and eight villages respectively. After a careful consideration of the proposals made by the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner for a modification in these groups, Government are pleased to

Lonikand, Phulgaon, Kesnand, Kolawdi, Naygaon, Tarda and Alandi Chorachi.

direct that the seven villages specified in the margin should be excluded from the proposed group V, and included in the proposed group VI. Group V will thus comprise fourteen villages, including the village of Manjri Khurd transferred from group IV, and group VI will include fifteen villages. The rates of Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2 respectively proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer for these groups are sanctioned.

6. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for groups VII and VIII and rates of Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 1-9 are sanctioned, subject to the modification suggested by the Commissioner at the end of paragraph 5 of his letter that the increase should be calculated as two annas in the rupee throughout.

7. The proposal made by the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 6 of his letter in respect of the pāthastal rates, which follows the proposal made by him in the Purandhar report and approved in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 6975 dated 14th July 1916, is sanctioned.

8. As regards the rice rates, the proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer for raising the rates on the lands of the early settlements by four annas in the rupee and on those of the later settlements by two annas in the rupee, after the abolition of the one-sixth concession, are sanctioned.

9. The appended statement * shows the rates sanctioned by Government.

10. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

11. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1915-16, levied from 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

12. The commendations of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Bell for his carefully prepared report.

A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. O. No. 7006, R. D., dated 15th July 1916.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Accountant General,
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
 R. D. Bell, Esq., I.C.S.,
 The Government of India (by letter).

* Printed on page 99.

Statement referred to in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 7006
dated 15th July 1916.

Group.						Number of villages.	Maximum dry- crop rate.
							Rs. a.
I	...	...	...	...	...	7	3 14
II	...	...	...	...	...	10	3 6
III	...	...	...	...	...	25	3 2
IV	...	...	...	...	...	17	2 10
V	...	...	...	...	...	14	2 4
VI	...	...	...	...	...	15	2 0
VII	...	...	...	...	...	8	1 14
VIII	...	...	...	...	...	7	1 9
Total ...						103	.....

No. S.I.-3 of 1916.

From

R. D. BELL, ESQUIRE, M.A.B.Sc., I. C. S.,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Poona;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

30th August 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a settlement report on the 54 inám villages of the Haveli Táluka.

2. In six villages the current settlements are old original settlements and a revision cannot be undertaken without field tests. The following villages are therefore omitted from my proposals:—

Village.	Date of introduction of current settlement.
Nhávi	1863-1864
Wadgaon Bhikar	1864-1865
Gogalwádi	"
Kudje	"
Kirkatwádi	"
Bakori	1868-1869.

3. The remaining 48 villages are dealt with generally on the same lines as the Government villages settled under Government Resolution No. 7006, dated 15th July 1916, Revenue Department.

Group I.—New maximum rate, Rs. 3-14-0.

4. *One village—Yerandawna.* The current original settlement was introduced in 1864-65 and expired in 1870-71. The present maximum dry-crop rate is only Rs. 1-12-0. As the result of revision the total assessment will be nearly doubled. I think that the new rate should be allowed. The inámdárs have been making efforts for many years to get the settlement of the village revised. At length, in response to their requests, the village lands were resurveyed so long ago as 1902, but nothing further has been done towards introducing a revision settlement till now. The cultivators have enjoyed exceedingly low rates for many years. Had the inámdár's request for a revision been met within a reasonable time there seems little doubt that they would have gained at two revisions what I propose to give them at one.

5. Group II.—New maximum dry-crop rate, Rs. 3-6-0.

Village.	Present maximum rate.	Increase in annas per Rupee.
2. Wadgaon Kd.	2-12	} 3½ or 3¾ according as increase is taken to nearest ½ or nearest ¼ anna.
3. Aundh	"	
4. Dápodi	"	
5. Bopkhel	"	
6. Yerawda	2-8	5½

These villages came under a 1st revision settlement in 1891-92 (See Mr. Fletcher's report on 40 villages [including Sangrun], No. 337, dated 7th March 1891, in Settlement Commissioner's office. The settlement of all these villages dealt with in this report expired in 1902-03.)

The first 4 villages remain unaltered in grouping. Yeráwda has been promoted. It is clearly as well off as any non-Canal village in Group II.

6. *Group III.—New Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 3-2-0.*

7. Charholi Bk.	15. Nigdi.	23. Banera.
8. Moshi.	16. Akurdi.	24. Sús.
9. Chikhli.	17. Chinchwad.	25. Báyadhan B.
10. Talawda.	18. Pimpri Waghera.	26. Pashan.
11. Dehu.	19. Bhosri.	27. Kalas.
12. Kinhai.	20. Pimple Gurav.	28. Ambegaon Kd.
13. Chincholi.	21. Sangwi.	
14. Rawet.	22. Pimple Saudágar.	

No. 8 Moshi and No. 26 Pashan came under a 1st revision settlement in 1873-74. The other villages were dealt with in Mr. Fletcher's report already quoted. All the settlements expired in 1902-03.

No change is proposed in the grouping of any of these villages which are at present all rated at Rs. 2-8-0. The increase in the dry-crop rate will therefore be 25 per cent.

29. Rahatni is at present in Group IV and rated at Rs. 2-4-0 (see Mr. Fletcher's report). The map shows that it is more properly placed in Group III. The increase in the dry-crop rate will be at the rate of 6 annas in the rupee (or $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas if increase is calculated to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ anna).

30. Bhugaon is under an original settlement of 1864-65 which expired in 1902-03. The village was resurveyed in 1910. The old dry-crop rate was Rs. 1-8-0.

7. *Group IV.—New maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-10-0.*

31. Ahire now in Group IV and rated at Rs. 2-8-0 has been lowered a group. As in the case of the Government village of Gorhe Khurd the increase in the maximum dry-crop rate is so trifling that the present assessments should be retained unaltered. The settlement report of this village has not been traced. The District Inspector reports that the current settlement was introduced in 1891-92 and expired in 1902-03:—

32. Tathavda.	35. Mán.	38. Lauha.
33. Jamba.	36. Hinjawdi.	39. Úrali Deváchi.
34. Nere.	37. Wákad.	

Tathavda was first surveyed in 1864-65 but no settlement appears to have been introduced. It was resurveyed in 1885 and an original settlement introduced in 1895-96. This expired in 1902-03. The settlements in the other villages are first revision settlements included in Mr. Fletcher's report.

No change is made in the grouping of these villages. The present dry-crop rate is Rs. 2-4-0. The increase proposed is $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee (or $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas if calculated to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna).

40. Gauddara.—An original survey of 1864-65 is in force; maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-6-0. The village was resurveyed in 1902. The map shows that it should be grouped with Khed Shivapur. It is much nearer the Poona market than the neighbouring village of Arwi, which is separated from it by a steep ridge.

8. *Group V.—New dry-crop rate Rs. 2-4-0.—Nil*

Group VI.—New maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2.

9. The group of Government villages consists of villages formerly rated at Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-12-0.

The inam villages now rated at Rs. 2 which will continue under this rate are :—

41. Ambi. 42. Wadhu Khurd. 43. Uruli Kanchan.

Ambi was included in Mr. Fletcher's report. Wadhu Khurd is under an original survey and settlement introduced in 1895-96 which expired in 1902-03.

Uruli Kanchan is under an original survey and settlement introduced in 1875-76 which expired in 1902-03. The map shows that this village is really over-grouped.

The inam villages now rated at Rs. 1-12-0 which will be assessed under a Rs. 2-scale are :—

44. Theur. 45. Wangni. 46. Tulapur. 47. Sashte.

These four villages are dealt with in Mr. Fletcher's report, but the settlement at Wangni was not introduced till 1910-11, and no period was guaranteed.

The increase in the dry-crop rates will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee (according as the increase is calculated to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna).

48. Perna has a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 under a revision settlement of 1889-90 which expired in 1902-03. The dry-crop rates will be increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee, according as the increase is calculated to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

MOTASTHAL.

I have not had time to examine the motasthal assessments but they appear to be all on the same basis as in the Government villages. If it is found, when the new assessments are calculated in detail, that this is not the case in any village then the Superintendent of Land Records should reduce the assessments to the recognised scale.

PATASTHAL.

In Pashan and Moshi there are separate water assessments.

In all other villages the scale is one of 8 rupees on soil and water combined.

The water cess on all abandoned pats has been abolished.

On precarious pats it has been retained unchanged. It has also been retained unchanged at Moshi where the old separate rate is high for the class of cultivation.

In all other cases where the pats flow according the classification the water cess has been increased by 25 per cent. as in Government villages.

Full details are given in a separate statement.

In preparing Appendix Q, I have assumed that all lands on which patasthal is abolished will become dry-crop. In some cases it will actually become motasthal in the survey records.

RICE LANDS.

In Pashan the rice rates are under the Poona-Thana scale of 1873-74 described in Appendix V to my report on the Haveli Taluka. As in the case of the Government villages the rates will be increased by 25 per cent.

In all other villages, except those resurveyed recently and mentioned below, the scale is one of six rupees under the Southern Maratha Country Survey Rules. In the case of the Government villages the increase on this scale was at the rate of only 2 annas in the rupee because it was coupled with the abolition of a deduction of one-sixth from the old rates. I pointed out in

the report on the Government villages that but for the abolition of this concession of one-sixth, the maximum rice rate could have been increased by 25 per cent. In the inám villages the one-sixth concession does not exist and the increase on rice lands assessed under the six rupees scale may therefore be the full 25 per cent.

In Bhugaon and Gauddara the rice lands have been resurveyed and reassessed. Old rice has been assessed on the six-rupees scale increased by 25 per cent. New rice has been assessed under the dry-crop scale after adding chads for water advantages. These chads have been given in the same way as in the 25 Government villages resettled in 1890-91.

10. The new settlements should be guaranteed for the period sanctioned for the Government villages in the taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. D. BELL,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Poona.

PROPOSAL FOR REVISION OF PATASTHAL ASSESSMENTS IN INÁM VILLAGES
OF HAVELI TALUKA.

[The number before each village is the serial number in Appendix G.]

Wadgaon Khurd.

Pát.—One only. Waters survey No. 58 (4). Supply regular. Water cess should be raised by 4 annas in the rupee.

Moshi.

The patasthal assessment in this village is not a combined assessment on soil and water, but the water cess is a separate one. The rates are high.

Pát No. 1.—Band south of survey No. 71. Classed to flow till 1st November only. Even at time of last survey the pát flowed only in favourable season. On account of sinking of stream bed it is not now in use. Survey numbers assessed are 70 (20-23), 71 (2-9 and 12), and 151 (1-15).

Survey No. 70 (20-23) is wrongly entered in revenue patasthal statement under pát No. 3.

[Survey numbers 70 (1-19) and 152 (1-10) were watered occasionally by this bandhára, but regularly by bandhára No. 3, under which they are therefore entered.]

Total water cess Rs. 15-2-0 should be abolished.

Pát No. 2.—Band east of survey No. 151. Classed like No. 1. The pát is not now in use. Survey numbers assessed are 2 (1-5) and 7.

Total water cess Rs. 19-12-0 should be abolished.

Pát No. 3.—Band east of survey No. 60. Classed to flow till first December. Not flowing in January 1915; but cultivators stated that it flowed regularly to date. Waters survey Nos. 68 (2, 3, 5-7), 153, 1 (1), 70 (1-19), and 152 (1-10).

(See remarks in brackets under Pát No. 1.)

Total water cess Rs. 40-8-0 should be retained but not raised as rates are high.

Pát No. 4.—Band east survey No. 67. Classed to flow till 1st February. Runs regularly; but 1st January would be a better classification. Waters survey Nos. 66 (1-7), 1 (2), 65, 14 (1-7), 9 (7-12), 10 (1-14) and 11 (1-7).

Total cess Rs. 64-14-0 should be retained but not raised.

Pát No. 5.—Band west of No. 28. Classed to flow till 1st November. Flows only in good years. Water is raised by *súp*. Waters survey No. 26.

Water cess Rs. 9 should be retained but not raised.

Pát No. 6.—Band east of survey No. 150. Classed like No. 5.

Waters survey No. 25 (inám).

Water cess Rs. 4 should be retained unchanged.

Pát No. 7.—Band west of survey No. 26. Classed like Nos. 5 and 6.

Waters survey Nos. 18 and 19.

Water cess Rs. 8 should remain unchanged.

Summary.

To be abolished :—

Rs. 34-14-0 under páts Nos. 1 and 2.

To be retained unchanged :—

		Rs. a. p.	
Government	...	122	6 0
Inám	...	4	0 0
Total	{ Government	127	6 0
	{ Inám	4	0 0

Chikhi.

		Water cess.	
		Rs. a. p.	
<i>Pát No. 1.</i> —Survey numbers watered :—			
2 (1-1), 3, 4 (1-4), 5 (1-2), 6, 7, 8 (1-4) and 9	...	40	0 0
<i>Pát No. 2.</i> —Survey numbers watered :—			
10, 130, 131, 133 and 135 (inám) ...	{ Government	41	0 0
	{ Inám	2	8 0
<i>Pát No. 3.</i> —Survey numbers watered :—			
350 to 359, 361 (inám), 362, 363 (2-5), 364 (1-2), 365 (1-4) ...	{ Government	75	8 0
	{ Inám	2	8 0
<i>Pát No. 4.</i> —Survey numbers watered :—			
32 and 36	...	7	0 0
Total	{ Government	163	8 0
	{ Inám	6	0 0

Remarks.—Pát Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are classed as flowing till 1st May. Some changes have occurred in the situation of the bandbáras since the survey. The classification is somewhat high and only ordinary rabi crops are grown except under No. 3, where some sugarcane can be grown by well aid. The water-supply is otherwise excellent and the rates can be raised 25 per cent.

Pát No. 4 is classed as flowing till 1st February. There was no flow at end of January 1916. The pát is overclassed. The water cess should be retained unchanged.

Dehu.

Pát one only.—Survey No. 28 receives no water. Water cess Rs. 1-8-0 should be abolished.

Survey Nos. 29 to 32 receive water regularly.

The water cess Rs. 7 on these numbers should be raised 25 per cent.

Chinchwad.

Pát one only.—The stream bed has sunk and water has not been obtained for many years. Survey numbers assessed are 166 and 169.

Water cess Rs. 10-8-0 should be abolished. (Rs. 8 is on account of inám land.)

Bhosri.

Pát one only.—Fed by a tank. Classed to flow till 1st January. No water available on 27th January 1915; said to fail immediately after rains. Waters survey Nos. 2 (1—9) and 3. Water cess Rs. 2-11-0 may be raised 25 per cent.

Banera.

There are three *Páts*—No. 1 is classed to flow till 15th March and Nos. 2 and 3 till 30th April. The water-supply is regular and plentiful. The total water cess is Rs. 385-1-0 plus Rs. 53 on inám lands.

Rates may be raised 25 per cent.

Sús.

<i>Pát</i> No.	Survey numbers watered.	Water cess.		
		Rs.	s.	p.
1.	Inám 2 and 83	12	0	0
	Government 3 and 4	8	0	0
2.	77, 88 (1), 79 (1-3), 80	6	12	0
3.	89	0	8	0
4.	116 and 119	1	0	0
5.	243, 244 and 270	5	4	0
Totals ...		21	8	0
		12	0	0

Remarks.

Pát No. 1.—Has two branches. Classed to flow till 15th December. Supply very poor.

Pát No. 2.—Also classed to 15th December. Not made for many years but holders wish to retain their rights.

Pát No. 3.—Also classed to 15th December. Survey No. 89 has long been fallow but water is available.

Pát No. 4.—Classed to 1st December. Is similar to No. 1.

Pát No. 5.—Classed to 15th January. Not used for several years.

General.—The *páts* are overclassed. The water cess may be retained unchanged.

Bávdhan Budruk.

Three *páts* classed to flow till 1st February. They all flow regularly.

Total cess Rs. 66-12-0 (including inám) may be raised 25 per cent.

Pashan.

The water cess in this village is a separate assessment as at Moshi. The rates are high.

Pát No. 1.—Class 6.—Not used for many years. No trace of páts. Owners resign rights to pát water. Survey number assessed :—63.

Water cess Rs. 3 should be abolished.

Pát No. 2.—Class 5.—Same as No. 1. Survey numbers assessed :—70 and 69 (1, 3—10 and 12).

The water cess on survey No. 69 (3—10 and 12) seems to have been abolished.

Water cess, Rs. 2-4-0 on survey No. 70 and 69 (1) should be abolished.

Pát No. 3.—Class 6.—Same as Nos. 1 and 2. Survey numbers assessed :—16, 23 to 32 and 34 to 36.

Water cess Rs. 7-8-0 should be abolished.

Pát No. 4.—Class 6. Same as Nos. 1 to 3. Survey number assessed :—120.

Water cess Re. 1 to be abolished.

Pát No. 5.—Same as Nos. 1 to 4. Survey number assessed :—110.

Water cess Re. 1-8-0 to be abolished.

Pát No. 6.—Class 6. Same as Nos. 1 to 5. Survey numbers assessed :—117, 116 (2—3).

Water cess Rs. 4 to be abolished.

Pát No. 7.—Issues from Pashan Tank. The upper Survey numbers are classed as class 2 and the lower as class 3.

Survey numbers irrigated :—Upper—146 (inám), 141 (inám), 1 (inám), 2 (inám), 4 (1—2), 5 (1), 7, 8 (inám), 10 (inám), 11 (inám) and 13 (inám); Lower—12 (7-9, 16, 22 and 23).

The water cess is :—Government Rs. 241-8-0 and inám Rs. 211.

The second class rate is Rs. 8 for soils 12 annas and above; Rs. 7 for soils of 8 to 12 annas. The third class rates are Rs. 7 and 6 for the same soils. These rates correspond to a maximum rate (on soil and water) of Rs. 11-8-0 (for a Class 1 pát). This is fairly high, but with well aid the cultivation is of a high order (sugarcane, etc.) and a 25 per cent. increase should be made.

Ambegon Khurd.

Five páts, all fifth class. The water-supply is good. Water cess to be raised 25 per cent.

Jambe.

One pát, which is lightly classed, flows regularly according to classification.

Water cess Rs. 30 to be raised 25 per cent.

Nere.

One pát classed as perennial (class 1), but rates applied are classed 2. The water-supply is deficient in comparison with the rates.

Total water cess—Government	...	...	34	12	0
Inám	...	...	49	0	0
			<hr/>		
		Total	83	12	0

should be retained but not increased.

Mán.

Three páts. All very precarious and seldom used.
Water cess Rs. 36-2-0 (Government and Inám) to be retained unchanged.

Hinjawdi.

Two páts of class 3 (flowing till 15th March), but rates are nearer Class 4 rates. Supply regular.

Rates to be raised 25 per cent.

Wákad.

One pát, classed to flow till 15th March, but rates low as at Mán. Supply good.

Rates to be raised 25 per cent.

Lávla.

Pát No. 1.—Western survey Nos. (Class 3.—flowing till 15th March), 45, 46, 49 (2), 52 to 54, 55 (1-2), 59 to 62, 63 (1-2), 64 to 69, 76 (1-2), 77, 78 (1-2), 79 to 81, 82 (1-2), 83 and 86 (1-2).

Eastern Survey Nos. (class 4.—flowing till 1st February), 87 (3), 88, 89, 90 (1-2), 91 (1-4), 92, 93, 95, 96 (1-3), 97 (1-5), 98, 123 (1-4), 124 to 128 (1-2), 130 (1-2), 133 (1-4), 134, 135 (1-2), 136 to 138, 139 (1-3), 140, 141 (1), 142, 143 (1-3), 144, 147 (1-3), 148, 149, 150 (1-2), 151 (1-5).

Total water cess Rs. 278. A good pát. Lightly assessed. Raise rates 25 per cent.

Pát No. 2.—Classed to 15th December. Flow not certain. Rates high. Survey numbers watered:—100, 101 (3-4), 103 (1-3), 102 (1). Retain water assessment unchanged. Total is Rs. 3-14-0.

Pát No. 3.—Class 3, flowing to 15th March. Flowing moderately on 21st January 1915. Survey numbers watered:—157, 160 (1-2), 161 (1-5), 162 (1-3), 163 (1-3), 164 (1-3), 165 to 168, 170, 171 (1-2), 172, 174, 175 (1-2) 178. Total water cess Rs. 68-8-0.

Not so good as pát No. 1, but rates may be raised 25 per cent.

Pát No. 4.—Class 5, flowing to 15th December. This pát is lightly classed. Survey numbers watered:—227, 228 (2), 255, 256.

Water cess Rs. 2. Rates can be raised 25 per cent. Additional land has been brought under this pát, viz., survey Nos. 224, 225, etc., and steps should be taken to assess these.

Pát No. 5.—Classed to 15th December but not so good as No. 4. Waters survey No. 417.

Water cess Rs. 3 to be retained unchanged.

Pát No. 6.—Out of use.

Water cess Rs. 0-4-0 on survey No. 437 to be abolished.

Pát No. 7.—Classed to 15th December. The bandhára has been changed several times since the last survey, but the lands assessed are still watered partly by percolation from rice lands and partly from a new bandhára in connection with No. 8. Survey numbers watered:—440 441, 442.

Water cess Rs. 9 to remain unchanged.

Pát No. 8.—Classed to 15th December. Survey numbers watered:—434 and 433 (inám).

Water cess (Government Rs. 3 and Inám Rs. 2) should be retained unchanged.

Pát No. 9.—Same as Nos. 5 and 8. Waters Survey Nos. 430, 431, 340, 328, 343 and 345 (inám).

Water cess Government Rs. 13-12-0 and (inám Re. 0-4-0) should be retained unchanged.

Pát No. 10 is similar to and aided by No. 9.

Survey numbers watered :—425 (inám), 427 (inám), 428, 429.

Water cess (Government, Rs. 3-8-0 and inám, Rs. 8) should be retained unchanged.

Pát No. 11.—The owner has made a rice field on the dam site. The surplus waters of the rice field are available.

Water cess Rs. 3 on survey numbers 470 and 472 (2-3) to be retained unchanged.

Pát No. 12.—Classed to flow till 15th December. Supply poor. Waters survey Nos. 520, 522.

Water cess Rs. 5 to be unchanged.

Pát No. 13. Out of use.

Abolish water cess of Re. 1 on survey No. 480 (1).

New Pát.—With bandhára on Tulzai Odha between survey Nos. 435 and 436. Waters survey Nos. 435 and 436. It is below bandhára No. 5. Steps should be taken to assess this new area as patasthal.

Uruli Deváchi.

Pát No. 1.—Classed to 15th March. Supply regular.

Survey numbers watered :—53 to 92, 94 to 97 and 100.

Water cess Rs. 210-6-0 to be increased 25 per cent.

Pát No. 2.—Same as No. 1. Survey numbers watered :—1, 2, and 101 to 109.

Water cess Rs. 45 to be increased 25 per cent.

Pát No. 3.—Abandoned owing to difficulty of carrying water across a sunken road. Survey numbers assessed :—3 (1-3), 4, 5 and 6.

Water cess Rs. 12 to be abolished.

Pát No. 4.—Abandoned. Survey numbers assessed :—287 and 291.

Water cess Rs. 23 to be abolished.

Pát No. 5.—Abandoned as the stream bed has sunk. Survey numbers assessed :—301 (1-2), 302, 303 (1-5).

Water cess Rs. 10-8-0 to be abolished.

Pát No. 6.—Classed to 15th December. Water is obtained.

Survey numbers watered :—558, 559 (1-2), 562 and 563.

Water cess Rs. 7-4-0 to be increased 25 per cent.

Pát No. 7.—Classed to 1st February. Supply good.

Survey numbers watered :—434 and 435 (both inám).

Water cess Rs. 18 to be increased 25 per cent.

Pát No. 8.—Abandoned as bed of stream has sunk. Survey numbers assessed :—437, 438 and 612 (Survey No. 612 has been formed out of Survey No. 464, which is the survey number shown in the pát takta).

Water cess Rs. 14-8-0 to be abolished.

Pát No. 9.—Classed to 1st February. Survey numbers assessed :—477 to 481, 483 to 497, 507, 311, 314, 315, 317 to 319.

Survey Nos. 492 and 494 never receive water. Water cess Rs. 5-8-0 to be abolished.

The lead to survey Nos. 311 to 319 is very long and the supply to these numbers so precarious that the holders have resigned their rights. The water cess Rs. 40-8-0 on these lands should also be abolished.

The remaining water cess should be increased 25 per cent.

Pát No. 10.—Classed to 1st February. Supply excellent.

Survey numbers watered :—336 to 340, 34 to 345, 347, 382 to 384.

Water cess Rs. 40-14-0 to be increased 25 per cent.

Pát No. 11.—Similar to No. 10.

Survey numbers watered :—350, 351, 352 and 357.

Water cess Rs. 23 to be increased 25 per cent.

Vadhu Khurd.

Assessment to be retained unchanged.

Perna.

Pát No. 1.—Classed to 1st February. Survey numbers watered :—63 (1-3), 64, 65, 66, 68 (1-3), 73, 74, 75, 76, 77 (1-3), 78 (1-4), 79 (2). Practically all the land belongs to one man who complained that he had received no water for preceding 3 years. This was not confirmed by enquiry. The pát was flowing strongly on 1st February 1915.

The water cess (Rs. 46 on 17 acres) may be increased 25 per cent.

Pát No. 2.—Classed to 1st February. Survey numbers irrigated :—367 (2), 368, 369, 370 (1-2), 371 (1-2), 372 (1-3), 373, (1-4), 374 (1-3). No water in 1914-15 and only a little the year before. The assessment is much the same as for Pát No. 1, *viz.*, Rs. 47-8-0 on 17 acres, but the supply is much inferior.

The water cess may be retained unchanged.

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on

Abbreviations:—M= Motastal, P= Patasthal.

S. No.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group I.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Yerandavna	Original.	1 12 0	...	...	895	613	0 14 1	...	...	...	P. 26	{ S. 19 W. 52 }	2 8 0	721	684	0 15 2
Group II.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
2	Wadgaon Kd.	II	2 19 0	...	8 0 0	295	622	...	...	...	...	{ M. 6 P. 1 }	{ S. 21 W. 13 }	...	309	647	...
3	Aundh	II	2 12 0	6 0 0	...	1,051	2,325	...	1	2	...	M. 45	130	...	1,607	2,457	...
4	Dapodi	II	2 12 0	...	...	261	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	498	...
5	Bopkhal	II	2 12 0	6 0 0	...	1,032	1,511	...	1	4	...	M. 26	77	...	1,109	1,502	...
6	Yerawda	III	2 8 0	...	...	1,700	1,908	...	...	...	...	M. 41	114	...	1,741	2,022	...
Totals			...	...	...	4,959	6,864	1 6 2	2	6	3 0 0	{ M. 118 P. 1 }	{ S. 342 W. 13 }	2 14 0	5,080	7,216	1 6 9
Group III.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
7	Charholi Bk.	III	2 8 0	...	...	5,201	5,363	...	...	...	...	M. 632	1,702	...	5,833	7,065	...
8	Moshi	III	2 8 0	...	8 0 0 (Water only.)	1,696	1,545	...	...	...	...	{ M. 182 P. 76 }	{ S. 263 W. 147 }	...	1,824	2,112	...
9	Chikhli	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	3,056	3,830	...	1	4	...	{ M. 209 P. 43 }	{ S. 555 W. 92 }	...	3,308	4,045	...
10	Talawda	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	...	1,746	2,042	...	2	0	...	M. 10	49	...	1,767	2,097	...
11	Dahy	III	2 8 0	...	8 0 0	2,246	3,895	...	...	...	...	{ M. 215 P. 6 }	{ S. 537 W. 11 }	...	2,467	3,461	...
12	Kunhaj	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	...	1,141	1,161	...	11	39	...	M. 6	13	...	1,157	1,313	...
13	Chincholi	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	...	1,169	1,530	...	2	6	...	M. 6	16	...	1,177	1,552	...
14	Ravot	III	2 8 0	...	...	1,563	1,900	...	...	...	...	M. 20	47	...	1,583	1,847	...
15	Nigdi	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	...	632	491	...	30	100	...	...	...	...	662	591	...
16	Akardi	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	...	1,516	1,321	...	7	20	...	M. 49	131	...	1,572	1,472	...
17	Chinchwad	III	2 8 0	...	...	2,032	2,407	...	5	11	...	{ M. 13 P. 1 }	{ S. 46 W. 3 }	...	2,051	2,560	...
18	Pimpri Waghara	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	...	2,449	1,904	...	27	96	...	M. 23	66	...	2,498	2,145	...
19	Bhosri	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	5,333	5,429	...	102	363	...	{ M. 17 P. 2 }	{ S. 44 W. 7 }	...	5,454	5,845	...
20	Pimple Gurav	III	2 8 0	...	...	583	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	615	...
21	Sangvi	III	2 8 0	...	...	478	599	...	...	...	...	M. 6	17	...	484	616	...
22	Pimple Saudagar	III	2 8 0	...	...	765	1,230	...	...	...	...	M. 27	98	...	792	1,307	...
23	Banera	III	2 8 0	...	8 0 0	1,565	1,550	...	...	...	...	{ M. 15 P. 94 }	{ S. 40 W. 227 }	...	1,674	2,212	...
24	Sus	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,586	1,257	...	89	310	...	{ M. 19 P. 14 }	{ S. 49 W. 25 }	...	1,708	1,662	...
25	Bardhan Bk.	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	991	836	...	69	247	...	{ M. 4 P. 27 }	{ S. 8 W. 60 }	...	1,091	1,210	...
26	Pashan	III	2 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	2,217	1,505	...	28	100	...	{ M. 43 P. 47 }	{ S. 90 W. 97 }	...	2,334	2,053	...
27	Kalas	III	2 8 0	...	...	611	758	...	...	...	...	M. 20	44	...	631	832	...
28	Ambernol Kd.	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,758	582	...	4	14	...	{ M. 8 P. 11 }	{ S. 13 W. 4 }	...	1,779	647	...
29	Rahatni	IV	2 8 0	...	...	906	1,219	...	...	...	...	M. 23	53	...	932	1,278	...
30	Bhugan	Original.	1 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	2,008	752	...	156	440	...	P. 38	{ S. 14 W. 38 }	...	2,293	1,241	...
Total			...	...	...	49,551	42,910	0 15 9	533	1,785	3 4 3	{ M. 1510 P. 360 }	{ S. 3,840 W. 1,134 }	2 8 8	45,954	50,234	1 1 6

empied land.
Soil, W = Water.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
14	0	...	044	1,163	1 13 10	...	...	...	M. 86	171	2 14 4	708	1,338	1 14 4	95	Yorandavna	1
Group II.																		
6	0	9 15 0	295	753	...	...	...	...	M. 6	26	...	302	789	...	22	Wadgaon Kd.	2
6	0	7 8 0	1,631	2,894	...	1	3	...	M. 45	188	...	1,667	2,905	...	22	Arundh	3	
6	0	...	361	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	602	...	22	Dapodi	4
6	0	7 8 0	1,032	1,842	...	1	5	...	M. 26	94	...	1,109	1,941	...	23	Bopkhal	5	
6	0	...	1,700	2,584	...	...	...	...	M. 41	152	...	1,741	2,715	...	34	Yarawda	6
...	...	...	4,069	8,605	1 11 7	2	8	4 0 0	M. 118	430	8 10 4	5,080	9,048	1 12 6	25	Totals.	
Group III.																		
2	0	...	5,201	6,704	...	...	...	...	M. 632	2,128	...	5,839	8,832	...	25	Charholi Bk.	7
2	0	9 0 0 (Water only.)	1,539	1,835	...	...	...	...	M. 142	329	...	1,684	2,568	...	21	Moshi	8
2	0	7 8 0 10 0 0	3,058	4,787	...	1	5	...	M. 208	694	...	3,308	5,804	...	25	Chikhli	9	
2	0	7 8 0	1,743	2,553	...	2	7	...	M. 19	61	...	1,767	2,621	...	25	Talawda	10	
2	0	10 0 0	2,247	3,621	...	...	...	...	M. 215	671	...	2,467	4,312	...	25	Dehu	11
2	0	7 8 0	1,141	1,451	...	11	40	...	M. 8	16	...	1,157	1,518	...	25	Kinhal	12	
2	0	7 8 0	1,189	1,913	...	2	7	...	M. 6	20	...	1,177	1,940	...	25	Chincholi	13	
2	0	...	1,563	2,250	...	...	...	...	M. 20	59	...	1,583	2,308	...	25	Ravet	14
2	0	7 8 0	632	616	...	30	125	...	...	...	...	662	741	...	25	Nigdi	15
2	0	7 8 0	1,516	1,651	...	7	28	...	M. 49	164	...	1,572	1,840	...	25	Akurdi	16	
2	0	...	2,033	2,125	...	5	14	...	M. 13	57	...	2,051	2,196	...	25	Chinchwad	17	
2	0	7 8 0	2,449	2,493	...	27	120	...	M. 23	69	...	2,498	2,682	...	25	Pimpri Waghara	18	
2	0	7 8 0 10 0 0	5,338	6,795	...	102	453	...	M. 17	55	...	5,454	7,307	...	25	Bhosri	19	
2	0	...	583	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	789	...	25	Pimple Gurav	20
2	0	...	478	740	...	...	...	...	M. 6	21	...	494	770	...	25	Sangvi	21
2	0	...	765	1,549	...	...	...	...	M. 27	85	...	792	1,634	...	25	Pimple Sandagar	22
2	0	10 0 0	1,565	1,938	...	...	...	...	M. 15	50	...	1,674	2,705	...	25	Banera	23
2	0	7 8 0 10 0 0	1,588	1,571	...	59	398	...	M. 19	61	...	1,708	2,073	...	25	Sus	24	
2	0	7 8 0 10 0 0	991	1,045	...	69	309	...	M. 14	31	...	1,091	1,613	...	25	Bardhan Bt.	25	
2	0	5 0 0 10 0 0 (Water only.)	2,231	1,914	...	28	125	...	M. 42	112	...	2,334	2,544	...	24	Pashan	26	
2	0	...	911	949	...	...	...	...	M. 20	65	...	931	1,008	...	25	Kales	27
2	0	7 8 0 10 0 0	1,738	728	...	4	17	...	M. 6	16	...	1,779	809	...	25	Ambegaon Kd.	28	
2	0	...	909	1,675	...	...	...	...	M. 23	73	...	932	1,749	...	39	Rahatni	29
2	0	7 8 0 10 0 0	2,180	1,625	...	150	484	...	M. 55	118	...	2,255	2,314	...	35	Bhugaon	30	
...	...	...	43,042	54,447	1 4 0	527	2,128	4 0 7	M. 1,510	4,806	3 3 11	46,016	69,008	1 6 1	...	Totals.	

By Former Settlements.																
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Group IV.</i>																
31	Ahbre	III	2 8 0	6 0 0	...	1,947	1,924	...	188	467	...	...	...	...	2,065	1,791
32	Tathavda	IV	2 4 0	...	...	1,234	1,279	...	...	...	...	M. 31	76	...	1,255	1,354
33	Jambe	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,480	1,492	...	16	52	...	P. 9	{ S. 18 W. 30 }	...	1,488	1,592
34	Nere	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,634	1,688	...	102	312	...	P. 8	{ S. 15 W. 36 }	...	1,944	1,948
35	Man	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2,840	2,398	...	324	1,004	...	P. 24	{ S. 44 W. 25 }	...	2,188	2,468
36	Hinjawdi	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,420	1,459	...	39	183	...	{ M. 7 P. 13 }	{ S. 22 W. 38 }	...	1,479	1,657
37	Wakad	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	1,608	2,042	...	18	68	...	{ M. 19 P. 30 }	{ S. 44 W. 107 }	...	1,975	2,314
38	Lawla	IV	2 4 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2,698	2,405	...	160	516	...	{ M. 4 P. 153 }	{ S. 10 W. 316 }	...	2,015	2,640
39	Uruli Devaahi	IV	2 4 0	...	8 0 0	3,288	2,712	...	...	...	...	{ M. 142 P. 173 }	{ S. 319 W. 342 }	...	2,608	2,839
40	Ganddare	Original.	1 6 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	1,196	488	...	15	53	...	P. 20	{ S. 8 W. 37 }	...	1,261	566
Total			...	...	...	19,515	17,180	0 14 1	812	2,585	2 2 11	{ M. 203 P. 430 }	{ S. 470 W. 820 }	2 5 1 4 9 6	20,960	22,191
<i>Group V.</i>																
<i>Group VI.</i>																
41	Ambi	V	2 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,376	590	...	97	311	...	...	...	...	1,473	901
42	Wadhu Kd.	V	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	295	622	...	...	...	...	{ M. 7 P. 1 }	{ S. 20 W. 2 }	...	303	646
43	Uruli Kanchan	V	2 0 0	...	...	2,436	2,305	...	...	...	...	M. 231	359	...	2,666	2,666
44	Theur	VI	1 12 0	...	...	3,764	3,760	...	...	...	...	M. 140	241	...	3,804	3,891
45	Wangni	VI	1 12 0	6 0 0	...	1,313	488	...	147	413	...	...	...	...	1,460	899
46	Tulapur	VI	1 12 0	...	...	1,189	1,057	...	...	...	...	M. 8	12	...	1,197	1,069
47	Saahle	VI	1 12 0	...	...	815	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	377
48	Perane	VII	1 10 0	...	8 0 0	1,914	1,701	...	...	...	...	{ M. 268 P. 34 }	{ S. 409 W. 47 }	...	2,214	2,250
Total			...	...	...	13,091	10,838	0 13 4	244	724	2 15 6	{ M. 663 P. 35 }	{ S. 1,041 W. 49 }	1 9 8 4 1 10	14,028	12,737
Grand Totals			...	...	...	81,811	76,349	0 15 4	1,591	5,070	2 3 0	{ M. 2,463 P. 662 }	{ S. 6,893 W. 1,526 }	2 4 8 4 11 4	66,737	93,122

Q—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENTS.																	
Maximum Rates.			— Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
2 10 0	7 8 0	...	1,847	1,324	...	138	584	...	...	...	...	2,085	1,908	...	7	Ahire	31
2 10 0	...	...	1,234	1,429	...	...	...	...	M. 31	88	...	1,255	1,565	...	16	Tathavda	32
2 10 0	7 8 0	9 13 0	1,400	1,725	...	16	65	...	P. 9	{ S. 21 W. 37 }	...	1,485	1,848	...	16	Jambe	33
2 10 0	7 8 0	8 6 0	1,834	1,859	...	103	390	...	P. 8	{ S. 17 W. 36 }	...	1,944	3,301	...	18	Nere	34
2 10 0	7 8 0	8 6 0	2,640	2,707	...	324	1,355	...	P. 24	{ S. 51 W. 25 }	...	3,183	4,068	...	18	Man	35
2 10 0	7 8 0	9 13 0	1,420	1,689	...	39	154	...	{ M. 7 P. 19 }	{ S. 25 W. 17 47 }	...	1,479	1,932	...	17	Hinjawdi	36
2 10 0	7 8 0	9 13 0	1,603	2,361	...	18	72	...	{ M. 19 P. 31 }	{ S. 61 W. 73 134 }	...	1,675	2,691	...	16	Wakad	37
2 10 0	7 8 0	9 13 0	2,699	2,782	...	180	645	...	{ M. 4 P. 152 }	{ S. 12 W. 363 460 }	...	3,015	4,232	...	18	Lawla	38
2 10 0	...	9 13 0	3,327	3,325	...	...	...	...	{ M. 142 P. 134 }	{ S. 369 W. 308 490 }	...	3,603	4,380	...	13	Uruli Devachi	39
2 10 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	907	525	...	34	148	...	{ M. 1 P. 34 }	{ S. 1 W. 54 59 }	...	976	787	...	39	Ganddare	40
...	...	...	19,266	19,738	1 0 5	831	3,313	3 15 9	{ M. 204 P. 434 }	{ S. 544 W. 902 1,397 }	2 10 8 5 7 1	20,705	25,792	1 8 11	16	Total	...
<i>Group V.</i>																	
<i>Group VI.</i>																	
2 0 0	7 8 0	...	1,370	590	...	27	389	...	...	...	...	1,473	979	...	9	Ambi	41
2 0 0	...	8 0 0	295	622	...	...	...	...	{ M. 7 P. 1 }	{ S. 20 W. 2 2 }	...	303	646	...	...	Wadhu Kd.	42
2 0 0	...	...	2,435	2,305	...	...	...	...	M. 231	359	...	2,669	2,664	...	...	Uruli Kanchan	43
2 0 0	...	...	3,754	4,336	...	...	...	...	M. 140	276	...	3,894	4,612	...	16	Theur	44
2 0 0	7 8 0	...	1,313	562	...	147	618	...	...	...	...	1,420	1,078	...	20	Wangni	45
2 0 0	...	...	1,189	1,232	...	...	...	...	M. 8	14	...	1,197	1,226	...	16	Tulapur	46
2 0 0	...	...	815	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	436	...	16	Sashte	47
2 0 0	...	10 0 0	1,914	2,073	...	...	...	...	{ M. 266 P. 84 }	{ S. 498 W. 57 105 }	...	2,214	2,733	...	21	Perano	48
...	...	...	13,091	12,166	0 14 10	244	965	3 11 4	{ M. 662 P. 35 }	{ S. 1,167 W. 59 107 }	1 12 8 4 11 11	14,022	14,364	1 0 5	12	Total	...
...	...	...	61,602	96,098	1 2 10	1,604	6,354	3 15 5	{ M. 2,643 P. 777 }	{ S. 7,118 W. 1,813 2,754 }	2 43 9 5 14 8	86,526	114,186	1 5 1	23	Grand Totals	...

Below Mr. Bell's No. S.I.—3, dated 30th August 1916, forwarding a Settlement Report on the 54 inám villages of the Haveli Táluka.

No. S.R.V.—23, dated 30th October 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner.

2. The Collector agrees with Mr. Bell's proposals except in regard to the following points :—

(a) the increase proposed for Yerandawne, amounting to over 100 per cent. on the dry crop lands, is excessive. This village should go into Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-6-0.

(b) Ráhatni, which Mr. Bell proposes to raise from Group IV to Group III should be left in its old group. It falls as suitably in the one group as the other, and its circumstances do not justify an increase of 38 per cent.

(c) Bhugaon is proposed to be raised from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-2-0, an increase of over 100 per cent. on dry-crop land. The only reason given is that it is at present under the original settlement of 1864-65. The reason may be a good one from the inámdár's point of view. Neither the circumstances nor the situation of the village justify such a large increase. It should go into Group IV at Rs. 2-10-0.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Poona.

Below Collector's No. S. R. V.—23 of 30th October 1916.

No. S. T.—61.

Poona, 26th December 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. The only question upon which we need dwell is the difference between the Collector and Mr. Bell as to the grouping of the three villages: Yerandávne, Bhugaon and Rahatni. All these villages were settled in 1864. From that day for 52 years they have enjoyed an unaltered Settlement, while all around them Government villages have twice been substantially enhanced. This does not seem to have been any fault of the people, who are passive in such matters, nor of the inámdárs who seem to have been quite willing to have a Revision. Indeed, the *papers do not show* why the Revision was so long delayed. The natural consequence is that now in order to bring the villages two stages up to the level of the 1916 Settlement, the enhancements are very heavy. Now, what is the proper remedy? If we group them down so as to reduce enhancement we shall be perpetuating an under-assessment and continuing their unequal treatment for several more Settlements. The limit of 66 per cent. enhancement in a single village is a standard *based upon a 30 years' Settlement*, and certainly could be set aside, for very good reasons, if the Settlement has been delayed for more than half a century. I think these are cases in which it certainly could be disregarded.

3. But would it be fair to the people? This evidently is what the Collector feels. It is obvious that such sudden enhancements would greatly upset rental agreements and the general economical arrangements of the villages. But rather than place the villages permanently upon a wrong footing, I would certainly prefer to grade the enhancements in the style of the Igatpuri concessions, though perhaps more liberally. I would suggest that we group the villages and fix their assessments according to Mr. Bell's proposals uniformly with the rest of the táluka. Then we should say that this is their standard assessment, but to avoid abrupt and disconcerting enhancements we propose to take in the first place only 50 per cent. of the total increase (33 per cent. at once, and the rest after two years, as in the Igatpuri rules): then, we should give a respite of *10 years more* before we levied the remainder which would make it nearly 15 years before the village works up to the full standard. Should any circumstances arise within that period which make the general standard for Haveli Táluka too high, then of course any modification allowed to the rest of the táluka would operate in these villages also. I think this course, which would affect the two villages Bhugaon and Yerandávne only, is preferable.

4. It is true that in the case of *all the three* villages they do lie on the border of the group in which Mr. Bell would include them, and therefore their transfer to the next lower group would not be difficult, and would not interrupt the grouping scheme of the táluka, and it is a much simpler device than that above suggested. But in the case of Yerandávne, which is the most important, we can see that if we concede it we should have a tongue of land running right into the city on its west side, which would be assessed below less favourably situated land on the east. Such grouping would be indefensible in the abstract, and therefore should not in my opinion be accepted (for secondary reasons) in order to avoid the percentage increases consequent upon an undue delay in the re-Settlement.

5. There is nothing else in these papers calling for remark. The rest of the proposals may be accepted and are in entire conformity with those already submitted for the khálsa villages.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. A—106 of 1917.

From

C. N. SEDDON, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner, C. D.;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS, Poona.*Camp Dhulia, 13th February 1917.*

Sir,

With reference to your endorsement No. S. T.—61, dated 26th December last, regarding revision settlement of the 48 inam villages of the Haveli Taluka in the Poona District mentioned in the accompanying list, I have the honour to state that, though I should like to adopt the proposal made by you as to varying rates in the case of certain villages, I fear the idea must be negatived in view of the orders of Government contained in paragraph 14 of their Resolution No. 1601, dated 11th February 1916, Revenue Department. The alternative appears to me the adoption of Collector's proposals, that is to say, the sanctioning of Mr. Bell's proposals as modified by the Collector in the matter of grouping of the villages of Yerandavne, Rahatni and Bhugaon, under classes II, IV and IV, respectively. This is, therefore, sanctioned.

2. Mr. Hatch's modifications in fact only amount to the placing in the lower of two groups certain villages which are on the border and might from their situation be in either. In the case of Yerandavne—its proper group is no doubt group I. But this might also be said of Hadapsar; and in the case of Yerandavne, as in the case of Hadapsar, the excessive increase which inclusion in the higher group would entail, should certainly be avoided.

3. The rates should be introduced as early as possible and guaranteed so as to expire simultaneously with those of the khalsa villages in the taluka.

4. Petitions of objection have been received from six villages. But I agree with you that these petitions disclose no arguments which have not been considered already.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,
Commissioner, C. D.

*List of Inam villages in the Haveli Taluka in the Poona District,
accompanying this office No. A—106, dated 13th February 1917.*

Haveli Taluka.

1. Yerandavna.	✓17. Chinchwad.	33. Jambe.
2. Wadgaon Khd.	18. Pimpri Waghera.	34. Nere.
3. Aundh.	19. Bhosri.	35. Man.
4. Dapodi.	20. Pimple Gurav.	36. Hnjawdi.
5. Bopkel.	21. Sangvi.	37. Wakad.
6. Yeravda.	22. Pimple Saudagar.	38. Laula.
7. Charholi Budruk.	23. Banera.	39. Urali.
8. Chikhli.	24. Sus.	40. Gauddar Devachi.
9. Moshi.	25. Bavdhan B.	41. Ambi.
10. Talawda.	26. Pashan.	42. Wadhu Budruk.
11. Dehu.	27. Kalas.	43. Uruli Kanchan.
12. Kinhi.	28. Ambegaon Khd.	44. Theur.
13. Chincholi.	29. Rahatni.	45. Wagni.
14. Rawet.	30. Bhugaon.	46. Tulapur.
15. Nigdi.	31. Ahire.	47. Sashte.
16. Akurdi.	32. Tathavda.	48. Perane.

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

1.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ghorpadi	I	8 4 0	...	...	645	1,255	...	...	...	...	M. 115	382	...	760	1,593	...
2	Wanawadi	I	8 4 0	...	...	704	873	...	...	...	...	M. 148	606	...	851	1,379	...
3	Bhamburde	I	8 4 0	...	...	1,168	1,141	...	...	...	...	M. 116	371	...	1,274	1,412	...
4	Nisbat Mall	I	8 4 0	...	...	840	710	...	...	...	...	M. 106	456	...	606	1,160	...
5	Nisbat Munjeri	I	8 4 0	...	...	2,207	2,001	...	...	...	...	M. 896	1,291	...	2,653	3,052	...
6	Parwati	I	8 4 0	...	...	743	856	...	...	...	...	M. 115	321	...	858	1,177	...
7	Poona City	I	8 4 0	...	...	11	23	...	...	...	...	M. 31	88	...	42	111	...
...	Total of Group I...	...	...	...	...	5,868	7,519	1 4 6	...	...	...	M. 1,077	3,271	3 0 7	6,945	10,790	1 8 10
<i>Group II.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
8	Bopodi.	II	2 12 0	...	...	442	462	...	...	...	...	M. 23	49	...	495	531	...
9	Kothrud	II	2 12 0	5	...	1,072	1,427	...	7	24	...	M. 288	760	...	1,907	3,211	...
10	Hingne Budruk	II	2 12 0	...	...	519	921	...	...	...	...	M. 24	67	...	543	989	...
11	Kondhawe Khurd	II	2 12 0	...	...	916	897	...	...	...	...	M. 19	26	...	987	920	...
12	Hingne Khurd	III	2 8 0	...	...	341	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	197	...
13	Hadapsar	III	2 8 0	...	...	3,336	3,855	...	...	...	...	M. 285	634	...	3,621	4,489	...
14	Mundhawa	III	2 8 0	...	...	1,338	1,436	...	...	...	...	M. 54	106	...	1,392	1,542	...
15	Nanded	III	2 8 0	...	...	948	1,323	...	...	...	...	M. 43	94	...	891	1,423	...
16	Manjri Budruk	IV	2 4 0	...	...	2,017	3,060	...	...	...	...	M. 89	153	...	3,006	3,216	...
17	Mahamadwadi	III	2 8 0	...	...	993	774	...	...	...	...	M. 177	429	...	1,170	1,203	...
...	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	18,334	14,357	1 1 3	7	24	3 6 10	1,602	2,386	2 5 4	14,383	16,717	1 2 8
<i>Group III.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
19	Bawdhan Khurd	III	2 8 0	5	...	794	544	...	16	73	...	M. 6	10	...	819	627	...
19	Shiwne	III	2 8 0	5	...	1,590	941	...	22	77	...	...	...	...	1,612	1,018	...
20	Kopre	III	2 8 0	5	...	423	202	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	453	227	...
21	Gothe Budruk	III	2 8 0	5	...	810	586	...	15	42	...	...	...	...	625	629	...
22	Khadkwasla	III	2 8 0	5	...	1,266	716	...	15	40	...	M. 97	72	...	1,383	898	...
23	Nandoshi	III	2 8 0	5	...	997	774	...	21	55	...	...	...	...	1,018	639	...
24	Dhayri	III	2 8 0	5	6	1,971	1,642	...	5	16	...	M. 89 P. 19	157 40 44	...	2,077	1,969	...
25	Narhe	III	2 8 0	5	...	746	679	...	5	11	...	M. 26	46	...	776	734	...
26	Ambegaon Budruk.	III	2 8 0	5	...	639	938	...	1	2	...	M. 6	12	...	690	1,002	...
27	Dhankawdi	III	2 8 0	...	...	625	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	595	...
28	Katraj	III	2 8 0	5	...	2,502	1,083	...	4	13	...	M. 45	61	...	2,611	1,162	...
29	Kondhawe Budruk.	III	2 8 0	...	...	2,053	1,280	...	...	...	...	M. 569	103	...	2,123	1,383	...
30	Pisoli	III	2 8 0	...	...	807	423	...	...	...	...	M. 33	68	...	900	496	...
31	Wadgaon Sheri	III	2 8 0	4	...	1,178	617	...	30	74	...	M. 5	4	...	1,211	695	...
32	Kharadi	III	2 8 0	...	...	1,276	495	...	...	...	...	M. 10	7	...	1,238	502	...
33	Wagholi	III	2 8 0	4	...	6,887	4,434	...	6	17	...	M. 221	341	...	7,114	4,793	...
34	Lohgaon	III	2 8 0	4	...	7,110	3,225	...	9	22	...	M. 97	36	...	7,206	3,333	...
35	Dhanori	III	2 8 0	4	...	1,565	781	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	1,566	787	...
36	Dighi	III	2 8 0	4	...	1,503	775	...	16	35	...	M. 17	13	...	1,536	823	...
37	Pimpale Nilakh	III	2 8 0	...	...	846	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	950	...
38	Warje	III	2 8 0	6	...	1,099	739	...	19	48	...	...	...	...	1,118	796	...
39	Kondhawe Dhawds.	III	2 8 0	6	8	2,352	1,504	...	131	389	...	P. 33	B 60 W. 18	...	2,321	1,951	...

Occupied land, in Haveli Taluka of the Poona District.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 14 0	...	...	645	1,490	...	...	...	...	M. 115	401	...	760	1,891	...	19'19	Ghorpadi	1
3 14 0	...	...	704	1,086	...	...	...	...	M. 148	601	...	852	1,637	...	19'19	Wanawdi	2
3 14 0	...	...	1,163	1,355	...	...	...	...	M. 116	323	...	1,374	1,677	...	19'19	Bhamburda	3
3 14 0	...	...	340	1,012	...	...	...	...	M. 160	650	...	808	1,663	...	42'43	Nisbat Mali	4
3 14 0	...	...	2,207	3,791	...	...	...	...	M. 396	1,839	...	2,653	5,630	...	42'43	Nisbat Munjeri	5
3 14 0	...	...	743	1,219	...	...	...	...	M. 115	467	...	853	1,675	...	42'42	Farwati	6
3 14 0	...	...	11	39	...	...	...	...	M. 31	126	...	42	169	...	42'43	Poona City	7
...	...	...	5,968	9,936	1 11 1	...	...	...	M. 1,077	4,396	4 1 4	6,945	14,332	2 1 0	32'32	Total of Group I	...
<i>Group II.</i>																		
3 6 0	...	...	442	563	...	...	...	...	M. 23	72	...	465	635	...	22'22	Bopodi	8
3 6 0	6 4 0	...	1,672	1,739	...	7	30	...	M. 238	926	...	1,907	2,695	...	22'22	Kothrud	9	
3 6 0	...	...	519	1,122	...	...	...	...	M. 24	82	...	543	1,204	...	22'22	Hingne Budruk	10
3 6 0	...	...	918	1,093	...	...	...	...	M. 19	35	...	937	1,123	...	22'22	Kondhawe Khurd	11
3 6 0	...	...	341	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	265	...	34'34	Hingne Khurd	12
3 6 0	...	...	3,336	5,160	...	...	...	...	M. 285	652	...	2,621	6,032	...	34'34	Hadapsar	13
3 6 0	...	...	1,338	1,930	...	...	...	...	M. 54	142	...	1,392	2,072	...	34'34	Mundhawa	14
3 6 0	...	...	848	1,784	...	...	...	...	M. 43	126	...	601	1,910	...	34'34	Nanded	15
3 6 0	...	...	2,917	4,590	...	...	...	...	M. 69	237	...	3,006	4,627	...	50'50	Manjari Budruk	16
3 6 0	...	...	998	1,040	...	...	...	...	M. 127	573	...	1,170	1,616	...	34'34	Mahamadwadi	...
...	...	...	13,324	19,308	1 7 2	7	30	4 4 7	1,002	3,048	3 0 6	14,333	22,394	1 9 0	50'50	Total of Group II	...
<i>Group III.</i>																		
3 2 0	6 4 0	...	794	690	...	18	91	...	M. 6	12	...	818	733	...	25'25	Bawdhan Khurd	18	
3 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,590	1,176	...	22	96	...	...	...	...	1,612	1,272	...	25'25	Shiwne	19
3 2 0	6 4 0	...	483	262	...	10	31	...	...	...	...	433	263	...	25'25	Kopri	20
3 2 0	0 4 0	...	810	732	...	15	52	...	...	...	...	825	784	...	25'25	Gorhe Budruk	21
3 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,286	895	...	15	50	...	M. 37	90	...	1,333	1,035	...	25'25	Khadakwasla	22	
3 2 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	997	967	...	21	69	...	...	...	...	1,018	1,036	...	25'25	Nandolehi	23
3 2 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	1,971	2,052	...	5	20	...	M. 83	196	{ S. 50 } { W. 55 }	2,077	2,373	...	25'25	Dhayri	24	
3 2 0	6 4 0	...	746	647	...	5	14	...	M. 25	56	...	776	917	...	25'25	Narhe	25	
3 2 0	6 4 0	...	890	1,235	...	1	2	...	M. 6	15	...	896	1,252	...	25'25	Ambegoon Budruk	26	
3 2 0	...	...	625	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	731	...	25'25	Dhankawdi	27
3 2 0	6 4 0	...	2,562	1,860	...	4	16	...	M. 45	76	...	2,611	1,452	...	25'25	Katraj	28	
3 2 0	...	...	2,053	1,800	...	...	...	...	M. 69	129	...	2,122	1,739	...	25'25	Kondhawe Budruk	29
3 2 0	...	...	867	635	...	...	...	...	M. 33	85	...	900	620	...	25'25	Pisoli	30
3 2 6	5 0 0	...	1,176	771	...	30	92	...	M. 5	5	...	1,211	808	...	25'25	Wadgaon Sheri	31	
3 2 0	...	...	1,278	619	...	...	...	...	M. 10	9	...	1,388	638	...	25'25	Kharadi	32
3 2 0	5 0 0	...	6,987	5,542	...	6	21	...	M. 221	426	...	7,114	5,089	...	25'25	Wagholl	33	
3 2 0	5 0 0	...	7,110	4,031	...	9	27	...	M. 67	107	...	7,306	4,165	...	25'25	Lohgaon	34	
3 2 0	5 0 0	...	1,565	976	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	1,568	933	...	25'25	Dhanori	35
3 2 0	5 0 0	...	1,503	909	...	16	44	...	M. 17	16	...	1,536	1,029	...	25'25	Dighi	36	
3 2 0	...	...	843	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	1,187	...	25'25	Pimpri Nilakh	37
3 2 0	6 12 0	...	1,099	1,107	...	19	65	...	...	...	...	1,118	1,172	...	49'49	Warje	38
3 2 0	6 12 0	10 0 0	2,322	3,256	...	181	498	...	P. 36	{ S. 90 } { W. 22 }	...	2,521	2,863	...	47'47	Kondhawe Dhawda	39	

By FORMER SURVEY.																	
Number.	Name of village.	Number of group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—concl.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
40	Wadgaon Shind ...	III	2 8 0	...	...	901	1,103	...	...	...	...	M. 37	71	...	938	1,174	...
41	Nirgudi ...	III	2 8 0	...	...	423	507	...	...	...	...	M. 3	4	...	425	511	...
42	Dudulgaon ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	487	581	...	...	...	...	M. 17	35	...	504	606	...
Total of Group III.			...	...	...	41,242	26,103	0 10 2	530	925	2 12 10	M. 689 P. 57	S. 1,079 W. 100 61	{ 1 8 9 2 13 6 }	42,329	26,329	0 10
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
43	Gorhe Khurd ...	III	2 8 0	5	...	427	230	...	78	201	...	...	...	...	505	631	...
44	Undari ...	IV	2 4 0	4	...	1,615	1,026	...	...	...	...	M. 63	80	...	1,678	1,106	...
45	Wadki ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	2,751	1,445	...	...	...	...	M. 145	208	...	2,896	1,743	...
46	Phursangi ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	3,414	3,926	...	...	...	...	M. 296	542	...	3,710	4,468	...
47	Balewadi ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	812	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	1,007	...
48	Mahalunge ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	732	852	...	17	54	...	M. 13	20	...	762	835	...
49	Nande ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	962	670	...	67	196	...	M. 7	8	...	1,026	874	...
50	Marunji ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	1,110	729	...	62	233	...	M. 6	5	...	1,179	930	...
51	Punwle ...	IV	2 4 0	4	...	965	978	...	13	38	...	M. 31	45	...	1,009	1,050	...
52	Thergaon ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	792	538	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	793	541	...
53	Kiwle ...	IV	2 4 0	...	...	1,324	1,348	...	...	...	...	M. 37	61	...	1,361	1,309	...
54	Mamurdi ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	461	290	...	6	18	...	M. 4	4	...	461	312	...
55	Bhukum ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	1,949	738	...	177	495	...	...	...	...	2,126	1,233	...
56	Bhawdi ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	1,492	510	...	...	...	...	M. 22	23	...	1,514	583	...
57	Lonkalbhar ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	5,577	5,832	...	...	...	...	M. 871 P. 9	{ S. 578 W. 18 85 }	...	6,256	6,449	...
58	Khed Shiwapur ...	V	2 0 0	6	8	1,061	887	...	16	47	...	M. 16 P. 65	{ S. 28 W. 164 335 }	...	1,156	1,411	...
59	Donje ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	693	399	...	65	152	...	...	...	...	749	551	...
Total of Group IV...			...	...	...	26,417	21,395	0 12 11	493	1,497	2 14 5	M. 1,011 P. 73	{ S. 1,699 W. 177 370 }	{ 1 10 11 7 7 10 }	27,993	25,068	0 14
<i>Group V.</i>																	
60	Manjri Khurd ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	2,093	1,512	...	...	...	...	M. 49	47	...	2,143	1,559	...
61	Mandvi Budruk ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	793	151	...	64	165	...	...	...	...	857	316	...
62	Mandvi Khurd ...	IV	2 4 0	5	...	178	79	...	23	60	...	...	...	...	201	139	...
63	Aglambe ...	IV	2 4 0	6	...	2,570	1,297	...	204	483	...	...	...	...	2,774	1,780	...
64	Bahuli ...	IV	2 4 0	8	...	1,278	937	...	316	790	...	...	...	...	1,594	1,727	...
65	Sangrun ...	IV	2 4 0	6	...	635	356	...	106	271	...	...	...	...	741	627	...
66	Bhare ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	599	671	...	67	164	...	...	...	...	659	836	...
67	Mulkhed ...	V	2 0 0	5	...	704	649	...	119	358	...	...	...	...	823	1,002	...
68	Arwi ...	V	2 0 0	5	...	1,539	682	...	74	238	...	...	...	...	1,612	920	...
69	Bahatawde ...	V	2 0 0	5	...	1,349	623	...	78	321	...	M. 1	2	...	1,328	915	...
70	Chande ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	710	552	...	65	179	...	...	...	...	796	731	...
71	Kondhanpur ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	754	363	...	68	193	...	...	...	...	822	656	...
72	Khanapur ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	743	446	...	100	247	...	...	...	...	943	693	...
73	Kasareal ...	VI	1 0 0	5	...	1,571	1,008	...	74	258	...	...	...	...	1,645	1,266	...
Total of Group V			...	...	...	15,405	9,395	0 9 9	1,378	3,623	2 10 1	50	49	0 15 6	16,833	13,066	0 12

2—continued.

By Revision Survey.																	
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rios.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
3 2 0	...	...	901	1,654	...	...	...	...	M. 37	106	...	938	1,760	...	50'50	Wadgaon Shind ...	40
3 2 0	...	...	425	780	...	...	...	...	M. 2	6	...	425	788	...	50'50	Nirgudi ...	41
3 2 0	...	...	487	799	...	...	...	...	M. 17	34	...	504	833	...	37'37	Dudalgaon ...	42
...	...	...	41,242	53,733	0 12 1	330	1,195	3 9 11	M. 699 P. 57	13,98 S. 140 W. 77	1 15 4 3 12 11	42,328	56,513	0 12 10	10'29	Total of Group III.	
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	437	830	...	78	251	...	...	...	...	505	591	...	9'9	Gorhe Khurd ...	43
2 10 0	5 0 0	...	1,615	1,198	...	...	...	...	M. 63	92	...	1,678	1,279	...	16'10	Undari ...	44
2 10 0	...	...	2,751	1,671	...	...	...	...	M. 145	344	...	2,896	2,015	...	16'16	Wadki ...	45
2 10 0	...	...	3,414	4,539	...	...	...	...	M. 298	627	...	3,710	5,166	...	16'16	Phursangi ...	46
2 10 0	...	...	812	1,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	812	1,164	...	16'16	Balewadi ...	47
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	732	985	...	17	67	...	M. 13	39	...	763	1,085	...	16'16	Mahaluge ...	48
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	962	775	...	57	245	...	M. 7	9	...	1,028	1,029	...	16'16	Nandé ...	49
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	1,110	843	...	63	285	...	M. 6	8	...	1,178	1,131	...	28'28	Marunji ...	50
2 10 0	5 0 0	...	965	1,131	...	18	41	...	M. 31	52	...	1,009	1,224	...	16'16	Punwle ...	51
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	792	632	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	793	628	...	16'16	Thergaon ...	52
2 10 0	...	...	13,24	1,448	...	...	...	...	M. 37	71	...	1,361	1,514	...	16'16	Kiwle ...	53
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	451	835	...	6	29	...	M. 4	5	...	461	363	...	16'16	Alamrudi ...	54
2 10 0	6 4 0	...	19,49	911	...	177	619	...	...	...	...	2,126	1,530	...	19'19	Bhukum ...	55
2 10 0	...	...	1,492	669	...	...	...	...	M. 23	30	...	1,514	699	...	31'31	Bhawdi ...	56
2 10 0	...	...	5,885	7,658	...	...	...	...	M. 371	759	...	6,256	8,417	...	31'31	Lonkalbhar ...	57
2 10 0	6 12 0	10 0 0	1,068	1,333	...	16	63	...	M. 16 P. 68	45 S. 244 W. 430	...	1,169	2,115	...	39'50	Khed Shiwapur ...	58
2 10 0	6 12 0	...	693	629	...	65	206	...	...	...	...	749	534	...	51'51	Donje ...	59
...	...	...	26,432	23,224	0 15 10	462	1,803	3 10 7	M. 1,011 P. 69	2,070 S. 244 W. 430	2 0 9 11 9 11	27,908	30,770	1 1 7	29'23	Total of Group IV.	
<i>Group V.</i>																	
2 4 0	...	...	2,093	1,701	...	...	...	...	M. 49	53	...	2,142	1,754	...	12'12	Manjri Khurd ...	60
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	793	151	...	64	206	...	...	...	...	957	357	...	18'18	Mandwi Budruk ...	61
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	178	79	...	23	75	...	...	...	...	301	154	...	11'11	Mandwi Khurd ...	62
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	2,570	1,556	...	204	632	...	...	...	...	2,774	2,208	...	24'24	Aglambe ...	63
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	1,278	1,124	...	216	1,066	...	...	...	...	1,694	2,120	...	27'27	Bahull ...	64
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	635	427	...	106	388	...	...	...	...	741	723	...	26'26	Saunrun ...	65
2 4 0	7 8 0	...	589	755	...	67	305	...	...	...	...	656	960	...	15'15	Share ...	66
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	704	730	...	119	441	...	...	...	...	833	1,171	...	17'17	Mulkhed ...	67
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	1,538	787	...	74	297	...	...	...	...	1,612	1,064	...	18'18	Arwi ...	68
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	11,249	778	...	78	276	...	M. 1	2	...	1,329	1,066	...	15'15	Bahatawde ...	69
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	710	745	...	65	242	...	...	...	...	795	987	...	35'35	Chande ...	70
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	784	690	...	68	251	...	...	...	...	822	751	...	35'35	Kondhanpur ...	71
2 4 0	6 12 0	...	743	602	...	100	333	...	...	...	...	843	935	...	35'35	Khanapur ...	72
2 4 0	6 4 0	...	1,671	1,391	...	74	322	...	...	...	...	1,645	1,613	...	27'27	Kasarsai ...	73
...	...	...	15,405	11,196	0 11 7	1,378	4,742	3 7 1	80	85	1 1 7	16,833	15,993	0 15 2	22'22	Total of Group V.	

Sl. No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group No. VI.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
74	Lonkand ...	V	2 0 0	...	...	2,635	1,420	...	...	...	...	M 115	203	...	2,750	1,623	...
75	Phulgaon ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	843	634	...	...	...	...	M 70	133	...	922	707	...
76	Kesand ...	VI	1 12 0	4	...	3,011	1,584	...	2	3	...	M 134	120	...	3,147	1,707	...	
77	Kolawdi ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	3,553	2,932	...	...	...	...	M 95	111	...	3,648	3,043	...
78	Naygaon ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	3,631	2,384	...	...	...	...	M 162	222	...	3,793	2,606	...
79	Tarde ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	1,890	793	...	...	...	...	M 37	42	...	1,927	836	...
80	Alandi ...	VI	1 12 0	...	...	2,969	1,242	...	...	...	...	M 298	328	...	3,267	1,570	...
81	Kalyan ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	1,159	483	...	202	466	...	.....	.....	...	1,361	929	...
82	Khamgaon ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	892	436	...	24	431	...	.....	.....	...	1,166	917	...
83	Waddare ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	747	339	...	75	163	...	.....	.....	...	822	502	...
84	Malkhed ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	322	164	...	26	54	...	.....	.....	...	358	218	...
85	Gherasinghed ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	2,303	843	...	137	330	...	.....	.....	...	2,500	1,173	...
86	Sonapur ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	540	107	...	68	143	...	.....	.....	...	608	340	...
87	Jambli ...	V	2 0 0	6	...	571	214	...	53	117	...	.....	.....	...	624	331	...
88	Vinzar ...	VI	1 12 0	6	...	1,435	574	...	165	355	...	.....	.....	...	1,600	929	...
	Total of Group VI.	...	...	...	...	26,571	14,219	0 8 7	942	2,112	2 3 10	920	1,159	1 4 2	28,433	17,490	0 9 10
	<i>Group VII.</i>																	
89	Dongargaon ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	1,311	729	...	...	...	...	M 152	207	...	1,463	936	...
90	Wadebolai ...	VII	1 10 0	4	...	3,374	955	...	1	2	...	M 178	126	...	4,053	1,683	...	
91	Koregaonmul ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	1,881	1,036	...	...	...	...	M 70	63	...	1,951	1,149	...
92	Bhawrapur ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	758	539	...	...	...	...	M 32	22	...	789	561	...
93	Khamgaontek ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	2,233	1,408	...	...	...	...	M 66	58	...	2,299	1,466	...
94	Shindavne ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	3,363	1,834	...	...	...	...	M 271	259	...	3,634	2,093	...
95	Walti ...	VII	1 10 0	...	...	1,282	455	...	...	...	...	M 94	85	...	1,376	540	...
96	Antoli ...	VII	1 10 0	6	...	1,545	403	...	116	274	...	.....	.....	...	1,661	677	...
	Total of Group VII.	...	...	...	...	16,245	7,409	0 7 4	117	276	2 5 9	M 864	820	0 15 2	17,226	8,505	0 7 11
	<i>Group VIII.</i>																	
97	Burangaon ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	1,331	1,078	...	...	...	...	M 84	81	...	1,415	1,159	...
98	Biraswadi ...	VIII	1 6 0	4	...	2,230	468	...	1	2	...	M 75	68	...	2,366	538	...	
99	Biwari ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	1,494	497	...	...	...	...	M 14	4	...	1,508	501	...
100	Ashtapur ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	2,735	1,010	...	...	...	...	M 131	169	...	2,666	1,118	...
101	Pingri-Sandas ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	2,754	2,308	...	...	...	...	M 105	116	...	2,800	2,424	...
102	Sangvi-Sandas ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	1,610	935	...	...	...	...	M 16	16	...	1,626	952	...
103	Bhangaon ...	VIII	1 6 0	...	...	2,443	1,637	...	...	...	...	M 66	76	...	2,514	1,713	...
	Total of Group VIII.	...	...	...	...	14,632	7,934	0 8 8	1	2	2 0 0	M 492	469	0 15 3	15,155	8,435	0 8 7
	Grand Total	153,734	98,890	0 10 10	3,267	8,388	2 9 1	M 6,115 P 130	S 10,882 W 432	277 432	1 12 8 5 7 3	169,246	1,29,309	0 12 2

Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 0 0	...	...	2,635	1,057	...	...	...	...	M 115	237	...	2,760	1,694	...	17-17	Loikhand	74
2 0 0	...	...	843	723	...	...	...	...	M 79	152	...	922	875	...	14-14	Phulgaon	75
2 0 0	5 0 0	...	3,011	1,607	...	2	4	...	M 134	137	...	3,147	1,948	...	14-14	Kesnad	76
2 0 0	...	...	3,553	3,344	...	...	...	...	M 95	127	...	3,048	3,471	...	14-14	Kolawdi	77
2 0 0	...	...	3,631	2,718	...	...	...	...	M 163	253	...	3,799	2,971	...	14-14	Nargaon	78
2 0 0	...	...	1,890	905	...	...	...	...	M 37	48	...	1,927	953	...	14-14	Tarde	79
2 0 0	...	...	2,969	1,417	...	...	...	...	M 293	374	...	3,267	1,791	...	14-14	Alaudi	80
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	1,159	550	...	202	629	...	...	...	...	1,381	1,186	...	28-28	Kalyan	81
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	892	523	...	214	649	...	...	...	...	1,108	1,172	...	28-23	Khangaon	82
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	747	407	...	75	229	...	...	...	...	822	627	...	25-25	Waddare	83
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	332	197	...	26	73	...	...	...	...	358	270	...	24-24	Malkhed	84
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	2,363	1,012	...	187	415	...	...	...	...	2,500	1,457	...	24-24	Gherasinghad	85
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	540	230	...	66	193	...	...	...	...	606	429	...	26-26	Sonapur	86
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	571	257	...	58	158	...	...	...	...	624	415	...	25-25	Jambli	87
2 0 0	6 12 0	...	1,435	797	...	165	479	...	...	...	...	1,600	1,276	...	37-37	Vinzar	88
...	...	...	26,571	16,556	0 9 11	943	2,356	3 0 5	927	1,328	1 7 1	28,433	20,734	0 11 8	19-19	Total of Group No. VI.	...
															<i>Group VII.</i>		
1 14 0	...	...	1,311	843	...	...	...	...	M. 152	239	...	1,468	1,093	...	16-16	Dongargaon	89
1 14 0	5 0 0	...	3,674	1,104	...	1	2	...	M. 178	146	...	4,053	1,252	...	10-10	Wadebolal	90
1 14 0	...	...	1,891	1,256	...	...	...	...	M. 70	73	...	1,951	1,329	...	16-16	Koregaonmul	91
1 14 0	...	...	756	623	...	...	...	...	M. 33	25	...	739	648	...	18-10	Bhawrapur	92
1 14 0	...	...	2,233	1,628	...	...	...	...	M. 66	67	...	2,299	1,695	...	16-16	Khangaontek	93
1 14 0	...	...	3,963	2,121	...	...	...	...	M. 271	299	...	3,634	2,420	...	13-16	Shindwane	94
1 14 0	...	...	1,282	526	...	...	...	...	M. 94	93	...	1,376	624	...	16-16	Walti	95
1 14 0	6 12 0	...	1,545	569	...	116	870	...	...	...	...	1,561	930	...	37-37	Antroli	96
...	...	...	16,245	8,661	0 8 6	117	872	3 2 10	M. 864	947	1 1 6	17,223	9,980	0 9 3	17-03	Total of Group VII.	...
															<i>Group No. VIII.</i>		
1 9 0	...	...	1,331	1,213	...	...	...	...	M. 84	91	...	1,415	1,304	...	12-12	Burtegaon	97
1 9 0	5 0 0	...	2,290	628	...	1	2	...	M. 75	76	...	2,336	604	...	12-12	Sraswadi	98
1 9 0	...	...	1,494	559	...	...	...	...	M. 14	4	...	1,538	563	...	12-12	Riwari	99
1 9 0	...	...	2,735	1,136	...	...	...	...	M. 131	121	...	2,866	1,257	...	12-13	Ashtapur	100
1 9 0	...	...	2,754	2,596	...	...	...	...	M. 106	130	...	2,860	2,726	...	12-12	Pimpri Sandas	101
1 9 0	...	...	1,610	1,053	...	...	...	...	M. 16	13	...	1,626	1,071	...	12-12	Sangwi Sandas	102
1 9 0	...	...	2,448	1,842	...	...	...	...	M. 66	85	...	2,514	1,927	...	12-12	Hingangoan	103
...	...	...	14,062	8,925	0 9 9	1	2	2 0 0	M. 492	625	1 1 1	15,155	9,452	0 10 0	12-05	Total of Group VIII.	...
...	...	...	159,749	134,527	0 13 6	3,267	10,993	3 6 10	(M. 6,115 P. 115	13,737 354 W. 507)	2 8 11 7 13 0	169,246	160,158	0 15 2	25-25	Grand Total	...

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND
REVISION SETTLEMENT OF KHED TALUKA OF THE POONA
DISTRICT.**

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No. 149.

From

G. WILES, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Taluka Khed, District Poona;

To

The Collector of Poona,
Poona.

Poona, 15th August 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the revision settlement report of the Khed Taluka of the Poona District, including the Mahalkari's petha of Ambegaon. The current settlements were effected as follows :—

Year.	Number of villages.	Government orders.	Printed report.
1889	193	No. 1390 of 19th February 1889. ...	} Selection No. CCXXV, New Series.
	2	No. 5811 of 9th August 1889. ...	

The present proposals cover 195 Government villages, together with 25 Inam villages. During the currency of the existing settlement one Inam village. Rase has lapsed to Government. The two Government villages Goregaon and Supe were unsurveyed at the time of the settlement. One village Chincholi (near Ghoda) was Government at the time of the settlement report, and was given in Inam in 1894. There are in all 35 Survey Settled Inam villages in the taluka. In 25, revision settlements had been introduced by sanction of the Settlement Commissioner. These are included in the present report. The current settlements of the remaining 10 are original, and a report regarding them will be submitted after the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, has carried out the required test of the measurement and classification.

II.—Position and Physical Features.

(a) The areas of the taluka and petha are respectively as follow :—

	Taluka. Acres.	Petha. Acres.
Occupied land	... 300,882	94,328
Assessed waste	... 268	118
Forest	... 53,775	40,938
Other land not available for cultivation.	30,308	12,004

The area of forest in charge of the Revenue Department is 18,698 acres.

(b) The petha of Ambegaon occupies the North-West quarter of the taluka from the ghat wall to the Bombay-Nasik road. Its headquarters are at Ghoda. In future references it should be understood that it is included in the term 'taluka'. The taluka is bounded on the West by the Ghat wall, on the South by the Mawal and Haveli Talukas, on the North by Junnar, and on the East by Sirur. The general circumstances of the taluka are very similar to those of Junnar. The rates of assessment have always been based on those of Junnar with such minor changes as its circumstances demand. There is no such extensive plain as is found in the Eastern half of Junnar, a range of low hills being carried through the centre of the taluka, and breaking up with many ramifications as it enters Sirur.

The taluka is divided into 3 distinct river valleys (known as "nehers"), those of the Ghoda, the Bhima and the Bhama. In the west each valley is effectually cut off from its neighbour by a range of hills averaging some 6 or 7 hundred feet high, passable to foot-passengers at long intervals by steep and stony tracks.

The Ghodneher and Bhimneher debouch at Manchar and Chas respectively into rich plains irrigated by pats and wells.

The Bhamneher throughout its entire length is more cut up than the others and it is not until it has crossed the Bombay-Nasik road and approaches its union with the Bhima that the course of the river becomes more open.

A prominent feature of the taluka is the broad wasp-waisted plateau dividing the Ghodneher from the Bhima valley. Commencing from Bhimashankar in the extreme West a broad plateau some 800 feet above the valley extends as far as Pokri, from which point it tapers to a narrow ridge inhabited only at Dhakale. It then drops several hundred feet and from Kurvandi (the source of the Vel river) expands into a rich flat plain of black soil (known as the "Sat gaoncha Pathar"), which extends as far as Pargaon and Gulani. From this point the walls of the plain close in, and the river flows through a narrow, well watered valley which opens out as it approaches Pabal.

(c) As in all parts of the Western Deccan the soils vary in the most eccentric way both in depth and character, wherever the land is hilly. Probably the Bhama valley contains less good soil than the others, a black soil, often very shallow, alternating with patches of an inferior red. The whole of the Khed plain is a very rich dark soil. And the Ghodneher, from Ghoda Eastward, possesses in many places a black soil of immense depth; together with a dark brown soil unequalled for potato cultivation. The whole of Avsari Khurd, probably the finest village in the taluka, is composed of this soil.

The classification of the soil followed the methods described by Mr. Bell in the Junnar report. The change of scale was introduced here also, as I think, agreeing with Mr. Bell, wrongly. I do not propose to discuss the question, however, as the statistics which I have gathered do not support Mr. Bell's further contention regarding the general over-assessment of the inferior soils.

(d) The taluka cannot be said to be well wooded in spite of the large area of forest. In the extreme West, approximately the Western half of group V, there is a very large area of heavy ever-green forest. From the eastern half of this group the forest rapidly thins. In groups 4 and 3 the hills are practically bare of vegetation other than grass and cactus. Eastward of a line drawn North and South through Wada teak and babul make their appearance, but in general it may be said that the hills of the Eastern half of the taluka are treeless wastes, and such 'Forest' as there is consists of a poor grazing.

Throughout the taluka however the cultivated lands have a fair proportion of mangoes and other useful trees. The Hirda (the myrabolam), except on the Pokhari plateau, is found only in the 5th group.

III.—Climate, general condition of the people, and resources.

(1) The *climate* is pleasant, and for the most part healthy. The Western villages suffer much from malaria during the monsoon and the earlier winter months. In particular the Pokhari plateau is then bleak and cold. Only the hardy little Mavli bullock can survive a monsoon in these parts. Cattle from the east which have been sent into the "Mawal" in a year of scanty or late rainfall have died in large numbers. This happened during the present year 1917. The inhabitants are beyond reach of medical attendance, and would, I think, appreciate the establishment in each valley of a small depôt (say at a centrally situated school) for the distribution of quinine.

(2) Official records have been kept at Ghoda and Khed, and are given in Appendices A 1 and 2. I have obtained some incomplete statistics for the last three years kept by the Executive Engineer at Peth (on the central plateau) and at Pokhari, and also the records of 5 other stations maintained by the Irrigation Department (App. A 3—5). From the nature of the cultivation and comparison of such

Rainfall.

statistics as we have with those of adjoining talukas, it may be laid down as a general proposition that the belts of variation in rainfall run due North and South within the taluka. This general statement must be modified in respect of the 2 plateaus, and of the range of hills that separates Khed from the Mawal Taluka. I think it is undoubtedly established that these heights carry the rainfall more Eastward than is the case with the more lowlying valleys to the North and South of them.

For instance while the usual monsoon crops of bajri can be grown as far Westward as Koye (and even Paith) in the Bhamneher, too much rain is received in Bhamboli and Mahalunge, in neither of which villages is bajri grown. I have already mentioned that the hirda tree grows all over the Pokri plateau, while in the valleys North and South it ceases to grow Eastward of Tokavdi and Kusera. My deduction from this fact was confirmed by the rainfall recorded at Pokhari, which is considerably heavier than that recorded at Shivli exactly North of Pokhari in the Junnar Taluka (Mr. Bell reports the average as 72 inches; the average at Pokhari for 3 years being 93.7).

The difference in the records of Khed Manchar and Peth are particularly interesting. Peth is slightly East of North of Khed but the recorded rainfall of the two years 1915-1916 (perhaps incomplete) exceeds that of both Khed and Manchar by an average of 13 inches. I am aware that full reliance cannot be placed on the P. W. D. figures, but they confirm in a marked manner the impression already given by the condition and history of the villages on the Eastern end of this plateau as compared with those of villages due North and South. There can be no doubt that the rainfall in the group of villages from Waphgaon to Kanhersar is considerably greater than that in the Nirgudsar group (North) and the Pimpalgaon group (South).

The ten years from 1900 to 1910 were a period of capricious rainfall. Patasthal assessment had constantly to be remitted, and over a large part of the taluka (chiefly of course in the East) outstandings were considerable.

The rainfall since 1912 has been consistently good, though not always well distributed; and it has had noticeable results in raising the sub-soil water level. A number of pats which had fallen into disuse have begun to flow again during the last 5 years.

(3) Early crops are the rule throughout. In the Eastern villages the area of late crops expands readily with a heavy fall of late rain. During the current season the early crops were almost an entire failure, but heavy late rains enabled extensive crops of rabi jowari to be sown. Roughly, the Western boundary of group II is the limit of monsoon bajri (the chief crop) and jowari. Late jowari (shalu) is grown in suitable soils for a few miles further West. Thence to the edge of the Ghats the monsoon crops are rice, nagli, sava, vari and khurasni. Unirrigated wheat is grown throughout the taluka both as a single crop, and as a second crop in rice lands. Irrigated wheat is grown as a second crop after bajri or potatoes in the first 2 groups.

Of the oil-seeds khurasni is peculiar to the Mawal. Groundnut is grown almost everywhere in the first two groups, and parts of Group III. Safflower is grown in the East.

Throughout the first 2 groups in favourable situations a second crop can be grown without irrigation.

One of the most important crops of the taluka is the potato, and the extension of the irrigated area under this crop is one of the marked features of the last few years. I have made many enquiries regarding the outturn, and my conclusions as to an average crop vary very considerably from those recorded in the last revision settlement report. They have been confirmed by enquiry of the Agricultural Department.

If the figures of 1888 are accepted the cultivators' statement that the yield has much decreased is confirmed. It is said to be due partly to lack of farmyard manure and partly to disease. The former can only be met by the use of some artificial manure. Both questions, I understand, are engaging the attention of the Agricultural Department. A 'palla' in the case of potatoes is

the equivalent of 140 seers. Four pallas of seed are sown to the acre and an average yield is 4—6 times the seed in the case of monsoon crops and 6—8 times in the case of rabi crops (irrigated). That is to say an average of some 6,000 lbs. (unirrigated) and 8,000 (irrigated); yields which are only about half those recorded in 1889. Much larger yields are of course obtained, and ought to be more general. The elimination of disease, more care in the selection of seed, and the discovery of some suitable artificial manure, to all of which events we may confidently look forward, will greatly raise the profits of cultivation, already very high.

The monsoon potato crop is commonly followed by a second crop, usually wheat, but sometimes jowari. Such crops are usually very excellent owing to the heavy manure required for the potato crop (averaging 3 cartloads per palla of seed).

The second crop is usually unirrigated in the Western villages, and irrigated in the more easterly.

The rabi potato crop usually follows a monsoon crop of bajri.

There is no well established order of rotation in dry crop lands except in the Maval. The following are specimen rotations in double cropped land. Lands not capable of giving a double crop grow their one crop year after year, usually without change, whether it be bajri, jowari, or wheat and gram.

A. *First year*: bajri followed by gram. *Second year*: groundnut or chillies. *Third year*: jowari, or bajri again.

B. *First year*: Potato followed by wheat. *Second year*: Bajri. *Third year*: Potatoes again. (This rotation depends chiefly on the amount of manure available.)

In garden land sugar-cane sometimes is rotated with potatoes and a dry crop such as bajri, or chillies. But the tendency is for sugar-cane to be replaced by the potato, which is a more quickly maturing crop, requires less outlay, and is equally remunerative. A common rotation is bajri (unirrigated) followed by wheat (irrigated). *Second year*. Bajri followed by potatoes (irrigated). Or if manure is forthcoming potatoes may be grown every year, alternately as a monsoon and as an irrigated crop.

In the Maval the invariable 3 year rotation is (1) nagli, (2) sava or vari, (3) til (kurasni). The land is then left fallow for periods which vary from 3 to 10 years, the period becoming longer, as we get more Westward. There is practically no true fallow in rotation in other parts of the taluka, that is to say in groups I and II.

The following is a precis for the five years:—

1912-1913 to 1916-1917.

Class.	Crops.		Total.
1. Cereals	Jowari. 12.83 Rice. 5.15 Wheat 4.72	Bajri. 38.52 Nagli. 4.78	66.00
2. Pulses (Other cereals and pulses)	Gram. "	4.97 12.78	17.76
3. Oil-seeds	Linseed. .02 Groundnut. 2.63	Til. 2.68 Others. 2.14	7.47
4. Condiments and Spices	1.19		1.19
5. Sugar-cane	.22		.22
6. Fibres	Hemp (Ambadi and Tag).		.36
7. Dyes		.18	.18
8. Narcotics and drugs	Tobacco. .19	Others. .17	.36
9. Roots and Tubers	4.34		4.34
10. Grass	2.24		2.24
			100.00

Grass has very recently been treated as a separate crop, and the area is still, there is reason to believe, inaccurate. It is to be regretted that the area under potatoes is not separately recorded. The area in 1886 given by Mr. Stewart was 5,874 acres; the area under fruits, roots and tubers is now 10,349 acres.

I have already mentioned the Hirda. The fruit of this tree (the gall-nut or myrabolan) is a very important crop in the fifth group, and constantly pays the rent. Its price has recently been 13 pailis (52 seers) for a rupee for the best seed, and proportionally less for inferior grades.

The following statement gives the average irrigated areas during the 5 years 1912-13 to 1916-17. The net average irrigated area was 11,178 acres; the actual net irrigated area in 1917 was 12,682. No figures of actual irrigated area at the time of the last settlement are available; the total area classed as garden was 12,783 acres.

Average for 5 years ending 1917.

Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder.	Total.	Deduct twice cropped.	Net irrigated area.
2,308	80	8,972	422	4,748	1,202	179	12,906	1,728	11,178

(4) The standard of cultivation varies considerably. Where there is irrigation it is invariably good and the better class soils in the first 2 groups are generally well and carefully worked. Probably the most indifferent cultivation is found in the Bhama valley where I noticed a tendency to leave ploughing until the monsoon when it is easier, with the result that many fields are overgrown with weeds.

• Throughout the taluka manure is used only on garden or double-cropped lands. Potatoes cannot be grown without a plentiful supply of manure, and where this crop is extensive the price of manure is very high, as much as Rs. 4 a cart-load being sometimes paid.

There is a great demand for the herds of goats and sheep of wandering Dhangars. In the central villages 4 annas per khandi (20 animals) is paid for a night's folding, and sometimes a lump sum is fixed for a large herd. In the West where grazing is plentiful the Dhangar is content to take his food only. Throughout Groups I and II (East) considerable herds are kept by the cultivators themselves also. Further West the climate is unsuitable.

Iron ploughs are commonest in the extreme East. In the South-East they have practically superseded the native plough. West of Khed the iron plough is rarely seen. Four to eight bullocks are yoked to a plough.

In the Maval ploughing is rarely commenced before the monsoon, when the small 2 bullock plough is all that is needed. The entire supply of farmyard manure is used for burning (as "rab") on the seed beds of rice and nagli. This is mixed with grass, and, in the extreme West only, with loppings from trees and shrubs.

(5) *Communications.*—During the current settlement these have improved considerably, but many parts of the taluka are still very difficult of access. Wheeled traffic in the directions of North and South, in the country West of the Poona-Nasik road, will always be difficult, if not impossible, owing to the geographical conditions; but good cart roads are greatly needed to open up the Bhama valley and the tributary valley of the Arla (which joins the Bhima at Wada), and to feed the Ambegaon-Manchar road.

The extension of the potato cultivation has increased the demand for village cart roads, since this is a crop which cannot easily be carried to market by head loads.

I may enumerate the improvements carried out since the last revision :—

(a) Metalling and provision of culverts to the Manchar-Ghoda road; its extension to Ambegaon, and to Bhimashankar over the Pokhari plateau. The latter extension is not much used for cart traffic except in the hirda season.

Practically no carts are maintained in the Western villages. The Ambegaon to Manchar sector is more heavily worked.

(b) Three bridges have been built on the Poona-Nasik road, over the Bhama, the Bhima and the Parit Nulla at Khed. A bridge over the Ghoda River is shortly to be constructed. These have enabled the motor service to be started between Talegaon and Junnar which is referred to in the Junnar Settlement report. A light railway, as noted in Mr. Hatch's letter below that report, is also under contemplation. The surface of this road has suffered much from the motor lorries. There is a great and constant cart traffic to Poona, Talegaon, and *via* Talegaon down to the Konkan, from the central and Eastern parts of the taluka and peta.

(c) A Local Board road connects Khed with Waphgaon (unmetalled); it contains a steep ghat ascent which demands 4 bullocks for a loaded cart. The road is continued up a second ascent on to the plateau to the East, and will eventually it is presumed reach Dhamni or Loni. The taluka map wrongly shows this road as joining, through Loni, the Narayangaon-Sirur road.

(d) A Local Board road (in bad condition) runs from Khed to Ahire through Kadus, over the Ganeshkhind pass at Talavdi.

(e) A good metalled road joins Ghoda to Junnar, but the crossing at Ghoda is only passable in the fair season. These new roads have been shown in the taluka map in red ink.

The remaining roads named in paragraph 16 of the last settlement report are kept in very fair condition by the Local Board. That from Khed to Pabal has a very bad and stony ghat between Retavdi and Gosasi, and several bad nalla crossings. The Chakan-Sirur road is in better condition, but the Bhima at Pimpalgaon is impassable in the monsoon, and is always difficult even for country carts. The villagers have a ferry of their own.

There are ferries also at Ambegaon, over the Ghoda river, and over the Indrayani on the main Poona road, which are in use during part of the monsoon.

Tolls were abolished in 1909 on the Provincial roads; and most of the District Local Board tolls in the following years. There are tolls still remaining at Narodi (between Ghoda and Manchar) and at Padli (Khed-Bhorgiri road). The former was sold in 1917-18 for Rs. 2,020 the price having gradually risen from 1,225 in 1908. The latter fetched Rs. 1,855 at the last auction. The table below gives the value of the abolished toll gates in the year prior to their abolition:—

	Sold for	Average 1876—86.	Abolished in
	Rs.	Rs.	
Kurli ...	2,642	} 7,631	1910-11
Peth ...	10,600		1912-13
Dimbhe ...	255		1908-09

The difference in the value of the Kurli and Peth toll-gates indicates how the traffic diverges to Talegaon at Chakan.

The Ghoda valley west of Ambegaon is impracticable for carts. Such goods traffic as there is carried by head loads or by donkeys.

In the Bhama valley carts with considerable difficulty manage to get as far as Amboli, and occasionally as far as Kharpud, but the road is extremely bad. In only 2 villages West of Ahire are carts to be found.

There are a number of tracks descending into the Konkan. Only one, that from Bhimashankar, is used by pack bullocks, and that now rarely. But this is the main track for unladen animals, and by it the Dhangars with their herds of sheep and goats make their way down. The other paths, for instance one at Ahupa, and one at Wandre, are used only for passenger traffic and such little market produce as is brought to and fro by the inhabitants of the extreme West.

(6) The *chief markets* of the taluka are at Manchar, Chakan, Ambegaon, Wada, Ahire and Khed. There are minor weekly markets at Ghoda, Waphgaon, Kadus, Chas and Mahalunge (near Chakan). Manchar is the centre of a considerable cattle trade, and cultivators go thither from all parts of this and adjoining talukas. Chakan does a little cattle dealing, and a miscellaneous trade in grain and potatoes. Ambegaon, Wada and Ahire are the rice markets of their respective valleys. At these unhusked rice is generally the medium of exchange. Merchants from the chief towns of the district attend. Ambegaon is also a collecting station for the myrabolams of the upper Ghoda valleys. In the rest of the hirda country traders send carts to collect from the villagers as far Westward as they can go.

I give below a tabular statement showing the chief products sold at the markets with an estimate of the weekly turnover. At all the markets the usual 'fancy goods', bangles, trinkets, sweet-meats and spices are attractively displayed by local or travelling merchants:—

Name.	Goods sold.	Estimated weekly turnover.	Remarks.
Manchar	Cattle and horses, jowári, bájri, and potatoes, onions, cloth, grocery, gold and silver.	10,000 to 15,000	Except in the fair season, business probably does not exceed Rs. 10,000.
Chakan	Do.	1,500 to 3,000	According to the season.
Ambegaon	Rice, cloth, grocery and hirda	300 to 400. Increasing to 1,000 to 1,200 in the hirda season.	Fair season only.
Wada	Do. (except the hirda)	1,000 to 1,500	Do.
Ahire	Do.	600 to 800	Do.
Khed	All the grains, cloth, chillies, onions, potatoes, etc.	1,500	A Daily bazar.

The inhabitants of outlying villages attend the bazars of adjoining talukas; the chief are Junnar, Talegaon and Pabal. The Koli villages in the extreme North-West for the most part use the bazars of the Konkan side, which are easier of access than Ambegaon, the nearest bazar within the taluka.

There are two annual fairs of importance, one at Alandi, and the other at Bhimashankar. The former is attended by some 60,000 pilgrims of all castes, the latter by something under half that number, chiefly Kolis. The festivals are entirely religious and such trade as takes place is primarily to feed the people.

A feature of the district which it is worth while to mention, since it forms a minor index to the condition of the people, is the wrestling meetings which take place annually in a number of villages, generally in conjunction with some pilgrimage to a minor village deity. It is the custom on these occasions for the village in which the meeting takes place to act as host to all comers (at any rate in the smaller meetings), and to give small prizes either in money, or in the shape of a 'phenta' or a silver bangle. The chief meeting, at which I had the privilege of being present, is held at Wada and is attended by some 5,000 people. Competitors come in from all parts of the district, from Bombay, Poona and Satara, and a considerable sum is expended in prizes. The prize in the chief contest on this day was a milch buffalo and calf.

(7) *Imports and Exports.*—Probably the most important article of export is potatoes. The large farmers cart the produce into Poona, or to Talegaon for shipment to Bombay. Smaller men dispose of their produce to local dealers, or in the smaller bazars. Many of the prominent cultivators of Khed, Avsari, Chakan and other large potato-growing villages have a direct connection with merchants in Bombay. But I think the larger part of the trade is with Poona. Organization has been wanting, and differences in the measures used, and difficulties in ascertaining the market-rate, have given rise to many complaints against the Poona brokers. A Co-operative Society has recently been started at Khed; others are already working at Manchar, Peth and Chas, and it is hoped that a sale Society in Poona will finally establish the trade in conditions more favourable to the cultivator.

Carts go from several parts of the district carrying grain, chillies, betel-leaves, onions, etc., to Panvel and Pen (in the Kolaba District) and bring back salt.

The hirda (myrabolam or gallnut) has already been mentioned as an important article of export. Other produce that is exported in considerable quantities includes groundnuts, oil, onions, rice, wheat, gram and green vegetables. There is a considerable number of sheep in the taluka, of which the wool must find its way to a market. It is collected by Dhangars who usually pay Rs. 5 per hundred sheep.

The taluka is not self-supporting; and quantities of bajri, the staple food of the district, are imported from Ahmednagar. Mill-made cloth, lugdis, and sadis, come from Bombay and Sholapur, and kerosine oil, salt, iron and brass-ware, and groceries are other important articles of import. Cattle come to the Manchar market from the Khandesh and Ahmednagar Districts, the best being of the Khillari breed; and wandering drovers also visit most parts of the taluka.

A petty trade in ghee is carried on in the Western villages with some of the Konkan bazars, Karjat being the chief mart. The ghee is carried in head loads down the Ghát tracks. The trade is said to be much less than it was in former times.

(8) and (9) *Manufactures and Industries* are enumerated in Appendix E. They are quite unimportant. The village weaving industry, as in many places elsewhere, is decrepit. Five poor houses are found where 20 flourishing families existed in the past.

(10) and (12) *Population and Health* (See Appendix C and M). The population has varied as follows during the settlement period:—

1881	...	...	121,835
1891	...	...	156,552
1901	...	...	149,662
1911	...	...	121,768

Since the records of the last 10 years show a very decided margin of births over deaths, the decrease in population must be due to emigration. This emigration being temporary for the most part and synchronising with the date on which the census is usually taken, it follows that there is in all probability no real drop in population. The increase in the temporary migration has been very marked of recent years as I have shown in paragraph 18 below. Comparatively few villages show any decided increase of population, and the decrease is evenly distributed throughout the entire taluka.

I have already mentioned the prevalence of malaria in the Western parts. Plague on the whole cannot be said to have been bad, 4,279 deaths having been reported from this cause during the 10 years ending 1917. It has been spread over a larger area during the spring of the current year than ever before, having travelled along the highways into the extreme west. The village of Ghoda has in particular suffered much, no less than 850 deaths having occurred during the years 1908—1917. I found during my tour this year a number of western villages greatly perturbed at the sudden visitation; and in some cases cultivators had hurriedly departed leaving their fields untended. But deaths have not so far as I can ascertain been numerous, and prompt evacuation of the village affected is now the invariable rule. Since it is a common practice for cultivators to live in their fields during the season, most find this no hardship. The majority of the agricultural population consists of Kunbis, Marathas and Malis. They are for the most part enterprising and up-to-date cultivators particularly in group 1 and the East villages. (Kolis inhabit the western villages of the Ghoda and Bhima valleys. In these valleys the 4th and 5th groups are almost entirely Koli. The tribe varies much in enterprise and in other characteristics. In the North-West for the most part jungli and backward in all respects, elsewhere we find men of good physique, ready to migrate, and undistinguishable from the ordinary Maratha cultivator. A few isolated hamlets of Thakurs are found here and there in the West and make their living chiefly out of forest produce.) Some Dhangars live in the East where the

climate is suited for their herds of sheep and goats, and some of them weave coarse woollen blankets.

(11) *Schools and Education.*—It has often been remarked that the schools are an infallible reflexion of the general prosperity of the people. This is in general true, but requires some modification. A very great deal depends on the personality of the master. A large and prosperous village generally gets a good master. Poor and out of the way villages, where there is often the makings of a good school, get too often an indifferent teacher, whose heart is not in his work. In the course of my tour I found no less than three schools which had been closed down for considerable periods owing to the slackness of the master, who found it inconvenient or uncomfortable to live in a village where there were none of his caste-fellows. One Koli patil had in consequence sent off his sons to another village where there was a better school. But it remains true that the appreciation of an elementary education varies very greatly. The general impression left on my mind after visiting most of the schools is somewhat depressing. There are too many notes recorded in the Visiting Books of warnings to the Committee that the school will be closed, if more interest is not taken. But I think the depression is not wholly justified. There are some very excellent schools full of life and energy, notably at the two Avsaris, Chas and Waphgaon; and a number of the larger village schools had been closed owing to plague. In three small villages I found little private schools, and there are probably others. And the temporary emigration to Bombay, now almost universal, is having an effect on rustic lethargy which is bound to react on the existing indifference to education. In this respect there is little or no difference between the poorer Maratha and the Koli villages.

The following information is obtained from the Deputy Educational Inspector:—

	No. of schools.	No. on rolls.	Attendance.
Local Board ...	104	4,216 boys } 634 girls }	3,105
Municipal ...	1	4,850 196	128
Aided ...	3	184	128

In one school the poor attendance was ascribed to the somewhat remarkable reason, that the school only taught up to the 4th standard, and the villagers thought it was not worth while sending their children, if they had to stop their education at that stage.

The importance of having well-trained masters, men who are teachers by inclination rather than by stress of circumstances, is a truism which strikes one with renewed force when one notices the great difference between adjoining schools, or even in the same school at various periods.

(13) *Live and dead stock.*

Appendix D gives information by groups for the Taluka and Petha separately, with totals for entire groups for purposes of future comparison. It is not possible to compare fully the present grand total with those of 1888 as the methods of enumeration differ. The total number of villages moreover is now 195 against 193 of the former settlement. But the additional 2 villages are small and will not include more than some 500 cattle. The total increase in the number of larger cattle is therefore not less than 18 per cent.

The area of cultivated land per head of plough cattle is 8 acres. Owing to the minute subdivision of land, the greater number of cultivators do not possess enough bullocks for their own needs; and co-operation in ploughing is the rule. There are complaints, as usual, whenever grazing rights are restricted (as is the case where the new forest working-plans have been introduced) that the supply of milk and manure is insufficient. But an excessive area of grazing, while undoubtedly increasing the supply of manure, invariably leads to the keeping of a large number of otherwise useless animals,

a result of which the evil effects on the type of cattle have repeatedly been pointed out. Probably the only remedy for the complaint is the increased use of artificial manures on the one hand, and the cultivation of fodder crops on the other. There are signs in the better villages, where the grazing area is limited, that the latter lesson is being learnt. In addition to the usual kadbi, lucerne is becoming a common crop in a number of villages where there is well irrigation, not for export but for the cultivator's own cattle.

The number of cattle is without doubt sufficient for the cultivation of the taluka. The area of forest available for grazing is 75 acre per head.

The figures of the annual cattle census recorded in the Circle Books reveal often such remarkable fluctuations that it is clear that we must accept the earlier figures with much caution. Undoubtedly there were heavy losses throughout the whole taluka during the famine years that occurred between 1899 and 1909. While the numbers of the taluka as a whole appear to have been made up, there are individual villages which have not yet recovered their losses.

Ploughs have increased by some 20 per cent. I have already mentioned that iron ploughs have become the rule in the South Eastern villages. A few men possess their own, and let them out on hire. Others obtain them from Poona, Talegaon and other centres, the usual rate of hire being 3 annas a day.

Carts have increased in about the same proportion. In groups 4 and 5 there are practically no carts but the heavy solid wheeled type requiring four bullocks, and very few of those.

Houses.—Throughout the greater part of the taluka the common type of house has lower walls of rough shaped stones cemented with mud or mortar, and upper walls of red baked brick, the roof being tiled. In the extreme West corrugated iron often takes the place of tiles in the houses of the well-to-do, and grass thatch in those of the poorer people whether Koli or Maratha, while bricks are not often found. The grass thatch is not wholly a sign of poverty; tiles are of course difficult to obtain, as there are few or no Kumbhars in the West, but the thatch is equally rain proof, and more comfortable than the tiles, being warmer and less draughty. A large proportion of the Kolis' houses are still built up of wattle and cowdung; but the stone and mud wall has now become usual.

(14) *Water supply.*—See Appendix F.

Change in the form of the statistical returns makes accurate comparison difficult. There were 2,386 wells and budkis (kacha and pakka) in use in 1,888 2,147 being for irrigation and 240 for drinking purposes. There are now 3,943 in use, 3,529 being for irrigation and 414 for drinking. This amounts to an increase of 65 per cent. There are besides, among the 'other sources', 159 used for irrigation, and 230 for the drinking supply of men and animals. It is not known how these were classed in the report of the expiring settlement.

(15) (a) *Distribution of Land.*—

Mr. Bell has referred, as characteristic of the absence of general indebtedness to professional money lenders, to the fact that in Junnar sales of land with an oral agreement behind them are not common. In Khed such sales are the almost universal form of security for a loan. This is one result of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, which has driven the professional money lender to demand an out-and-out sale in order to protect himself. It would appear that at first the change operated as a considerable check on rash borrowing, but the full sale with oral agreement is now accepted as a matter of course. In few places did I hear of any complaints of failure to return the land on repayment of the capital debt. Even in transactions among cultivators this is also the usual form of security. As a rule the vendor remains in possession and pays a rent equal to the interest due on the loan.

[Purchase of land by non-agriculturists as an investment is practically confined to the first two groups. Here it is not uncommon, particularly in villages where bagayat cultivation is usual or possible.] The statements prepared group by group, showing the area in possession of non-agriculturists, are particularly interesting. It will be seen that while the percentage of area

is roughly the same in the first two groups, it drops rapidly as we go westward. (Group figures are given separately for the Petha Mahal, since there is no Eastern part in Group II.)

The figures of non-agriculturists are probably not entirely reliable, as talatis are still very vague about the definition, and have sometimes included Mahars and others as non-agriculturists. But the proportion as between groups will remain unaffected by this. I interpret the statement as showing (1) that large loans (of, say, 100 and upwards), for which the security of land would naturally be taken, are less common in the Maval than in the East, (2) that land is looked upon as an unsafe or unremunerative investment in the Maval, for non-resident landlords. A Bania of Wade told me that no savkar would sink money even in the best rice land in the West owing to the risk of damage to the land from excessive rain. In the East on the contrary in the better villages all classes, Wanis, Sonars, Brahmans, Suthars, Kumbhars, find it profitable to invest their savings in land, particularly in bagayt.]

I have no reliable evidence as to the proportion of non-agriculturists who are professional money lenders. If I may be allowed to hazard an estimate, I should say they are not less than 75 per cent. And the very large part of their holdings is held temporarily as security for loans. But I think it a sign of the general prosperity of the taluka that the area of land with the non-agriculturists does not exceed 14 per cent. of the total. In Junnar it amounted to 28 per cent. :—

		<i>Agriculturists.</i>		<i>Non-agriculturists.</i>		
		Acres.		Acres.		Percentage of non-agriculturists.
Group	I	...	67,853	14,223	17	per cent.
"	II	...	72,308	17,010	19	"
"	III	...	18,053	1,676	8½	"
"	IV	...	24,467	1,490	5½	"
"	V	...	9,367	335	3½	"
<i>Ambegaon Mahal.</i>						
Group	I	...	18,725	3,930	17.4	per cent.
"	II	...	19,012	2,046	9.6	"
"	III	...	12,916	1,156	8.2	"
"	IV	...	11,041	722	6.1	"
"	V	...	22,345	1,730	7.1	"
Total		...	276,154	44,961	14.0	"

(b) *Value of land as ascertained by sales.*—I have given in Appendix G details by groups taken from typical villages, of sales of jirayat land, patasthal, and rice. Mot irrigation being of such importance, statistics of motasthal land were also collected from a number of villages. They reveal a very high value, but the price necessarily includes a share in at least one well, and the proportion of the price to be assigned as the value of the water facilities is so variable and uncertain that it is difficult to derive any reliable information from them. I do not, therefore, append them to the report.

Sales with an oral agreement to restore have been entirely excluded. As a rule the tendency is naturally for such sales to be for less than the true market value, though in cases where there is no immediate prospect of the land being redeemed, there is little evidence of any considerable reduction in the price. Occasionally in transactions between cultivators the contrary is the case. In Karegaon for instance, there were numerous sales (between agriculturists) with oral agreements in which the price paid was out of all proportion greater than the market value. In this village retransfers were commonly effected within a few years.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, then, the figures given in Appendix G refer only to permanent transactions. They speak for themselves. I need only point out that in Group V only does the value of dry crop land fall below 50 times the assessment: in no case does that of patasthal fall below 100 times; nor that of rice (or mixed rice and jirayat, where rice is the larger area) below 60 times the assessment. It is a fact which has been

pointed out before that there is no such thing as a market price to a cultivator when he has set his heart on having a piece of land. He will pay for good soil near other land of his possession whatever he can afford, and often more than he can afford. As one farmer put it "we buy land not with a view of getting such and such interest on our money, but in order to hand it down as a possession to our children." And the pressure on the land is so great that competition often drives up the price to a point at which it could not be remunerative to a non-cultivating owner. Prices paid by agriculturists are thus often in excess of what will be paid by a non-agriculturist, rates up to 500 or 600 times the assessment being not uncommon. I have usually excluded from the returns instances of excessively inflated value. But the fact must lead us to use with caution the figures of sale value in assessing the increase which Government may fairly make in the assessments.

There are few reliable statistics available for comparison of values at different periods. At the time of the revision settlement the average value of land in the whole taluka was put at 53 times the assessment. The average of all the groups now is 64 times.

In view of Mr. Bell's contention that in Junnar the worse soils are over-assessed in comparison with the better, I have composed statements for the first two groups similar to those given in paragraph 24 of the Junnar settlement report. The same joint report scale of classification annas was introduced in Khed as in Junnar, but my statements do not lead to the conclusions drawn by Mr. Bell in the case of that taluka. I give below a rough tabular statement which shows that the average assessment remains more or less steady throughout the various classes :—

Class of cases according to number of times the assessment for which sold.	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.	
	Maximum Rate, 2-8-0.		Maximum Rate, 2-0-0.		Maximum Rate, 1-8-0.	
	Acres sold.	Average assessment.	Acres sold.	Average assessment.	Acres sold.	Average assessment.
	1	2	1	2	1	2
Class I, 10—25 times (there are no cases under 10 times).	284	Rs. a. p. 0 14 0	165	0 10 0	54	0 9 0
Class II, 25—50 times	639	0 13 0	812	0 12 0	Nil.	
Class III, 50—100 times	490	1 1 6	262	0 12 0	30	0 7 2
Class IV, over 100	157	0 13 0	167	0 9 6	17	0 11 4

NOTE.—The comparatively high average of the assessments is due to the fact that each class contains both high and low assessments. It is not the case that the sales of poor land are very few.

While then I agree entirely with Mr. Bell in thinking that it would be possible to raise the assessment of the better soils in a greater proportion than would be advisable in the case of the worse, I arrive at this conclusion on more general grounds. An acre which produces, let us say, a net profit of 50 rupees from potatoes can afford to pay a larger proportion of it to Government than an acre which produces a bare Rs. 3 from an inferior crop of bajri. This is always recognised by landlords who take a rent in kind. And *prima facie* one would expect to find the sale price of the better land to be a larger multiple of an assessment which took the same proportion of the outturn from all lands. The greater the proportion taken the less would be the demand for the poor land. The evidence in the present case, showing that there is practically an equal demand for all kinds of land, proves at any rate that the assessment of the poorer lands is moderate, and so long as the pitch of the assessment remains approximately the same, there is no need for differential treatment in their favour.

(c) *As ascertained by leases.*—See appendix H, H1, H2.—The very large number of sales with oral agreement has necessitated very careful sifting of the recorded leases. The Record of Rights which has generally been found accurate in the case of sales and mortgages, was far from complete in the case of leases. Unless a document is presented for record to the talati, he

often neglects the Register of Leases, with the result that not only are oral transactions, which are most numerous, constantly omitted, but leases which have been cancelled are shown as continuing. Such leases as I have given in the Appendix have with few exceptions been confirmed by personal enquiry. A very great proportion of the cash leases have been rejected as being merely interest on a loan. In a few villages only they are the rule, and then it is usually because it suits the convenience of a few large landlords, as for example in Sinoli, of a somewhat notorious Wani, who collects exceptionally high cash rents. But the transactions are sufficiently numerous in the first two groups to be of value.

In Group I, I may point out that the cash rents in Avsari Budruk and Chakan, both exceptionally good villages, are of lands below the average, and cannot be accepted as typical. On the other hand, I have occasionally come across cases of cash rents which the tenant has found too high, and converted in a subsequent year into a crop share.

Throughout the taluka a crop share is the usual form of rent. The share is invariably one-half, except in the inferior hill lands of the West, where a smaller share, usually one-third, goes to the landlord. Fixed rents in kind are found only in the Maval.

In the case of the half share rents, all expenses (other than the tenant's labour) are shared in the same proportion except the assessment, which is paid by the landlord. For example, in the case of an irrigated potato crop, the landlord gives half the seed, supplies half the manure, and half the cost of the mot and the ropes required therefor.

Rents in kind are usually paid in the crop which is being cultivated. Occasionally payment in paddy only is insisted on, and in the extreme West rents are quite commonly paid in hirda. In converting kind rents into cash I have used the rates which I have ascertained to have been current in the nearest bazar. In considering these rents it is necessary to remember that the tendency is for the actual payment to be less than the stipulated rent, if the harvest is not good. I think in most places rents in kind, in such circumstances, tend to approximate to half the produce even if the nominal rent is larger. The personality of the landlord is a factor of importance.

The cash rents, so far as they go, confirm the statistics of the selling value of the land. In Group I the rent is the equivalent of 4 per cent. return on the average price, in Group II (East) of 4·3 per cent. and in Group II (West) of 8·3 per cent. In the remaining groups the statistics are too meagre for comparison. Rents in kind in Group III give a return of 5·4 per cent. in the case of rice land, 4·9 per cent. in the case of mixed rice and dry crop in Group IV, and 6 per cent. in similar land in Group V.

(16) There are no crop experiment records. I have already (in subparagraph (3)) given the results of my enquiries as to the outturn of potatoes. Perhaps it will not be without service if I place on record what I believe to be average good outturns of other important crops. My conclusions are based on continued enquiries and inspection.

Bajri.—In land capable of growing a second crop, 400—450 lbs. per acre of grain. In the poor land of the hill sides the average outturn may be as low as 50 lbs., or even less.

Jowari (Shalu).—In potato lands, 500 lbs. an acre; when irrigated the yield reaches 900 to 1,200 lbs.

Wheat.—Unirrigated 400 lbs.; irrigated from 750 to 1,000 lbs.; after potatoes, less after bajri.

Gram.—300 lbs. unirrigated; 500—600 lbs. irrigated.

Rice.—1,800 lbs. paddy.

These are the estimated yields in the better soils, well tended.

Sales of standing crops, known as Khoti, are not uncommon; but from the nature of the case so many considerations enter into such transactions that, as it would not be possible to investigate personally every case, I have not thought it worth while to gather detailed information. In Pimpri in

1915-16, 29 acres of potatoes were sold for Rs. 2,450. In 1916-17, 13 acres were sold for only 300. Details as to the reasons for sale, the age and condition of the crop, are necessary before one can draw any safe conclusion.

In Khed a pan garden of 1 acre 7 gunthas was sold for Rs. 1,500.

(17) *Prices*.—I have prepared graphs for the past two settlement periods of the six most important crops. The graphic representation is so eloquent that it would be superfluous to discuss the average level in any detail. During the currency of the expiring settlement there has been a marked and steady progression upwards of all the prices except that of potatoes, the average level of which during the entire period is exactly the price during 1916. Though the price records are marked by large fluctuations, there was no such marked upward progression during the last settlement period. In every case the rise largely exceeds the 36 per cent. which is laid down to be the apparent rise due to the fall in the value of the currency. The actual fall in the price of potatoes must be due to the extension of cultivation in this and the neighbouring talukas.

(18) *Wages* continue to be low, that is to say, they have not risen in proportion to the rise in the price of the staple foods. Throughout Groups I and II East the rate of wages varies from 3 to 4 annas, the former being more common in the Western part, and the latter in the East. Even 5 annas is a common wage in many of the better villages. Women get from a half to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the men's rate: The daily wage gets less as we go Westward. In Group II West and Group III and IV it varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas for men and from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for women. In part of Group IV and in Group V it is 2 annas together with the midday meal.

These are the usual wages paid whenever there is local work obtainable. Owing to local and temporary causes double these rates may be paid; for instance, owing to scarcity of labour on account of plague, or at the time of pilgrimages.

The rate usually paid on the Tata Company's works in the Maval Taluka seems to amount to about 9 annas a day; but the system of fortnightly payments deters many from going there.

Emigration.—Emigration to Bombay is much more popular. Forty years ago Colonel Francis remarked that emigration to Bombay was very unusual. Today it is perhaps the most important economic sign of the times.

The pressure of the population on the land is severe. The average size of a holding is much under 10 acres in spite of the very large area of poor hilly soil. A very large proportion of the population is therefore obliged to seek other means of livelihood. (In the old days many lived from the time their store of grain was exhausted until the next harvest on loans from the savkar. This is still the case in those Koli villages of the North-West, buried among the stagnant hills, which the awakening tide of progress has not yet stirred) Elsewhere the movement is now universal. In the Eastern half of the taluka, where the emigration is most complete, whole families go off for 5—6 months, leaving immediately after harvest. In the West the men usually go for a month or two at a time, and return to prepare the *rab* for the rice fields, or perhaps do not go until this operation is completed. The economic influence of this periodical migration is already most marked, though I do not wish to exaggerate it. The weight of debt has certainly decreased; I have come across numbers of cases in which cultivators have saved enough money by work in Bombay to redeem their ancestral fields. And the educative effect of the change from a deadening reliance upon the savkar to a comparative independence must be very great. That the emigrants still cling to their little plots of land is perhaps to be regretted, since it prevents the formation of economic holdings, and possibly encourages hasty and slovenly methods of cultivation. For if a scheme in regard to the latter is ever to succeed it will be largely dependent on the readiness of the peasant to migrate to industrial centres. But on the other hand so long as conditions at these centres leave so much to be desired, the periodical return to the blessings of a pure air and healthy surroundings is of undoubted benefit both to the industry and to the worker.

(19) *Debt and Interest.*—The average rate of interest varies from 12 per cent. to 18 per cent. in the Eastern half, to 25 per cent. in the Western half of the taluka. This is a generalization which naturally requires qualification. Men of standing in the best villages can often obtain loans at 9 per cent.; men of straw have to pay according to the risk. (Rates up to 75 per cent. are not uncommon in the West, and when calculated in grain as they often are, they not seldom exceed even this exorbitant figure.) But it remains generally true that the average man in the Western villages pays 25 per cent. and from 12 to 18 per cent. in the Eastern.

In all the better villages, particularly of the first two groups, loans from one cultivator to another are more common than those of professional money lenders. But the operations of the latter are still very considerable. The number of income-tax payers in the taluka is 159; the tax paid amounts to Rs. 5,296. The Mamlatdar estimates that about a lakh and a half (roughly 75 per cent.) of the income is derived from money-lending. (The operations (particularly in the Maval) of Pathan and Punjabi money-lenders are increasing, and in parts have quite killed the competition of the old savkar. The former charges an altogether exorbitant rate of interest, generally not less than 2 annas in the rupee per month, but he comes with the money jingling in his pocket, demands no security, no mortgage or sale, and it is not to be wondered at that his methods are successful. He usually lends only small sums, and punctual payment of interest is insisted on.)

My enquiries among the Koli villages did not reveal such pitiful conditions as Mr. Bell has described in his Junnar report. (It is true that in the backward villages probably every man has inherited some debt;) but I could find no evidence that it is increasing or was as a rule of large amounts. It is almost invariably on personal security, land being rarely encumbered. (The trouble is that the debtors seldom know the amount of the debt, and are absolutely dependent on the honesty of the savkar.) But these medieval conditions are not peculiar to Koli villages, though most evident in the poorer villages of the North-West. And the habit of emigration and the spread of education only can be looked to for a remedy.

IV. *Revenue History.*

(20) There have been no fluctuations in the revenue demand such as would call for explanation. And the area of unoccupied assessed land, except in the second group, has throughout been quite unimportant. The area in 1889 was about 3,150 acres. It is now about 350. Most of the waste was given out for cultivation in the year or two immediately preceding the war.

(21) The revenue history of the taluka is almost exactly that of Junnar. Remissions up to the year 1896-97 were almost solely those following by rule the introduction of the settlement. In 1896 there were considerable outstandings, amounting to some 9 per cent. of the demand, most of which was subsequently recovered. The whole of the period from 1899 to 1909 has a bad revenue history. Not all these years were equally bad agriculturally, but the famines with which the period opened, followed by the partial or complete failure of the harvests in 1904-05 and 1905-06, seem to have created a demoralization from which a complete recovery was only obtained in 1911. It is in the latter half of the period that for the first time during the settlement coercive processes were found necessary. Neither at the beginning nor at the end of the settlement period has compulsion been generally needed, and the revenue has been collected without difficulty. Up to the year 1912 remissions of patasthal assessment on account of failure of the pats constitute a considerable part of the total remissions. I have shown elsewhere that there is reason to believe that the water-supply in the pats has in most cases entirely recovered.

I have given full details by groups in Appendix K. The groups given in that appendix are the old groups. It was found necessary to follow the old grouping in order to obtain the figures in time from the taluka and petha offices. Since no important changes are proposed in the groups except in the case of the four villages of old group II (East), I have not thought it worth while to attempt to alter it. I give below separate figures for those four villages taken

from the Circle Books. The figures of the petha villages have been given separately for convenience. A comparison of the respective groups II will show (since the petha has no Eastern Group II) that the Eastern villages have suffered more than those of the Western group. In groups III, IV and V, except in the actual famine years, remissions have been almost negligible.

Upto 1896 no outstandings.

Year.	Pargaon.		Kathapur.		Devgaon.		Lakhangaon.	
	Demand.	Out-standings.	Demand.	Out-standings.	Demand.	Out-standings.	Demand.	Out-standings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1899-00	...	3,018	...	1,226	...	575	...	1,978
1900-01	...	1,844	...	1,086	...	526	...	1,734
1901-02	...	1,664	...	158	407	858	2,434	288
1902-03	...	20	...	116	712	125	2,422	368
1903-04	3,800	781	1,246	199	712	200	2,422	815
1904-05	3,800	3,495	1,195	872	712	712	2,422	2,105
1905-06	3,800	3,751	1,195	1,181	688	688	2,338	2,333
1906-07	3,800	2,145	1,195	275	688	215	2,414	1,526
1907-08	3,800	2,565	1,195	314	712	139	2,414	1,453
1908-09	3,800	2,048	1,195	617	712	421	2,414	2,094
1909-10	3,800	4,046	1,195	562	712	405	2,414	1,457

From 1910 full collections are resumed.

V.—Proposed grouping and rates.

The groups were very carefully re-arranged at the time of the last settlement, and I have very few changes to suggest. I am also fortunate in having the guidance of the very excellent settlement reports recently completed of all the surrounding talukas of the district. For the purpose of comparison I submit a small map of the district which shows at a glance the manner in which the corresponding groups of the Junnar, Haveli and Mawal Talukas coincide with those of Khed. The fifth group of the Junnar Taluka (pale yellow) has no corresponding group in Khed. I have, therefore, in order to maintain the comparison, departed from the prescribed order of colours in the case of the fifth and sixth groups.

The groups run roughly due North and South, the first group being climatically the best, and having the best communications. East and West of the first group both climate and communications deteriorate, the rainfall becoming in the East less assured, and in the West too great for the better crops other than rice.

Group I.—Is the largest of the groups. The climate permits of the growing of monsoon crops of bajri and jowari, followed by second crops of wheat or gram or of garden crops under irrigation in the dry season. The main road from Poona to Junnar runs through the centre of the group, and there are four other metalled roads crossing it or branching from it.

The changes I propose are as follows:—

Ghoda, the headquarters of the Petha Mahal, to be raised from the second group. The very numerous transactions in land in this village are proof of its prosperity, the average value of land as shown by the sales of the last two years being 191 times the assessment.

The rainfall on the average is only some 2 or 3 inches more than at Khed, and its revenue history shows that it is beyond the reach of scarcity. It possesses a very excellent soil over considerable areas. I found fields growing bumper crops of wheat, after monsoon potatoes. It has a small market, and is connected by an excellent road with Manchar.

On the other hand the village of Giravli opposite is very unfavourably situated. Its position under the range of hills to the West renders it liable to deluges of rain to which the increasing area of nalas bears testimony. It was the last village of the old taluka of Pabal, and was at its first settlement put into the second group, but brought into the first by the orders of Government,

presumably because it would have been isolated. The Circle Book shows that during every year from 1896—1909 there were outstandings, of revenue, in seven years of considerable amounts. Chincholi (Inam) next to it has a better position, but is a poor village, and is cut off from Ghoda in the monsoon. I propose to reduce both of these villages to the second group.

At the recent resettlement of Junnar a small new group (with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0) has been formed of the villages about Kalamb just North of the Ghoda river. Geographically the villages of the Khed Taluka which surround this group, belong equally to it; and I find it difficult to justify any difference of treatment. Moreover the revenue history of Mahalunge, Wadgaon, Sultanpur, Eklahare and Chandoli Khurd, during the years 1899—1908 show that cycles of scarcity are liable to occur in this locality. But the high value of land in Mahalunge (59 times) and Wadgaon (48 times) proves that the incidence of the assessment is light in those villages: and I am inclined to think that the inferiority of this small group is due rather to poverty of soil than to a difference of climate.

Their situation close to the large market of Manchar, and to the main highway of the district is also an advantage which ought not to be overlooked. But it is true that the three latter small villages show no special marks of prosperity, the sale price of land (38 times the assessment in Chandoli), is markedly less than the average of the group, and local opinion regards them as inferior. I recommend therefore that these 3 villages be classed with Group II. The revenue involved is very small.

Gosasi and Kanhersar are Inam villages recently settled. There is no justification for raising the rates of these villages beyond those of Waphgaon and Pur from which they differ in no respect, except, in comparison with Waphgaon, somewhat better communications. I propose to continue the present rate of Rs. 2-8-0, which will bring them into the second group.

On the other hand the inam village of Retavdi belongs geographically to the neighbouring villages of Group I. There is nothing in the settlement report to show why it was placed in the lower group, the only remark being that "the proposed rate is that of adjoining Government villages". This is not the case. I propose to raise it to Group I. A fair road connects the village with Khed; the average sale price of land is high. Jaulke Budruk is another inam village recently settled and given the maximum rate of Group I. I propose to retain the rate of Rs. 2-8-0, and thus bring it within Group II to which it geographically belongs.

In the West a glance at the map will show that the inam villages of Shelu and Askhed are surrounded on three sides by villages of Group II. The sale price of land is high, but both are poor villages, and the people are for the most part much indebted. I think their inclusion in Group I was unjustified: and propose to reduce them to the second group.

I have already remarked on the difficulty of communication in this locality. The provision of a road opening up the valley is of the first importance. The value of land is high, and but for this fact the inclusion of Chandus, Koregaon Budruk and Kivla in Group I could hardly be justified.

Appendix G shows that the value of land in *Warale* is very low. This village as well as Mahalunge (Inam) belongs geographically to Group II, in that excess of rain prevents the cultivation of the better monsoon crops, while there is little or no rice. Mahalunge is a village which appears to have fallen much from a former prosperity; but it is excellently situated, and for this reason must remain in Group I. I propose to reduce Warale to Group II.

The only other village calling for remark in Group I is Gulani. This village as well as parts of Pargaon, adjoining it, suffer from 'upal' or excess of surface moisture. They do best when the rainfall is less than normal. The low value of land as shown by the average selling price of only 30 times the assessment in Gulani, confirms the complaints of the inhabitants. I saw a

number of fields which were undoubtedly over-classed, faults of excessive moisture being neglected. I propose that a revision of the classification of these 2 villages be undertaken, in default of which I recommend that Gulani should be reduced to the 2nd Group. Neither this village nor Pargaon has a good Revenue history.

Group II has 2 sub-divisions on the East and West of Group I respectively. I propose to bring the 4 villages in the extreme North-East, viz., Pargaon, Kathapur, Devgaon and Lakhangaon into line with Group III of Junnar taluka. These 4 villages are of a distinctly Eastern type: and the revenue history as given in the Circle Books indicates a succession of poor seasons during the years 1899—1909. I give below a tabular statement showing the average sale price of land:—

Village.	Area sold.	Assesment.			Sale price.	Multiple.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	
Kathapur	106.15	93	13	4	1,047	11
Pargaon	303.21	179	9	9	7,670	42
Devgaon	15.3	11	4	0	900	80
Lakhangaon	497.29	300	9	0	4,357	14
	922.28	485	3	1	13,974	28

The average price in Nirgudsar is 65 and in Avsari Budruk 115 times the assessment.

In Group II West the only other change I have to propose is the exclusion of Supedhar, a tiny village on the Ghoda River. In respect of climate this village belongs to Group III. It is distinctly inferior to the villages opposite which are in Group III, and its situation on the high road does not in my opinion compensate for its other disadvantages.

The Inam village of Sakurdi seems to create an undesirable salient into Group III. But almost the entire village is in the personal possession of the Inamdar, and the rates are therefore unimportant. Wade will also come into Group II in the proposals to be submitted later, and the salient will then disappear.

Coming to Group III the only anomaly to which I have to direct attention is the exclusion of Parale, which touches on its Eastern boundary Group II. I do not think this treatment was justified. Such few sales as there are show that the incidence of the assessment is very light. But the village is a poor one, and badly situated among the nallas of the river, and I am not therefore prepared in the present state of development of the valley to recommend a transfer which would involve a 50 per cent. increase in its assessment. The usual argument in favour of such increase that it has obtained undue leniency during the current settlement would not be justified in the case of so backward a community.

In regard to the parts of Groups III to V contained in this valley it is necessary to mention that a scheme for the inclusion of the head of the valley, from Ahire Westward, in the Tata Electric Works, is under contemplation. All transactions in land have ceased since the survey was made.

In the North the villages of Megholi, Digad and the two Panchalas belong to the backward type of Koli. If my proposals regarding the raising of the assessment in this group are accepted I would prefer to exclude these villages and let the assessment remain at its present figure. If the assessment of the group is to be raised only 12 per cent. they may remain in Group III.

The construction of the Bhimshankar Road has opened up the Pokri plateau, and it may be thought that some readjustment of groups is needed here. These are, however, all Koli villages whose progress has not been commensurate with that of the rest of the Taluka. In the event of Group IV being enhanced by only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I would recommend the raising of Taleghar and Phaloda to this group. They are quite equal to Jambhori and Chikli in general prosperity and differ only in distance from their markets. If Group III, however, is raised as I propose I think it would be inadvisable to transfer them.

Rates. (1) Dry Crop.—Colonel Francis in his report on the original settlement expressed the opinion that in spite of its being nearer to Poona and the Railway, Group I of the Khed Taluka could not pay so high a rate as the best villages of Junnar. This view was not sustained at the time of the Revision Settlement when a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 was sanctioned in Khed, and one of Rs. 2-4-0 in Junnar. Group I of Khed is less homogeneous than the corresponding group in Junnar appears to be, but there is nothing in the statistical evidence which would lead one to depart from the scale then fixed. My proposal, therefore, to raise the maximum rate by 25 per cent. (4 annas in the rupee) needs no further discussion. The new rate will be Rs. 3-2-0, which is that in force in the adjoining part of the Haveli Taluka, and 5 annas more than that of Group I in Junnar (roughly Re. 0-1-10 in the rupee).

The statistics of sale values throughout the two talukas are remarkably even, only Group IV differing noticeably. Supported as these statistics are by all the other information I have gathered I have no hesitation in proposing to adopt the very moderate increases accepted in the case of Junnar, in all the groups, *viz.*, 25 per cent. in the existing Groups II (East and West), III and IV, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Group V. For the new group in the East I propose an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 2 annas in the rupee.

Rates in Groups V and VI of Junnar were on Mr. Hatch's recommendation increased by only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I have already hinted that Groups IV, V and VI in Junnar correspond to two groups only in Khed, *viz.*, IV and V. For Group V I accept Mr. Hatch's arguments. The inhabitants are almost entirely Kolis, for the most part in a very backward condition, though there are signs of improvement. But in Group IV conditions I imagine approximate more to those of Group IV of Junnar than to those of Group V. The population is almost entirely Koli in the Ghoda Valley and on the plateau; in the Bhimnahr it is half Maratha and half Koli, in the Bhamneher it is entirely Maratha. The standard of living and of housing is throughout higher than in the lower group. The value of land is high, being 46 times the assessment in the case of dry crop, and 128 times in the case of mixed dry crop and rice. I can therefore see no reason for refraining from the very moderate enhancement of 25 per cent. sanctioned for Group IV of Junnar, which is decidedly less than the average rise in the price of the staple crops.

(2) Rice Rates.—The present rates are Rs. 9, 8, 7, 6, and 5. There is very little rice in the first two groups. The cultivation is for the most part of inferior rice, the average assessment being Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 in the old Groups III, IV and V respectively. The statistics show that the rates are proportionally more moderate than those of dry crop, so that in proposing to raise them by the same percentage as in the adjoining talukas, I need bring no further argument. The rice rates will thus be raised by 25 per cent. in all groups but the sixth, where the rise will be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These are the same percentages as in the case of dry crop. Although the assessment is shown to be lighter than in the case of dry crop, for the most part the poorer class of cultivator is affected, and I should moreover object to disturb the relative incidence of the assessment of the two classes of cultivation. The conditions of the rice in this taluka also differ in no way from those of the adjoining talukas, to the rates of which my proposals ought therefore to approximate. Dry crop converted into rice since the last settlement will retain its dry crop assessment. The area recorded as under rice has increased since 1886 from 5,715 to 8,123 acres.

The following table summarizes my proposals :—

New Group.	Villages.	Dry Crop.		Rice.		Increase.	
		Old Rate.	New Rate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Per cent.	Annas in the Rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	Present Group I, <i>minus</i> Chincholi, Jaulke Budruk, Gosasi, Kansersar, Shein and Askhed (Inam) and Eklahara, Chandoli Khurd, Sultanpur and Giravli Government. <i>Plus</i> Ghoda and Retavdi ...	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 2 0	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0	Rs. a. p. 11 4 0	25	Rs. a. p. 4 0 0
II	Present Group II. West <i>minus</i> Supedhar and Ghoda. <i>Plus</i> Giravli, Shein and Askhed and Chincholi.	2 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	25	4 0 0
West		2 8 0	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	Nil	Dry Crop.
						11-11	1/9 Rice.
II	Present Group II, East <i>minus</i> new Group III and Retavdi. <i>Plus</i> Eklahara, Sultanpur and Chandoli Khurd, Gosasi, Kanhersar and Jaulke Budruk.	2 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	25	4 0 0
East		2 8 0	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	Nil	Dry Crop.
						11-11	1/9 Rice.
III	Pargaon, Kathapur, Devgaon and Lakhangaon.	2 0 0	2 4 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	12½	2 0 0
IV	Present Group III ...	1 8 0	1 14 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	25	4 0 0
	<i>Plus</i> Supedhar ...	2 0 0	1 14 0	8 0 0	8 12 0	-6·8	1 Dry Crop.
						+12·5	1·6 Rice.
V	Present Group IV, <i>minus</i> Megholi, Digad and Panchale Budruk and Khurd.	1 2 0	1 6 6	6 0 0	7 8 0	25	4 0 0
VI	Present Group V ...	1 0 0	1 2 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	12½	2 0 0
	<i>Plus</i> Megholi, Digad and Panchale Budruk and Khurd.	1 2 0	1 2 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	Nil	Dry Crop.
						-6·35	-1 anna Rice.

(3) *Patasthal*.—The existing maximum rates are Rs. 10 in Group 1 and 8 in the rest of the taluka. *Patasthal* irrigation is almost confined to Groups I and II; there is a little in Group III (new Group IV) but none in the remainder. The pats rarely last after mid-March even in the Western groups, and the average assessment is consequently low, *viz.*, Rs. 2-9-6. But a pat lasting till March is capable of producing a crop of rabi potatoes, and that the existing *patasthal* assessment is certainly less than in proportion to the value of the water supply, is shown by the fact that the selling value of *patasthal* land is a far greater multiple of the assessment than is that of dry crop.

Detailed orders in regard to the pats of this taluka were passed in Government Resolution No. 164 of 6th January 1917. Under these orders practically all *patasthal* assessment was abolished on the East of the main Poona-Nasik road, subject to the reservation of the right to re-impose a water-rate under any law for the time being in force. Under the late orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4967 of 20th April 1917, it yet remains to declare which parts, if any, of this taluka are precarious. In my opinion this classification cannot be applied to any part of the taluka except possibly the proposed Group III. Of this group in the little village of Devgaon only is there *patasthal* garden of any importance. The *patasthal* assessment still remains in the survey settled Inam villages, such as Retavdi, Davdi, Kanhersar in which it is paid without difficulty; and the evidence proves that many pats have improved or re-opened in the last few years. It is too early however to suggest any modification of the orders, and it is moreover the declared policy of Government to be lenient in the matter of irrigation.

The existing rate in Group I (Rs. 10) is the same as was in force in Junnar, where all the rates were raised by 3 annas in the rupee. That of Group II E (8) is the same, while that of Groups II W and III (*viz.*, Rs. 8) is Rs. 2 less than was the corresponding rate in Junnar. The revised rate in Haveli is 10. I propose to raise the *patasthal* rate throughout by 3 annas in the rupee.

- (V) The incidence of the proposed rates of dry crop on the rental value, so far as I have been able to ascertain it, will be 36·7 in Group I, 31·7 in Group II, 20·9 in the third, and 18·3 in the fourth.
- (VI) My proposals do not relate to the assessment of lands used for non-agricultural purposes. The new settlement should be guaranteed for 30 years, and increases of assessment exceeding 25 per cent. should be levied by instalments according to the usual practice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. WILES,

Assistant Settlement Officer Poona.

APPENDIX A1.

Rainfall recorded at Khed, District Poona.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1906	0.04	...	0.05	...	9.29	23	9.48	18	1.54	1	20.40	37	
1907	0.15	1	2.28	7	26.61	34	7.95	18	0.16	1	36.55	56	
1908	0.27	1	...	...	10.92	21	9.58	18	2.70	2	23.47	37	
1909	...	...	2.15	6	10.55	30	7.86	15	...	...	20.96	51	
1910	...	...	0.06	...	14.56	26	9.91	18	2.17	5	26.62	49	
1911	...	...	1.17	2	8.27	18	2.60	8	2.19	5	15.23	33	
1912	...	...	0.11	...	16.61	28	3.67	10	4.43	4	24.72	42	
1913	...	...	4.33	7	22.33	35	6.32	14	...	...	33.03	56	
1914	...	...	1.08	3	21.95	32	8.97	11	0.31	3	32.91	49	
1915	...	...	1.84	5	24.98	28	11.62	15	0.75	3	39.19	51	
1916	...	...	2.60	5	12.80	25	12.00	17	7.20	6	34.60	53	
Average	0.04	...	1.43	3	16.25	27	8.11	14	2.09	3	27.92	47	

APPENDIX A2.

Rainfall recorded at Ghoda (Ambegaon), District Poona.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1906	0.23	2	...	...	9.99	26	6.46	18	0.90	2	17.58	43	
1907	0.26	1	1.31	4	20.57	34	8.06	15	0.07	...	29.07	54	
1908	0.27	1	0.24	1	14.13	29	8.93	14	1.78	1	26.06	46	
1909	...	...	1.21	2	13.53	30	6.20	19	...	...	21.60	44	
1910	...	...	0.57	2	17.59	30	9.61	15	0.73	2	26.50	50	
1911	...	...	0.64	2	12.12	25	4.32	15	3.17	6	20.26	46	
1912	...	...	0.64	2	23.82	30	6.01	10	2.68	4	33.15	46	
1913	...	...	6.94	8	27.83	34	7.04	14	...	...	41.81	56	
1914	...	...	0.79	2	29.29	39	7.74	14	1.53	1	39.34	56	
1915	...	...	1.13	2	27.42	38	11.65	17	1.43	3	41.64	55	
1916	...	...	4.26	6	10.53	29	13.97	20	8.71	7	36.82	62	
Average	0.13	...	1.63	3	18.79	31	7.24	14	1.91	3	30.45	51	

APPENDIX A3.

Rainfall return maintained by the Executive Engineer for Peth Taluka Khed.

Year.	Pre monsoon.	Monsoon Kharif.	Monsoon Rabi.	Late rains.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1915	1st January—12th June. Inches. 3.49	15th June—14th August. Inches. 32.59	15th August—23rd October. Inches. 15.82	..... Inches. Not recorded.	Inches. 51.90	Records incomplete.
1916	1st January—27th May. Inches. 0.12	23rd May—12th August. Inches. 18.67	15th August—21st October. Inches. 21.79	22nd October—23rd October. Inches. 7.51	48.09	Do.
1917	1st January—19th June. Inches. 9.1	20th June—16th August. Inches. 5.11	20th August—21st October. Inches. 13.15	22nd October—28th October. Inches. 3.0	29.27	Do.
Average ...	4.31	18.79	16.93	4.75	48.09	

APPENDIX A4.

Rainfall at Pokhari Taluka Khed.

Year.	Pre monsoon.	Monsoon Kharif.	Monsoon Rabi.	Late rains.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1915	1st January—12th June. Inches. 3.50	15th June—14th August. Inches. 54.66	15th August—23rd October. Inches. 10.14	..... Inches. Not recorded.	Inches. 68.30	Records incomplete.
1916	1st January—27th May. Inches. 1.20	23rd May—12th August. Inches. 45.35	15th August—21st October. Inches. 18	22nd October—11th November. Inches. 19.65	84.20	Do.
1917	1st January—3rd June. Inches. 0.23	4th June—11th August. Inches. 83.88	12th August—20th October. Inches. 44.05	21st October—23th October. Inches. 0.50	128.66	Do.
Average ...	1.64	61.30	24.6	6.72	93.7	

APPENDIX A 5.

Year.	Rainfall at					
	Ahupe.	Bhima-Shankar.	Wada.	Chas-Kaman.	Manchar.	
	1	2	3	4	5	
1909	...	181.80	239.74	52.03	13.09	13.51
1910	...	228.20	217.44	58.99	26.56	25.62
1911	...	105.75	176.34	40.19	20.18	17.61
1912	...	165.72	148.63	93.33	26.48	26.49
1913	...	204.88	235.85	106.95	34.59	18.55
1914	...	243.05	255.10	135.12	36.10	25.69
1915	...	134.55	172.92	63.58	33.35	34.77
1916	...	157.92	202.96	67.57	32.30	35.77
1917	...	183.76	219.50	56.28	26.38	21.43
Average	178.29	207.54	75.00	28.31	24.38

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Khed Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Group.	Cultivated and uncultivated Area.										Gross area.	Crops (Details of		
	1 Number of Village.	2 Gross cropped area (T. F. XX).	3 Deduct twice cropped.	4 Deduct Crops in un-assessed land.	5 Net assessed cropped area.	6 Add fallows.	7 Total area occupied for cultivation.	8 Cultivable waste un-occupied and un-assessed.	9 Not available for cultivation.			11	I. Cereals and II.	
									9 Forest.	10 Other (including uncultivable).			12 Rice.	13 Wheat.
I	46	88,789	11,869	...	77,400	24,172	101,572	107	21,676	14,997	137,682	416	5,068	
II	46	92,585	5,468	...	87,067	19,131	106,198	26	24,425	15,571	146,221	1,265	8,969	
III	29	22,419	2,394	...	20,025	13,847	33,872	18	7,946	2,949	44,790	3,779	1,234	
IV	87	21,408	645	...	20,764	17,416	38,180	62	11,097	4,460	63,709	4,570	769	
V	38	14,905	853	...	14,052	18,620	32,672	177	33,611	6,589	72,049	2,350	817	
Taluka Total	195	240,057	20,749	...	219,308	93,785	313,494	386	93,755	42,896	454,531	19,381	11,354	
									Percentage of each crop on cultivated area (col. 9).			6.15	4.78	

Group.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).											
	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.							Oil seeds.				
	15 Jowar.	16 Bairi.	17 Ragi.	18 Maize.	19 Gram.	20 Other cereals and pulses.	21 Total.	22 Linseed.	23 Fl.	24 Rape and Mustard.	25 Groundnut.	26 Others.
I	14,825	44,526	131	4	5,469	4,262	74,490	32	1,240	...	2,976	908
II	15,433	44,528	915	6	4,690	9,121	78,138	22	1,061	1	2,281	929
III	2,072	2,368	2,755	35	914	4,418	18,630	9	1,151	...	901	640
IV	...	223	4,408	22	525	6,790	17,730	...	2,165	...	250	1,226
V	91	23	3,119	19	164	6,017	12,085	...	839	...	17	1,943
Taluka Total	30,808	92,474	11,339	66	11,961	30,608	201,014	56	6,436	1	6,325	5,155
	12.83	38.52	4.78	.03	4.97	12.75	33.73	.02	2.63	...	2.63	2.14

Group.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).											Remarks
	28 Condiments and spices.	29 Sugar.		31 Fibres.		33 Dyes.	34 Drugs and Narcotics.			37 Fodder.	38 Fruits and vegetables including root crops.	
		29 Cane.	30 Palm Trees.	31 Cotton.	32 Others.		34 Tobacco.	35 Others.	36 Total.			
I	1,351	885	...	1	909	111	223	289	692	2,525	4,849	Average for Taluka Peta.
II	1,433	149	...	...	553	222	67	143	433	2,849	4,633
III	35	10	...	...	98	...	5	...	5	...	771
IV	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	33
V	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	62
Taluka Total	2,870	541	...	1	873	334	296	431	1,060	5,375	10,349	Average for including H
	1.19	.2286	.13	.12	.17	.44	2.24	4.31	

APPENDIX C.

*Details of population according to occupation as per the Imperial Census of 1911
for the Khed Taluka (including the Ambegaon Peta).*

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub- sharers.	Other Land- holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
82,665	2,914	36,289	121,768	36,880

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock.

Cattle.											
Number of villages.	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.
	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Bulls.	Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He buffaloes.	Calves.	She buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group I Taluka ... 37	19,457	1	13	9	184	6	7,587	2,336	5,156	1,347	29,086
Group I Peta ... 9	2,334	3	1	6	119	7	2,193	510	1,033	235	7,500
Total ... 46	16,791	4	14	15	303	13	9,779	2,846	6,249	1,582	36,586
Group II Taluka ... 37	8,103	1	112	11	70	7	5,700	969	4,423	534	19,923
Group II Peta ... 9	2,633	1	...	9	75	4	2,040	373	1,222	444	7,304
Total ... 46	10,736	2	112	13	145	11	7,740	1,342	5,645	978	27,227
Group III Taluka ... 17	4,255	20	1	8	8	2	3,190	1,335	2,257	705	11,761
Group III Peta ... 11	1,748	33	2	...	43	7	1,541	533	937	319	5,207
Total ... 28	6,003	53	3	8	51	9	4,731	1,868	3,244	1,024	17,048
Group IV Taluka ... 26	2,230	232	...	...	1	1	1,765	1,221	1,177	509	7,136
Group IV Peta ... 11	1,037	121	4	...	171	12	947	275	554	163	3,319
Total ... 37	3,267	353	4	...	172	13	2,712	1,496	1,741	672	10,455
Group V Taluka ... 13	669	120	37	3	...	...	355	299	601	136	2,619
Group V Peta ... 25	1,552	292	...	1	15	4	2,300	463	2,102	275	7,104
Total ... 38	2,221	412	37	4	15	4	2,655	762	2,703	411	9,723
Grand Total ... 195	28,147	825	170	40	636	30	28,217	8,961	19,527	4,661	101,244

Number of villages.	Plough.					Carts.			Remarks.
	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Small.	Large i. e., of over 2 cattle.	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Group I Taluka ... 37	333	5,042	7,171	1,434	1,581	622	866	...	
Group I Peta ... 9	81	6,089	2,423	420	568	153	373	...	
Total ... 46	414	11,131	9,594	1,854	2,149	775	1,241	...	
Group II Taluka ... 37	233	6,244	6,457	930	917	161	751	...	
Group II Peta ... 9	104	195	1,353	753	950	80	76	...	
Total ... 46	337	6,439	7,710	1,683	1,867	241	827	...	
Group III Taluka ... 17	77	58	1,413	1,120	375	86	323	...	
Group III Peta ... 11	19	...	544	533	96	24	70	...	
Total ... 28	96	58	1,957	1,703	471	110	463	...	
Group IV Taluka ... 26	27	13	755	1,153	199	.....	23	...	
Group IV Peta ... 11	8	...	277	485	24	.....	20	...	
Total ... 37	35	13	1,032	1,638	223	.....	43	...	
Group V Taluka ... 13	3	...	195	319	71	.....	1	...	
Group V Peta ... 25	1	...	214	355	23	.....	6	...	
Total ... 38	4	...	409	1,174	94	.....	7	...	
Grand Total ... 195	286	17,645	20,717	3,047	4,104	1,227	2,536	...	

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, &c., in the Villages of the Khed Taluka.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.						Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.		Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
2	79	26	45	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
3	40	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	119	93	45	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1

APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the Government villages of the Khed Taluka for the year 1916-17.

Group.	Number of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No. 1 Taluka	37	1,285	397	135	13	8	...	166	148	9	1	...	...
No. 1 Pota	9	543	101	59	3	2	1	15	85	...	...	...	1
Total	46	1,828	498	194	16	10	1	201	233	9	1	...	1
No. 2 Taluka	37	695	233	66	8	3	3	85	71	...	...	...	...
No. 2 Pota	9	167	50	14	5	...	...	24	8	...	...	...	1
Total	46	862	273	80	13	3	3	109	79	...	...	...	1
No. 3 Taluka	17	10	...	11	7	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
No. 3 Pota	11	19	8	13	9	...	9	5	10	...	...	...	...
Total	28	29	8	24	16	1	3	7	14	...	...	...	...
No. 4 Taluka	26	5	...	11	3	3	...	25	28	...	...	...	...
No. 4 Pota	11	...	...	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	37	5	...	21	16	3	...	25	28	...	...	...	...
No. 5 Taluka	13	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
No. 5 Pota	25	...	...	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	38	...	3	18	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Grand Total	195	2,724	782	327	27	17	6	342	354	2	1	3	2

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of Dry Crop lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.	
<i>Group No. I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. s. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>			
1	Ambethan	132 6	94 4 0	5,174	54	P means village of Ambegaon Petha Mahal.	
2	Avrari Budruk	8 39	9 8 0	1,100	115		
4	Bhose	47 19	68 10 0	5,194	80		
6	Chakar	45 33	47 12 0	3,069	61		
47	Chandoli Khurd	32 33	39 14 0	1,508	38		
7	Chandus	186 34	139 14 0	7,874	54		
8	Charholi Khurd	40 0	58 4 0	4,074	70		
9	Chas	36 39	34 4 0	6,314	184		
11	Chimbli	44 23	41 8 0	1,525	37		
14	Donde	26 8	34 12 0	1,724	49		
56P	Giravli	125 9	97 2 8	4,094	42		
16	Gulani	48 30	54 2 0	1,655	30		
17	Javiko Khurd	59 21	32 15 0	1,955	59		
18	Kalus	144 13	121 6 0	6,442	53		
24P	Mahalunge	174 26	32 10 0	4,896	59		
26	Moi	29 1	22 9 0	1,224	54		
28	Padli	274 12	157 7 0	8,914	56		
29	Pargaon T. Khurd	151 22	162 4 0	3,712	59		
31	Pimpri Budruk	102 4	91 2 0	6,502	71		
33	Rase	37 34	45 9 0	3,340	73		
35	Sayagaon	78 31	59 1 0	3,357	141		
36	Shiroli	212 19	240 2 0	13,890	57		
39P	Wadgaon	175 33	152 8 8	7,358	48		
42	Waki Khurd	51 27	37 10 0	2,075	55		
43	Warsle	49 36	38 10 0	790	20		
<i>Inam villages.</i>							
1	Alandi	48 27	79 9 0	5,799	72		
2	Kadus	177 5	170 7 0	3,426	78		
17	Kanheras	22 30	14 10 0	1,450	101		
7	Kotharwadi	3 39	3 8 0	190	54		
8	Mahalunge	182 36	143 4 0	5,230	36		
21	Shelu	17 20	17 6 0	1,199	69		
Totale		2,770 18	2,367 8 4	1,41,684	55		
Averages per acre		0 18 9	51 2 3	59		
<i>Group II East.</i>							
45	Bahul	177 13	119 10 0	3,308	79		
63	Koyali T. Chakan	253 21	226 12 0	9,037	39		
68	Loni	97 1	51 6 0	3,900	76		
69	Markal	163 34	186 13 0	16,916	90		
71	Nirgudsar	104 7	97 4 0	6,322	65		
73	Pimpalgaon Khurd	207 4	126 7 0	7,318	58		
84	Waphgaon	72 4	29 15 0	3,350	112		
Total		1,075 4	838 3 0	36,416	67		
Averages per acre		0 12 6	52 7 8	67		
<i>Group II West.</i>							
46	Bibi	98 0	63 10 0	5,053	79		
54P	Gangapur Budruk	57 1	51 8 0	3,599	108		
15P	Ghods	73 14	50 13 0	9,723	191		
62	Karanjwihire	20 12	9 0 0	600	66		
74	Saburdi	42 38	16 6 0	2,239	140		
79P	Sinoli	426 37	232 8 0	19,138	68		
<i>Inam.</i>							
18	Koye	9 24	7 0 0	300	42		
Total		728 6	480 13 0	42,722	88		
Averages per acre		0 10 6	58 10 10	88		
<i>Group III.</i>							
95	Avdar	80 6	31 13 0	1,449	45		
97P	Borghar	89 27	28 12 0	1,377	48		
102P	Gopha Budruk	60 21	21 3 0	765	36		
107P	Kanse	53 1	24 4 0	1,800	74		
118	Walad	10 37	8 4 0	200	61		

APPENDIX G—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
<i>Inam villages.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
24	Adgaon	14 10	10 6 0	408	39	
26	Kharosi	4 26	1 0 0	70	70	
	Total	312 38	120 9 0	6,069	50	
	Averages per acre	.....	0 6 2	19-62	50	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
132	Ambhu	1 0	0 4 0	20	80	
126P	Ohikhali	8 36	2 4 0	75	38	
164P	Digad	19 38	5 8 0	115	21	
199	Eklahare	24 4	5 2 0	144	26	
130	Gadad	6 39	1 12 0	800	171	
182P	Jambhari	71 14	22 4 0	1,005	45	
136	Kude	26 37	10 1 0	325	32	
139	Mandosi	14 1	9 2 0	145	45	
140	Morosi	34 7	7 0 0	100	14	
141	Naiphad	36 25	8 12 0	305	35	
142	Parale	9 39	5 8 0	700	127	
144P	Pokhari	62 13	14 7 0	839	43	
149P	Vachape	48 17	23 4 0	859	36	
158	Yeniye Budruk	27 36	4 6 0	335	76	
	Total	392 26	118 10 0	5,257	46	
	Averages per acre	.....	0 4 9	13 6 3	46	
<i>Group V.</i>						
169P	Asane	10 34	1 12 0	95	54	
163	Bhorgiri	19 7	2 8 0	100	40	
170P	Kushire Budruk	42 19	6 13 0	229	34	
169P	Kondhwal	20 6	3 0 0	110	36	
171P	Kushire Khurd	24 5	4 0 0	194	48	
172P	Mahalunge	22 8	5 8 0	490	89	
181P	Patan	8 18	1 0 0	68	68	
186P	Sakeri	99 35	13 8 0	441	33	
187P	Savarli	21 29	4 0 0	100	25	
188P	Taleghar	24 26	5 9 0	192	34	
191	Tokavde	15 9	2 0 0	50	25	
	Total	306 36	49 10 0	2,069	41	
	Averages per acre	.....	0 2 7	6 11 9	41	

APPENDIX G 1.

Selling value of Patasthal lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Avasari Budruk	10 25	17 6 0	3,250 0 0	185 0	
6	Chakan	2 9	5 7 0	500 0 0	91 0	
14	Donde	12 6	37 1 0	1,855 0 0	45 0	
17	Jaulke	1 6	3 5 0	800 0 0	241 0	
24P	Mahalunge Padwal	1 19	4 13 0	850 0 0	178 0	
28	Padli	7 32	15 0 0	1,870 0 0	111 0	
39P	Wadgaon	2 36	11 4 0	2,600 0 0	231 0	
<i>Inam.</i>						
17	Kanbersar	1 20	2 12 0	700 0 0	254 0	
	Total	39 33	97 0 0	12,025 0 0	124 0	
	Averages per acre	.....	2 7 0	302 8 0	124 0	

APPENDIX G 1—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
<i>Group II East.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
45	Bahul	1 34	6 0 0	675 0 0	219 0	
68	Loni	6 03	23 0 0	3,800 0 0	165 0	
71	Nirgudsar	2 27	6 0 0	1,200 0 0	200 0	
84	Waphgaon	5 26	15 0 0	3,000 0 0	200 0	
Total		17 0	50 0 0	8,675 0 0	173 0	
Averages per acre		.....	2 15 0	510 4 9	173 0	
<i>Group II West.</i>						
46	Bibi	2 30	2 14 0	600 0 0	210 0	
54P	Gangapur Budruk	1 0	2 8 0	200 0 0	80 0	
15P	Ghode	5 12	11 0 0	1,575 0 0	143 0	
79P	Sinoli	11 0	27 1 0	1,725 0 0	63 0	
Total		20 2	43 7 0	4,100 0 0	94 0	
Averages per acre		.....	2 2 9	205 0 0	94 0	

APPENDIX G 2.

Selling value of Rice lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
<i>Group II West.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Inam.</i>						
19	Koye	0 30	3 0 0	200 0 0	66 0	
Total		0 30	3 0 0	200 0 0	66 0	
Averages per acre		.....	4 0 0	266 10 8	66 0	
<i>Group III.</i>						
95	Avdar	1 5	4 0 0	150 0 0	37 0	
118	Walad	3 18	5 13 0	748 0 0	128 0	
<i>Inam.</i>						
24	Adgaon	2 4	5 0 0	975 0 0	195 0	
Total		6 27	14 13 0	1,873 0 0	127 0	
Averages per acre		.....	2 3 1	277 7 8	127 0	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
128	Amboli	2 7	5 12 0	1,150 0 0	200 0	
125	Avandro	1 7	2 0 0	99 0 0	49 0	
129	Eklahare	7 5	18 2 0	254 0 0	14 0	
130	Gadad	3 24	4 12 0	370 0 0	77 0	
174P	Megholi	1 8	2 6 0	50 0 0	22 0	
149P	Vachape	2 1	2 12 0	248 0 0	90 0	
Total		17 22	35 12 0	2,171 0 0	61 0	
Averages per acre		.....	2 0 8	124 1 0	61 0	
<i>Group V.</i>						
169P	Kondhwal	1 5	0 14 0	77 0 0	88 0	
171P	Kushire Khurd	0 36	2 0 0	50 0 0	25 0	
186P	Sakari	0 23	0 8 0	24 0 0	48 0	
188P	Taleghar	1 24	3 12 0	149 0 0	40 0	
Total		4 8	7 2 0	300 0 0	42 0	
Averages per acre		.....	1 11 1	71 6 10	42 0	

APPENDIX G 3.

Statement showing sales of mixed rice and dry crop, dry crop more than rice.

Serial No. in appendix L.	Name of village.	Area and assessment of land sold.						Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Jirayat.		Rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2			3			4	5	
Group III.		A. S.	Rs.	A. S.	Rs.	A. S.	Rs. S. P.	Rs. S. P.	
95	Avdar	37 13	.....	1 6	.....	38 19	30 1 0	999 0 0	49
97	Borghar	42 13	.....	1 33	.....	44 6	16 15 0	483 0 0	30
107	Kanse	15 24	.....	3 2	.....	18 26	10 1 0	960 0 0	34
116	Waled Inam	30 11	.....	2 30	.....	33 1	17 10 0	985 0 0	53
24	Adgaon	30 11	.....	7 25	.....	37 36	28 8 0	1,009 0 0	38
26	Bharosi	38 28	.....	4 17	.....	43 5	21 0 0	659 0 0	30
	Total	194 30	.....	20 33	.....	215 13	114 3 0	5,105 0 0	44
	Averages per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 6	23 11 5	44
Group IV.									
123	Ambhu	27 23	.....	0 5	.....	27 28	2 8 0	32 0 0	13
126	Amboli	18 25	.....	2 27	.....	21 23	8 6 0	910 0 0	108
126	Aundha	18 5	.....	2 21	.....	15 26	10 7 0	499 0 0	47
128	Chikhali	37 0	.....	8 4	.....	45 4	7 0 0	330 0 0	40
129	Bhlahare	32 5	.....	1 19	.....	40 24	13 0 0	269 0 0	21
130	Gadad	3 31	.....	1 37	.....	5 28	4 15 0	250 0 0	50
132	Jambhori	44 3	.....	3 20	.....	47 23	17 2 0	344 0 0	30
133	Kude	24 20	.....	1 20	.....	26 0	8 10 0	585 0 0	69
141	Naiphad	41 34	.....	1 15	.....	43 9	10 0 0	580 0 0	58
142	Parale,	18 10	.....	0 20	.....	18 30	8 10 0	400 0 0	110
142	Vachape	18 18	.....	2 2	.....	20 20	10 12 0	655 0 0	61
	Total	281 24	.....	25 33	.....	307 17	96 7 0	4,904 0 0	49
	Averages per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	15 10 0	49
Group V.									
152	Aene	27 7	.....	3 18	.....	30 25	5 12 0	112 0 0	30
153	Kushire Budruk	4 24	.....	0 34	.....	5 28	7 0 0	300 0 0	28
153	Sakeri	9 22	.....	0 24	.....	10 6	2 8 0	99 0 0	39
161	Tokavde	10 23	.....	1 6	.....	11 29	3 8 0	179 0 0	51
162	Wandra	4 10	.....	0 16	.....	4 26	1 8 0	30 0 0	12
164	Wanjai-Wihire	4 23	.....	0 16	.....	5 14	1 8 0	60 0 0	40
	Total	61 14	.....	5 24	.....	68 8	21 12 0	670 0 0	30
	Averages per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 1	2 12 9	30

APPENDIX G 4.

Sales of mixed dry crop and rice more than dry crop.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area and assessment of land sold.						Sale Price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
		Jirayat.		Rice.		Total.			
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2				3			4	5
	Group III.	A. g.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
118	Walad	0 11	.....	0 27	.....	0 38	1 8 0	375 0 0	250
24	Inam. Adgaon	1 5	.....	1 24	.....	2 29	3 8 0	85 0 0	24
	Total	1 16	.....	2 21	.....	3 37	5 0 0	460 0 0	22
	Averages per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 4 0	115 0 0	22
	Group IV.								
133	Yeniye Budruk	0 30	.....	0 31	.....	1 21	1 3 0	160 0 0	135
	Total	0 30	.....	0 31	.....	1 21	1 3 0	160 0 0	135
	Averages per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8 0	108 10 8	135
	Group V.								
163	Bhorgiri	0 37	.....	1 22	.....	2 19	2 0 0	160 0 0	80
	Total	0 37	.....	1 22	.....	2 19	2 0 0	160 0 0	80
	Averages per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 12 9	64 0 0	80

APPENDIX H.

Leases of Dry crop lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka (Cash).

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	Group I.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Ambethan	47 25	47 4 0	229 8 0	20.61	} P means village of Ambegaon patha Mahal.
2	Avasari Budruk	48 0	18 0 0	40 0 0	45.0	
4	Bhose	5 30	9 6 0	55 0 0	17.06	
6	Chakan	231 13	207 9 0	361 8 0	57.47	
7	Chandus	84 33	24 6 0	244 10 0	9.97	
9	Chas	17 8	21 5 0	270 0 0	7.87	
11	Chimbli	267 16	232 8 0	732 0 0	31.15	
14	Donde	8 16	14 4 0	115 4 0	12.37	
16	Gulani	87 20	111 0 0	266 0 0	41.84	
18	Kalus	100 1	119 7 0	328 0 0	36.49	
26	Moi	20 6	18 6 0	115 0 0	16.0	
28	Padli	190 10	110 8 0	518 8 0	21.23	
29	Pargaon, taluka Khed	192 14	141 7 0	249 0 0	56.81	
31	Pimper	211 23	169 1 0	901 0 0	18.76	
35	Sayagaon	16 17	21 7 0	237 0 0	9.07	
36	Shiroli	78 39	64 9 0	356 0 0	13.14	
42	Wakir Khurd	13 24	13 2 0	36 0 0	36.49	
43	Warale	46 26	42 4 0	100 0 0	42.87	
	Inam.					
1	Alandi	31 15	49 2 0	218 0 0	23.09	
3	Kadus	451 17	640 0 0	2,008 0 0	31.94	
17	Kanharsar	123 15	58 9 0	158 0 0	37.03	
4	Karegaon	11 26	1 9 0	14 0 0	11.16	
8	Mahalunge Ingle, Chakan.	637 3	411 5 0	1,056 0 0	39.07	
21	Shetu	70 36	32 4 0	151 0 0	21.37	
	Total	2,938 38	2,578 5 0	8,754 6 0	29.41	
	Averages per acre	0 14 0	2 15 0	29.41	

APPENDIX H—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group II East.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
45	Bahul	11 25	8 8 0	70 0 0	12.14	
63	Koyali T. Chakan	109 16	76 10 0	215 0 0	97.04	
68	Loni	16 20	11 18 0	82 0 0	84.32	
69	Markai	84 38	77 12 0	230 0 0	83.89	
73	Pimpalgaon	116 20	67 10 0	319 0 0	21.23	
84	Waphgaon	62 28	38 0 0	188 0 0	20.24	
	Total	415 22	280 5 0	1,104 0 0	25.69	
	Averages per acre	.....	0 10 9	2 10 6	25.69	
<i>Group II West.</i>						
46	Bibi	7 12	9 8 0	160 0 0	5.98	
15P	Ghode	162 29	100 7 0	703 0 0	14.23	
79P	Singli	164 19	188 11 0	1,067 0 0	17.69	
<i>Inam.</i>						
18	Koye	71 22	37 8 0	72 0 0	52.08	
	Sakurdi	4 39	7 8 0	50 0 0	15.0	
	Total	411 1	343 10 0	2,052 0 0	16.75	
	Averages per acre	.....	0 13 4	4 15 10	16.75	
<i>Group III.</i>						
95	Avdar	9 15	4 0 0	25 0 0	16.0	
102P	Gohs	20 30	5 0 0	16 0 0	30.76	
107P	Kanse	11 10	5 11 0	57 0 0	10.09	
	Total	41 15	14 11 0	98 0 0	14.92	
	Averages per acre	.....	0 5 7	2 5 4	14.92	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
130	Gadad	6 38	4 0 0	8 0 0	50.0	
142	Parale	1 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	5.0	
149P	Vachape	2 34	1 8 0	4 8 0	33.33	
	Total	10 27	5 12 0	17 8 0	32.85	
	Averages per acre	.....	0 8 7	1 10 3	32.85	

APPENDIX H.

Leases of Dry Crop lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka (Kind).

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group III.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
97P	Boughar	38 22	12 12 0	62 0 0	20.58	9 Maunds of Bhat = Rs. 27 7 Do. Sava = Rs. 28 1½ Do. Nagli = Rs. 7
	Total	38 22	12 12 0	62 0 0	20.58	Total Rs. 62
	Averages per acre	...	0 6 1	1 13 7	20.58	
<i>Group IV.</i>						
125	Avandhe	10 14	2 8 0	18 0 0	13.85	6 Maunds of Bhat = Rs. 18
164P	Digad	5 22	1 0 0	8 0 0	12.5	2 Do. Nagli = Rs. 8
132P	Jambhori	50 27	12 8 0	75 0 0	16.66	25 Do. Bhat = Rs. 75
139P	Mandosi	12 30	8 0 0	11 0 0	27.27	2½ Do. Nagli = Rs. 11
174P	Magholi	7 27	2 4 0	12 0 0	17.5	3 Do. Nagli = Rs. 12
149P	Vachape	13 6	5 0 0	42 0 0	11.90	6 Do. Bhat = Rs. 18 6 Do. Sava = Rs. 24
	Total	100 6	26 4 0	166 0 0	15.82	Rs. 42
	Averages per acre	...	0 4 2	1 10 6	15.82	

APPENDIX H.—contd.

Leases of Dry Crop lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka (Kind)—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group V.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
159P	Ashane	16 2	2 12 0	85 0 0	7.85	2 Maunds of Sava = Rs. 8 4 Do. Nagli = Rs. 16 2 Do. Bhat = Rs. 6 1 Maund of Khurooni = Rs. 5
170P	Kushire Budruk	23 38	3 0 0	20 0 0	15.0	Total Rs. 35 2 Maunds of Sava = Rs. 8 3 Do. Nagli = Rs. 12 Rs. 20
171P	Kushire Khurd	91 37	12 1 0	78 0 0	15.38	12½ Do. of Nagli = Rs. 50 7 Do. Sava = Rs. 28
171P	Kushire Khurd	36 17	6 0 0	16 0 0	37.50	2½ Do. of Nagli = Rs. 78 Caah = Rs. 10 Rs. 6
172P	Mahatunge	5 37	1 8 0	12 0 0	12.5	3 Do. of Nagli = Rs. 12
181P	Patan	19 23	2 10 0	11 0 0	23.80	2½ Do. = Rs. 11
184P	Pimpri	18 4	1 12 0	8 0 0	21.88	2 Do. = Rs. 8
186P	Sakeri	25 39	5 8 0	27 0 0	20.36	6½ Do. = Rs. 27
187P	Savarli	0 25	0 2 0	3 0 0	4.16	1 Do. Bhat = Rs. 3
Total		238 22	35 5 0	210 0 0	16.81	
Averages per acre		...	0 2 4	0 14 1	16.81	

NOTE.—Crop rents have been converted at the following rates:—
Bhat 8 per maund, Nagli 4 per maund, Sava 4 per maund.

APPENDIX H 1.

Leases of Patasthal lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka (Cash).

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
GROUP I.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
9	Chas	4 7	7 8 0	50 0 0	15.0	
28	Padli	15 10	34 4 0	311 8 0	11.01	
29	Pargaon Taluka Khed	2 6	8 0 0	35 0 0	22.85	
<i>Inam.</i>						
3	Kadus	2 31	27 9 0	136 0 0	20.28	
Total		24 14	77 5 0	592 8 0	14.53	
Averages per acre		.....	3 2 9	21 15 0	14.53	
GROUP II EAST.						
45	Bahul	11 32	18 0 0	45 0 0	40.0	
68	Koyali	32 23	32 0 0	175 0 0	16.28	
68	Loni	7 26	36 10 0	302 0 0	13.3	
Total		52 6	86 10 0	522 0 0	16.58	
Averages per acre		.....	1 10 9	10 0 7	16.58	
GROUP II WEST.						
79P	Sinoli	1 10	3 5 0	30 0 0	10.83	
Total		1 10	3 5 0	30 0 0	10.83	
Averages per acre		.....	2 10 4	24 0 0	10.83	

APPENDIX H 2.

Leases of Rice lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka (Cash).

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	GROUP III.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Inam.</i>					
24	Adgaon ...	2 3	6 8 0	22 8 0	28.90	
	Total ...	2 3	6 8 0	22 8 0	28.90	
	Averages per acre ...	.....	3 2 8	11 0 0	28.90	

APPENDIX H 2.

Leases of Rice lands in the villages of the Khed Taluka (Kind).

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	GROUP III.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Inam.</i>					
24	Adgaon ...	2 33	6 4 0	49 0 0	12.75	13 Mds. of Bhat.
	Total ...	2 33	6 4 0	49 0 0	12.75	10 Do. Rs. 4 p. m. = Rs. 40. 3 Do. Rs. 3 p. m. = Rs. 9.
	Averages per acre ...	...	2 1 4	16 5 4	12.75	
	Group IV.					
164P	Digad ...	4 16	6 6 0	43 8 0	14.81	14½ Mds. of Bhat at Rs. 3 p. m.
129	Eklahare ...	2 13	8 0 0	54 0 0	14.81	18 Do. do.
180	Gadad ...	0 32	1 8 0	6 0 0	25.0	2 Do. do.
132P	Jambhori ...	1 20	3 0 0	16 8 0	33.33	5½ Do. do.
144P	Pokhari ...	4 1	4 8 0	31 0 0	14.53	10½ Do. do.
149P	Wachape ...	6 11	10 4 0	62 4 0	16.47	20½ Do. do.
	Total ...	19 13	33 10 0	213 4 0	15.74	
	Averages per acre ...	...	1 11 5	11 1 0	15.74	
	Group V.					
159P	Asane ...	2 1	3 0 0	12 0 0	25.00	4 Mds. of Bhat at Rs. 3 p. m.
170P	Kushire Budruk ...	3 22	4 4 0	12 0 0	35.46	4 Do. do.
171P	Kushire Khurd ...	4 29	7 12 0	41 4 0	18.90	13½ Do. do.
169P	Kondhwal ...	1 23	1 0 0	9 0 0	11.11	8 Do. do.
172P	Mahalunge ...	2 26	1 12 0	13 4 0	13.45	4½ Do. do.
181P	Patan ...	2 16	2 14 0	16 0 0	18.75	5½ Do. do.
184P	Pimpiri ...	4 25	6 10 0	30 8 0	21.32	10½ Do. do.
187P	Savarli ...	0 32	1 4 0	6 0 0	21.87	2 Do. do.
191	Takavde ...	2 17	7 0 0	36 0 0	19.44	13 Do. do.
	Total ...	24 31	35 8 0	176 0 0	20.17	
	Averages per acre ...	...	1 7 2	7 1 9	20.17	

APPENDIX H. 3.

Statement showing leases of mixed dry crop and rice lands dry crop more than rice.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.			Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		Dry crop.	Rice.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GROUP NO. II.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	INAM.		In	Cash.				
18	Koye ...	8 12	1 25	9 33	5 4 0	40 0 0	13-13	
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	0 8 4	3 15 0	13-12	
	GROUP NO. III.							
	INAM.							
24	Adgaon ...	10 21	2 21	13 2	9 2 0	11 0 0	81-06	
25	Kharosi ...	22 29	6 17	30 6	29 10 0	155 0 0	19-04	
	Total ...	34 10	8 38	43 8	38 12 0	166 0 0	23-36	
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	0 14 4	3 13 4	23-36	
	GROUP NO. IV.							
130	Gadad ...	2 9	1 34	4 8	4 0 0	18 0 0	25-00	
141	Naiphad ...	10 9	0 35	11 4	5 0 0	10 0 0	50-00	
144P	Pokhari ...	6 22	0 10	7 2	1 0 0	15 0 0	6-66	
	Total ...	19 10	2 29	22 9	10 0 0	43 0 0	24-39	
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	0 7 2	1 13 6	24-39	
	GROUP NO. III.		In	Kind.				
97P	Borghar ...	23 8	1 9	24 17	16 0 0	78 0 0	21-33	12½ Mds. Sava at Rs. 4-48. 9 Do. Bhat at Rs. 3-27.
26	Kharosi INAM ...	26 8	5 24	31 22	29 0 0	120 0 0	24-16	40 Do. do.
	Total ...	59 16	6 33	66 9	45 0 0	198 0 0	23-09	
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	0 10 10	2 15 4	23-09	
	GROUP IV.							
122	Ambhu ...	7 21	0 13	7 34	3 0 0	12 0 0	25-00	3 Do. = Rs. 2-3 assessment.
123	Amboli ...	15 10	2 19	17 29	9 0 0	75 0 0	12-00	25 Do. at Rs. 3.
125	Avandhe ...	9 28	3 0	12 28	14 4 0	35 0 0	39-68	12 Do. do.
164P	Digad ...	15 0	0 20	15 20	2 8 0	13 0 0	19-23	1 Do. = Rs. 3
139	Gadad ...	11 8	8 29	15 2	14 8 0	50 8 0	28-73	2½ Nagli 10 at Rs. 4. 12 Mds. Bhat 26.
139P	Jambhori ...	6 10	0 20	6 30	2 0 0	12 0 0	16-66	assessment 14-8. 4 Mds. Bhat.
139	Mandosai ...	21 29	3 22	25 11	12 8 0	30 0 0	41-66	10 Do.
174P	Megholi ...	8 9	0 8	8 17	2 8 0	6 0 0	41-66	1 Md. Bhat 3 ½ Nagli 3 at Rs. 4.
149P	Vachape ...	0 27	0 22	1 19	1 6 0	6 0 0	23-00	2 Md. Bhat.
	Total ...	96 37	15 3	111 0	61 10 0	240 8 0	32-36	
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	0 8 10	2 11 0	32-36	
	GROUP NO. V.							
159P	Asane ...	40 0	1 22	41 22	10 0 0	54 0 0	18-51	8 Mds. Bhat 24 at Rs. 3. 7½ Sava 30 at Rs. 1-54.
163	Bhorgiri ...	10 21	1 5	11 26	4 4 0	15 0 0	28-33	5 Mds. Bhat at Rs. 3.
171P	Kushire Khurd ...	37 25	0 24	38 9	5 0 0	21 0 0	23-61	7 Do. do.
184P	Pimpri ...	4 0	0 23	4 23	1 0 0	6 0 0	16-66	2 Do. do.
187P	Savarli ...	1 0	0 10	1 10	2 0 0	14 0 0	14-28	2 Do. 6
191	Tokavde ...	2 4	0 26	3 0	2 8 0	12 0 0	24-61	2 Nagli 8 at Rs. 4. 4 Mds. Bhat.
	Total ...	96 10	5 20	100 30	24 12 0	122 0 0	20-28	
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	0 5 11	1 3 0	20-28	

APPENDIX H. 4.

Statement showing leases of mixed dry crop and rice lands rice more than dry crop—Taluka Khed.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.			Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment	Remarks.
		Dry crop.	Rice.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	GROUP No. V.	A. g.	A. g. Partly	A. g. Cash.	Ba. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
194	Wangul wihre ...	0 80	2 14	2 4	2 0 0	10 0 0	30-00	1 Md. Bhat Be. S. Cash 7.
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	0 15 6	2 2 7	30-00	
	GROUP No. III.		In Kind.					
97p	Borghar ...	0 7	0 29	0 26	2 0 0	12 0 0	16-66	4 Mds. Bhat at Ra. 3.
	INAM.							
24	Adgaon ...	0 21	1 25	2 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	22-22	3 Do. do.
	Total ...	0 22	2 14	2 2	4 0 0	21 0 0	19-05	
	Averages ...	...	...	...	1 5 4	7 0 0	19-05	
	GROUP NO. IV.							
143	Amboli ...	1 23	2 27	4 10	6 12 0	57 0 0	21-05	10 Do. do.
189	Mandosi ...	0 1	0 26	0 27	2 4 0	16 8 0	18-68	5½ Do. do.
142p	Wachape ...	0 10	1 21	1 31	1 8 0	4 8 0	22-32	1½ Do. do.
	Total ...	1 34	5 4	6 28	10 8 0	78 0 0	18-47	
	Averages per acres ...	...	...	...	1 8 0	11 2 5	18-47	
	GROUP NO. V.							
163	Bhorgiri ...	0 15	1 5	1 20	2 0 0	12 0 0	25-00	4 Do. do.
	Averages per acre ...	...	...	...	2 0 0	8 0 0	25-00	

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Khed Taluka from 1889-89 to 1916 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Potatoes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1888-89	15 6	12 9	9 13	12 11	15 7	.....
1889-90	17 5	15 8	10 10	13 10	14 14	10 15
1890-91	18 15	16 13	10 9	14 6	16 15	18 0
1891-92	20 15	15 14	9 13	11 4	14 5	21 14
1892-93	17 8	14 7	9 2	9 1	11 10	13 2
18 8-94	18 2	16 8	9 6	11 4	16 5	14 11
1894-95	18 4	14 15	9 14	12 10	16 13	18 5
1895	22 6	17 3	10 14	13 9	17 5	35 4
1896	17 2	13 10	9 9	10 14	14 1	25 9
1897	9 1	8 5	7 9	6 14	7 6	16 3
1898	15 13	14 4	10 7	9 10	12 15	25 11
1899	13 9	13 3	10 4	9 5	12 5	17 14
1900	9 1	8 10	7 13	6 4	7 11	12 9
1901	14 6	12 11	9 7	7 14	11 4	27 10
1902	.....	13 13	9 11	8 8	12 11	24 0
1903	.....	19 8	10 13	11 0	16 3	19 15
1904	17 6	17 11	10 3	11 7	15 2	19 15
1905	15 12	12 15	8 12	11 11	13 7	.....
1906	11 7	10 10	8 3	8 12	9 4	15 10
1907	16 10	14 10	7 11	8 3	10 15	12 15
1908	11 9	10 2	6 11	7 5	8 10	15 3
1909	15 6	12 12	8 8	8 9	9 12	18 0
1910	15 12	13 1	8 9	8 4	12 5	18 7
1911	14 9	11 10	7 15	9 2	14 7	16 7
1912	9 8	8 0	6 2	7 4	10 15	12 8
1913	10 15	9 7	6 11	7 12	11 11	19 14
1914	11 5	10 0	6 15	8 1	8 9	17 8
1915	12 10	10 12	7 4	6 5	8 3	12 9
1916	13 7	10 5	6 14	7 6	9 11	16 15

APPENDIX I⁽¹⁾.

Prices prevalent in the Ambegaon Peta from 1888-89 to 1916
(as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Year.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Potatoes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1888-89	16 4	18 11	9 7	15 5	18 3	.....
1889-90	16 4	18 11	9 7	15 5	18 3	.....
1890-91	23 11	13 0	8 1	11 15	18 9	.....
1891-92	.....	10 4	6 1	6 13	10 15	.....
1892-93	16 1	10 12	6 9	7 1	10 1	.....
1893-94	25 6	11 18	6 15	9 3	12 13	.....
1894-95	14 7	12 12	7 5	10 3	14 8	12 0
1895	19 12	18 7	10 1	12 3	16 0	25 11
1896	16 5	18 14	9 5	10 8	18 6	28 4
1897	7 0	6 15	5 6	6 0	6 18	.....
1898	.....	18 4	11 0	8 5	18 13	34 4
1899	.....	13 1	10 9	9 8	12 1	25 15
1900	.....	8 5	7 8	6 0	7 3	11 7
1901	.....	12 12	9 9	7 13	10 8	20 10
1902	.....	14 8	10 6	9 2	12 10	32 13
1903	25 18	20 15	11 5	13 5	16 15	.....
1904	.....	19 3	10 14	11 12	18 9	.....
1905	.....	14 5	9 11	11 15	14 13	.....
1906	.....	10 13	7 14	8 10	9 1	.....
1907	.....	16 3	7 14	7 15	9 14	.....
1908	.....	10 3	6 13	7 4	8 7	.....
1909	19 12	13 0	7 8	8 15	10 18	.....
1910	14 5	13 7	8 7	8 4	13 2	38 0
1911	11 15	12 5	7 7	8 8	15 12	26 14
1912	10 9	8 11	6 2	7 7	10 9	16 6
1913	10 9	9 11	6 5	9 2	12 10	18 3
1914	12 12	10 9	6 11	8 6	9 12	15 5
1915	14 14	11 1	7 8	7 9	8 14	20 6
1916	15 9	10 10	6 8	8 2	11 6	.....

APPENDIX J.

Changes in occupied area for the Rayatwari villages of the Khed Taluka, Poona District,
in which the revision settlement was introduced in the year 1890-1891.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Lands the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partly.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or nukasan.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	193,239 36	1,49,812 12 0	3,154 34	996 0 0	18,337 9	8,107 8 0	4,523 10 0	214,637 0	1,54,138 14 0	
1891-92	194,054 34	1,49,884 0 0	1,590 9	914 6 0	18,352 1	8,230 8 1	5,348 1 11	214,597 4	1,54,427 0 0	
1892-93	195,033 3	1,50,392 12 0	228 23	425 10 0	18,359 30	8,241 3 1	5,395 2 11	214,731 15	1,54,455 12 0	
1893-94	195,837 13	1,51,556 14 0	1,488 37	764 0 0	18,354 10	8,239 15 1	5,405 14 11	215,240 21	1,55,018 12 0	
1894-95	194,728 11	1,50,789 3 8	2,910 15	648 5 4	18,385 2	8,165 7 5	5,437 14 7	215,324 30	1,55,036 14 0	
1895-96	195,939 7	1,51,572 10 6	1,628 32	848 15 0	18,707 18	8,165 7 5	5,445 14 7	215,320 17	1,55,033 15 6	
1896-97	197,351 25	1,52,349 10 6	251 4	65 0 0	18,707 18	8,165 7 5	5,445 14 7	215,310 8	1,55,028 6 0	
1897-98	197,350 23	1,48,453 5 8	238 14	82 9 4	18,707 22	7,992 14 11	5,466 14 7	215,336 31	1,51,895 12 0	

APPENDIX J2.

Changes in occupied area for the Rayatwari villages of the Ambegaon Peta, Poona District,
in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in the year 1890-91.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Lands the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partly.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alienated or nukasan.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	84,805 13	53,757 6 0	804 31	181 8 0	9,331 21	3,105 4 0	1,879 10 0	84,801 16	57,923 12 0	
1893-94	85,109 6	52,894 12 0	379 15	59 6 0	9,357 22	2,739 11 11	2,230 2 1	84,746 4	57,914 0 0	
1916-17	84,896 10	51,550 12 0	113 15	25 1 0	9,230 23	2,532 14 0	2,317 5 6	83,745 14	56,437 0 6	

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Khed.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.			Outstandings at end of year.					
					Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
1	2	3			4			5		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
<i>Group I.</i>										
1889-90	74,896 8 0	10,607 1 4	.....	.....	.....		
1890-91	74,897 8 0	10,458 0 1	.....	.....	.....		
1891-92	74,844 8 0	4,948 4 10	.....	.....	.....		
1892-93	75,903 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1893-94	74,905 0 0	1,708 7 5	.....	.....	.....		
1894-95	74,897 0 0	1,710 4 2	.....	.....	.....		
1895-96	74,897 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1896-97	74,916 0 0	87 11 6	5,409 5 1	.....	.....			
1897-98	74,916 0 0	87 12 5	.....	.....	.....		
1898-99	74,916 0 0	287 1 11	871 0 5	.....	.....			
1899-1900	76,365 0 0	9,485 8 8	39,897 13 2	.....	.....			
1900-01	76,365 8 0	17,499 7 6	46,481 7 11	.....	.....			
1901-02	76,367 8 0	8,296 15 4	28,232 0 5	.....	.....			
1902-03	76,370 6 0	.....	8,087 0 2	.....	.....			
1903-04	76,364 10 0	27,251 14 7	18,952 3 10	.....	.....			
1904-05	76,365 10 0	1,392 8 0	58,321 15 5	.....	.....			
1905-06	76,349 10 0	6,248 2 5	44,733 12 2	.....	.....			
1906-07	76,349 10 0	9,650 11 5	14,551 9 0	.....	.....			
1907-08	76,348 6 0	488 7 9	.....	.....	.....		
1908-09	76,344 6 0	515 6 2	16,754 0 2	.....	.....			
1909-10	76,320 2 0	1,908 11 8	3,861 4 7	.....	.....			
1910-11	76,302 14 0	268 11 1	213 7 11	.....	.....			
1911-12	76,124 12 0	3,280 4 2	.....	.....	.....		
1912-13	76,124 4 0	710 1 8	.....	.....	.....		
1913-14	76,178 11 0	497 7 8	.....	.....	.....		
1914-15	76,384 8 0	303 13 8	.....	.....	.....		
1915-16	76,385 9 10	376 11 11	.....	.....	.....		
1916-17	76,614 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Group II.</i>										
1889-90	55,197 10 0	6,982 2 6	.....	.....	.....		
1890-91	55,292 6 0	5,551 10 5	.....	.....	.....		
1891-92	54,926 10 0	2,695 7 4	.....	.....	.....		
1892-93	55,342 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1893-94	55,004 12 0	1,024 10 1	.....	.....	.....		
1894-95	55,307 12 0	1,031 5 1	.....	.....	.....		
1895-96	55,499 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1896-97	55,518 4 0	51 4 5	4,467 12 2	.....	.....			
1897-98	55,451 4 0	69 8 2	.....	.....	.....		
1898-99	55,244 4 0	239 10 10	1,120 4 8	.....	.....			
1899-1900	55,285 4 0	5,727 2 8	29,527 0 9	.....	.....			
1900-01	55,193 6 0	11,784 3 10	30,676 6 2	.....	.....			
1901-02	55,193 6 0	11,633 7 2	18,481 6 10	.....	.....			
1902-03	55,193 6 0	.....	6,737 0 6	.....	.....			
1903-04	55,193 10 0	14,818 12 6	12,152 13 4	.....	.....			
1904-05	55,148 2 0	4,869 13 11	30,710 0 0	.....	.....			
1905-06	55,085 8 0	8,752 7 7	37,191 14 4	.....	.....			
1906-07	55,118 0 0	2,328 11 8	12,558 4 5	.....	.....			
1907-08	55,145 2 0	956 9 10	.....	.....	.....		
1908-09	55,172 14 0	1,670 14 3	13,292 0 2	.....	.....			
1909-10	55,179 14 0	3,370 1 10	7,024 9 1	.....	.....			
1910-11	55,152 14 0	404 14 8	111 15 3	.....	.....			
1911-12	54,745 18 0	3,315 12 11	2,951 9 3	.....	.....			
1912-13	54,730 15 8	2,062 2 0	.....	.....	.....		
1913-14	47,453 1 6	92 13 11	.....	.....	.....		
1914-15	55,954 7 6	26 8 0	.....	.....	.....		
1915-16	55,946 5 10	43 11 3	.....	.....	.....		
1916-17	53,827 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Group III.</i>										
1889-90	8,341 2 0	1,165 10 0	.....	.....	.....		
1890-91	8,204 14 0	1,176 1 3	.....	.....	.....		
1891-92	8,302 14 0	570 8 0	.....	.....	.....		
1892-93	8,311 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1893-94	8,309 6 0	238 6 6	.....	.....	.....		
1894-95	8,312 6 0	235 11 9	.....	.....	.....		
1895-96	8,318 2 0	4 1 6	.....	.....	.....		
1896-97	8,318 2 0	0 8 0	2,474 1 3	.....	.....			
1897-98	8,318 2 0	12 4 0	.....	.....	.....		
1898-99	8,318 2 0	28 6 0	89 15 6	.....	.....			
1899-1900	8,318 2 0	297 0 6	1,084 4 0	.....	.....			
1900-01	8,318 2 0	766 13 11	2,106 14 7	.....	.....			

APPENDIX K—continued.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.					
			Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
1	2	3	4			5		
<i>Group III—continued.</i>								
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1901-02	8,318 2 0	1,544 15 2	589 9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	8,318 2 0	.....	514 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	8,318 2 0	529 10 2	1,481 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	8,318 2 0	.....	768 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	8,318 2 0	86 14 0	6,025 7 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	8,318 2 0	16 0 0	1,548 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	8,318 2 8	48 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	8,318 2 0	5 12 0	1,969 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	8,308 10 0	0 2 0	51 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	8,308 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	8,318 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 14 0	.....	.....
1912-13	8,318 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	8,318 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	8,318 9 0	9 6 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	8,318 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	8,318 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group IV.</i>								
1889-90	8,947 6 0	1,591 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	9,191 8 0	1,607 4 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	9,306 12 0	880 11 9 7 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	9,360 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	9,358 4 0	397 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	9,358 4 0	193 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	9,358 4 0	24 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	9,358 4 0	14 8 0	2,246 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	9,358 4 0	14 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	9,358 4 0	11 8 0	227 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	9,358 4 0	644 2 11	2,482 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	9,358 4 0	1,019 14 2	2,581 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	9,358 4 0	1,105 18 8	1,189 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	9,358 4 0	.....	1,822 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	9,358 4 0	740 12 11	1,740 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	9,358 2 0	.....	963 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	9,350 10 0	38 10 0	4,770 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	9,350 10 0	31 13 0	1,741 14 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	9,348 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	9,328 2 0	.....	1,319 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	9,348 2 0	.....	336 8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	9,350 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	9,336 10 0	19 0 1	0 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	9,334 12 0	11 5 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	9,332 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	9,350 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	9,350 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	9,350 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....
<i>Group V.</i>								
1889-90	2,157 8 0	490 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	2,196 8 0	490 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	2,228 0 0	260 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	2,300 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	2,304 10 0	180 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	2,304 10 0	180 13 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	2,326 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	2,326 10 0	5 0 0	369 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	2,322 10 0	7 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	2,316 10 0	15 0 0	15 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	2,318 2 0	34 12 0	215 1 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	2,316 10 0	111 3 3	177 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	2,316 10 0	136 7 10	6 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	2,316 10 0	.....	245 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	2,319 2 0	203 8 6	245 14 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	2,319 2 0	.....	128 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	2,328 2 0	24 4 0	325 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	2,319 8 0	24 4 0	180 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	2,316 8 0	19 8 0	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	2,313 8 0	23 0 0	261 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	2,311 4 0	16 4 0	14 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	2,302 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	2,289 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	2,289 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	2,289 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	2,342 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	2,342 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	2,342 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Khed.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.			Outstandings at end of year.							
					Authorised.			Unauthorised.				
1	2	3			4			5				
<i>Group I.</i>												
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1890-91	20,336	8	0	16,201	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	20,336	8	0	420	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	20,441	8	0	428	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	20,441	8	0	127	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	20,441	8	0	87	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	20,441	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	20,441	8	0	.....	.....	.....	237	1	9	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	20,441	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	20,441	8	0	.....	.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	20,441	4	0	.....	.....	.....	10,591	9	8	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	20,441	4	0	.....	.....	.....	13,324	13	4	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	20,441	4	0	.....	.....	.....	8,628	11	1	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	20,441	2	0	714	13	0	1,898	13	0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	20,427	14	0	.....	.....	.....	3,447	1	7	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	20,427	14	0	124	2	0	17,416	9	10	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	20,425	12	0	2,124	11	6	8,644	11	7	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	20,425	10	0	1,996	2	0	1,479	7	7	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	20,418	10	0	468	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	24,018	10	0	162	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	24,018	10	0	1,337	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	24,018	0	6	62	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	24,018	6	0	2,121	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	23,987	5	0	3	0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	24,085	1	0	8	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	23,925	5	0	2	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	25,314	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	24,396	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group II.</i>												
1890-91	13,953	0	0	2,492	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	13,956	8	0	1,351	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	13,959	8	0	1,253	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	13,959	8	0	581	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	13,958	14	0	580	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	13,958	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	13,958	14	0	.....	.....	.....	2,154	2	2	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	13,958	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	13,958	14	0	.....	.....	.....	40	15	0	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	13,958	14	0	.....	.....	.....	1,146	15	7	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	13,957	10	0	.....	.....	.....	1,810	7	2	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	13,950	4	0	479	13	0	1,269	4	6	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	13,923	7	0	.....	.....	.....	267	11	2	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	13,923	7	0	.....	.....	.....	886	14	7	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	13,923	7	0	.....	.....	.....	1,519	13	6	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	13,923	7	0	.....	.....	.....	1,577	5	3	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	13,923	7	0	.....	.....	.....	550	14	10	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	13,920	7	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	12,920	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	12,920	9	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	12,923	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	12,923	9	0	60	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	12,923	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	12,923	9	6	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	13,921	9	0	0	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	15,618	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	15,614	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III.</i>												
1890-91	5,945	0	0	1,096	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	5,947	12	0	506	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	5,957	8	0	506	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	5,974	0	0	225	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	5,974	0	0	229	0	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	5,974	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	5,974	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,527	4	1	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	5,973	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	5,977	6	0	.....	.....	.....	26	1	9	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	5,977	6	0	.....	.....	.....	985	12	10	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	5,974	6	0	.....	.....	.....	1,327	7	9	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX 'M'.

Statement showing village-wise population and area of assessable waste land in Taluka Khed, District Poona.

Serial No. according to Appen- dix I.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				A.	g.
2	Avasari Budruk	2,511	2,856	...	...
3	Avasari Khurd	3,219	3,576	...	...
1	Ambethan	698	727	...	...
18	Kalus	1,207	1,318	...	...
22	Kivale	589	471	...	...
23	Koregaon Budruk	458	350	...	...
20	Kharpudi, Tarf Khed	740	740	25	15
19	Kharpudi, Tarf Chakan	204	228	...	...
21	Khed	3,727	3,303	25	26
16	Gulani	534	527	...	...
8	Oharholi Khurd	487	451	1	15
6	Chakan	4,401	4,292	...	...
9	Ohas	2,665	3,007	85	89
47	Chandoli Khurd	251	...	...	...
7	Chandus	458	515	...	...
11	Chimbli	551	409	...	...
17	Jaulki Khurd	440	444	...	...
38	Thugaon	315	333	...	...
14	Donde	1,281	1,186	...	...
13	Dhanore	500	418	30	24
28	Padali	439	447	3	0
29	Pargaon, Tarf Khed	1,247	1,016	22	21
30	Pimpalgaon, Tarf Mahalunge	1,342	1,186	...	...
31	Pimpri Budruk	785	876	...	...
32	Pimpri Khurd	104	93	...	0
5	Birdawdi	193	146	...	34
4	Bhose	944	1,324	8	14
26	Moi	393	400	6	27
34	Rohakal	251	177	...	...
38	Rase	575	796	...	143
40	Vadgaon Ghenand	752	1,641	0	16
48	Varhale	223	195	...	...
41	Vadgaon, Tarf Khed	491	562	...	...
42	Waki Khurd	136	122	0	21
36	Shiroli	264	480	2	11
35	Saygaon	546	568	...	...
37	Solu	600	518	...	...
58	Kaddadhe	696	629	4	4
59	Kahu	228	256	...	...
62	Karanjwihire	339	397	...	...
60	Karnan	605	633	...	...
89	Kathapur Budruk	459	449	292	8
61	Kanhewadi, Tarf Chakan	227	206	...	...
66	Kurwandi	715	810	132	3
65	Kubinde Budruk	642	758	...	...
67	Kurkundi	784	525	...	...
63	Koyali, Tarf Chakan	1,018	727	...	...
64	Koyali, Tarf Wade	282	296	...	...
57	Golegaon	512	534	6	17
48	Chinchosi	609	557	2	0
81	Talawade	225	196	...	...
49	Darakwadi	260	219	0	27
86	Deogaon	168	127	40	12
52	Dhamani	1,872	2,023	...	...
51	Dhamane	257	233	...	...
71	Nirgudsar	1,207	1,208	1	4
91	Pargaon, Tarf Avasari	1,434	1,518	12	4
73	Pimpalgain, Tarf Khed	1,575	1,411	...	...
45	Bahul	1,227	1,144	13	24
46	Bibi	1,320	1,393	5	13
70	Mohokal	282	286	...	...
69	Markal	1,195	1,086	41	1
90	Lakhangaon	812	798	745	11
88	Loni	1,936	1,981	...	...
82	Vadgaon Peer	710	851	...	...
85	Varude	1,010	1,512	...	...
83	Wakalwadi	457	364	3	6
84	Wafgaon	1,780	2,104	...	...
86	Wasuli	182	197	...	...
87	Wetale	1,294	1,364	2	15

APPENDIX 'M'—continued.

Serial No. according to appen- dix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				A. g.	A. g.
75	Sagurdi	192	192	...	...
74	Saburdi	636	590	77 5	...
78	Sidhegavhan	288	289	3 22	...
77	Shide	248	216	...	...
92	Ahire	259	337	...	...
96	Ahwat	677	805	0 24	...
95	Avadar	598	701	...	...
106	Kaimodi	926	862	...	...
108	Kasari	99	94	10 28	...
104	Goregaon	202	249	...	...
115	Tiphanwadi	129	131	...	...
98	Devoahi	327	227	...	...
99	Dhamangaon Budruk	163	119	...	...
110	Majgaon	87	114	...	...
120	Yenia Khurd	145	190	...	...
118	Waladh	456	508	0 27	0 27
116	Wajawane	215	188	...	...
119	Washere	644	696	35 12	...
117	Waka, T. Wade	11	120	0 14	0 14
113	Shive	794	856	...	...
105	Hedruj	341	314	18 28	...
124	Anawale	353	366	...	...
125	Awandhe	468	399	...	...
123	Amboli	594	486	4 5	...
122	Ambhu	451	369	42 28	...
121	Akhtuli	37	46	...	...
129	Eklahare	301	234	39 31	...
136	Kude Budruk	228	398	...	...
137	Kude Khurd	287	308	...	...
138	Kuhinde Khurd	194	143	30 86	...
139	Kharawali	89	79	54 25	...
130	Gadad	421	358	53 28	...
131	Tekawadi	247	234	3 26	...
128	Dhuwoli	238	208	...	...
127	Dhamangaon Khurd	406	430	...	...
141	Naiphad	1,187	1,049	...	12 4
143	Parsul	206	154	53 35	...
142	Parale	216	239	15 35	...
139	Mandosai	476	359	36 10	...
140	Morosi	199	222	34 10	...
153	Yeniye Budruk	451	516	...	...
150	Waghu	389	293	157 9	...
151	Wanjale	131	154	13 30	...
152	Walhawale	158	133	78 10	...
146	Shendurli	219	164	21 22	...
147	Shirgaon	117	97	...	...
148	Supa	373	367	...	...
154	Adhe	127	124	53 18	...
166	Karkudi	247	314	3 14	...
167	Kharpudi, Tarf Wade	345	308	329 8	...
191	Tokawde	364	344	48 8	5 37
192	Torane Khurd	132	136	...	...
178	Pabhe	114	86	57 26	...
160	Bhalawadi	244	218	5 0	...
161	Bhiwegaon	154	157	0 19	0 19
163	Bhorgari	327	270	81 28	20 20
162	Bhomale	249	216	99 26	...
194	Wanjulwihire	...	...	32 23	...
193	Wandre	270	249	13 37	...
195	Welhawali	61	67	17 9	17 9
	Total	78,741	80,140	2,694 14	249 3

APPENDIX 'M' 2.

Population and area and assessment of Government unoccupied land, Peta
Ambegaon, District Poona.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				A. g.	A. g.
53	Eklahare	350	382	...	...
56	Girawali	684	701	31 5	...
10	Chas	1,019	1,866	19 17	...
12	Chimhodi	1,179	1,166	...	...
27	Narodi	1,385	1,452	...	...
25	Manohar	4,895	4,694	0 24	...
24	Mahalunge Padwal	1,987	1,615	20 2	...
39	Wadgaon Kashimbeg	1,417	1,192	0 16	...
80	Sultanpur	41	51	...	6 3
44	Amodes	982	948	...	...
54	Gangapur Budruk	661	623	2 29	...
55	Gangapur Khurd	681	590	6 24	...
15	Ghode	3,850	5,261	...	0 27
50	Dhakale	300	298	...	...
72	Pimpalgaon	1,022	725	...	...
79	Shinoli	1,732	1,880	...	...
76	Sal	2,609	1,054	...	...
114	Supedhar	106	146	...	...
94	Apti	129	102	...	...
92	Ambegaon	806	877	0 24	...
107	Kanse	739	793	...	...
102	Gohe Budruk	1,141	1,222	8 10	...
103	Gohe Khurd	526	522	0 24	...
100	Dimbhe Budruk	285	297	...	...
101	Dimbhe Khurd	99	113	...	...
112	Phulavade	1,148	1,175	18 27	...
97	Borghar	1,208	1,184	0 9	...
109	Mahalunge, T. Ghode	174	201	...	...
111	Mapoli	104	94	...	...
134	Kalambai	195	190	6 11	...
135	Koltawade	375	228	1 8	...
126	Chikhali	381	347	...	...
132	Jambhori	1,160	949	44 16	...
164	Digad	135	114	1 30	...
144	Pokhari	614	626	21 22	...
179	Panchale Budruk	173	244	12 5	...
180	Panchale Khurd	157	96	...	...
174	Megholi	94	95	...	...
145	Rajewadi	387	434	...	...
149	Wachape	414	391	1 9	...
155	Adivare	179	191	1 0	...
158	Ambade	177	116	...	...
157	Ahupe	577	504	219 21	...
156	Aghans	157	69	22 26	...
159	Asames	789	726	18 25	...
170	Khushire Budruk	205	191	3 9	...
171	Khushire Khurd	313	235	9 14	...
168	Kondhaze	194	151	0 4	...
169	Kondhawal	574	493	66 28	28 15
165	Don	325	273	14 0	...
188	Taleghar	524	509	34 28	...
190	Tirpad	244	220	70 35	...
189	Terungan	21	44	5 32	...
175	Nanawade	334	332	28 20	...
176	Nigadale	394	391	215 21	89 11
177	Nhawade	313	255	45 9	...
181	Patan	172	129	4 39	...
184	Pimpri	220	191	4 0	...
183	Pimpargane	320	311	16 14	...
182	Phalode	327	286	7 34	...
173	Malin	474	414	8 4	...
172	Mahalunge, T. Ambegaon	67	60	...	...
185	Rajpur	636	504	96 5	...
186	Sakeri	169	132	16 17	...
187	Savarli	85	95	...	...
	Total ...	48,094	41,260	1,091 14	118 16

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposal

1	2	3	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group No. I.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Ambethan ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,909	1,266	...	85	105	...	19	{ 81 M. 5 P. 9 S. }	...	1,957	1,406	...	
2	Avsari Budruk ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	...	3,745	3,285	...	2	11	...	906	1,584	...	4,850	4,878	...	
3	Avsari Khurd ...	I 2 8 0	...	10 0 0	3,028	2,192	...	...	...	...	1,032	{ 727 P. 1,806 S. }	...	4,060	4,727	...
4	Bhose ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	1,887	1,779	...	...	...	...	123	303	...	1,969	2,062	...
5	Birdawdi ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	473	475	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	460	491	...
6	Chakan ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	5,931	5,842	...	...	...	...	590	1,476	...	6,521	7,818	...
7	Chandus ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,700	1,100	...	8	6	...	18	{ 6 P. 30 S. }	...	1,721	1,142	...	
8	Cherholi Khurd ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	1,399	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	1,770	...
9	Chas ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	3,587	2,901	...	18	79	...	287	{ 344 P. 544 S. 314 M. 229 P. 176 S. }	...	3,879	3,868	...	
10P	Chas ...	I 2 8 0	...	10 0 0	2,342	2,213	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	2,556	2,321	...
11	Chimblil ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,426	1,265	...	6	11	...	44	173	...	1,476	1,549	...	
12P	Chinchodi ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,063	1,448	...	1	3	...	173	{ 92 M. 327 P. 177 S. }	...	2,142	2,047	...	
13	Dhanore ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	1,097	1,517	...	...	...	...	14	33	...	1,111	1,060	...
14	Donde ...	I 2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,121	1,394	...	...	...	...	207	{ 241 M. 817 P.V. 231 S. }	...	1,323	2,113	...
15P	Ghoda ...	II 2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5,456	3,500	...	23	65	...	498	{ 575 M. 408 P. 302 S. 58 M. 20 P. 20 S. }	...	5,977	4,651	...	
16	Gulani ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2,042	2,255	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	2,068	2,333	...
17	Jaulke Khurd ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	927	753	...	...	...	...	76	141	...	1,073	904	...
18	Kalus ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	4,032	3,542	...	...	...	...	24	54	...	4,056	3,506	...
19	Kharapud T. Chakan ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	627	566	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	628	569	...
20	Kharapudi T. Khed ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	1,156	1,129	...	...	...	...	119	254	...	1,275	1,383	...
21	Khed ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	3,133	6,977	...	1	2	...	736	{ 329 P. 1,412 S. }	...	8,270	8,721	...	
22	Kivle ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,222	782	...	7	16	...	6	10	...	1,225	818	...	
23	Koragaon Budruk ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	863	670	...	2	4	...	2	{ 3 P. 3 S. }	...	867	680	...	
24P	Mahalinge Padval ...	I 2 8 0	...	10 0 0	4,597	3,236	...	...	...	...	326	{ 426 M. 131 P. 109 S. }	...	4,933	3,910	...
25P	Manohar ...	I 2 8 0	...	10 0 0	3,549	3,585	...	...	...	...	1,025	{ 1,760 M. 307 P. 229 S. }	...	4,574	5,940	...
26	Moi ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,454	944	...	11	24	...	28	52	...	1,488	1,020	...	
27P	Narodi ...	I 2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,552	1,571	...	...	...	...	391	{ 192 M. 1,000 P. 621 S. 26 M. }	...	1,943	3,323	...
28	Padali ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,625	1,008	...	13	42	...	65	170 P.	...	1,703	1,245	...	
29	Pargason, T. Khed ...	I 2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	4,003	3,397	...	71	274	...	104	{ 153 M. 134 P. 50 S. }	...	4,178	4,426	...	
30	Pimpalgaon, T. Mahalinge ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	893	1,374	...	...	...	...	501	1,251	...	1,394	2,625	...
31	Pimpri Budruk ...	I 2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,738	1,298	...	...	...	...	3	{ 3 P. 6 S. }	...	1,741	1,307	...
32	Pimpri Khurd ...	I 2 8 0	...	...	226	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	210	...

NOTE.—P. a village of ...

L.

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. I.		
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	1,909	1,570	...	85	131	...	13	{ 39 M. 6 P.W. 11 S. }	...	1,857	1,757	...	24-95	Ambethan	1	
3 2 0 11 4 0	...	...	3,743	4,104	...	2	14	...	905	1,980	...	4,650	5,098	...	25-01	Avsari Budruk.	2
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	3,038	2,740	...	...	...	...	1,033	{ 863 P.W. 3,280 S. }	...	4,060	5,883	...	24-03	Avsari Khurd.	3
3 2 0	...	...	1,857	2,224	...	...	...	...	133	373	...	1,939	2,603	...	25-02	Bhose	4
3 2 0	...	...	473	594	...	...	...	...	7	20	...	490	614	...	25-05	Birdawdi	5
3 2 0	...	...	5,931	7,302	...	...	...	...	590	1,845	...	6,521	9,147	...	24-99	Chakan	6
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	1,700	1,375	...	3	7	...	13	{ 7 P.W. 37 S. }	...	1,721	1,495	...	24-85	Chandus	7	
3 2 0	...	...	1,892	2,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	2,212	...	24-97	Charholi Khurd.	8
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	3,557	3,626	...	18	99	...	287	{ 406 P.W. 680 S. 392 M. 273 P.W. 220 S. }	...	3,873	4,813	...	24-43	Chas	9	
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	2,342	2,766	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	2,556	3,650	...	24-53	Chas	10P
3 2 0 11 4 0	...	...	1,425	1,706	...	6	14	...	44	216	...	1,476	1,926	...	24-98	Chimbi	11
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	1,953	1,810	...	1	4	...	173	{ 115 M. 388 P.W. 221 S. }	...	2,142	2,539	...	23-51	Chinchodi	12P	
3 2 0	...	...	1,097	2,021	...	...	...	...	14	41	...	1,111	2,062	...	24-96	Dhanore	13
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	1,121	1,655	...	...	...	...	207	{ 301 M. 376 P.W. 239 S. 636 M. 484 P.W. 472 S. 110 M. 94 P.W. 25 S. }	...	1,328	2,631	...	24-04	Donde	14
3 2 0 10 0 0	9 8 0	0	5,456	5,156	...	23	51	...	488	...	...	5,977	7,091	...	52-45	Ghoda	15P
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	2,042	2,819	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	2,038	2,973	...	24-96	Gulani	16
3 2 0	...	...	997	954	...	...	...	...	76	176	...	1,073	1,130	...	25-	Jaulke Khurd.	17
3 2 0	...	...	4,032	4,427	...	...	...	...	24	87	...	4,056	4,494	...	24-97	Kalus	18
3 2 0	...	...	627	707	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	623	711	...	24-95	Kharpuj Tarf Chakan.	19
3 2 0	...	...	1,156	1,411	...	...	...	...	119	317	...	1,375	1,723	...	24-94	Kharpuj Tarf Khed.	20
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	8,138	8,721	...	1	2	...	735	{ 391 P.W. 1,755 S. }	...	8,570	10,573	...	24-74	Khed	21	
3 2 0 11 4 0	...	...	1,222	990	...	7	20	...	6	12	...	1,225	1,022	...	24-93	Kivie	22
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	263	837	...	2	5	...	2	{ 4 P.W. 4 S. 544 M. 156 P.W. 135 S. 2,300 M. 365 P.W. 360 S. }	...	867	850	...	25-	Koregaon Budruk.	23	
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	4,597	4,045	...	...	...	...	836	...	...	4,933	4,380	...	24-80	Mahalinge Padval.	24P
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	3,549	4,481	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	...	4,574	7,408	...	24-68	Manchar	25P
3 2 0 11 4 0	...	...	1,454	1,130	...	11	30	...	23	65	...	1,428	1,275	...	25-	Mol	26
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	1,552	1,964	...	...	...	...	381	{ 240 M. 1,198 P.W. 776 S. 33 M. 303 P.W. }	...	1,943	4,178	...	23-13	Narodi	27P
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	1,625	1,380	...	13	52	...	65	...	...	1,703	1,545	...	24-17	Padai	28
3 2 0 11 4 0	11 14 0	0	4,003	4,371	...	71	342	...	104	{ 191 M. 159 P.W. 69 S. }	...	4,173	5,632	...	25-29	Pargaon Tarf Khed.	29	
3 2 0	...	...	893	1,717	...	...	...	...	501	1,601	...	1,394	3,318	...	24-97	Pimpalgaon Tarf Ashalungo.	30
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	1,728	1,623	...	...	...	...	3	{ 4 P.W. 7 S. }	...	1,741	1,633	...	24-94	Pimpri Budruk.	31
3 2 0	...	...	236	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	262	...	24-76	Pimpri Khurd.	32

Petha Mahal.

Number.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			Bs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
33	Rase	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,129	665	...	...	...	...	160	496	...	1,288	1,871	...
34	Rohokal	I	2 8 0	...	...	792	472	...	...	...	...	10	29	...	802	494	...
35	Sayagaon	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,254	639	...	3	5	...	18	23	...	1,275	678	...
36	Shiroli	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,570	1,602	...	...	...	...	28	67	...	1,598	1,669	...
37	Solu	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,013	1,356	...	...	...	...	14	38	...	1,028	1,396	...
38	Thugaon	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	620	827	...	—	...	...	76	{ 228 P. 115 S. }	...	696	1,176	...
39P	Wadgaon	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,689	1,612	...	...	...	...	220	{ 371 M. 112 P. 76 S. }	...	1,900	2,171	...
40	Wadgaon Ghenand.	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,118	1,116	...	...	...	...	108	225	...	1,226	1,362	...
41	Wadgaon Tart Khed.	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,171	916	...	15	1	...	74	186	...	1,245	1,102	...
42	Waki Khurd	I	2 8 0	...	...	701	517	...	...	...	...	30	72	...	731	589	...
43	Warale	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	639	679	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	844	663	...
	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	87,680	76,236	0 13 11	201	662	3 4 3	8,334	21,584 4,814 W	2 9 5	96,215	98,532	1 0
	<i>Group No. II.</i>																
44P	Amodi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,659	1,633	...	6	14	...	61	{ 28 M. 77 P. 80 S. }	...	2,736	1,827	...
45	Bahul	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,620	1,690	...	...	...	...	120	168	...	2,740	1,878	...
46	Bibi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,504	1,684	...	64	214	...	39	{ 29 M. 36 P. 26 S. }	...	2,607	1,969	...
47	Chandoli Khurd.	I	2 8 0	...	...	570	759	...	...	...	...	142	360	...	712	1,119	...
48	Chinchosi	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,780	916	...	...	...	...	84	145	...	1,864	1,061	...
49	Darakwadi	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	877	291	...	6	11	...	7	{ 8 P. 6 S. }	...	689	316	...
50P	Dhakale	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	964	767	...	7	17	...	...	...	...	96	784	...
51	Dhamne	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,217	453	...	13	23	...	6	{ 4 P. 6 S. }	...	1,286	485	...
52	Dhamni	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,992	2,048	...	...	...	...	349	480	...	4,348	2,528	...
53P	Eklahare	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,049	1,026	...	...	...	...	81	205	...	1,121	1,231	...
54P	Gangapur Budruk.	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,149	927	...	3	7	...	36	{ 153 P. 61 S. }	...	1,189	1,148	...
55P	Gangapur Khurd.	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,220	739	...	15	39	...	42	{ 3 M. 85 P. 72 S. }	...	1,277	938	...
56P	Giravli	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,721	1,469	...	19	64	...	63	{ 129 M. 4 P. 10 S. }	...	1,803	1,675	...
57	Golegaon	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,019	1,334	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1,021	1,387	...
58	Kadadhe	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,106	643	...	11	16	...	28	{ 1 M. 21 P. 27 S. }	...	1,145	708	...
59	Kabu	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	656	266	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	659	272	...
60	Kaman	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,254	658	...	1	1	...	77	{ 78 P. 100 S. }	...	1,332	387	...
61	Kanhewadi	II	2 0 0	...	...	411	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	439	...
62	Karanjvhire	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,498	634	...	26	69	...	4	{ 2 P. 3 S. }	...	1,538	709	...
63	Koyali Tart Chakan.	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,902	2,266	...	0-9	0-4	...	121	229	...	2,023	2,515	...
64	Koyali Tart Wadp.	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	608	266	...	6	9	...	2	{ 1 P. 2 S. }	...	614	278	...

NOTE.—P. a village of

L-continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Blee.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
3 2 0	1,129	1,061	...	...	...	...	160	620	...	1,388	1,701	...	24-97	Rase	33	
3 2 0	792	591	...	...	...	...	10	37	...	802	618	...	25-10	Bohokal	34	
3 2 0 11 4 0	1,254	799	...	5	6	...	18	41	...	1,275	846	...	24-77	Sayagaon	35	
3 2 0	1,570	2,002	...	...	...	...	28	84	...	1,598	2,096	...	25	Shirol	36	
3 2 0	1,013	1,697	...	...	...	...	14	47	...	1,029	1,744	...	24-92	Sole	37	
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	620	1,034	...	...	...	...	75	{ 277 P.W. 144 S. }	...	605	1,455	...	23-92	Thugaon	38
3 2 0	...	11 14 0	1,586	2,015	...	...	...	...	220	{ 464 M. 133 P.W. 96 S. }	...	1,909	2,707	...	24-68	Wadgaon	39P
3 2 0	1,118	1,395	...	...	...	...	108	285	...	1,226	1,680	...	25	Wadgaon Ghenand.	40	
3 2 0 11 4 0	1,171	1,145	...	15	1	...	74	231	...	1,245	1,377	...	24-95	Wadgaon Tarf Khed.	41	
3 2 0	701	648	...	...	...	...	30	90	...	731	736	...	24-96	Waki Khurd	42	
3 2 0 11 4 0	839	849	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	844	866	...	24-96	Warale	43	
...	87,620	96,323	1 1 7	201	625	4 1 8	2,324	26,971	3 3 9	26,215	1,24,179	1 4 7	25-03	Net.		
...	5,717 W.	...	...	...	...	25-40	Deducting water assess- ment.		
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	2,659	2,041	...	6	17	...	61	{ 29 M. 21 P.W. 100 S. }	...	2,726	2,278	...	24-68	Amodi	44P	
2 8 0	2,620	2,112	...	...	...	...	120	225	...	2,740	2,347	...	24-97	Bahul	45	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	2,504	2,106	...	64	267	...	29	{ 36 M. 43 P.W. 22 S. }	...	2,607	2,433	...	24-83	Bibi	46	
2 8 0	570	759	...	...	...	...	142	260	...	712	1,119	...	...	Chandoli Khurd.	47	
2 8 0	1,730	1,145	...	...	...	...	24	121	...	1,854	1,326	...	24-97	Chinchoai	48	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	677	264	...	6	14	...	7	{ 10 P.W. 7 S. }	...	689	325	...	25	Darkawadi	49	
2 8 0 10 0 0	264	269	...	7	21	...	...	...	...	261	260	...	25	Dhakale	50P	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	1,217	566	...	13	29	...	6	{ 5 P.W. 7 S. }	...	1,226	607	...	24-89	Dhamne	51	
2 8 0	2,999	2,560	...	...	...	...	249	600	...	4,248	3,160	...	25	Dhamni	52	
2 8 0	1,049	1,026	...	...	...	...	21	205	...	1,121	1,231	...	...	Eklahare	53P	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	1,149	1,159	...	3	9	...	26	{ 122 P.W. 76 S. }	...	1,128	1,426	...	24-21	Gangapur Budurk.	54P	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	1,220	924	...	15	49	...	42	{ 4 M. 101 P.W. 90 S. }	...	1,277	1,168	...	24-52	Gangapur Khurd.	55P	
2 8 0 10 0 0 11 14 0	1,721	1,469	...	19	71	...	63	{ 120 M. 5 P.W. 10 S. }	...	1,803	1,684	...	27	Giravli	56P	
2 8 0	1,019	1,730	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1,021	1,734	...	25-01	Golegaon	57	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	1,106	804	...	11	20	...	22	{ 1 M. 25 P.W. 24 S. }	...	1,145	884	...	24-85	Kadadhe	58	
2 8 0 10 0 0	656	322	...	0.3	7	...	...	...	...	659	329	...	24-63	Kahu	59	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	1,264	822	...	1	1	...	77	{ 98 P.W. 125 S. }	...	1,322	1,041	...	24-27	Kaman	60	
2 8 0	411	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	549	...	25-08	Kanhewadi	61	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	1,428	792	...	26	86	...	4	{ 2 P.W. 4 S. }	...	1,528	824	...	24-68	Karanjivhire	62	
2 8 0 10 0 0	2,902	2,227	...	0.9	0.4	...	121	226	...	2,023	2,143	...	24-97	Koyali Tarf Chakan.	63	
2 8 0 10 0 0 9 8 0	606	427	...	6	11	...	2	{ 1 P.W. 2 S. }	...	614	471	...	24-60	Koyali Tarf Wade.	64	

Pesha Mahal.

Number.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	<i>Group No. II—continued.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
65	Kuhinde Budruk.	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,558	1,124	...	39	64	...	10	{ 1 M. 8 P. 13 S. }	...	2,603	1,310	
66	Kurvandi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,327	1,709	...	19	48	...	86	{ 34 M. 138 P. 86 S. }	...	2,482	2,015	
67	Kurkundi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,356	1,124	...	19	41	...	17	{ 25 P. 31 S. }	...	2,392	1,281	
68	Loni ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,439	2,069	...	...	...	...	461	681	...	3,500	2,750	
69	Markal ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,461	3,451	...	...	...	...	63	142	...	3,524	3,598	
70	Mohokal ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	689	337	...	0.4	0.3	...	6	{ 12 P. 8 S. }	...	595	357	
71	Nirgudear ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,674	2,302	...	...	...	...	317	600	...	2,991	2,902	
72P	Pimpalgaon ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,261	761	...	12	51	...	88	{ 35 M. 167 P. 117 S. }	...	1,261	1,111	
73	Pimpalgaon Tarf Khed.	II	2 0 0	...	...	4,209	2,717	...	...	...	...	99	164	...	4,308	2,821	
74	Saburdi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,765	634	...	24	34	...	5	{ 4 P. 9 S. }	...	1,794	651	
75	Sagurdi ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	497	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	580	
76P	Sal ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,221	893	...	58	146	...	66	{ 88 M. 73 P. 25 S. }	...	2,340	1,225	
77	Shinde ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,427	667	...	20	34	...	6	{ 6 P. 8 S. }	...	1,453	715	
78	Shinde Gavhan.	II	2 0 0	...	...	894	827	...	...	...	...	26	46	...	920	873	
79P	Shinoli ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,724	1,647	...	79	225	...	40	{ 41 M. 42 P. 29 S. }	...	2,843	1,984	
80P	Sultanpur ...	I	2 8 0	...	...	328	539	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	381	340	
81	Talavde ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	596	269	...	21	43	...	...	...	...	617	305	
82	Wadgaon Pir ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,144	1,560	...	...	...	...	120	169	...	3,264	1,739	
83	Wakhalwadi ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,105	861	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	1,111	970	
84	Waghgaon ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,622	1,873	...	...	...	...	376	672	...	4,058	2,445	
85	Warude ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	3,688	1,979	...	0.8	0.8	...	307	687	...	3,995	2,566	
86	Wasuli ...	II	2 0 8	8 0 0	...	892	551	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	900	556	
87	Vetale ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,062	1,058	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	1,072	1,078	
	Total of Group II.		...	...	...	79,305	50,466	0 10 2	494	1,121	2 6 6	3,366	6,625 944W.	1 15 6	83,165	58,259	0
	<i>Group No. III.</i>																
88	Deogaon ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	678	630	...	...	...	...	46	100	...	724	730	
89	Kathapur ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,936	1,425	...	...	...	...	90	183	...	2,026	1,608	
90	Lakhangaon ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	4,519	2,612	...	...	...	...	109	163	...	4,628	2,775	
91	Pargaon Tarf Avsari.	II	2 0 0	...	...	4,978	3,508	...	...	...	...	156	298	...	5,136	3,801	
	Total of Group III.		...	...	...	12,111	8,170	0 10 10	...	...	...	408	744	1 13 6	19,514	8,914	0
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>																
92	Abire ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	735	279	...	26	44	...	...	...	...	751	323	
93P	Ambegaon ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	691	441	...	32	73	...	...	...	...	723	514	
94P	Apti ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	335	115	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	336	115	

I—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group No. IV —continued.	65		
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	8,538	1,405	...	39	80	...	10	{ 1 M. 9 P.W. 16 S. }	...	2,609	1,511	...			24-87	Kubinde Budruk.
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9,397	2,136	...	19	60	...	86	{ 42 M. 164 P. 107 S. }	...	2,438	2,509	...	24-51	Kurvandi ...		
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	2,356	1,492	...	19	51	...	17	{ 30 P.W. 26 S. }	...	2,399	1,689	...	24-82	Kurkundi ...		
9 8 0	...	...	3,439	2,536	...	...	...	...	461	851	...	3,900	3,487	...	24-98	Loni ...
9 8 0	...	...	3,461	4,314	...	...	...	...	63	177	...	3,524	4,491	...	24-99	Markal ...
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	559	421	...	0-4	0-2	...	6	{ 14 P.W. 10 S. }	...	595	445	...	24-64	Mohokal ...		
9 8 0	...	...	2,674	2,377	...	...	...	...	317	750	...	2,991	2,627	...	24-93	Nirgudsar ...
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	1,251	951	...	12	39	...	88	{ 43 M. 198 P.W. 145 S. }	...	1,361	1,377	...	23-94	Pimpalgaon ...		
9 8 0	...	...	4,209	3,395	...	...	...	...	99	205	...	4,308	3,601	...	24-96	Pimpalgaon Tarf Khed.
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	1,765	792	...	24	42	...	5	{ 5 P.W. 11 S. }	...	1,794	550	...	24-81	Saburdi ...		
9 8 0	...	...	437	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	725	...	25	Sagurdi ...
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	2,221	1,118	...	53	182	...	66	{ 110 M. 87 P.W. 81 S. }	...	2,340	1,528	...	24-57	Sal ...		
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	1,437	834	...	20	42	...	6	{ 7 P.W. 10 S. }	...	1,459	833	...	24-89	Shinde ...		
9 8 0	...	...	594	1,034	...	...	...	...	26	57	...	920	1,091	...	24-97	Shinde Gavhan.
9 8 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	2,734	2,059	...	79	231	...	40	{ 51 M. 50 P.W. 36 S. }	...	2,843	2,477	...	24-84	Shinoli ...		
9 8 0	...	...	325	332	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	331	340	...	...	Sultanpur ...
9 8 0	10 0 0	...	596	327	...	21	54	...	...	...	...	617	381	...	24-91	Talavde ...
9 8 0	...	...	3,144	1,950	...	...	...	...	120	211	...	3,264	2,151	...	24-98	Wadgaon Pir ...
9 8 0	...	...	1,105	1,076	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	1,111	1,087	...	24-94	Wakalwadi ...
9 8 0	...	...	5,622	1,341	...	...	...	...	376	715	...	4,038	2,056	...	De- crease —15-91	Waphagaon ...
9 8 0	10 0 0	...	2,628	2,474	...	0-8	...	...	307	734	...	3,235	3,202	...	25-01	Warude ...
9 8 0	10 0 0	...	592	629	...	8	19	...	...	...	...	900	708	...	25-08	Wasuli ...
9 8 0	10 0 0	...	1,922	1,222	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	1,972	1,247	...	24-95	Vetale ...
...	...	...	79,305	61,181	0 12 4	484	1,477	9 15 10	3,366	2,036 1,122 W.	2 6 2	83,165	70,668	0 12 7	21-29 21-34	Net. Deducting water assess- ment.
2 4 0	...	...	678	709	...	...	...	...	46	112	...	724	821	...	12-46	Deogaon ...
2 4 0	...	...	1,936	1,503	...	...	...	...	90	208	...	2,026	1,809	...	12-50	Kathapur ...
2 4 0	...	...	4,519	2,938	...	...	...	...	109	183	...	4,628	3,121	...	12-46	Lakhangao ...
2 4 0	...	...	4,978	3,941	...	...	...	...	158	335	...	5,136	4,276	...	...	Pargaon Tarf Avasari.
...	...	...	12,111	9,191	0 12 1	...	...	...	403	836	2 1 2	12,514	10,027	0 12 9	12-42	
1 14 0	8 12 0	...	735	349	...	28	55	...	...	...	...	761	404	...	25-07	Ahire ...
1 14 0	8 12 0	...	691	561	...	22	91	...	...	...	...	722	542	...	24-90	Ambegaon ...
1 14 0	8 12 0	...	326	144	...	0-2	1	...	...	...	...	326	145	...	25-08	Apti ...

1	Number.	Name of village.	2	By former Settlement.															
				3	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		<i>Group No. IV</i> —continued.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
95	Avdar ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,738	719	...	190	321	...	3	4	...	1,561	1,044	...		
96	Awhat ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,718	474	...	153	250	...	0-9	0-2	...	1,970	724	...		
97P	Borghar ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	3,151	974	...	85	206	...	...	...	...	3,216	1,180	...
98	Devoshi ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	991	412	...	89	98	...	45	{ 41 P. 57 S. }	...	1,076	612	...		
99	Dhamangāon Budruk.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	471	197	...	31	79	...	...	...	...	502	276	...
100P	Dimbhe Bu- druk.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	475	253	...	24	53	...	...	...	...	459	306	...
101P	D i m b h e Khurd.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	196	132	...	10	22	...	...	...	...	206	154	...
102P	Gohe Budruk.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	2,390	799	...	82	138	...	5	{ 5 P. 6 S. }	...	2,477	907	...		
103P	Gohe Khurd...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,484	457	...	47	107	...	...	...	...	1,531	564	...
104	Goregaon ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	403	133	...	65	216	...	...	...	...	468	329	...
105	Hedruj ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,154	392	...	77	139	...	...	...	...	1,331	591	...
106	Kaimodi ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	671	225	...	94	236	...	...	...	...	765	461	...
107P	Kanse ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	1,255	653	...	32	67	...	9	{ 11 P. 13 S. }	...	1,298	760	...		
108	Kasari ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	925	185	...	15	44	...	...	...	...	841	238	...
109P	Mahalinge Tarf Ghoda.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	173	110	...	1	2	...	14	23	...	188	185	...		
110	Majgaon ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	256	125	...	13	28	...	...	...	...	279	153	...
111P	Mapoli ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	235	104	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	244	122	...
112P	Phulawade ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	2,388	952	...	59	152	...	12	{ 9 M. 21 P. 14 S. }	...	2,459	1,141	...		
113	Shive ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,290	509	...	195	330	...	...	...	...	1,436	839	...
114P	Supedhar ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	317	221	...	10	27	...	2	4	...	339	252	...		
115	Tipanwadi ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	353	109	...	22	36	...	...	...	...	375	145	...
116	Wajavne ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	548	332	...	24	72	...	...	...	...	572	305	...
117	Waki Tarf Wade.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	410	163	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	418	174	...
118	Waladh ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,703	461	...	172	315	...	...	...	...	1,875	775	...
119	Washere ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	2,582	789	...	92	152	...	...	...	...	2,624	941	...
120	Yeniye Khurd.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	729	333	...	36	103	...	...	...	...	765	436	...
	Total of Group IV.		...	...	...	29,111	10,953	0 6 0	1,573	3,389	2 2 6	91	{ 204 81 W. }	9 9 10	30,775	14,546	0 7 6
	<i>Group No. V.</i>																		
121	Akhtuli ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	167	59	...	15	38	...	...	...	...	182	97	...
122	Ambhu ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	567	144	...	95	233	...	...	...	...	662	377	...
123	Amboli ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	639	195	...	88	225	...	...	...	...	777	420	...
124	Anaole ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	583	210	...	51	130	...	...	...	...	634	340	...
125	Avandhe ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	937	247	...	185	436	...	...	...	...	1,122	685	...
123P	Chikhli ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,063	270	...	28	43	...	...	...	...	1,069	513	...
127	Dhamangāon Khurd.	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	550	150	...	65	139	...	...	...	...	615	289	...
126	Dhuvoli ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	254	71	...	29	73	...	...	...	...	283	144	...
129	Eklabara Tarf Wade.	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,020	263	...	59	129	...	...	...	...	1,079	397	...
130	Gadad ...	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	607	184	...	153	353	...	...	...	...	760	537	...

NOTE.—P = a village of the

—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase,	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	Group No. IV	
																	—continued.	
14	0	8 12 0	...	1,788	899	...	190	401	...	3	5	...	1,861	1,905	...	25	Avdar	95
14	0	8 12 0	...	1,716	598	...	152	312	...	0-3	...	...	1,870	904	...	24-86	Awhat	96
14	0	8 12 0	...	3,131	1,317	...	65	257	...	...	...	...	3,216	1,474	...	24-91	Borghar	97P
14	0	8 12 0	9 8 0	991	515	...	39	132	...	46	{ 52 P.W. 71 S. }	...	1,076	760	...	24-18	Devoshi	98
14	0	8 12 0	...	471	245	...	31	99	...	...	...	...	602	345	...	25	Dhamangaon Budruk.	99
14	0	8 12 0	...	475	316	...	24	66	...	...	...	...	499	332	...	24-83	Dimbhe Bu- druk.	100P
14	0	8 12 0	...	196	165	...	10	37	...	...	...	...	306	192	...	24-87	Dimbhe Khurd.	101P
14	0	8 12 0	9 8 0	2,930	939	...	82	235	...	6	{ 6 P.W. 5 S. }	...	2,477	1,345	...	24-87	Gohe Budruk.	102P
14	0	8 12 0	...	1,484	671	...	47	134	...	...	...	...	1,531	705	...	25	Gohe Khurd...	103P
14	0	8 12 0	...	403	154	...	65	270	...	...	...	...	468	424	...	25-07	Goregaon	104
14	0	8 12 0	...	1,154	490	...	77	174	...	...	...	...	1,221	664	...	25-04	Hedruj	105
14	0	8 12 0	...	671	281	...	94	205	...	...	...	...	765	576	...	24-94	Kalmodi	106
14	0	8 12 0	9 8 0	1,256	833	...	32	84	...	9	{ 13 P.W. 16 S. }	...	1,298	935	...	24-66	Kanase	107P
14	0	8 12 0	...	326	244	...	15	55	...	...	...	...	341	290	...	25-63	Kasari	108
14	0	8 12 0	...	173	137	...	1	2	...	14	29	...	188	168	...	24-44	Mahalunga Tarf Ghoda.	109P
14	0	8 12 0	...	285	155	...	13	35	...	...	...	...	279	191	...	24-83	Majgaon	110
14	0	8 12 0	...	236	130	...	9	30	...	...	...	...	244	150	...	23-95	Mapoli	111P
14	0	8 12 0	9 8 0	2,328	1,190	...	59	190	...	12	{ 2 M. 25 P.W. 17 S. }	...	2,459	1,424	...	24-80	Phutawade	112P
14	0	8 12 0	...	1,200	636	...	196	413	...	...	...	...	1,486	1,048	...	24-91	Shive	113
14	0	8 12 0	...	317	207	...	10	30	...	9	4	...	329	241	...	De- crease —4-36	Supedhar	114P
14	0	8 12 0	...	853	136	...	23	45	...	...	...	...	375	181	...	24-82	Tipanwadi	115
14	0	8 12 0	...	548	290	...	24	90	...	...	...	...	572	330	...	24-69	Wajavune	116
14	0	8 12 0	...	410	204	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	418	218	...	25-28	Waki Tarf Wade.	117
14	0	8 12 0	...	1,703	576	...	172	394	...	...	...	...	1,875	970	...	25-16	Waladh	118
14	0	8 12 0	...	2,532	966	...	92	190	...	...	...	...	2,624	1,176	...	24-97	Washere	119
14	0	8 12 0	...	729	416	...	26	129	...	...	...	...	765	545	...	25	Yeniye Khurd.	120
...	...	...	...	20,111	13,619	0 7 5	1,573	4,229	2 11 0	31	245 96 W.	2 11 0	30,775	18,093	0 9 4	24-38 24-41	Net, Deducting water assess- ment.	
																	Group No. V.	
16	6	7 8 0	...	187	74	...	15	47	...	...	...	...	189	121	...	24-74	Akhtuli	121
16	6	7 8 0	...	567	180	...	95	291	...	...	...	...	652	471	...	24-93	Ambhu	122
16	6	7 8 0	...	689	244	...	88	281	...	...	...	...	777	625	...	25	Amboli	123
16	6	7 8 0	...	533	262	...	51	163	...	...	...	...	654	424	...	24-70	Anavle	124
16	6	7 8 0	...	937	309	...	155	547	...	...	...	...	1,122	856	...	24-96	Avandhe	125
16	6	7 8 0	...	1,068	337	...	26	54	...	...	...	...	1,069	891	...	24-92	Chikhli	126P
16	6	7 8 0	...	550	137	...	65	174	...	...	...	...	615	361	...	24-91	Dhamangaon Khurd.	127
16	6	7 8 0	...	254	89	...	29	91	...	...	...	...	233	130	...	25	Dhuvoli	128
16	6	7 8 0	...	1,030	325	...	59	151	...	...	...	...	1,079	496	...	24-93	Eklahare	129
16	6	7 8 0	...	607	230	...	153	441	...	...	...	...	760	671	...	24-95	Gadad	130

the Mahal.

Number.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group No. V</i> <i>—continued.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
131	Hekavdi ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	550	193	...	64	157	...	...	...	...	614	349	...
132P	Jambhori ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	3,071	734	...	80	196	...	...	...	...	3,151	939	...
133	Kharavli ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	206	67	...	24	73	...	...	...	...	230	140	...
134P	Kalambai ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	433	138	...	25	83	...	...	...	...	458	221	...
135P	Koltavde ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	641	170	...	45	78	...	...	...	...	686	243	...
136	Kude Budruk ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	1,567	437	...	104	130	...	...	...	...	1,971	567	...
137	Kude Khurd ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	660	168	...	43	49	...	...	...	...	703	217	...
138	K u h i n d e Khurd.	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	316	102	...	43	121	...	...	...	...	359	223	...
139	Mandoshi ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	953	228	...	73	140	...	...	...	...	1,026	368	...
140	Moroshi ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	591	134	...	29	110	...	...	...	...	640	244	...
141	Naiphad ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	2,518	642	...	171	354	...	...	...	...	2,639	926	...
142	Parale ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	765	245	...	31	34	...	...	...	...	796	279	...
143	Parsul ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	624	154	...	58	96	...	...	...	...	682	260	...
144P	Pokhri ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	1,325	437	...	61	106	...	...	...	...	1,397	543	...
145P	Rajewadi ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	960	257	...	36	67	...	...	...	...	996	324	...
146	Shendurli ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	590	171	...	46	86	...	...	...	...	626	257	...
147	Shirgaon ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	213	72	...	43	111	...	...	...	...	256	153	...
148	Supe ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	800	269	...	130	355	...	...	...	...	930	324	...
149P	Wachpe ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	8 0 0	714	265	...	47	74	...	13	{ 8 M. 24 P. 11 S. }	...	774	278	...
150	Waghu ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	967	318	...	96	218	...	...	...	...	1,069	536	...
151	Wanjale ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	320	91	...	34	70	...	...	...	...	354	161	...
152	Velhawali ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	660	215	...	60	146	...	...	...	...	720	261	...
153	Y e n i y e Budruk.	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	224	127	...	75	109	...	...	...	...	299	206	...
	Total of Group V.		...	...	...	27,596	7,503	0 4 4	2,213	4,758	2 2 4	13	{ 28 24 W. }	2 14 9	29,222	12,226	0 4
	<i>Group No. VI.</i>																
154	Adhe ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	402	88	...	23	70	...	...	...	...	440	158	...
155P	Adivre ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	358	82	...	16	30	...	...	...	...	374	112	...
156P	Aghane ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	405	78	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	406	79	...
157P	Ahupe ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	1,693	269	...	49	84	...	...	...	...	1,742	373	...
158P	Amde ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	327	72	...	23	34	...	...	...	...	349	106	...
159P	Asene ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	1,771	356	...	61	97	...	...	...	...	1,832	463	...
160	Bhalavadi ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	499	125	...	59	127	...	...	...	...	558	252	...
161	Bhivgaon ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	460	74	...	20	31	...	...	...	...	490	105	...
162	Bhomale ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	688	126	...	34	48	...	...	...	...	717	174	...
163	Bhorgiri ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	612	125	...	51	89	...	...	...	...	663	214	...
164P	Digad ...	IV	1 2 0 6 0 0	0 0	...	290	98	...	24	41	...	...	...	...	323	124	...
165P	Don ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	1,106	173	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	1,109	184	...
166	Karkudi ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	732	136	...	35	42	...	...	...	...	809	178	...
167	Kharwad Turf Wade.	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	845	209	...	62	106	...	...	...	...	907	215	...
168P	Kondhare ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	453	105	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	462	112	...
169P	Kondhval ...	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	1,226	201	...	57	69	...	...	...	...	1,293	270	...
170P	Kushire Bu- drak.	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	447	96	...	50	91	...	...	...	...	497	127	...
171P	K u s h i r e Khurd.	V	1 0 0 5 0 0	0 0	...	441	88	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	475	127	...

NOTE.—P = a village of

—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group No. V —continued.				
6 6 7 8 0	550	240	...	64	196	...	...	...	...	614	486	...	24-92	Hekevdi	131		
6 6 7 8 0	5,071	917	...	80	244	...	...	...	...	2,151	1,161	...	24-97	Jambhori	132r		
6 6 7 8 0	206	84	...	94	91	...	...	...	...	230	175	...	25	Kharavli	133		
6 6 7 8 0	433	172	...	85	104	...	...	...	...	468	276	...	24-88	Kalambai	134r		
6 6 7 8 0	641	213	...	45	71	...	...	...	...	686	303	...	24-69	Koltavde	135r		
6 6 7 8 0	1,867	546	...	104	163	...	...	...	...	1,971	708	...	24-86	Kude Budruk	136		
6 6 7 8 0	660	210	...	48	61	...	...	...	...	703	371	...	24-88	Kude Khurd	137		
6 6 7 8 0	316	197	...	48	151	...	...	...	...	358	278	...	24-66	K u h i n d e Khurd.	138		
6 6 7 8 0	953	285	...	73	175	...	...	...	...	1,026	460	...	25	Mandoshi	139		
6 6 7 8 0	591	187	...	49	137	...	...	...	...	640	304	...	24-59	Moroshi	140		
6 6 7 8 0	2,518	802	...	171	442	...	...	...	...	2,689	1,244	...	25-7	Naiphad	141		
6 6 7 8 0	765	306	...	31	42	...	...	...	...	786	348	...	24-73	Parale	142		
6 6 7 8 0	624	192	...	58	120	...	...	...	...	692	312	...	24-8	Parsul	143		
6 6 7 8 0	1,826	546	...	61	132	...	...	...	...	1,897	678	...	24-86	Pokhri	144r		
6 6 7 8 0	960	321	...	36	84	...	...	...	...	996	406	...	25	Rajewadi	145r		
6 6 7 8 0	580	214	...	46	107	...	...	...	...	626	321	...	24-9	Shendurli	146		
6 6 7 8 0	213	90	...	43	139	...	...	...	...	256	229	...	25-13	Shirgaon	147		
6 6 7 8 0	800	336	...	130	444	...	...	...	...	930	780	...	25	Supe	148		
6 6 7 8 0	9 8 0	...	714	322	...	47	92	...	13	{ 4 M. 23 P.W. 14 S. }	...	774	470	...	24-33	Wachpe	149r		
6 6 7 8 0	967	327	...	35	272	...	...	...	...	1,062	669	...	24-61	Waghu	150		
6 6 7 8 0	320	114	...	34	67	...	...	...	...	354	201	...	24-84	Wanjale	151		
6 6 7 8 0	660	269	...	60	122	...	...	...	...	720	451	...	24-93	Velhawali	152		
6 6 7 8 0	924	245	...	75	126	...	...	...	...	999	382	...	24-77	Y e n i y e Budruk.	153		
...	27,596	9,272	0 5 5	2,213	5,940	9 10 11	13	46 28 W.	3 8 7	22,822	15,358	0 8 2	24-88 24-89	Net. Deducting water assess- ment.			
2 0 5 10 0	402	99	...	38	79	...	...	...	...	440	178	...	12-64	Adhe	154		
2 0 5 10 0	358	92	...	16	34	...	...	...	...	374	126	...	12-5	Adivra	155r		
2 0 5 10 0	405	88	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	406	69	...	12-66	Aghane	156r		
2 0 5 10 0	1,623	325	...	49	94	...	...	...	...	1,742	416	...	12-35	Acupe	157r		
2 0 5 10 0	327	81	...	22	38	...	...	...	...	349	119	...	12-26	Amde	158r		
2 0 5 10 0	1,771	400	...	61	109	...	...	...	...	1,822	509	...	12-36	Asane	159r		
2 0 5 10 0	499	141	...	59	143	...	...	...	...	552	284	...	12-69	Bhalavdi	160		
2 0 5 10 0	460	82	...	20	35	...	...	...	...	480	118	...	12-38	Bhiwegaon	161		
2 0 5 10 0	683	142	...	34	54	...	...	...	...	717	166	...	12-64	Bhomale	162		
2 0 5 10 0	612	141	...	61	100	...	...	...	...	663	241	...	12-61	Bhorgiri	163		
2 0 5 10 0	299	93	...	24	32	...	...	...	...	323	181	...	Decre- ase. —2-23	Digad	164r		
2 0 5 10 0	1,106	200	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	1,109	207	...	12-5	Don	165r		
2 0 5 10 0	793	153	...	36	47	...	...	...	...	829	200	...	12-35	Karkudi	166		
2 0 5 10 0	845	225	...	62	119	...	...	...	...	907	354	...	12-22	K h a r p u d Tarf Wade.	167		
2 0 5 10 0	453	118	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	462	126	...	12-60	Kondharc	168r		
2 0 5 10 0	1,226	226	...	27	78	...	...	...	...	1,223	204	...	12-69	Kondhval	169r		
2 0 5 10 0	447	109	...	50	102	...	...	...	...	427	210	...	12-80	Kushire Bu- druk.	170r		
2 0 5 10 0	441	93	...	24	61	...	...	...	...	475	154	...	12-49	K u s h i r e Khurd.	171r		

Petha Mahal.

H 696-15

1	2	3	By former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
	Group No. VI —continued.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
173P	Mahalunge Taluk Ambegaon.	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	77	23	...	9	13	...	...	...	...	86	36	...
173P	Malin	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,394	214	...	28	43	...	...	...	...	1,322	256	...
174P	Megholi	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	945	71	...	10	19	...	...	...	...	256	90	...
175P	Nanavde	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	966	126	...	15	20	...	...	...	...	931	206	...
176P	Nigdale	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,109	178	...	19	30	...	...	...	...	1,128	208	...
177P	Nhawed	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	900	151	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	911	163	...
178	Pabhe	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	322	75	...	27	48	...	...	...	...	419	123	...
179P	Panchale Budruk.	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	423	133	...	14	27	...	...	...	...	507	160	...
180P	Panchale Khurd.	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	264	69	...	11	22	...	...	...	...	275	91	...
181P	Patan	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	368	68	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	380	84	...
182P	Phaloda	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	898	206	...	29	42	...	...	...	...	921	243	...
183P	Pimpargane	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	603	98	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	609	107	...
184P	Pimpari	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	570	115	...	116	22	...	...	...	...	686	144	...
185P	Rajpur	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,349	320	...	41	66	...	...	...	...	1,320	326	...
186P	Sakri	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	862	140	...	14	17	...	...	...	...	866	127	...
187P	Bavarli	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	304	66	...	16	26	...	...	...	...	320	103	...
188P	Taleghar	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,019	200	...	29	79	...	...	...	...	1,067	279	...
189P	Terungan	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	418	81	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	423	89	...
190P	Tirpad	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	811	144	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	817	152	...
191	Tokavde	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	708	146	...	73	126	...	...	...	...	776	222	...
192	Torne Khurd.	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	501	119	...	35	29	...	...	...	...	536	156	...
193	Wandre	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	683	163	...	62	116	...	...	...	...	745	279	...
194	Wanjulwihire.	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	120	34	...	15	28	...	...	...	...	135	63	...
195	Velhavi	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	200	34	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	204	38	...
	Total Group VI.		...	...	...	27,954	5,550	0 8 2	1,241	1,923	1 8 4	...	...	...	22,125	7,443	0
	Grand Total (Government).		263,757	1,58,927	0 9 7	5,722	11,823	2 1 3	13,207	22,125	5,863 W.	2 6 3	221,636	1,00,015	0
	INAM.																	
	Group No. I																	
1	Alandi	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,064	1,552	...	...	...	...	77	{ 78 P. 175 S. }	...	1,141	1,301	...
2	Chandoli	I	2 8 0	...	...	453	557	...	...	...	...	16	{ 36 }	...	459	523	...
3	Kadus	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	7,062	6,708	...	20	68	...	297	{ 725 P. 756 S. }	...	7,379	8,253	...	
4	Karegaon	I	2 8 0	...	...	750	825	...	...	...	...	94	{ 322 M. }	...	844	1,277	...
5	Kelgaon	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,041	972	...	...	...	...	7	{ 19 }	...	1,048	991	...
6	Khalumbre	I	2 8 0	...	...	374	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	336	...
7	Kolharwadi	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	513	502	...	...	...	...	17	{ 30 M. 17 P. 8 S. }	...	531	556	...
8	Mahalunge Taluk Chakan.	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2,206	2,179	...	22	25	...	54	{ 93 M. 40 P. 66 S. }	...	2,299	2,453	...	
9	Nighoj	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2,177	2,739	...	12	26	...	112	{ 128 P. 243 S. 178 M. 5 P. 10 S. }	...	2,300	2,921	...	
10	Nimgaon	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	2,007	1,567	...	...	...	...	21	{ 10 S. }	...	2,028	1,760	...

Norm.—P signifies a well

L--continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. 77		
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	77	26	...	9	15	...	...	...	...	85	41	...	12-22	Mahalunge Taluka Ambegaon, Malin.	173
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	1,224	241	...	22	47	...	...	...	...	1,222	223	...	12-5	Megholi	174
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	245	71	...	10	18	...	...	...	...	255	29	...	12-11	Nanavde	175
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	966	209	...	15	22	...	...	...	...	921	221	...	12-13	Nigdale	176
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	1,109	200	...	19	34	...	...	...	...	1,122	234	...	12-5	Nhawed	177
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	900	170	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	911	123	...	12-22	Pabha	178
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	322	84	...	27	54	...	...	...	...	419	132	...	12-19	Panchale Budruk.	179
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	492	122	...	14	25	...	...	...	...	507	152	...	12-25	Panchale Khurd.	180
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	964	69	...	11	21	...	...	...	...	275	20	...	12-10	Pavan	181
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	368	76	...	11	18	...	...	...	...	320	24	...	11-9	Phaloda	182
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	622	222	...	22	47	...	...	...	...	921	279	...	12-5	Pimpargane	183
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	602	110	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	602	120	...	12-15	Pimpari	184
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	570	122	...	112	22	...	...	...	...	622	122	...	12-5	Rajpur	185
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	1,242	260	...	41	74	...	...	...	...	1,220	424	...	12-42	Sakeri	186
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	252	157	...	14	19	...	...	...	...	252	172	...	12-10	Savari	187
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	204	74	...	16	40	...	...	...	...	220	114	...	11-75	Taleghar	188
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	1,012	222	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	1,027	214	...	12-24	Terungan	189
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	412	21	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	422	100	...	12-22	Tirpad	190
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	211	122	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	217	171	...	12-5	Tokavde	191
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	702	124	...	72	152	...	...	...	...	772	217	...	12-41	Torne Khurd	192
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	501	124	...	22	44	...	...	...	...	522	172	...	12-22	Wandre	193
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	622	122	...	22	120	...	...	...	...	742	212	...	12-12	Wanjulwihire	194
1 2 0	5 10 0	...	120	22	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	122	22	...	12-22	Velhawali	195
...	...	...	27,254	2,024	0 2 5	1,241	2,102	1 11 1	...	...	...	22,122	2,200	0 4 5	10-12		
...	...	...	222,727	1,22,240	0 11 10	2,722	14,277	2 2 2	12,207	22,122	2 12 4	221,222	2,42,222	0 14 0	22-22	Net. Deducting water assessment.	
INAM.																		
Group No. 2.																		
2 2 0	...	11 14 0	1,024	1,240	...	...	...	...	77	{ 27 P.W. } 220 S.	...	1,141	2,247	...	24-72	Alandi	1
2 2 0	...	...	422	222	...	...	...	...	12	42	...	422	741	...	24-22	Chandoli	2
2 2 0	11 4 0	11 14 0	7,022	2,222	...	20	22	...	227	{ 221 P.W. } 242 S.	...	7,272	10,277	...	24-44	Kadus	3	
2 2 0	...	...	720	1,102	...	...	...	...	24	420	...	244	1,222	...	24-22	Karegaon	4
2 2 0	...	...	1,021	1,212	...	...	...	...	7	24	...	1,022	1,222	...	22-22	Kelgaon	5
2 2 0	...	...	274	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	1,042	...	22	Khatumbre	6
2 2 0	...	11 14 0	212	227	...	...	...	...	17	{ 27 M. } 20 P.W. 10 S.	...	221	224	...	24-27	Kolharwadi	7
2 2 0	11 4 0	11 14 0	2,202	2,724	...	22	102	...	24	{ 112 M. } 47 P.W. 22 S.	...	2,222	2,072	...	24-24	Mahalunge Tarif Chakan.	8	
2 2 0	11 4 0	11 14 0	2,177	2,424	...	12	22	...	112	222 P.W.	...	2,200	2,222	...	24-21	Nighoj	9	
2 2 0	...	11 14 0	2,007	1,222	...	...	...	...	21	{ 204 S. } 222 M. 6 P.W. 12 S.	...	2,022	2,122	...	24-24	Nimgaon	10

the Pothe Mahal.

1	2	3	By former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
INAM—contd.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Group No. I—continued.																		
11	Betavdi ...	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,859	978	...	...	...	...	228	240 P. 318 S. 115 M. 18 P. 18 S.	...	2,087	1,539	...
12	Sheigaon ...	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	509	788	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	566	939	...
Total Group I. of		...	...	...	...	22,115	20,259	0 14 8	61	179	2 14 11	1,060	8,778 1,320 W.	3 9 7	23,226	24,216	1 0 8
Group No. II.																		
13	Askhed ...	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	777	518	...	9	19	...	...	...	...	765	537	...
14	Ohinchodi ...	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	693	505	...	...	...	...	9	11 M. 13 P. 24 S. 52 M. 37 P. 57 S. 90 M. 108 P. 99 S. 433 M. 40 P. 65 S.	...	702	552	...
15	Gosasi ...	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	928	579	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	989	725	...
16	Jabike Budruk.	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,047	742	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	1,158	970	...
17	Kenhersar ...	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	2,185	1,068	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	2,454	2,507	...
18	Koye ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,029	1,021	...	81	206	...	...	...	...	2,110	1,317	...
19	Pur ...	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	880	800	...	...	...	...	22	120 M. 130 P. 48 S.	...	972	1,028	...
20	Savardari ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,021	928	...	14	71	...	6	8 M.	...	1,054	1,077	...	
21	Shelu ...	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	657	494	...	2	5	...	8	15	...	667	514	...	
22	Waki Budruk.	I	2 8 0	...	8 0 0	1,981	1,297	...	...	...	...	55	130 S.	...	2,026	2,127	...
23	Yelwadi ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,098	1,225	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	1,103	1,235	...
Total Group II. of		...	...	...	...	13,306	11,447	0 13 9	109	391	2 9 5	611	1,421 228 W.	2 5 3	14,026	13,259 328 W.	0 15 2
Group No. IV.																		
24	Adgaon ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	931	428	...	132	445	...	...	...	...	1,064	873	...
25	Gonavdi ...	III	1 10 8	...	...	565	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	292	...
26	Kharoshi ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,045	411	...	116	351	...	...	...	...	1,161	762	...
Total Group IV. of		...	...	...	...	2,542	1,121	0 7 1	249	796	3 3 2	...	...	...	2,791	1,927	0 11 1
Grand Total (Inam).		...	...	...	...	37,963	32,637	0 13 10	419	1,366	3 4 2	1,661	5,198 1,648 W.	8 9 1	40,043	39,402	0 15 9

NOTE.—P signifies a village of

continued.

By Revision Settlement															Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 0	...	9 8 0	1,859	1,520	...	...	...	...	228	206 P. W. 497 S.	...	2,087	2,313	...	20-20	INAM—contd. Group No. I—continued.	11
2 0	...	11 14 0	609	985	...	...	...	...	57	144 M. 21 P. W. 22 S.	...	566	1,172	...	24-22	Retavdi	12
...	22,115	25,627	1 2 6	61	222	2 10 5	1,050	4,737 1,567 W.	4 8 1	22,226	20,527	1 5 1	22-20 26-71	Net. Deducting water assess- ment.	
8 0 10 0 0	777	512	...	9	21	...	...	...	...	785	530	...	36	Group No. II.	13
8 0	...	11 14 0	592	505	...	...	...	...	9	11 M. 14 P. W. 24 S.	...	702	554	...	36	Ashked	14
8 0	...	11 14 0	922	579	...	...	...	...	31	52 M. 44 P. W. 57 S.	...	922	722	...	36	Chinchodi	15
8 0	...	11 14 0	1,047	742	...	...	...	...	106	90 M. 129 P. W. 99 S.	...	1,153	990	...	2-06	Gosasi	16
8 0	...	11 14 0	2,125	1,922	...	...	...	...	269	433 M. 47 P. W. 66 S.	...	2,454	3,514	...	27	Jaulke Budruk.	17
8 0 10 0 0	2,029	1,276	...	31	270	...	...	...	...	2,110	1,646	...	24-22	Kanherwar	18
8 0	...	9 8 0	360	1,000	...	...	...	...	22	150 M. 154 P. W. 60 S.	...	972	1,364	...	24-22	Koye	19
8 0 10 0 0	9 8 0	...	1,021	1,247	...	17	22	...	6	10 M.	...	1,054	1,246	...	24-27	Pur	20
8 0 10 0 0	557	494	...	2	6	...	8	15	...	557	515	...	19	Savardari	21
8 0	...	9 8 0	1,221	1,227	...	...	...	...	55	1 P. W.	...	2,022	2,122	...	...	Waki Budruk.	22
8 0	1,022	2,221	...	...	...	...	5	130 S.	12	1,102	2,222	...	24-25	Shelu	23
...	12,205	12,207	0 15 2	109	425	4 7 4	311	1,522 222 W.	2 8 0	14,222	14,221	1 0 2	10-27 10-05	Net. Deducting water assess- ment.	
14 0 8 12 0	921	525	...	122	525	...	...	...	...	1,024	1,021	...	24-27	Group No. IV.	24
14 0	566	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	222	...	15-75	Adgaon	25
14 0 8 12 0	1,045	514	...	116	422	...	...	...	...	1,121	922	...	25-05	Gonavdi	26
...	2,542	1,227	0 8 2	242	922	2 15 11	...	...	...	2,721	2,222	0 12 2	23-21	Kharoshi	27
...	27,222	22,221	1 0 2	412	1,704	4 1 1	1,221	2,222 1,222 W.	2 12 4	20,222	27,220	1 2 0	20-72 20-27	Net. Deducting water assess- ment.	

© Petha Mahal.

G. WILES,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Superintendent, L. R. D. Poona.

[Below No. 149 dated 15th August 1918 from Mr. G. Wiles, Assistant Settlement Officer, Taluka Khed, submitting revision settlement report of the Khed Taluka.]

No. S.R.V.-37.

Poona, 29th August 1918.

Forwarded, with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner, and Director of Land Records, Poona.

Mr. Wiles' report discloses a close study of the conditions of the area under revision.

[The Khed Taluka including the Ambegaon Mahal, with which this report is concerned, is an area of very marked characteristics. A very fertile and progressive central belt along the main Northern artery of the district forms the dividing line between a hilly tract with a heavy rainfall and an area to the East in which the rainfall is to some extent precarious.]

This central belt in which lies the small Head Quarters town of Khed is undoubtedly agriculturally the most progressive part of the district, excluding the canal irrigated tracts. The cultivation of potatoes for the Bombay and Poona markets has been for many years a characteristic of this area. Although the general complaint of late has been the alleged falling off in productivity of the local potato crops due apparently to defects in imported seed there are reasons to believe that with the care that the subject is receiving at the hands of the Agricultural Department and those working in conjunction with the department further deterioration will not only be checked, but that the cultivators, rendered independent of seed importations, will be placed in possession of a superior seed potato. The whole central area is one of undoubted agricultural prosperity. [Excellent wheat crops follow a paying potato crop on favourable soils and the general average of productivity is undoubtedly high.]

Since the last settlement communication between the Taluka and the Railway has improved by the advent of mail motors for passenger traffic—the export of the produce of the area has not however been so far facilitated. Although it would not be correct to discount future possibilities of improvement, still it is worthwhile noting that the construction of a light line along the Nasik Road through the Taluka from North to South is now well within the range of practical politics. The District Local Board is about to arrange for a survey with the approval of the Railway Board and the line which should be one of the most paying of its kind will no doubt take practical shape in the years immediately succeeding the war.

As explained by Mr. Wiles the details of this settlement are governed by the recently accepted Settlements of the Taluka to the North and South in which natural conditions are similar. The report is accompanied by a map indicating how the grouping naturally falls into continuous strips running North and South through the Junnar, Khed, Mawal and Haveli Talukas in accordance with the rainfall and other corresponding conditions.

From a general study of the question I consider Mr. Wiles' proposals as summarised in the last paragraph of his report to be sound. The details were discussed with me and are in accord with such knowledge of the tract as I possess. The most important alteration in the grouping relates to the Peta town of Ghoda which is being moved up to the 1st group involving an enhancement of 50 per cent. in the rates. I have a fairly close knowledge of the area and consider the step justified for the reasons given by Mr. Wiles.

Mr. Wiles has treated the lower groups with judicious moderation. Groups V and VI consisting mainly of inaccessible valleys and ravines show no progress. The existence there is still hand to mouth in spite of the opportunities of the times.

Mr. Wiles notes that the Bhama valley has fallen into a state of stagnation since the survey conducted by the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company. I am given to understand that the Company now no longer contemplates extending their operations to that Valley which they find unsuited for their purpose. An official reference to the Company in Bombay is awaiting a definite reply.

Looking at the whole matter from the point of view of prospective prices, there can be little doubt that the rise which has taken place in the past few months is due to economic causes which will prevent a fall of prices to pre-war levels. Such a rise in general values is in itself an ample justification for any slight rise in the assessments such as is for more routine reasons included in these proposals.

With these remarks I recommend Mr. Wiles' proposals for acceptance.

A. S. A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Poona.

No. S.T.-169.

Poona, 7th September 1918.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D., with compliments and concurrence.

2. I have had the advantage of discussing this already with Mr. Wiles, and as now submitted, the proposals have my entire support.

3. The attention of Government will be attracted, it is hoped, to the need of a dispensary or more efficient arrangements for the supply of quinine and also to the very poor communications up the valleys in the west.

4. It may be sometimes true that investments are made in land with small thought of return in the shape of annual interest. Yet paragraph 15 of this report shows what we have also lately verified in the case of Belgaum taluka that the purchase prices do yield a fairly even return and that the rate of interest which investors expect increases substantially in the groups far remote from civilised centres. While in the most favoured localities a return of 5 per cent. or even less contents the investor, he looks for 6, 7, 8 and even more in the western hills.

5. There should be reclassification of Gulani and Pargaon. When peculiar local defects in the soil have not been adequately allowed for in the classification, it is much wiser to reclassify than to alter the maximum rate in violation of the natural grouping.

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and Director, Land Records.

No. B.-1266 of 1918.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 14th October 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith Mr. Wiles' revision survey settlement report of the Khed taluka of the Poona district together with forwarding endorsements by the Collector of Poona and the Settlement Commissioner.

2. Mr. Wiles makes but few alterations in the present grouping, and I think that the modifications he proposes, which have been approved by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner, are sound and may be accepted by Government.

3. I have only one small criticism about patasthal proposals. Presumably the Purandhar orders will apply, and that would mean that the soil share of the assessment would be increased by 4 annas and the water share by 3 annas. But, indeed, I am unable to understand why a smaller increase should be given to patasthal than to Jarayat. The increase in the Haveli and Purandhar talukas is 4 annas. In Junnar Mr. Bell proposed 3 annas, and his proposal was accepted. But the main reason was that Junnar was so far from the railway, and most of its garden produce was exported by rail. Khed is nearer to the railway than Junnar and its existing rates are somewhat lower than in that taluka. Mr. Wiles says that the selling value of the patasthal land is a far greater multiple of assessment than of the dry crop. In these circumstances I recommend that the patasthal rates should be raised by 4 annas in the rupee.

4. I agree with Mr. Anderson that the classification of Gulani and Pargaon should be examined, and, if necessary, the villages re-classified.

5. Mr. Wiles' report is a thorough and careful piece of work, and deserves the commendation of Government.

I have, etc.,
C. N. SEDDON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Poona.

Second revision settlement of the Khed taluka.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 161.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1920.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—1266 dated 14th October 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Khed taluka of the Poona district, including the Ambegaon petha.

* Letter from G. Wiles, Esq., I.C.S. Assistant Settlement Officer, taluka Khed, district Poona, No. 149 dated 15th August 1918 with accompaniments. Memorandum from the Collector of Poona No. S.R.V.—37 dated 29th August 1918. Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—169 dated 7th September 1918.

Letter† from the Collector of Poona No. S.R.V.—37 dated 9th January 1919—Forwarding petitions of objections in connection with the revision settlement of the Khed taluka.

Memorandum† from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—169 dated 22nd January 1919.

Memorandum† from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 1266-B./1918 dated 29th January 1919.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 195 Government villages and 26 inam villages in the Khed taluka of the Poona district, including the Ambegaon petha.

2. The proposals made by the Assistant Settlement Officer regarding grouping are sanctioned, subject to the following modification:—

(i) Government are not convinced of the necessity for reducing the villages of Sultanpur, Eklahare and Chandoli Khurd from Group I to Group II, as they have good communications and are close to the market of Manchar.

(ii) The villages of Pargaon Tarf Avsari, Deogaon, Kathapur and Lakhagaon should not be formed into a separate Group (III) on Rs. 2-4-0 but should be retained in Group II and assessed at Rs. 2-8-0 with the rest of the villages in the latter Group.

3. The increase of 25 per cent. in the old maximum dry crop rates, which follows the second revision settlement proposals for the Junnar taluka, and is fully justified by statistics, is sanctioned. The lower increase of 12½ per cent. for the Koli villages in the lowest group is also approved. The rice rates should be increased by 25 per cent. as in the Junnar taluka, and this percentage should also be applied to the rice lands in the lowest group of the Khed taluka and not that of 12½ per cent. which the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes. The appended statement shows the dry crop rates sanctioned by Government.

4. The recommendation made by the Commissioner, C. D., for raising the patasthal rates by 4 annas in the rupee is approved.

5. The remarks made by the Assistant Settlement Officer in paragraph (3) of his report, regarding the cultivation of potato, should be communicated to the Director of Agriculture, and he should be requested to submit to Government a report in the matter.

6. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1919-20, levied from 1920-21 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

7. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for a modification of the orders now passed. The villages of Pargaon and Gulani complain

† Not printed.

of wrong classification of *jirait* land as *tari*. This may be examined in connection with the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposal for reclassification of water-logged areas in the same villages which is accepted by Government.

8. The commendation of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Wiles for his careful report.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 161, R. D., dated 19th January 1920.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,	The Accountant General,
The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of Objections,	The Public Works Department,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,	G. Wiles, Esq., I.C.S.,
The Director of Agriculture (with extract of paragraph (3) of the Assistant Settlement Officer's report),	The Government of India (by letter).

Statement referred to in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 161, dated 19th January 1920.

Group.	No. of villages.		Maximum dry crop.
	<i>Government villages.</i>		
	...	...	Rs. a. p.
I	...	46	3 2 0
II	...	45	2 8 0
III	...	29	1 14 0
IV	...	33	1 6 6
V	...	42	1 2 0
		195	
	<i>Inam villages.</i>		
I	...	12	3 2 0
II	...	11	2 8 0
III	...	3	1 14 0
		26	

REVISED APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	<i>Group No. I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ambethan	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,909	1,956	...	35	105	...	18	{ 81 M. 5 P. 9 S. }	...	1,967	1,405	...
2	Avasari Badruk	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	3,743	3,933	...	9	11	...	905	1,584	...	4,580	4,973	...
3	Avasari Khurd	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	3,023	2,192	...	...	...	...	1,022	{ 727 P. 1,305 S. }	...	4,080	4,727	...
4	Bhose	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,557	1,779	...	...	...	...	122	203	...	1,959	2,032	...
5	Birdawdi	I	2 8 0	...	...	473	475	...	...	...	...	7	15	...	480	491	...
6	Chakan	I	2 8 0	...	...	5,921	5,842	...	...	...	...	590	1,478	...	6,921	7,318	...
7	Chandus	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,700	1,100	...	3	6	...	18	{ 6 P. 30 S. }	...	1,721	1,142	...
8	Charholi Khurd	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,392	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	1,770	...
9	Chas	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	3,557	2,901	...	18	79	...	227	{ 544 P. 544 S. }	...	3,572	2,972	...
10P	Chas	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	2,342	2,213	...	...	...	...	214	{ 314 M. 223 P. 175 S. }	...	2,556	2,929	...
11	Chimbly	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,425	1,325	...	6	11	...	44	173	...	1,475	1,549	...
12P	Chinchodi	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,923	1,448	...	1	3	...	173	{ 92 M. 227 P. 177 S. }	...	2,149	2,047	...
13	Dhanore	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,027	1,317	...	...	...	...	14	33	...	1,111	1,350	...
14	Donda	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,121	1,224	...	...	...	...	207	{ 241 M. 317 P. W 231 S. }	...	1,226	2,113	...
15P	Ghode	2	2 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	5,456	3,300	...	23	65	...	493	{ 575 M. 408 P. 303 S. 88 M. 90 P. 90 S. }	...	5,977	4,651	...
16	Gulani	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2,042	2,255	...	...	...	...	46	{ 88 M. 90 P. 90 S. }	...	2,068	2,233	...
17	Jaulke Khurd	I	2 8 0	...	...	997	753	...	...	...	...	76	141	...	1,073	904	...
18	Kalus	I	2 8 0	...	...	4,032	3,542	...	...	...	...	24	54	...	4,056	3,596	...
19	Kharpudi chakan	Trf.	2 8 0	...	...	627	566	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	628	568	...
20	Kharpudi Khed	Trf.	2 8 0	...	...	1,155	1,129	...	...	...	...	119	254	...	1,275	1,238	...
21	Khed	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2,123	2,977	...	1	2	...	726	{ 229 P. 1,412 S. }	...	2,970	2,721	...
22	Kivle	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,222	722	...	7	15	...	6	10	...	1,225	812	...
23	Koregaon Bk.	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	863	670	...	2	4	...	2	{ 3 P. 3 S. 435 M. 131 P. 109 S. }	...	867	630	...
24P	Malunge Padval	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	4,527	2,236	...	...	...	...	336	{ 1,760 M. 307 P. 289 S. }	...	4,923	2,910	...
25P	Mancher	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	3,549	3,535	...	...	...	...	1,025	{ 1,760 M. 307 P. 289 S. }	...	4,574	5,940	...
26	Moi	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,454	944	...	11	24	...	23	52	...	1,458	1,020	...
27P	Narodi	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,552	1,571	...	...	...	...	361	{ 192 M. 1,009 P. 621 S. 26 M. }	...	1,042	2,303	...
28	Padali	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,225	1,008	...	12	43	...	63	170	...	1,702	1,246	...
29	Pargaon Trf Khed.	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	4,003	3,897	...	71	274	...	104	{ 163 M. 124 P. 65 S. }	...	4,178	4,513	...
30	Pimpalgaon Tarf. Mahaluuge	I	2 8 0	...	...	893	1,274	...	...	...	...	501	1,221	...	1,394	2,655	...
31	Pimpri Budruk	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,723	1,298	...	...	...	...	3	{ 3 P. 6 S. }	...	1,741	1,307	...
32	Pimpri Khurd	I	2 8 0	...	...	235	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	210	...
33	Rasai	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,122	555	...	...	...	...	160	496	...	1,269	1,281	...

APPENDIX L.

Government occupied land in Khed Taluka, Poona District.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. 1.	
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	1 909	1,570	...	25	131	...	...	13	{ 89 M. 6 P. W. 11 S. }	...	1,557	1,787	...	24-97	Ambethan	1
2 0 11 4	0	3,743	4,104	...	9	14	...	...	905	1,930	...	4,650	6,088	...	25-01	Avasari Budruk	2
2 0	12 8 0	2,028	2,740	...	...	...	...	...	1,023	{ 809 P. W. 2,867 S. }	...	4,080	5,909	...	25-	Avasari Khurd	3
2 0	...	1,857	2,224	...	...	...	...	...	132	572	...	1,989	2,608	...	25-02	Bhose	4
2 0	...	473	594	...	...	...	...	...	7	90	...	480	614	...	25-05	Birdawadi	5
2 0	...	5,931	7,302	...	...	...	...	...	590	1,845	...	6,521	9,147	...	24-99	Chakan	6
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	1,700	1,375	...	3	7	...	...	18	{ 7 P. W. 37 S. }	...	1,721	1,426	...	24-87	Chandus	7
2 0	...	1,392	2,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	2,212	...	24-97	Charholi Khurd	8
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	3,567	3,826	...	12	99	...	...	287	{ 480 P. W. 680 S. }	...	3,972	4,835	...	25-	Chas	9
2 0	12 8 0	2,342	2,766	...	...	...	...	...	214	{ 392 M. 265 P. W. 220 S. }	...	2,556	3,663	...	24-97	Chas	10P
2 0 11 4	0	1,428	1,706	...	6	14	...	...	44	216	...	1,476	1,936	...	24-98	Chimbly	11
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	1,963	1,810	...	1	4	...	...	173	{ 115 M. 409 P. W. 221 S. }	...	2,143	2,559	...	25-01	Chinchodi	12P
2 0	...	1,097	2,021	...	...	...	...	...	14	41	...	1,111	2,062	...	24-95	Dhanore	13
2 0	12 8 0	1,121	1,655	...	...	...	...	...	207	{ 301 M. 396 P. W. 289 S. }	...	1,318	2,641	...	24-98	Donda	14
2 0 10 0	0 10 0 0	5,455	5,156	...	23	61	...	...	493	{ 398 M. 510 P. W. 472 S. }	...	5,977	7,117	...	23-02	Ghode	15P
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	2,042	2,319	...	...	...	...	...	46	{ 110 M. 26 P. W. 25 S. }	...	2,088	2,979	...	25-01	Gulani	16
2 0	...	997	954	...	...	...	...	...	76	178	...	1,073	1,130	...	25-	Jaulke Khurd	17
2 0	...	4,032	4,427	...	...	...	...	...	24	67	...	4,056	4,494	...	24-97	Kalus	18
2 0	...	627	707	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	628	711	...	24-95	Kharpudi Chakan	Trf. 19
2 0	...	1,156	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	119	817	...	1,275	1,728	...	24-04	Kharpudi Khed	Trf. 20
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	2,123	2,731	...	1	2	...	...	736	{ 411 P. W. 1,765 S. }	...	2,370	10,809	...	24-97	Khed	21
2 0 11 4	0	1,222	990	...	7	20	...	...	6	19	...	1,295	1,022	...	24-93	Kivle	22
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	863	887	...	2	5	...	...	2	{ 4 P. W. }	...	867	859	...	25-	Koregaon Ek	23
2 0	12 8 0	4,567	4,045	...	...	...	...	...	336	{ 4 S. 544 M. 164 P. W. 136 S. }	...	4,933	4,699	...	25-04	Malunge Padval	24P
2 0	12 8 0	3,549	4,421	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	{ 2,200 M. 324 P. W. 251 S. }	...	4,547	7,428	...	25-02	Mancher	25P
2 0 11 4	0	1,454	1,189	...	11	30	...	...	23	65	...	1,422	1,275	...	25-	Mol	26
2 0	12 8 0	1,552	1,964	...	...	...	...	...	321	{ 240 M. 1,261 P. W 776 S. 22 M. }	...	1,942	4,241	...	24-99	Naredi	27P
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	1,625	1,260	...	13	53	...	...	65	...	...	1,708	1,566	...	24-98	Padalf	28
2 0 11 4	0 12 8 0	4,003	4,371	...	71	34	...	...	104	{ 212 P. W. 191 M. 167 P. W. 69 S. }	...	2,972	5,640	...	24-97	Pargaon Khed	Tarf 29
2 0	...	893	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	601	1,601	...	1,324	3,318	...	24-97	Pimpalgaon Tarf Mahalunge	30
2 0	12 8 0	1,732	1,622	...	...	...	...	...	3	{ 4 P. W. 7 S. }	...	1,741	1,523	...	24-94	Pimpri Budruk	31
2 0	...	226	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	262	...	24-76	Pimpri Khurd	32
2 0	...	1,122	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	100	620	...	1,222	1,701	...	24-97	Basai	33

1	Number.	Name of village.	2	3	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.												Total.		
						Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			16	17	18
						4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
		<i>Group No. I— contd.</i>				Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.			
34		Bohokul	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	792	479	...	...	10	12	...	802	494	...	
35		Sayagaon	...	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,254	639	...	9	5	...	18	83	1,275	677	...		
36		Shiroli	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,570	1,802	...	...	...	...	28	67	1,598	1,669	...
37		Solu	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,012	1,358	...	...	...	...	14	88	1,027	1,396	...
38		Khugaon	...	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	620	827	...	...	...	...	75	239 P. 115 S.	695	1,175	...
39		Vadgaon	...	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,689	1,612	...	...	...	...	220	371 M. 112 P. 76 S.	1,809	2,171	...
40		Vadgaon Ghen- and	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,118	1,116	...	...	...	109	226	1,226	1,352	...	
41		Vadgaon Tarf Khed.	...	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	1,171	916	...	15	1	...	74	135	1,260	11,02	...		
42		Vaki Khurd	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	701	517	...	...	...	...	30	72	731	589	...
43		Varale	...	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	839	679	...	5	14	...	...	...	844	693	...
44		Chandoli Khurd	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	570	759	...	...	...	...	142	260	712	1,119	...
45		Hklahare	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,049	1,026	...	...	...	...	61	905	1,180	1,321	...
46		Sulatanpur	...	I	2 8 0	...	...	328	332	...	...	...	...	8	8	331	340	...
		Total of Group No. I.	89,637	78,402	0 14 0	216	669	3 1 0	8,560	23,177 S. 4,814 W.	9 9 5	98,408	1,01,241	1 0 0	
		<i>Group No. II.</i>																		
47		Amoli	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,659	1,638	...	6	14	...	61	23 M. 77 P. 80 S.	2,726	1,827	...		
48		Bahul	...	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,620	1,620	...	...	...	...	120	188	2,740	1,878	...
49		Bibi	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,504	1,624	...	64	214	...	29	29 M. 36 P. 26 S.	2,607	1,989	...		
50		Chinchosi	...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,780	916	...	...	...	...	84	145	1,864	1,061	...
51		Darakwadi	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	677	291	...	8	11	...	7	8 P. 6 S.	690	316	...		
52		Dhakale	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	954	767	...	7	17	...	...	...	961	784	...
53		Dhamne	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,217	453	...	13	23	...	6	4 P. 6 S.	1,226	486	...		
54		Dhamol	...	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,929	2,045	...	...	...	...	249	480	4,348	2,622	...
55		Gangapur Budruk	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,149	927	...	8	7	...	26	153 P. 61 S.	1,168	1,148	...		
56		Gangapur Khurd	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,220	739	...	15	39	...	42	8 M. 85 P. 73 S.	1,277	938	...		
57		Giravli	...	II	2 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	1,721	1,469	...	19	64	...	63	129 M. 4 P. 10 S.	1,808	1,676	...		
58		Golegan	...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,019	1,324	...	...	...	...	9	8	1,021	1,337	...
59		Kadhe	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,106	643	...	11	16	...	28	1 M. 21 P. 27 S.	1,145	708	...		
60		Kahu	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	656	266	...	3	6	...	...	...	659	273	...
61		Kamau	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,254	658	...	1	1	...	77	78 P. 100 S.	1,322	237	...		
62		Kanhewadi	...	II	2 0 0	...	...	411	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	439	...
63		Karanvihire	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,428	634	...	26	60	...	4	2 P. 3 S.	1,522	708	...		
64		Koyali Tarf. Chakan.	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,202	2,226	...	9	4	...	121	229	2,022	2,519	...		
65		Koyali Tarf. Wade.	...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	605	366	...	6	9	...	2	1 P. 2 S.	614	378	...		

APPENDIX I—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. I—contd.			
...	799	591	...	...	...	...	10	27	...	302	618	...	25-10	Rohokal	34		
2 8 0 11 4 0	1,254	799	...	8	6	...	16	41	...	1,975	846	...	24-77	Sayagaon	35		
...	1,570	2,002	...	...	...	...	29	84	...	1,538	2,066	...	24-28	Shiroli	36		
...	1,018	1,697	...	...	...	...	14	47	...	1,038	1,744	...	24-28	Soln	37		
...	...	12 8 0	620	1,034	...	...	...	...	75	{ 230 P.W. 144 S. }	...	695	1,469	...	25-02	Thugaon	38
...	...	12 8 0	1,639	2,015	...	...	...	...	220	{ 454 M. 140 P.W. 95 S. }	...	1,909	2,714	...	25-01	Vadgaon	39
...	1,118	1,395	...	...	...	...	108	295	...	1,226	1,690	...	25	Vadgaon Ghemand.	40		
...	1,171	1,145	...	15	1	...	74	381	...	1,245	1,577	...	24-25	Vadgaon Khed.	41		
...	703	646	...	...	...	...	30	90	...	731	736	...	24-25	Vaki Khd	42		
...	839	849	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	844	866	...	24-25	Varale	43		
...	570	949	...	...	...	...	142	450	...	712	1,399	...	16-09	Chandoli	44		
...	1,049	1,233	...	...	...	...	81	205	...	1,121	1,427	...	20-8	Eklahav	45		
...	323	415	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	321	422	...	24-41	Sultanpur	46		
...	89,627	99,029	1 1 10	216	325	3 13 1	2,560	{ 27,024 S. 6,015 W. }	3 4 4	92,403	1,27,738	1 4 9	{ 25-22 25-23 }	Deducting water assessment.			
...	2,659	2,041	...	6	17	...	61	{ 29 M. 95 P.W. 100 S. }	...	2,726	2,233	...	24-26	Amoli	47		
...	2,620	2,112	...	...	...	...	120	225	...	2,740	2,247	...	24-27	Bahul	48		
...	2,604	2,105	...	64	267	...	39	{ 35 M. 45 P.W. 32 S. }	...	2,607	2,425	...	24-24	Bibi	49		
...	1,780	1,145	...	...	...	...	84	121	...	1,264	1,222	...	24-27	Chinchodi	50		
...	577	354	...	6	14	...	7	{ 10 P.W. 7 S. }	...	629	305	...	25	Darakwadi	51		
...	954	959	...	7	21	...	...	...	...	95	980	...	25	Dhakale	52		
...	1,217	566	...	13	29	...	6	{ 5 P.W. 7 S. }	...	1,226	607	...	24-29	Dhamne	53		
...	3,999	2,560	...	...	...	...	249	600	...	4,249	3,100	...	25	Dhamni	54		
...	1,149	1,159	...	8	9	...	25	{ 191 P.W. 75 S. }	...	1,169	1,425	...	25	Gangapur Budruk	55		
...	1,220	924	...	15	49	...	43	{ 4 M. 106 P.W. 90 S. }	...	1,277	1,713	...	25-05	Ghangapur Khd	56		
...	1,721	1,469	...	19	30	...	63	{ 122 M. 5 P.W. 10 S. }	...	1,603	1,693	...	1-01	Giravli	57		
...	1,012	1,730	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1,021	1,734	...	25-01	Golegaon	58		
...	1,106	804	...	11	20	...	23	{ 1 M. 26 P.W. 24 S. }	...	1,145	825	...	24-25	Kadhe	59		
...	656	332	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	659	339	...	24-23	Kabru	60		
...	1,254	822	...	1	1	...	77	{ 97 P.W. 125 S. }	...	1,322	1,045	...	24-25	Kaman	61		
...	411	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	549	...	25-05	Kanhwadi	62		
...	1,426	799	...	25	25	...	4	{ 2 P.W. 4 S. }	...	1,528	824	...	24-28	Karanjvhire	63		
...	2,902	2,657	...	9	5	...	121	226	...	3,022	2,143	...	25-16	Koyali Tarf Chakun.	64		
...	606	427	...	6	11	...	2	{ 1 P.W. 2 S. }	...	614	471	...	24-20	Koyali Tarf Wado	65		

1	Number.	Name of village.	3	By Former Settlement.														
				Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		<i>Group No. II— contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
65	Kohinde Budruk...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,553	1,194	...	38	64	...	10	{ 8 M. 12 P. 8 S. }	...	2,602	1,210	...	
67	Kurvandi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,327	1,709	...	19	48	...	86	{ 84 M. 138 P. 86 S. }	...	2,432	2,015	...	
68	Kurkundi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,356	1,194	...	19	41	...	17	{ 25 P. 91 S. }	...	2,399	1,281	...	
69	Loni ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,439	2,089	...	...	...	...	461	681	...	2,900	2,750	...
70	Markal ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,461	2,461	...	...	...	...	68	142	...	2,594	2,598	...
71	Mohokal ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	689	337	...	4	2	...	6	{ 12 P. 8 S. }	...	699	359	...	
72	Nirgudsar ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	2,674	2,308	...	...	...	...	217	600	...	2,921	2,902	...
73	Pimpalgaon ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,361	761	...	12	31	...	88	{ 36 M. 167 P. 117 S. }	...	1,361	1,111	...	
74	Pimpalgaon Tarf Khed.	II	2 0 0	...	...	4,209	2,717	...	...	...	...	99	184	...	4,208	2,821	...
75	Saburdi ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,765	634	...	24	34	...	5	{ 4 P. 9 S. }	...	1,794	681	...	
76	Sagurdi ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	437	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	580	...
77	Sai ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,221	893	...	58	146	...	66	{ 88 M. 73 P. 25 S. }	...	2,340	1,225	...	
78	Shinde ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	1,427	867	...	20	34	...	6	{ 6 P. 8 S. }	...	1,458	715	...	
79	Shindegavhan ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	694	827	...	...	...	...	26	46	...	920	873	...
80	Shinoli ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2,724	1,647	...	79	225	...	40	{ 41 M. 49 P. 29 S. }	...	2,848	1,664	...	
81	Talavde ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	696	292	...	21	43	...	...	...	...	617	335	...
82	Wadgaon Peer ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,144	1,580	...	...	...	...	120	189	...	3,264	1,729	...
83	Wakalwadi ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,105	861	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	1,111	870	...
84	Wafgaon ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	3,682	1,873	...	...	...	...	376	572	...	4,058	2,445	...
85	Warude ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,688	1,979	...	8	8	...	207	587	...	4,008	2,574	...	
86	Wasuli ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	892	551	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	900	566	...
87	Wetale ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,992	1,058	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	1,972	1,076	...
88	Deogaon ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	678	630	...	...	...	...	46	100	...	794	730	...
89	Kathapur ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,936	1,425	...	...	...	...	90	133	...	2,026	1,608	...
90	Lakhangaon ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	4,519	2,612	...	...	...	...	109	163	...	4,698	2,775	...
91	Pargaon Avasuri. Tarf	II	2 0 0	...	...	4,978	2,502	...	...	...	...	158	228	...	5,126	2,801	...
	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	89,469	66,549	0 10 0	515	1,205	2 5 5	3,548	{ 6,796 S. 944 W. }	1 14 8	93,627	64,550	0 11
	<i>Group No. III.</i>																	
92	Ahira ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	735	279	...	26	44	...	...	...	...	761	623	...
93	Ambegaon ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	691	441	...	23	73	...	...	...	...	722	514	...
94	Apti ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	286	115	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	345	122	...
95	Avadar ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,738	719	...	120	321	...	3	4	...	1,861	1,044	...	
96	Avhat ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,718	474	...	152	2	...	2	2	...	1,872	726	...	
97	Borghar ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	2,151	974	...	86	206	...	...	...	...	2,216	1,180	...
98	Devhoshi ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	991	419	...	89	96	...	46	{ 44 P. 57 S. }	...	1,075	611	...	
99	Dhamangaon Budruk.	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	471	197	...	21	79	...	...	...	...	502	276	...
100	Dimbhe Budruk...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	475	253	...	24	53	...	...	...	...	499	266	...
101	Dimbhe Khurd ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	196	122	...	10	22	...	...	...	...	206	154	...

APPENDIX L—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	2,653	1,405	...	39	80	...	10	{ 1 M. 10 P.W. 16 S. }	...	2,602	1,512	...	24-87	Kohinde Budruk...	66		
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	2,337	2,136	...	19	60	...	86	{ 42 M. 172 P.W. 107 S. }	...	2,433	2,517	...	24-91	Kurvandi	67		
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	2,366	1,492	...	19	51	...	17	{ 31 P.W. 26 S. }	...	2,392	1,600	...	24-82	Kurkundi	68		
8 0	...	...	2,439	2,586	...	...	...	...	491	851	...	2,900	2,487	...	24-98	Loni	69
8 0	...	...	2,461	4,314	...	...	...	...	63	177	...	2,624	4,491	...	24-99	Markal	70
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	589	421	...	4	2	...	6	{ 15 P.W. 10 S. }	...	695	448	...	24-79	Mohokal	71		
8 0	...	...	2,674	2,677	...	...	...	...	217	750	...	2,991	2,627	...	24-96	Nirgudsar	72
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	1,261	951	...	12	39	...	23	{ 44 M. 202 P.W. 145 S. }	...	1,261	1,289	...	25-02	Pimpalgaon	73		
8 0	...	...	4,209	2,306	...	...	...	...	99	25	...	4,208	2,601	...	24-99	Pimpalgaon Tarf Khed.	74
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	1,765	792	...	24	42	...	5	{ 5 P.W. 11 S. }	...	1,794	850	...	24-81	Saburdi	75		
8 0	...	...	487	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	725	...	25	Sagurdi	76
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	2,221	1,116	...	58	122	...	26	{ 110 M. 91 P.W. 31 S. }	...	2,240	1,530	...	24-90	Sai	77 ✓		
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	1,427	834	...	20	42	...	6	{ 7 P.W. 10 S. }	...	1,428	833	...	24-89	Shinde	78		
8 0	...	...	594	1,034	...	...	...	...	26	57	...	690	1,091	...	24-97	Shindegavhan	79
8 0	10 0	0 10 0 0	2,724	2,059	...	79	281	...	40	{ 51 M. 52 P.W. 36 S. }	...	2,842	2,479	...	24-49	Shinoli	80 ✓		
8 0	10 0	0	596	327	...	21	54	...	...	...	...	617	381	...	24-91	Talavde	81
8 0	...	...	2,144	1,950	...	...	...	...	120	211	...	2,264	2,161	...	24-92	Wadgaon Peer	82
8 0	...	...	1,105	1,078	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	1,111	1,067	...	24-94	Wakalwadi	83
8 0	...	...	2,682	1,341	...	...	...	...	276	715	...	4,068	2,055	...	15-91	Wafgaon	84 ✓
8 0	10 0	0	2,688	2,474	...	8	10	...	207	724	...	4,003	2,212	...	24-89	Warude	85		
8 0	10 0	0	822	629	...	8	19	...	...	...	...	900	708	...	25-08	Wasuli	86
8 0	10 0	0	1,962	1,322	...	10	25	...	...	...	...	1,972	1,346	...	24-95	Wetale	87
8 0	...	...	672	727	...	...	...	...	46	125	...	724	912	...	24-93	Deogaon	88
8 0	...	...	1,936	1,781	...	...	...	...	20	229	...	2,026	2,010	...	25	Kathapur	89
8 0	...	...	4,519	2,255	...	...	...	...	109	204	...	4,628	2,459	...	25	Lakhangaon	90
8 0	...	...	4,278	4,279	...	...	...	...	152	272	...	5,126	4,751	...	25-24	Pargaon Tarf Avasuri.	91 ✓
...	...	...	29,469	69,276	0 12 5	515	1,502	2 15 8	2,542	{ 2,450 R. 1,176 W. }	2 6 6	29,227	79,229	0 12 6	{ 22-74 22-71	Deducting water assessment.	
14 0	8 12 0	...	735	249	...	26	55	...	...	...	...	761	404	...	25-07	Ahire	92
14 0	8 12 0	...	691	551	...	22	21	...	...	...	...	722	642	...	24-90	Ambegaon	93 ✓
14 0	8 12 0	...	336	144	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	245	154	...	26-08	Apti	94 ✓
14 0	8 12 0	...	1,722	699	...	120	401	...	3	5	...	1,821	1,305	...	25	Avdar	95		
14 0	8 12 0	...	1,718	522	...	152	212	...	3	2	...	1,870	906	...	24-86	Avhat	96		
14 0	8 12 0	...	2,121	1,217	...	25	257	...	...	...	...	2,216	1,474	...	24-91	Borghar	97 ✓
14 0	8 12 0	0 10 0 0	991	515	...	29	122	...	45	{ 55 P.W. 71 S. }	...	1,076	762	...	25	Devoshi	98		
14 0	8 12 0	...	471	246	...	21	99	...	...	...	...	502	245	...	25	Dhamangaon	99
14 0	8 12 0	...	475	212	...	24	65	...	...	...	...	499	222	...	24-82	Diwbhe Budruk	100 ✓
14 0	8 12 0	...	195	165	...	10	27	...	...	...	...	205	192	...	24-87	Diwbhe Khurd	101 ✓

1	Number.	Name of village.	2	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.														
					Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		<i>Group III—contd.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
102P		Gorhe Budruk	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	2,200	799	...	82	188	...	6	{ 5 P. 5 S. }	...	2,477	997	...	
103P		Gorhe Khurd	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,484	457	...	47	107	...	...	...	...	1,681	564	...
104		Goregaon	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	408	128	...	65	216	...	...	...	...	496	380	...
105		Haidruj	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,154	392	...	77	139	...	...	...	...	1,291	531	...
106		Kalmodi	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	671	225	...	94	226	...	...	...	...	755	461	...
107P		Kanse	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	1,255	658	...	39	67	...	9	{ 11 P. 13 S. }	...	1,297	749	...	
108		Kasari	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	226	126	...	15	44	...	...	...	...	241	229	...
109P		Mahelunge Ghode.	Tariff	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	173	110	...	1	9	...	14	23	...	188	126	...	
110		Majgaon	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	266	128	...	12	28	...	...	...	...	279	158	...
111P		Mapoli	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	286	104	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	245	122	...
112P		Phulwade	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	2,288	952	...	59	152	...	12	{ 2 M. 21 P. 14 S. }	...	2,459	1,141	...	
113		Shive	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,220	509	...	126	320	...	...	...	...	1,456	689	...
114P		Supeghar	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	317	221	...	10	27	...	2	4	...	329	259	...	
115		Tipanwadi	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	262	102	...	22	36	...	...	...	...	275	145	...
116		Vajavde	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	548	222	...	24	72	...	...	...	...	572	304	...
117		Waki Tariff Wade...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	410	163	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	418	174	...
118		Waladh	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,708	461	...	172	215	...	...	...	...	1,975	776	...
119		Washere	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	2,529	729	...	92	152	...	...	...	...	2,624	941	...
120		Yeniyeh Khurd	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	729	323	...	26	108	...	...	...	...	755	426	...
		Total of Group III		...	...	...	29,111	10,252	0 6 0	1,522	2,277	2 2 1	94	{ 205 S. 21 W. }	2 2 1	30,757	14,525	0 7
		<i>Group IV.</i>																	
121		Akhtuli	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	167	89	...	15	28	...	...	...	...	182	97	...
122		Ambhu	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	567	144	...	26	222	...	...	...	...	629	377	...
123		Amoli	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	629	125	...	28	225	...	...	...	...	777	420	...
124		Anavle	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	523	210	...	51	120	...	...	...	...	624	340	...
125		Avaudhe	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	927	247	...	125	422	...	...	...	...	1,122	625	...
126P		Chikhali	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,022	270	...	26	42	...	...	...	...	1,029	312	...
127		Dhamangaon Khurd.	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	550	120	...	65	129	...	...	...	...	615	229	...
128		Dhuvoli	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	254	71	...	29	72	...	...	...	...	223	144	...
129		Eklahare Wade.	Tariff	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,020	262	...	59	129	...	...	...	...	1,079	397	...
130		Gadad	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	807	124	...	152	252	...	...	...	...	780	527	...
131		Tekavdi	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	550	122	...	64	157	...	...	...	...	614	349	...
132P		Jambhori	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	2,071	724	...	80	125	...	...	...	...	2,151	929	...
133		Kharavli	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	206	67	...	24	72	...	...	...	...	220	140	...
134P		Kalambai	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	422	122	...	25	82	...	...	...	...	469	221	...
135P		Koltavde	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	541	170	...	45	72	...	...	...	...	626	242	...
136		Kude Budruk	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,267	427	...	104	120	...	...	...	...	1,271	567	...
137		Kude Khurd	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	660	162	...	42	49	...	...	...	...	702	217	...
138		Kohinde Khurd	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	316	102	...	42	121	...	...	...	...	359	222	...
139		Mandoshi	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	262	222	...	72	140	...	...	...	...	1,026	222	...
140		Moroshi	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	521	124	...	42	110	...	...	...	...	640	244	...
141		Nayaphad	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	2,512	642	...	171	264	...	...	...	...	2,699	926	...
142		Parale	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	765	245	...	21	24	...	...	...	...	796	279	...
143		Pasni	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	624	154	...	22	92	...	...	...	...	629	220	...
144P		Pokhari	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	1,226	427	...	21	102	...	...	...	...	1,227	542	...

APPENDIX L.—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of village	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
A.P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
14	0	8 12	0 10 0 0	2,300	999	...	82	236	...	5	{ 8 P.W. } { 8 S. }	...	2,477	1,246	...	24-87	Gorhe Budruk ... 103r ✓		
14	0	8 12	0	1,484	571	...	47	184	...	...	...	...	1,631	705	...	25-	Gorhe Khurd ... 103r ✓
14	0	8 12	0	403	154	...	65	270	...	...	...	...	468	424	...	25-07	Goregaon ... 104
14	0	8 12	0	1,154	490	...	77	174	...	...	...	...	1,281	664	...	25-04	Haldruj ... 105
14	0	8 12	0	671	251	...	94	295	...	...	...	...	765	578	...	24-94	Kalmodi ... 106
14	0	8 12	0 10 0 0	1,256	822	...	82	84	...	9	{ 14 P.W. } { 16 S. }	...	1,298	938	...	24-68	Kanse ... 107r ✓		
14	0	8 12	0	326	244	...	15	55	...	...	...	...	341	299	...	25-33	Kasari ... 108
14	0	8 12	0	172	137	...	1	2	...	14	...	...	188	168	...	24-44	Mahalunge Tarf ... 109r ✓
14	0	8 12	0	265	155	...	13	35	...	...	...	...	279	191	...	24-88	Majgaon ... 110
14	0	8 12	0	326	180	...	9	30	...	...	...	...	244	150	...	22-95	Mapoli ... 111r
14	0	8 12	0 10 0 0	2,322	1,120	...	59	120	...	12	{ 2 M. } { 26 P.W. } { 17 S. }	...	2,459	1,425	...	24-89	Phulwade ... 112r ✓		
14	0	8 12	0	1,220	626	...	106	412	...	...	...	...	1,425	1,048	...	24-91	Shive ... 112
14	0	10 0 0	0	217	207	...	10	24	...	2	...	...	229	245	...	—4-36	Supgar ... 114r ✓
14	0	8 12	0	252	126	...	22	45	...	...	...	...	275	181	...	24-82	Tipanwadi ... 115
14	0	8 12	0	542	220	...	24	20	...	...	...	...	272	220	...	24-59	Vajavne ... 115
14	0	8 12	0	410	204	...	8	14	...	...	...	...	412	212	...	25-22	Waki Tarf Wade... 117
14	0	8 12	0	1,702	575	...	172	224	...	...	...	...	1,875	970	...	25-16	Waladh ... 118
14	0	8 12	0	2,522	926	...	92	120	...	...	...	...	2,624	1,172	...	24-97	Washere ... 119
14	0	8 12	0	722	416	...	25	129	...	...	...	...	765	545	...	25-	Yeniye Khurd ... 120
			22,111	12,619	0 7 6	1,622	4,242	2 10 11	94	{ 254 S. } { 101 W. }	2 11 3	20,727	12,216	0 8 1	{ 24-82 } { 24-83 }	Total of Group III Deducting Water Assessment.			
Group IV.																			
6	6	7 8 0	...	167	74	...	15	47	...	...	...	...	122	121	...	24-74	Akhtuli ... 121
6	6	7 8 0	...	567	120	...	25	221	...	...	...	...	662	471	...	24-93	Ambhu ... 122
6	6	7 8 0	...	689	244	...	22	221	...	...	...	...	777	525	...	25-	Amoli ... 122
6	6	7 8 0	...	522	262	...	51	162	...	...	...	...	624	424	...	24-70	Anavle ... 124
6	6	7 8 0	...	227	202	...	125	247	...	...	...	...	1,122	862	...	24-96	Avaudhe ... 125
6	6	7 8 0	...	1,022	327	...	22	54	...	...	...	...	1,022	221	...	24-92	Chikhali ... 126r
6	6	7 8 0	...	650	127	...	25	174	...	...	...	...	615	221	...	24-91	Dhamangaon ... 127
6	6	7 8 0	...	224	22	...	22	21	...	...	...	...	222	120	...	25-	Khurd, Dhuvoli ... 128
6	6	7 8 0	...	1,020	325	...	22	121	...	...	...	...	1,072	426	...	24-92	Eklaharo Tarf ... 129
6	6	7 8 0	...	207	220	...	152	441	...	...	...	...	720	671	...	24-25	Gadad ... 120
6	6	7 8 0	...	550	240	...	24	126	...	...	...	...	614	426	...	24-92	Tekavdi ✓ ... 121 ✓
6	6	7 8 0	...	2,071	217	...	20	244	...	...	...	...	2,121	1,121	...	24-97	Jambhori ✓ ... 122r ✓
6	6	7 8 0	...	205	24	...	24	21	...	...	...	...	220	175	...	25-	Kharavli ... 122
6	6	7 8 0	...	422	172	...	25	104	...	...	...	...	462	275	...	24-92	Kalambai ✓ ... 124r ✓
6	6	7 8 0	...	641	212	...	45	21	...	...	...	...	626	202	...	24-69	Koltavde ✓ ... 125r ✓
6	6	7 8 0	...	1,227	542	...	104	162	...	...	...	...	1,271	702	...	24-86	Kude Budruk ... 126
6	6	7 8 0	...	660	210	...	42	61	...	...	...	...	702	271	...	24-82	Kude Khurd ... 127
6	6	7 8 0	...	215	127	...	42	121	...	...	...	...	220	272	...	24-66	Kohinde Khurd ... 122
6	6	7 8 0	...	252	222	...	72	175	...	...	...	...	1,022	420	...	25-	Mandoshi ... 122
6	6	7 8 0	...	521	127	...	22	127	...	...	...	...	640	204	...	24-59	Moroshi ... 140
6	6	7 8 0	...	2,512	202	...	171	442	...	...	...	...	2,620	1,244	...	25-07	Nayaphad ... 141
6	6	7 8 0	...	725	202	...	21	42	...	...	...	...	726	242	...	24-72	Parale ... 142
6	6	7 8 0	...	224	122	...	22	120	...	...	...	...	622	212	...	24-2	Parsul ... 142
6	6	7 8 0	...	1,222	542	...	21	122	...	...	...	...	1,227	272	...	24-66	Pokhar ✓ ... 144r ✓

By Former Settlement.																		
1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	4 Maximum rates.			5 Dry-crop.			6 Rice.			7 Garden.			8 Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Ares.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Ares.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Ares.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Ares.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
Group IV ² -contd.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Arees.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Arees.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Arees.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Arees.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
145P	Rajewadi	IV	1 2 0	5 0 0	...	960	257	...	36	67	...	...	...	...	966	224	...
146	Shendurli	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	580	171	...	46	86	...	...	...	...	626	227	...
147	Sbirgaon	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	213	73	...	48	111	...	...	...	...	261	133	...
148	Supe	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	800	269	...	130	355	...	...	...	...	930	624	...
149P	Wachpe	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	714	266	...	47	74	...	13	{ 3 M 24 P 11 S }	...	774	278	...	
150	Waghu	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	967	313	...	95	218	...	...	...	...	1,062	536	...
151	Wanjale	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	330	91	...	24	70	...	...	...	...	354	131	...
152	Weihabli	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	660	215	...	60	146	...	...	...	...	720	261	...
153	Yeniye Budruk	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	924	197	...	75	109	...	...	...	...	999	306	...
Total of Group IV			...	...	...	27,596	7,562	0 4 4	2,213	4,958	2 8 10	13	{ 38 S. 24 W }	2 14 9	22,222	12,522	0
Group V.																		
154	Adhe	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	402	88	...	28	70	...	...	...	...	440	168	...
155P	Adhivra	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	358	82	...	16	80	...	...	...	...	374	112	...
156P	Aghane	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	405	78	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	406	79	...
157P	Ahupe	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,393	289	...	49	84	...	...	...	...	1,742	272	...
158P	Amde	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	327	72	...	22	24	...	...	...	...	349	106	...
159P	Assne	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,771	256	...	61	97	...	...	...	...	1,832	458	...
160	Bhalavdi	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	499	125	...	59	127	...	...	...	...	558	222	...
161	Bhivagson	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	480	74	...	20	31	...	...	...	...	480	106	...
162	Bhomale	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	683	126	...	31	48	...	...	...	...	717	174	...
163	Bhorgiri	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	612	125	...	51	89	...	...	...	...	663	214	...
164P	Ligad	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	229	93	...	24	41	...	...	...	...	223	124	...
165P	Done	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,108	178	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	1,109	184	...
166	Karkude	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	793	126	...	26	42	...	...	...	...	829	178	...
167	Kharpud Wade.	Tariff	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	845	209	...	62	106	...	...	...	...	907	216	...
168P	Kondhare	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	453	105	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	462	112	...
169P	Kondhval	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,226	201	...	57	69	...	...	...	...	1,283	270	...
170P	Kushire Budruk	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	447	96	...	50	91	...	...	...	...	497	127	...
171P	Kushire Khurd	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	441	83	...	24	54	...	...	...	...	475	127	...
172P	Mahalunge Tariff	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	77	23	...	9	13	...	...	...	...	80	26	...
173P	Ambegaon. Malin	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,204	214	...	28	42	...	...	...	...	1,222	256	...
174P	Mogholi	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	245	71	...	10	19	...	...	...	...	265	90	...
175P	Nanavde	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	968	126	...	15	20	...	...	...	...	983	206	...
176P	Nigdale	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,109	178	...	19	30	...	...	...	...	1,139	208	...
177P	Nahawad	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	900	151	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	911	128	...
178	Pabhe	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	392	75	...	27	48	...	...	...	...	419	123	...
179P	Panchale Budruk	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	422	123	...	14	27	...	...	...	...	436	120	...
180P	Panchale Khurd	IV	1 2 0	6 0 0	...	264	69	...	11	22	...	...	...	...	275	91	...
181P	Patan	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	358	68	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	379	84	...
182P	Phalode	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	822	206	...	22	43	...	...	...	...	844	249	...
183P	Pimpargane	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	603	98	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	609	107	...
184P	Pimpri	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	570	115	...	116	22	...	...	...	...	686	144	...
185P	Rajpur	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,349	220	...	41	66	...	...	...	...	1,390	226	...
186P	Sakeri	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	352	140	...	14	17	...	...	...	...	366	127	...
187P	Savayli.	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	204	66	...	16	26	...	...	...	...	220	102	...

APPENDIX L.—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group IV—contd.		
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	960	321	...	38	84	...	...	...	...	996	406	...	25	Rajewadi ✓	145r
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	630	214	...	46	107	...	...	...	...	696	321	...	24-9	Shendurli	146
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	213	90	...	43	139	...	...	...	...	256	239	...	25-13	Shirgaon	147
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	800	336	...	180	444	...	...	...	...	930	780	...	25	Supa	148
1 6 6	7 8 0	10 0 0	714	337	...	47	93	...	13	{ 4 M. 30 P.M. 14 S. }	...	774	473	...	24-66	Wachpe ✓	149r	
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	967	307	...	95	273	...	1	...	...	1,063	669	...	24-81	Waghu	150
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	330	114	...	34	87	...	...	...	...	354	301	...	24-84	Wanjale	151
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	660	269	...	60	183	...	...	...	...	730	451	...	24-93	Welhawali	152
1 6 6	7 8 0	...	934	346	...	75	136	...	...	...	...	999	362	...	24-77	Yenye Budruk	153
...	...	...	97,506	9,372	0 5 5	2,213	5,940	2 10 11	13	{ 48 S. 30 W. }	3 11 1	29,822	15,390	0 8 8	{ 2328 2329 }	Total of Group IV. Deducting water assessment.	
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	402	99	...	38	87	...	...	...	...	440	136	...	17-73	Adhe	154
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	358	93	...	16	37	...	...	...	...	374	139	...	15-17	Adhivra ✓	155r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	405	88	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	406	89	...	12-65	Aghane ✓	156r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,698	325	...	49	105	...	...	...	...	1,742	430	...	15-28	Ahupe ✓	157r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	327	81	...	23	42	...	...	...	...	349	123	...	16-3	Aunde ✓	158r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,771	400	...	61	121	...	...	...	...	1,822	521	...	15	Assane ✓	159r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	499	141	...	59	159	...	...	...	...	558	300	...	10	Bhalavdi	160
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	480	83	...	20	39	...	...	...	...	480	122	...	16-19	Bhiyegaon	161
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	683	142	...	34	60	...	...	...	...	717	302	...	16-09	Bhomale	162
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	612	141	...	51	111	...	...	...	...	663	269	...	17-75	Bhorgiri	163
1 2 0	7 8 0	...	229	93	...	24	51	...	...	...	...	323	144	...	7-46	Digad ✓	164r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,106	200	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	1,109	207	...	12-50	Done ✓	165r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	733	153	...	26	52	...	...	...	...	639	205	...	15-17	Karkude	166
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	845	225	...	62	132	...	...	...	...	907	267	...	15-60	Kharpuj Wade. ✓	167
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	463	118	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	463	127	...	13-34	Kondhara ✓	168r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,236	226	...	57	86	...	...	...	...	1,233	312	...	15-55	Kondhval ✓	169r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	447	108	...	50	44	...	...	...	...	497	222	...	18-82	Kushira Budruk ✓	170r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	441	93	...	34	67	...	...	...	...	475	160	...	16-74	Kushir Khurd ✓	171r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	77	26	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	86	42	...	16-66	Mahalunge Ambegaon. ✓	172r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,224	241	...	23	52	...	...	...	...	1,322	293	...	14-45	Malian ✓	173r
1 2 0	7 8 0	...	245	71	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	255	96	...	5-55	Megholi ✓	174r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	966	209	...	15	25	...	...	...	...	981	234	...	13-59	Nanavde ✓	175r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,109	200	...	19	37	...	...	...	...	1,129	237	...	13-34	Nigdale ✓	176r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	900	170	...	11	15	...	...	...	...	911	165	...	13-49	Nahawed	177r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	892	84	...	27	60	...	...	...	...	419	144	...	17-07	Pabha ✓	178
1 2 0	7 8 0	...	492	133	...	14	34	...	...	...	...	508	167	...	4-37	Panchale Budruk	179r
1 2 0	7 8 0	...	254	69	...	11	27	...	...	...	...	275	96	...	5-49	Panchale Khurd ✓	180r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	368	76	...	11	20	...	...	...	...	373	96	...	14-23	Patan ✓	181r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	892	232	...	29	52	...	...	...	...	921	224	...	14-53	Phalode ✓	182r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	603	110	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	509	121	...	13-0	Pimpargane ✓	183r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	570	129	...	116	36	...	...	...	...	623	165	...	14-53	Pimpri ✓	184r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	1,349	260	...	41	82	...	...	...	...	1,390	442	...	14-6	Rajpur ✓	185r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	822	157	...	14	21	...	...	...	...	866	178	...	12-36	Sakeri ✓	186r
1 2 0	6 4 0	...	304	74	...	16	45	...	...	...	...	320	119	...	16-6	Savarli ✓	187r

1	2	3	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
<i>Group V—contd.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
188P	Taleghar	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,019	900	...	89	79	...	...	...	...	1,088	879	...
189P	Terungan	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	418	81	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	422	89	...
190P	Tirpad	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	811	144	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	817	15	...
191	Tokavde	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	708	146	...	78	186	...	...	...	...	776	299	...
192	Torne Khurd	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	501	119	...	35	89	...	...	...	...	586	158	...
193	Wandre	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	683	168	...	69	116	...	...	...	...	745	279	...
194	Walunjvhire	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	190	34	...	15	28	...	...	...	...	185	62	...
195	Weihavli	V	1 0 0	5 0 0	...	200	34	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	204	38	...
Total of Group V.		...	...	...	...	27,952	5,550	0 8 2	1,241	1,993	1 8 5	...	...	...	29,193	7,448	0 4 0
Grand total		...	...	...	...	263,755	158,965	0 9 8	5,767	12,095	2 1 6	12,210	{ 29,216 S. 6,863 W. }	2 9 3	2,782	2,06,120	0 10 10
<i>Inam Villages.</i>																	
<i>Group No. I.</i>																	
1	Alandi	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,064	1,552	...	...	...	...	77	{ 78 P. 176 S. }	...	1,141	1,802	...
2	Chandoli	I	2 8 0	...	...	453	657	...	...	...	...	16	36	...	469	593	...
3	Kadus	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	7,062	6,709	...	20	69	...	297	{ 766 P. 755 S. }	...	7,879	8,258	...
4	Karegaon	I	2 8 0	...	...	750	885	...	...	...	...	94	392 M.	...	844	1,277	...
5	Kelgaon	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,041	973	...	...	...	...	7	19	...	1,048	951	...
6	Khalumbre	I	2 8 0	...	...	874	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	886	...
7	Kolharwadi	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	513	502	...	...	...	...	17	{ 30 M. 17 P. 8 S. }	...	530	557	...
8	Mahalunge Chakan.	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2,806	2,179	...	23	36	...	54	{ 98 M. 40 P. 65 S. }	...	2,889	2,463	...
9	Nighose	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	3,177	2,739	...	12	26	...	112	{ 193 P. 942 S. }	...	3,301	3,201	...
10	Nimbgao	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	2,007	1,567	...	...	...	...	91	{ 17 M. 5 P. 10 S. }	...	2,098	1,750	...
11	Retavdi	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	1,859	973	...	...	...	...	228	{ 249 P. 318 S. }	...	2,067	1,549	...
12	Shelgaon	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	509	789	...	...	...	...	57	{ 115 M. 18 P. 18 S. }	...	565	989	...
Total of Group I.		...	...	...	...	32,115	20,259	0 14 9	61	179	2 14 11	1,050	{ 3,773 S. 1,207 W. }	3 9 7	28,226	25,536	1 0 7
<i>Group II.</i>																	
13	Askhede	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	...	777	518	...	9	19	...	...	...	...	786	537	...
14	Chincholi	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	693	505	...	...	...	...	9	{ 11 M. 12 P. 24 S. }	...	702	552	...
15	Gosasi	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	928	579	...	...	...	...	61	{ 52 M. 37 P. 57 S. }	...	989	735	...
16	Jaulke Budruk	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	1,074	743	...	...	...	...	106	{ 20 M. 109 P. 99 S. }	...	1,180	970	...

APPENDIX L.—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	1,019	225	...	29	90	...	...	...	...	1,067	224	...	10-19	Taleghat	188r
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	418	91	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	429	101	...	13-48	Terungan	189r
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	811	169	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	817	173	...	13-16	Tirpad	190r
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	708	164	...	73	170	...	...	...	...	776	234	...	15-43	Tokarde	191
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	501	134	...	35	49	...	...	...	...	536	183	...	15-22	Torne Khurd	192
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	689	168	...	62	145	...	...	...	...	745	228	...	17-66	Wandre	193
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	190	38	...	15	35	...	...	...	...	135	73	...	17-74	Walunjivhire	194
1 9 0	6 4 0	...	200	38	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	204	43	...	19-16	Welhavli	195
...	...	...	27,962	6,194	0-3-7	1,241	360	1 14 5	...	...	...	29,193	-8,554	0 4 8	14-22	Total of Group V. Deducting Water Assessment.	
...	...	...	2,63,765	1,97,420	0 12 0	5,767½	14,570	2 13 2	12,210	{ 36,686 S. 7,323 W. }	2 14 7	221,732½	2,56,368	0 14 1	24-25		
																<i>Inam Villages.</i>		
																<i>Group No. I.</i>		
3 9 0	...	12 8 0	1,064	1,940	...	...	...	...	77	{ 81 P.W. 220 S. }	...	1,141	2,251	...	24-09	Alandi	1
3 2 0	...	...	458	686	...	...	...	...	15	45	...	469	741	...	24-05	Chandoli	2
3 9 0	11 4 0	12 8 0	7,069	8,336	...	90	85	...	297	{ 906 P.W. 945 S. }	...	7,379	10,222	...	25-00	Kadus	3	
3 2 0	...	...	750	1,106	...	...	...	...	94	480 M.	...	844	1,596	...	24-08	Karegaon	4
3 9 0	...	...	1,041	1,315	...	...	...	...	7	24	...	1,048	1,339	...	25-02	Kelgaon	5
3 2 0	...	...	874	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	874	1,045	...	25-00	Khalumbre	6
3 2 0	...	12 8 0	513	627	...	...	...	...	17	{ 37 M. 21 P.W. 10 S. }	...	531	695	...	24-27	Kolharwadi	7
3 9 0	11 4 0	12 8 0	2,806	2,724	...	29	106	...	54	{ 116 M. 50 P.W. 82 S. }	...	2,829	3,078	...	25-00	Malunge Chakan.	8	
3 2 0	11 4 0	12 8 0	5,177	3,494	...	12	22	...	112	{ 241 P.W. 304 S. }	...	3,300	4,001	...	24-29	Nighose	9	
3 2 0	...	12 8 0	2,007	1,959	...	...	...	...	91	{ 222 M. 6 P.W. 12 S. }	...	2,028	2,129	...	24-24	Nimbgaon	10
3 2 0	...	10 0 0	1,859	1,520	...	...	...	...	228	{ 311 P.W. 397 S. }	...	2,027	2,228	...	44-77	Retavdi	11
3 2 0	...	12 8 0	509	985	...	...	...	...	57	{ 144 M. 23 P.W. 22 S. }	...	556	1,173	...	24-22	Shelgaon	12
...	...	...	22,115	25,627	1 2 6	61	223	3 10 6	1,050	{ 4,718 S. 1,648 W. }	4 7 11	23,226	22,216	1 5 0	{ 25-28 25-31 }	Total of Group I. Deducting Water Assessment.	
																<i>Group II.</i>		
...	11 4 0	...	777	513	...	9	24	...	...	...	...	786	542	...	...	Askhede	13
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	698	506	...	...	...	...	9	{ 14 M. 15 P.W. 30 S. }	...	702	564	...	2-17	Chincholi	14
1 8 0	...	12 8 0	922	579	61	{ 23 M. 46 P.W. 57 S. }	...	989	734	...	4-26	Gosasi	15	
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	1,074	742	106	{ 25 M. 126 P.W. 124 S. }	...	1,120	1,027	...	5-27	Janke Budruk	16	

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1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
17	Kanherser ...	I	2 8 0	...	10 0 0	2,185	1,968	...	...	...	...	269	{ 438 M. 40 P. 66 S. }	...	2,454	2,507	...
18	Koya ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,029	1,021	...	51	296	...	...	...	...	2,110	1,317	...
19	Pur ...	II	2 0 0	...	8 0 0	890	800	...	...	...	...	92	{ 120 M. 130 P. 48 S. }	...	972	1,098	...
20	Savardari ...	II	2 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,031	968	...	17	71	...	6	8	...	1,054	1,077	...
21	Shelu ...	I	2 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	657	494	...	9	5	...	6	15	...	657	514	...
22	Waki Budruk ...	I	2 8 0	...	...	1,981	1,997	...	...	...	...	55	130	...	2,086	2,127	...
23	Yelwadi ...	II	2 0 0	...	...	1,008	1,825	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	1,108	1,825	...
	Total of Group II.		...	...	...	13,333	11,447	0 12 9	109	891	3 9 5	611	{ 1,421 S. 328 W. }	2 5 3	14,063	18,587	0 15 1
	<i>Group III.</i>																
24	Adgaon ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	931	428	...	133	445	...	...	...	...	1,064	873	...
25	Kharashi ...	III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,045	411	...	116	351	...	...	...	...	1,161	762	...
	Total of Group III.		...	...	...	1,976	839	0 6 10	249	796	3 3 2	...	...	...	2,225	1,635	0 11 9
	Grand Total Inam		...	...	...	37,424	32,545	0 14 2	419	1,368	3 4 3	1,661	{ 5,199 S. 1,648 W. }	3 2 1	39,504	40,768	0 15 10

NOTE.—P signifies a village of
M = Motaathal
P = Pataathal

APPENDIX L.—concluded.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 8 0	...	12 8 0	2,185	1,968	...	...	...	...	269	{ 541 M. 50 P. W. 83 S. }	...	2,454	2,641	...	1-35	Kanharsar	17
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	2,029	1,276	...	21	370	...	...	...	...	2,110	1,646	...	24-08	Koye	18
2 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	830	1,000	...	...	...	...	99	{ 150 M. 162 P. W. 80 S. }	...	972	1,379	...	24-95	Pur	19
2 8 0	10 0 0	...	1,031	1,247	...	17	89	...	6	10	...	1,054	1,346	...	24-97	Navatdari	20	
2 8 0	11 4 0	10 0 0	657	494	...	2	6	...	8	19	...	667	579	...	...	Shelu	21
2 8 0	...	...	1,331	1,997	...	...	...	...	55	162	...	2,036	2,159	...	1-5	Waki Budruk	22
2 8 0	...	...	1,038	2,281	...	...	...	...	5	12	...	1,103	2,203	...	24-95	Ypiwadi	23
...	...	...	13,333	12,607	0 15 2	109	489	4 7 10	611	{ 1,383 S. 409 W. }	2 14 5	14,053	14,843	1 0 11	{ 19-15 11-83 }	Total of Group II. Deducting Water Assessment.	
1 14 0	8 12 0	...	931	635	...	183	556	...	...	...	...	1,064	1,091	...	24-97	Adgaon	24
1 14 0	8 12 0	...	1,045	614	...	116	439	...	...	...	...	1,161	953	...	25-06	Kharaahi	25
...	...	...	1,976	1,049	...	249	995	4 0 0	...	...	...	2,225	2,044	0 14 8	25-01	Total of Group III.	
...	...	...	37,424	39,283	1 0 10	419	1,707	4 2 9	1,661	{ 6,056 S. 2,057 W. }	2 14 3	39,504	49,522	1 3 3	{ 21-34 21-19 }	Grand Total. Deducting Water Assessment.	

* Petha-Mahal.
 = Soil.
 = Water.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

*Index to the correspondence relating to the Second Revision Settlement Proposals of
Mulshi Peta of taluka Haveli, Poona District.*

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B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

No. R. S.T-1 of 1926

From

RAO BAHADUR B. R. DIKSHIT, B.Sc.,
District Deputy Collector, W. D., Poona,
and
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Poona, 31st July 1926.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Mulshi Peta of Taluka Haveli and attach hereto the statistical Appendices as prescribed in the Bombay Survey and Settlement Manual.

(2) INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Constitution of the Mulshi Peta.—At the time of its Original Settlement the Mulshi Peta formed a Sub-Division of the Mawal Taluka but in the year 1866-67 it was detached from that Taluka and joined to the Haveli Taluka. Similarly in the year 1914-15 the village Ambegaon Mutha-Khore was transferred to the Mulshi Peta from the Haveli Taluka proper. The Mulshi Peta therefore at present consists of 81 Government and 4 Inam villages and my proposals relate to all of them.

(3) HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT

The Government villages of the Mulshi Peta were originally surveyed and settled along with the Mawal Taluka in 1854 and 1857. When the lease of this Original Settlement expired these villages were under Government orders resurveyed and reclassified and the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1893-94. The village Ambegaon Mutha-Khore which was originally settled and revised along with the Haveli Taluka being transferred to the Mulshi Peta its Revision Survey rates were guaranteed till the Mulshi Peta was resettled. Although the Second Revision Settlement of the Government villages in the Mulshi Peta was due to be made in the year 1922-23 it was postponed under Government orders till the acquisition of land for the Tata Hydro Electric Works was completed. As regards the Inam villages of the Peta the villages Daravali and Bhadas Budruk were originally settled in 1853 and 1868 respectively. The remaining two Inam villages Sangavi and Shedani were originally settled in 1894-95 and 1923-24 respectively and the rates of these settlements were guaranteed till the Government villages in the Mulshi Peta were resettled.

It will thus be seen that this settlement is the Second Revision Settlement in the case of 81 Government and 2 Inam villages and the First Revision Settlement in the case of 2 Inam villages Sangavi and Shedani and that this is the first occasion when the Settlement of all the Government and Inam villages of the Peta is made at one and the same time.

(4) POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Mulshi Peta is an irregularly shaped tract situated in the extreme west of the Haveli Taluka and covering an area of 193 square miles. With the exception of the village Katerkhadak which is isolated and lies to the north beyond the Pant Sachiva's territory the Peta forms a compact group of villages surrounded on all sides by the Pant Sachiva's territory except for short distances on the north where it touches the Mawal Taluka, on the south where it meets the Colaba District and on the east where it seems to be an elongated strip of the Haveli Taluka. The Peta presents a bold and rugged aspect and is intersected by numerous hills which break off in a south-easterly direction becoming lower and lower as they go eastward

and sinking in the end to the general level of the plain. Hills on the western side form a barrier inaccessible except by the three passes which are known as Vagjayi Ghat, Savasne Ghat and Garholot Ghat. The general aspect of the Peta is hilly and the country which in some respects resembles the Ghat Districts grows more and more rugged and undulating and is more and more cut-up by valleys and ravines towards the west. The hilly portion of the Peta on the west is divided into two main valleys one of which is known as the Paud Khore and the other as the Tamhini Khore. The former valley is drained by the Mula river and the latter which is comparatively smaller by the Nila river. Both the rivers meet at Paritwadi where the big dam is being constructed by the Tata Hydro Electric Company.

(5) CLIMATE

The climate of the Peta is generally cool throughout the year but it becomes malarial in the months of November and December especially in parts which are nearer to the Ghats and which have a heavier rainfall. Drizzling and sunless weather continue without break for several days in the monsoon and the first two months of the winter are marked out by high winds and misty mornings. In the hot season however the climate is pleasant owing to the western sea-breeze.

(6) RAINFALL

From the figures of rainfall given in Appendix A it will be seen that the Peta enjoys a regular rainfall and that in the course of the last 33 years it was only in the years 1899 and 1918 that the rainfall was much below the average. The figures in this appendix which are taken from the rainguage records at Paud which is the Head quarter of the Peta represent the rainfall of the eastern villages. The rainfall however is invariably heavier in the western villages and is believed to be fairly represented by the figures of the rainfall recorded at Lonawala (*Vide* appendix A-A). From these figures and from the fact that there was distress in Mulshi Peta in 1899-1900 and 1918-19 owing to scanty rainfall it may be said that although the rainfall is heavier and more regular than elsewhere in the District the Peta is not altogether free from the danger of scarcity.

(7) CULTIVATION AND CROPS

Soil

The soil in the Mulshi Peta consists of three kinds, black, reddish and grey which blend with one another in varying proportions and get mixed at some places with silt, sand, lime-salts and other ingredients. The black soil is met with in eastern villages and in the valley drained by the river Mula in the form of a rich black loam mixed with silt. Soils in the Mulshi Peta are mainly classified as rice and warkas lands. The rice lands are low-lying rich lands and the warkas lands are generally up-lands having a colour varying from a light reddish brown to grey, lying on the slopes and tops of hills and consisting of shallow poor soil.

(8) Crops

The following table shows the percentage of the area under different crops in the Peta :—

Cereals—

Rice	.. 17·66	Jowari	.. 1·39
Nagli	.. 4·78	Bajri	.. 0·36
Varai and Sava	.. 0·07	Wheat	.. 1·22

<i>Pulses.—</i> Gram and tur	.. 1·88
<i>Oil seeds.—</i> Khurasni	.. 1·38
Miscellaneous	.. 0·44
Grass or Fallow	.. 69·54

	Total	.. 100
Kharif	Rabi	
24·59	5·87	

It will thus be seen that the Peta is a kharif tract and that nearly 70 per cent. of its area is under grass or fallow. The reason of this is that most of the warkas area is required to be left fallow for several years after taking two or three successive crops from it. Grass grown on this area is partly used as Rab material and partly for cattle grazing. It is only from a very few villages in the eastern part that

grass is sent out for sale. The crop which covers the bulk of the cultivated area and by the sale of which agriculturists pay Land Revenue and supply themselves with the necessaries of life is rice. Of the several varieties of rice, Ambemohor is the most important and valuable variety generally used by high class people in their daily diet. The main staple food grain of the Peta people is Nagli, while Varai which together with Sava is kept mostly for daily use and the other products are sent to Poona for sale. The six acres of garden area which were shown as existing at Paud and Ambedvet produce at present only rice and jirayet crops. The Bhudki at Ambedvet has completely gone out of repairs and the two wells at Paud are never used for irrigation.

Rice and nagli being the main crops of the Peta my remarks regarding modes of husbandry will be confined to those crops only.

There are two main varieties of rice known as Ambemohor and Sal. The former grows on rich soil and fetches better prices than the latter. Ambemohor is grown on an extensive area.

After the rice crop is reaped a small quantity of masur, vatana, wheat and gram is sown on rich soil but these crops are raised mostly in the eastern part of the Peta.

(9) MODES OF HUSBANDRY

Sheep manure is the only manure used in respect of rice lands on which flocks of sheep are made to camp for a number of days every year. No warkas land however is ever manured. Ploughing operations commence in the hot season and continues till the monsoon sets in. Ploughs used are light and drawn by two bullocks or buffaloes. On the slopes of hills at some places land is tilled by hand with a spade. Well-to-do agriculturists secure a constant supply of water for rice lands by constructing embankments round their fields. Similarly in places where the general configuration of land is uneven the levelling is brought about by a very skilful and elaborate process of terracing according to the contour of the land. This process prevents scouring and enables the small plots to hold evenly fair depths of water all over the field. Inferior rice is sown by drilling and varai and nagli by broadcasting. Generally however for the better cultivation of rice and nagli a small strip of land is burnt in the hot season with rab consisting of grass, dried cow-dung and leafy loppings of trees and shrubs and is then sown with rice, nagli and varai and the germinated seedlings grown on these seed-beds are subsequently transplanted. Weeding is next undertaken in respect of all the crops except khurasni (niger-seed) and sava. These transplantation and weeding operations require considerable labour which petty agriculturists secure by lending personal services to one another.

As Warkas lands become exhausted by continuous cropping it is customary to sow them with crops in rotation for nearly three years and then to leave them fallow for several years, the usual order of rotation being (1) nagli, (2) varai, and (3) khurasni.

(10) COMMUNICATIONS

There is only one metalled road in the Peta. It starts from Poona and passing through Paud goes as far as Jamgaon, the total length of the road within the Peta being about eight miles. From Jamgaon the road extends as far as Mulshi Camp but it is a country track and is now quite out of repairs owing to the heavy cart and motor traffic due to the Tata Works. This country track from Jamgaon to Mulshi Camp branches into two fair-weather roads one of which going by the villages Bhorkas, Awas, Ambavane and Jambulne through the Mula Valley joins the Sakar Pathar road beyond the northern boundary of the Peta and the other running through the Nila Valley by the villages Vadgaon, Shirgaon and Dawadi goes as far as Tamhini Budruk in the south-western corner of the Peta. Most parts of these two fair-weather roads however have been now submerged in the Tata Lake and in consequence people living on the western side of the Dam are seriously handicapped or obstructed from visiting Poona, their chief market-town and even the places of weekly bazars in the Peta. As a substitute for the Mula Valley fair-weather road the Tata Company constructed a kacha road from Sambhava to Valne and from Valne to Awas but the part of this road running from Valne to Awas is also now submerged.

The Tata Company have constructed a new kacha road which starting from the Mulshi Dam and passing by Mulshi Kurd Gonawadi, Palse, Varak and Chachivali goes as far as Dawadi and Tamhini. This road is not likely to be submerged but it needs only to be made Pacca.

Branching from the Mula Valley road there is another fair-weather road which starting from Nimbarvadi and passing by the village Vaduste, Bhorkas and Vandra goes as far as Pimpri. It is by means of this road that pack-bullocks come to the Peta from the Colaba District with loads of dried fish, charcoal, groceries and inferior rice and millets. This road however is also likely to be submerged when the water in the Mulshi lake attains its highest level.

There are also two foot-paths one near Ambavane and the other near Telbela by which people can cross the Ghats. Land is acquired for a new road from Paud to Ghotavada but it is not known when the District Local Board will be able to construct it.

It will thus be seen that as regards roads and foot-paths the Peta remains the same as it was at the time of the introduction of the current settlement and that owing to the Mulshi lake there will practically be no easy outlets for the people in the western parts unless Government insists on the Tata Company, making the necessary roads and supplying ferries at various places.

The new feature of the Peta is the Railway line opened by the Tata Company for the conveyance of coolies and workmen and for the transport of material required for the construction of the Dam. It extends over 32 miles from Chinchwad to Mulshi Camp and is provided with six stations. Although the future of this Railway line is not known it will best serve the interests of the Peta people if the line is permanently maintained either by the Company or by the District Local Board for the use of the public after the work at Mulshi is finished.

(11) MARKETS AND FAIRS

At the time of the First Revision Settlement weekly bazars were held at four places in the Peta but during the Settlement period the number of the bazar towns has been reduced to two and weekly bazars are now held only at Paud and Ghotavade where the people of the Peta make petty purchases of groceries, vegetables, jagri, condiments and other daily necessaries of life. The total sales amount to nearly Rs. 500 in the weekly bazar at Paud and Rs. 700 in the weekly bazar at Ghotavade which supplies also earthen pots to all the people of the Peta. Rice in large quantities was formerly sold in the weekly bazar at Ghotavade but the place has lost its importance as the people now take the whole of their rice and other agricultural produce for sale to Poona where they get better prices.

Annual fairs are held at six places in the Peta where one to five thousand people assemble in honour of the local idols, enjoy the fun and return home after making petty purchases of piece-goods, metal-pots, sweetmeat, toys and fruits. The total sales however do not exceed Rs. 2,000 at each place. The peculiarity of the Peta people however is that they make purchases on cash payment and never by barter or exchange of grain.

(12) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The Peta being a purely agricultural tract all the necessaries of life except the main staple grain nagli are imported from Poona and Lonavala and in small quantities from the Colaba side by means of pack-bullocks. The chief articles of export are rice, hirda, charcoal and grass. Poona is the only market where people mostly go to replenish their cattle and to sell their surplus agricultural produce. Figures however of exports and imports cannot be given as no goods are transported by railway.

In the dry season poor people of the Peta take ghee, honey, Karavandas, jackfruits, mangoes and other local fruit to Poona for sale and this is their subsidiary business.

(13) MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES

The Peta remains completely untouched by industrial development. One husking mill of rice and four grinding mills are at present working at Mulshi but they are temporary and maintained only for the convenience of the people employed on the Tata works at the Mulshi Dam. The only local industry is the crushing of

Khurasni (Nigerseed) for culinary purposes. The number of these mills working in the Peta is now 27 as against 34 at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. The reduction is obviously due to the contraction of the cultivation area caused by the acquisition of considerable land for the Tata Company.

(14) POPULATION

The population of the Peta is 25,654 according to the census of 1921 consisting mainly of Kunbis, Kolis and Mahars. Brahmins, Prabhus, Gujars, Mahomedans and other people are found at some places but they form an insignificant part of the population, many of them being merely sojourners in the Peta. The main classes of the population maintain themselves solely on agriculture and agricultural labour. They are simple, innocent and law abiding people. They are on the whole industrious and thrifty and content with what they have. Their wants are few and their only luxury is tobacco which they either smoke or chew. Few of them are given to drinking and the proof of it is that the annual sale of liquor has during the last 10 years risen from 571 gallons to 611 gallons only notwithstanding the opening of the Tata Works in the vicinity. No illicit distillation is practised anywhere owing to the absence of Mhowra trees in the Peta. In consequence of the abnormal rise in the prices of agricultural produce the Peta people are financially much better off than before. Their chief peculiarity is that they keep in reserve the grain necessary for their maintenance and seed and sell their surplus produce direct at Poona without the intervention of saokars or brokers, the natural result of which is that the majority of them have no occasion whatever to go into the clutches of saokars. When they have no agricultural occupation they get employed on the Tata Works or elsewhere and earn handsome wages. The tendency to get out for employment in the off-season is gaining more and more ground in the Peta people as will be seen from the following census figures of the Peta population :—

Year	Population
1901	27,898
1911	26,707
1921	25,654

The decrease in the population appears to be due to the increasing tendency of the people to go out of the Peta to earn better wages in the off-season. Census is taken in March that is at a time when there is the maximum of emigration to seek work elsewhere and this emigration which has increased decade by decade accounts satisfactorily for the apparent fall in population. That there has been no real fall in population is also demonstrated by the fact that cultivation has not declined. There could not be an increase of cultivated acres if the population was getting less and less. It seems to be the fact that in February and March, the population is away from home more and more as years go on.

Details of population obtained from the Director of Agriculture according to occupation as per census of 1921 for the Peta are as under :—

Agricultural population				Non-agricultural population
Having interest in land		Labourers	Total	
Tenants and Sub-sharers	Other land-holders			
1	2	3	4	5
18,957	324	874	20,155	5,499

It will thus be seen that the non-agricultural population of the Peta is about 21 per cent.

(15) SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

As regards education the Peta must be considered as backward when compared with the other parts of the District. Education, however, appears to have made

a fair progress during the Settlement period. At the beginning of the Settlement there were only four schools having on their rolls 95 pupils but the number of schools has now increased to 8 and that of pupils to 353 of whom 53 are girls.

(16) HEALTH

The health of the Peta people is on the whole good. The cool and pleasant climate all the year round make them healthy and sturdy enough to carry on the transplantation and weeding operations in the wet. Malaria prevails in the winter and the majority of the population have to suffer from it but the free distribution of quinine made on a large scale by Government has considerably mitigated the suffering of the people who have now full faith in the efficacy of that drug. Owing to the assured rainfall the people are optimistic and are naturally inclined to do hard work.

The following table shows the total number of births and deaths in the Peta for the last seven years:—

Year	Total births	Total deaths	Births per 1,000 souls	Deaths per 1,000 souls
1919	720	939	26.96	35.16
1920	819	1,200	30.67	44.93
1921	898	718	40.05	32.03
1922	821	607	36.63	27.13
1923	988	851	44.08	37.97
1924	871	738	38.86	32.93
1925	837	736	37.34	32.84

There is a public dispensary at Paud in the Peta but the people taking advantage of it are about 4,000 only in a year.

(17) LIVE AND DEAD STOCK

The following statement shows comparative figures of the live-stock and ploughs in the Peta at the beginning and end of the current settlement:—

Year	Carts	Ploughs	Horses and Ponies	Sheep	Goats	Cows	Oxen and Buffaloes
1891	249	3,628	247	136	318	7,238	6,235
1924,25	591	2,902	146	250	371	7,301	8,828 (No separate record for Oxen and Buffaloes). (Buffaloes 3,373) (Oxen 5,455)

The figures show that the number of carts is more than doubled and there is also a marked increase in the number of cattle. The acquisition of a large cultivable area for the Tata Works has naturally reduced the number of ploughs and the daily motor and cart traffic between Poona and Mulshi induced the people to dispose of their horses and ponies as being no longer required. The increase in the number of carts and cattle is due partly to the material prosperity of the people and partly to the Tata Works which enable people to derive a substantial income from carting and milk cattle.

(18) WATER SUPPLY

Appendix F gives the details of the water-supply and shows a decided improvement in that respect during the settlement period. There is no irrigation in the Peta and although rainfall is plentiful dearth of water prevails in the hot season. Owing to the construction of the Mulshi Lake however the Mula and Nila rivers now contain abundant supply of water throughout the year and the villages situated

on their banks are happier than others in that respect. The number of wells used for drinking purposes has also considerably increased inasmuch as there are at present 282 wells as against 37 wells at the beginning of the current settlement.

(19) VALUE OF LAND AS ASCERTAINED BY SALES

The development of land-values being the most important factor in testing the adequacy of the proposed rates, I scrutinised with great care the selling prices in representative villages of each group and excluded the sales relating to lands containing buildings or valuable trees or embankments, etc., and sales which were conditional or which were in fact mortgage transactions in the garb of sale. Owing to the Satyagraha movement which was rampant in the beginning of the Tata works lands had to be acquired at exorbitant prices the general rate of which was Rs. 550 per acre for rice land and Rs. 50 per acre for jirayat land. In order to push on the work, the Tata Company also purchased lands privately at high prices. People whose lands were thus acquired or privately purchased having got enormous sums were eager to secure land wherever available and purchased it at high prices irrespective of the prevailing market values in the village and this was therefore the period of the boom of land prices. In view therefore of these facts I classified the land sales of the last five years into three divisions one representing the purchases privately made by the Tata Company and shown in Appendix G-1, the second representing the purchases made by the people out of the compensation money gained from the Tata Company and shown in Appendix G-2 and the third representing the purchases made by the people in the ordinary course without the aid of money gained from the Tata Company and shown in Appendix G-3. For the Settlement purposes therefore I discard the prices of the first two classes (Appendix G-1 and G-2) and adopt the prices of the third class (Appendix G-3) as representing the normal land-prices prevailing in each group during the last five years. In order to show how the land values developed during the last 15 years I give in Appendix G the prices paid in the years 1910-11 to 1914-15 that is during the pre-war years and find from the comparison of the Appendices G and G-3 that the prices per acre of rice-land increased from Rs. 100 to 173 in the first group, from Rs. 127 to 154 in the second group, from Rs. 156 to Rs. 190 in the third group and from Rs. 79 to Rs. 149 in the fourth group. Similarly the prices per acre of jirayat lands rose from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 in the first group, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 in the second group, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 in the third group and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 in the fourth group. It is not known what land values prevailed at the time of the introduction of the current settlement as no Record of Rights existed at that time and only, a vague statement is made in the Revision Settlement report that land was sold at an average rate of Rs. 29-7-4 per acre. But this value must consist of the value of jirayat and rice land jointly.

In short I find that the values of land substantially developed during the Settlement period.

(20) VALUE OF LAND AS ASCERTAINED BY LEASES

As the reliable data of rents at which land is leased out are in my opinion the surest means available to fix the actual income from the land, to determine whether the current assessment is light, heavy or moderate and to test the adequacy of the proposed rates, I visited some typical villages of each group, made personal inquiries with land-lords and tenants and satisfied myself regarding the genuineness of rents appearing in the Tenancy Register. I found a few cases in which the so called rent was nothing but the stipulated repayments of capital and interest and this circumstance made me to exclude such rents altogether from my statistics. In the course of my inquiry I noticed that there was never a competition in the matter of rents and payments of the same were on the whole made regularly. [The general rate of rent is one-half of the produce in the case of rice lands and one-third in the case of jirayat lands after deducting the seed and Baluta from the gross produce. Assessment is generally paid by land-lords and the cost of cultivation is borne by tenants. Now-a-days there is a tendency to fix a certain quantity of grain or the value thereof in money as rent.]

In the course of my tour I visited some villages of each group and verified their statistics by enquiries on the spot with a view to fix the proportion of the rented

and self cultivated land. I found that nearly one-third of the area was cultivated by tenants and about two-thirds of the area by land-owners. This proportion is supported also by the following figures of the Peta Office for the year 1925-26.

Total cultivated area in 1925-26		Area of lands cultivated by their owners		Lands cultivated by tenants	
Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
66,209 38	35,470 4 11	45,399 2	23,690 0 5	20,810 36	11,780 1 6

The ease and regularity with which rents were paid will be seen from the fact that in the year 1925 there were only 27 madat suits for the recovery of rent amounting to Rs. 527-3-8 in respect of land measuring 96 acres 39 gunthas and assessed at Rs. 145-3-0 in the Government villages of the Peta. Similarly there were only 5 madat suits for Rs. 382 in the Inam villages.

In view of these figures and of the figures for the last five years I find that the rents fixed are adequate and that they are generally paid willingly and in time by tenants. There being no competition for taking land on lease tenants do not generally change and land-lords as a rule allow the same persons to continue as tenants unless they purposely fail to pay rent continuously for two or three years. It will thus be seen that the relations between land-lords and tenants are smooth and cordial and as the latter feel assured that they will continue as tenants on payment of rent in time they generally carry out the necessary petty improvements of the land.

From the following table of average rents for the last eight years for each group it will be seen that the percentage of existing assessment to rent varies from 6 to 27 in the case of jirayat lands and 8 to 18 in the case of rice lands.

Jirayat lands

(1917-18 to 1924-25)

Group No.	Average economic rent per acre	Average existing assessment per acre	Percentage of assessment to rent
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	3 5 7	0 7 11	19
II	2 2 9	0 5 11	16
III	4 12 3	0 4 8	6
IV	2 13 5	0 4 5	10
Bhadas	4 3 2	0 3 7	6
Daravali	3 6 11	0 15 4	27
Sangavi .. .. .	....	....	....
Shedani .. .. .	....	Not available.	....

Rice lands

(1917-18 to 1924-25)

Group No.	Average economic rent per acre	Average existing assessment per acre	Percentage of assessment to rent
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	14 7 10	1 13 11	13
II	17 10 4	2 2 5	12
III	20 1 0	2 7 10	11
IV	21 12 6	4 14 2	8
Bhadas Bk.	16 0 1	2 10 6	17
Sangavi	16 11 10	2 15 6	18
Daravali	24 3 11	2 11 11	12
Shedani .. .. .	....	Not available.	....

The crop records previous to the year 1917-18 being destroyed no information as regards the changes in rents from year to year can be traced but it is obvious that the value of rent in money must have risen with the prices of grain. From the report of the current settlement it seems that at the beginning of the Settlement the average rent was five times the assessment and that the rent has continuously risen since then. This proportion between the assessment and rent given in the Revision Settlement report has to be taken with caution as there was no Record of Rights at that time and as there were then no means to ascertain correct rents.

(21) RESULTS OF CROP EXPERIMENTS

Being appointed Assistant Settlement Officer of the Mulshi Peta late in the season I could not undertake any crop experiments. From my experience however of the Peta and from inquiries made with local agriculturists I find that the average outturn per acre of rice (paddy) and nagli is about 15 and 10 maunds respectively and the value of this outturn of rice and nagli is Rs. 90 and Rs. 40 respectively. It must however be borne in mind that the land producing nagli and other hill millets is required to be left fallow for several years after its cultivation for two or three years successively.

(22) PRICES

Appendix I shows the prices of food-grains in the Mulshi Peta prevailing in each year of the Settlement period. It will be seen therefrom that the prices of all grains have doubled or more than doubled. Jowari, bajri, wheat, tur and gram are mostly imported from Poona and grow on very small area in the Peta. The largest area under crops in the Peta being that of rice, and nagli being the main staple food-grain and a crop next in importance to rice. I shall deal with the prices of these two kinds of grain only. The prices of nagali are available up to 1908 after which the prices of that grain ceased to be recorded in the office of the Peta. I tried to ascertain the prices of nagli from the Poona City Magistrate's Office and Mawal Mamlatdar's records but found that they were not recorded in those offices. It appears that owing to the rise in the price of rice, agriculturists keep the whole produce of nagli for home consumption and very little nagli is now taken to the bazar for sale. Appendix I will however show that the prices of nagli were already nearly doubled even up to 1908. From enquiries made at Paud I find that nagli is sold at present at the rate of 10 seers 6 chataks per rupee that is the price of nagli has doubled during the Settlement period.

Rice being the main crop of the Peta and the price record of the same being available for each year during the Settlement period I append hereto a price-graph of that grain only. From the price-graph as well as from the Appendix I it will be seen how the price of rice went up, fell and afterwards settled between 4 to 5 seers a rupee from 1918 to date. The statistics thus show that the price of rice has more than doubled during the Settlement period.

(23) WAGES

From inquiries made in the Peta I find that the wages of field and skilled labour generally rise with the prices of food grains. But the peculiarity of the wages is that they take a longer time to rise than food grains but when once they rise they remain stationary at that level although the prices of food grain may fall. In short they have a tendency to rise but not to fall with the prices of food grains. Thus at the beginning of the current settlement that is in 1893 the daily rate of field and skilled labour was Re. 0-2-6 and Re. 0-6-0 respectively but when prices of food grains rose in 1897 the rate of field labour increased to Re. 0-3-0 and that of skilled labour to Re. 0-8-0. These rates of wages remained stationary although the prices of food grains came down subsequently. But in 1908 when the prices of food grains rose abnormally high owing to scarcity the rates of wages increased to Re. 0-4-0 in the case of field labour and to Re. 0-12-0 in the case of skilled labour. These rates of wages continued stationary although the prices of food grains went down subsequently and in the year 1919 when the prices of food-grains rose abnormally high again the rates of wages went as high as Re. 0-6-0 in the case of field labour and one rupee in the case of skilled labour and continued at that level although the prices of food grains fell subsequently. When however

the Tata Works were opened in the Peta the rate of wages ceased to be dependent on the prices of food-grains but went high so as to be consistent with the rates of wages paid on those works with the result that since 1922 the rate of field labour became 8 to 10 annas and that of skilled labour Rs. 1-8-0. It is not known whether these rates of wages will remain stationary or will keep themselves consistent again with the prices of food-grains after the Tata Works are closed.

(24) EXPLANATION OF VARIATIONS IN OCCUPIED AREA AND REVENUE

The following table shows how the occupied area increased from the time of the original settlement till this day :—

	At the original Settlement	At the revision Settlement	At present
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Dry-crop	56,625	61,665	77,810
Garden	6	6	6
Rice	9,048	11,307	12,650

It will thus be seen that during the current settlement period the dry-crop area increased by about 16,145 acres, the garden area remained unaltered and the rice area increased by about 1,343 acres. The garden area of six acres produced *bagait* crops at the time of the Revision Settlement but as it was *motasthal bagait* the land was assessed at *jirayat* rates. During the settlement period however the wells situated in the land are not used and no *bagait* crops are grown. Advantage however is taken of the well-water when crops wither away for want of moisture. In view of these facts therefore I allow the six acres of land to be shown as garden land as before. The increase in the dry-crop area is due partly to the conversion of unassessed land into assessed land for cultivation purposes and partly to the addition of the village of Ambegaon Mutha-Khore to the Peta in 1915. Similarly the increase in the rice land is due partly to the conversion of dry-crop land into rice land and partly to the inclusion of the village Ambegaon Mutha-Khore in the Peta. Under Government orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 6975, dated 14th July 1916, I leave the new rice land formed during the current settlement to come under the ordinary dry-crop rate. From the present year however land measuring in all 13,399 acres 12½ gunthas which has been acquired for the Tata Works will be excluded from the cultivated area and mostly submerged in the Tata Lake. The revenue on the occupied land in Government villages which was Rs. 43,455 at the beginning of the current settlement has now increased to Rs. 49,821-5-10.

(25) REMISSIONS, CASUAL OR PERMANENT

(25) REVENUE COLLECTIONS

(25) COERCIVE MEASURES

The amounts shown as remitted for the first five years in the Appendix K represent the remissions that are necessary to be granted after the introduction of the revision settlement. The remissions shown in the year 1901-02 are due to the bad season of 1899-1900 and those shown in the year 1903-04 in respect of group Nos. 3 and 4 are due to damages caused by locusts. After 1903-04 there were practically no remissions. The existing rules of suspensions and remissions being passed in 1907 authorised suspensions on a large scale had to be granted only in the year 1918-19 which was a bad year throughout the whole district. The small amounts of unauthorised arrears which appear in the last four or five years are due to the Tata Works which induced petty cultivators to leave their lands uncultivated and to earn better income from wages offered on the works. People on the whole pay the land revenue with ease and in the prescribed time and coercive processes have in rare cases to be resorted to.

In short the revenue history of the Peta presents a satisfactory aspect as compared with other parts of the district.

(26) EFFECTS OF THE TATA WORKS ON AGRICULTURE

The Tata works at Mulshi camp have almost revolutionised the whole Peta and have entirely changed the aspect and agricultural outlook of its two main valleys. The big dam constructed at Mulshi (Paritwadi) impounds the water of

the Mula and Nila rivers together with the rain water flowing from the western hills. The water thus accumulated is passed through tunnels and cuttings near Dawadi whence it is to be taken to Bhirvadi in the Colaba District where a power house is constructed for the generation of the electric energy for its transmission to the Bombay City for industrial, railway and other purposes. This big reservoir of water has submerged the best rice-land of the two valleys together with a considerable part of the adjoining *jirayat* lands. The most obvious results of the Tata Works are that the village Sangavi is wholly under water, the gaothans of 26 villages being submerged together with most of their lands the people have had to shift their homes to other places and areas measuring 4,080 acres 37½ gunthas of rice-land and 9,318 acres 15 gunthas of *jirayat* land have been taken away from the people by means of the Land Acquisition Act thus converting large numbers of petty cultivators into whole-time labourers. [Owing to the submersion of villages and acquisition of agricultural lands several families shifted to surrounding villages and made their new abodes there to pull on with the remaining lands; the majority of the Brahmin families residing in the tract removed to Poona or elsewhere after disposing of their lands somehow or leaving them to take care of themselves; most of the Gujars and Prabhus however shifted to convenient neighbouring villages to look after the remaining lands; as high prices were awarded for the lands acquired many Kunbi and other agriculturists purchased lands wherever available and this caused a boom of land-prices for some time. In short the western part of the Peta beyond the dam is at present unstable and in a state of transition and the people will take several years to settle down permanently as before. One good result however from the extensive land acquisition is that a few agriculturists who were ever in slavish bondage of their Saokars having paid off their debts from the amounts of awards are now free people entering on a new lease of life though under most trying conditions.]

(27) PROPOSED GROUPING AND RATES

There being no marked changes as regards modes of husbandry, communications, markets and climate during the settlement period I retain the same four groups into which the Peta was divided at the time of the current revision settlement. The Tata Lake has no doubt submerged some fair-weather roads but these changes affect only group Nos. 3 and 4 and hence I find no necessity to amalgamate one group with another or to transfer individual villages from one group to another. The only change which I propose to do is to add to the second group the village Ambegaon Mutha-Khore which has been transferred to the Peta from the Haveli Taluka. This village resembles the villages of the first group in most respects but the limit of increase to 33 per cent. (in the case of a group) laid down by Government leaves me no alternative but to include it in the second group.

As regards inam villages Daravali stands in the first group and I allow it to remain in the same group as it is in the eastern part of the Peta and quite similar to the Government villages of that group. The inam village Bhadas Budruk also stands in the first group but looking to its position and distance from the market towns, etc., I do not know why it should be in that group. But as Government Resolution sanctioning the current settlement of the village is not available and as the grounds under which it was put in the first group are not known I allow it to remain in the first group. The inam village Sangavi which is in the third group should remain in the same group as it has got many factors in common with the surrounding Government villages. As regards the inam village Shedani which has been surveyed and settled for the first time in 1923-24 I find that it is put in the first group. But looking to its situation, means of communications and facilities of markets, etc., I think there are no grounds whatever to allow it to remain in the first group and that it is fit to be transferred to the third group. I therefore propose that it should be included in the third group.

From what has been said above and the information collated in the appendices and from my close connection with the Peta for the last three years I am led to believe that the Peta is situated in the tract having a healthy climate and an almost assured rainfall, that the cultivation of rice which is the most paying crop has comparatively extended, that the communications remain the same except in the case of some fair-weather roads parts of which have been submerged in the Tata Lake, that the local markets have lost their importance and almost the whole surplus grain is poured into the Poona market for sale, that there is no development

in respect of manufactures and industries, that the population is financially much better than before, that the education has made a fair advance, that the health of the people is normal, that the live-stock has increased, that the number of ploughs has diminished owing to the acquisition of land made for the Tata Company, that the supply of drinking water has materially improved, that the selling and letting values of land show a substantial rise, that the prices of local grains have more than doubled and wages of field and skilled labourers quadrupled owing to the Tata Works and that the revenue history presents a satisfactory aspect as compared with other parts of the district.

Dealing with individual groups I find that group Nos. 1 and 2 have got the best advantage as regards climate, communications and markets and that they have generally developed all round without being in any way affected by the Tata Works. In view therefore of these facts and the rise in prices, labour and land values I propose to raise the existing assessment on rice and *jirayat* lands by 0-5-4 in a rupee that is by 33·33 per cent. in both the groups. The proposed rates compare favourably with the rates sanctioned for the Mawal and Haveli Talukas in 1915 to 1917 and are justified by the figures of average rent prevailing in the two groups during the last 8 years as will be seen from the following figures :—

Group No.					Existing average assessment per acre	Proposed average assessment per acre	Average rent per acre	Percentage of proposed assessment to rent
<i>Rice</i>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	..	..	..	..	1 13 11	2 6 9	14 7 10	16·73
II	..	..	..	..	2 2 5	2 13 11	17 10 4	16·25
<i>Dry-crop</i>					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I	..	..	..	..	0 7 11	0 10 7	3 5 7	19·70
II	..	..	..	..	0 5 11	0 7 11	2 2 9	22·70

As regards group No. 3 the average rent per acre both for rice and *jirayat* lands is higher than that in the first and second groups and would justify a greater increase in the assessment than is legitimate. But in view of the difficulty which the people in this group have now to experience in their daily life and in taking their produce for sale to Poona owing to the submersion of some fair-weather roads, I propose an increase of 4 annas in a rupee that is 25 per cent. in the existing assessment on rice lands. Most of the rich rice lands in this group measuring about 2,929 acres 22½ gunthas being acquired for the Tata Company a much greater part of the proposed increase will have to be paid by the Tata Company in accordance with their agreement with Government. As regards *jirayat* lands although an area measuring 5,427 acres 39 gunthas of those lands has been acquired most of the lands remaining with the people are *jirayat* lands which are required to be kept fallow for several years after taking two or three successive crops from the same. As a little rice land now remains with the people and as much more rice land is necessary to enable people to take full advantage of their *jirayat* lands which supply grass, leafy loppings, etc., for rab burning and as encouragement is necessary to induce people to convert *jirayat* lands into rice lands wherever possible I propose to keep the existing assessment on *jirayat* lands unaltered.

Although this group is already lowly assessed and although I believe that low assessment leads to neglect in cultivation I cannot overlook the inconvenience which the people have actually to experience by the submersion of country tracks and foot-paths in obtaining their daily necessities of life and in taking their surplus produce for sale to the market at Poona or Lonavla which is at a distance of twelve miles from the northern boundary of the Peta. Besides I find that most of the true agriculturists have stuck to their remaining land merely in consequence of their extreme attachment for the same although they are thereby required to shift to other places and to build new houses there. Steps are being taken to give out cultivable land out of the Government forest to these people to enable them to possess sufficient land for their maintenance but they will have to spend some money to make it fit for cultivation and to pay assessment thereon even before they begin to yield agricultural produce. Owing to the difficulty of communications in this group there will be no demand for land from outsiders and the present land values are bound to decline. In view therefore of these facts and in view of

the plight in which I saw the people while touring in this part I think that any increase in the existing *jirayat* assessment in this group will not at all be justifiable.

The fourth group has 839 acres 12½ gunthas of its rice and 2,957 acres 28 gunthas of its *jirayat* area acquired for the Tata Company. The paths which led from this group to the eastern part of the Peta and to Poona have been mostly submerged in the Tata Lake but unlike the third group its former communications with the Lonavla side, the Pant Sachiva's territory and the Kolaba District remain unaffected. In view therefore of these facts and in view of the factors which are common to this group and group No. 3 I propose an increase of 4 annas in a rupee or 25 per cent. in the case of rice lands and 2 annas or 12½ per cent. in the case of *jirayat* lands of this group.

The percentage of the proposed assessment to the average rent for the last 8 years for group Nos. 3 and 4 is given below :—

Group No.				Existing assessment per acre	Proposed average assessment per acre	Average rent per acre	Percentage of proposed assessment to rent
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Rice crop</i>							
III	..	..	..	2 7 10	3 1 10	20 1 0	15.51
IV	..	..	..	1 14 2	2 5 9	21 12 6	10.82
<i>Dry-crop</i>							
III	..	..	..	0 4 8	0 4 8	4 12 3	6.12
IV	..	..	..	0 4 5	0 5 0	2 13 5	10.94

The following table shows the current rates of the adjacent groups of the Haveli and Mawal Talukas as compared with the rates proposed for the Mulshi Peta :

Proposed rates in the groups of the Mulshi Peta adjoining the Haveli Taluka as well as the Mawal Taluka		Current rates in the groups of the Haveli Taluka adjoining the Mulshi Peta, introduced in 1915-16		Current rates in the groups of the Mawal Taluka adjoining the Mulshi Peta introduced in 1916-17	
Group No.	Rate	Group No.	Rate	Group No.	Rate
<i>Rice</i>					
1	Rs. a. p. 9 5 4	4	Rs. a. p. 6 4 0	2	Rs. a. p. 10 0 0
4	6 4 0	....	.. ..	4	7 8 0
<i>Dry-crop</i>					
1	2 0 0	4	2 10 0	2	1 14 0
4	1 2 0	....	....	4	1 4 0

The rates of assessment existing in the parts of the Pant Sachiva's territory which surround the Peta being very old and due for revision cannot be taken for comparison with the proposed rates for the Mulshi Peta.

(28) EFFECTS OF PROPOSALS

The effect of my proposals which relate to agricultural lands only is summarised below :—

Group No.	No. of villages	Existing Maximum rates		Proposed maximum rates		Existing total assessment	Proposed total assessment	Total increase	Percentage increase
		Rice	Jirayat	Rice	Jirayat				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
I	9	7 0 0	1 8 0	9 5 4	2 0 0	14,507	19,342	+4,835	+33.38
II	18	6 0 0	1 4 0	8 0 0	1 10 8	9,902	13,123	+3,221	+32.51
III	1	5 0 0	2 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
III	27	6 0 0	1 2 0	7 8 0	1 2 0	12,705	14,935	+2,230	+17.55
IV	31	5 0 0	1 0 0	6 4 0	1 2 0	7,840	9,098	+1,458	+19.02
Totals of Khalsa villages	..	..	..	..	..	44,754	56,493	+11,739	+26.23
<i>Inam villages</i>									
I	2	7 0 0	1 8 0	9 5 4	2 0 0	2,953	3,937	+984	+33.32
III	1	7 8 0	1 8 0	7 8 0	1 2 0	1,570	1,522	-48	-3.06
III	1	6 0 0	1 2 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total of Inam villages	..	..	..	..	..	4,523	5,459	+936	+20.69
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	49,277	61,952	+12,675	+25.72

(29) GUARANTÉE

The usual period of the guarantee is 30 years but this will in my opinion be too long a lease in view of the present conditions of the Mulshi Peta. The future of the Tata Railway line is not known ; it cannot be said when the Tata Company will provide necessary ferries and fair-weather roads as substitutes of former roads to enable people to visit local bazars and to carry their surplus produce for sale to Poona as before ; it is doubtful whether the people who have stuck to their lands will be able to maintain themselves on their remaining lands without sufficient rice lands ; as the dam is still to be raised 40 feet higher, the level of water reached at present, makes it very probable that the contour-line drawn by the Company will have to be extended and that further acquisition of the land will have to be made ; it cannot be determined whether the big reservoir of water will improve or deteriorate the cultivation of adjoining lands and last though not least it is to be seen whether the permanent store of water affects in any way the present climate of the tract. The existance of the big reservoir of water is also likely to cause administrative changes such as transfer of the northern villages to the Mawal Taluka and of the southern villages to the Colaba District. The period of the lease should therefore in my opinion be 10 to 20 years preferably 20 years at or about which time the current Settlements of the Mawal and Haveli Talukas will also expire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. R. DIKSHIT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

*A list of Appendices accompanying the Revision Settlement Report of the Mulshi Peta
dated 31st July 1926*

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B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX A

Rainfall recorded at, Paud (Mulshi Peta), District Poona.

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December)		Total	
	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days
	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.
1893	..	..	1.46	5	46.51	52	12.06	25	0.64	1	60.67	83
1894	0.90	3	..	..	50.09	52	13.14	24	5.16	4	69.29	83
1895	0.22	1	0.10	1	38.77	48	16.42	23	1.34	4	56.94	77
1896	0.81	1	0.72	2	68.85	60	10.55	17	0.94	2	81.37	82
1897	..	..	0.10	1	45.25	50	11.26	26	..	..	56.61	77
1898	0.63	2	1.23	2	42.64	52	13.78	34	0.83	3	59.11	93
1899	..	..	4.64	4	15.84	36	6.97	14	1.16	1	23.61	55
1900	..	..	0.72	1	56.67	47	12.46	16	0.89	2	70.74	66
1901	0.16	..	2.51	6	48.93	50	10.20	23	0.47	1	62.27	80
1902	..	..	1.06	4	26.12	32	16.13	23	3.11	8	46.42	67
1903	..	..	1.54	4	34.71	42	9.68	20	0.25	1	46.18	67
1904	0.51	1	0.80	1	25.43	49	8.26	17	0.89	3	35.89	71
1905	..	..	0.16	1	33.40	39	7.04	17	1.04	3	41.64	60
1906	0.45	2	..	..	23.91	45	15.64	24	2.38	3	42.38	74
1907	0.51	1	3.39	6	47.36	39	18.10	23	0.10	1	69.46	70
1908	0.33	2	0.22	1	47.61	56	14.77	23	2.12	4	65.05	86
1909	0.15	1	1.90	2	44.02	54	7.88	14	0.23	2	54.23	78
1910	..	..	0.72	1	51.06	40	13.33	23	1.91	4	67.02	67
1911	..	..	0.64	1	25.60	39	11.67	24	0.94	2	38.86	56
1912	..	..	0.79	2	54.98	41	5.84	19	2.69	2	64.30	64
1913	..	..	1.74	6	55.71	49	10.76	18	..	..	68.21	72
1914	..	..	0.17	1	73.26	54	14.69	25	0.32	1	88.44	81
1915	0.32	2	1.33	3	49.63	38	13.34	24	0.29	1	64.91	68
1916	..	..	2.07	4	23.85	42	22.55	26	4.34	11	52.81	83
1917	0.85	1	0.31	1	30.96	58	24.30	38	7.43	7	63.86	105
1918	..	..	4.14	8	12.14	19	7.32	16	1.27	3	24.87	46
1919	..	..	1.52	4	34.04	45	24.17	35	2.08	4	61.61	69
1920	0.21	1	1.01	1	45.90	55	10.32	19	..	..	57.44	76
1921	..	..	..	..	33.99	32	9.25	23	..	..	43.24	55
1922	..	..	3.11	5	41.09	43	12.75	27	5.25	9	62.20	84
1923	2.73	7	..	..	37.39	45	9.99	20	0.10	1	40.21	73
1924	0.64	3	..	..	32.75	45	21.59	21	0.25	2	55.23	71
1925	0.30	1	4.31	8	32.59	48	10.38	23	2.08	3	49.66	83
Average	0.27	1	1.28	2.5	44.33	43.5	12.93	22.6	1.53	3	56.37	72

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

Remarks with regard to the character of the season of *Mulshi Peta (Paud) District Poona for the year 1916 to 1925*

1916. The fair showers in May were very useful for the preliminary agricultural operations. The monsoon opened early in June and gave just sufficient rain for Kharif sowings. The July rains were very scanty and the failure of the crops was threatened but good rain came to their rescue in the month of August and relieved the anxious situation. There was again good rainfall in September which further helped the crops. The rain during the two subsequent months was satisfactory and the late crops also progressed well. The season on the whole was good.
1917. The total fall of the year was slightly above the normal. The monsoon burst in early June and gave abundant rain which enabled the completion of Kharif sowings by the end of the month. In July the rainfall was meagre but as the soil was fully saturated with abundant rains in the previous month the crops did not suffer much. Rainfall in August was up to the requirements. The September rains were useful both to the Kharif crops and also to start sowings of late crops. The fall in October and November was rather heavy in places slightly injured the crops lying out in the fields but it was very useful to the late sown crops which thrived well. The season on the whole was favourable.
1918. The good monsoon showers induced the cultivators to prepare their lands for sowings. Rainfall in June was very scanty and sowings were made in anticipation of further good rain. Unfortunately the rainfall was again deficient during the subsequent month with the result that the growth of the crops was seriously checked. Some fairly heavy rain occurred in August which helped the young crops but the rains in September were again very scanty while the monsoon almost completely closed from the end of this month. With the result that the crops withered away over large areas. The season on the whole was distinctly poor.
1919. The rain during the year was about the usual quantity. The monsoon started timely in June and the rains continued favourable throughout the season with the result that the crops progressed well without any hitch till they were harvested and gave a satisfactory return. The season on the whole was excellent.
1920. The aggregate fall of the year was slightly below the average. The abundant rains in June enabled completion of Kharif sowings in time. Favourable rain in July allowed the crops to progress satisfactorily. The rainfall in August, however, was very scanty (being only about the average) and caused anxiety in places but the rainfall in September was fairly satisfactorily proved beneficial. Rain in October was again deficient and the crops suffered in places. There was also no further rain. The season on the whole was moderate.
1921. Years aggregate fall was about two third of the usual quantity. There was very little rain in June and Kharif sowings were finished off only in July when beneficial rain was received. The rainfall in August was generally upto the requirements of the crops. September rains, though below the usual quantity were useful. Rain in October was only slight but proved helpful to the late sown crops. There was practically no rain onwards. The season on the whole was fairly good.
1922. The total fall of the year was slightly above the normal. There was some fair rain in the pre-monsoon period. The rain in June being sufficient and beneficial the sowings were completed in time. Rainfall in July was upto the requirements and the seedlings progressed well. The rainfall in August was very scanty but the crops did not suffer very seriously as they had ample previous moisture to fall back upon. Rain in September however was again deficient with the result that the crops suffered in many places. The situation was much relieved at the end of October when good rain was received. There was abnormally heavy rain in November. It was injurious to the Kharif crops lying out in the fields but was useful to the late sown crops. The season on the whole was moderate.
1923. Rain during the year was much below the normal. The rainfall in June was quite insufficient for Kharif sowings which had hence to be postponed. The falls during the next three months, July, August and September, however, being sufficient and useful and all agricultural operations proceeded smoothly and the crops thrived well. Unfortunately the rains totally ceased from the end of September with the result that the crops especially the late sown suffered in places and yielded less than what was expected of them. The season on the whole was fairly good.
1924. The total rainfall was somewhat below the average. The rain in June was sufficient to start Kharif sowings. After this the rainfall was generally satisfactory and beneficial till the end of September with the result that the crops thrived well without any hindrance till this time. The rains, however, were absent from the end of September with the result that the crops especially the sown crops suffered in places for want of moisture and their yield in consequence fell far short of expectations. The season on the whole was of thus a repetition of that of the preceding year.
1925. The total annual rainfall was much below the average. Good rain in May was useful for the preliminary field operations. There was good rain in June and sowings were completed in time. The crops progressed satisfactorily under the beneficial rains of July. The rain in August was much below the average, but was just enough to maintain the crops. Rains in September and October were again below the standard but being timely they helped the crops and saved them from withering. Some rain was also received in November. The rain though somewhat harmful to the crops ripe for harvest or lying the threshing yards was useful to the late sown crops. There was no further rain in December. The season on the whole may be termed satisfactory for though the rains were less than usual in quantity they were still well distributed and thus helped the growth of the crops.

(Signed) HAROLD H. MANN,
Director of Agriculture.

Poona, 26th March 1926.

APPENDIX A-A

Rainfall recorded at Lonavala, District Poona.

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April)		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June)		Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 14th August)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December)		Total	
	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days	Fall	Rainy days
	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.	Inches	No.
1905	..	..	0.11	1	79.12	55	26.42	28	1.02	2	106.67	86
1906	0.11	..	..	..	88.06	68	47.02	37	..	..	135.19	105
1907	0.64	1	2.23	5	135.39	58	41.97	35	0.47	1	180.70	100
1908	..	..	..	..	140.16	60	37.88	37	..	..	178.04	97
1909	..	..	2.95	3	152.83	68	27.49	40	0.67	1	163.94	112
1910	..	..	1.15	3	106.11	57	50.36	48	2.20	3	160.32	106
1911	0.11	..	0.58	2	83.29	60	30.59	36	2.68	5	123.09	103
1912	..	..	0.02	..	113.56	60	24.95	35	5.73	6	144.26	101
1913	..	..	1.21	2	140.06	65	31.07	39	..	..	178.24	106
1914	..	..	0.07	..	157.04	66	33.68	39	1.56	2	197.35	107
1915	..	1	2.39	4	113.33	45	33.17	45	1.24	3	150.24	98
1916	..	..	2.90	6	77.49	60	57.71	47	7.81	8	145.91	121
1917	0.27	1	3.87	8	106.67	63	33.06	62	3.31	6	197.18	145
1918	0.29	1	12.34	14	49.04	50	29.70	30	0.10	1	91.47	96
1919	..	..	0.43	2	132.75	65	67.88	40	0.44	2	201.50	109
1920	0.58	3	0.31	2	124.83	62	23.32	38	..	..	149.04	105
1921	..	..	..	..	113.65	50	47.64	44	0.43	1	161.72	95
1922	..	..	1.90	4	118.34	62	40.68	40	2.50	6	163.42	113
1923	..	..	..	..	159.24	56	32	27	..	..	191.24	83
1924	0.95	2	..	..	84.09	61	67.10	38	..	..	152.14	101
1925	..	..	12.0	10	109.41	68	25.60	39	0.62	2	147.63	119
Average	0.14	..	2.11	3	113.59	60	41.47	39	1.47	2	158.78	105

Note.—No remarks were given by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

B. R. DIKSHIT.
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX B

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Mulshi Peta, Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Number of Villages	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area										Crops (Details of Column 2)							
	Gross cropped area (T. F. X.X)	Deduct twice cropped	Deduct Crops in unassessed land	Net assessed cropped area	Add fallows	Total area occupied for cultivation	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed	Not available for cultivation		Gross area	I. Cereals and II. Pulses							
								Forest	Other including uncultivable		Rice	Wheat	Barly	Jowar	Bajri	Ragi	Maize	Grain
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>81 Government villages</i>																		
Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	23,443	844	295	22,304	49,348	71,647	524	27,007	18,814	117,991	12,650	878	49	998	256	3,426	..	866
Percentage on cropped area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.96	3.72	0.21	4.20	1.09	14.61	..	1.56
<i>4 Inam villages</i>																		
Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	1,484	45	9	1,381	3,482	4,868	..	162	799	2,174	822	28	2	135	5	104	..	26
Percentage on cropped area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.32	1.95	0.14	9.41	0.34	13.53	..	1.67
Total area	24,877	889	304	23,685	52,830	76,510	524	27,169	19,613	120,165	13,472	901	51	1,133	261	3,620	..	390
Total percentage on cropped area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.15	3.02	0.21	4.51	1.05	14.55	..	1.57

Number of Villages	Crops (Details of Column 2)—contd.																			
	I. Cereals and II. Pulses—contd.		Oil Seeds					Condiments and Spices	Sugars		Fibres		Dyes	Drugs and Narcotics			Fodder	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.		
	Other cereals and pulses	Total	Linseed	THI	Rape and Mustard	Groundnut	Others		Total	Cane	Palm Trees	Cotton		Others	Tobacco	Others			Total	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
<i>81 Government villages</i>																				
Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	2,788	21,405	..	1,215	..	5	16	1,235	39	28	..	..	10	48	..	..	..	..	476	204
Percentage on cropped area	11.89	91.30	..	5.18	..	0.02	0.07	5.27	0.14	0.09	..	..	0.04	0.20	..	..	..	..	2.08	0.88
<i>4 Inam villages</i>																				
Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	153	1,863	..	36	..	..	8	44	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	13
Percentage on cropped area	10.69	95.05	..	2.51	..	..	0.56	3.07	0.07	..	..	..	0.07	0.69	..	..	..	..	..	0.80
Total area	2,941	22,768	..	1,251	..	5	24	1,279	40	28	..	..	11	58	..	..	..	..	476	217
Total percentage on cropped area	11.82	91.52	..	5.03	..	0.02	0.09	5.14	0.14	0.09	..	..	0.05	0.23	..	..	..	..	1.91	0.87

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX B¹

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Mulshi Peta, Haveli Taluka of the Poona Collectorate for the years 1920-21 to 1924-25.

1	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area										Crops (Details of Col. 2)								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	I. Cereals and II. Pulses								
								Not available for cultivation	Gross area		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Group I</i>																			
<i>9 villages</i>																			
Average	6,904	467	..	5,837	9,250	15,087	28	1,691	2,036	18,838	2,807	449	17	971	226	627	..	284	
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.58	7.12	0.27	15.40	3.73	9.95	..	4.51
<i>Group II</i>																			
<i>13 villages</i>																			
Average	5,008	239	..	4,767	6,073	11,440	8	1,147	2,089	14,834	2,897	375	32	..	..	701	..	62
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.83	7.49	0.64	..	..	14.0	..	1.24
<i>Group III</i>																			
<i>27 villages</i>																			
Average	7,082	89	194	6,801	12,699	19,500	6	3,151	6,533	29,190	4,169	8	1	..	..	1,155	..	14
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.87	0.10	0.06	..	..	16.17	..	0.20
<i>Group IV</i>																			
<i>32 villages</i>																			
Average	5,049	48	101	4,899	20,720	25,620	486	21,018	8,205	55,329	2,687	40	..	47	20	1,001	..	19	
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.27	0.78	..	0.91	0.39	19.82	..	0.39
<i>4 Inam villages</i>																			
Average	1,484	45	9	1,381	3,482	4,863	..	162	799	2,174	822	26	2	135	6	194	..	24	
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57.82	1.95	0.14	9.41	0.34	13.53	..	1.67
Total average	24,877	867	304	23,685	52,824	76,510	523	27,169	19,612	120,165	13,332	900	52	1,153	261	3,678	..	493	
Total Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.59	3.62	0.21	4.04	1.05	14.79	..	1.63

Crops (Details of Col. 2)—contd.

1	I. Cereals and II. Pulses—contd.		Oil Seeds						28	Sugars		Fibres			Drugs and Narcotics*			38	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		37
<i>Group I</i>																			
<i>9 villages</i>																			
Average	488	5,812	..	287	..	3	..	290	14	8	..	2	7	63	..	..	..	..	109
Percentage	6.98	92.20	..	4.55	..	0.05	..	4.60	0.22	0.13	..	0.03	0.11	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.09
<i>Group II</i>																			
<i>13 villages</i>																			
Average	387	4,455	..	217	..	2	..	219	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Percentage	7.72	88.96	..	4.32	..	0.04	..	4.35	0.34	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.80
<i>Group III</i>																			
<i>27 villages</i>																			
Average	1,029	6,398	..	367	..	..	..	367	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Percentage	15.96	90.32	..	5.18	..	..	..	5.18	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07
<i>Group IV</i>																			
<i>32 villages</i>																			
Average	924	4,687	..	337	..	7	..	344	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Percentage	18.30	92.43	..	6.66	..	0.16	..	6.81	0.08	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30
<i>4 Inam villages</i>																			
Average	153	1,363	..	36	..	..	..	44	1	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	13
Percentage	10.69	95.06	..	2.51	..	..	..	3.07	0.07	..	..	..	0.07	0.69	..	..	..	..	0.89
Total average	2,981	22,713	..	1,244	..	12	..	1,264	36	23	..	2	8	73	..	..	..	..	282
Total Percentage	11.78	91.29	..	5.01	..	0.05	0.04	5.09	0.16	0.09	..	0.01	0.04	0.29	..	..	..	..	1.13

B. R. DIKSHIT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX D

Agricultural Stock of the 85 Villages in the Mulshi Peta, Haveli Taluka, District Poona, during the year 1924-25

Number of Villages	Cattle											Horses and Ponies (including foals)	Sheep	Goats	Plough		Carta		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle
	For plough		For breeding		For other purposes		Milch cattle		Young stock*		Small				Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle)	For Passengers	For produce and goods		
	Oxen	He Buffaloes	Bulls	Bull Buffaloes	Oxen	He Buffaloes	Cows	She Buffaloes	Calves	Buffaloes calves								Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Group I (9)	1,691	10	2	2	26	..	984	470	938	337	4,460	60	104	291	890	..	..	228	9
Group II (13)	1,050	41	..	..	11	1	552	379	553	243	2,830	45	61	54	663	..	..	93	10
Group III (27)	1,422	134	3	1	7	..	1,026	486	1,070	341	4,517	27	19	6	717	..	..	153	10
Group IV (32)	838	154	..	..	..	..	1,020	338	801	200	3,360	9	27	15	459	..	..	62	11
81 villages	5,001	339	5	3	44	1	3,432	1,673	3,362	1,130	15,167	141	201	366	2,729	..	..	530	10
Inam villages (4)	405	24	..	..	..	..	224	130	233	73	1,089	5	49	5	173	..	..	55	7
Grand Total (85)	5,406	363	5	3	44	1	3,706	1,803	3,595	1,203	16,256	146	250	371	2,902	..	..	591	..

*NOTE.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX E

Shops, Industries, etc., in the Villages of the Mulshi Peta, Haveli Taluka, District Poona

Liquor Shops	Hand Industries					Mechanical Power					
	Oil Presses	Cotton Looms	Woollen Looms	Silk Looms	Gins	Gins	Rice Husking Machine	Cotton Presses	Steam Pumps	Oil Engine Pumps	Other small power plants used for grinding mills
1	27	1

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX F

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in 85 Villages in the Mulshi Peta, Haveli Taluka, Poona District, for the year 1922-23

Group	Number of Villages	Wells, Bhudkis and the like								Tanks			
		For Irrigation		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings		In disuse		For Irrigation		For drinking supply of human beings solely	
		Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in disrepair	Other causes	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Group I	9	3	2	65	16	1	19	4	..	..	..	..	..
Group II	13	..	..	27	11	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group III	27	..	..	64	30	..	8	2	..	1	..	1	..
Group IV	32	..	..	27	28	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	81	3	2	183	85	4	37	7	1	1	..	1	..
Inam villages (4)	4	..	..	9	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	85	3	2	186	96	4	39	7	1	1	..	1	..

Group	Tanks				Other sources							
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings		In disuse		For Irrigation		For drinking supply of human beings solely		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings		In disuse	
	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in disrepair	Other causes	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Fallen in or in disrepair	Other causes
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Group I .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group II .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group III .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group IV	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Inam villages (4) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F

District	Details	Wells, Bhudkis and the like		Tanks		Other Sources	
		Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation	3	2	1	..	..	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	186	96	1	..	1	..
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	4	39	1	2	..	..
	In disuse	7	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	200	138	3	2	1	..
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements for 80 villages ..	77	26	..	1	..	..

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G

Selling Value of Gaddi (rice) Lands in the Villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, for the years 1910-11 to 1914-15

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Group I</i>					
1	Ambadvet	8 31½	18 0 7	2,037 0 0	....
2	Kondhavale	15 37½	40 5 6	1,794 0 0	....
3	Khechare	15 39	45 6 0	4,384 0 0	....
4	Ghotavade	67 32½	131 1 6	760 0 0	....
5	Chinchwad	11 31½	20 0 8	1,272 0 0	....
6	Paud	18 29½	40 0 6	1,331 0 0	....
7	Belavade	5 22½	10 1 0	844 0 0	....
8	Ravde	5 18½	14 1 3	1,560 0 0	....
9	Rihe	103 10½	186 13 6	11,508 0 0	....
	Total ..	253 13½	505 14 6	25,490 0 0	50.47
	Average per acre ..	....	1 15 10	100 12 0	....
<i>Group II</i>					
10	Akole	2 39½	9 4 0	795 0 0	....
11	Andeshe	17 33½	50 10 0	2,705 0 0	....
12	Asade	24 4½	46 4 0	1,259 0 0	....
13	Kalamshet	0 35½	3 5 0	150 0 0	....
14	Katarkhadak	42 27½	62 6 0	4,772 0 0	....
15	Khubavali	27 3½	68 1 6	3,175 0 0	....
16	Jamgaon	9 27½	33 5 0	1,974 0 0	....
17	Disli	3 7	6 11 0	810 0 0	....
18	Manded	10 22½	26 4 6	2,869 0 0	....
19	Male	39 6	116 0 0	5,556 0 0	....
20	Shileshwar	29 15½	49 13 10	1,656 0 0	....
21	Shere	10 38½	30 6 6	1,880 0 0	....
22	Sambhawe	19 9½	51 0 6	2,724 0 0	....
	Total ..	237 30½	553 7 10	30,325 0 0	54.73
	Average per acre ..	....	2 5 2	127 6 7	....

APPENDIX G—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price
<i>Group III</i>					
23	Ahirvadi	6 23	15 15 0	1,344 0 0	.....
24	Aksai	6 23½	15 15 0	1,344 0 0	.....
25	Awlas	8 22½	20 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....
26	Gonavadi	5 10½	14 0 0	481 0 0	.....
27	Chandivali	0 30	2 7 0	190 0 0	.....
28	Dongargaon	2 21½	6 10 0	249 0 0	.....
29	Deviali	3 8½	9 11 0	600 0 0	.....
31	Nanivali	9 5½	23 12 0	1,353 0 0	.....
32	Nandivali	31 4½	62 4 0	2,924 13 0	.....
33	Nimbarvadi	2 4	6 2 0	5,000 0 0	.....
34	Nivkhande	5 1½	11 7 5	671 0 0	.....
36	Palse	0 37	3 4 0	48 0 0	.....
37	Pomgaon	11 21½	11 3 0	1,400 0 0	.....
38	Bhadas Khurd	8 20½	24 12 0	2,082 0 0	.....
39	Bhorkas	8 25	21 15 0	1,694 0 0	.....
40	Mulshi Budruk	5 12½	15 15 6	1,280 0 0	.....
41	Mulshi Khurd	7 10½	10 11 0	599 0 0	.....
42	Vadgaon	3 2½	6 6 0	910 0 0	.....
43	Vadvathar	4 21½	10 4 0	490 0 0	.....
44	Vaduste	12 17	36 0 0	2,545 0 0	.....
45	Valne	42 33½	90 5 0	5,310 0 0	.....
46	Warak	7 3½	17 9 6	760 0 0	.....
47	Velholi	6 20½	12 13 0	1,186 15 0	.....
48	Shirgaon	1 2½	3 9 0	225 0 0	.....
49	Shiravali	51 33½	178 15 0	4,091 0 0	.....
	Total ..	252 17½	621 13 5	39,277 12 0	63·24
	Average per acre ..	.....	2 7 5	155 13 9	.....
<i>Group IV</i>					
50	Adgaon	4 11½	7 12 0	248 0 0	.....
51	Ambavane	3 39½	7 13 0	241 0 0	.....
53	Kumbheri	3 11½	8 15 6	318 0 0	.....
56	Ghutke	8 2	12 11 0	657 0 0	.....
57	Chachivali	1 6	2 7 0	83 8 0	.....
62	Tiste	0 38½	1 10 0	95 0 0	.....
63	Telbela	8 14½	17 11 0	669 0 0	.....
67	Nive	9 7	15 2 0	926 0 0	.....
68	Pimpri	11 17½	16 6 0	900 0 0	.....
69	Barpe Budruk	9 18	19 7 0	880 0 0	.....
70	Barpe Khurd	4 17½	9 0 0	462 0 0	.....
71	Bambharde	8 26½	10 9 0	711 0 0	.....
72	Majgaon	5 14½	8 5 0	328 15 0	.....
74	Mulapur	14 13	21 4 0	979 0 0	.....
75	Mohari	2 1½	5 10 0	167 0 0	.....
78	Visakhar	5 6½	7 15 0	247 0 0	.....
79	Shahapur Peth	1 37	2 4 0	200 0 0	.....
80	Sarole	8 5½	17 12 0	690 0 0	.....
81	Saltar	7 12	14 10 6	475 0 0	.....
	Total ..	117 20½	206 4 0	9,277 7 0	44·08
	Average per acre ..	.....	1 12 1	78 15 4	.....
<i>Inam villages</i>					
82	Bhadas Budruk	13 17½	42 5 0	1,295 0 0	30·25
	Average ..	.....	3 3 8	99 9 10	.....
83	Daravali	25 0½	27 2 0	1,316 0 0	43
	Average ..	.....	1 1 3	52 10 2	.....

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G

Selling Value of dry crop Lands in the Villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, for the years 1910-11 to 1914-15.

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold		Assessment		Sale price		Number of times the assessment represented by the price
		A.	g.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Group I								
1	Ambadvet	50	13½	31	9 11	900	0 0	..
2	Kondhavale	31	15½	31	5 0	1,485	0 0	..
3	Khechare	31	31½	12	11 8	889	0 0	..
4	Ghotavade	45	8	38	3 9	439	0 0	..
5	Chinchwad	5	11½	2	15 6	264	0 0	..
6	Paud	50	29½	34	10 6	1,750	0 0	..
7	Belavade	9	12½	3	2 3	261	0 0	..
9	Rihe	54	23½	12	5 0	1,080	0 0	..
	Total ..	278	25½	166	15 7	7,068	0 0	42·32
	Average per acre ..	....		0	9 6	25	5 10	..
Group II								
10	Akote	9	37½	4	6 0	184	0 0	....
11	Andeshe	15	24½	12	14 6	309	0 0	....
12	Asade	11	26	4	11 6	250	0 0	....
13	Kalamshet	3	14	2	13 3	79	0 0	....
14	Katarkhadak	38	17	9	5 0	760	0 0	....
15	Khubavali	9	1½	3	13 4	200	0 0	....
16	Jamgaon	30	24½	9	5 6	616	0 0	....
17	Disli	3	0	1	6 0	50	0 0	....
18	Manded	65	33½	30	2 0	1,406	0 0	....
19	Male	121	4	45	3 5	1,832	0 0	....
20	Shileshwar	33	28½	9	0 6	650	0 0	....
21	Shere	63	31	28	9 0	924	0 0	....
22	Sambhare	9	30	3	6 0	200	0 0	....
	Total ..	415	32	165	0 0	7,460	0 0	45·21
	Average per acre ..	....		0	6 4	17	15 1	....
Group III								
23	Ahirvadi	15	3	2	11 0	124	0 0	....
24	Aksai	15	3	2	11 0	124	0 0	....
25	Awlas	27	6	5	11 4	258	7 0	....
26	Gonavadi	52	21	14	14 0	50	0 0	....
27	Chandivali	8	20	1	8 0	118	0 0	....
28	Dongargaon	23	26½	5	3 4	250	0 0	....
29	Devladi	7	15	0	12 0	219	15 0	....
31	Nanivali	2	10	0	8 0	139	0 0	....
32	Nandivali	1	2	0	4 0	174	0 0	....
34	Nivkhande	19	29½	2	8 0	84	0 0	....
36	Palse	21	20	3	8 0	400	0 0	....
37	Pomgaon	50	23½	10	1 0	1,290	0 0	....
38	Bhadas Khurd	28	31	4	0 0	360	0 0	....
39	Bhorkas	8	15½	1	9 4	142	0 0	....
41	Mulshi Khurd	0	19½	0	10 0	66	0 0	....
43	Vadvathar	22	33½	12	0 0	500	0 0	....
44	Vaduste	5	8	0	10 0	36	0 0	....
45	Valne	27	30	6	14 0	560	0 0	....
47	Velholi	11	14½	4	15 3	409	0 0	....
49	Shiravali	38	10	4	4 0	439	15 0	....
	Total ..	387	21½	85	2 3	5,744	5 0	67·48
	Average per acre ..	....		0	3 6	14	13 2	....

APPENDIX G—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold		Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price
		A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Group IV</i>						
50	Adgaon	46	16½	5 12 0	405 0 0	....
51	Ambavane	31	28½	3 9 0	189 0 0	....
53	Kumbheri	61	38	16 15 9	264 15 0	....
56	Ghutke	67	17½	11 5 0	483 0 0	....
57	Chachivali	17	7½	2 14 8	190 0 0	....
61	Tiskari	10	10½	4 0 0	140 0 0	....
63	Telbela	66	38½	18 10 0	725 0 0	....
67	Nive	8	12	0 13 6	100 0 0	....
68	Pimpri	71	28	18 3 0	787 15 0	....
69	Barpe Budruk	106	13	20 6 0	1,088 0 0	....
70	Barpe Khurd	1	18	0 3 2	30 0 0	....
71	Bambharde	59	0	7 15 0	655 0 0	....
74	Mulapur	57	1½	9 0 0	700 0 0	....
76	Yekole	24	39½	4 9 6	260 0 0	....
77	Wandre	23	28	3 12 0	252 0 0	....
78	Visakhar	29	11	3 8 0	250 0 0	....
79	Shahapur Peth	128	12½	29 10 0	1,480 0 0	....
	Total ..	809	0	161 2 7	8,090 14 0	50·21
	Average per acre ..	....	....	0 3 2	10 0 0	....
<i>Inam villages</i>						
82	Ehdas Budruk	3	18	1 2 0	70 0 0	62·24
	Average ..	....	....	0 5 4	23 5 4	....
83	Daravahi	15	11	21 6 0	440 0 0	20·50
	Average ..	....	....	1 6 4	29 8 8	....

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G-1

Selling value of Gaddi (rice) lands in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, purchased privately by the Tata Company, during the years 1919-20 to 1924-25

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price	Remarks
	<i>Group II</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
19	Male	2 0	4 0 0	268 0 0	..	
22	Sambhave	2 38½	10 8 0	3,136 13 0	..	
	Total ..	4 38½	14 8 0	3,402 13 0	234·24	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 14 8	690 7 10	..	

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G-1

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, purchased privately by the Tata Company, during the years 1919-20 to 1924-25

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price	Remarks
	<i>Group II</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
19	Male	9 26	2 12 0	134 0 0	..	
22	Sambhave	8 8	8 3 6	871 0 0	..	
	Total ..	17 34	10 15 6	1,005 0 0	91·62	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 9 10	56 4 8	..	
	<i>Group III</i>					
24	Aksai	4 2	0 8 11	81 0 0	..	
25	Awlas	22 36	4 4 0	475 0 0	..	
29	Devlali	82 14½	16 13 7	1,800 0 0	..	
34	Nivkhande	200 24	36 2 8	4,662 0 0	..	
35	Paritvadi	1 15	1 4 0	50 0 0	..	
39	Bhorkas	36 33½	15 5 6	1,478 0 0	..	
46	Varak	1 12	0 2 0	117 8 0	..	
47	Volholi	33 29	5 13 9	955 0 0	..	
	Total ..	383 5½	80 6 5	9,618 8 0	119·63	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 3 2	25 4 3	..	

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G-2

Selling value of Gaddi (rice) lands in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, during the years 1919-20 to 1924-25 purchased by the people from the amounts obtained as compensation for the lands acquired by the Tata Company

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price	Remarks
<i>Group I</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Kondhavale	14 38½	24 5 6	200 0 0	..	
3	Khechare	2 26½	4 5 0	500 0 0	..	
5	Chinchwad	0 33	2 12 0	310 0 0	..	
6	Paud	14 39	50 8 0	5,940 0 0	..	
7	Belavade	3 4½	10 10 0	900 0 0	..	
8	Ravde	2 0	8 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	
9	Rihe	3 33½	5 11 0	697 0 0	..	
	Total ..	42 15½	106 3 6	9,747 0 0	92	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 7 5	226 0 0	..	
<i>Group II</i>						
10	Akole	11 3	17 1 6	3,585 0 0	..	
11	Andeshe	15 3	41 11 0	7,190 0 0	..	
12	Assade	18 33	43 8 0	2,289 0 0	..	
14	Katarkhadak	0 22½	2 4 0	331 0 0	..	
15	Khubavali	6 24	14 5 6	1,640 0 0	..	
16	Jamgaon	4 3	11 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	
17	Disle	0 20	1 5 0	190 0 0	..	
18	Manded	7 7	24 0 8	1,975 0 0	..	
19	Male	27 10	80 8 0	13,573 0 0	..	
20	Shilleshwar	5 5½	15 3 6	1,699 0 0	..	
21	Shere	6 2	19 4 0	3,775 0 0	..	
22	Sambhave	14 24	41 3 0	6,655 0 0	..	
	Total ..	116 37	311 6 2	44,102 0 0	141	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 10 8	376 15 0	..	
<i>Group III</i>						
28	Dongargaon	8 24½	24 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	
45	Vaine	3 18½	4 0 0	775 0 0	..	
	Total ..	12 3	28 0 0	2,675 0 0	..	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 4 8	219 7 9	..	
<i>Group IV</i>						
51	Ambavane	7 38	18 10 0	3,800 0 0	..	
53	Kumbheri	3 21½	6 12 0	685 0 0	..	
65	Deoghar	0 25	1 8 0	150 0 0	..	
67	Nive	10 33	25 5 0	3,295 0 0	..	
75	Mohari	1 24	3 8 0	735 0 0	..	
78	Visakhar	2 38½	4 1 0	419 0 0	..	
	Total ..	27 20½	59 12 0	9,084 0 0	152	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 2 10	330 5 3	..	
<i>Inam villages</i>						
82	Bhadas Budruk	15 20	62 6 8	5,920 0 0	95	
	Average ..	..	4 0 6	381 14 7	..	
84	Daravali	24 32½	83 2 0	8,380 0 0	100	
	Average ..	..	3 5 6	335 3 3	..	

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G-2

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, during the years 1919-20 to 1924-25 purchased by the people from the amounts obtained as compensation for the lands acquired by the Tata Company

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price	Remarks
Group I		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Kondhavale	43 19	34 5 6	1,100 0 0	..	
6	Paud	3 22	2 5 0	705 0 0	..	
7	Belavade	4 3	0 10 9	100 0 0	..	
	Total ..	51 4	37 4 6	1,005 0 0	51.14	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 11 7	37 4 6	..	
Group II						
10	Akole	10 35½	10 9 0	1,465 0 0	..	
11	Andeshe	5 13½	4 10 0	1,080 0 0	..	
12	Asade	2 29	1 3 6	60 0 0	..	
14	Katarkhadak	3 18	0 14 9	68 0 0	..	
15	Khubavik	5 31	1 1 6	160 0 0	..	
16	Jamgaon	34 25½	9 2 10	925 0 0	..	
17	Disli	2 24	0 7 0	60 0 0	..	
18	Manded	5 4	1 3 9	665 0 0	..	
19	Male	144 26	48 15 0	1,906 0 0	..	
21	Shere	1 5	1 6 0	125 0 0	..	
22	Sambhave	11 35½	3 5 0	450 0 0	..	
	Total ..	228 5½	82 12 10	6,964 0 0	84.16	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 5 9	30 8 1	..	
Group III						
28	Dongargaon	30 25	6 15 0	350 0 0	..	
45	Valne	13 21	3 2 0	599 8 0	..	
	Total ..	44 6	10 1 0	949 8 0	94	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 3 7	21 9 0	..	
Group IV						
51	Ambavane	59 1½	14 6 0	1,129 0 0	..	
53	Kumbheri	20 1½	8 3 0	650 0 0	..	
65	Deoghar	1 4½	0 12 0	50 0 0	..	
67	Nive	29 31½	5 7 6	380 0 0	..	
73	Maluste	21 38	3 0 0	800 0 0	..	
75	Mohori	5 18	0 12 0	165 0 0	..	
78	Visakhar	20 7½	5 2 0	230 0 0	..	
	Total ..	157 23½	37 10 8	3,404 0 0	90.47	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 15 10	21 12 8	..	
Inam villages						
82	Bhadas Budruk	12 38	4 8 6	509 0 0	113.10	
	Average ..	..	0 5 6	39 4 10	..	
84	Daravali	15 15½	9 0 0	900 0 0	100	
	Average ..	..	0 9 8	54 8 8	..	

B. R. DIKSHIT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G-3

Selling value of Gaddi (rice) lands in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, exclusive of the lands purchased privately by the Tata Company and lands purchased by the people from the amounts of compensation, during the years 1919-20 to 1924-25

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price	Remarks
<i>Group I</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Ambedvet	33 32½	44 15 0	5,421 0 0	..	
2	Kondhavale	15 4	21 5 0	4,000 0 0	..	
3	Khechare	13 2	30 8 0	5,700 0 0	..	
4	Ghotavade	66 19½	141 4 6	12,714 0 0	..	
5	Chinchwad	18 25	32 8 0	4,289 0 0	..	
6	Paud	8 7	20 1 0	1,248 0 0	..	
7	Belavade	17 34	19 3 0	3,792 0 0	..	
8	Ravde	25 8	49 0 0	3,473 0 0	..	
9	Rihe	128 24	169 10 0	16,007 0 0	..	
Total ..		326 35½	528 6 6	56,644 0 0	167.16	
Average per acre ..		..	1 9 10	173 0 11	..	
<i>Group II</i>						
12	Asade	19 8	39 13 6	2,513 0 0	..	
13	Kalamshet	6 24	14 8 0	1,364 0 0	..	
14	Katarkhadak	17 20	20 15 0	2,600 0 0	..	
15	Khubavali	25 0	53 0 0	4,748 0 0	..	
19	Male	126 0	98 0 0	13,000 0 0	..	
20	Shilleshwar	45 10	95 14 0	11,957 0 0	..	
22	Sambhave	10 0	22 0 0	2,200 0 0	..	
Total ..		249 22	344 2 6	38,382 0 0	111.57	
Average per acre ..		..	1 6 1	153 12 11	..	
<i>Group III</i>						
26	Gonavadi	30 15	76 8 0	9,455 0 0	..	
27	Chandivali	35 22	38 8 0	5,300 0 0	..	
28	Dongargaon	11 7	7 11 0	827 0 0	..	
40	Mulshi Budruk	7 22	16 14 0	1,797 0 0	..	
44	Mulshi Khurd	10 29	14 4 0	2,060 0 0	..	
45	Valne	0 15	0 10 0	50 0 0	..	
48	Shirgaon	2 34	7 0 0	400 0 0	..	
49	Shiravali	4 37	6 10 0	622 0 0	..	
Total ..		103 21	168 1 0	20,511 0 0	122.09	
Average per acre ..		..	1 9 11	190 13 0	..	
<i>Group IV</i>						
51	Ambavane	5 11	9 8 0	873 14 0	..	
52	Ambegaon Mutha Khore	18 36	29 6 0	2,820 0 0	..	
53	Kumbheri	12 36	13 5 0	1,394 0 0	..	
55	Kolavali	1 18	2 12 0	155 0 0	..	
59	Tamhini Budruk	12 30	16 8 0	1,989 0 0	..	
65	Deoghar	2 39½	2 7 0	130 0 0	..	
67	Nive	10 0	18 5 0	2,835 0 0	..	
78	Visakhar	1 5½	3 1 0	165 0 0	..	
Total ..		65 16	95 4 0	9,761 14 0	102.49	
Average per acre ..		..	1 7 4	149 4 3	..	
<i>Inam villages</i>						
82	Bhadas Budruk	94 12	254 0 0	21,895 0 0	82.93	
Average ..		..	2 12 9	232 6 8	..	
83	Daravati	11 20	32 8 0	3,754 0 0	115.51	
Average ..		..	2 12 6	282 15 3	..	

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX G-3

Selling Value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, exclusive of the lands purchased privately by the Tata Company and lands purchased by the people from the amounts of compensation, during the years 1919-20 to 1924-25

Serial No. in Appendix L	Name of Village	Area of Land sold	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price	Remarks
<i>Group I</i>						
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Ambedvet	8 31½	6 13 6	782 0 0		
2	Kondhavale	30 0	27 5 0	1,300 0 0		
3	Khechare	10 9.	3 9 0	228 0 0		
4	Ghotavade	16 35	17 14 9	1,083 8 0		
5	Chinchwad	7 20	2 13 0	190 0 0		
6	Paud	31 0	35 12 0	1,105 0 0		
7	Belavade	7 27	5 0 0	144 0 0		
8	Rvade	8 9½	2 9 6	150 0 0		
9	Rihe	67 8	20 8 0	495 4 0		
	Total ..	185 20½	122 4 9	5,475 12 0	44.87	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 10 6	29 8 3	..	
<i>Group II</i>						
13	Kalamshet	2 28	1 8 0	85 0 0		
15	Khubavali	2 32	0 10 0	83 0 0		
19	Male	7 18	5 1 0	200 0 0		
	Total ..	12 38	7 3 0	368 0 0	51.20	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 8 11	28 6 8	..	
<i>Group III</i>						
28	Dongargaon	37 14	9 13 0	270 0 0		
32	Nandivali	0 5	0 6 6	50 0 0		
33	Nimbarvadi	10 34	2 1 6	265 0 0		
37	Pomgaon	3 23	1 9 0	130 0 0		
38	Bhadas Khurd	35 31	6 6 0	849 0 0		
40	Mulshi Budruk	68 38	14 3 0	1,235 0 0		
41	Vadgaon	42 37	8 0 0	790 0 0		
44	Mulshi Khurd	40 20	9 13 0	749 0 0		
49	Shiravali	4 0	0 6 0	100 0 0		
	Total ..	244 2	52 10 0	4,438 0 0	84.25	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 3 5	18 3 0	..	
<i>Group IV</i>						
51	Ambavane	174 0	48 11 0	2,510 14 0		
52	Ambegaon-Muthakhore	14 1	4 15 6	332 0 0		
53	Kumbheri	6 0	4 3 0	170 0 0		
55	Kolavali	11 38½	4 10 0	175 0 0		
57	Chachivali	10 35	9 8 0	500 0 0		
59	Tamhini Budruk	120 16	21 4 0	1,580 0 0		
60	Tamhini Khurd	39 27	13 8 0	200 0 0		
65	Deoghar	6 11	0 13 0	10 0 0		
67	Nive	11 20	4 1 6	225 0 0		
74	Mulapur	7 25	1 2 0	40 0 0		
78	Visakhar	1 25½	0 9 0	60 0 0		
	Total ..	403 38½	113 5 0	6,302 14 0	55.77	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 4 6	15 9 7	..	
<i>Inam villages</i>						
82	Bhadas Budruk	42 3	13 2 0	1,285 0 0	97.90	
	Average ..	..	0 4 11	30 8 8	..	
83	Daravali	65 15	36 0 0	2,200 0 0	61.11	
	Average ..	..	0 8 9	33 10 5	..	

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX H

Leases of Gaddi (rice) Lands in the Villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, during the years 1917-18 to 1924-25

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village	Area of Land leased	Assessment	Rents	Percentage of Rent represented by the assessment	Remarks
<i>Group I</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1	Ambdvet	926 16	1,850 14 0	19,170 0 0		
2	Belavade	83 1	192 0 0	2,043 0 0		
3	Chinchwad	52 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 4 0	1,008 0 0		
4	Ghotavade	4,963 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,618 3 0	89,988 0 0		
5	Khechare	62 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 0 0	1,927 12 0		
6	Kondhavale	40 2	92 13 6	603 8 0		
7	Paud	57 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	168 7 0	1,139 0 0		
8	Ravde	410 28	848 4 0	2,144 0 0		
9	Rihe	1,933 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,870 13 6	12,919 6 0		
Total ..		8,533 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,959 11 0	1,23,681 6 0	..	
Percentage, average per acre..		..	1 13 11	14 7 10	12.90	
<i>Group II</i>						
10	Akole	59 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 2 0	863 4 0		
11	Andeshe	47 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 9 2	1,018 12 0		
12	Asade	325 8	579 6 8	4,643 0 0		
13	Dishi	34 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 1 0	686 8 0		
14	Jamgaon	39 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 1 0	1,260 8 0		
15	Kalamshet	10 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 0 0	58 0 0		
16	Katarkhadak	277 2	348 3 9	5,295 0 0		
17	Khubavali	280 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	695 9 7	4,602 12 0		
18	Male	334 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	865 2 0	5,736 0 5		
19	Manded	69 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 1 6	1,852 4 0		
20	Sambhave	113 26	348 8 0	3,320 0 0		
21	Shere	76 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 1 6	754 0 0		
22	Shileshtar	338 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	670 11 0	6,323 8 0		
Total ..		2,006 0	4,320 9 2	35,405 8 5	..	
Percentage, average per acre..		..	2 2 5	17 10 4	12.20	
<i>Group III</i>						
23	Ahirvadi	20 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 1 0	667 8 0		
24	Aksai	13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 7 0	435 12 0		
25	Avalas	46 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 1 0	1,617 8 0		
26	Bhadas Khurd	111 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	303 2 0	2,138 8 0		
27	Bhorkas	60 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 11 0	798 0 0		
28	Chandivadi	72 4	147 4 0	2,025 0 0		
29	Devlali	32 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 2 0	677 0 0		
30	Dhangole	16 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0	126 0 0		
31	Dongargaon	505 28	1,186 0 0	9,440 0 0		
32	Gonavadi	43 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 2 0	779 8 0		
33	Mulshi Budruk	94 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	302 1 0	2,726 0 0		
34	Mulshi Khurd	86 2	182 5 6	1,751 0 0		
35	Nandivali	46 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 7 0	961 8 0		
36	Nanivali	29 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 17 0	843 0 0		
37	Nimbarvadi	110 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 6 0	1,616 0 0		
38	Nivkhande	98 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 7 0	871 0 0		
39	Palse	68 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	197 8 0	1,640 8 0		
40	Paritvadi	69 30	468 4 6	1,072 9 0		
41	Pomgaon	32 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 12 6	637 0 0		
42	Shiravali	56 20	159 7 0	1,860 12 0		
43	Shirgaon	86 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 13 0	2,084 0 0		
44	Vadgaon	68 19	158 12 0	1,734 8 0		
45	Vadwathar	132 27	308 12 0	3,008 0 0		
46	Vaduste	11 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	314 12 0	2,211 0 0		
47	Valne	494 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	996 4 0	7,737 8 0		
48	Varak	64 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	180 8 0	1,117 8 0		
49	Velholi	60 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 3 0	1,825 0 0		
Total ..		2,552 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,360 3 6	51,310 9 0	..	
Percentage, average per acre..		..	2 7 10	20 1 0	11.17	

APPENDIX H—*contd.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village	Area of Land leased	Assessment	Rents	Percentage of Rent represented by the assessment	Remarks
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
<i>Group IV</i>						
50	Adgaon	42 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 1 0	448 0 0		
51	Ambavane	12 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 8 0	408 0 0		
52	Ambegaon Mutha Khore	38 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 9 0	1,055 6 0		
53	Bambharde	160 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	316 2 6	6,073 0 0		
54	Barpe Budruk	49 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 6 3	1,290 0 0		
55	Barpe Khurd	33 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 9 0	1,032 0 0		
56	Chachivali	3 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 7 0	62 0 0		
58	Dooghar	2 2	4 7 0	60 0 0		
59	Ghutke	28 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 9 0	565 0 0		
61	Kolavali	2 27	5 12 0	58 0 0		
63	Kumbheri	33 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 10 0	1,840 0 0		
64	Majgaon	31 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 15 0	750 0 0		
66	Mohari	271 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	459 3 0	3,389 0 0		
67	Mulapur	21 2	33 14 0	384 12 0		
68	Nandgaon	17 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 13 0	135 0 0		
69	Nive	204 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	401 10 0	3,104 0 0		
70	Pimpri	36 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 13 0	305 8 0		
71	Saltar	22 29 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 8 0	920 0 0		
72	Sarole	143 36	355 8 0	2,205 0 0		
73	Shahapur Peth	1 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 0	50 0 0		
74	Tamhini Budruk	33 0	12 0 0	6 0 0		
75	Tamhini Khurd	2 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 6 0	18 0 0		
76	Telbela	9 30	14 12 0	550 0 0		
77	Tiskari	37 2	71 12 0	705 0 0		
78	Tiste	39 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 15 4	118 0 0		
79	Visakhar	3 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 10 0	48 8 0		
80	Wandre	45 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 12 0	708 0 0		
81	Yekole	75 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 2 0	3,364 8 0		
	Total ..	1,402 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,646 10 1	30,548 4 0	..	
	Percentage, average per acre ..	..	1 14 2	21 12 6	8.66	
<i>Inam villages</i>						
82	Bhadas Budruk	987 6	2,630 0 0	15,800 0 0	..	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 10 6	16 0 1	16.64	
83	Daravali	38 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 2 0	850 0 0	..	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 11 11	24 3 11	12.36	
84	Sangvi	29 12	87 0 0	490 8 0	..	
	Average per acre ..	..	2 15 6	16 11 10	17.73	
85	Shedani		Not available.			

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX H

Leases of dry crop Lands in the Villages of the Mulshi Peta, District Poona, during the years 1917-18 to 1924-25

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Villages	Area of Land leased	Assessment	Rents	Percentage of Rent represented by the assessment	Remarks
<i>Group I</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Ambedvet	53 35	52 4 0	104 0 0		
2	Belavade	14 10	3 10 0	1,169 0 0		
3	Chinchwad	32 10	12 15 0	75 0 0		
4	Ghotavade	780 34½	1,158 1 0	2,436 0 0		
5	Khechare	164 4	78 8 6	326 0 0		
6	Kondhavale	9 22½	9 12 0	107 0 0		
7	Paud	186 7	207 13 0	727 8 0		
8	Ravde	4 9	0 11 9	80 0 0		
9	Rihe	1,610 14½	345 15 0	4,670 0 0		
Total ..		2,855 26½	1,869 10 3	9,690 8 0		
Percentage, average per acre..		..	0 7 11	3 5 7	19.29	
<i>Group II</i>						
10	Akole	4 20	4 15 0	54 0 0		
11	Andeshe	8 8	10 9 7	82 0 0		
12	Asade	41 8	12 14 0	288 0 0		
13	Disli	43 21	14 5 0	28 8 0		
14	Jamgaon	16 15½	4 12 0	41 8 0		
16	Katarkhadak	131 32	44 11 6	371 0 0		
17	Khubavali	68 12	17 8 0	366 0 0		
18	Male	113 17½	97 5 0	285 1 0		
19	Manded	26 28½	8 4 0	29 0 0		
20	Sambhave	2 18	0 7 6	6 0 0		
21	Shere	18 1½	10 3 0	109 0 0		
22	Shileshwar	460 14	121 0 0	384 0 0		
Total ..		934 35½	346 14 7	2,031 1 0		
Percentage, average per acre..		..	0 5 11	2 2 9	16.14	
<i>Group III</i>						
24	Aksai	3 25	1 0 0	20 0 0		
31	Dongargaon	212 8	45 0 0	985 0 0		
34	Mulshi Khurd	4 1	0 11 0	12 0 0		
40	Paritvadi	13 11½	11 9 0	51 0 0		
41	Pomgaon	21 10½	3 15 6	45 0 0		
43	Shirgaon	15 3½	4 0 0	30 0 0		
45	Vadvathar	181 15	60 13 0	900 0 0		
46	Vaduste	1 30	2 0 0	20 0 0		
47	Valne	0 24	0 11 0	1 0 0		
48	Varak	12 36	2 8 0	119 0 0		
49	Velholi	20 33½	11 8 0	178 0 0		
Total ..		486 38	143 11 6	2,321 0 0		
Percentage, average per acre..		..	0 4 8	4 12 3	6.19	
<i>Group IV</i>						
50	Adgaon	219 31½	58 0 6	834 0 0		
51	Ambavane	85 5½	15 12 0	69 0 0		
52	Ambegaon Muthakhore	53 23	13 8 0	168 0 0		
53	Bambharde	114 17½	63 6 0	925 0 0		
54	Barpe Budruk	108 37	30 6 4	478 0 0		
55	Barpe Khurd	86 24	26 12 0	244 0 0		
58	Deoghar	64 28½	15 8 0	13 8 0		
59	Ghutke	227 33	48 4 0	348 0 0		
60	Jambhulne	55 0	12 8 0	29 0 0		
61	Kolavali	0 31	1 0 0	24 0 0		
63	Kumbheri	58 19½	19 8 0	85 0 0		
64	Majgaon	251 12	52 12 0	350 0 0		
66	Mohari	3 2½	0 12 0	12 0 0		

APPENDIX H—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of Village	Area of Land leased	Assessment	Rents	Percentage of Rent represented by the assessment	Remarks
	<i>Group IV—concl'd.</i>	A. 'g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
69	Nive	25 33	7 14 0	103 0 0		
70	Pimpri	99 35	23 8 0	94 0 0		
71	Saltar	62 6½	11 10 0	265 0 0		
73	Shahapur Peth	2 20½	1 8 0	32 0 0		
77	Tiskari	70 31½	17 11 0	240 0 0		
79	Visakhar	56 3½	8 0 8	25 0 0		
80	Wandre	6 39	1 8 0	7 0 0		
81	Yekole	84 3½	27 13 0	900 0 0		
	Total ..	1,851 36½	514 9 6	5,289 4 0		
	Percentage, average per acre..	..	0 4 5	2 13 5	9.96	
	<i>Inam villages</i>					
82	Bhadas Budruk	531 16	121 8 0	2,232 0 0	..	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 3 7	4 3 2	5.48	
83	Daravali	35 19½	34 2 6	127 0 0	..	
	Average per acre ..	..	0 15 4	3 6 11	26.89	
84	Sangvi		<i>Nil.</i>			
85	Shedani		Not available.			

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX I

Prices prevalent in the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, from 1891 to 1925 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram)

Years	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee							Remarks
	Jowari	Bajri	Cleaned rice	Wheat	Turdal	Nagli	Gram	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1891	18 2	14 3	10 15	12 7	10 0	21 1	14 15	
1892	15 13	14 5	10 10	10 8	8 8	19 4	11 1	
1893	17 4	15 10	10 6	10 12	9 9	18 3	15 3	
1894	18 12	14 5	10 9	12 15	9 5	18 6	14 9	
1895	18 7	15 1	10 7	12 14	9 1	18 5	14 11	
1896	10 8	10 11	8 12	8 5	7 8	14 10	9 5	
1897	5 14	8 3	6 8	4 5	4 11	8 1	6 7	
1898	14 1	11 3	10 7	7 3	6 10	12 2	8 14	
1899	14 14	13 2	9 13	10 0	8 15	15 14	11 9	
1900 .. ..	..	8 1	8 7	6 11	6 4	9 7	7 7	
1901 .. ..	..	12 9	10 10	7 2	6 6	13 10	10 3	
1902	13 9	12 15	10 14	7 10	8 9	13 8	11 12	
1903	20 8	16 5	10 5	10 3	8 5	18 6	14 5	
1904	18 11	15 15	9 14	10 6	8 13	..	13 8	
1905	15 4	12 8	9 11	10 8	8 14	..	13 2	
1906	11 6	10 15	8 7	8 10	7 11	10 0	9 6	
1907	14 6	12 15	7 14	8 3	6 14	..	10 2	
1908	10 4	9 12	7 0	6 10	5 12	10 13	8 10	
1909	11 15	11 10	8 10	7 7	6 5	..	..
1910 .. ..	..	12 3	9 3	8 9	8 0	..	11 9	
1911	13 12	11 4	7 14	9 10	9 2	..	13 6	
1912	9 0	8 10	6 10	7 14	7 7	..	11 8	
1913 .. ..	..	9 7	7 1	8 1	6 14	..	..
1914	10 7	10 1	7 9	7 14	5 12	..	..
1915 .. ..	..	11 0	7 1	6 9	5 6	..	..
1916 .. ..	..	10 6	6 12	7 4	6 0	..	..
1917	11 3	9 9	6 9	7 7	6 1	..	..
1918	5 8	5 10	5 1	5 1	4 10	..	..
1919	3 12	4 3	4 9	4 5	3 5	..	..
1920	5 7	5 6	4 1	4 0	2 15	..	..
1921 .. ..	..	4 5	4 15	4 2	3 6	..	..
1922	7 9	5 12	5 0	4 1	3 13	..	..
1923	8 0	6 15	5 6	4 15	4 10	..	..
1924	9 7	6 4	4 14	4 11	4 0	..	..
1925	7 3	6 4	5 1	4 8	5 1	..	..

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX K

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District

Years	Demand	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year	Outstandings at end of year	
			Authorised	Unauthorised
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group I</i>				
1893-94		Not available		
1894-95	14,815 9 0	2,569 14 1	.....	.....
1895-96	14,816 9 0	1,197 8 6	.....	.....
1896-97	14,830 13 0	1,206 0 4	8,230 9 4	.....
1897-98	14,899 12 0	482 15 10	817 5 1	675 8 5
1898-99	14,914 7 0	473 4 7	.....	278 7 4
1899-1900	14,964 12 0	.....	2,584 1 8	2,317 5 3
1900-01	14,940 3 0	.....	322 3 0	3,518 8 0
1901-02	14,990 11 0	1,207 2 11	550 5 0	956 5 2
1902-03		Not available		
1903-04	14,939 8 0	.....	528 10 6	580 4 7
1904-05	15,035 5 4	.....	963 15 10	1,844 1 2
1905-06		Not available		
1906-07	15,038 7 6	.....	.....	177 0 4
1907-08	15,038 7 6	.....	.....	211 2 5
1908-09		Not available		
1909-10	16,739 10 11	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	16,458 6 4	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	16,693 15 3	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	16,312 7 4	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	16,282 9 3	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	16,348 8 3	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	16,393 14 3	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	15,899 12 9	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	16,327 9 2	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	16,344 15 7	.....	9,066 8 8	.....
1919-20	16,344 15 7	.....	.....	1 2 0
1920-21	16,398 11 6	.....	.....	31 6 9
1921-22	16,305 0 2	.....	.....	29 11 8
1922-23	16,309 5 5	.....	.....	21 8 4
1923-24	16,308 11 5	.....	.....	40 11 11
1924-25	16,366 3 7	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group II</i>				
1893-94		Not available		
1894-95	8,454 14 6	750 8 1	.....	.....
1895-96	8,462 14 6	251 13 6	.....	.....
1896-97	8,468 2 6	263 2 6	4,079 6 1	.....
1897-98	8,487 2 6	82 11 0	239 6 11	571 6 10
1898-99	8,512 3 6	79 7 3	107 14 8	26 15 0
1899-1900	8,566 11 0	.....	852 10 6	1,101 10 6
1900-01	8,537 3 0	.....	140 10 4	1,238 6 11
1901-02	8,537 3 0	647 0 1	145 10 3	503 8 7
1902-03		Not available		
1903-04	8,547 10 6	.....	.....	716 13 2
1904-05	8,540 10 6	.....	755 11 5	1,023 9 9
1905-06		Not available		
1906-07	8,556 6 6	.....	.....	31 10 0
1907-08	8,555 6 0	.....	.....	49 9 3
1908-09		Not available		
1909-10	9,579 5 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	9,559 1 5	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	9,646 5 8	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	9,697 14 3	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	9,882 9 10	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	9,693 4 1	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	9,690 6 3	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	9,455 9 5	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	9,716 12 10	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	9,735 14 5	4 5 1	1,932 8 1	.....
1919-20	9,735 14 5	.....	.....	.....
1920-21	9,683 14 0	.....	.....	6 2 10
1921-22	9,714 2 11	.....	.....	2 3 10
1922-23	9,701 1 2	.....	.....	0 8 11
1923-24	9,762 7 2	.....	.....	28 8 10
1924-25	9,276 12 6	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III</i>				
1893-94		Not available		
1894-95	12,045 6 0	503 4 4	.....	.....
1895-96	12,064 6 0	135 11 0	.....	.....
1896-97	12,063 6 0	135 0 2	4,837 14 5	.....
1897-98	12,110 6 0	42 10 6	69 1 7	381 15 2
1898-99	12,112 6 0	56 7 0	.....	58 0 2

APPENDIX K—contd.

Years	Demand	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year	Outstandings at end of year	
			Authorised	Unauthorised
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group III—contd.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1899-1900	12,135 10 0	.....	1,698 6 4	985 1 6
1900-01	12,152 13 0	.....	334 10 6	1,426 2 9
1901-02	12,153 12 0	705 14 4	.....	395 11 2
1902-03 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1903-04	12,179 13 0	92 12 0	.....	1,530 4 1
1904-05	12,182 13 0	.....	.....	609 14 9
1905-06 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1906-07	12,182 13 0	.....	.....	21 8 5
1907-08	12,182 7 0	.....	.....	79 14 3
1908-09 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1909-10	13,727 1 5	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	13,864 8 5	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	13,867 1 11	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	13,851 5 4	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	14,104 1 7	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	13,869 5 3	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	13,887 10 5	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	13,618 15 0	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	13,897 7 1	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	13,903 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1919-20	13,903 8 0	15 6 5	4 4 0	.....
1920-21	13,870 2 5	.....	.....	0 0 9
1921-22	13,924 11 2	.....	.....	35 11 1
1922-23	13,914 6 11	.....	.....	195 6 11
1923-24	13,987 11 3	.....	.....	45 15 9
1924-25	14,503 6 10	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group IV</i>				
1893-94 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1894-95	8,990 7 0	481 5 9	.....	0 0 5
1895-96	8,907 7 0	219 14 0	.....	21 4 0
1896-97	8,996 13 0	219 14 0	3,669 5 2	.....
1897-98	8,991 13 0	109 12 11	81 3 0	154 13 9
1898-99	8,991 13 0	125 7 6	.....	10 8 10
1899-1900	9,044 7 0	.....	715 9 11	878 14 1
1900-01	9,053 15 0	.....	670 8 0	1,232 8 2
1901-02	9,053 15 0	1,125 4 6	.....	505 5 10
1902-03 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1903-04	9,041 3 0	1,779 10 5	1,456 11 2	595 15 7
1904-05	9,024 0 0	.....	.....	1,168 9 2
1905-06 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1906-07	9,010 6 0	0 3 8	.....	293 1 3
1907-08	9,011 6 0	.....	.....	422 4 8
1908-09 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1909-10	8,249 4 2	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	8,242 4 8	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	8,298 13 8	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	8,267 15 3	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	8,419 11 5	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	9,710 5 1	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	9,680 6 6	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	9,798 9 8	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	9,711 13 0	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	9,803 2 2	1 1 0	3,893 9 8	.....
1919-20	9,803 2 2	.....	.....	66 12 0
1920-21	9,641 13 11	.....	4 5 1	46 13 8
1921-22	9,646 4 7	.....	.....	217 12 3
1922-23	9,639 1 10	.....	.....	301 12 7
1923-24	9,650 15 2	.....	.....	176 10 4
1924-25	9,674 14 11	.....	.....	.....
<i>A.—Dumala villages</i>				
1893-94 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1894-95	563 5 0	0 6 0	.....	.....
1895-96	563 5 0	0 6 0	.....	.....
1896-97	717 5 0	0 4 0	154 0 0	.....
1897-98	614 11 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	635 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	638 4 0	0 10 0	.....	.....
1900-01	623 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	592 8 3	0 5 6	.....	.....
1902-03 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1903-04	1,030 7 6	.....	51 10 0	8 7 6
1904-05	1,030 7 6	.....	.....	6 9 3
1905-06 .. ..	.....	Not available	.....	.....
1906-07	1,030 7 6	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	1,030 7 6	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX K—concl.

Years 1	Demand 2	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year 3	Outstandings at end of year	
			Authorised 4	Unauthorised 5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>4. Dumala villages—contd.</i>				
1908-09		Not available		
1909-10	843 6 11	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	863 0 7	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	849 10 5	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	844 13 11	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	836 5 11	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,265 6 4	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	1,266 7 4	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	1,266 7 4	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	1,266 15 9	.....	.....	.....
1918-19	1,275 15 9	.....	.....	.....
1919-20	1,265 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1920-21	1,268 7 9	.....	.....	.....
1921-22	1,266 7 9	.....	.....	.....
1922-23	1,265 15 9	.....	.....	.....
1923-24	1,265 15 9	.....	.....	.....
1924-25	1,266 8 1	.....	.....	.....

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occup

Number	Name of Village	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT																
		Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total				
		No. of group	Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group I</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Ambedvet	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	1,457	552	..	285	871	..	2	3	..	1,744	1,428	..	
2	Belavade	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	1,074	380	..	214	630	..	..	..	..	1,288	1,010	..
3	Chinchwad	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	333	150	..	159	540	..	..	..	..	542	690	..
4	Ghotavade	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	2,009	1,359	..	840	2,880	..	..	..	..	2,849	4,188	..
5	Khechase	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	1,300	402	..	837	1,157	..	..	..	..	1,637	1,559	..
6	Kondhavale	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	794	544	..	255	820	..	..	..	..	1,049	1,284	..
7	Paud	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	989	624	..	283	820	..	4	5	..	1,256	1,349	..	
8	Ravde	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	325	196	..	163	503	..	..	..	..	488	699	..
9	Rihe	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	1,801	613	..	525	1,803	..	..	..	..	2,326	2,221	..
	Total, Group I	..	..	..	..	10,132	4,720	0 7 5	3,041	9,779	8 3 5	6	8	1 5 4	13,179	14,508	1 1
	<i>Group II</i>																	
10	Akole	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	290	207	..	171	395	..	..	..	..	470	602	..
11	Ambeegaon Muthakhore.	IV	2 4 0	5 0 0	..	1,606	471	..	255	738	..	..	..	..	1,861	1,209	..
12	Andeshe	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	524	243	..	222	694	..	..	..	..	746	942	..
13	Asada	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	212	105	..	149	400	..	..	..	..	361	505	..
14	Dlali	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	144	52	..	34	117	..	..	..	..	178	169	..
15	Jamgaon	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	475	151	..	118	401	..	..	..	..	595	552	..
16	Kalamahot	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	171	98	..	56	146	..	..	..	..	227	244	..
17	Katarkhadak	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	998	245	..	236	659	..	..	..	..	1,234	904	..
18	Khubavali	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	308	80	..	116	339	..	..	..	..	424	428	..
19	Male	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	2,000	563	..	283	947	..	..	..	..	2,238	1,510	..
20	Manded	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	1,700	448	..	212	665	..	..	..	..	1,912	1,118	..
21	Sambhavi	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	370	151	..	107	339	..	..	..	..	477	490	..
22	Shera	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	1,172	335	..	206	642	..	..	..	..	1,378	977	..
23	Shikshwar	II	1 4 0	6 0 0	..	148	56	..	76	201	..	..	..	..	234	257	..
	Total, Group II	..	..	..	..	10,127	3,219	0 5 1	2,246	6,683	2 15 7	..	..	..	12,373	9,902	0 11
	<i>Group III</i>																	
24	Ahivadi	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	306	68	..	43	139	..	..	..	..	349	207	..
25	Aksal	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	152	47	..	27	88	..	..	..	..	179	185	..
26	Awlas	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	1,031	223	..	201	644	..	..	..	..	1,232	872	..
27	Bhadas Khurd	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	719	144	..	73	233	..	..	..	..	792	377	..
28	Bhoras	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	762	192	..	172	545	..	..	..	..	934	737	..
29	Chandivali	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	531	100	..	95	263	..	..	..	..	626	377	..
30	Deviali	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	273	65	..	88	259	..	..	..	..	361	324	..
31	Dhargole	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	45	10	..	17	57	..	..	..	..	62	67	..
32	Dongargaon	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	1,004	265	..	171	604	..	..	..	..	1,175	769	..
33	Gonavadi	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	682	128	..	120	379	..	..	..	..	802	507	..
34	Mulshi Bk.	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	580	158	..	129	450	..	..	..	..	718	603	..
35	Mulshi Khurd	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	511	122	..	92	220	..	..	..	..	608	342	..
36	Nandivali	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	573	187	..	190	539	..	..	..	..	763	726	..
37	Nanivali	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	257	77	..	103	300	..	..	..	..	360	377	..
38	Nimbarvadi	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	133	38	..	57	161	..	..	..	..	190	219	..
39	Nivkhande	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	343	33	..	90	252	..	..	..	..	433	386	..
40	Paive	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	443	85	..	70	239	..	..	..	..	613	324	..

lands in the villages of the Mulshi Peta, Poona District

By REVISION SETTLEMENT																	Percentage increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total							
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.				
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	1,457	736	..	285	1,161	..	2	4	..	1,744	1,901	..	+33.31	Ambedvet	1		
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	1,074	507	..	214	840	..	..	..	..	1,288	1,347	..	+33.30	Belawade	2
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	888	200	..	159	720	..	..	..	..	542	920	..	+33.33	Chinchwad	3
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	2,009	1,812	..	840	8,773	..	..	..	..	2,949	5,685	..	+33.33	Chotavade	4
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	1,800	586	..	337	1,543	..	..	..	..	1,937	2,079	..	+33.35	Khechare	5
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	794	725	..	255	1,093	..	..	..	..	1,049	1,818	..	+33.28	Kondhavale	6
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	989	699	..	268	1,093	..	4	7	..	1,256	1,799	..	+33.36	Paud	7		
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	325	261	..	163	671	..	..	..	..	488	932	..	+33.33	Ravde	8
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	1,801	817	..	525	2,144	..	..	..	..	2,320	2,961	..	+33.32	Rithe	9
..	..	..	10,132	6,293	0 9 11	3,041	13,038	4 4 7	6	11	1 13 4	13,179	19,342	1 7 6	+33.33	Total, Group I	
Group II																			
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	299	276	..	171	527	..	..	..	..	470	603	..	+33.59	Akole	10
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	1,606	349	..	255	1,161	..	..	..	..	1,861	1,530	..	+26.55	Ambe g on Mutha chori	11
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	524	331	..	222	925	..	..	..	..	746	1,256	..	+33.33	Andesh	12
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	212	140	..	149	533	..	..	..	..	361	673	..	+33.27	Asado	13
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	144	69	..	34	156	..	..	..	..	178	225	..	+33.14	Disli	14
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	475	201	..	118	535	..	..	..	..	598	786	..	+33.33	Jamgaon	15
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	171	181	..	56	195	..	..	..	..	227	326	..	+33.61	Kalamshet	16
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	998	327	..	236	879	..	..	..	..	1,234	1,206	..	+33.41	Katarkhadak	17
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	808	119	..	116	452	..	..	..	..	424	671	..	+33.41	Khubavali	18
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	2,000	751	..	288	1,268	..	..	..	..	2,288	2,014	..	+33.38	Male	19
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	1,700	597	..	212	867	..	..	..	..	1,912	1,484	..	+25	Manded	20
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	370	201	..	107	452	..	..	..	..	477	653	..	+33.27	Sambhava	21
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	1,172	447	..	206	856	..	..	..	..	1,378	1,303	..	+33.37	Shere	22
1 10 5	8 0 0	..	148	75	..	76	268	..	..	..	..	224	343	..	+33.46	Shleshwar	23
..	..	..	10,127	4,014	0 6 4	2,246	9,109	4 0 11	..	..	..	12,373	13,123	1 1 0	+32.68	Total, Group II	
Group III																			
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	306	68	..	43	174	..	..	..	..	349	242	..	+16.91	Ahivadi	24
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	152	47	..	27	110	..	..	..	..	179	157	..	+16.30	Aksai	25
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	1,031	228	..	201	805	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,033	..	+18.46	Awlas	26
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	719	144	..	73	291	..	..	..	..	792	435	..	+15.65	Bhadas Khurd	27
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	762	192	..	172	681	..	..	..	..	934	873	..	+18.45	Bhorkas	28
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	531	109	..	95	335	..	..	..	..	626	444	..	+17.77	Chandvalli	29
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	273	65	..	88	324	..	..	..	..	361	380	..	+20.06	Devlali	30
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	45	10	..	17	71	..	..	..	..	62	81	..	+20.90	Dhangole	31
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	1,004	265	..	171	630	..	..	..	..	1,175	895	..	+16.38	Dongargaon	32
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	682	128	..	120	474	..	..	..	..	802	602	..	+13.74	Gonavadi	33
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	589	158	..	129	562	..	..	..	..	718	720	..	+18.42	Mulshi Bk.	34
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	511	122	..	92	275	..	..	..	..	603	397	..	+16.08	Mulshi Khurd	35
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	573	187	..	190	674	..	..	..	..	763	861	..	+18.60	Nandvalli	36
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	257	77	..	103	375	..	..	..	..	360	452	..	+19.89	Nanvalli	37
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	133	38	..	57	326	..	..	..	..	100	264	..	+20.55	Nimbarvadi	38
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	343	88	..	90	315	..	..	..	..	433	398	..	+18.81	Nivkhande	39
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	443	85	..	70	209	..	..	..	..	513	384	..	+13.52	Palse	40

1 Number	2 Name of Village	3 No. of group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			4 Dry-crop	5 Rice	6 Garden	7 Area	8 Assessment	9 Average	10 Area	11 Assessment	12 Average	13 Area	14 Assessment	15 Average	16 Area	17 Assessment	18 Average
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
41	Paritvadi	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	116	46	..	27	91	..	..	..	..	143	137	..
42	Pomgaon	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	1,790	329	..	145	363	..	..	..	..	1,935	692	..
43	Spiravali	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	980	173	..	183	530	..	..	..	..	1,163	708	..
44	Shirgaon	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	527	109	..	105	334	..	..	..	..	632	443	..
45	Vadagaon	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	571	115	..	92	249	..	..	..	..	663	464	..
46	Vadavathar	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	930	241	..	144	411	..	..	..	..	1,074	652	..
47	Vaduste	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	744	185	..	148	482	..	..	..	..	892	667	..
48	Valana	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	1,104	351	..	220	655	..	..	..	..	1,324	1,006	..
49	Vark	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	698	180	..	126	409	..	..	..	..	824	599	..
50	Velhol	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	183	45	..	39	104	..	..	..	..	222	149	..
	Total, Group III		..	..	..	15,997	3,780	0 3 9	2,967	8,925	3 0 2	..	..	..	18,964	14,705	0 10
	Group IV																
51	Adgaon	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	347	114	..	47	83	..	..	..	..	394	197	..
52	Ambavane	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,429	204	..	105	223	..	..	..	..	1,534	487	..
53	Bambarde	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,220	165	..	137	295	..	..	..	..	1,357	460	..
54	Barpe Bk.	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	762	127	..	73	179	..	..	..	..	840	308	..
55	Barpe Khurd	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	404	75	..	46	120	..	..	..	..	450	195	..
56	Chachivali	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	304	60	..	91	234	..	..	..	..	395	294	..
57	Davdi	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	23	4	..	13	29	..	..	..	..	36	33	..
58	Deoghar	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	743	135	..	44	90	..	..	..	..	787	225	..
59	Ghutke	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	910	131	..	69	118	..	..	..	..	900	240	..
60	Jambhulne	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	547	78	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	557	94	..
61	Kolavali	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	516	98	..	43	77	..	..	..	..	553	170	..
62	Kotheri	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	158	23	..	13	29	..	..	..	..	191	57	..
63	Kumbheri	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	833	193	..	52	119	..	..	..	..	885	312	..
64	Majgaon	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	673	139	..	23	63	..	..	..	..	706	202	..
65	Malute	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	231	43	..	17	38	..	..	..	..	248	81	..
66	Mohori	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	610	110	..	129	352	..	..	..	..	739	462	..
67	Mulapur	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	671	135	..	73	194	..	..	..	..	749	329	..
68	Nandgaon	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	323	52	..	14	31	..	..	..	..	342	63	..
69	Nive	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,406	211	..	180	393	..	..	..	..	1,537	577	..
70	Pimpri	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,723	253	..	68	171	..	..	..	..	1,796	429	..
71	Salter	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	624	117	..	62	114	..	..	..	..	686	231	..
72	Parole	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	295	53	..	33	215	..	..	..	..	373	266	..
73	Shahapur Peth	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	700	142	..	20	64	..	..	..	..	735	207	..
74	Tamhni Bk.	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,369	271	..	97	208	..	..	..	..	1,966	479	..
75	Tamhni Khurd	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	206	40	..	36	87	..	..	..	..	332	127	..
76	Telbela	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,051	108	..	73	150	..	..	..	..	1,124	316	..
77	Tiskari	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	495	74	..	20	44	..	..	..	..	515	113	..
78	Tlato	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	116	21	..	21	54	..	..	..	..	137	75	..
79	Vinakhar	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	1,331	173	..	53	96	..	..	..	..	1,182	274	..
80	Wandre	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	345	67	..	40	110	..	..	..	..	385	167	..
81	Yekole	IV	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	536	76	..	32	60	..	..	..	..	613	136	..
	Total, Group IV					21,861	3,611	0 2 8	1,796	4,029	2 3 13	..	..	..	23,657	7,040	0 5
	Total of Khalsa villages.					58,117	15,390	0 4 3	10,060	29,416	2 14 10	0	1 5 4	68,173	44,754	0 10	

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By Revision Settlement																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	116	46	..	27	114	..	..	..	..	148	160	..	+16.70	Paritvadi	41
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	1,700	329	..	145	454	..	..	..	..	1,035	783	..	+13.15	Pomgaon	42
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	980	173	..	183	662	..	..	..	..	1,163	835	..	+18.77	Shiravali	43
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	527	109	..	105	417	..	..	..	..	632	526	..	+18.74	Shirgaon	44
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	571	115	..	92	311	..	..	..	..	663	426	..	+17.03	Vadagaon	45
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	930	241	..	144	514	..	..	..	..	1,074	755	..	+17.33	Vadavathar	46
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	744	186	..	148	602	..	..	..	..	692	787	..	+17.90	Vaduste	47
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	1,104	351	..	220	819	..	..	..	..	1,324	1,170	..	+10.30	Valane	48
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	698	180	..	126	511	..	..	..	..	824	691	..	+17.32	Varak	49
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	183	45	..	39	130	..	..	..	..	222	175	..	+17.45	Veholi	50
..	..	..	15,997	3,780	0 3 9	2,967	11,155	3 12 2	..	..	..	18,064	14,935	0 12 6	+17.55	Total, Group III.	
Group IV																		
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	347	128	..	47	104	..	..	..	..	894	232	..	+17.76	Adgaon	51
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	1,429	297	..	105	279	..	..	..	..	1,534	576	..	+18.23	Ambavane	52
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	1,220	186	..	137	309	..	..	..	..	1,357	555	..	+20.65	Bambarda	53
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	782	143	..	78	224	..	..	..	..	840	367	..	+19.93	Barpe Bk.	54
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	404	84	..	46	150	..	..	..	..	450	234	..	+20	Barpe Khurd	55
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	304	67	..	91	292	..	..	..	..	395	359	..	+20.11	Chachivall	56
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	23	4	..	13	36	..	..	..	..	36	40	..	+21.21	Davdi	57
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	749	152	..	44	112	..	..	..	..	787	264	..	+17.33	Deoghar	58
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	910	147	..	59	147	..	..	..	..	969	294	..	+18.07	Ghutke	59
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	547	88	..	19	20	..	..	..	..	557	108	..	+14.89	Jambhulne	60
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	515	105	..	43	96	..	..	..	..	558	201	..	+18.24	Kolavall	61
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	158	81	..	13	36	..	..	..	..	171	67	..	+17.54	Kotheri	62
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	833	217	..	52	149	..	..	..	..	885	366	..	+17.31	Kumbhari	63
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	678	156	..	28	79	..	..	..	..	708	235	..	+16.34	Majgaon	64
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	231	48	..	17	47	..	..	..	..	248	95	..	+17.23	Maluste	65
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	610	124	..	129	440	..	..	..	..	739	564	..	+22.03	Mohari	66
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	671	152	..	78	242	..	..	..	..	749	394	..	+19.74	Mulapat	67
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	323	68	..	14	39	..	..	..	..	342	97	..	+16.87	Nandgaon	68
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	1,403	237	..	180	457	..	..	..	..	1,637	694	..	+20.23	Nive	69
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	1,723	290	..	68	214	..	..	..	..	1,798	504	..	+17.48	Plimpri	70
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	624	132	..	62	142	..	..	..	..	656	274	..	+18.61	Saltar	71
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	295	60	..	83	269	..	..	..	..	378	329	..	+22.76	Sarole	72
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	706	161	..	29	80	..	..	..	..	735	241	..	+16.42	Shahapur Peth	73
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	1,869	305	..	97	260	..	..	..	..	1,966	565	..	+17.65	Tamhini Bk.	74
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	296	45	..	86	109	..	..	..	..	332	154	..	+21.26	Tamhini Khurd	75
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	1,051	167	..	73	187	..	..	..	..	1,124	374	..	+18.35	Telbela	76
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	495	83	..	20	55	..	..	..	..	515	138	..	+16.95	Tilhari	77
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	116	24	..	21	67	..	..	..	..	137	91	..	+21.33	Tiate	78
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	1,131	200	..	51	120	..	..	..	..	1,182	320	..	+16.78	Visakhar	79
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	345	64	..	40	137	..	..	..	..	385	201	..	+20.36	Wandre	80
1 2 0	6 4 0	..	586	85	..	32	95	..	..	..	..	613	160	..	+17.65	Yekole	81
..	..	..	21,861	4,060	0 3 0	1,796	5,033	2 12 10	..	..	..	23,657	9,093	0 6 2	+19.02	Total, Group IV.	
..	..	..	58,117	18,147	0 5 0	10,050	38,335	3 13 0	0	0	11 1 13 4	68,173	56,493	0 13 3	+26.23	Total of Khalsa villages.	

Number	Name of Village	No. of group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	INAM VILLAGES		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
	Group I																
82	Bhadra Ek. ...	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	627	233	..	273	1,090	..	..	..	..	905	1,323	..
83	Dazavall ...	I	1 8 0	7 0 0	..	1,539	640	..	313	990	..	..	..	..	1,852	1,630	..
	Total, Group I ...					2,166	873	0 6 5	586	2,080	3 3 4	..	..	..	2,757	2,953	1 1 2
	Group III																
84	Sangvi ...	III	1 2 0	6 0 0	..	34	20	..	38	136	..	..	..	..	72	156	..
85	Shehshi ...	I	1 8 0	7 8 0	..	1,815	327	..	223	1,087	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,414	..
	Total, Group III ...					1,849	347	0 4 1	261	1,223	4 11 0	..	..	..	1,610	1,570	0 15 7
	Total or Inam villages.					3,515	1,220	0 5 7	852	3,303	3 14 0	..	..	..	4,367	4,523	1 0 7
	Grand Total of 85 villages.					61,632	16,550	0 4 4	10,902	32,719	3 0 0	6	8 1 5 4	72,540	40,277	0 10 10	

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BY REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
															INAM VILLAGES		
															Group I		
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	627	811	..	278	1,453	..	..	..	..	906	1,704	..	+38.33	Bhadas Bk. ..	82
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	1,539	1,853	..	813	1,320	..	..	..	..	1,852	2,173	..	+38.31	Daravali ..	83
..	..	..	2,166	1,164	0 8 7	591	2,773	0 4 11	..	..	..	2,757	3,037	1 6 10	+33.32	Total, Group I	
															Group III		
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	34	20	..	38	170	..	..	..	..	72	100	..	+21.80	Sangvi ..	84
1 2 0	7 8 0	..	1,315	245	..	223	1,087	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,332	..	-5.80	Shedagi ..	85
..	..	..	1,349	265	0 3 2	261	1,257	4 3 1	..	..	..	1,610	1,522	0 15 2	-3.06	Total, Group III	
..	..	..	3,515	1,429	0 6 6	852	4,030	4 11 8	..	..	..	4,367	5,459	1 4 0	+20.60	Total of Inam villages.	
..	..	..	61,632	19,576	0 5 1	10,902	42,365	3 14 2	6	11	1 13 4	72,540	61,952	0 13 8	+25.72	Grand Total of 85 villages.	

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX M

Showing Village, Population and Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land in the Mulshi Peta, Poona District, Taluka Haveli

Serial No. in Appendix L	Village	Population			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land					
		Year 1901	Year 1911	Year 1921	Year 1890-1900	Year 1904-05	Year 1909-10	Year 1915-16	Year 1919-20	Year 1924-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Group I</i>				A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Ambedvet ..	885	856	870	....	....	....	6 17	6 17	6 17
2	Belavade ..	617	636	575	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Chinchwad ..	304	344	339	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Ghotavade ..	2,252	2,193	1,350	0 32	2 18	4 23½	8 18	8 18	8 18
5	Khechare ..	932	949	884	....	....	....	8 10	8 10	8 10
6	Kondhavale ..	613	615	522	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Paud ..	1,341	1,224	1,225	....	....	19 7	6 18	....	....
8	Ravde ..	459	401	356	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8
9	Ribe ..	1,403	1,474	1,130	2 23	13 33	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
	<i>Group II</i>									
10	Akole ..	374	436	366	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Ambegaon Muthakhore ..	931	925	888	....	....	....	0 32	0 32	0 32
12	Andeshc ..	444	419	413	....	....	1 85	....	....	....
13	Asade ..	329	223	202	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Diali ..	107	75	91	....	....	14 81	....	....	....
15	Jamgaon ..	301	335	268	....	....	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
16	Kalamshet ..	141	110	116	0 3	0 3	0 3	....	....	....
17	Katarkhadak ..	745	687	601	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Khubavali ..	274	237	132	0 16	0 16	0 16	....	....	....
19	Male ..	590	575	563	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Manded ..	685	574	504	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Sambhave ..	243	232	231	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Shere ..	601	491	493	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	Shilshwar ..	78	85	79	....	....	26 27	....	....	....
	<i>Group III</i>									
24	Ahirvadi ..	88	79	51	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Aksai ..	228	227	123	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Awlas ..	904	717	576	....	7 30	7 30	....	....	....
27	Bhadas Khurd ..	73	42	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Bhorkas ..	450	517	423	0 20	0 20	0 20	....	7 1	....
29	Chandivall ..	143	188	112	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	Devlali ..	205	168	122	0 20	0 20	0 20	....	....	....
31	Dhangole ..									
			The deserted village							
32	Dongargaon ..	330	560	298	2 13	....	....	....	....	....
33	Gonavadi ..	217	....	187	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	Mulshi Bk. ..	506	480	402	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Mulshi Khurd ..	133	156	167	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Nandivall ..	260	263	238	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	Nonivali ..	133	151	151	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	Nimbarvadi ..	97	94	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	Nivkhande ..	230	200	146	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Palse ..	155	123	167	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Paritvadi ..	63	59	73	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	Ponggaon ..	406	384	319	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	Shiravali ..	433	455	324	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	Shirgaon ..	202	185	118	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Vadagaon ..	273	225	203	0 5	0 5	0 5	....	....	....
46	Vadavathar ..	246	251	187	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Vaduste ..	297	266	244	1 30	1 30	1 30	....	....	....
48	Valane ..	433	403	346	3 0	3 0	3 0	....	....	....

APPENDIX M—concl.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village	Population			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government Land					
		Year 1901	Year 1911	Year 1921	Year 1899-1911	Year 1904-05	Year 1909-10	Year 1915-16	Year 1919-20	Year 1924-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
49	Varak ..	278	218	145	....	....	....	....	....	....
50	Velholi ..	68	81	69	....	....	....	....	....	....
	<i>Group IV</i>									
51	Adgam ..	119	97	....	....	....	Not available	....	....	....
52	Ambavane ..	378	325	256	0 21	0 21	50 0	5 21	1 26	1 23
53	Bambarde ..	360	407	294	....	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25
54	Barpe Bk. ..	232	235	199	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	Barpe Khurd ..	62	69	64	....	....	....	....	....	....
56	Chachivall ..	126	100	77	....	....	....	....	....	....
57	Davidi ..	11	19	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
58	Deoghar ..	241	265	183	5 15	5 15	5 15	....	8 38½	....
59	Ghutke ..	170	185	102	....	....	20 8½	20 8½	....	....
60	Jambhulne ..	37	295	125	....	....	....	....	....	....
61	Kolavali ..	59	43	40	....	....	11 20	36 28½	24 0½	26 0½
62	Kotheri ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	123 24	123 24	123 24
63	Kumbhari ..	214	124	116	....	....	14 20	7 37	7 37	25 0
64	Majgaon ..	148	108	74	....	....	75 30½	....	....	....
65	Maluste ..	....	....	....	....	....	28 7½	14 18½	0 38½	0 38½
66	Mohari ..	175	214	132	....	....	....	....	....	....
67	Mulapur ..	215	118	167	2 10	2 10	2 10	1 10	....	0 15
68	Nandgaon ..	33	16	11	3 32	3 32	13 28	27 11	27 11	27 11
69	Nive ..	373	319	270	....	....	....	....	....	....
70	Pimpri ..	207	217	143	....	....	....	....	....	....
71	Saltar ..	153	138	95	....	....	0 18	6 19	6 19	6 19
72	Sarole ..	162	153	86	....	....	....	....	....	....
73	Shahapur Peth ..	89	84	53	....	....	17 27	....	140 21½	187 1½
74	Tamhini Bk. ..	297	270	389	33 2	174 25	255 18½	66 2½	66 2½	66 2½
75	Tamhini Khurd ..	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
76	Telbela ..	247	149	164	....	....	150 8	....	....	....
77	Tikarli ..	66	77	43	....	....	....	....	....	....
78	Tiste ..	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
79	Visakhar ..	157	142	79	....	....	....	....	29 2	20 2
80	Wandre ..	78	34	163	....	....	....	....	....	....
81	Yekole ..	40	52	62	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Totals of Khata villages	20,098	24,810	20,874	68 10	216 11	745 39½	349 38	485 21½	527 17½
	<i>INAM VILLAGES</i>									
82	Bhadas Bk. ..	523	501	485	....	....	....	....	....	....
83	Daravall ..	660	770	674	....	....	....	....	....	....
84	Sangvi ..	....	9	14	....	....	....	....	....	....
85	Shedanl ..	617	617	367	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Totals of Inam villages	1,800	1,897	1,540	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grand Total	27,898	26,707	22,414*	68 10	216 11	745 39½	349 38	485 21½	527 17½

* NOTE.—The census at Kulsli Camp is reported not to have been included in this figure.

B. R. DIRSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Mulshi Peta.

APPENDIX N

No. of villages (in total)	Year of introduction of Settlement	Authority G. R. No.	Printed in selection No.	Year of expiry	Old group	Old maximum rate		No. of villages (in total)	Year of introduction of Settlement	New proposed group	New maximum rate		Proposed increase			
						Dry-crop	Rice				Dry-crop	Rice	Proposed Percentage increase		Anna in the rupee	
													Dry-crop	Rice lands	Dry-crop	Rice lands
Khalsa 80	1898-94	G.R., R.D. No. 4218 of 12-6-1893.	CCLXX-IV	1922-28	I = 9	Rs. a. 1 8	Rs. a. 7 0	9	1893-94	I = 9	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 9 5 4	33.33	33.33	As. p. 5 4	As. p. 5 4
				II	II = 13	1 4	6 0	13		II = 14	1 10	8 8 0 0	33.33	33.33	5 4	5 4
					III = 27	1 2	6 0	27		III = 27	1 2	0 7 8 0	25.0	Nil.	4 0	Nil.
					IV = 31	1 0	5 0	31		IV = 31	1 2	0 6 4 0	25.0	12.50	4 0	2 1
1	1875-78	G. R. No. 2984 of 25-5-76		1902-08	IV = 1	2 4	5 0	1	1875-76	II This is included in the 2 nd group.						
Inam villages..																
(1) Bhadas Bk.	1894-95	No data			I = 1	1 8	7 0	1	1894-95	I = 2	2 0 0	9 5 4	33.33	33.33	5 4	5 4
(2) Daravali	"				I = 1	1 8	7 0	1	"							
(3) Sangvi.	1894-95 original.				III = 1	1 2	6 0	1	"							
(4) Shedani	1923-24 (original)					1 8	7 8	1	1923-24								III = 2	1 2	0 7 8 0	25.0	Nil.	4 0	Nil.
		G.R., R.D. No. 9292 of 18-10-23	No printed Selection.	Till other villages in the Peta are Settled.												

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Mulshi Peta.

Accompaniment I

Villages	Days on which bazar is held	Weekly Sales		Chief articles traded in
		Articles	Amount	
Ghotavade	Tuesday	Mis. cloth, etc. Rs. 175	Grain and vegetables. Rs. 325	Rice, wheat, Jowari, etc. Series, bodices, turbans, etc.
Paud	Saturday	Rs. 275	Rs. 425	

B. R. DIKSHIT,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Mulshi Peta.

Below No. R. S. T. 1 of 1926 dated 31st July 1926 from the District Deputy Collector, Western Division and Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta

-No. S. R. V.-49

Poona, 4th November 1926.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner of Settlements.

2. The Acting Collector thinks that the increased prosperity of the inhabitants of the Peta as evidenced by the rise in the price of land, the increase in the number of live-stock and carts, the higher prices obtained for grain and the low proportion which the existing assessment bears to the rates provide ample justification for the increase proposed by the Settlement Officer.

3. The Settlement Officer has retained the grouping of the current settlement. I agree with him that there are no reasons sufficient to justify a departure from it except that the Inam village of Bhadas Khurd should in my opinion be included in Group II since it is bounded on three sides by villages of that group and is effected by the same considerations as led to the inclusion of other similarly situated villages in that group. There seems to be no adequate reason for the inclusion of Shedani in group I. I agree with the Settlement Officer that it should be included in Group III.

4. The Settlement Officer advocates the curtailment of the usual period of guarantee to 20 or 10 years. I agree with him. It is impossible at present adequately to gauge the effects, the formation of the Tata Company's Lake is likely to have upon the well being of the inhabitants of the Peta, especially of those residing within groups II, III and IV. It is possible that the demand for labour and food and the general stimulation of trade caused by the large camp and construction works is the only cause of the apparent prosperity of the inhabitants. The shutting down of the works and departure of the majority of workmen cannot fail to have its effects on the prosperity of the regular inhabitants. Moreover it remains to be seen whether with the decline in the level of the water yearly when the hot weather sets in, the malaria, to which many of the inhabitants are now exposed, will not be very much aggravated.

5. Lastly the efficiency of the communications which the Tata Company have to provide by the terms of their agreement, has to be tested. Hitherto it has not been possible to locate the positions of the ramps and ferries pending the filling of the Lake. Only when this has been done and the ferries are in operation will it be possible to say whether they provide a satisfactory substitute for the roads submerged.

6. For these reasons I am of opinion that the period of settlement should be curtailed to *20 years*.

7. Rao Bahadur Dixit has written a very able and interesting report as is to be expected from one, who has had many years experience of the Peta as Prant Officer.

H. F. BALL,
Acting Collector, Poona.

Below No. S. R. V. 49 dated 4th November 1926 from the Collector of Poona

No. S. T. 593

Poona, 23rd November 1926.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. Mr. Dikshit has given us an excellent report and with what he says and also with the review of the Collector I find myself in agreement almost throughout. I do not therefore propose to elaborate anything which has been already said, but just touch on a few points which I should like to bring out a little more. The fact that at present 70 per cent. of the whole area is fallow grass, occupied but paying assessment, shows that there is an abundant area waiting for conversion to rice. Any one who knows Ratnagiri will agree that in that district if they wanted it to cultivate they would rapidly convert large areas of this Mulshi warkas into rice. At the original settlement there were 9,048 acres of rice in Mulshi. Now there are 12,650. This is an increase of 3,602, about 5 square miles or 33 per cent. in the course of a life time. The Tata Company has now submerged 4,081 acres thereby throwing conditions back to just about where they were 60 years ago. I do not for a moment doubt that this loss will be replaced with considerable rapidity.

3. Again I am strongly impressed with the idea that when a lot of land is taken away many classes of people undoubtedly suffer, but there is one class who hardly ever fail to be benefitted and that is the persons who own the land which is left. Now our revised assessments are not imposed on dispossessed people or the landless labourer or any other class except only the very people who own the land which remains. This carries its own corollary. Moreover according to our present policy—in my opinion a wrong policy, but still it is there—when warkas land is converted into rice no rice assessment is *ever* levied upon it but only dry-crop. Therefore if the Mulshi people create, as they easily can, 4,000 acres of new rice it takes the place of the submerged rice. That will be replacing 4,000 acres assessed as rice by another 4,000 acres growing rice *but assessed as dry-crop*. They have some distance to travel and some hard work to do, but when it is finished there is nothing much to shed tears over.

4. This leads me on to make another general remark about the inexpediency of putting on light assessments "to encourage the use of land." I am afraid it has the very opposite effect. In paragraph 8 page 139 of my Land Revenue Rules, Supplement II, I have made the point that the person owning and cultivating land can enjoy the rental value either as additional produce or money, or in the alternative in the form of 'laziness,' by not having to work so hard as his neighbour in order to live. In some states of society we could afford to smile at this. But I doubt if these conditions have not ended or are near their end. The world at large and no community in particular can afford to see its land misused or under-used. There are other greater interests than those of the individual holder. I have had occasion often to point out that the existence of inam rights (*i.e.*, light assessment) acted as a sort of blight on the productivity of land, and I would consequently deprecate the imposition of a nominal assessment in the idea that it would stimulate better use of land. I am inclined to think that it would more likely stimulate its disuse and misuse. Let us turn to an actual example which turns up in this very report. There are six acres of motasthal bagayat, which, according to a rather mistaken and crudely considered policy, were ordered generations ago to be classed as dry-crop only; that is to say, they were purposely given a very light assessment in perpetuity long after their holder had forgotten all about his labour, etc., in making the wells. What is the perfectly natural consequence, with human nature as it is? Mr. Dikshit tells us. For many years past these wells have never been used except in emergency. The people are perfectly content to drift along living on the dry-crop produce of the land and not turning it to its proper use as bagayat. *If they had had to pay a bagayat assessment this would be impossible.* They would have had to do one or other of two things either of which would have been equally beneficial to the public: (1) either to grow bagayat crops raising capital and energy

and enterprise required for the purpose, or (2) they would have had to sell the land to somebody else who would. But a nominal assessment has had its inevitable effect of throwing the land into misuse or under-use.

5. The restoration of communications is of course an urgent matter and I have no doubt will not be overlooked. Just as in the case of Roha-Bhirwadi Light Railway the retention of Chinchvad-Mulshi Light Railway is very desirable: far better that it should be bought up and run by the District Local Board than that it should be scrapped and I am sure that negotiations will show that it is better to make such a bargain both for the railway and permanent way and engines and rolling stock rather than oblige the Tata Company to break it up and sell it for rubbish.

6. I am glad to note that the relations between tenants and landlords are good. One-third of all the land is tenanted, and there is no such great competition for tenancies as makes tenures precarious. Having thus a practical fixity of tenure, though unprotected by law, the tenants, as is natural, are ready as a general rule to make such improvements as are within their means. [The range of rents is very high.] We have read with interest the Todhunter Committee's recommendations that the assessment of land should gradually be brought down till it reached what they considered the ideal of lightness, i.e., 31½ per cent. upon rent. I wonder what they would have said to Mulshi where hardly a single village is paying more than 12 per cent! On general grounds there is not the least doubt that no village in the taluka could be injured if the assessment were doubled: even such villages as Sangwi and Daravale. But I now turn to Mr. Dikshit's last paragraph and I would add my strong plea to his that the land should not be settled for 30 years. I do not think it fair to either party. There are a great many reasons why one can see a shorter distance into the future in Mulshi than in almost any other tract. There could not therefore be any area in which a 30 years' settlement is more indefensible. If it were not for the fact that I recommend a short term I should feel bound in the case of Groups III and IV to point out that they are shockingly under-assessed as things are, and if assessed as Mr. Dikshit proposes will still remain badly under-assessed and moreover that the existing disproportion of assessment between Group I and Group IV [which shows that Group I is comparatively over-assessed and Group IV under-assessed] will be made worse, not better. If however, as Mr. Dikshit recommends, this assessment is to be for 10 years only, or at the very very most 15 years, then at the end of that period we shall know where we are, and it will be much fairer to the people and to Government to reconsider this area in 15 years. If Government would agree to this, then I do not press any modification in Mr. Dikshit's proposals. I would wait and see what happens. I would only point out that in an area where it is obvious that the people who live and cultivate must rely largely upon their own produce and cannot possibly have much to export, then the question of communications to markets sinks into the background.

7. It remains to say a word about Shedani. It seems to be thought that the village was badly settled in 1923-24. We had to settle it then hastily and solely in order to give basis for the acquisition. We were settling it within two years of the end of the 30 years for which the rest of the Peta was settled. Would it have been reasonable to impose the same rates as had been for 28 years in force in the Peta, or would it not rather have been better to choose rates as nearly as we could guess equal to the rates which would be fixed on the rest of the Peta two years later? Obviously the latter course was proper. We therefore assessed it at these rates, and that assessment came out equal not to the old rates of Group III but to the old rates of Group I. Therefore on the map any unthinking person would say at once that Shedani has been put in Group I although completely surrounded by Group III. Let him now, three years later, consider the fact that Mr. Dikshit proposes for Group III which surrounded Shedani a rate of Rs. 7-8-0 for rice which is 8 annas more than the old rate for Group I. Therefore he does not put Shedani lower than it was put in 1923-24 but *even higher*. It is true that for warkas land which is comparatively unimportant he does propose a low rate of Rs. 1-2-0 as compared with the existing rate of Rs. 1-8. I am in disagreement with this proposal to let the warkas off so lightly. However I should be content to let Shedani remain in Group III at Rs. 7-8-0 rice, and Rs. 1-2-0 warkas, and even that would yield a rather larger assessment than was imposed in 1923-24. It was

never imagined in 1923-24 that when two years later this village was again reassessed it would then be jumped regardless of rental value and regardless of its situation upto the same level to which old Group I was raised. There was nothing whatever anomalous in the rating for Shedani. If anything, its warkas rate was and is still much too low.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Commissioner of Settlements,
and Director of Land Records.

Below Commissioner of Settlements' endorsement No. S.T.—593,
dated 23rd November 1926

No. L. N. D./P.—2/23

Camp Mahabaleshwar, 20th April 1927

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department with the accompaniments detailed in the list attached.

2. These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Mulshi Peta comprising 81 Government villages and 4 Inam villages for two of which the proposed settlement is the first revision settlement. The settlement was due in 1922-23, but it was postponed till the acquisition proceedings in respect of the Tata Company's Hydro-Electric works were completed (*vide* Government memorandum No. 576-B, dated 1st December 1921).

3. A reference to the map shows that Groups I and II lie below the dam, and that they have not been affected by the formation of the new lake.

The rents in Group I for dry-crop and rice lands are 6.77 and 7.75 times the assessment respectively, and those in Group II are 5.87 and 8.20 times the assessment. The Assistant Settlement Officer writes in his report that "the general rate of rent is one-half of the produce in the case of rice lands and one-third in the case of Jirayat land;" that is to say the customary rent is a share of the crop. Rao Bahadur Dixit informs me that he ascertained the cash value of these rents by a scrutiny of the rent notes in which cash is usually shown as payable alternatively with payment in kind. He also states that leases of dry-crop land are usually for one year only, and as this land is allowed to lie fallow for three years' after three years' crop rotation the rents shown must be reduced considerably in order to arrive at the annual rental value. The rents need not however be reduced by half, as the lands produce some useful grass for "rab" during the fallow years.

In both these groups rice is the main crop, and the price of rice has doubled during the period of the existing settlement. So also with "nagli," which is the most important of the dry crops. I have no hesitation in recommending the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals which are supported by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner, to increase the rates in these groups by the maximum of 33½ per cent.

In Group III nearly the whole of the rice land has gone into the lake, as well as one-third of the dry-crop land. The actual figures are 2,929½ acres of rice land acquired out of 2,967 acres, and 5,428 acres of dry-crop land out of a total of 15,997 acres. These figures are likely to be still further increased, as I am informed that the contour line has been taken at too low a level, and the dam is not yet up to its full height.

Rental statistics in this group are still more favourable than in Groups I and II, but the formation of the lake has made communications very difficult. The insignificant area of rice land left with cultivators must certainly have appreciated in value by reason of its rarity, but with the dry-crop land the case is different. This land is cropped three years in six, during its three years' fallow it produces "rab" which is used on the rice land. The owners of dry-crop land in Group III will now have no profitable use for their "rab." Accordingly I think Rao Bahadur Dixit's proposal to leave the dry-crop rate in this group untouched should be accepted. But I see no reason why the rice rate should not be enhanced by 33½ per cent. I note that a complaint has already been made in the public press that the Tata Company are to be given preferential treatment under the Mulshi settlement proposals. If the rice rate in Group III is increased by 25 per cent. only there will be some ground for this suggestion. Rao Bahadur Dixit's reason for proposing this rate is that communications in this group will now be difficult. So far as the Tata Company's land is concerned this point may be neglected, as the Tata Company have no crops to bring to market, and if communications are worse than they were it is their operations that have made them so. So far as other people are concerned we have an area of 37 acres only to consider. The great

enhancement in value of these few acres will make the difference between a 25 per cent. and a $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. enhancement of no importance. Accordingly I recommend that in Group III the rice rate be increased by $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposal to leave the Jirayat rate untouched be accepted.

For Group IV the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes a 25 per cent. increase in the rice rate, and a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in the dry-crop rate. In this Group the lake absorbs 839 acres of rice land out of a total of 1,796 acres, and 2,958 acres of dry-crop out of a total of 21,861. Though communication with the Poona side has been affected, the villages in the group naturally find their best markets at Lonavla, and in Bhor State and the Kolaba District. Rao Bahadur Dixit's proposals for enhancement in this group err if at all on the side of moderation. But in view of the fact that Group IV has lost half its rice land I would accept them.

4. On the question of the period of guarantee I find myself at variance with all the officers who have reported on these proposals. If there is to be an enhancement of rates then the cultivators expect an assurance that a further enhancement will not take place for 30 years. The reasons given by Rao Bahadur Dixit for shortening the period of guarantee might well be advanced as reasons for postponing the revision altogether; they are not good reasons for declining to give the cultivator a 30 years' guarantee against further enhancement. The same applies to the arguments advanced by the Collector. While both these officers suggest the possibility that the lake may adversely affect the prosperity of the Petha, the Commissioner of Settlements on the other hand indicates that his reason for asking for a shorter term than usual is to enable the under-assessment under which Groups III and IV labour to be corrected in the near future. Mr. Anderson says a 30 years' guarantee would not be fair to either party. In practice the guarantee is binding only against Government. Assuming for a moment that the cultivation of the area left in Group II becomes impossible or unprofitable the assessment on this land can be struck off or reduced in spite of the 30 years' settlement. However I can see no ground whatever for the fears expressed by the Collector; I am more inclined to agree with the Settlement Commissioner that land hitherto neglected will be brought under cultivation and that "warkas" will wherever possible be converted into rice. But the fact that land is likely to be so converted gives the cultivator a very good reason for demanding a 30 years' guarantee in order that he may get the full fruits of his labour. While I do not think Mr. Anderson has any justification for his prophesy that the loss of 4,081 acres of rice land "will be replaced with considerable rapidity," I agree that there will certainly be some replacement. Such as it is it will only be made at the expenditure of a great amount of labour. For these reasons I recommend that the usual 30 years' guarantee be given.

5. The village of Ambegaon presents some difficulty. This village was transferred from the Haveli Taluka to the Mulshi Peta and its present rates are the Haveli rates, as fixed at the first revision settlement, viz., Rs. 5 for rice and Rs. 2-4-0 for dry-crop. The Assistant Settlement Officer proposes to put this village in group II with a rice rate of Rs. 8 and a dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-10-8. The only alternative would be to put this village in a Group of its own. After careful consideration I recommend the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposal for adoption.

6. I agree with the Collector that the inam village of Bhadas Budruk should be included in Group II instead of Group I, as suggested by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

7. The village of Shedani belongs topographically to the third group and the Assistant Settlement Officer proposes to rate it accordingly. I agree. If my proposals are approved its rice rate will be increased from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8.

8. I have considered the question of the abolition of the Mulshi Petha as a separate revenue unit. The Collector has requested that the decision of this question should be postponed till 1928-29, when the Tata Company's dam will be completed. I have agreed to this. In my opinion it should be possible to

transfer Groups I and II to Haveli Taluka—with a corresponding transfer of certain villages from Haveli to Poona Taluka—and to add Groups III and IV to Maval Taluka.

9. I enclose certain petitions of objections with their substance in English. As remarked by the Collector and the Commissioner of Settlements they call for no modification of the above proposals.

G. W. HATCH,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revision Settlement.

Mulshi Peta, district Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 576-B.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1927.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D./P.—6/X. dated 20th April 1927—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Mulshi Peta of the Poona District, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

* Letter from Rao Bahadur B. R. Dikshit, Assistant Settlement Officer, Mulshi Peta, No. R.S.T.—1 dated 31st July 1926.

Memorandum from the Collector of Poona, No. S.R.V.—49 dated 4th November 1926.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Settlements, No. S. T.—593 dated 23rd November 1926.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Mulshi Peta comprising 81 Government and four inam villages, for two of which the proposed settlement is the first revision settlement.

2. The revenue history of the Peta during the currency of the present settlement has been one of general prosperity. The area cultivated with rice, which is the most paying crop, has considerably extended. The live stock has increased. The supply of drinking water has materially improved. The wages both of field and of skilled labour have quadrupled owing to the activities of the Tata Company, and this general increase of prosperity is conclusively shown in the figures of the selling and letting values of land, which show a substantial improvement in the course of the past 30 years. In these circumstances Government consider themselves fully justified in increasing the rates to the extent proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

3. Government are pleased to approve Rao Bahadur Dikshit's proposals for the grouping, including the proposal to put Ambegaon in group II.

4. Government accept the Commissioner, C. D.'s recommendation to increase the rates in groups I and II by the maximum of 33 1/3 per cent. Group III presents some points of interest in view of the operations of the Tata Company. The Assistant Settlement Officer proposes to leave the dry crop rate untouched and to increase the rice rate by 25 per cent. The Commissioner, C. D., recommends that Rao Bahadur Dikshit's proposal to leave the dry crop rate in this group untouched should be accepted, but sees no reason why the rice rate should not be increased by 33 1/3 per cent. Government accept the Commissioner's proposals. They also accept the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals which have the approval of the Commissioner for group IV.

5. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for the four inam villages are approved, subject to the modification that Bhadas Budruk should be included in group II.

6. The revised rates for the Government and inam villages should be introduced during the current revenue year 1926-27 and levied from the revenue year 1927-28. Government concur with the Assistant Settlement Officer and the Collector that they should be guaranteed for a period of 20 years only. The reason for this is that the settlements of the neighbouring Talukas of Haveli and Mawal have respectively 19 and 20 more years to run, that it is not impossible that this Peta will be reabsorbed in these two talukas in the near future, and that whether this is so or not, the whole tract is a homogeneous one, and will be best resettled at one and the same time.

7. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

8. Rao Bahadur Dikshit should be commended for the excellence of his report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. F. BALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Poona (with the petitions of objections),
The Commissioner of Settlements,
The Accountant General,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India.

REVISED APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupi

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ambedvet	I	1 8	7 0	..	1,457	552	..	285	871	..	2	8	..	1,744	1,426	..
2	Belavade	I	1 8	7 0	..	1,074	880	..	214	630	..	..	..	..	1,288	1,010	..
3	Chinchwad	I	1 8	7 0	..	983	160	..	150	540	..	..	..	..	542	690	..
4	Ghotsavade	I	1 8	7 0	..	2,009	1,859	..	840	2,830	..	..	..	..	2,849	4,189	..
5	Khechare	I	1 8	7 0	..	1,300	402	..	337	1,157	..	..	..	..	1,687	1,569	..
6	Khondhavi	I	1 8	7 0	..	794	544	..	255	820	..	..	..	..	1,049	1,364	..
7	Pand	I	1 8	7 0	..	959	524	..	263	820	..	4	5	..	1,256	1,349	..
8	Ravde	I	1 8	7 0	..	325	196	..	163	503	..	..	..	..	488	699	..
9	Elhe	I	1 8	7 0	..	1,801	613	..	525	1,608	..	..	..	..	2,326	2,221	..
Total, Group I			..	..	..	10,132	4,720	0 7 5	3,041	9,779	3 8 5	6	8	1 5 4	13,179	14,507	1 1
<i>Group II.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
10	Akola	II	1 4	6 0	..	299	207	..	171	395	..	..	..	..	470	602	..
11	Ambegaon (Mutha-khore).	IV	2 4	5 0	..	1,606	471	..	255	738	..	..	..	..	1,861	1,209	..
12	Andeshe	II	1 4	6 0	..	524	248	..	222	694	..	..	..	..	746	942	..
13	Asade	II	1 4	6 0	..	212	105	..	149	400	..	..	..	..	361	505	..
14	Diali	II	1 4	6 0	..	144	52	..	34	117	..	..	..	..	178	169	..
15	Jamgaon	II	1 4	6 0	..	475	151	..	118	401	..	..	..	..	593	552	..
16	Kalamshet	II	1 4	6 0	..	171	98	..	56	146	..	..	..	..	227	244	..
17	Katarkhadak	II	1 4	6 0	..	998	245	..	236	659	..	..	..	..	1,234	904	..
18	Khubavali	II	1 4	6 0	..	308	89	..	116	339	..	..	..	..	424	423	..
19	Male	II	1 4	6 0	..	2,000	563	..	288	947	..	..	..	..	2,288	1,510	..
20	Manded	II	1 4	6 0	..	1,700	448	..	212	665	..	..	..	..	1,912	1,113	..
21	Sambhave	II	1 4	6 0	..	370	151	..	107	339	..	..	..	..	477	490	..
22	Shere	II	1 4	6 0	..	1,172	335	..	206	642	..	..	..	..	1,378	977	..
23	Shileshwar	II	1 4	6 0	..	148	56	..	76	201	..	..	..	..	224	257	..
Total, Group II			..	..	..	10,127	3,219	0 5 1	2,246	6,683	2 15 7	..	..	..	12,373	9,902	0 12 10
<i>Group III.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
24	Ahivadi	III	1 2	6 0	..	306	68	..	43	139	..	..	..	..	349	207	..
25	Aksai	III	1 2	6 0	..	152	47	..	27	88	..	..	..	..	179	136	..
26	Awlas	III	1 2	6 0	..	1,031	228	..	201	644	..	..	..	..	1,232	872	..
27	Bhadas Khurd	III	1 2	6 0	..	719	144	..	73	233	..	..	..	..	792	377	..
28	Bhorkas	III	1 2	6 0	..	762	192	..	172	545	..	..	..	..	984	737	..
29	Chandivall	III	1 2	6 0	..	531	109	..	95	268	..	..	..	..	626	377	..
30	Deviali	III	1 2	6 0	..	273	65	..	88	259	..	..	..	..	361	324	..
31	Dhangole	III	1 2	6 0	..	45	10	..	17	57	..	..	..	..	62	67	..
32	Dongargaon	III	1 2	6 0	..	1,004	265	..	171	504	..	..	..	..	1,175	769	..
33	Gonavadi	III	1 2	6 0	..	682	128	..	120	379	..	..	..	..	802	507	..
34	Mulshi Budruk	III	1 2	6 0	..	589	158	..	129	450	..	..	..	..	718	603	..
35	Mulshi Khurd	III	1 2	6 0	..	511	122	..	92	220	..	..	..	..	603	342	..
36	Nandivall	III	1 2	6 0	..	573	187	..	190	539	..	..	..	..	763	726	..
37	Namivall	III	1 2	6 0	..	257	77	..	108	300	..	..	..	..	360	377	..
38	Nimbarvadi	III	1 2	6 0	..	133	38	..	57	181	..	..	..	..	190	219	..
39	Nivkhande	III	1 2	6 0	..	843	83	..	90	252	..	..	..	..	483	335	..

APPENDIX L.

lands in the villages of the Musi Peta, Pona District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total							
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2	1		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
0 0 9 5 4	1,457	736	..	285	1,161	..	2	4	..	1,744	1,901	..	+33'31	Ambedvet	1		
0 0 9 5 4	1,074	507	..	214	840	..	..	..	..	1,288	1,347	..	+33'36	Belavade	2		
0 0 9 5 4	383	200	..	159	780	..	..	..	..	542	920	..	+33'33	Chinchwad	3		
0 0 9 5 4	2,009	1,612	..	840	3,773	..	..	..	..	2,849	5,585	..	+33'33	Ghotawade	4		
0 0 9 5 4	1,300	536	..	337	1,543	..	..	..	..	1,637	2,079	..	+33'35	Khechare	5		
0 0 9 5 4	794	725	..	256	1,088	..	..	..	..	1,049	1,818	..	+33'28	Khondhavi	6		
0 0 9 5 4	939	699	..	268	1,093	..	4	7	..	1,256	1,799	..	+33'36	Pand	7		
0 0 9 5 4	325	261	..	163	671	..	..	..	..	468	932	..	+33'33	Ravde	8		
0 0 9 5 4	1,301	817	..	525	2,144	..	..	..	..	2,326	2,961	..	+33'32	Rihe	9		
..	10,132	6,293	0 9 11	3,041	13,036	4 4 7 6	11	1 13 4	13,179	10,342	1 7 6	+33'33	Total, Group I.				
..		
10 8 8 0 0	299	276	..	171	527	..	..	..	..	470	803	..	+33'59	Akola	10		
10 8 8 0 0	1,606	349	..	256	1,181	..	..	..	..	1,861	1,530	..	+26'55	Ambegaon (Mutha-khore).	11		
10 8 8 0 0	534	331	..	222	925	..	..	..	..	746	1,256	..	+33'33	Andeshe	12		
10 8 8 0 0	212	140	..	149	533	..	..	..	..	361	673	..	+33'27	Asade	13		
10 8 8 0 0	144	69	..	34	156	..	..	..	..	178	225	..	+33'14	Disli	14		
10 8 8 0 0	475	201	..	118	535	..	..	..	..	593	736	..	+33'33	Jamgaon	15		
10 8 8 0 0	171	131	..	56	195	..	..	..	..	227	326	..	+33'61	Kalamshet	16		
10 8 8 0 0	998	327	..	236	879	..	..	..	..	1,234	1,206	..	+33'41	Katarkhadak	17		
10 8 8 0 0	308	119	..	116	452	..	..	..	..	424	571	..	+33'41	Khubavali	18		
10 8 8 0 0	2,000	751	..	288	1,263	..	..	..	..	2,288	2,014	..	+33'38	Male	19		
10 8 8 0 0	1,700	597	..	212	887	..	..	..	..	1,012	1,484	..	+33'33	Manded	20		
10 8 8 0 0	370	201	..	107	452	..	..	..	..	477	653	..	+33'27	Sambhave	21		
10 8 8 0 0	1,172	447	..	206	856	..	..	..	..	1,378	1,303	..	+33'37	Shere	22		
10 8 8 0 0	148	75	..	76	266	..	..	..	..	224	343	..	+33'46	Shikeshwar	23		
..	10,127	4,014	0 6 4	3,246	9,109	4 0 11	..	..	..	12,373	13,123	1 1 0	+32'53	Total, Group II.			
..		
1 2 0 8 0 0	306	68	..	43	185	..	..	..	..	349	253	..	+22'22	Ahirvadi	24		
1 2 0 8 0 0	152	47	..	27	117	..	..	..	..	179	164	..	+21'48	Aksai	25		
1 2 0 8 0 0	1,031	228	..	201	659	..	..	..	..	1,232	1,087	..	+24'63	Awlas	26		
1 2 0 8 0 0	719	144	..	73	311	..	..	..	..	792	455	..	+20'69	Bhadas Khurd	27		
1 2 0 8 0 0	762	192	..	172	727	..	..	..	..	934	919	..	+24'69	Bhorkas	28		
1 2 0 8 0 0	531	109	..	95	357	..	..	..	..	626	466	..	+23'61	Chandivali	29		
1 2 0 8 0 0	273	65	..	88	345	..	..	..	..	361	410	..	+26'54	Devlali	30		
1 2 0 8 0 0	45	10	..	17	76	..	..	..	..	62	86	..	+28'36	Dhangole	31		
1 2 0 8 0 0	1,004	265	..	171	692	..	..	..	..	1,175	957	..	+24'46	Dongargaon	32		
1 2 0 8 0 0	662	128	..	120	507	..	..	..	..	802	635	..	+24'25	Gonavadi	33		
1 2 0 8 0 0	589	158	..	129	600	..	..	..	..	718	758	..	+24'67	Mulshi Budruk	34		
1 2 0 8 0 0	511	122	..	92	293	..	..	..	..	603	405	..	+18'42	Mulshi Khurd	35		
1 2 0 8 0 0	573	167	..	190	719	..	..	..	..	763	906	..	+24'79	Nandivali	36		
1 2 0 8 0 0	257	77	..	103	400	..	..	..	..	360	477	..	+26'53	Nanivali	37		
1 2 0 8 0 0	133	38	..	57	241	..	..	..	..	190	279	..	+27'40	Nimbarvadi	38		
1 2 0 8 0 0	343	83	..	90	336	..	..	..	..	433	419	..	+25'07	Nivkhande	39		

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Bice			Garden			Total		
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a.
40	False	III	1 2	6 0	..	443	85	..	70	339	..	..	..	..	513	324	..
41	Parlvadi	III	1 2	6 0	..	116	46	..	27	91	..	..	..	..	143	137	..
42	Pomgaon	III	1 2	6 0	..	1,790	329	..	145	363	..	..	..	..	1,935	692	..
43	Shiravali	III	1 2	6 0	..	980	173	..	163	530	..	..	..	..	1,168	703	..
44	Shirgaon	III	1 2	6 0	..	527	109	..	105	334	..	..	..	..	632	443	..
45	Vadgaon	III	1 2	6 0	..	571	115	..	92	249	..	..	..	..	663	364	..
46	Vadavathar	III	1 2	6 0	..	930	241	..	144	411	..	..	..	..	1,074	662	..
47	Vaduste	III	1 2	6 0	..	744	185	..	148	422	..	..	..	..	892	667	..
48	Valane	III	1 2	6 0	..	1,104	351	..	220	655	..	..	..	..	1,324	1,006	..
49	Varak	III	1 2	6 0	..	698	180	..	126	409	..	..	..	..	824	589	..
50	Velholi	III	1 2	6 0	..	183	45	..	39	104	..	..	..	..	222	149	..
	Total, Group III ..		..	..	..	15,997	3,780	0 3 9	2,967	8,925	3 0 2	..	..	..	18,964	12,705	0 10
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
51	Adagaon	IV	1 0	5 0	..	847	114	..	47	83	..	..	..	..	894	197	..
52	Ambavane	IV	1 0	5 0	..	1,429	264	..	105	223	..	..	..	..	1,534	437	..
53	Bambarde	IV	1 0	5 0	..	1,220	165	..	137	295	..	..	..	..	1,357	460	..
54	Barpe Budruk	IV	1 0	5 0	..	762	127	..	78	179	..	..	..	..	840	306	..
55	Barpe Khurd	IV	1 0	5 0	..	404	75	..	46	120	..	..	..	..	450	195	..
56	Chachvali	IV	1 0	5 0	..	304	60	..	91	234	..	..	..	..	395	294	..
57	Davdi	IV	1 0	5 0	..	23	4	..	13	29	..	..	..	..	36	33	..
58	Deoghar	IV	1 0	5 0	..	743	135	..	44	90	..	..	..	..	787	225	..
59	Ghutke	IV	1 0	5 0	..	910	131	..	59	118	..	..	..	..	969	249	..
60	Jambhulne	IV	1 0	5 0	..	547	78	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	557	94	..
61	Kolavli	IV	1 0	5 0	..	515	93	..	43	77	..	..	..	..	558	170	..
62	Kotheri	IV	1 0	5 0	..	158	28	..	13	29	..	..	..	..	171	57	..
63	Kumbheri	IV	1 0	5 0	..	833	193	..	52	119	..	..	..	..	885	312	..
64	Majgaon	IV	1 0	5 0	..	673	139	..	26	68	..	..	..	..	706	202	..
65	Maluste	IV	1 0	5 0	..	231	43	..	17	38	..	..	..	..	248	81	..
66	Mohori	IV	1 0	5 0	..	610	110	..	129	352	..	..	..	..	739	462	..
67	Mulapur	IV	1 0	5 0	..	671	135	..	78	194	..	..	..	..	749	329	..
68	Nandgaon	IV	1 0	5 0	..	323	52	..	14	31	..	..	..	..	342	38	..
69	Nive	IV	1 0	5 0	..	1,406	211	..	130	366	..	..	..	..	1,537	577	..
70	Pimpri	IV	1 0	5 0	..	1,723	258	..	68	171	..	..	..	..	1,796	429	..
71	Salta	IV	1 0	5 0	..	624	117	..	62	114	..	..	..	..	636	231	..
72	Sarole	IV	1 0	5 0	..	295	53	..	36	215	..	..	..	..	378	258	..
73	Shahapur Peth	IV	1 0	5 0	..	706	143	..	29	64	..	..	..	..	735	207	..
74	Tambini Budruk	IV	1 0	5 0	..	1,869	271	..	97	298	..	..	..	..	1,966	479	..
75	Tambini Khurd	IV	1 0	5 0	..	296	40	..	36	87	..	..	..	..	332	127	..
76	Tolbela	IV	1 0	5 0	..	1,051	166	..	73	150	..	..	..	..	1,124	316	..
77	Tiskari	IV	1 0	5 0	..	495	74	..	20	44	..	..	..	..	515	118	..
78	Tiste	IV	1 0	5 0	..	116	21	..	21	54	..	..	..	..	137	76	..
79	Visakhar	IV	1 0	5 0	..	1,131	178	..	51	96	..	..	..	..	1,182	274	..
80	Wandre	IV	1 0	5 0	..	345	57	..	40	110	..	..	..	..	385	167	..
81	Yekole	IV	1 0	5 0	..	586	76	..	32	60	..	..	..	..	618	136	..
	Total, Group IV ..		..	..	..	21,861	3,511	0 2 8	1,796	4,029	2 3 11	..	..	..	23,657	7,640	0 1
	Total of Khalsa Villages.		..	..	..	58,117	15,330	0 4 3	10,050	29,416	2 14 10	6	8 1 5 4	68,173	44,754	0 11	

APPENDIX L—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	2	1	
s. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—contd.		
2 0 8 0 0	443	85	..	70	319	..	..	..	..	513	404	..	+24'69	False	40	
2 0 8 0 0	116	46	..	27	121	..	..	..	..	143	167	..	+21'80	Paritvadi	41	
2 0 8 0 0	1,790	829	..	145	484	..	..	..	..	1,035	813	..	+17'40	Pomgaon	42	
2 0 8 0 0	980	173	..	183	707	..	..	..	..	1,163	880	..	+25'18	Shiravali	43	
2 0 8 0 0	527	109	..	105	445	..	..	..	..	632	554	..	+25'06	Shirgaon	44	
2 0 8 0 0	571	115	..	92	332	..	..	..	..	663	447	..	+22'80	Vadagaon	45	
2 0 8 0 0	930	241	..	144	548	..	..	..	..	1,074	780	..	+21'01	Vadavathar	46	
2 0 8 0 0	744	185	..	148	643	..	..	..	..	892	828	..	+24'14	Vaduste	47	
2 0 8 0 0	1,104	351	..	220	870	..	..	..	..	1,324	1,221	..	+21'37	Valauc	48	
2 0 8 0 0	698	180	..	126	545	..	..	..	..	624	725	..	+23'09	Varak	49	
2 0 8 0 0	183	45	..	39	139	..	..	..	..	222	184	..	+23'49	Velholi	50	
..	15,997	3,760	0 3 9	2,967	11,918	4 0 3	..	..	..	18,964	15,668	0 13 3	+23'56			
..	Group IV.		
2 0 6 4 0	847	123	..	47	104	..	..	..	..	894	232	..	+17'70	Adagaon	51	
2 0 6 4 0	1,420	297	..	105	279	..	..	..	..	1,534	576	..	+18'23	Ambavane	52	
2 0 6 4 0	1,220	186	..	137	369	..	..	..	..	1,357	555	..	+20'65	Bambarde	53	
2 0 6 4 0	762	143	..	78	224	..	..	..	..	840	367	..	+19'93	Barpe Budruk	54	
2 0 6 4 0	404	84	..	46	150	..	..	..	..	450	234	..	+20	Barpe Khurd	55	
2 0 6 4 0	304	67	..	91	292	..	..	..	..	395	350	..	+20'11	Chachivall	56	
2 0 6 4 0	23	4	..	13	36	..	..	..	..	36	40	..	+21'21	Davdi	57	
2 0 6 4 0	743	153	..	44	112	..	..	..	..	787	264	..	+17'33	Deoghar	58	
2 0 6 4 0	910	147	..	59	147	..	..	..	..	969	294	..	+18'07	Ghutke	59	
2 0 6 4 0	547	88	..	10	20	..	..	..	..	557	108	..	+14'89	Jambhulne	60	
2 0 6 4 0	515	105	..	43	96	..	..	..	..	558	201	..	+18'24	Kolavli	61	
2 0 6 4 0	159	31	..	13	36	..	..	..	..	171	67	..	+17'54	Kotheri	62	
2 0 6 4 0	833	217	..	52	149	..	..	..	..	865	366	..	+17'31	Kumbheri	63	
2 0 6 4 0	678	156	..	28	79	..	..	..	..	706	235	..	+16'34	Majgaon	64	
2 0 6 4 0	231	48	..	17	47	..	..	..	..	248	95	..	+17'28	Maluste	65	
2 0 6 4 0	610	124	..	129	440	..	..	..	..	739	564	..	+22'08	Mohori	66	
2 0 6 4 0	671	152	..	78	242	..	..	..	..	749	394	..	+19'74	Mulapur	67	
2 0 6 4 0	328	58	..	14	39	..	..	..	..	342	97	..	+16'87	Nandgaon	68	
2 0 6 4 0	1,406	237	..	180	457	..	..	..	..	1,587	694	..	+20'28	Nive	69	
2 0 6 4 0	1,728	290	..	68	214	..	..	..	..	1,796	504	..	+17'48	Pimpri	70	
2 0 6 4 0	624	132	..	62	142	..	..	..	..	686	274	..	+18'61	Saltar	71	
2 0 6 4 0	295	60	..	83	269	..	..	..	..	378	329	..	+22'76	Sarole	72	
2 0 6 4 0	706	161	..	29	80	..	..	..	..	735	241	..	+16'42	Shahapur Peth	73	
2 0 6 4 0	1,869	305	..	97	260	..	..	..	..	1,966	565	..	+17'95	Tamhini Budruk	74	
2 0 6 4 0	296	45	..	36	109	..	..	..	..	332	154	..	+21'26	Tamhini Khurd	75	
2 0 6 4 0	1,051	187	..	73	187	..	..	..	..	1,124	374	..	+18'35	Telbela	76	
2 0 6 4 0	495	83	..	20	55	..	..	..	..	515	138	..	+16'95	Tlakari	77	
2 0 6 4 0	116	24	..	21	67	..	..	..	..	137	91	..	+21'33	Tlate	78	
2 0 6 4 0	1,181	200	..	51	120	..	..	..	..	1,182	320	..	+16'78	Visakhar	79	
2 0 6 4 0	345	64	..	40	137	..	..	..	..	385	201	..	+20'36	Wandre	80	
2 0 6 4 0	586	85	..	32	95	..	..	..	..	618	160	..	+17'65	Yekole	81	
..	21,861	4,060	0 3 0	1,796	5,033	2 12 10	..	..	..	23,657	9,093	0 6 2	+19'02	Total, Group IV.		
..	58,117	13,147	0 5 0	10,050	39,098	3 14 3	6	11	1 13 4	68,173	57,256	0 13 5	+27'93	Total of Khalsa Villages.		

Number	Name of Village	Number of Group	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT															
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	INAM VILLAGES.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	<i>Group I.</i>																	
82	Daravali ..	I	1 8	7 0	..	1,539	640	0 6 8	313	990	3 2 7	..	..	..	1,852	1,630	0 14 1
	Total, Group I ..		..	..	..	1,539	640	0 6 8	313	990	3 2 7	..	..	..	1,852	1,630	0 14 1
	<i>Group II.</i>																	
83	Bhadas Budruk ..	I	1 8	7 0	..	627	233	0 5 11	278	1,090	3 14 9	..	..	..	906	1,323	1 7 5
	Total, Group II ..		..	..	..	627	233	0 5 11	278	1,090	3 14 9	..	..	..	906	1,323	1 7 5
	<i>Group III.</i>																	
84	Sangvi ..	III	1 2	6 0	..	34	20	..	38	136	..	..	..	..	72	156	..
85	Shedani ..	I	1 8	7 8	..	1,315	327	..	223	1,087	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,414	..
	Total, Group III ..		..	..	..	1,349	347	0 4 1	261	1,223	4 11 0	..	..	..	1,610	1,570	0 15 3
	Total of Inam Villages.		..	..	..	3,515	1,220	0 5 7	852	3,303	3 14 0	..	..	..	4,367	4,623	1 0 7
	Grand Total of 85 Villages.		..	..	..	61,632	16,550	0 4 4	10,902	32,719	3 0 0	6	8	1 5 4	72,540	49,277	0 10 10

APPENDIX L—concl.

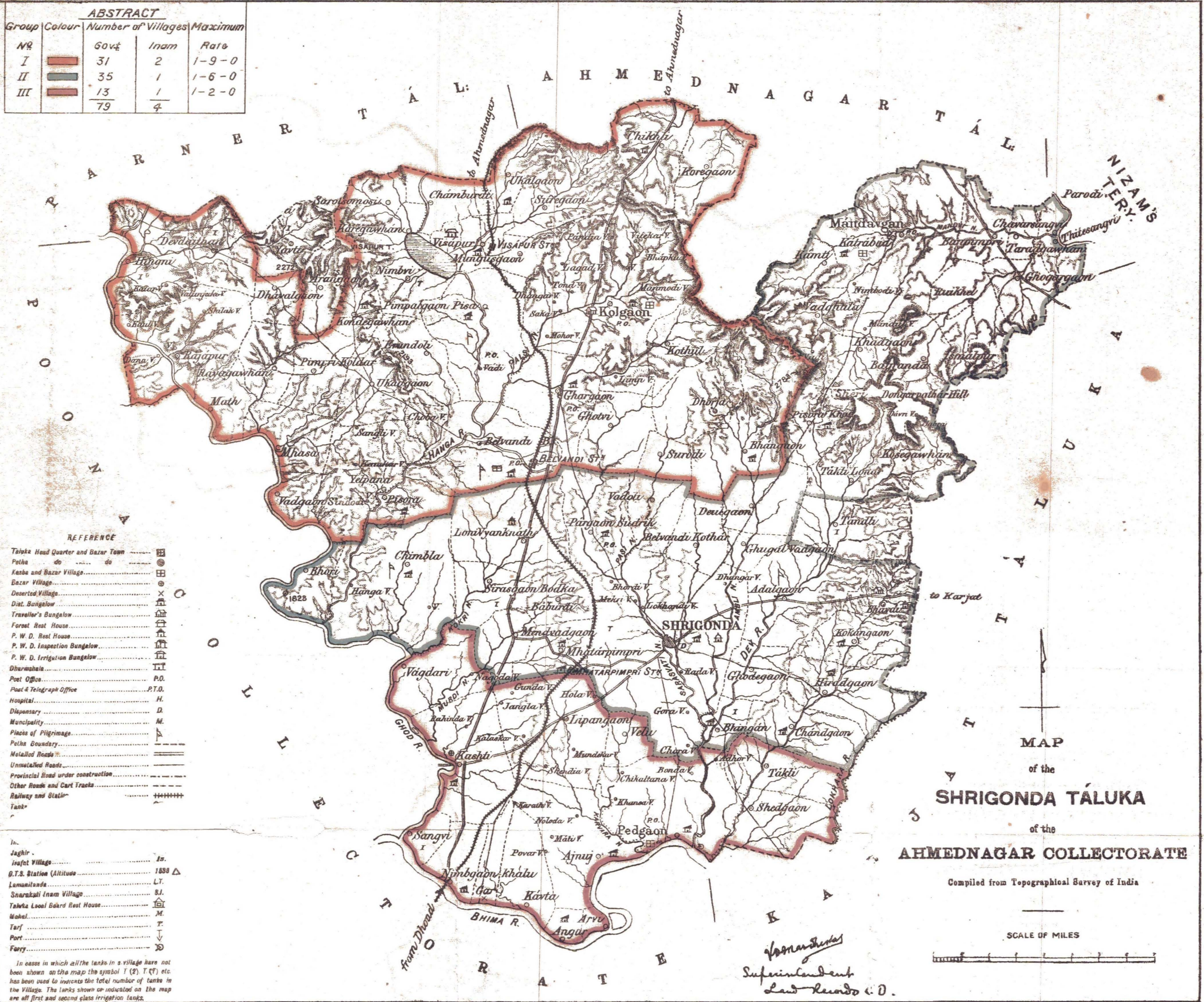
BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry-crop 19	Rice 20	Garden 21	Area 22	Assessment 23	Average 24	Area 25	Assessment 26	Average 27	Area 28	Assessment 29	Average 30	Area 31	Assessment 32	Average 33				
a. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		INAM VILLAGES.		
2 0 0	9 5 4	..	1,539	853	1 3 3	313	1,320	4 3 6	..	..	..	1,852	2,173	1 2 9	+33'31	Group I. Daravali ..	82
..	..	..	1,539	853	1 3 3	313	1,320	4 3 6	..	..	..	1,852	2,173	1 2 9	+33'31	Total, Group I.	
1 10 8	8 0 0	..	627	259	0 6 7	278	1,246	4 7 0	..	..	..	905	1,505	1 10 7	+13'76	Group II. Bhadas Dudruk ..	83
..	..	..	627	259	0 6 7	278	1,246	4 7 0	..	..	..	905	1,505	1 10 7	+13'76	Total, Group II.	
1 2 0	8 0 0	..	34	20	..	38	181	..	..	..	..	72	201	..	+28'84	Group III. Sangvi ..	84
1 2 0	8 0 0	..	1,315	245	..	223	1,159	..	..	..	..	1,538	1,404	..	-70	Shedani ..	85
..	..	..	1,349	265	0 3 2	261	1,340	5 2 2	..	..	..	1,610	1,605	0 15 4	2'23	Total, Group III.	
..	..	..	3,515	1,377	0 6 3	852	3,906	4 9 4	..	..	..	4,367	5,283	1 3 4	16'80	Total of Inam Villages.	
..	61,632	19,524	0 5 1	10,902	43,004	3 15 1	6	11	1 13 4	72,540	62,539	0 15 9	26'91	Grand Total of 85 Villages.		

K. L. PANJABI,
Superintendent,
Land Records, Central Division,
Poona.

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Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Government.

ABSTRACT				
Group	Colour	Number of Villages		Maximum
No.		Govt	Inam	Rate
I		31	2	1-9-0
II		35	1	1-6-0
III		13	1	1-2-0
		79	4	



- REFERENCE
- Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town
 - Patla do do
 - Kasbe and Bazar Village
 - Bazar Village
 - Deserted Village
 - Dist. Bungalow
 - Traveller's Bungalow
 - Forest Rest House
 - P. W. D. Rest House
 - P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow
 - P. W. D. Irrigation Bungalow
 - Dharmshala
 - Post Office
 - Post & Telegraph Office
 - Hospital
 - Dispensary
 - Municipality
 - Places of Pilgrimage
 - Patla Boundary
 - Metalled Roads
 - Unmetalled Roads
 - Provincial Road under construction
 - Other Roads and Cart Tracks
 - Railway and Station
 - Tank

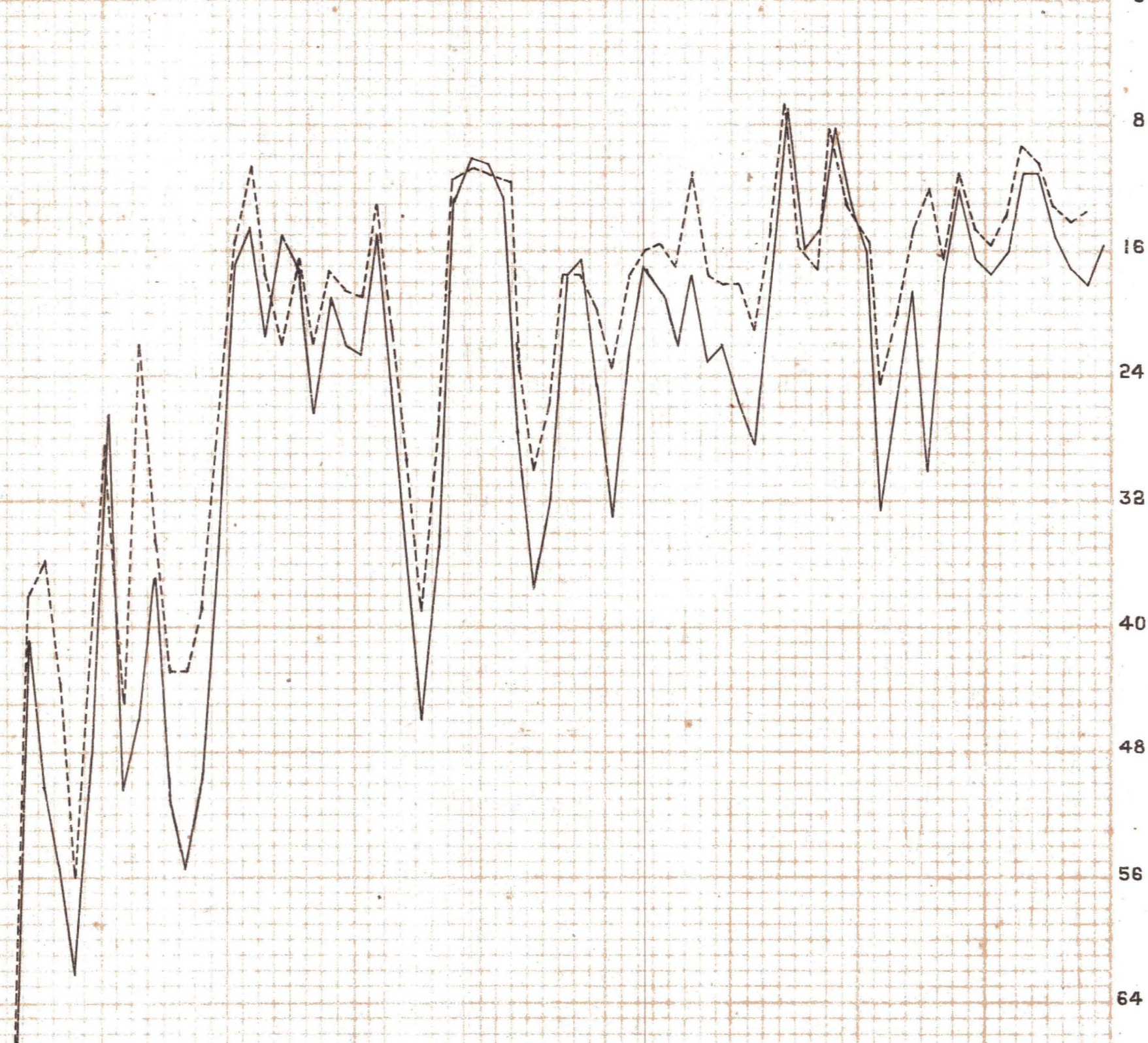
- In Jaghir
 - Isafat Village
 - G.T.S. Station (Altitude)
 - Lamanlanda
 - Sarakati Inam Village
 - Taluka Local Bazar Rest House
 - Mahal
 - Tarf
 - Port
 - Ferry
- In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map the symbol T (2), T (3) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the Village. The tanks shown or indicated on the map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.

MAP
of the
SHRIGONDA TALUKA
of the
AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India
SCALE OF MILES

Superintendent
Land Records & D.

1848-49
 1850-51
 1852-53
 1854-55
 1856-57
 1858-59
 1860-61
 1862-63
 1864-65
 1866-67
 1868-69
 1870-71
 1872-73
 1874-75
 1876-77
 1878-79
 1880-81
 1882-83
 1884-85
 1886-87
 1888-89
 1890-91
 1892-93
 1894-95
 1896-97
 1898-99
 1900-01
 1902-03
 1904-05
 1906-07
 1908-09
 1910-11
 1912-13
 1914-15
 1916-17.



GRAPH SHOWING PRICES IN SHRIGONDA TALUKA.

JAVARI —
 BAJRI - - -

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REVISION SETTLEMENT OF SHRIGONDA TALUKA OF THE
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.**

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Do. B ¹ .—Area irrigated from different sources of irri-					

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

Ahmednagar, 30th August 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of Shrigonda Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

The taluka boundaries have undergone no change during the current lease. There are in all 86 villages in the taluka of which $78\frac{1}{2}$ are Government and $7\frac{1}{2}$ Inam. Of the Inam villages, $\frac{1}{2}$ village, Bhangin, is unsurveyed and does not come under consideration.

The papers relating to the first revision of the $78\frac{1}{2}$ Government villages are contained in Selection No. CCXXXIII. The sanction to the existing settlement is conveyed by Government Resolution No. 4143, dated 8th June 1889.

The taluka was dealt with as a whole at the first revision. Measurement and classification. and classification was conducted under the "partial" system. At the present revision no fresh measurement or classification is necessary.

Of the 7 surveyed and settled Inam villages, 3 (*viz.*, Arangaon, Tandli and Yevti) appear to have been settled before the passing of the Land Revenue Code. The introduction of the revised rates will therefore be dependent on the execution of the necessary agreements by the Inamdars. There is no trace of the settlement report or sanction relating to these three villages.

It is also reported by the Survey Department that these villages will require partial measurement and classification. They are therefore excluded from this report and will be dealt with later.

POSITION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

4. The taluka is roughly triangular in shape. The northern boundary forms the base. The apex in the south is truncated.

Across the northern part of the taluka runs a range of hills. In this part the soil is light and poor. The streams rising in these hills flow in a southerly direction into the Ghod and Bhima Rivers which form the boundary of the taluka on the east and south. Only the north-east corner of the taluka drains into the Sina River.

The centre of the taluka is less hilly but the soil is very stony. The only good soil is found in the river valleys. In the south along the Bhima River there is a strip of deep, level, black soil. In this part there is a great dearth of water for irrigation. The sub-soil water cannot be reached at practicable depth.

The range of hills in the north is passable for carts only at three points.

The classification of the black soil tract is kept low. The faults chunkhad (line nodules) and karal (clay) are given as a general rule. Possibly the classers were biassed by the fact that the tract is very unproductive. The classers make a note against each number that "this land requires very good rain".

The lighter soils in the centre and north have been classed more strictly. Some of the highest assessed numbers are found along the banks of streams in the centre and north.

The taluka conveys the impression of sterility. It is rocky and treeless. Undergrowth is scanty and flowing water rarely seen. The only perennial stream running through the taluka is the Hanga.

RAINFALL.

5. The taluka is generally considered to have a rainfall decreasing in quantity from north to south. Local observation confirms this view. This distribution is probably due to the fact that the north is hilly. The present grouping is based mainly on this assumed distribution of rainfall. I am able to give in Appendix A statistics of rainfall recorded at four places. Sirur is about a mile from the north-west corner of the taluka, Dhond is on the bank of the Bhima opposite Nimbgaon Khalu in the extreme south; Shrigonda is almost in the centre of the southern group and Visapur is fairly representative of the northern group. The actual figures recorded at these stations confirm the view hitherto held about the distribution of rainfall.

The averages for Shrigonda are a fair sample. In almost all years Dhond has the least fall, Shrigonda next, Sirur and Visapur the heaviest.

The fall at Visapur is slightly steadier than at Sirur. Sirur has a higher maximum and a lower minimum fall than Visapur.

There remains the north-east corner of the taluka comprising present Group II. No statistics are available, but it is probable that the rainfall is rather less than at Visapur. The range of hills on the southern edge of this group is an obstruction to the monsoon current.

I think it is right to observe that the average rainfall recorded for the last 11 years gives rather too favourable a view of the conditions normal to this taluka. The average is considerably raised by the unusually heavy rainfall of 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Undoubtedly the taluka suffers from a precarious rainfall which has often in the past given rise to famine and scarcity. The southern villages in the Bhima valley are especially liable to crop failure owing to the fact that the soil is heavy and requires very heavy rain. I shall discuss later the poverty of this southern tract and will show that it is solely due to the deficient rainfall. I wish to lay stress on the fact that the mere totals of rainfall are likely to give a wrong impression of the conditions prevailing in this taluka. Shrigonda is more than ordinarily liable to fluctuate between drought and excess of rain. In the statistical atlas Shrigonda is rightly classed as a taluka "most liable to famine".

CULTIVATION AND CROPS.

6. Appendix B gives details of crops. The staple crop is rabi jawari. This is usually sown with safflower as an inter-crop. The two together cover 61.50 of the gross cropped area. In the hilly parts in the north there is an important area of bajri. The area under bajri fluctuates very considerably, but the average is 19.23 per cent. of the gross cropped area.

The general inferiority of the soil is shown by the smallness of the area under wheat (0.97 per cent.). The bulk of this—1,734 out of 2,247 acres—is irrigated. At the time of the first Revision there were 7,539 acres under wheat. I am unable to account for the decrease. The other crops are chiefly pulses.

I give details of irrigation in Appendix B-1 for the last five years. The effect of good rain is shown in the use made of kaccha pats when the rainfall allows. These pats are very precarious. They hardly come into use without at least two years of good rain. The patasthal assessment has been entirely remitted. Even the well irrigation suffers in dry years. In the better talukas like Newasa and Rahuri wells are chiefly used when rain fails. In this taluka well water is more freely used when the water-supply is good. The crops irrigated are chiefly cereals. The better class garden crops such as sugarcane, fruit-trees and vegetables are only grown in a small area.

FALLOWS.

7. It is worth noting that fallows in groups I, II and III are respectively 10.24, 21.32 and 25.19 per cent. of the total occupied area. I am of opinion

that the large area of fallow in the south and north-west is due to poverty resulting from the precarious rainfall. My inquiries do not lead me to suppose that land is intentionally kept under grass nor is there any serious diversion of agricultural labour to other pursuits. It is also to be noted that the area of fallow is for the whole taluka 18.69 per cent. of the total occupied area as against 13.4 per cent. at the time of the first Revision Survey. If the earlier figures were correct, I should conclude that the condition of agriculture had declined. But I have good reason to believe that fallows have only in recent years been noted with even moderate accuracy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

8. The taluka is not well off for metalled roads. There is one provincial road, the Nagar-Dhond road. This road is only partially bridged. It is little used south of Kashti as the crossing of the Bhima is tiresome and there is no ferry. It runs nearly parallel to the railway. The local fund roads which existed at the time of the first Revision are as follows :—

- (1) *Kashti-Jamkhed Road*, which traverses the taluka from west to east.
- (2) *Shrigonda-Pimpri Station Road*, joining the above road near Shrigonda.
- (3) *Nagar-Jamkhed Road*, runs for about six miles through the north-east corner of the taluka.

During the lease several short roads have been built as feeders to the railway.

- (4) Madhe Vadgaon-Pimpri Station.
- (5) Belvandi village to the Nagar road *via* Belvandi Station.
- (6) Visapur Station to the Nagar-Dhond road.

There is also a new road leading from Visapur to Parner which has only a very short length in this taluka.

Generally the cart tracks from village to village are fair, but passable only for lightly laden carts. These tracks are stony and are not much affected by the rains.

RAILWAY.

9. The taluka has the very great advantage of a railway running through it from north to south. There are three stations within the taluka limits. The existence of this railway is of the highest importance to the cultivator. It has had the effect of making produce more marketable and also keeps down the prices of the few imported articles which the agriculturist may have to buy. In this precarious tract it has also the special advantage of enabling a shortage of food and cattle-fodder to be met by importation from other districts.

BAZARS.

10. There are no important trade centres in the taluka itself.

Shrigonda is a market town of moderate importance. It is the only grain market having more than petty business.

Kashti is well known as a cattle market.

There are five other weekly bazars which are shown on the map:

Just outside the taluka are the important markets of Dhond and Sirur. Villages in the extreme north have access to Nagar, distant about 20 miles.

Cultivators usually dispose of their grain to merchants who visit the village. This method works well enough on the whole as the cultivator is not under such an urgent need to sell as he would be if he had brought grain to a distant bazar. It also saves him the cost and trouble of bagging and carting the grain.

The absence of flourishing markets in the taluka is an indication that the taluka has not much to sell.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

11. The following tables compiled from information supplied by the courtesy of the G. I. P. Railway Company gives the exports and imports at Stations in the Shrigonda Taluka :—

Exports from.	Visapur.			Belvandi.			Pimpri.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Agricultural produce ...	88,068	24,887	10,744	62,280	54,476	41,107	62,636	1,28,696	77,490
Bark, timber, grass and forest produce.	3,782	1,879	1,865	14,242	71,758	85,875	16,270	24,912	42,245
Other articles ...	4,647	2,812	3,381	487	784	841	5,719	6,769	5,601
Total ...	41,492	29,078	15,990	77,009	126,968	127,823	84,625	155,377	125,336
Imports to :—									
All kinds ...	18,199	17,052	9,519	6,467	7,592	8,188	40,191	45,467	98,572

The exports and imports at these stations are very largely confined to the Shrigonda Taluka. The talukas to east and west are served by the main line of the G. I. P. and make very little use of the stations on the Dhond-Manmad line. The exports of agricultural produce are marked by seasonal fluctuations. But there is no possibility of any great expansion. The great demand for tanning bark and fuel under war conditions has caused a remarkable increase in exports under those heads. There is a considerable balance of trade in favour of the taluka. This balance is no doubt liquidated by purchases of cattle, cloth and ornaments from outside. None of these things are conveyed by goods train and therefore do not appear in these returns.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

12. The taluka is purely agricultural. There are no factories in the taluka. Even the handloom is hardly found. There are no metal industries of importance.

POPULATION.

13. The occupation of the people is shown in Appendix C. According to the classification adopted at the Census of 1911, 71.93 per cent. of the people are agriculturists. This percentage is very close to that of other adjacent talukas such as Sirur (71.4), Parner (78.3) and Shevgaon (70.1). The non-agricultural population is made up of craftsmen and others whose services are required by the agricultural classes. There are no industries of any but local importance.

As one would expect from the general sterility of the land, the lack of large industries and the absence of towns, the population is very thin. At the Census of 1911 it was only 107 per square mile. This is much below the average for the district (143). It is in fact lower than that of any taluka in the district except Karjat. At the time of the first Revision the density of the population was only 89 per square mile. The actual figures of population of the whole taluka are as follows :—

Population.			
1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
51,195	66,658	61,240	65,727

It is not to be expected that a purely agricultural tract, where the land is for the most part poor, should show any marked expansion. At the first Revision the population had increased 20 per cent. since the Original Settlement. But this was to be expected by the fact that there were 77,538 acres of waste land. This was all taken up in the first few years of the original lease. There has been no room for expansion in recent years.

HEALTH.

14. The taluka has been visited by plague epidemics in 1903-04 and in 1916-17. Deaths from plague in these years amounted to 3,618.

Cholera caused 449 deaths in 1900 and 606 in 1912. Both these were years of scarcity. From the last census in 1911 up to the end of 1917, the total number of births is 17,600 and of deaths 14,828. The natural increase in population is therefore satisfactory in recent years.

The figures show that there is no reason to suppose that the economic condition of the taluka has suffered; in fact the population now probably exceeds the figure of 1891.

LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

15. In Appendix D I give the figures taken at the latest census (1915-16). In the same table the figures of 1909-10 are given for comparison.

The figures of chief importance in this table are those of plough cattle. At the first revision there were 26,142 male cattle in the 78½ Government villages. Owing to famine there has been a great fall. In 1909-10 these cattle numbered only 19,438. In spite of the scarcity in 1911 and 1912, when many cattle died, the present total is 24,453. This gives a pair of cattle to 19 acres. In a taluka where there is little of the better class bagait, this is quite enough for ordinary needs. It is better than Nagar, Newasa and Shevgaon with 23, 22 and 21 acres respectively per pair of cattle. Any further increase is likely to result in deterioration of the quality owing to feeding difficulties. The number of carts has increased from 1,247 to 1,470. Sheep and goats which now find a ready market in Nagar and Poona have increased from 27,634 to 40,019. These animals cost nothing to keep and afford a regular source of profit. In spite of the fact that a good deal of land lies fallow, I do not think that it is due to deficiency of cattle.

Shrigonda is not a good tract for cattle-breeding. But there is an excellent market at Valki in the Nagar Taluka where cattle of all sorts are bought and sold. In the taluka itself Kashti has a very fair cattle-market.

WATER-SUPPLY.

16. The water-supply in rivers in this taluka is perennial only in the Ghod and Bhima. These rivers are far below the surrounding land and are useless for irrigation. The only other river with a reliable flow is the Hanga which rises in Parner. Even this river is not perennial except in years of good rainfall. The rest of the streams rise in the hills in the taluka and dry up very early in ordinary years. Irrigation from pats is freely used in good years.

The number of wells in use has risen from 2,445 to 3,174 at the present time. This increase is very satisfactory. The Bhima valley is, however, not able to show any improvement. The only source of water-supply in this tract is the river. This is a great drawback to agriculture as working cattle in the hot weather have to be brought back to the river by midday; when lands are at a distance from the river half a day may be wasted. Attempts to sink wells in this part are nearly all failures. The sub-soil water is at too great a depth to be reached by ordinary methods. This in itself accounts for the very poor condition of the Bhimthadi.

VALUE OF LAND.

17. Information about the sale price of land is contained in Appendices G and G-1. The figures are obtained from the Record of Rights and cover the last 5 years of the lease.

(a) Sales.

The sales recorded in the Appendices are those which my local inquiry showed to be genuine cash sales. I have excluded all transactions which are in the nature of conditional sales or in which the consideration is other than cash payment. I have also excluded transactions in which there are encumbrances or doubtful title. I have recorded all genuine sales which came to my notice. The figures are therefore free from all suspicion of "selection".

There is some doubt as to how far figures of sale can be taken as a guide for settlement purposes. In some places land may have a high sale value and yet agriculture may not be in a flourishing condition. This often occurs in the neighbourhood of large towns and in very thickly populated tracts. These conditions are likely to mask the real value of land as an investment. In the Shrigonda Taluka there are no large towns and no densely peopled areas. Land in this taluka generally sells at prices proportionate to the expected yield of the land. A field assessed at say 12 annas per acre will ordinarily fetch a higher price in the north than in the south. This fact is very clearly seen in the averages for the respective groups. The figures recorded for each are a useful confirmation of the general character of the four groups proposed.

Appendix K in the selection relating to the First Revision Settlement shows that the average sale value for the taluka was only 12 times the survey assessment. The figures recorded at the time of the First Revision Settlement are not strictly comparable with those given in this report because no attempt was made to inquire into the real nature of the transactions nor to separate sales of jirait lands from those of bagait. But I am inclined to think that figures collected 'en bloc' as at the First Revision Settlement would now show an even higher multiple than those which I give. There can be no doubt whatever that the sale value of land has increased by more than 100 per cent. This increase in value is not due to overpopulation as the taluka is still thinly populated. It is due to the rise in prices of produce and to the rise of population towards the economic optimum.

Appendices H and H-1 give the figures of leases of jirait and bagait land for cash and in a few cases for a fixed rent in kind. These leases are comparatively uncommon. The customary rent is paid in the form of a crop-share of from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the outturn. I have used every precaution to exclude all so-called leases in which the tenant is a debtor of the lessor. There is a common practice of drawing up a rent-note reserving a cash-rent while the rent is actually paid in the form of a crop-share. These rents are also excluded. The genuine cash-rents, which remain, are usually passed to a landlord who lives in another place and is unable to go to the trouble of dealing with a crop-share rent.

The figures of Appendix H further confirm my conclusions about the necessity of increasing the groups to four and of increasing the existing differences in maximum rate. In the first group the rent amounts to the light percentage of 29 of the survey assessment. This ratio increases to 44 in the fourth group. In the fourth group tenants can hardly be found. There is a considerable area of land in which the owner is content to receive only the assessment. Leases of this kind are not included in the appendix. Fallow areas are large in the south.

The conclusion which I draw from the figures of leases is that the assessment is light in the north and presses with some severity in the extreme south.

I have recorded a few instances of leases of bagait land. But for settlement purposes these are of little value and may be ignored. The share taken by Government in no group exceeds the standard of 50 per cent. But in the three lower groups the assessment forms a higher proportion of the rent than in most parts of the district. Of the talukas recently revised or undergoing revision only the south-east group of Nagar Taluka shows worse figures viz., 54.91 per cent.

The data available are scanty. Hence I am not prepared to base my proposals on strictly mathematical considerations.

It is reasonable to infer from the figures of sales and leases, that the assessment in the first group is a lighter burden than elsewhere. The proposed new fourth group is also without doubt relatively highly assessed.

These deductions confirm observation made on the spot.

The value of land in this taluka is compared with that of other talukas in the following statement :—

Taluka.	Dry Crop.	
	Average selling-price of land in multiples of the assessment.	Average letting-value (percentage of rent represented by assessment).
Shrigonda ...	24.66	37.64
Nagar ...	38.79	30.15
Parner ...	49.52	23.17
Sirur ...	27.00	41.60
Dhond Peta ...	19.00	38.8

These figures seem to indicate that Shrigonda is a little better off than Dhond Peta but decidedly inferior to Parner and Nagar. The grouping which I propose will fit in with these figures.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

18. The following table gives details of all-crop experiments recorded in this taluka. They were carried out between 1884 and 1908 by Prant Officers and scrutinised by the Agricultural Department. They are few in number but strictly accurate :—

Village.	Crop.	Yield of		Average per acre.		
		Principal product.	Bye product.	Value in 1917.	Assessment by first revision settlement.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Loni Vyankanath ...	Jawari ...	857	1,292	34 7 6	1 3 5	3.52
2. Shrigonda ...	Do. ...	1,626	Bundles. 520	63 6 6	1 0 10	1.65
3. Belvandi ...	Jawari and Safflower ...	{ 858 49 }	2,371	53 7 7	0 6 9	0.76
4. Pargaon Sudrik ...	Gram ...	427	.....	12 4 11	1 3 6	9.77
5. Ghugal Vadgaon ...	Wheat ...	1,087	.....	63 15 0	0 6 5	0.62
6. Shrigonda ...	Jawari and Safflower ...	{ 114 52½ }	700	13 3 9	0 12 11	6.13
7. Kolgaon ...	Do. ...	{ 197 61 }	770	15 10 8	0 12 10	5.11
8. Visapur ...	Do. ...	{ 370 18 }	1,100	23 10 9	0 7 1	1.86

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2 and 5 are irrigated crops. The rest are dry crops.

The figures show unmistakably that the pitch of the assessment is light.

KHOTI.

19. In some cases cultivators dispose of their crops by the system known as 'Khoti'. This is sale of the standing crop either for a lump sum in cash or for a certain quantity of produce, or for an agreed share of the produce. In the last case the purchaser practically undertakes the watching and reaping of the crop in return for a share which is usually from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{7}$. In the other cases the purchaser estimates the value of the crop and the cost of watching and reaping while the cultivator takes his profit early and is relieved from all further trouble. This system of khoti is not a regular practice but cases may be found here and there throughout the taluka. I give below a list of the cases which I discovered during the season 1916-17. They are not to be regarded as more than a rough indication of the incidence of assessment on outturn. They practically represent the incidence of the assessment on gross outturn less cost of watching, reaping and threshing. These instances are therefore

less valuable than a careful crop experiment. But taken all round they show that the Government demand takes a very small part of the yield, in most cases less than 10 per cent.

Instances of Khoti in 1916-17.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Area sold by Khoti.	Assessment reduced proportionately.	Price of Khoti.	Percentage of price represented by assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Group I.</i>							
1	Bhangaon	25 11	9 8 0	24 34	9 6 10	170 0 0	5.54
2	Belvandi Budruk	96 30	45 0 0	96 30	45 0 0	545 0 0	8.26
4	Chikhli	72 34	36 7 6	72 34	36 7 6	383 0 0	9.51
7	Ghargao	16 12	12 10 0	16 12	12 10 0	117 8 0	10.74
9	Kolgaon	98 31	67 0 0	98 31	67 0 0	910 0 0	7.36
11	Koregaon	86 36	61 0 0	73 7	51 15 5	1,085 0 0	4.79
17	Nimbvi	100 09	56 5 0	93 33	52 13 10	955 0 0	6.68
18	Pimpri Kolandar	22 36	10 0 0	22 36	10 0 0	695 0 0	1.44
20	Pisore Budruk	16 10	5 4 0	16 10	5 4 0	69 0 0	7.61
22	Raygawhan	64 00	20 10 0	63 24	20 5 9	624 0 0	3.24
24	Surodi	23 34	9 0 0	19 08	7 2 10	110 0 0	6.15
25	Suregaon	27 38	16 7 0	26 39	15 15 5	390 0 0	4.09
26	Ukadgaon	10 16	3 8 0	9 00	3 0 6	75 0 0	5.04
28	Visapur	166 13	57 7 6	166 13	57 7 6	988 8 0	5.81
30	Elapne	17 16	16 4 0	17 16	16 4 0	362 0 0	4.49
31	Erandoli	9 17	5 0 0	9 15	4 15 7	117 0 0	4.27
	Total	885 23	431 7 0	827 20	415 13 2	7,600 0 0	5.47
<i>Group II.</i>							
35	Ghogargaon	14 00	7 0 0	11 00	5 8 0	100 0 0	5.50
39	Mandavgan	30 10	20 0 0	16 35	12 6 4	390 0 0	3.18
40	Ruikhel	10 37	5 12 0	8 00	4 3 4	70 0 0	5.01
	Total	55 07	32 12 0	35 35	22 1 8	560 0 0	3.95
<i>Group III.</i>							
52	Deulgaon	98 36	18 10 11	38 36	18 10 11	210 0 0	8.89
54	Ghugalvadgaon	18 22	6 0 0	18 22	6 0 0	100 0 0	6.00
57	Kosegavhan	25 12	4 0 0	25 12	4 0 0	32 0 0	12.50
58	Loni Vyankanath	204 17	117 1 0	183 17	109 13 8	1,157 0 0	9.49
59	Madhevadgaon	15 22	7 12 6	12 22	6 9 6	210 0 0	3.14
61	Pargaon Sudrik	35 3	23 0 0	30 15	21 2 1	192 0 0	10.34
64	Shrigonda	100 9	82 0 0	92 26	78 13 8	900 0 0	8.76
66	Wadali	27 29	14 8 0	27 29	14 8 0	100 0 0	14.50
	Total	465 30	273 0 5	429 19	259 9 10	2,901 0 0	12.56
<i>Group IV.</i>							
71	Kashti	114 04	95 3 0	108 22	81 2 0	1,557 8 0	5.21
72	Kavthe	11 21	9 0 0	11 21	9 0 0	50 0 0	18.00
73	Limpangao	66 6	49 14 0	50 33	43 1 3	395 0 0	10.90
74	Nimbgaon Khalu	47 28	51 8 0	46 20	46 10 11	1,320 0 0	3.59
75	Pedgaon	38 2	23 2 0	29 30	17 13 6	50 0 0	13.83
	Total	277 21	228 11 0	247 06	197 11 8	3,372 8 0	5.86
	Grand Total	1,654 1	965 14 5	1,540 00	895 4 4	14,433 8 0	6.20

PRICES.

20. In Appendix I are shown the prices of five of the principle products of the taluka, covering 86 per cent. of the nett cropped area, the figures cover a period of 30 years from 1883 to 1917. The graph attached to the appendix gives an unbroken sequence from 1848-49 of the prices of the two principal food-grains. There are certain years in which owing to local crop failure the prices went up to abnormal heights. This is specially noticeable in 1897, 1900, 1912 and 1913. But apart from these exceptional figures there is a marked upward trend of prices which has all the signs of permanency. There are numerous ways of summarising the figures but however the figures are taken the upward tendency

comes out. Perhaps the best way of eliminating seasonal fluctuations is to take averages over decennial periods.

Decennial period.	Javari (average number of seers per rupee).	Percentage variation from last period.	Bajri (average number of seers per rupee).	Percentage variation from last period.	Safflower (average number of seers per rupee).	Percentage variation from last period.
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7
1848-49 to 1857-58. (Original Settlement).	49.1	...	41.3	.....	45.6	.....
1878-79 to 1887-88 (First Revision) ...	22.4	+119%	19.7	+109.6%	20.1	+121.8%
1908 to 1917 (Second Revision) ...	14.9	+50.2%	12.3	+60.1%	10.9	+86.2%

The rise in price of produce since the period preceding the first revision in all cases greatly exceeds the 33 per cent. which is the maximum increase in assessment allowed in a taluka. This rise is so well established as to require little comment. The inquiries conducted recently in many other talukas give similar results. For the sake of brevity I would suggest a comparison with the figures given in the second Revision Settlement Reports of Nagar, Parner and Shevgaon Talukas. In taking the averages of prices I have not attempted to weight the averages. An occasional famine year occurs in which there is little grain for sale. But the data by which averages could be accurately weighted are not available. I consider that the exclusion of exceptional years is also objectionable. It is true that very high prices as a rule go with deficient crops. But conditions vary so much from village to village and from year to year that selection would be extremely dangerous. We are concerned more with the general trend of prices than with arithmetical averages. It is quite clear that the share of the crop required to defray the Government due is much less than at the time of the first revision. If it is defrayed by selling javari 2/3 of the quantity required at the time of the first revision will meet the dues: if by selling safflower just over half the quantity is required.

If other considerations show that the economic condition of the taluka is satisfactory, a substantial increase in the assessment is indicated.

WAGES.

21. Statistics of wages are less easy to reduce to table than those of prices. I think it may be admitted that field labour is no more efficient now than in past years. Certainly during the last few years there has been such a demand for labour that the employer cannot enforce hard work. The labourer has become very independent especially near railways and large towns.

The Mamlatdar has supplied figures of wages from 1888 to 1917. From these records it appears that annas 3 was the ordinary wage at the time of the first revision. The rate rose to annas 4 in 1892. In the famine years it fell as low as annas 2. From 1912 there has been a steady rise from 3 annas to 6 annas at present. These figures are recorded at Shrigonda.

My own inquiries show that annas 4 is the ordinary wage at a distance from the railway. In places like Visapur, Belvandi and Shrigonda annas 6 may have to be paid.

There is no doubt that wages have risen very considerably. This rise is an addition to the cost of cultivation. The Bhima valley appears to suffer from a deficiency of labour. This is no doubt due to the proximity of the railway junction at Dhond.

This increase in the cost of labour is a good reason for keeping enhancement well below the rates which the increase in the price of produce would allow.

REVENUE HISTORY.

22. The area of unoccupied assessed waste land at the beginning of the lease was 2,562 acres. This clearly shows that almost all available land was under cultivation. At the present time there are 3,424 acres of waste land. This increase in waste land is an unsatisfactory sign. The increase in waste land is accounted for by Group IV. In this group there is now an area of 1,254 acres of waste land as against 289 acres at the beginning of the lease.

In the other groups there is no important variation. This fact confirms the view that Group IV is in an unprosperous condition.

The variation in revenue demand between the first and last year of the lease is unimportant. There was a heavy fall in the demand in 1911-12 due to forfeiture and relinquishment resulting from the famine of 1909-10. By 1915-16 most of the lands so vacated were restored to the original owners.

Remissions have been very considerable. A reference to Appendix K will show how heavy these remissions were, especially in 1899-1900, 1901-02, 1906-07, 1909-10 and 1910-11. The remissions in each of these years amounted to nearly a whole year's revenue. For the last four years there have been no remissions. No doubt some of these remissions and writing off of revenue would not have been necessary under the present system of remissions and suspensions. The present rules are almost automatic in their working. The cultivator knows that he will not be pressed to pay when the crop is below a certain figure. He also knows that it is useless to withhold payment in the hope of concession beyond that which is announced. Many an occupant who could have paid at the time eventually lost his land through holding over payment until he was no longer able to pay. This long record of remissions shows very clearly that the taluka has suffered severely from famine and makes it clear that leniency in assessment is required.

Outstandings were very heavy upto 1914-15. After that year all arrears were cleared up without difficulty. In a year of moderate to good rain the revenue is collected with ease. There is nothing like contumacy at any time. Coercive processes are rarely necessary.

GENERAL REMARKS.

23. The taluka owing to its generally poor soil can never attain to any high degree of wealth and prosperity. In years of good rainfall the economic condition of the people is satisfactory. But owing to frequent shortage of rain they suffer severe set-backs at too frequent intervals. It is therefore natural that the pitch of assessment should be kept as low as possible.

The taluka has good communications for the most part and access to markets is easy. But good communications cannot in themselves make a taluka prosperous. When there is little or no surplus for disposal in market it does not help the cultivator to have a railway and markets at his door. The population is much less dense than that of the district as a whole. But there has been a satisfactory increase. As long as the taluka remains purely agricultural it is hardly to be expected that any marked increase in population can occur. But the figures of births and death show that the present population has increased since the last census of 1911 and will probably be greater than in 1891.

As regards agricultural resources the taluka is well enough off. It is probable that the cattle at present are of better quality, though less numerous than at the time of the first revision. There is no doubt that the agricultural cattle are enough for the needs of the taluka.

Water supply for irrigation is very much better than at the time of the first revision. An increase of 50 per cent. in the number of wells is a certain indication that agricultural methods are improving and that capital and enterprise are not lacking. It is only in the IV Group that efforts to obtain water from wells has been unrewarded. The area irrigated from wells is now on an average 11,574 acres. There is, in addition, in years of good rainfall a considerable area (amounting to 3,224 acres in 1916-17) of land irrigated from pats for which no water rate is levied.

The value of land as shown by statistics of sales and leases corroborates the conclusions as to the relative prosperity of the various groups, and also indicates the place of this taluka relatively to its neighbours. The sale and letting value of land is very low in the south, but improves in a marked degree further north.

Finally I will recall briefly that prices have risen very greatly. There is good reason to suppose from the revenue history of the taluka that the assessment is at present light and easily borne. It is impossible to avoid arrears

remissions and forfeiture or relinquishment of land during famine, however light the assessment may be. It would be a fair deduction that the pitch of the assessment was high only if revenue were hard to recover in normal years. This is emphatically not the case. The rise in prices therefore justifies an increase in the assessment. It is true that the cost of cultivation has also risen. Giving full weight to all these considerations I shall propose increases of a very moderate degree.

GROUPS.

24. The Superintendent of Survey at the time of the first revision proposed two groups only. He placed 31 villages forming the north-west portion of the taluka in Group I. The rest of the district was formed into Group II with a maximum rate only 2 annas less than that of Group I.

This grouping was mainly based on (1) the superior rainfall in the north and (2) the advantage of the railway running through the western part of the taluka. The principles of this grouping were approved subject to the slight modification that the 12 villages in the north-east were raised from the lower group to an intermediate group on the ground that Mr. Fletcher had rather over-estimated their remoteness and inaccessibility.

During the currency of the lease nothing has occurred to modify the considerations which led to this grouping. Some new data have been obtained such as the figures of rainfall recorded at Visapur, and the statistics of fallows, crops, sales and leases distributed by groups. In addition I think that due weight must be given to the general information which is picked up by personal inquiry in the tract under consideration.

I am reluctant to tamper with the grouping of a taluka which has been revised as a whole. I also hesitate to increase the number of groups without very strong reasons.

It is however necessary to do both these things. The present difference in maximum rates between the first and third groups is only 2 annas. There is however a most marked difference between the first group and the extreme south of the taluka. I think the following comparison between 5 representative villages in the south and 5 villages of Group I will show that the difference in rates should be greater than it is at present:—

	5 villages in Group I. (Visapur, Chambhurdi, Nimbvi, Yerandoli and Pimpalgaon Pisá.)	5 villages in Group III. (Káshṭi, Limpangaon, Nimbgaon-Khalu, Gár and Kavta.)
<i>Rainfall.</i>		
Average	... At Visapur ... 24.15	At Dhond ... 18.02
<i>Sale-prices of land (dry-crop).</i>		
Area sold	... Acres 289	Acres 1,268
Assessment	... Rs. 101-8-0.	Rs. 909-1-0
Price	... Rs. 6,160.	Rs. 12,783
Number of times assessment represented by price.	60.68	14.06
<i>Rental-value of land (dry-crop).</i>		
Area leased	... Acres 458	Acres 567
Assessment	... Rs. 170-4-0	Rs. 382-13-0
Rent	... Rs. 729	Rs. 723-3-0
Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	23.35	52.90
<i>Population per square mile.</i>		
.....	166	100

General observation confirms the view that the difference is very great.

The grouping in adjoining talukas also shows a very great difference. The Dhond group is rated at Re. 1-4-0 while the villages of Parner and Nagar

Talukas on the north are rated at Rs. 1-12-0. Another intermediate step will be convenient. If the present Group III is not divided there must be an unnecessary loss of revenue in the northern half of this group.

I therefore propose to make a new Group IV embracing 13 villages in the south of the taluka. These villages are conveniently situated as regards markets but they are in an unprosperous state owing to the unfavourable rainfall. In this tract there is little demand for land. Tenants cannot be found in many cases. Owners are often glad to lease their lands on payment of the assessment only. The obvious remedy for this state of things is irrigation. But subsoil water is not obtainable at reasonable depths. Many persons have tried and failed. Many abandoned pits in these villages mark the unsuccessful efforts to overcome the deficiency of rainfall by well irrigation.

On the other hand the northern part of the taluka has prospered during the lease. No part of the taluka has escaped crop-failure: but the climate of the north is more favourable to agriculture and the rainfall is much better suited to the soil.

The division of the taluka into four groups will remove existing anomalies and will help to equalise the rates with those in surrounding talukas.

I will conclude with a few remarks on Group II. This small group of 12 villages is in the north-east corner of the taluka. This tract is hilly and stony. It is traversed by the Nagar-Karjat road; but has no made road communicating with the railway or with Shrigonda. Its trade goes entirely to Ahmednagar which is distant between 20 and 24 miles.

It is in all respects similar to the south-east corner of the Nagar Taluka. The rainfall appears to be inferior to that of the I Group. It is remote from railway and markets. Land has low selling value and leases give a very poor return to the landlord. This group should be assessed with reference to the adjoining Nagar villages but on a lower rate as it is more remote from markets.

MAXIMUM RATES.

25. The rates in force at present are as follows:—

Group.			No. of villages.	Maximum rate.
				Rs. a. p.
I	...	...	31	1 4 0
II	...	...	12	1 3 0
III	...	...	35½	1 2 0

My inquiry leads me to conclude that these rates do not give sufficient allowance for the great differences which exist between the different parts of the taluka.

I have given reasons in paragraph 24 above for dividing the present III Group. In the 13 villages in the extreme south which I propose to put in a new Group IV general prosperity is at a low ebb. The present assessment is light but I do not recommend any increase. The rates in the adjoining villages of the Poona District, sanctioned in 1912-13 and 1916-17, are Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-4-0. The conditions described in the Settlement Reports of the Sirur Taluka and the Dhond Peta apply very closely to the southern part of the Shrigonda Taluka.

The rates which I propose for the remaining groups are graduated according to the degree of prosperity and advantages enjoyed by each.

Group III is traversed by the railway. Its rainfall is decidedly better than in the extreme south. I shall not be thought to fall into the error of basing the maximum rate on the quality of the soil, if I point out that the soil of the III Group is not of the deep variety found in the extreme south and can therefore produce a crop with less rain than the soil of the IV Group. This is a point which only grouping can deal with: the classer does not take it into consideration.

The sale value of land and the statistics of leases show that agriculture is not stagnant as it is in the IV Group.

In view of the great increase in prices, I consider that a moderate increase in the maximum rate, from Rs. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-5-0 is fully justified.

Next I will discuss Group I. This group shows every sign of prosperity. The rainfall is better than in the south. The tract is traversed by a railway and road. Sales and leases show better results than elsewhere. The land revenue is recovered with ease.

I consider that the rate sanctioned at the first revision settlement was low relatively to the southern part of the taluka. In view of the great rise in prices I have no hesitation in raising the maximum rate of this group from Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-9-0.

The rates which I now propose for Groups I, III and IV merge without any serious anomaly into the rates recently sanctioned in adjoining talukas.

The villages of Parner and Ahmednagar adjoining Group I on the north are rated at Rs. 1-12-0. On the south are villages of Poona District rated at Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0. The proposed rates form a suitable gradation between these extremes.

As regards Group II, I consider that the 12 villages in this tract have much more in common with Nagar Taluka than with Shrigonda. The trade of these villages goes entirely to Nagar. They are cut off by hills from the rest of the Shrigonda Taluka. Their only means of access to outside markets is by the Nagar-Karjat road. On the map a road is shown leading to Shrigonda but it is only a rough track and is little used. The general condition of this hilly tract reminds me very much of the south-east corner of the Nagar District which I recently dealt with. It shows the same low scale of prosperity, evidenced by low sale-values and little demand for land either by purchase or lease. There are no data about the rainfall here but it is reported that the rainfall is inferior to that of the north-west of the taluka. Whether the lack of prosperity is due to bad rainfall or to inaccessibility, I consider that this tract requires more lenient treatment than the north-west part, and owing to its remoteness, more lenient treatment than the adjoining Nagar Group. I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0.

The effect of the proposals is shown in the following table :—

Proposed group.	No. of villages.	Proposed maximum rate.	Increase per cent.
I	31	Rs. a. p. 1 9 0	25-00
II	12	1 6 0	15-78
III	22½	1 5 0	16-66
IV	19	1 2 0	...

These increases are moderate but the Shrigonda Taluka is in a precarious tract which makes it desirable to use leniency in revising the rates.

The financial effect of the changes will be to increase the assessment from Rs. 1,25,666 to Rs. 1,45,499 which gives an increase of 15-78 per cent.

INAM VILLAGES.

26. Of the 7½ inam villages only 4 come under consideration in this report, viz., Devdaithane, Hingni, Sangvi and Shirasgaon Bodke.

Devdaithane is situated in the I Group. It bears at present a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0 like the surrounding Government villages. The rates at present in force are those of the first revision settlement sanctioned in 1902. The lease will expire with that of the Government villages. I propose a rate of Rs. 1-9-0 like that of adjoining Government villages. There are 235 acres of patasthal bagait under kaccha pats. Though patasthal assessment has been remitted in all Government villages, it must be retained here. I do not however recommend any increase in the water rate.

Hingni was surveyed and settled as recently as 1912. The rate then sanctioned was Rs. 1-14-0, which is considerably higher than the rates now proposed for surrounding villages. I see no reason to propose any change in this rate.

Shirasgaon Bodka falls naturally in the proposed Group III. The original settlement was sanctioned as recently as 1916. The rate of Rs. 1-2-0 then sanctioned corresponded with the rate in force in adjoining villages. This rate gave the inamdar a revenue just equal to the revenue enjoyed before the survey. Although the settlement was so recent, I consider that the inamdar is entitled to an increase equal to that proposed for Government villages. I accordingly propose that this village should be rated at Rs. 1-5-0.

Sangvi is situated in the extreme south-west corner of the taluka, adjoining villages rated at Rs. 1-2-0 for which no increase is proposed.

GUARANTEE.

27. In conclusion I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed up to 1945-46. This is the year in which the rates of Nagar, Parner and Sheogaon Talukas will expire. I have proposed this year also in the case of Rahuri and Nevasa.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Rahuri, Shrigonda and

Newasa Talukas, Ahmednagar District.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Shrigonda, District Ahmednagar.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1907	0.42	2	4.32	4	11.05	26	2.99	8	0.05	...	18.83	40	Vide remarks separately appended.
1908	...	...	...	...	5.00	11	11.74	10	0.51	1	17.25	22
1909	...	...	4.23	7	4.67	12	13.47	16	...	...	22.37	35
1910	...	...	0.10	1	8.10	16	15.30	21	5.79	5	29.29	43
1911	0.58	1	1.12	2	8.36	11	0.54	1	0.47	1	11.07	16	
1912	...	...	0.25	1	3.39	11	4.98	11	2.25	4	10.87	27
1913	...	...	2.75	6	6.98	17	8.25	10	0.01	...	17.99	32
1914	...	...	...	...	7.56	14	7.38	12	1.55	2	16.49	28
1915	0.56	1	0.28	2	17.56	19	12.03	19	2.92	5	33.85	46	
1916	0.30	1	4.99	6	12.34	19	11.29	15	4.57	7	33.49	48	
1917	1.98	4	0.80	2	2.46	6	15.91	19	5.49	6	26.59	37	
Total	3.79	9	18.84	30	87.47	162	103.88	142	23.61	31	237.59	374	
Average	0.34	1	1.71	3	7.95	15	9.44	13	2.15	3	21.60	34	

Rainfall recorded at Visapur tank in the Ahmednagar District.

1907	0.45	2	4.06	4	13.22	24	3.21	9	0.08	...	21.02	39
1908	...	...	...	...	5.24	12	12.96	14	2.31	2	20.49	28
1909	...	...	5.20	8	4.14	8	12.21	16	...	...	21.55	32
1910	...	...	0.15	1	12.80	17	17.72	22	4.05	4	34.72	44
1911	0.19	1	1.91	1	7.47	14	2.98	4	1.04	2	13.59	22
1912	...	...	0.99	2	5.41	11	6.51	8	2.73	2	15.64	23
1913	...	...	5.01	7	14.37	19	2.98	9	...	...	22.36	35
1914	...	...	0.50	2	7.61	11	12.43	14	2.34	3	22.88	30
1915	0.63	3	4.55	4	18.15	19	7.97	15	3.57	2	35.07	43
1916	0.13	1	1.55	6	14.50	18	14.89	20	3.41	6	34.48	51
1917	2.15	3	1.83	2	3.82	6	13.04	19	3.01	4	23.85	34
Total	3.75	10	25.75	37	106.61	159	106.90	150	22.64	25	265.65	381
Average	0.34	1	2.34	3	9.69	15	9.72	14	2.06	2	24.15	35

Rainfall recorded at Dhond, District Poona.

1907	...	...	2.58	7	9.61	26	5.32	9	0.10	1	17.61	43
1908	...	...	...	...	3.80	12	7.45	14	0.99	3	12.24	29
1909	...	...	5.23	6	2.87	10	7.68	16	...	...	15.78	32
1910	...	...	...	...	8.71	17	10.35	18	1.47	5	20.53	40
1911	...	...	...	...	4.45	12	2.44	3	1.01	4	7.90	19
1912	...	...	0.55	2	6.75	11	2.02	9	2.01	2	11.33	24
1913	...	...	2.86	7	9.62	16	5.77	8	...	...	15.39	31
1914	...	...	0.23	1	7.56	17	6.50	11	2.51	3	16.80	32
1915	0.28	1	2.57	7	12.97	18	10.89	20	1.52	3	28.23	49
1916	0.13	1	3.95	4	11.49	21	3.95	18	5.48	10	30.00	54
1917	1.45	4	2.73	3	2.99	7	13.04	17	4.45	5	24.66	36
Total	1.86	6	20.70	37	80.82	167	80.41	143	19.54	36	200.47	389
Average	0.17	1	1.89	3	7.35	15	7.31	13	1.78	3	18.02	35

Rainfall recorded at Sirur, District Poona.

1907	0.55	4	2.53	6	10.01	24	4.54	7	0.45	2	18.03	43
1908	...	...	...	...	8.43	12	8.15	10	2.34	2	13.82	24
1909	...	...	4.39	6	2.22	9	9.03	19	...	...	15.64	34
1910	...	...	0.52	2	11.25	19	14.20	17	2.77	3	28.74	41
1911	0.26	1	2.66	2	7.48	14	0.90	2	1.99	5	13.29	24
1912	...	...	0.17	1	8.05	17	1.11	4	2.26	4	11.59	26
1913	...	...	2.42	6	13.49	21	4.86	11	...	...	20.77	38
1914	...	...	0.85	4	6.58	12	9.03	7	2.55	3	19.01	26
1915	0.97	2	1.10	4	13.73	21	9.35	17	4.22	5	34.37	49
1916	...	...	2.88	5	12.45	20	14.09	22	9.68	7	39.05	54
1917	1.55	3	0.29	1	5.67	9	17.18	22	3.00	4	27.69	39
Total	3.83	10	17.81	37	99.36	173	92.44	136	29.21	35	242.15	393
Average	0.30	1	1.62	3	9.03	16	8.40	13	2.65	3	22.01	36

*Remarks as to the character of season during 1906—17 for Shrigonda, Rahuri and Newasa Talukas,
District Ahmednagar.*

1906. Rain during the year slightly above the average at Shrigonda; elsewhere below it. Ante-monsoon rain was absent. The usual sowing rain came early in June and kharif sowing was started everywhere and was completed in July under sufficient rain. The fall in August was much above the average and the kharif crops promised well. But the September rain was deficient affecting the standing crops. Rabi sowing was proceeded with. October rain did not improve the prospects as the fall was meagre. Further rabi sowing was checked. November fall was partial. Slight rain in December helped but little. Season on the whole was fair for kharif and poor for rabi.
1907. Total fall of the year was in defect of the average. Ante-monsoon rain was generally good. Monsoon opened in the third week of June but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to moist places only. In July the rainfall was sufficient and seasonable and kharif sowing was completed. August fall was generally in excess of the average and the standing crops did well. The fall in September was much in defect of the usual quantity and was received in the last week which partially relieved the standing crops and rabi sowing was commenced. October had only light rain in the beginning and there was no rain subsequently. Thus rabi sowing was retarded. Standing crops suffered for want of rain. Rabi crops, required more rain which suffered in consequence. Season on the whole poor.
1908. Annual rain below the average. There was no rain in the ante-monsoon period. Monsoon set in in the second week of June but the fall was insufficient for general kharif sowing which was undertaken only in places of sufficient moisture. July rain was far short of the average and general kharif sowing was retarded. The fall in August was again deficient and the crops where germinated began to wither. Good seasonable rain was received in September and relieved the situation to some extent. It improved the surviving kharif crops and facilitated rabi sowing. Larger area was put under rabi crops. In October the fall was confined to the last week and was much below requirements. November gave a few drops and December was rainless. Rabi crops required more moisture for their development. Season on the whole very poor for kharif and poor to fair for rabi.
1909. The total fall of the year slightly above the average at Shrigonda and below it elsewhere. Fairly good ante-monsoon rain was useful for the preparation of land. The usual sowing rain began early in June and affording sufficient moisture kharif sowing commenced everywhere and completed in July though the fall in that month was below the average. August rain was beneficial and all crops fared well. The fall in September exceeded the average except at Newasa and was beneficial to the kharif crops. Rabi jowari sowing was started. October rain was confined to the first week and was insufficient. Rabi sowing was completed. November was dry and only light partial showers were received in December. Rabi crops on light soil suffered much from want of moisture. Season on the whole was fairly good for kharif and poor to fair for rabi.
1910. Rain during the year much above the usual quantity. Ante-monsoon rain practically absent. Regular monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing started everywhere. In July light rain in the first week was followed by a fortnight's break which enabled kharif sowings being completed and the seedlings were favoured with rain in the last week. Fall in August was good but the heavy rain at the end of month and in September proved injurious to early crops turning them yellow in places. Grass-hoppers did serious damage to crops in Rahuri. Rabi sowing was retarded for want of a break which was taken up in October. Beneficial rain fell in November for rabi crops the prospects of which were very bright. December was rainless but a severe frost late in the season damaged the rabi crops to a great extent. Season on the whole was moderate to fair.
1911. Annual rain much in defect of the average. Fairly good ante-monsoon rain. Monsoon burst early in June but the fall being inadequate general kharif sowing was retarded which was proceeded with in July when the fall was sufficient. Rain in August was up to requirements especially at end of the month which benefited the standing crops. The fall in September was less than an inch against 4 to 6 inches of the average. This had a bad effect on the standing crops which withered in places. Rabi sowing was retarded. October rain did not improve the situation as the fall was meagre. Rabi sowing was done in places in anticipation of rain. Rain in November was received in the last week facilitating the wheat sowing. Some people tried to sow jowari also though its season was over. No rain in December though it was badly needed for the rabi crops. Season on the whole was almost a failure for kharif crops and very poor for rabi crops, except in Newasa where it was fair. In the Collector's opinion the year was disastrous.
1912. The year's total fall was largely below the average. Light partial fall in ante-monsoon period. Monsoon started at end of second week of June but the fall was insufficient and kharif sowing was confined to light soils only. In July the rain was good and helped to continue the kharif sowings but more rain was wanted for their completion. August fall was deficient and the seedlings where germinated began to wither for want of sufficient moisture. The fall in September did not improve matters as the month's rain was very light. Kharif crops withered and rabi sowing was retarded in consequence. In October some rain fell but it was "extraordinarily partial". Rabi sowing was commenced in places but for it more rain was still required. In the third week of November some beneficial rain was received and sowing of wheat and other crops was resumed. There was practically no rain in December; rabi crops required more moisture. Season very poor. The Collector observed: "the year was one of severe famine of grain, fodder and water following a year of severe scarcity".
1913. Rain during the year much in defect of the average especially at Newasa. Fairly good rain in ante-monsoon period. Monsoon opened early in June and the fall being sufficient and general kharif sowing was started everywhere and completed in July under favourable rain. The fall in August though deficient was useful and the crops did well. Rain in September was below requirements and more rain was needed for the standing crops and for rabi sowing. October fall was again defective and rabi sowing was undertaken in favourable situations only. There was no rain in November but December gave only light rain useful for rabi. Season on the whole fair.
1914. Annual fall much below the average at Shrigonda and Rahuri and slightly above it at Newasa. Ante-monsoon was partial. Monsoon commenced early in June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing was started timely everywhere and was continued in July under seasonable fall and the seedlings were in good condition. They were further helped by rain in August but more rain was needed in places. The fall in September was almost continuous which threatened the standing crops but this gave a good start for rabi sowing which was taken in hand and completed in October for which the fall was sufficient. The rabi seedlings promised well as they were further favoured by rain in November. There was no rain in December and none was needed. Season on the whole was good.
1915. Rain during the year far in excess of the average. Ante-monsoon rain was good at Rahuri and light elsewhere. Monsoon started in the third week of June and the fall being general and sufficient kharif sowing was started and continued in July but retarded in places owing to continuous rain. August rain was light and confined to the first week followed by a break. The standing crops required rain badly which they got in September improving them everywhere. Rabi sowing was commenced but retarded

owing to the excessive rain. It was resumed and completed in October under favourable conditions. Rabi seedlings were thriving. There was useful rain in November and December and the rabi crops thrived well. Season on the whole good.

1916. Total fall of the year considerably over the average. Good rain in the ante-monsoon period was useful for the land preparations. Monsoon burst early in June but the fall being inadequate general kharif sowing was retarded. In July the fall was more than sufficient retarding bajri sowing and a break was desired for agricultural operations which occurred in August and was beneficial for the crops. But the heavy fall in September damaged the standing crops and retarded rabi sowing which commenced with the break in the last week. October rain was again above the average injuring bajri which suffered both in quality and quantity. Jowari was sown in fields where bajri was ruined. Rabi sowing was completed in November under favourable rain. There was no rain in December and the rabi crops were promising; but they suffered a little later on owing to untimely rain early in February. Season on whole fair for kharif and good for rabi.

1917. Annual fall generally in excess of the average. Ante-monsoon rain was light except at Newasa which had none. Monsoon opened early in June but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to favourable situations. Rain in July was less than half an inch against the average of 2 to 4 inches retarding general kharif sowing for which the rain was urgently required. August opened with light rain but the rain in the third week was beneficial improving standing kharif crops. Rain much in excess of the average was received in September facilitating rabi sowing which was retarded in places for want of a break. The fall in October was again heavy damaging standing crops and a break was needed for pushing on retarded rabi sowings. November fall was beneficial. Rabi sowing was completed and the crops promised well. No rain in December. Season on the whole poor for kharif and good for rabi.

uncultivated area.

I.—Cereals and II.—Pulses.								
Gross area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
148,409	...	1,071	...	50,539	20,896	1,702	134	861
.....	...	1.02	...	48.25	10.99	1.62	0.13	0.82
48,971	...	369	...	11,350	5,974	143	18	163
.....	...	1.52	...	45.97	24.72	0.59	0.76	0.76
174,788	...	807	...	52,257	17,608	460	90	1,324
.....	...	0.79	...	58.53	17.21	0.45	0.09	1.29
367,161	...	2,247	...	121,796	44,473	2,205	242	2,358
.....	...	0.97	...	52.66	19.23	1.00	0.10	11.02

APPENDIX

Details of cultivation and crops in the 28 Government villages

Cultivated and							
Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Oil Seeds.					Total.
		Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
16,653	91,896	188	841	.....	9,808	959	10,606
15-88	87-62	0-19	0-30	.....	8-88	0-25	10-11
1,625	19,662	120	235	.....	2,638	72	3,065
6-79	81-37	0-50	0-07	.....	10-92	0-30	12-68
8,374	88,515	378	1,006	.....	6,503	319	10,305
8-19	86-56	0-37	0-38	.....	8-31	-81	9-18
26,652	200,078	696	2,082	.....	20,448	650	23,876
11-52	86-20	0-30	0-09	.....	8-64	0-23	10-32

B.

of the Shrigonda Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

uncultivated area.											Remarks.
28 Condiments and spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		29 Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			30 Fodder.	31 Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	
	29 Cane.	30 Palm Trees.	31 Cotton.	32 Others.		33 Tobacco.	34 Others.	35 Total.			
253	28	...	317	1,474	...	70	...	70	...	233	
0-25	0-02	...	0-23	1-47	...	0-07	...	0-07	...	0-23	
173	3	...	873	269	...	42	...	42	...	74	
0-74	0-01	...	3-61	1-11	...	0-17	...	0-17	...	0-21	
246	43	...	2,073	761	...	24	25	119	...	290	
0-24	0-05	...	2-03	0-74	...	0-03	0-02	0-13	...	0-23	
622	73	...	3,262	2,504	...	206	25	231	...	506	
0-29	0-03	...	1-41	1-03	...	0-03	0-01	0-10	...	0-25	

APPENDIX B¹.

Showing area (in acres) irrigated from different sources of irrigation and acreage of crops grown under them in 78½ Government Villages of the Shrigonda Taluka, district Ahmednagar, during the years 1912-13 to 1916-17.

Years.	Area irrigated from					Total.	Cropping of irrigated area.							Total.	Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance not irrigated area.
	Government canals.	Private canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.		Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food-crops.	Non food-crops.	Fodder crops.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1912-13	8,155	...	...	8,155	1,971	17	6,959	91	438	755	224	9,080	935	8,155
1913-14	10,428	...	...	10,427	1,951	25	7,997	71	439	882	166	11,441	1,004	10,437
1914-15	238	18,099	...	18,337	2,846	37	9,631	42	497	1,580	84	14,487	1,180	13,307
1915-16	2,397	12,766	...	15,163	1,985	29	11,467	53	1,337	1,289	53	16,163	1,660	14,503
1916-17	2,224	12,424	...	14,648	865	34	12,845	95	1,135	1,116	58	15,043	1,285	13,758
Total	...	5,868	27,872	...	...	33,740	8,668	142	47,622	252	3,951	5,472	585	66,739	6,005	60,734
Average	...	1,174	11,574	...	...	13,748	1,734	28	9,523	70	790	1,094	117	13,329	1,201	12,128

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per the Imperial Census of 1911 for the Taluka Shrigonda, district Ahmednagar.

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.	Remarks.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.		
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
33,857	954	12,468	47,279	18,448	

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the 78½ Government villages in the Shrigonda Taluka, during the year 1915-16.

Number of villages.	Cattle.											Horses and ponies (including foals.)	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.*		Small.				Large (i. e., of over two cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Group I.																			
31	10,797	...	16	8	96	22	8,152	676	7,455	381	27,602	621	5,637	9,516	163	853	800	400	...
Group II.																			
19	2,641	4	9	1	109	14	1,873	148	1,716	86	6,594	199	2,920	4,537	12	206	90	61	...
Group III.																			
35½	10,562	10	11	4	180	26	6,500	485	6,874	300	24,802	579	7,900	10,119	208	700	319	370	...
Whole Taluka.	24,000	14	29	13	335	62	16,525	1,208	16,045	767	56,998	1,399	15,847	24,172	333	1,759	639	831	19 acres

* Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the 78½ Government villages of the Shrigonda Taluka.

Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.						Remarks.
	Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Steam-pumps.	Oil engine pumps.	Flour mills.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	55	25	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

APPENDIX F.

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 78½ Government villages of the Shrigonda Taluka for the year 1917-18.

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	31	699	111	154	7	4	8	189	23	...	...	...	...
II	12	219	16	14	10	5	7	77	...	...	...	...	...
III	35½	1,010	174	711	23	1	1	205	85	...	...	...	...
Whole Taluka.	78½	1,928	301	879	40	10	16	415	107	...	...	...	...

Group.	Tanks—continued.				Other sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I	...	8	1	...	...	...	29	...	4	...	21	...	
II	1	...	...	...	170	1	10	...	1	4	
III	...	8	...	...	...	...	83	...	1	1	10	6	
Whole Taluka.	...	11	2	...	...	...	282	1	15	1	32	10	

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the village of the Shrigonda Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
2	Belvandi Budruk ...	55 32	80 8 0	1,150 0 0	97.70	
3	Chambhurdi ...	103 21	24 15 0	2,125 0 0	73.48	
4	Chikhali ...	86 33	36 9 6	1,195 0 0	32.65	
6	Dhorje ...	123 27	32 6 0	670 0 0	20.77	
7	Ghargao Budruk ...	65 11	28 10 0	1,100 0 0	38.42	
8	Ghotvi ...	210 33	91 13 0	2,729 0 0	29.72	
9	Kolgaon ...	125 1	64 13 6	2,775 0 0	42.79	
10	Kondegavhan ...	32 23	9 0 0	800 0 0	88.88	
11	Koregaon ...	103 26	39 4 0	954 0 0	24.30	
12	Koregavhan ...	63 19	40 15 0	1,175 0 0	28.70	
13	Kothul ...	14 13	8 9 0	800 0 0	95.04	
14	Math ...	135 13	49 3 0	1,174 0 0	23.87	
16	Mungasgaon ...	30 31	15 12 0	684 0 0	43.43	
17	Nimbvi ...	54 10	28 3 0	1,465 0 0	51.97	
18	Pimpri Kolandar ...	87 12	25 3 0	1,700 0 0	66.66	
19	Pimpalgaon Pisa ...	30 24	10 0 0	900 0 0	90.00	
20	Pisore Budruk ...	62 20	31 6 0	710 0 0	22.68	
22	Raygavhan ...	52 33	6 6 6	543 0 0	85.54	
25	Suregaon ...	135 14	36 7 0	2,100 0 0	57.63	
26	Ukadgaon ...	82 2	21 9 0	1,100 0 0	51.01	
27	Ukhalgaon ...	46 29	26 4 0	1,187 0 0	45.22	
28	Visapur ...	31 07	13 1 0	720 0 0	55.12	
30	Elapne ...	120 33	30 3 0	1,075 0 0	35.25	
31	Erandoli ...	69 10	21 5 0	950 0 0	44.57	
Total, Group I ...		1,939 2	726 15 6	29,236 0 0	40.71	
<i>Group II.</i>						
33	Banpimpri ...	97 22	34 0 0	694 0 0	20.41	
34	Ohavarsangvi ...	55 26	27 10 0	485 0 0	17.51	
35	Ghogargaon ...	63 17	30 9 0	1,300 0 0	42.53	
36	Ismalpur ...	93 3	21 3 0	190 0 0	8.60	
37	Kamthi ...	35 13	12 12 0	238 0 0	18.66	
39	Mandavgan ...	301 06	154 5 0	2,619 0 0	16.93	
40	Ruikhel ...	196 37	25 0 0	410 0 0	16.40	
41	Taradgavhan ...	77 2	35 3 0	1,310 0 0	37.23	
42	Thitesangvi ...	20 6	10 3 0	150 0 0	14.72	
Total, Group II ...		885 12	351 2 0	7,396 0 0	21.06	
<i>Group III.</i>						
44	Adulgaon ...	271 27	111 14 0	2,656 0 0	23.74	
46	Belvandi Kothar ...	50 16	19 0 0	699 0 0	36.79	
50	Chandgaon ...	207 08	43 9 6	770 0 0	20.27	
52	Deulgaon ...	140 01	88 11 0	874 0 0	9.92	
53	Ghodegaon ...	191 23	85 3 0	1,950 0 0	22.80	
54	Ghugalvadgaon ...	51 24	22 9 0	439 0 0	19.51	
55	Hiradgaon ...	123 32	18 5 0	233 0 0	15.45	
56	Kokangaon ...	28 12	7 0 0	150 0 0	21.42	
57	Koegavhan ...	65 4	17 3 0	300 0 0	17.14	
58	Loni Vyanknath ...	126 11	62 13 0	1,936 0 0	30.82	
59	Madhevadgaon ...	11 31	8 7 0	350 0 0	41.48	
60	Mhatarpimpri ...	53 9	23 2 0	1,175 0 0	50.81	
61	Pargaon Sudrik ...	109 30	46 1 0	1,969 0 0	42.74	
62	Pisore Khand ...	67 14	16 3 0	200 0 0	12.12	
63	Sheri-Dongarpathar ...	26 14	11 7 0	398 3 0	34.79	
64	Shrigonda ...	421 10	235 11 0	6,231 0 0	26.43	
65	Takli Lonar ...	134 20	39 0 0	400 0 0	10.26	
Total, Group III ...		2,080 6	857 0 6	20,730 0 0	24.28	

APPENDIX G—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group IV.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
67	Ajnuj ...	177 16	98 15 0	1,647 0 0	16.99	
70	Gar ...	126 24	106 12 0	1,608 0 0	15.06	
71	Kashti ...	414 29	199 15 0	3,351 0 0	16.76	
72	Kavthe ...	280 22	225 13 0	3,761 0 0	16.47	
73	Limpangaon ...	369 01	254 0 0	2,546 0 0	10.62	
75	Pedgaon ...	376 9	168 14 0	3,840 0 0	22.75	
76	Shedgaon ...	156 13	88 11 9	659 0 0	17.03	
77	Takli-Kadevalit ...	44 20	24 7 0	884 0 0	36.17	
78	Vangdari ...	151 36	93 11 0	1,837 0 0	19.60	
	Total, Group IV ...	2,097 10	1,209 2 0	20,193 0 0	16.44	
	Grand Total ...	7,001 30	3,144 4 0	77,595 0 0	24.66	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 7 2	11 1 4	.....
	<i>Alienated villages.</i>					
83	Sangvi Dumala ...	118 1	103 4 3	1,893 0 0	13.49	
84	Tandali ...	51 6	86 3 0	699 0 0	17.66	
	Total ...	169 7	139 7 3	2,032 0 0	14.57	

APPENDIX G¹.

Selling value of garden lands in the villages of the Shrigonda Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Belvandi Budruk ...	19 24	14 0 0	1,600 0 0	114.28	
4	Chikhali ...	2 00	2 1 6	840 0 0	162.89	
6	Dhorje ...	4 33	4 0 6	400 0 0	99.22	
7	Ghargao Budruk ...	2 10	3 0 0	500 0 0	166.66	
8	Ghotvi ...	8 2	3 11 0	150 0 0	40.68	
9	Kolgaon ...	37 19	20 15 0	1,775 0 0	84.78	
12	Koregavhan ...	1 14	1 8 0	162 0 0	108.00	
14	Math ...	3 27	3 9 0	250 0 0	70.18	
16	Mungasgaon ...	17 00	5 5 0	666 0 0	125.37	
17	Nimbvi ...	2 11	1 15 6	430 0 0	218.41	
19	Pimpalgaon Pise ...	5 19	6 15 0	750 0 0	108.10	
22	Raygavhan ...	1 9	0 8 0	52 0 0	104.00	
27	Ukhalgaon ...	2 36	2 4 0	930 0 0	413.33	
	Total, Group I ...	109 4	69 12 6	8,005 0 0	114.72	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
34	Chavar Sangvi ...	8 38	3 8 0	100 0 0	28.57	
35	Ghogargaon ...	5 8	4 13 6	370 0 0	76.89	
39	Mandavgan ...	9 10	8 7 0	299 0 0	35.34	
42	Thitesangvi ...	8 31	7 6 0	250 0 0	33.89	
	Total, Group II ...	32 7	24 2 6	1,019 0 0	42.18	
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
50	Chandegaon ...	1 38	2 5 0	55 0 0	24.86	
53	Ghodegaon ...	1 25	0 13 6	25 0 0	29.63	
54	Ghugalvadgaon ...	9 14	7 0 0	335 0 0	47.85	
55	Hiradgaon ...	13 24	14 13 0	1,465 0 0	98.90	
59	Madhevadgaon ...	16 23	18 5 6	2,300 0 0	125.38	
61	Pargaon Sudrik ...	12 23	16 1 0	964 0 0	60.01	
64	Shrigonda ...	9 26	11 5 0	1,375 0 0	121.55	
	Total, Group III ...	65 13	70 11 0	6,519 0 0	92.22	
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>					
67	Ajnuj ...	60 30	41 12 0	2,415 0 0	58.08	
76	Shedgaon ...	0 33	0 13 6	26 0 0	30.81	
78	Vangdari ...	17 00	14 10 0	1,200 0 0	85.05	
	Total, Group IV ...	78 23	57 3 6	3,641 0 0	60.18	
	Grand Total ...	285 07	221 13 6	19,184 0 0	.....
	Average per acre ...	...	0 12 5	67 4 3	85.48	

APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Shrigonda Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Belvandi Budruk ...	84 14	47 6 0	186 0 0	25.47	
3	Chambhurdi ...	69 05	21 14 0	82 0 0	26.68	
4	Chikhali ...	93 5	61 0 0	135 0 0	45.55	
7	Ghagargaon Budruk ...	285 23	141 13 0	552 4 0	25.22	
8	Ghotvi ...	200 32	82 8 0	203 0 0	40.64	
9	Kolgaon ...	190 6	84 3 0	245 0 0	34.36	
10	Kondegavhan ...	26 38	8 2 0	30 0 0	27.08	
12	Koregavhan ...	23 36	7 2 6	30 0 0	23.85	
13	Kothul ...	42 29	13 0 0	46 0 0	36.96	
14	Math ...	45 17	16 8 0	49 8 0	33.33	
15	Mhase ...	28 1	8 0 0	25 0 0	32.00	
16	Mungusgaon ...	22 7	10 5 0	42 3 0	24.44	
17	Nimbvi ...	138 9	62 12 10	180 0 0	34.68	
19	Pimpalgaon Pisa ...	198 4	72 2 0	853 0 0	20.43	
20	Pisore Budruk ...	196 1	108 2 0	282 0 0	38.34	
22	Raygavhan ...	52 32	10 0 0	60 0 0	16.16	
23	Sarole Somavanahi ...	17 37	4 0 0	60 0 0	6.66	
24	Surodi ...	249 37	127 6 0	366 2 0	34.79	
25	Suregaon ...	134 26	45 13 0	163 0 0	28.10	
26	Ukadgaon ...	35 5	9 8 0	45 0 0	21.11	
27	Ukhalgaon ...	64 31	25 0 6	140 0 0	17.88	
28	Visapur ...	10 11	2 8 0	24 0 0	10.41	
30	Elapne ...	2 24	3 8 0	30 0 0	11.66	
31	Erandoli ...	24 34	7 0 0	30 0 0	23.33	
Total, Group I ...		2,237 24	935 9 10	3,359 1 0	29.34	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
33	Banpimpri ...	8 12	8 0 0	20 0 0	40.00	
34	Chavarsangvi ...	19 27	11 12 0	31 0 0	37.90	
35	Ghogargaon ...	63 11	28 11 0	111 0 0	25.84	
36	Ismalpur ...	41 38	17 0 0	25 0 0	68.00	
39	Mandavgan ...	214 36	72 10 0	188 0 0	53.31	
40	Ruikhal ...	38 19	16 0 0	42 0 0	38.09	
41	Taradgavhan ...	43 29	29 0 0	71 0 0	40.84	
Total, Group II ...		430 7	163 1 0	438 0 0	41.79	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
44	Adhulgaon ...	171 7	71 11 0	186 0 0	38.20	
45	Baburdi ...	37 13	15 0 0	43 0 0	34.88	
46	Belvandi Kothar ...	101 15	53 0 0	141 0 0	37.59	
47	Bhavdi ...	122 35	41 0 0	109 0 0	37.61	
50	Chandgaon ...	38 18	24 0 0	55 0 0	43.69	
52	Deulgaon ...	55 33	42 0 0	92 0 0	45.65	
53	Ghodegaon ...	183 29	94 8 0	203 0 0	46.54	
54	Ghugalvadgaon ...	65 21	40 8 0	180 0 0	31.15	
55	Hiradgaon ...	60 24	11 14 0	31 0 0	38.30	
56	Kokangaon ...	151 5	51 4 0	68 7 0	74.89	
58	Loni Vyanknath ...	300 6	154 8 0	335 5 0	46.08	
59	Madhevadgaon ...	55 10	24 8 4	48 0 0	51.08	
60	Mhatarpimpri ...	140 00	71 12 0	240 0 0	27.81	
61	Pargaon-Budruk ...	81 34	48 0 0	122 0 0	39.34	
63	Sheri-Dongarpathar ...	131 31	88 7 0	189 0 0	46.79	
64	Shrigonda ...	468 2	263 10 0	518 0 0	50.89	
65	Takh Lonar ...	40 19	20 0 0	44 0 0	45.45	
Total, Group III ...		2,205 22	1,115 10 4	3,554 12 0	42.62	

APPENDIX H—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
67	Ajnuj ...	150 24	85 13 0	156 0 6	55.01	
69	Arvi ...	54 4	41 0 0	140 0 0	57.40	
70	Gar ...	22 6	20 0 0	25 12 0	77.67	
71	Kashti ...	134 17	109 5 0	194 15 0	56.07	
72	Shedgaon ...	30 16	24 4 6	75 0 0	12.37	
72	Kavthe ...	38 2	26 0 0	68 8 0	37.37	
73	Limpangaon ...	338 30	192 8 0	382 0 0	50.39	
74	Nimbgaon-Khalu ...	31 33	35 0 0	52 0 0	69.23	
75	Pedgaon ...	201 38	113 4 0	330 0 0	34.29	
76	Shedgaon ...	30 16	24 4 6	75 0 0	12.37	
77	Takli-Kadevalit ...	50 31	39 8 6	96 6 0	40.80	
78	Vangdari ...	94 15	68 4 0	202 0 0	33.78	
	Total, Group IV ...	1,147 16	754 15 0	1,722 13 0	43.82	
	Grand Total ...	6,020 29	3,039 4 2	8,074 10 0	37.64	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 8 0	1 5 5	.....

APPENDIX H.

Leases of garden lands in the villages of the Shrigonda Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
2	Belvandi Budruk ...	14 14	8 2 6	80 0 0	9.80	
3	Chambardi ...	11 14	9 8 0	68 0 0	15.08	
7	Ghargao Budruk ...	25 19	22 5 0	172 0 0	19.97	
8	Ghotvi ...	44 3	20 5 6	180 0 0	11.31	
9	Kolgaon ...	6 8	4 0 0	45 0 0	8.88	
19	Pimpalgaon Pise ...	2 27	2 3 6	84 0 0	6.59	
23	Sarolesomavanshi ...	2 24	1 15 0	37 0 0	5.87	
25	Suregaon ...	23 22	14 0 6	57 0 0	24.07	
27	Ukhalgaon ...	2 5	0 15 0	15 0 0	6.25	
28	Visapur ...	19 27	11 0 0	103 0 0	10.68	
30	Elapne ...	75 20	20 0 0	54 0 0	37.04	
	Total, Group I ...	227 23	114 7 0	840 0 0	13.62	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
35	Ghogargaon ...	38 35	43 10 0	250 0 0	17.45	
40	Ruikhel ...	20 16	13 0 0	40 0 0	32.50	
	Total, Group II ...	59 11	56 10 0	290 0 0	19.53	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
44	Adhulgaon ...	11 00	8 4 6	69 0 0	12.00	
50	Chandgaon ...	59 7	53 9 6	377 0 0	14.21	
55	Hiradgaon ...	2 10	1 11 0	24 0 0	7.13	
56	Kokangaon ...	24 12	19 4 0	90 0 0	21.99	
58	Loni Vyanknath ...	24 00	18 0 0	100 0 0	18.00	
59	Madhevadgaon ...	21 34	18 6 0	100 0 0	18.37	
61	Pargaon-Sudrik ...	66 32	40 15 6	154 0 0	26.60	
64	Shrigonda ...	101 00	81 4 0	716 8 0	11.34	
	Total, Group III ...	310 15	241 6 6	1,630 0 0	14.81	
<i>Group No. IV.</i>						
71	Kashti ...	30 23	20 5 6	55 0 0	36.99	
73	Limpangaon ...	65 19	56 0 0	237 0 0	23.63	
74	Nimbgaon Khalu ...	5 15	6 0 0	9 0 0	66.66	
76	Shedgaon ...	25 29	18 11 0	107 0 0	17.46	
	Total, Group IV ...	127 6	101 0 6	408 0 0	24.76	
	Grand Total ...	724 15	513 8 0	3,168 0 0	16.21	
	Average per acre ...	...	0 11 4	4 6 0	.....

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Shrigonda Taluka from 1888-89 to 1917.
(As plotted in the accompanying Diagram.)

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	
	2	3	4	5	6	
	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	S. Chh.	
1888-89	17 2	15 15	14 3	18 0	14 0	
1889-90	19 2	15 8	14 6	13 14	14 8	
1890-91	22 2	16 15	15 2	16 0	18 10	
1891-92	17 10	11 2	8 8	9 11	16 1	
1892-93	22 15	17 9	12 7	15 6	24 2	
1893-94	21 11	17 15	12 2	19 7	22 12	
1894-95	25 5	18 2	15 2	20 11	25 9	
1895	28 5	21 1	16 13	16 4	22 12	
1896	19 13	14 7	11 5	13 10	16 6	
1897	6 15	6 11	4 14	5 14	10 6	
1898	15 15	16 4	11 6	13 5	26 13	
1899	14 9	17 7	11 4	13 3	17 11	
1900	8 5	8 3	6 12	7 8	10 1	
1901	12 13	12 11	7 8	9 6	9 13	
1902	16 1	15 5	8 6	11 0	10 15	
1903	22 10	24 10	9 13	12 9	15 0	
1904	25 8	20 2	12 7	16 4	17 7	
1905	18 10	14 6	13 2	14 11	16 5	
1906	12 15	12 2	8 14	9 11	9 15	
1907	17 12	16 9	8 11	10 6	10 5	
1908	11 11	11 3	7 1	7 1	9 7	
1909	16 9	14 4	8 7	9 4	13 11	
1910	17 4	15 8	8 7	11 0	13 6	
1911	16 1	13 12	9 4	15 4	9 10	
1912	11 0	9 6	7 6	11 1	8 10	
1913	10 14	10 8	7 2	10 14	8 13	
1914	15 1	12 15	6 14	8 4	9 15	
1915	16 14	13 11	6 2	7 7	11 3	
1916	17 14	13 4	8 8	11 4	12 11	
1917	15 9	11 13	8 8	11 4	11 7	

APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the 78½ Government villages
of the Taluka of Shrigonda.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.		Remarks.
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1889-90	55,955 14 0	5,568 0 10	.....	.....
1890-91	55,944 6 0	5,510 11 7	.....	.....
1891-92	55,944 6 0	3,693 8 8	.....	.....
1892-93	55,962 6 0	3,097 8 2	.....	.....
1893-94	55,989 2 0	1,904 10 11	58 0 0	.....
1894-95	56,027 14 0	1,917 8 11	0 8 0	.....
1895-96	56,026 4 0	.....	1 0 0	.....
1896-97	56,042 0 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	56,041 6 0	97 2 3	.....	.....
1898-99	56,043 8 0	2,461 10 8	3,738 12 5	.....
1899-1900	55,752 0 0	42,337 13 5	50,805 1 2	.....
1900-01	55,746 4 0	2,415 0 0	54,637 15 6	.....
1901-02	55,742 0 0	42,615 0 0	43,601 11 2	.....
1902-03	55,729 6 0	7 4 0	11,305 0 0	.....
1903-04	55,738 6 0	.....	16,758 15 6	.....
1904-05	55,886 4 0	4,255 1 6	40,711 12 10	.....
1905-06	55,391 9 0	14,937 2 8	79,632 8 2	.....
1906-07	55,392 9 0	44,315 11 0	71,642 6 1	.....
1907-08	55,392 9 0	50,822 11 10	90,763 9 11	.....
1908-09	55,392 9 0	9,089 15 11	54,442 14 9	.....
1909-10	55,392 9 0	44,394 4 1	57,205 7 7	.....
1910-11	55,392 9 0	15,274 5 8	14,675 9 5	.....
1911-12	47,389 9 0	2,463 3 1	47,339 9 0	.....
1912-13	47,139 9 0	26 4 0	53,957 1 11	.....
1913-14	47,139 9 0	3 0 0	11,195 9 7	.....
1914-15	47,139 9 0	.....	.....	.....
1915-16	50,232 4 5	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	50,225 4 10	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	50,246 5 5	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group II.</i>					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1889-90	14,701 4 0	1,147 2 5	.....	.....
1890-91	14,666 12 0	1,146 7 11	.....	.....
1891-92	14,666 12 0	236 6 9	.....	.....
1892-93	14,763 4 0	236 0 9	.....	.....
1893-94	14,763 4 0	85 10 8	.....	.....
1894-95	14,763 4 0	85 10 8	.....	.....
1895-96	14,778 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	14,615 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	14,615 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	14,615 12 0	246 15 6	472 6 0	.....
1899-1900	14,616 12 0	6,784 4 11	8,514 3 3	.....
1900-01	14,616 12 0	816 0 0	14,015 3 0	.....
1901-02	14,616 12 0	9,316 0 0	10,699 12 8	.....
1902-03	14,616 12 0	.....	3,009 0 0	.....
1903-04	14,616 12 0	.....	2,676 11 1	.....
1904-05	14,616 12 0	2,969 10 9	1,019 3 10	.....
1905-06	14,616 12 0	4,250 5 6	23,552 7 4	.....
1906-07	14,680 8 0	12,609 0 0	19,376 2 7	.....
1907-08	14,643 4 0	13,803 12 3	26,261 11 11	.....
1908-09	14,643 4 0	3,881 15 5	25,124 5 6	.....
1909-10	14,643 4 0	9,573 0 0	24,435 6 10	.....
1910-11	14,643 4 0	13,101 11 11	15,630 10 2	.....
1911-12	13,707 0 0	3,394 6 8	15,449 13 1	.....
1912-13	13,680 0 0	88 0 0	24,923 8 11	.....
1913-14	13,680 6 0	19 0 0	12,399 3 2	.....
1914-15	13,680 6 0	7 0 0	.....	.....
1915-16	14,515 8 8	.....	.....	.....
1916-17	14,515 8 8	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	14,520 11 5	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III.</i>					
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1889-90	66,734 8 0	8,305 3 3	.....	.....
1890-91	66,739 12 0	8,320 1 1	.....	.....
1891-92	66,780 11 6	3,374 5 6	.....	.....
1892-93	66,969 6 6	3,331 11 0	.....	.....
1893-94	66,980 14 6	1,184 3 3	.....	.....
1894-95	67,005 0 6	1,170 6 6	.....	.....
1895-96	67,042 8 6	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	67,072 14 6	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	67,073 8 6	651 14 9	.....	.....
1898-99	67,063 14 6	16,969 0 9	19,478 3 7	.....
1899-1900	67,065 14 6	54,653 6 4	61,605 11 7	.....
1900-01	67,056 14 6	3,196 13 10	68,846 13 4	.....
1901-02	67,056 14 6	57,013 6 2	72,524 6 9	.....

APPENDIX K—concluded.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.		Remarks.
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group III—concluded.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1902-03	67,063 14 6	.....	18,486 6 11	.....
1903-04	67,070 6 6	.....	29,519 6 5	.....
1904-05	67,046 0 6	9,428 5 2	75,263 5 6	.....
1905-06	67,046 0 6	12,786 9 5	1,88,948 4 5	.....
1906-07	67,030 0 6	32,001 8 8	1,25,635 10 2	.....
1907-08	66,935 4 6	53,593 1 6	1,22,406 5 10	.....
1908-09	66,907 8 6	20,206 4 7	1,31,006 1 4	.....
1909-10	66,918 0 6	54,243 2 4	1,35,482 10 8	.....
1910-11	66,923 0 6	65,895 12 10	85,793 4 9	.....
1911-12	65,090 11 2	19,587 2 7	68,444 9 11	.....
1912-13	64,790 11 2	732 2 4	1,23,171 5 10	.....
1913-14	64,828 1 2	5,568 11 0	85,778 13 9	.....
1914-15	64,850 5 2	86 15 0	26,670 5 6	.....
1915-16	68,798 0 7	.....	87 1 0	.....
1916-17	68,790 2 2	.....	.....	.....
1917-18	68,788 11 2	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposa

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Bhangaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	4,519	2,254	...	...	...	...	985	167	...	4,914	2,481	...
2	Bolvandi Budruk	I	1 4 0	...	...	6,785	3,561	...	...	...	...	499	227	...	7,274	3,818	...
3	Chambhurdi	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,331	895	...	...	...	...	22	9	...	2,353	904	...
4	Chikhali	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,915	1,704	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2,919	1,706	...
5	Dhavalgaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,632	444	...	...	...	...	28	8	...	1,660	452	...
6	Dhorje	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,319	1,174	...	...	...	...	175	73	...	2,994	1,247	...
7	Ghargaoon	I	1 4 0	...	...	4,719	2,371	...	...	...	...	194	97	...	4,918	2,468	...
8	Ghotvi	I	1 4 0	...	...	3,194	1,859	...	...	...	...	239	109	...	3,433	1,471	...
9	Kolgaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	12,795	6,404	...	...	...	...	564	282	...	13,359	6,686	...
10	Kondegavhan	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,517	570	...	...	...	...	103	30	...	1,620	601	...
11	Koregaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,941	1,619	...	...	...	...	18	10	...	2,959	1,529	...
12	Korgavan	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,520	804	...	...	...	...	59	31	...	1,579	835	...
13	Kothul	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,371	969	...	...	...	...	99	40	...	2,490	1,009	...
14	Math	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,011	948	...	...	...	...	39	18	...	2,050	966	...
15	Mhase	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,493	767	...	...	...	...	58	18	...	2,556	785	...
16	Mungasgaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,305	632	...	...	...	...	70	37	...	1,375	719	...
17	Nimbvi	I	1 4 0	...	...	3,057	1,472	...	...	...	...	119	57	...	3,156	1,529	...
18	Pimpri Kolarand	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,508	933	...	...	...	...	45	15	...	2,553	948	...
19	Pimpalgaon Pise	I	1 4 0	...	...	6,317	2,575	...	...	...	...	375	153	...	6,692	2,728	...
20	Pisore Budruk	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,719	899	...	...	...	...	64	33	...	1,783	932	...
21	Rajapur	I	1 4 0	...	...	7,050	3,117	...	...	...	...	186	52	...	7,246	3,199	...
22	Raygavhan	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,098	598	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	2,117	603	...
23	Sarole Somavandhi	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,668	725	...	...	...	...	59	39	...	1,757	764	...
24	Surodi	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,425	745	...	...	...	...	97	19	...	1,469	764	...
25	Suregaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	3,930	1,809	...	...	...	...	75	35	...	4,005	1,844	...
26	Ukadgaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,466	765	...	...	...	...	43	16	...	2,514	780	...
27	Ukhalgaon	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,215	958	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2,217	959	...
28	Visapur	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,175	520	...	...	...	...	22	9	...	2,198	529	...
29	Vadgaon Sindodi	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,199	542	...	...	...	...	73	33	...	1,272	575	...
30	Elapne	I	1 4 0	...	...	4,515	1,555	...	...	...	...	128	72	...	4,814	1,757	...
31	Erandoli	I	1 4 0	...	...	3,023	1,244	...	...	...	...	113	46	...	3,136	1,290	...
Total of Group I			...	...	...	101,578	45,432	0 7 2	...	...	...	4,022	1,634	0 7 4	105,600	47,266	0
<i>Group II.</i>																	
32	Bangarde	II	1 3 0	...	...	1,918	763	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	1,929	767	...
33	Banpimpri	II	1 3 0	...	...	2,152	994	...	...	...	...	88	39	...	2,265	1,033	...
34	Chavarsangvi	II	1 3 0	...	...	621	341	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	635	349	...
35	Ghogargaon	II	1 3 0	...	...	2,515	1,376	...	...	...	...	199	109	...	2,714	1,485	...
36	Isalpur	II	1 3 0	...	...	705	304	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	712	307	...
37	Kamthi	II	1 3 0	...	...	910	405	...	...	...	...	80	35	...	990	441	...
38	Khandgaon	II	1 3 0	...	...	1,730	588	...	...	...	...	114	29	...	1,844	627	...
39	Mandavgan	II	1 3 0	...	...	10,324	5,396	...	...	...	...	225	156	...	10,519	5,552	...
40	Rnikhel	II	1 3 0	...	...	3,022	1,331	...	...	...	...	40	18	...	3,068	1,349	...
41	Taradgavan	II	1 3 0	...	...	990	420	...	...	...	...	17	11	...	1,007	431	...
42	Thitesangvi	II	1 3 0	...	...	1,097	566	...	...	...	...	63	33	...	1,160	599	...
43	Wadghule	II	1 3 0	...	...	1,288	493	...	...	...	...	74	29	...	1,342	522	...
Total of Group II			...	...	...	27,188	13,177	0 7 9	...	...	...	997	434	0 7 9	28,185	13,661	0

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III.</i>			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Bh.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
44	Adhulgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	5,681	2,644	...	...	...	...	878	168	...	6,254	2,812	...
45	Baburdi	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,778	638	...	...	...	...	187	56	...	1,835	694	...
46	Belvandi Kothar	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,572	1,176	...	...	...	...	61	28	...	2,633	1,204	...
47	Bhavdi	III	1 2 0	...	...	891	288	...	...	...	...	75	24	...	966	312	...
48	Bhingan Khalsa	III	1 2 0	...	...	127	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	98	...
49	Bori	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,639	539	...	...	...	...	40	18	...	1,739	552	...
50	Chandgavan	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,902	1,187	...	...	...	...	245	100	...	3,147	1,287	...
51	Chimbhle	III	1 2 0	...	...	9,991	3,363	...	...	...	...	493	165	...	10,484	3,518	...
52	Deulgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,997	1,459	...	...	...	...	222	170	...	2,229	1,629	...
53	Ghodegaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,027	969	...	...	...	...	68	30	...	2,090	999	...
54	Ghugalvadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,153	624	...	...	...	...	74	40	...	1,227	664	...
55	Hiradgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,122	933	...	...	...	...	277	81	...	3,469	1,014	...
56	Kokangaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,971	665	...	...	...	...	114	38	...	2,085	703	...
57	Kosegavhan	III	1 2 0	...	...	709	225	...	...	...	...	86	27	...	795	252	...
58	Loni Vyankanath	III	1 2 0	...	...	5,130	2,516	...	...	...	...	444	226	...	5,574	2,842	...
59	Madhevadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,856	1,191	...	...	...	...	408	260	...	2,274	1,451	...
60	Mhatar Pimpri	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,078	999	...	...	...	...	229	14	...	2,107	1,013	...
61	Pargaon Sudrik	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,342	2,051	...	...	...	...	495	304	...	3,837	2,355	...
62	Pisore Khand	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,538	729	...	...	...	...	113	54	...	1,651	783	...
63	Sheri Dongar Pathar	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,391	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	875	...
64	Shrigonda	III	1 2 0	...	...	12,052	7,445	...	...	...	...	544	336	...	12,596	7,781	...
65	Takli Lonar	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,136	1,255	...	...	...	...	249	100	...	2,385	1,355	...
66	Vadali	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,621	1,035	...	...	...	...	68	25	...	2,684	1,060	...
Total of Group III			...	...	...	70,044	32,989	0 7 6	...	...	...	4,635	2,259	0 7 10	74,679	36,248	0 7
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
67	Ajnuj	IV	1 2 0	...	...	6,739	4,079	...	...	...	...	42	25	...	6,781	4,104	...
68	Angar	IV	1 2 0	...	...	851	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	760	...
69	Arvi	IV	1 2 0	...	...	559	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	444	...
70	Gar	IV	1 2 0	...	...	1,403	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	1,142	...
71	Kashti	IV	1 2 0	...	...	5,249	3,959	...	...	...	...	312	240	...	5,568	4,199	...
72	Kavthe	IV	1 2 0	...	...	3,432	2,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,432	2,676	...
73	Limpangaon	IV	1 2 0	...	...	6,015	4,009	...	...	...	...	99	65	...	6,114	4,075	...
74	Nimgaon Khalu	IV	1 2 0	...	...	2,193	2,407	...	...	...	...	26	28	...	2,224	2,435	...
75	Pedgaon	IV	1 2 0	...	...	7,264	3,815	...	...	...	...	307	109	...	7,471	3,924	...
76	Shedgaon	IV	1 2 0	...	...	2,216	1,175	...	...	...	...	480	254	...	2,696	1,429	...
77	Takli Kadevalit	IV	1 2 0	...	...	1,902	1,252	...	...	...	...	298	196	...	2,200	1,448	...
78	Vangdari	IV	1 2 0	...	...	3,287	2,447	...	...	...	...	68	54	...	4,075	2,501	...
79	Velu	IV	1 2 0	...	...	645	353	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	646	354	...
Total of Group IV			...	...	...	42,460	28,518	0 10 9	...	...	...	1,560	978	0 10 0	44,020	29,491	0 10
Grand Total			...	...	...	241,270	1,20,116	0 8 0	...	...	...	11,214	5,630	0 7 11	252,484	1,25,666	0 8
<i>Indm Villages.</i>																	
80	Devdaithane	...	1 4 0	...	...	3,089	2,034	0 10 6	...	...	...	200	132	0 10 7	3,289	2,166	0 10
81	Hingni	...	1 14 0	...	...	5,368	3,801	0 11 4	...	...	...	240	170	0 11 9	5,608	3,971	0 11
82	Sangvi Dumala	...	1 2 0	...	...	1,134	1,009	0 14 3	...	...	...	16	14	0 14 1	1,150	1,023	0 14
83	Shirasaon Bodhke	...	1 2 0	...	...	2,629	2,725	1 8	...	...	...	172	87	0 7 9	2,811	2,812	1 0

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Serial No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	<i>Group III.</i>	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 5 0	5,621	3,024	...	...	...	...	272	196	...	6,254	3,220	...	16-66	Adhulgaon	44	
1 5 0	1,778	744	...	...	...	...	157	65	...	1,935	809	...	16-66	Baburdi	45	
1 5 0	2,572	1,372	...	...	...	...	61	33	...	2,633	1,405	...	16-66	Belvandi Kothar	46	
1 5 0	891	326	...	...	...	...	75	28	...	966	364	...	16-66	Bhavdi	47	
1 5 0	127	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	108	...	16-66	Bhingan Khalsa	48	
1 5 0	1,699	620	...	...	...	...	40	15	...	1,739	644	...	16-66	Bori	49	
1 5 0	2,902	1,325	...	...	...	...	245	117	...	3,147	1,502	...	16-66	Chandgavan	50	
1 5 0	9,921	3,912	...	...	...	...	493	192	...	10,424	4,104	...	16-66	Chimbhle	51	
1 5 0	1,997	1,702	...	...	...	...	232	198	...	2,229	1,900	...	16-66	Deulgaon	52	
1 5 0	2,027	1,120	...	...	...	...	68	35	...	2,090	1,155	...	16-66	Ghodegaon	53	
1 5 0	1,152	722	...	...	...	...	74	46	...	1,227	774	...	16-66	Ghugalvadgaon	54	
1 5 0	3,192	1,022	...	...	...	...	277	96	...	3,469	1,124	...	16-66	Hiradgaon	55	
1 5 0	1,971	776	...	...	...	...	114	44	...	2,085	820	...	16-66	Kokangaon	56	
1 5 0	702	262	...	...	...	...	86	31	...	795	293	...	16-66	Kosegavhan	57	
1 5 0	5,120	3,022	...	...	...	...	444	264	...	5,574	3,316	...	16-66	Loni Vyankantn	58	
1 5 0	1,666	1,222	...	...	...	...	408	303	...	2,274	1,622	...	16-66	Madhevadgaon	59	
1 5 0	2,072	1,166	...	...	...	...	20	16	...	2,107	1,181	...	16-66	Mhatar Pimpri	60	
1 6 0	3,242	2,222	...	...	...	...	495	355	...	3,337	2,747	...	16-66	Pargaon Sundrik	61	
1 5 0	1,522	850	...	...	...	...	112	62	...	1,661	912	...	16-66	Pisore Khand	62	
1 5 0	1,221	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,221	1,021	...	16-66	Sheri Dongar Pathar	63	
1 5 0	12,022	5,622	...	...	...	...	544	222	...	12,522	5,022	...	16-66	Shrigonda	64	
1 5 0	2,122	1,422	...	...	...	...	242	117	...	2,322	1,522	...	16-66	Takli Lonar	65	
1 5 0	2,221	1,222	...	...	...	...	62	22	...	2,284	1,222	...	16-66	Vadali	66	
...	70,044	28,422	0 8 1	...	...	...	4,622	2,622	0 9 1	74,672	41,117	0 8 10	...	Total, Group III.		
																	<i>Group IV.</i>	
1 2 0	6,722	4,022	...	...	...	...	42	22	...	6,722	4,104	...	Nil.	Ajnui	67	
1 2 0	261	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	760	...	Do.	Angar	68	
1 2 0	559	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	444	...	Do.	Arvi	69	
1 2 0	1,402	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	1,142	...	Do.	Gar	70	
1 2 0	5,242	3,222	...	...	...	...	212	240	...	5,522	4,122	...	Do.	Kashti	71	
1 2 0	2,422	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,422	2,222	...	Do.	Kavthe	72	
1 2 0	6,012	4,022	...	...	...	...	92	66	...	6,112	4,072	...	Do.	Limpangaon	73	
1 2 0	2,122	2,402	...	...	...	...	26	22	...	2,222	2,422	...	Do.	Nimgaon Khalu	74	
1 2 0	7,222	5,222	...	...	...	...	202	102	...	7,422	5,222	...	Do.	Pedgaon	75	
1 2 0	2,212	1,172	...	...	...	...	420	224	...	2,622	1,422	...	Do.	Shedgaon	76	
1 2 0	1,222	1,222	...	...	...	...	222	122	...	1,222	1,422	...	Do.	Takli Kadevalit	77	
1 2 0	2,222	2,422	...	...	...	...	22	24	...	2,222	2,502	...	Do.	Vangdari	78	
1 2 0	642	222	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	642	222	...	Do.	Velu	79	
...	42,420	22,212	0 10 9	...	...	...	1,520	222	0 10 0	44,020	22,422	0 10 9	...	Total of Group IV.		
...	241,270	1,22,042	0 9 2	...	...	...	11,214	6,422	0 9 2	252,484	1,22,422	0 9 2	...	Grand Total.		
																	<i>Indm Villages.</i>	
1 2 0	2,022	2,222	0 12 0	...	...	...	200	122	0 12 2	2,222	2,222	0 12 2	25-00	Devdaithane	80	
1 14 0	5,222	2,222	0 11 4	...	...	...	240	170	0 11 9	5,222	2,222	0 11 4	Nil.	Hingui	81	
1 2 0	1,122	1,000	0 14 2	...	...	...	16	14	0 14 1	1,122	1,022	0 14 2	Do.	Sangvi Dumala	82	
1 5 0	2,222	2,122	1 2 2	...	...	...	172	101	0 9 5	2,222	2,222	1 2 2	16-66	Sirasgaon Bodhke	83	

APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Shrigonda Taluka.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>				A. g.	A. g.
1	Bhangaon	844	999	30 0	30 0
2	Belvandi Budruk	1,600	2,181	.....	.....
3	Chambhurdi	771	619	.....	18 0
4	Chikhli	625	877	105 0	9 0
5	Dhavalgaon	449	393	.....	25 0
6	Dhorje	506	565	195 0	97 0
7	Ghargao Budruk	799	1,188	19 0	19 0
8	Ghotavi	403	518	.....	.....
9	Kolgaon	3,009	3,271	6 0	149 0
10	Kondegavan	466	324	.....	12 0
11	Koregaon	469	528	14 0	51 0
12	Koregavhan	441	385	.....	.....
13	Kothul	551	527	45 0	3 0
14	Math	228	279	.....	.....
15	Mhase	640	694	.....	0 12
16	Mungasgaon	419	332	.....	.....
17	Nimbvi	747	879	.....	.....
18	Pimpri Kolandar	364	702	.....	.....
19	Pimpalgaon Pise	1,474	1,788	.....	8 0
20	Pisore Budruk	111	192	48 0	.....
21	Rajapur	1,147	1,419	53 0	49 0
22	Rayagavan	226	230	22 0	11 0
23	Sarole Somavanshi	480	580	.....	.....
24	Surodi	180	277	.....	.....
25	Suregaon	1,019	1,094	.....	9 0
26	Ukadgaon	260	444	.....	.....
27	Ukhalgaon	623	500	1 0	12 0
28	Visapur	540	1,944	.....	4 0
29	Vadgaon Sindodi	124	253	.....	.....
30	Yalapane	466	960	.....	5 0
31	Yerondoli	379	547	.....	38 0
<i>Group II.</i>					
32	Bangarde	327	355	99 0	140 0
33	Banpimpri	338	468	.....	.....
34	Chavarsangwi	57	70	.....	.....
35	Ghogargaon	737	977	.....	.....
36	Ismailpur	.....	.....	45 0	45 0
37	Kamathi	252	350	157 0	82 0
38	Khandgaon	891	279	.....	26 0
39	Mandavgan	2,141	2,943	59 0	.....
40	Ruikhal	515	638	159 0	.....
41	Taradgavhan	245	189	.....	10 0
42	Thitesangwi	300	427	.....	8 0
43	Vadghul	130	189	53 0	287 0
<i>Group III.</i>					
44	Adhulgaon	1,105	1,991	38 0	158 0
45	Baburdi	135	267	.....	.....
46	Belvandi Kothar	220	403	.....	.....
47	Bhawadi	87	220	85 0	112 0
48	Bhingao Khalsa	33	114	33 0	8 0
49	Bori	135	238	.....	.....
50	Chandgaon	751	783	43 0	80 0
51	Chimbhle	1,110	1,579	11 0	3 0
52	Deulgaon	398	656	193 0	.....
53	Ghodegaon	162	195	.....	4 0
54	Ghugalvadgaon	99	211	1 0	.....
55	Hiradgaon	442	653	99 0	49 0
56	Kokangaon	162	272	67 0	171 0
57	Kosegavhan	153	218	150 0	340 0
58	Loni Vyankanath	422	1,273	151 0	7 0
59	Madhevadgaon	549	851	.....	.....
60	Mhatar Pimpri	310	466	.....	.....
61	Pargaon Sudrik	1,527	1,935	21 0	18 0
62	Pisore Khand	352	351	82 0	61 0
63	Sheri Dongarpathar	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	Shrigonda	5,278	5,948	21 0	45 0
65	Takli Lonar	428	663	155 0	.....
66	Wadali	224	385	16 0	.....

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Serial No. as in Ap- pendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group IV.</i>					
				A. g.	A. g.
67	Ajnuj	1,416	1,216	.....	123 0
68	Anagar	392	241	.....	.....
69	Arvi	211	281	.....	.....
70	Gar	148	195	.....	62 0
71	Kahti	1,081	1,550	31 0	226 0
72	Kavthe	600	580	28 0	256 0
73	Limpangaon	545	950	58 0	266 0
74	Nimbgaon Khalu	644	804	.....	84 0
75	Pedgaon	1,747	2,185	30 0	51 0
76	Shedgaon	527	843	36 0	.....
77	Takli Kadevalit	494	656	31 0	77 0
78	Wangdari	346	736	.....	139 0
79	Velu	58	102	75 0	.....
	Total	47,920	61,477	2,562 0	3,424 0
<i>Indra Villages.</i>					
80	Arangaon	380	464	.....	.....
81	Devdaithane	1,086	1,187	.....	.....
82	Hingni	750	921	.....	.....
83	Sangvi Dumals	195	286	.....	.....
84	Tandali	335	740	.....	.....
85	Yewti	469	521	.....	.....
	Total	3,215	4,019	.....	.....

No. Land 111—1917 of 1919.

Ahmednagar, 23rd June 1919.

From

C. A. BEYTS, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Collector of Ahmednagar,

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.,
Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the second revision settlement report of the Shrigonda taluka and to state that I concur in Mr. Garrett's recommendations, which are made after consultation with me.

2. The remarks made in the Newasa report with regard to famine apply with even greater force to Shrigonda. The fact that the number of persons on relief works was not large is due to the extensive migration to Bombay and to remunerative work elsewhere. But only seven villages had a crop of more than two annas. Very large numbers of cattle died, the strain thrown on the agricultural population was exceptional, and it will take more than one good year for the agricultural population again to reach its normal level of prosperity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. W. A. TURNER,
for Collector of Ahmednagar.

(Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.)

Below letter No. L. N. D. 111-1917 of 23rd June 1919 from the
Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. S. T-228.

Poona, 30th October 1919.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. The statement required by Government Order No. 1601 dated 11th February 1916 showing the increases in rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer is appended.

3. A noteworthy feature is the thoroughly satisfactory number of plough cattle in this taluka; there being a pair of such cattle to each 18 (not 19, as stated by Mr. Garrett) acres of cropped area, as contrasted, for instance, with 22·7 acres in Newasa. As the number of cattle a cultivator may prudently keep must depend in great measure on the amount of fodder his crops produce, the main reason for this difference is probably to be found in the relative areas under jowari and bajri on the one hand and wheat and cotton on the other in the two talukas. The percentage figures on cropped area are:—

	Jowari and bajri.	Wheat and cotton.
Shrigonda	71·89	2·98
Newasa	61·84	18·88

The relatively unfavourable position of Newasa as regards plough cattle can certainly not be accounted for by any relative lack of prosperity as compared with Shrigonda.

4. I agree with the proposed grouping and rates.

5. It is quite clear that the southern portion of group III ought to be cut off to make a new group IV, as proposed by Mr. Garrett. But Mr. Garrett appears to have assumed that group II and new group III ought still to remain separate, with a difference of one anna in maximum rate; and this is a matter which seems to me to deserve investigation. Group II may possibly have a better climate than group III; but the latter has very great advantages in the way of communications and has the chief market of the taluka in its midst. The following are some statistics which I have collected for revised groups II and III:—

Group.	Acres of occupied land to unit of					Multiple selling price is of assessment.	Per cent. assessment is of rent.	Per cent. of assessment remitted from 1898-99 inclusive.
	Irrigation wells.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Fallow area.	Unoccupied area.			
				Acres.	Acres.			
II	128	11	15	4·7	57	21·06	41·79	27·88
III	89·4	12	18·4	4·2	79	24·28	42·62	53·98

The balance of advantage lies with group II. At any rate there is no decisive case for amalgamating them, and to retain them as separate groups eases the transition from the Rs. 1-2 rate in the south of this taluka, as one goes north to the Rs. 1-10 rate in the south of Nagar taluka.

6. The rates proposed seem to me suitable. The total increase in assessment will be considerably less than in Newasa or Rahuri; but the difference is fully justified.

7. The proposals for the inam villages are suitable.

8. I recommend that in view of the severe trial through which the taluka has just passed the rates be introduced in 1919-20 and guaranteed for 30 years from 1920-21; but levied only from 1921-22.

A. MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records.

Statement showing the increases proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

Proposed group.			No. of villages in batches of existing groups.	Current dry-crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry-crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee to nearest quarter anna.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. p.
I	...	...	91	1 4 0	1 9 0	25.00	4 0
II	...	...	12	1 3 0	1 6 0	15.79	2 6
III	...	...	28	1 2 0	1 5 0	16.66	2 9
IV	...	...	18	1 2 0	1 2 0	Nil	Nil

A. MACKIE,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records.

No. 2610—446-A of 1919.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 19th December 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward papers connected with the second revision settlement on the talukas of Shrigonda, Nevasa, and Rahuri in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The reports have been drawn up by Mr. Garrett and are, as usual with Mr. Garrett's work, interesting and sound. I agree with most of Mr. Garrett's proposals, except in one particular which I shall specify directly. Support is also given by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner. These reports remained in the Collector's office for ten months—apparently because Mr. Beyts thought it useless to submit them during famine. This delay was contrary to the orders of Government and was not justified. In the Settlement Commissioner's remarks a curious feature is his criticism regarding the number of plough cattle per acre. When Mr. Garrett wrote, his observations on this point were useful, but Mr. Mackie deals with it after a very considerable destruction of cattle in the famine; and yet completely ignores this well known fact. The loss of plough cattle in the Ahmednagar district as a whole was 27 per cent.

2. *Shrigonda*.—There are now three groups rated at 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4. Mr. Garrett keeps the first two groups as they are and raises their rates to 1-9 and 1-6. He divides the present third group into two which he proposes to raise to 1-5 and 1-2. This arrangement leaves thirteen villages of the present third group unchanged. I am inclined to support this for the reasons given by Mr. Garrett; but I do not think it is necessary to have two adjoining groups at 1-6 and 1-5, and I propose amalgamation of these two at 1-6. Seeing that the average classification is about 8 annas in the rupee a difference in the maximum rate of 1 anna is quite inappreciable.

The total increase in Shrigonda amounts to less than 16 per cent. Bearing in mind the rise of prices this means a very much smaller burden than was imposed by the present rates thirty years ago. If Government accept it it means an undoubted sacrifice of revenue. The taluka is however situated in what is probably the most famine-stricken track of the Presidency; and for this reason I think that leniency is wise.

3. *Rahuri*.—Rahuri is supposed to suffer less from famine than Shrigonda, and probably this is a correct appreciation of the fact. Accordingly Mr. Garrett's proposals provide a percentage increase of nearly 26. This again is very moderate. Mr. Garrett has a few little changes to make. He reduces two of the villages now in the first group to the second group. He also puts four villages, *viz.*, Belapur Budruk, Belapur Khurd, Ainatpur, and Kesapur, from the third group to the second; and one village (Trimbakpur) from the second to the third. These proposals appear to be correct, and may be approved.

As regards the rates, Mr. Garrett adds 6 annas to each group, stating that he maintains the present gradation. Strictly speaking to add 6 annas all round is to raise the last group by a greater proportion than the highest; but the difference is trifling and may be ignored.

4. *Nevasa*.—Here the grouping is left alone without any change at all, the rates being raised by 6 annas in each group in the same way as at Rahuri. But inasmuch as the present rates are lower than in Rahuri the 6 annas increase produces a total enhancement of nearly 31 per cent. It might seem hardly fair to increase Nevasa by a greater percentage than Rahuri; but the increase still leaves rates lower. And in addition to the reasons given by the Settlement Officer we must remember that communications in Nevasa are likely, before many years have passed, to be considerably improved by the construction of the Belapur-Shevgaon Railway. The taluka will also benefit from the Pravara Canal.

5. There are four Inam villages in Shrigonda, three in Rahuri, and no less than 26 in Nevasa, dealt with in these reports. I think Mr. Garrett's proposals are judicious and may be approved. His suggestion that the old bagait rates in Nevasa should be kept unchanged is of course opposed to settlement principles, but as we make special efforts to avoid loss of revenue to Inamdars this small inconsistency can be overlooked.

6. There is some difference of opinion as to the year in which the new rates should be introduced and the duration of the settlement. Mr. Garrett would like the settlement to be for 26 years expiring in 1945-46, so that these talukas and the talukas of Nagar, Parner and Shevgaon can then be dealt with together. Mr. Mackie prefers the usual 30 years, but he would not levy the enhanced rates till 1921-22 in the case of Shrigonda and Nevasa. For Rahuri he would levy the increase at once on the ground that it has suffered less from the famine than Nevasa or Shrigonda. I do not think this discrimination can be fairly made. Whether the usual 30 years should be accepted or not is for Government to decide. I myself prefer Mr. Garrett's proposal, and think that we can fairly make the settlement period slightly shorter as our enhancements are so extremely moderate. I see no sufficient reason why the enhanced rates of the new settlement should not be taken at once. It is true that these talukas suffered severely last year, but the relief given by sacrificing revenue in the way the Settlement Commissioner suggests would really have very little effect upon the cultivators. Very much more relief would be given without sacrificing Government revenue by some slight postponement of the demand on account of takavi repayment. These talukas now owe Government on account of takavi Rs. 2,39,700, Rs. 3,82,150 and Rs. 2,56,200 respectively; and the payment of instalments really is a somewhat serious matter to a man who is recovering from such a disaster as that of last year.

7. There are three villages in the Rahuri taluka, *viz.*, Songaon, Satral, and Dhanore, which were settled with the Sangamner taluka with the maximum rate of Rs. 2. Their period will expire in 1935-36. Their case, I think, may be considered when they are due for revision. It may probably be advisable to extend them so as to bring them into line with the rest of the taluka. But this matter may be considered when it arises.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and the Shrigonda talukas of the Ahmednagar district.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 2156.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1920.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2610—446-A. dated 19th December 1919—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and Shrigonda talukas of the Ahmednagar district :—

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Newása taluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—172 dated 29th October 1919.

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Ráhuri taluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—227 dated 29th October 1919.

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Shrigonda taluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—228 dated 30th October 1919.

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., No. S. L. T. dated 1st April 1920 :—

“ I have the honour to report that Mr. Garrett has submitted proposals for the second revision settlement of villages (both Government and inám) in Newása taluka of the Nagar district and that they are now before Government. A list showing the inám villages in the Newása taluka to be included in his report was sent to him by this office. The inám village Newása budruk was omitted from the list as the village is due for revision survey, and measurement and classification operations on partial system will have to be carried out. From a reference received recently from the Collector, Ahmednagar, I gather that the inám village Newása budruk has been included by the Assistant Settlement Officer in his second revision settlement report on the taluka. This was probably due to some oversight. The original survey was introduced in the village in 1885-86 and guaranteed up to 1911-12. The measurement and classification, being done many years ago, require a thorough revision. (*Vide* Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 2653 dated 3rd March 1917). I therefore request that the village may kindly be omitted from the revision settlement report of the Newása taluka submitted by Mr. Garrett.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2610—446-A.—1919 dated 13th April 1920 :—

“ Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department in continuation of this office No. 2610-446-A.—1919 dated 19th December 1919.”

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and Shrigonda talukas of the Ahmednagar district.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for grouping and rating are approved, subject to the following modifications :—

(i) Proposed groups II and III of the Shrigonda taluka should be amalgamated as recommended by the Commissioner, C. D., and a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre should be levied on the amalgamated group.

(ii) In the Newása taluka, the village of Punatgaon should be transferred from the third to the second group as proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

The appended statement shows the rates as sanctioned by Government.

3. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for inam villages, which are supported by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned subject to the modification that in consequence of the amalgamation of proposed groups II and III of the Shrigonda taluka with a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre, the rate for the inam village of Shirasgaon Bodka should also be Rs. 1-6-0. The village of Newasa budruk in the Newasa taluka should be omitted from consideration in the present proposals as suggested by the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., in his letter No. S.L.T. dated 1st April 1920.

4. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year 1919-20, and levied from the year 1920-21. As regards the duration of the settlement Government agree with the Commissioner, C. D., and the Assistant Settlement Officer that the settlement should be guaranteed for a period of 26 years expiring in 1945-46, so that these talukas and the talukas of Nagar, Parner and Shevgaon can then be dealt with together.

5. Government concur in the remark made by the Commissioner, C. D., in the last sentence of paragraph 7 of his memorandum No. 2610-446-A. dated 19th December 1919.

6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any ground which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

H. F. BALL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar (with
the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

*Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government
Resolution No. 2156 dated 19th July 1920.*

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.
<i>Navasa taluka.</i>		
I	5	Rs. a. 1 12
II	68	1 10
III	41	1 8
<i>Rahuri taluka.</i>		
I	2	2 0
II	72	1 14
III	27	1 12
IV	8	1 10
<i>Shrigonda taluka.</i>		
I	31	1 9
II	34½	1 6
III	13	1 2

APPENDIX L,

Statement showing the effect of Revision settlement proposals on Govern

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	By Former Settlement.														
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Bhangaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	4,519	2,254	...	...	...	...	295	197	...	4,814	2,451
2	Belvandi Budruk ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	6,785	3,393	...	...	...	...	489	257	...	7,274	3,650
3	Chambhurdi ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,231	595	...	...	...	...	22	9	...	2,253	904
4	Chikhall ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,915	1,704	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	2,919	1,706
5	Dhavalgaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,632	444	...	...	...	...	22	8	...	1,650	452
6	Dhorje ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,819	1,774	...	...	...	...	175	73	...	2,994	1,847
7	Elapne ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	4,616	1,685	...	...	...	...	198	72	...	4,814	1,757
8	Erandoli ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	3,023	1,244	...	...	...	...	118	46	...	3,141	1,290
9	Gharggaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	4,719	2,371	...	...	...	...	194	97	...	4,913	2,468
10	Ghotvi ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	3,194	1,369	...	...	...	...	239	102	...	3,433	1,471
11	Kolgaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	12,735	6,404	...	...	...	...	564	222	...	13,299	6,626
12	Kondegavhan ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,517	570	...	...	...	...	103	30	...	1,620	600
13	Koregaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,941	1,519	...	...	...	...	18	10	...	2,959	1,529
14	Korgavan ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,520	504	...	...	...	...	59	31	...	1,579	535
15	Kothul ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,371	959	...	...	...	...	99	40	...	2,470	1,009
16	Math ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,011	948	...	...	...	...	39	18	...	2,050	966
17	Mhase ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,428	767	...	...	...	...	58	18	...	2,486	785
18	Mungasgaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,305	622	...	...	...	...	70	27	...	1,375	719
19	Nimbvi ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	3,067	1,472	...	...	...	...	119	57	...	3,186	1,529
20	Pimpri Kolandar ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,308	923	...	...	...	...	45	15	...	2,353	938
21	Pimpalgaon Pise ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	6,317	2,575	...	...	...	...	275	152	...	6,592	2,727
22	Pisore Budruk ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,719	699	...	...	...	...	64	23	...	1,783	692
23	Rajapur ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	7,020	3,117	...	...	...	...	126	52	...	7,146	3,169
24	Ravgavhan ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,028	592	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	2,117	603
25	Sarole Somavandhi ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,522	725	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	1,551	754
26	Surodi ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,425	745	...	...	...	...	37	19	...	1,462	764
27	Suregaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,930	1,202	...	...	...	...	75	35	...	3,005	1,237
28	Ukadgaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,426	755	...	...	...	...	42	15	...	2,468	770
29	Ukhalgaon ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,315	968	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2,317	969
30	Visapur ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	2,175	520	...	...	...	...	22	9	...	2,196	529
31	Yadgaon Sindodi ...	I	1 4 0	...	...	1,129	542	...	...	...	...	72	22	...	1,201	564
...	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	101,558	45,422	0 7 2	...	...	...	4,022	1,525	0 7 4	105,580	47,267
	<i>Group II.</i>															
32	Adhulgaon ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	5,261	2,644	...	...	...	...	272	162	...	5,533	2,806
33	Baburdi ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,772	622	...	...	...	...	157	56	...	1,929	678
34	Bangarde ...	II	1 3 0	...	...	1,912	762	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	1,923	766
35	Banpimpri ...	II	1 3 0	...	...	2,122	924	...	...	...	...	23	22	...	2,145	1,022
36	Belvandi Kothar ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,572	1,175	...	...	...	...	61	22	...	2,633	1,197
37	Bhavdi ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	621	222	...	...	...	...	75	24	...	696	246
38	Bhingan Khalsa ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	127	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	22
39	Bori ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,622	522	...	...	...	...	40	12	...	1,662	534
40	Chandgaon ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,202	1,127	...	...	...	...	245	100	...	2,447	1,227
41	Chavarsangvi ...	II	1 3 0	...	...	621	241	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	635	249
42	Chimble ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	9,921	3,222	...	...	...	...	422	165	...	10,343	3,387
43	Deulgaon ...	III	1 3 0	...	...	1,927	1,422	...	...	...	...	222	170	...	2,149	1,592
44	Ghodegaon ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,027	922	...	...	...	...	22	20	...	2,049	942
45	Ghogargaon ...	II	1 3 0	...	...	2,515	1,272	...	...	...	...	122	102	...	2,637	1,374

APPENDIX L.

occupied land in the Shrigonda Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Serial Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
																<i>-Group I.</i>	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 9 0	4,519	2,817	...	...	...	...	395	246	...	4,914	3,063	...	25	Bhangaon	1
1 9 0	6,785	4,451	...	...	...	...	498	321	...	7,374	4,773	...	25	Belvandi Budruk	2
1 9 0	2,931	1,119	...	...	...	...	22	11	...	2,953	1,130	...	25	Chambhurdi	3
1 9 0	2,915	2,130	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	2,919	2,132	...	25	Chikhali	4
1 9 0	1,632	555	...	...	...	...	23	10	...	1,660	565	...	25	Dhavalgaon	5
1 9 0	2,512	1,467	...	...	...	...	175	91	...	2,994	1,553	...	25	Dhorje	6
1 9 0	4,616	2,105	...	...	...	...	193	90	...	4,814	2,196	...	25	Elapne	7
1 9 0	3,023	1,555	...	...	...	...	113	55	...	3,136	1,611	...	25	Erandoli	8
1 9 0	4,719	2,954	...	...	...	...	194	121	...	4,913	3,063	...	25	Ghargaoon	9
1 9 0	3,194	1,711	...	...	...	...	239	127	...	3,433	1,838	...	25	Ghotvi	10
1 9 0	12,795	8,005	...	...	...	...	554	352	...	13,359	8,357	...	25	Kolgaon	11
1 9 0	1,537	712	...	...	...	...	103	49	...	1,620	761	...	25	Kondegavhan	12
1 9 0	2,941	2,024	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	2,859	2,036	...	25	Koregaon	13
1 9 0	1,520	1,005	...	...	...	...	59	39	...	1,579	1,044	...	25	Korgavan	14
1 9 0	2,371	1,211	...	...	...	...	99	50	...	2,470	1,261	...	25	Kothul	15
1 9 0	2,011	1,126	...	...	...	...	39	22	...	2,050	1,207	...	25	Mash	16
1 9 0	2,428	959	...	...	...	...	53	22	...	2,556	981	...	25	Mhase	17
1 9 0	1,305	652	...	...	...	...	70	45	...	1,375	696	...	25	Mungasgaon	18
1 9 0	3,067	1,640	...	...	...	...	119	71	...	3,188	1,711	...	25	Nimbvi	19
1 9 0	2,808	1,166	...	...	...	...	45	19	...	2,853	1,185	...	25	Pimpri Kolandar	20
1 9 0	6,217	3,219	...	...	...	...	375	191	...	6,692	3,410	...	25	Pimpalgaon Pise	21
1 9 0	1,719	1,124	...	...	...	...	54	41	...	1,768	1,155	...	25	Pisore Budruk	22
1 9 0	7,050	3,826	...	...	...	...	185	102	...	7,246	3,928	...	25	Rajapur	23
1 9 0	2,928	747	...	...	...	...	19	6	...	2,117	753	...	25	Raygavhan	24
1 9 0	1,622	906	...	...	...	...	89	49	...	1,757	955	...	25	Sarole Somavandhi	25
1 9 0	1,425	921	...	...	...	...	37	24	...	1,462	955	...	25	Surodi	26
1 9 0	3,930	2,261	...	...	...	...	75	44	...	4,005	2,305	...	25	Suregaon	27
1 9 0	2,456	955	...	...	...	...	48	19	...	2,514	975	...	25	Ukadgaon	28
1 9 6	2,215	1,210	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2,217	1,211	...	25	Ukhalgaon	29
1 9 0	2,175	1,025	...	...	...	...	22	11	...	2,196	1,036	...	25	Visapur	30
1 9 0	1,199	677	...	...	...	...	73	41	...	1,272	712	...	25	Vadgaon Sindodi	31
...	101,552	55,786	0 8 11	...	...	...	4,023	2,226	0 9 1	105,550	59,072	0 8 11	25	Total of Group I	...
																<i>Group II.</i>	
1 6 0	5,321	2,222	...	...	...	...	373	205	...	6,254	3,427	...	22-23	Adhulgaon	32
1 6 0	1,773	780	...	...	...	...	157	68	...	1,935	848	...	22-19	Baburdi	33
1 6 0	1,215	822	...	...	...	...	11	5	...	1,049	622	...	15-73	Bangarde	34
1 6 0	2,152	1,151	...	...	...	...	83	44	...	2,265	1,195	...	15-79	Banpimpri	35
1 6 0	2,572	1,422	...	...	...	...	61	34	...	2,633	1,472	...	22-25	Belvandi Kothar	36
1 6 0	891	352	...	...	...	...	75	29	...	965	381	...	22-12	Bhaldi	37
1 6 0	127	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	114	...	22-53	Bhingan Khalsa	38
1 6 0	1,629	659	...	...	...	...	40	16	...	1,729	675	...	22-52	Bori	39
1 6 0	2,202	1,451	...	...	...	...	245	122	...	2,147	1,572	...	22-22	Chandgaon	40
1 6 0	521	295	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	525	294	...	15-72	Chavarengvi	41
1 6 0	2,921	1,492	...	...	...	...	423	202	...	10,454	4,300	...	22-22	Chimble	42
1 6 0	1,927	1,723	...	...	...	...	222	208	...	2,229	1,921	...	22-22	Deulgaon	43
1 6 0	2,027	1,124	...	...	...	...	63	37	...	2,090	1,221	...	22-22	Ghodegaon	44
1 6 0	2,515	1,522	...	...	...	...	199	126	...	2,714	1,712	...	15-72	Ghogargaon	45

Name of village.	Number of Group.	By former Settlement.														
		Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ghugalvadgaon ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,158	524	...	...	...	...	74	40	...	1,227	664	...
Hiradgaon ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,192	983	...	...	...	...	277	81	...	3,469	1,014	...
Ismalpur ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	705	304	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	712	307	...
Kamthi ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	910	405	...	...	...	...	90	26	...	990	441	...
Khandgaon ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	1,730	538	...	...	...	...	114	36	...	1,844	627	...
Kokangaon ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,971	665	...	...	...	...	114	38	...	2,085	703	...
Kosegavhan ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	709	235	...	...	...	...	86	27	...	795	252	...
Loni Vyankanath ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	5,139	2,616	...	...	...	...	444	226	...	5,574	2,842	...
Madhevadgaon ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,366	1,121	...	...	...	...	408	200	...	2,274	1,451	...
Mandavgan ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	10,224	5,326	...	...	...	...	225	126	...	10,519	5,552	...
Mhatar Pimpri ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,073	999	...	...	...	...	22	14	...	2,107	1,013	...
Pargaon Sundrik ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,242	2,051	...	...	...	...	425	204	...	3,667	2,255	...
Pisore Khand ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,532	722	...	...	...	...	113	54	...	1,645	776	...
Ruikhel ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	3,022	1,331	...	...	...	...	40	12	...	3,062	1,343	...
Sheri Dongar Pathar ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,321	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	275	...
Shrigonda ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	12,052	7,445	...	...	...	...	544	232	...	12,596	7,731	...
Takli Lonar ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,126	1,255	...	...	...	...	242	100	...	2,368	1,355	...
Taradgevan ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	990	620	...	...	...	...	17	11	...	1,007	631	...
Tbitesangvi ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	1,027	555	...	...	...	...	63	23	...	1,160	579	...
Vadali ...	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,521	1,035	...	...	...	...	63	25	...	2,584	1,060	...
Wadghule ...	II	1 2 0	...	...	1,262	422	...	...	...	...	74	22	...	1,336	444	...
Total of Group II ...					97,222	46,186	0 7 7				5,622	2,743	0 7 9	102,854	48,929	0 7 7
<i>Group III.</i>																
Ajnuj ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	5,732	4,072	...	...	...	...	42	25	...	6,151	4,104	...
Angar ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	851	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	760	...
Arvi ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	552	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	444	...
Gar ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	1,408	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,408	1,142	...
Kashti ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	5,242	3,352	...	...	...	...	212	240	...	5,554	4,122	...
Kavthe ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	2,422	2,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,422	2,272	...
Limpangaon ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	6,015	4,022	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	6,114	4,072	...
Nimgaon Khalee ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	2,122	2,407	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	2,324	2,435	...
Pedgaon ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	7,264	3,315	...	...	...	...	207	102	...	7,471	3,324	...
Shedgaon ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	2,212	1,175	...	...	...	...	420	224	...	2,632	1,422	...
Takli Kadevalit ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	1,202	1,252	...	...	...	...	222	122	...	2,300	1,442	...
Vangdari ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	2,227	2,447	...	...	...	...	22	54	...	4,072	2,501	...
Velu ...	IV	1 2 0	...	...	645	252	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	645	252	...
Total of Group III ...					42,460	26,512	0 10 9				1,560	972	0 10 0	44,020	29,421	0 10 9
Grand Total ...					241,250	1,20,116	0 8 0				11,214	5,551	0 7 11	252,464	1,25,627	0 8 0
<i>Inam Villages.</i>																
Devdalthane ...		1 4 0	...	...	2,022	2,024	0 10 8	...	...	...	200	122	0 10 7	2,222	2,126	0 10 6
Hingui ...		1 14 0	...	...	5,222	3,201	0 11 4	...	...	...	240	170	0 11 9	5,462	3,271	0 11 4
Hangyi Dumala ...		1 2 0	...	...	1,124	1,022	0 14 2	...	...	...	12	14	0 14 1	1,120	1,022	0 14 2
Shirasaon Bodhke ...		1 2 0	...	...	2,222	2,222	1 0 6	...	...	...	172	27	0 7 9	2,321	2,222	1 0 6

-continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Serial Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
6 0	1,153	763	...	...	...	...	74	49	...	1,337	812	...	22-29	Group II—contd.	46
6 0	3,193	1,140	...	...	...	...	277	99	...	3,469	1,399	...	22-19	Hiradgaon	47
6 0	705	352	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	712	355	...	15-78	Ismalpur	48
6 0	910	463	...	...	...	...	80	42	...	990	511	...	15-78	Kamthi	49
6 0	1,730	681	...	...	...	...	114	45	...	1,844	726	...	15-78	Khandgaon	50
6 0	1,971	813	...	...	...	...	114	46	...	2,036	859	...	22-19	Kokangaon	51
6 0	709	275	...	...	...	...	86	33	...	793	308	...	22-22	Kosegavhan	52
6 0	5,130	3,198	...	...	...	...	444	276	...	5,574	3,474	...	22-24	Loni Vyankanath	53
6 0	1,865	1,455	...	...	...	...	408	313	...	2,274	1,773	...	22-19	Madhevadgaon	54
6 0	10,224	6,248	...	...	...	...	225	181	...	10,519	6,429	...	15-78	Mandavgan	55
6 0	2,078	1,221	...	...	...	...	92	17	...	2,107	1,238	...	22-21	Mhatar Pimpri	56
6 0	3,342	2,506	...	...	...	...	495	272	...	3,837	2,873	...	22-21	Pargaon Sundrik	57
6 0	1,538	891	...	...	...	...	112	68	...	1,651	957	...	22-22	Pisore Khand	58
6 0	3,022	1,541	...	...	...	...	40	22	...	3,062	1,563	...	15-78	Ruikhel	59
6 0	1,321	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	1,069	...	22-17	Steri Dongar Pathar.	60
6 0	12,052	9,092	...	...	...	...	544	411	...	12,596	9,510	...	22-22	Shrigonda	61
6 0	3,135	1,524	...	...	...	...	249	122	...	3,385	1,656	...	22-21	Takli Lonar	62
6 0	990	718	...	...	...	...	17	12	...	1,007	731	...	15-78	Taradgavan	63
6 0	1,097	655	...	...	...	...	82	28	...	1,160	693	...	15-78	Thitesangvi	64
6 0	2,621	1,225	...	...	...	...	63	31	...	2,624	1,226	...	22-26	Vadali	65
6 0	1,268	571	...	...	...	...	74	24	...	1,342	605	...	15-78	Wadghule	66
...	97,232	55,577	0 9 2	...	...	...	5,632	3,322	0 9 5	102,864	58,900	0 9 2	20-43	Total of Group II	...
Group III.																	
2 0	5,739	4,079	..	...	...	...	42	25	...	6,781	4,104	...	Nil.	Ajunj	67
2 0	651	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	780	...	Do.	Angar	68
2 0	559	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	444	...	Do.	Arvi	69
2 0	1,403	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403	1,142	...	Do.	Gar	70
2 0	5,249	3,959	...	...	...	...	219	240	...	5,568	4,199	...	Do.	Kashti	71
2 0	3,432	2,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,432	2,676	...	Do.	Kavthe	72
2 0	6,015	4,009	...	...	...	...	99	66	...	6,114	4,075	...	Do.	Limpangaon	73
2 0	2,198	2,407	...	...	...	...	25	28	...	2,224	2,435	...	Do.	Nimgaon Khalee	74
2 0	7,224	3,815	...	...	...	...	207	109	...	7,471	3,924	...	Do.	Pedgaon	75
2 0	2,216	1,175	...	...	...	...	420	254	...	2,636	1,429	...	Do.	Shedgaon	76
2 0	1,302	1,253	...	...	...	...	223	126	...	2,200	1,448	...	Do.	Takli Kadevalit	77
2 0	3,227	2,447	...	...	...	...	88	54	...	4,075	2,501	...	Do.	Vangdari	78
2 0	645	353	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	646	354	...	Do.	Velu	79
...	542,460	28,518	0 10 9	...	...	...	1,560	973	0 10 0	44,020	22,421	0 10 9	...	Total of Group III	...
...	241,250	1,40,881	0 9 4	...	...	...	11,214	6,523	0 9 5	252,464	1,47,463	0 9 4	17-24	Grand Total	...
Inam Villages,																	
2 0	3,069	2,542	0 14 0	...	...	...	200	125	0 12 2	3,269	2,707	0 12 2	25-00	Devdaithane	80
4 0	5,368	3,801	0 11 4	...	...	...	240	170	0 11 9	5,608	3,971	0 11 4	Nil.	Hingni	81
2 0	1,124	1,009	0 14 0	...	...	...	16	14	0 14 1	1,160	1,023	0 14 3	Do.	Sangvi Dumala	82
6 0	2,629	3,321	1 4 2	172	106	0 9 10	2,811	3,427	1 3 7	22-23	Shirasgaon Bodhke.	83

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

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REVISION SETTLEMENT OF RAHURI TALUKA
OF THE AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.**

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From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., B. A., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

Ahmednagar, 30th August 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

2. At the time of the First Revision Settlement the Taluka consisted of 111 Government and seven Inam villages.

Five villages in the extreme North-East of the Taluka, Vangi Khurd, Vangi Budruk, Khirdi, Sangam and Pachegaon were transferred in 1912-13 to the Newasa Taluka; and in the same year three villages in the North-West, Satral, Songaon and Dhanore were added to the Rahuri Taluka from Sangamner.

During the current lease three Inam villages, viz., Chedgaon, Taharabad and Jambhulban lapsed to Government.

There are now 112 Government and four Inam villages.

There was confusion at the time of the 1st Revision between Chándegaon and Chedgaon. Chándegaon lapsed to Government during the currency of the original lease. While Chedgaon lapsed to Government between the submission of the 1st Revision proposals in 1880 and the final orders of Government in 1884. I have ascertained that the village spelt Chádegaon on page 84 of the Selection is really Chándegaon and the village Chádegaon on page 129 of the Selection is really Chedgaon.

3. The following table shows the authority for the present Settlement :—

No. of villages.	Government or Inam.	Year of introduction of settlement.	Year of expiry of guarantee.	Authority.	Where printed.
93	Government	1884-85	1908-09	Government Resolution No. 2879, dated 11th April 1883.	Selection CCVI.
16	Do.	1883-84	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Do.	1905-06	1931-35	Government Resolution No. 4973, dated 19th June 1905.	Selection CCCCXL.
2	Inam	1884-85	1908-09	Government Resolution No. 2879, dated 11th April 1883.	Selection CCVI.
1	Do.	1883-84	Do.	Government Resolution No. 3545, dated 21st June 1881.	Do.
1	Do.			Unsurveyed.	
Total...	116				

The present inquiry deals with 109 Government and three Inam villages.

The period of guarantee of three Government villages, Songaon, Satral and Dhanore, received from Sangamner has not expired. One Inam village, Eklahare, is also excluded from this inquiry as it is unsurveyed.

Position and physical features.

4. The Rahuri Taluka is situated in the centre of the District of Ahmednagar. It is the only taluka which does not touch the external boundaries of the District.

The taluka has undergone changes in boundaries both during the first lease and during the current lease. It is now compact, nearly square in shape with the Headquarters town nearly in the centre.

The country is hilly and broken in the South-West. Elsewhere there are no hills. The land slopes gently towards the Pravara and Mula rivers which meet at Tilapur in the extreme North-East.

Both the Mula and the Pravara are Ghat-fed rivers with a perennial flow. The other streams are liable to dry up in the cold weather and are not used for irrigation.

The taluka lies at a lower level than the adjoining Nagar and Parner Talukas. Only in the extreme West there is a tract of hilly ground which merges into the Nagar-Parner plateau.

Soil.

5. The taluka has a large area of level, deep black soil of fine quality. In the plain country this soil is decidedly better than the soil prevailing in the Newasa Taluka. In the hilly parts of the West the soil is shallow and stony with small areas of good soil in the valleys.

There is generally no dearth of sub-soil water. But in many places especially on the Pravara valley the water is brackish.

The soil in the hilly parts is for the most part suitable only for kharif crops such as bajri, til and kulith. The plain country has the advantage of growing either kharif or rabi according to the character of the season.

Climate and rainfall.

6. Appendix A gives the figures of rainfall recorded at Rahuri and Malunje for the last eleven years. Statistics of the last few years are available for Devlali, Songaon and Belapur where rain-gauges have been recently established.

It will be observed that the rainfall at Rahuri and at Malunje is practically the same in total. But there is a considerable difference in the distribution. The kharif rainfall at Malunje, and indeed at Newasa still further East is rather too heavy for the regular cultivation of Bajri and other kharif crops. At Rahuri on the other hand the rainfall is about equally suited to the growth of kharif or rabi crops.

In the hilly part of the taluka there are no rain-gauges. But it is generally believed that this part on the whole enjoys a more regular rainfall than the rest of the taluka.

Generally speaking, the Rahuri Taluka has suffered less from famine than the Newasa and Parner Talukas which adjoin it. This may be nothing more than a fortunate chance. It is well known that the rainfall in the Deccan is capricious and follows no regular rule. It may be that the hills in the West of the Rahuri Taluka cause precipitation. But the hills are of no great height. There is some indication that the rainfall at Songaon which is decidedly heavier than at any other recording station, is influenced by the hills. The other four recording stations are in the open plain and show a very uniform average.

Whatever the cause may be, whether chance or special suitability of the rainfall to the soil or to an actually more favourable situation, the taluka has always been regarded as better off as regards rainfall than most of its neighbours. I see no reason to differ from this view.

Apart from the question of markets and communication, I should on this ground alone prefer Rahuri to Newasa Taluka.

The rainfall in Rahuri Taluka is usually heavier than that at Sangamner. This may be due to a merely local condition which has been observed at Sangamner town. But even if the figures are accepted as representative of the two talukas, it must be remembered that a light rainfall suits the light soils of Sangamner but would not be enough for the better soils of Rahuri. Undoubtedly Sangamner suffers less than Rahuri from the irregularity of rainfall.

Colonel Laughton gives rainfall statistics for Lakh. These figures show a heavier rainfall than at Rahuri. But I believe that they are wrong. For instance in 1870-71, a famine year, the rainfall at Sangamner was 5.60", at Rahuri 9.72", at Newasa 5.37" and at Lakh 31.41". Clearly there is a mistake.

Crops.

7. Appendix B gives the details of the crops grown in the Taluka.

The principal crops are jowari and bajri. The relative proportion of these crops varies considerably according to the season. In ordinary years bajri exceeds jowari in the proportion of about 5:3. But in a year like 1916-17 the proportion is reversed. Jowari can be grown in all, but the very light soil in the hilly region. In the heavy black soil of the Mula and Pravara valleys bajri does not do well.

Next in importance is wheat which covers about 8 per cent. of the total cropped area. The wheat is for the most part dry crop. Out of an average of 15,134 acres only 2,454 acres were irrigated.

Safflower is grown as a regular inter-crop with jowari in the proportion of about 1:8. Gram is frequently grown as a second crop after bajri and occasionally in rotation with wheat.

The only other crop of importance is cotton. But this taluka is by no means important as a cotton producer. I am of opinion that the prosperity of the taluka is based on firm foundations chiefly because its mainstay is the growth of food-crops. The five years' average of cotton is rather high because in 1914-15, 21,989 acres was sown. The normal area is only about 8,000 acres.

The area left unsown in this taluka is, on an average of five years, 11.1 per cent. of the gross occupied area. This is low enough but it is unduly swollen by the large area unsown in the unfavourable season 1912-13. There was more unsown land in that year than in the succeeding four years taken together. If the average of the last four years is taken it amounts to only 6.5 per cent. of the gross occupied area. The figures of fallow appear to show that cultivation is not hindered by any lack of resources. The fallow area in all the surrounding talukas is greater than in Rahuri. There has been a great improvement in this respect since the 1st Revision: at that time the unsown area was between 19 and 22 per cent.

Irrigation.

8. Appendix B-I gives the details of irrigated crops. I give the figures for the last five years in detail as a mere average will not bring out the fact that irrigation is, to a great extent, used only to protect crops in bad years. The steady drop from 20,054 acres in 1912-13 to 4,496 acres in 1916-17 is not due to any falling off in prosperity. It is simply due to the fact that irrigation was not needed for wheat and other cereals. There is always a residue of crops such as sugarcane, vegetables and fruits which cannot do without water. In a year of good rainfall these are practically the only crops that are irrigated.

Communications.

9. The only metalled road in existence in 1880 was the Nagar-Nasik Road with a branch from Kolhar leading to Kopargaon and Manmad. It is a Provincial road, free from tolls and kept in good repair. The chief drawbacks at present are the crossings of the Mula and Pravara Rivers. There are ferries over these rivers but they only work for a few months. For the rest of the year carts have to pass through the heavy river beds. These drawbacks will be removed shortly as the construction of causeways at Rahuri and Kolhar is already begun.

There are several important additions to the metalled roads of the Taluka:—

(i) Road from the Nagar-Manmad road passing through Vambori Station, Vambori town and joining the Nagar Shevgaon road at Khospuri.

This road has given Vambori a great impetus as a trade centre by opening up the Southern part of Newasa and the Northern part of Shevgaon Talukas.

(ii) *Vambori-Nagar Road*.—This road enters the Nagar Taluka by the Dongargan Ghat. This road is useful to Vambori and other villages in the South-East corner.

(iii) *Belapur Town-Belapur Station Road*.—This is a valuable feeder road four miles long which has enabled Belapur to develop into an important grain and cotton market. It joins the Belapur Station-Sangamner Road.

(iv) *Rahuri Town-Rahuri Station Road*.—This is a short but very useful piece of road which joins the Nagar-Manmad Road.

(v) *Devlali Road*.—This is a short piece of road connecting Devlali Bungalow with the Nagar-Manmad Road.

(vi) *Devlali Belapur Khurd*.—This road is still under construction but is already passable for traffic. It is likely to be very useful to the tract irrigated by the Pravara Right Bank Canal.

(vii) *Lakh Station Karegaon*.—This road is under construction and will be carried as far as Belpimpalgaon in the Newasa Taluka.

This road is not likely to do much to assist trade. Lakh Station is little used at present. The new road will not divert trade from Belapur which is an established trade centre and equally near the tract opened up by this road.

The greater part of the Taluka is well off for cart tracks. Owing to cannal irrigation and in some places owing to boggy nalas there is some difficulty in travelling across country until the cold weather. But by the time the rabi crops are ready the cart-tracks are in good order.

In the South-West communications are very bad. The village of Taharabad is on a plateau and can be reached by a roughghat. But the other villages from Kharshinde to Jambulban are practically inaccessible to carts. The produce is still conveyed to market chiefly in head-loads or on animals' backs. The region is thinly populated and yields very little produce for export, so that the construction of roads would not be justified.

Lastly there is the railway which runs across the Taluka from North to South. The effect of this railway cannot be overestimated. Though the cultivator does not himself send produce away, still he is enabled to get the better prices which are always given at places near a railway. Take, for instance, Vambori. In the old days exports were sent by road to Nasik. Now owing to the railway, the traders inform me that the trade of the place has quadrupled. Prices react immediately: there is a temporary shortage of food-grains in Berar. Vambori comes to the rescue at a good price. The trader gains the immediate profit. But the cultivator will receive much of that profit in the increased readiness of the trader to buy the next season's crop. Looking at the other side, in case of famine, grain is imported at high prices but at prices which are nothing to the ruinous rates which could be charged before the railway existed.

In respect of communications the Rahuri Taluka is second to none in the District.

The map appended to this report shows all the existing roads.

Markets.

10. The Rahuri Taluka contains two of the most important produce markets in the District, *viz.*, Vambori and Belapur. These centres have reached their present importance largely owing to the existence of the railway. Merchants from these towns purchase at the weekly bazars and also in the villages and at their shops. At the time of the 1st Revision Settlement Vambori was recognised as an important market and a special addition of annas 2 given to the village. At that time Belapur had not reached its present development and received no increase. The figures of exports and imports given in the next paragraph show how important Belapur now is.

At Rahuri there is a very fair bazar devoted more to retail trade. This village is not equal in commercial importance to Vambori or Belapur but is extremely well off from the agricultural point of view. Being the Taluka town it has advantages which justify its present grouping at 2 annas above the surrounding villages.

There are several other small bazars which are shown on the map. None of these have more than local interest and are not important enough to affect the rates of assessment.

If markets were the only consideration the groups would naturally fall away in lines running roughly parallel to the railway.

Imports and Exports.

11. There are four railway stations serving the taluka. Of these Vambori and Belapur are by far the most important. Both these stations serve other talukas besides the Rahuri Taluka, so that no estimate can be made of the actual imports and exports of the taluka. The figures supplied by the courtesy of the G. I. P. Railway Company are, however, useful to show the great importance of these two places as trade centres. Belapur especially shows signs of great progress. It has now passed Vambori while at the time of the 1st Revision it does not appear to have been a place of any special importance.

The figures of Rahuri are of interest because the exports and imports belong entirely to the Rahuri Taluka. One may hazard a guess that the exports and imports belonging to the taluka are probably of equal bulk at Belapur and Vambori Stations. Even if we put the low valuation of Rs. 5 per maund on all articles of trade the value of the local exports by rail alone comes to over 7½ lakhs. The value of the imports on the same basis comes to over 5 lakhs.

The following statement gives the actual totals of exports and imports by rail:—

Exports from	Belapur.			Lakh.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Agricultural produce ..	215,147	299,183	208,249	16,859	6,374	7,363
Bark, Timber, Grass and Forest Produce. ..	54	637	1,817	549	299	257
Other articles ..	5,673	7,044	8,714	3,755	1,999	4,810
Total ..	220,874	306,864	218,780	21,163	8,672	12,430
Imports to.						
All kinds ..	103,039	94,644	95,010	5,082	2,756	2,959

Exports from	Rahuri.			Vambori.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Agricultural produce ..	48,278	48,053	34,401	201,434	244,698	120,777
Bark, Timber, Grass and Forest Produce. ..	3,031	3,593	6,848	2,108	959	2,500
Other articles ..	1,667	3,050	3,428	25,414	14,866	28,735
Total ..	52,976	54,736	44,677	231,956	260,523	152,012
Imports to.						
All kinds ..	39,120	34,879	30,061	90,798	80,821	49,370

There is a considerable export by the two roads to Nagar in addition.

After defraying Government dues of about two lakhs there is still a considerable balance left which is for the most part hoarded either in the form of cash or ornaments, or goes to swell the circulating wealth of the taluka.

Manufactures and Industries.

12. The Rahuri Taluka is almost entirely agricultural. Appendix E shows that even the ordinary hand-weaving of blankets and lugdis supports only a few hundred families. There are seven cotton gins situated at Vambori and Belapur. But these gins are for the most part idle. Cotton is not much grown in the taluka. The cotton from Newasa Taluka is mostly taken to Nagar where there is a better market and facilities for pressing as well as for ginning. A press is under construction at Vambori but there seems little hope of diverting the cotton trade from Nagar.

The absence of large industries is on the whole an advantage to the agriculturist. The rate of wages is thereby kept low.

Population.

13. The population of the Rahuri Taluka when it comprised 118 villages was as follows :—

1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
63,280	64,862	83,424	77,827

There was a considerable fall in population between 1901 and 1911. This is the only taluka in the District which shows a decrease. The decrease is only apparent. It is explained by the fact that at the time of the 1901 census large famine works were open in Rahuri Taluka to which many outsiders were attached. There has been a steady increase since 1881.

From 1911 to the end of 1917 the number of births is 21,530 and the number of deaths 16,648. The natural increase is therefore very substantial.

The occupation of the people is chiefly agriculture. 72·6 per cent. of the whole population is engaged in agriculture.

Health.

14. The taluka has been visited by plague epidemics in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1916 and 1917. In these five years there were 5,303 deaths from plague. This is a serious loss, but the natural increase in ordinary years is so great that nothing but a temporary set-back occurred. Cholera is rather prevalent in this taluka especially in the Pravara and Mula valleys where the villagers rely chiefly on river water for all purposes. The worst year was 1912 when 508 deaths from cholera are recorded.

The loss from epidemics has been considerable but has been more than counter-balanced by the large natural increase in population. The people have now completely changed their view about plague and readily evacuate the villages at the first warning. Living in the fields, they are probably better able to work on their land than when at home. In time they will perhaps come to live ordinarily on their holdings rather than in the villages.

Live and Dead Stock.

15. Appendix D gives the figures of agricultural stock obtained at the census of 1916. These figures are likely to be more trustworthy than figures obtained by a census specially carried out for settlement purposes.

The figures of male cattle show 20 acres to a pair of bullocks. This figure is not unsatisfactory and compares favourably with 22 acres in Newasa, 21 acres in Shevgaon and 23 acres in Nagar. I consider that the cultivator has, at the present time, about as many plough cattle as he can feed. The cattle are now in good condition owing to a succession of good seasons. There is more garden land in Rahuri Taluka, so the cultivator maintains a slightly larger head of plough cattle. Cattle are bought and sold freely at the markets of Mamdapur in Kopargaon and Pachegaon in Newasa. For the purchase of cattle people even go to Walki in Nagar Taluka.

At the time of the 1st Revision Settlement there was a considerable shortage of plough cattle. The total number in 114 villages was only 14,190 which gives 31 acres to the pair of bullocks. It is clear that there has been an enormous improvement under this head. Carts have increased from 1905 to 2,902, and milch cattle and calves from 14,192 to 28,909. Sheep and goats have also increased enormously from 27,778 to 57,541.

All these are signs of a high degree of agricultural prosperity.

Water Supply.

16. Appendix F gives the details of water supply in the year 1918. The following statement gives information about the wells used for irrigation at the 1st Revision Settlement :—

Year.	Number of villages.	Wells used for Irrigation.		Total.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	
1918	112	3,023	269	3,292
1880	118	1,827		1,827

There have been some changes in the composition of the taluka, but it is clear from these figures that the number of irrigation wells has nearly doubled during the lease. This is a sign of prosperity, improved husbandry and credit. The building of wells has been greatly helped by the grant of tagai. It is also the desire of every land-owner to have a well. This is a security against famine and brings him into the class of economic holders.

The growth of wells is however a small thing compared with the building of the new Right and Left Bank Pravara Canals. These two canals when fully developed will command the whole area North of the Pravara and the triangle between the Pravara and Mula Rivers East of a line running from Rahuri Budruk to Dhanore. The Right Bank Canal is already open.

The old Lakh Canal on the Left Bank of the Pravara is available for irrigation to a small extent. It is not in the best repair and will probably be abandoned when the Left Bank Canal is opened.

These canals will be a complete protection in the tract which is most liable to famine.

I do not propose to base any proposal for increase of the assessment on the existence of these canals. The direct benefit of the water will be paid for by the water charges. But the existence of the canals must be allowed to weigh somewhat against the drawback of erratic rainfall. At the next settlement it may be found that the canals have had a marked effect on the general prosperity of the tract. If this is the case, it will be fair to raise the rates indirectly owing to the canals.

Value of land.

17. Appendix G gives the details of sales of dry-crop land during the last four years. I have added in Appendix G-I sales of garden land. But I leave these sales out of consideration. The value of garden land depends so much on considerations other than those of soil. In all cases the value of garden land is so great that the assessment is almost a negligible tax.

[Taking the villages at present in the first Group, there is no doubt that Rahuri Budruk shows good results. This village is remarkable for the high value of bagait land. It is well known for its orange gardens. There is also a good chance of finding water in most parts.]

The other villages of the scattered Group I do not show any special feature from sales.

With regard to Group II there might be found considerable variations. But in whatever way we select the villages showing exceptionally high or exceptionally low sale values there is no particular tract which calls for notice. The value of land fluctuates with no apparent system. I would invite notice to Taharabad, a lapsed inam village. This village has at present a higher rate than the surrounding villages but its sale values are low.

Group III gives results very closely approximating to those of Group II : Group IV has unusually high sale values. This is probably accounted for by the construction of the canal.

The average sale value for the whole taluka is 58·59 multiples of the assessment. This is a better figure than the 48·79 of Newasa. The adjoining Group of Nagar Taluka has a multiple of only 35·20. The Parner taluka with 68·30 is better but not in any important degree.

Figures of sales recorded by the Superintendent at the 1st Revision Settlement show that the average sale price at the time of the 1st Revision Settlement was 25·7 times the assessment. This figure is based on sales of all kinds, many no doubt nominal and some probably of bagait land. The sale value of land has undoubtedly increased more than 100 per cent. since then.

Leases.

18. The attempt to collect statistics of cash leases in this taluka has not been very successful. It is the usual practice to let land on crop-share rents. There is always a feeling that whatever care is exercised in recording only true cash leases between a genuine landlord and a free tenant, the transaction is not a normal transaction. I used every effort to get together a respectable total; but the result, 1,664 acres for the whole taluka, is disappointing. On such scanty data it is impossible to base any firm conclusion.

In Group I Vambori and Rahuri Budruk give returns which show that the assessment is 31 per cent. of the rent.

Groups II and III give a better result—25 per cent. of the rent. Group IV shows a still better figure, but on such a small area I do not care to institute any comparison with the other Groups.

The figure of the whole taluka is quite satisfactory. Even if the assessment were raised throughout by 33 per cent. the assessment would still be well under 40 per cent. of the rental value. Without insisting too much on the deductions from these rental statistics, it is fair to conclude that they give absolutely no counter-indication to any increase in assessment which may be found reasonable on other considerations.

No comparison with the letting value of land at the time of the 1st Revision is possible as the Superintendent has lumped together leases for varying terms of years.

Crop Experiments.

19. The following table gives the details of all crop experiments performed by Prant Officers and scrutinised by the Agricultural Department:—

Village.	Crop.	Average per acre.				
		Yield of		Value in 1917.	Survey assessment by 1st Revision Settlement.	Incidence of assessment on value of crop.
		Principal product.	Bye product.			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
Rahuri	Wheat and safflower	620	....	40 9 9	1 10 1	4·01
Belapur Khurd	Wheat	169	....	24 3 5	1 3 0	4·90
Rahuri	Jowari and safflower.	457	1,440	20 2 11	1 3 10	7·43
		141				
		11				

N.B.—The above are all dry crops.

The experiments are very few in this taluka. Such as they are they show that even in the highly assessed land, the assessment is light.

Prices.

20. Appendix I gives the prices for 30 years from 1888. To facilitate the understanding of the general trend of prices a graph is also appended. There is a hiatus in the statistics between 1879-80 and 1888-89. No statistics of these years are available. Inquiries of local merchants give certain figures. But I am not satisfied of their accuracy and accordingly omit figures for these years. The crops for which price statistics are recorded cover 87 per cent. of the cropped area. They are fully representative.

Prices fluctuate very much under the influence of the season and also show slow and steady movements over a series of years. Any attempt to weight the prices according to the quantity of produce available for sale appears to me to be beyond the scope of practical statistics. It is no doubt true, for instance, that in 1900 when the price of jawari was 8 sers 5 chataks per rupee, there was not nearly as much surplus produce as in 1902 when the price was 17 sers 14 chataks. It may be that in 1902 four times as much was available for sale as in 1900. The true average would then be 15 sers 9 chataks : instead of the arithmetical average of 13 sers 1 chatak. But any such calculation is mere guess-work. We are not concerned so much with the question of how much money the cultivator gets in each year as with the question of the general change in prices. It is therefore better to abandon any attempt to weight prices and to consider averages over long periods. In this way the law of probability tends to eliminate errors due to seasonable fluctuations.

In the following table I give average prices calculated on decennial periods :—

Period.	Average price in sers per rupee.				
	Javari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower seed.
1849-50 to 1858-59	51	44	33	34	..
1859-60 to 1868-69	29	23	16	16	..
1869-70 to 1878-79	24	21	14	16	..
1888-89 to 1897	21½	18	15	15½	19½
1898 to 1907	18½	16½	10½	12½	13½
1908 to 1917	15½	13½	9½	11½	10½
Increase per cent. last decade over last decade of previous lease ..	52.69	55.55	51.35	42.22	

If the figures of each of the above decades are examined year by year it will be seen that there is one year in which prices are abnormally high owing to scarcity (see 1877, 1897, 1900, 1913). This bears out the argument that over long periods seasonal fluctuations are eliminated.

The general rise in prices in India is so well established that no further evidence need be given. In this taluka the prices at the present time are shown to have risen about 50 per cent. over those prevailing at the time of the 1st Revision. This means in other words, that if a landlord was able to discharge his Government dues in 1880 by selling 15 maunds of grain, he is now able to do it by selling 10 maunds. It is not denied that his expenses for labour, manure, seed, cattle, and clothes have risen. But there is plenty of margin still left for an increase in the assessment without imposing any heavier burden than was borne in 1880.

Wages.

21. The statistics of wages are difficult to deal with. Records are kept in the Mamlatdar's office. But little reliance can be placed on the figures. From 1888 to 1892 the rate of field labour is put at annas 4 in the three centres of Rahuri, Vambori and Kolhar. In 1893 the figures are shown as follows :—

	As.
Rahuri ..	4
Vambori ..	3
Kolhar ..	6

The discrepancy is so great that I can only suppose the figures are wrong. After 1897 the rates fell as low as 2 annas. From 1903 onwards there has been a gradual rise to 4 annas again. While in 1916-17 the average rate at Rahuri is put at annas 8.

I made special inquiries in 14 villages in various parts of the Taluka. The rate usually found was annas 4. In one village the rate was as high as 5½ annas. But there is nothing to confirm the rate of annas 8 reported by the Mamlatdar.

It is however an undoubted fact that wages have risen. The rise appears to be more marked owing to the depression which existed about 1900.

This rise in wages is generally most marked near large towns and the railway. Rahuri has no large towns and on the railway in this taluka there are no important centres. There is generally speaking no serious shortage of agricultural labour such as is found round Nagar City.

Revenue History.

22. The area of waste land now remaining in the 109 Government villages under consideration is only 1,275 acres. At the beginning of the lease there were 14,015 acres. The land suitable for cultivation has nearly all been taken up while some land, mostly of the poorest description, has been included in forest. The disappearance of waste land has been so definite that no necessity exists for retaining the Appendix J. This absorption of waste land is a strong indication that the assessment is no undue burden.

The recovery of the land revenue was regular and easy upto the year 1899-1900. Two bad seasons caused a serious state of things which necessitated nearly complete remission of two years revenue and a succession of heavy outstandings. The arrears were reduced to moderate dimensions in 1910-11. But again in the two following years suspensions were necessary on a large scale. Thereafter all arrears were recovered. In ordinary years the revenue is recovered with the greatest ease. Coercive measures are rarely required.

Now that suspensions and remissions are brought under a simple system of rules, collection is greatly simplified. Much of the arrears in past years accumulated because rayats withheld payment on the chance of some concession.

The actual figures may be seen in Appendix K. The increase in demand in the earlier years is due to the taking up of waste land. From about 1898 to 1913 there is no change of importance. The increase in demand in 1914-15 and 1915-16 is due to the lapse of Inam villages.

Under this head some remark about the holdings of agriculturists and non-agriculturists may be given.

The following statement gives the details for the last 5 years:—

Year.	Area held by		Percentage of total area held by agriculturists.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
1912-13	212,470	21,247	90·9
1913-14	209,660	20,574	91·0
1914-15	212,785	29,015	88·0
1915-16	213,067	28,737	88·1
1916-17	196,972	28,744	87·2

The figures are not free from error. Up to 1915-16 pot kharab was included. In the same year agricultural labourers paying less than Rs. 5 assessment were treated as non-agriculturists. This is not in accordance with the definition in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. This change explains the apparent decrease in the percentage held by agriculturists. The true percentage is undoubtedly about 90. There is no indication that the agriculturist is being ousted by the non-agriculturist.

Summary.

23. The preceding paragraphs together with the appendices give all the data available for forming an opinion on the present economic condition of the taluka and its bearing on the question of assessment. The rainfall of the taluka is on the whole more regular or better distributed than in the surrounding talukas.

In the South-West where the country is hilly there is comparatively little risk of drought. The rainfall decreases towards the North-East. The present grouping is based on this distribution. There are more figures available at the present time but these figures do not throw any doubt on the previous conclusion. The taluka has suffered from famine on several occasions. It is perhaps owing to its situation on the railway that it is classed in the Statistical Atlas as less liable to famine than the talukas adjoining. But whatever the cause may be Rahuri has not been as hard hit as other talukas.

Rahuri is particularly well off as regards communications. The railway traverses its whole length. It has metalled roads giving access to all parts of the taluka except in the hills. Here the surplus produce is scanty so that the difficulty of cart traffic is not seriously felt.

The disposal of produce is facilitated by the great trade centres of Belapur and Vambori. Belapur has risen in importance during the lease. This fact will be duly considered in the discussion of grouping.

Population has risen steadily during the last 4 decades. The slight set-back in 1911 is explained by the inflation of figures by temporary immigration in 1901.

The figures of agricultural stock and wells are very satisfactory. The increase noted is a certain sign of agricultural prosperity.

The value of land is shown by the figures of sales and leases to have reached a high level. It is safe to conclude that the economic condition of the taluka has improved during the present lease. There have been years of famine, but the recuperative power of the people is shown conclusively by the present prosperous conditions.

Lastly the price of produce has risen by 50 per cent. or so all round. Expenses have risen too but the net profit of the cultivator has largely increased. The present pitch of assessment is so light that in a good year two years' revenue has been recovered without any hardship. The introduction of a definite rule for suspensions and remissions has done much to relieve the cultivator from the effect of bad seasons.

I have no hesitation in proposing that the assessment should be raised all round. I now proceed to discuss in detail the groups and the increase of assessment which may be imposed.

Groups.

24. There are at present four groups. The first group comprises four scattered villages only. All of these belong to Group II by situation but are under a higher rate for special reasons.

Group II is the largest. It embraces nearly two-thirds of the taluka. Group III is a narrow strip running along the Eastern edge of Group II. Group IV contains only 8 villages in the extreme North-East corner.

It is necessary to go into the question of this grouping at some length as there were considerable changes from the original grouping and considerable modification of the Survey Officers' proposals before the sanction of Government.

The original grouping divided the taluka into three groups of nearly equal size with dividing lines running from North-West to South-East. These groups were based purely on relative advantages of rainfall. The grouping finally approved by Government followed this general idea closely enough. But by giving due weight to the advantages of communications and markets enjoyed by the old Group II which ran nearly parallel to the Nagar-Manmad road raised the villages of this group to the highest group.

The old third group was sub-divided by the formation of Group IV. The Settlement Commissioner writes: "In this strip the precariousness of the rainfall commences to be much felt, and in the 13 villages in the elbow to the North-East of the Taluka which I have proposed to form into the fourth group the precariousness becomes very marked. These last villages possess fine soil, but requiring a good rainfall to render them productive, while good rainfalls are the exceptions rather than the rule".

I consider that the rainfall statistics now available do not give any reason to differ from the views held in 1880.

I am also satisfied that the existing grouping gives proper weight to the advantage of communications and markets enjoyed by the villages of the Eastern half of Group II.

I see no reason to object to the small additional rate imposed on the very prosperous village of Rahuri Budruk and on the important trade centre of Vambori.

On the other hand Rahuri Khurd has no special advantage. It is separated from Rahuri Budruk by the Mula river. It is a small place with no signs of great prosperity. Land has no great value. Its advantages are decidedly less than those of Tandulvadi which is not given the additional rate. I accordingly propose to put Rahuri Khurd in its natural place, *viz.*, Group II.

One other village Taharabad at present stands in Group I. It belongs naturally to Group II and has no advantage over its neighbours. At the time of the introduction of the Settlement Taharabad was an Inam village, and took a specially high rate in order to save the Inamdar from loss. There is no longer any reason to keep this village in Group I.

On the other hand, I find no mention anywhere of the special advantages of Belapur Budruk. This town is now one of the leading markets in the District. It is connected with the Station by a metalled road. It has a ferry for crossing the Pravara during the rains. The population of the joint village Belapur Budruk-Ainatpur has increased from 2,888 to 3,808. Taking into consideration the general prosperity shown by sale and lease statistics, growth of population and resources, and from local observations, I propose to place the four villages of Belapur Budruk, Ainatpur, Belapur Khurd and Kesapur in Group II.

There is only one other doubtful point about the Grouping. This is the village Trimbakpur. This village is in Group II, but its village site is at Lakh, a village in Group III. The "Distance-from-village Scale" gives due allowance for this inconvenience. But there is no reason to suppose that Lakh has any worse rainfall than the lands of Trimbakpur. I accordingly propose to place Trimbakpur in Group III to which it properly belongs.

Maximum Rates.

25. The following rates are at present in force :—

Group.	Present Maximum rate.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
I	1	10	0
II	1	8	0
III	1	6	0
IV	1	4	0

The introduction of these rates resulted in the considerable increase of 31.1 per cent. over the original rates. This increase was not wholly due to the rise in rates. The area of occupied assessed land was found to be 7.3 per cent. above the original area. The superintendent was of opinion that the former measurements were very inaccurate.

It is evident from the rapid disappearance of waste land that this considerable increase in assessment was by no means burdensome.

I have shown that the condition of the taluka is at present very prosperous. The course of prices is steadily upwards. It is therefore proper to increase the assessment in such measure as will give Government a share approximately equal to that which it received at the beginning of the present lease. There has been no change in the customary share paid by a tenant to his landlord. It still remains at one-half or one-third according to the kind of land. But it is clear that Government now receives a very much smaller share of the produce. This is the result of the great rise in prices. There is no indication that an increase based on the rise in prices should not be imposed. Such increases have been imposed recently in several of the neighbouring talukas.

It is therefore a fairly simple matter to bring the rates of Rahuri Taluka into line with those of its neighbours.

The four groups have rates rising by a regular gradation of 2 annas in the rupee. I propose to maintain this gradation by increasing the rates by 6 annas all round. The rates I propose, are therefore as follows:—

Group.	Proposed maximum rate.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
I	2	0	0
II	1	14	0
III	1	12	0
IV	1	10	0

The rate of Group IV will be the same as that proposed for the adjoining villages of Newasa which were originally part of Rahuri Taluka and settled with this group.

Group III will have the same rate as Newasa villages for a portion of its length in the South-East. Further North it touches a 1-10-0 group. The higher rate is due to the natural increase from East to West. In the extreme North this group touches a 1-8-0 group but there is a marked falling off in the character of the rainfall about here.

Group II at 1-14-0 covers the greater part of the taluka. The higher rate here is explained by advantages of markets and by the steady improvement of the rainfall towards the West. The rates in the adjoining villages of Nagar Parner and Sangamner are 1-12-0 but I am of opinion that Rahuri has advantages of markets and communications over Parner and Sangamner, and advantages of climate over Nagar.

In the North-West of the taluka there are 3 villages which were settled with Sangamner Taluka at 2-0-0. These villages project into the proposed 1-14-0 group. The rate of 2-0-0 is borne with ease. Probably an increase to 2-0-0 for Group II would not be excessive but I prefer to give the benefit of the doubt to the land-owner.

The 2-0-0 Group will contain only the two important towns of Rahuri Budruk and Vambori.

Financial effect of new rates.

26. The following table shows the effect of the proposals:—

Old Group.	Old Maximum Rate.	Proposed Group.	Proposed Maximum rate.	Number of villages.	Variation per cent.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
I	1 10 0	I	2 0 0	2	+ 23·07
I	1 10 0	II	1 14 0	2	+ 18·18
II	1 8 0	II	1 14 0	66	+ 25·00
II	1 8 0	III	1 12 0	1	+ 16·66
III	1 6 0	II	1 14 0	4	+ 36·36
III	1 6 0	III	1 12 0	26	+ 27·27
IV	1 4 0	IV	1 10 0	8	+ 30·00

The increase for the whole 109 Government villages is Rs. 42,204 or 25·87 per cent.

Inam villages.

27. The three alienated villages call for no special remark. They were settled along with, and under the same rates as the adjoining Government villages.

Kuranpur and Pimpalgaon Phunagi fall naturally in Group II and will take the same increase of 25 per cent.

Matapur is at present in Group II though its natural possession is in Group III. It appears that the grouping was not corrected when the proposals of the Superintendent for Government villages were modified. This village naturally belongs to Group III and may now be put in its proper group.

Guarantee.

28. In conclusion I would submit that the guarantee of this taluka should be for 26 years so as to expire in the same year as the guarantee of the adjoining talukas of Nagar and Parner. It is much more convenient to carry out the revision of large tracts at one time. There is a further reason in the case of this taluka, to shorten the period of guarantee in that the existing lease expired in 1908-09 and was extended by special order.

It is also for consideration whether this occasion should not be taken to extend the guarantee of the three villages Songaon, Satral and Dhanore so as to expire in the same year as the rest of the taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Rahuri,
Shrigonda and Newasa Talukas,
Ahmednagar District.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Rahuri, District Ahmednagar.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rain (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1907	0.32	1	3.10	6	12.54	19	1.41	6	17.37	31	Vide remarks separately appended.
1908	..	..	..	..	4.68	10	8.83	11	0.22	1	13.73	22
1909	0.08	..	3.86	6	4.99	10	11.01	14	0.03	..	19.97	30	
1910	..	..	0.10	1	17.50	15	17.41	16	2.13	4	37.14	36
1911	..	..	1.23	3	8.94	8	1.14	4	3.34	5	14.70	20
1912	..	..	0.42	1	6.07	10	7.03	6	1.91	3	11.03	19
1913	..	..	2.43	3	9.01	13	4.10	9	..	..	15.54	33
1914	..	..	0.69	2	7.93	13	7.95	11	0.54	1	17.13	30
1915	1.46	4	2.32	3	16.06	18	11.76	13	1.32	1	32.92	44	
1916	..	..	2.68	4	15.36	22	8.86	13	4.22	3	31.14	50
1917	0.80	3	0.79	2	4.31	8	15.53	24	0.77	1	22.20	33	
Total	2.66	8	17.67	36	107.06	152	91.06	133	14.48	24	232.90	353	
Average	0.24	1	1.61	3	9.73	14	8.28	12	1.32	2	21.17	32	

Rainfall recorded at Mahunja Budruk, taluka Rahuri.

1907	0.68	2	2.02	3	14.52	23	1.67	5	..	..	19.09	33
1908	..	..	..	..	5.46	16	9.35	10	..	..	14.80	26
1909	..	..	2.28	5	7.34	11	6.88	17	..	..	16.45	33
1910	..	..	..	..	15.10	19	4.03	8	..	..	20.03	27
1911	0.43	1	1.93	3	9.24	16	1.27	4	1.27	3	13.84	27
1912	..	..	0.04	..	7.12	13	1.77	7	1.73	3	10.71	25
1913	..	..	1.73	6	7.03	14	3.70	12	..	..	13.41	32
1914	..	..	1.41	4	10.14	16	8.06	14	0.86	3	21.37	37
1915	0.65	2	1.12	3	11.45	20	13.39	13	2.00	2	28.51	40
1916	..	..	1.73	5	17.74	25	7.73	17	5.59	7	32.83	54
1917	0.55	2	0.14	..	5.34	11	13.45	23	1.81	3	26.29	42
Total	2.21	7	12.50	20	111.37	169	73.09	133	14.21	21	218.38	379
Average	0.22	1	1.25	3	11.13	19	7.81	13	1.42	2	21.84	38

Rainfall recorded at Deolali Pravara, district Ahmednagar.

1913	..	..	2.15	5	6.61	10	4.68	12	..	..	13.44	27
1914	..	..	0.40	1	13.45	16	3.55	9	0.73	2	18.13	28
1915	0.23	1	1.52	3	14.53	15	12.03	16	1.41	2	30.32	37
1916	0.18	1	1.83	4	21.75	23	9.85	19	5.57	6	39.23	53
1917	0.92	2	0.54	1	5.07	7	14.07	13	1.10	2	21.70	30
Total	1.33	4	6.49	14	61.41	71	44.78	74	8.86	12	122.87	175
Average	0.27	1	1.30	3	12.28	14	8.95	15	1.77	2	24.57	35

Rainfall recorded at Songam, taluka Rahuri.

1913	..	..	6.46	13	11.62	16	4.01	9	..	..	22.09	37
1914	..	..	0.83	2	15.94	15	9.29	12	0.68	2	26.79	31
1915	0.36	2	1.06	2	20.30	16	15.43	17	2.09	1	39.29	38
1916	..	..	1.81	3	17.97	19	7.45	11	6.31	6	33.54	39
1917	0.62	..	0.76	3	6.67	10	12.03	15	0.97	2	21.05	30
Total	0.98	2	10.97	22	72.50	76	48.26	64	10.05	11	142.76	175
Average	0.20	1	2.10	4	14.50	15	9.67	13	2.01	2	28.55	35

Rainfall recorded at Belapur, taluka Rahuri.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemonsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd Octo- ber to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1914	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	
1915	0.68	1	2.75	3	9.23	13	9.86	12	2.00	3	24.47	32	
1916	0.40	1	1.60	4	15.69	25	9.04	17	6.50	9	33.23	56	
1917	0.09	..	0.07	..	4.57	7	15.55	22	1.64	4	21.92	33	
Total	1.12	2	4.69	9	41.28	62	39.43	61	11.15	19	197.67	153	
Average	0.28	1	1.17	2	10.32	15	9.86	15	2.79	5	24.42	38	

Remarks as to the character of season during 1906—17 for Shrigonda, Rahuri and Newasa talukas, district Ahmednagar.

1906.—Rain during the year slightly above the average at Shrigonda; elsewhere below it. Antemonsoon rain was absent. The usual sowing rain came early in June and kharif sowing was started everywhere and was completed in July under sufficient rain. The fall in August was much above the average and the kharif crops promised well. But the September rain was deficient affecting the standing crops. Rabi sowing was proceeded with. October rain did not improve the prospects as the fall was meagre. Further rabi sowing was checked. November fall was partial. Slight rain in December helped but little. Season on the whole was fair for kharif and poor for rabi.

1907.—Total fall of the year was in defect of the average. Antemonsoon rain was generally good. Monsoon opened in the third week of June but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to moist places only. In July the rainfall was sufficient and seasonable and kharif sowing was completed. August fall was generally in excess of the average and the standing crops did well. The fall in September was much in defect of the usual quantity and was received in the last week which partially relieved the standing crops and rabi sowing was commenced. October had only light rain in the beginning and there was no rain subsequently. Thus rabi sowing was retarded. Standing crops suffered for want of rain. Rabi crops required more rain which suffered in consequence. Season on the whole poor.

1908.—Annual rain below the average. There was no rain in the Antemonsoon period. Monsoon set in the second week of June, but the fall was insufficient for general kharif sowing which was undertaken only in places of sufficient moisture. July rain was far short of the average and general kharif sowing was retarded. The fall in August was again deficient and the crops where germinated began to wither. Good seasonable rain was received in September and relieved the situation to some extent. It improved the surviving kharif crops and facilitated rabi sowing. Larger area was put under rabi crops. In October the fall was confined to the last week and was much below requirements. November gave a few drops and December was rainless. Rabi crops required more moisture for the development. Season on the whole very poor for kharif and poor to fair for rabi.

1909.—The total fall of the year slightly above the average at Shrigonda and below it elsewhere. Fairly good antemonsoon rain was useful for the preparation of land. The usual sowing rain began early in June and affording sufficient moisture kharif sowing commenced everywhere and completed in July though the fall in that month was below the average. August rain was beneficial and all crops fared well. The fall in September exceeded the average except at Newasa and was beneficial to the kharif crops. Rabi jowari sowing was started. October rain was confined to the first week and was insufficient. Rabi sowing was completed. November was dry and only light partial showers were received in December. Rabi crops on light soil suffered much from want of moisture. Season on the whole was fairly good for kharif and poor to fair for rabi.

1910.—Rain during the year much above the usual quantity. Antemonsoon rain practically absent. Regular monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing started everywhere. In July light rain in the first week was followed by a fortnight's break which enabled kharif sowings being completed and the seedlings were favoured with rain in the last week. Fall in August was good but the heavy rain at the end of month and in September proved injurious to early crops turning them yellow in places. Grass-hoppers did serious damage to crops in Rahuri. Rabi sowing was retarded for want of a break which was taken up in October. Beneficial rain fell in November for rabi crops the prospects of which were very bright. December was rainless but a severe frost late in the season damaged the rabi crops to a great extent. Season on the whole was moderate to fair.

1911.—Annual rain much in defect of the average. Fairly good antemonsoon rain. Monsoon burst early in June but the fall being inadequate general kharif sowing was retarded which was proceeded with in July when the fall was sufficient. Rain in August was up to requirements especially at end of the month which benefited the standing crops. The fall in September was less than an inch against 4 to 6 inches of the average. This had a bad effect on the standing crops which withered in places. Rabi sowing was retarded. October rain did not improve the situation as the fall was meagre. Rabi sowing was done in places in anticipation of rain. Rain in November was received in the last week facilitating the wheat sowing. Some people tried to sow jowari also though its season was over. No rain in December though it was badly needed for the rabi crops. Season on the whole was almost a failure for kharif crops and very poor for rabi crops, except in Newasa where it was fair. In the Collector's opinion the year was disastrous.

1912.—The year's total fall was largely below the average. Light partial fall in antemonsoon period. Monsoon started at end of second week of June but the fall was insufficient and kharif sowing was confined to light soils only. In July the rain was good and helped to continue the kharif sowings but more rain was wanted for their completion. August fall was deficient and the seedlings where germinated began to wither for want of sufficient moisture. The fall in September did not improve matters as the month's rain was very light. Kharif crops withered and rabi sowing was retarded in consequence. In October some rain fell but it was "extraordinary partial". Rabi sowing was commenced in places but for it more rain was still required. In the third week of November some beneficial rain was received and sowing of wheat and other crops was resumed. There was practically no rain in December; rabi crops required more moisture. Season very poor. The Collector observed "the year was one of severe famine of grain, fodder and water following a year of severe scarcity."

1913.—Rain during the year much in defect of the average especially at Newasa. Fairly good rain in antemonsoon period. Monsoon opened early in June and the fall being sufficient and general kharif sowing was started everywhere and completed in July under favourable rain. The fall in August though deficient was useful and the crops did well. Rain in September was below requirements and more rain was needed for the standing crops and for rabi sowing. October fall was again defective and rabi sowing was undertaken in favourable situations only. There was no rain in November but December gave only light rain useful for rabi. Season on the whole fair.

1914.—Annual fall much below the average at Shrigonda and Rahuri and slightly above it at Newasa. Antemonsoon was partial. Monsoon commenced early in June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing was started timely everywhere and was continued in July under seasonable fall and the seedlings were in good condition. They were further helped by rain in August but more rain was needed in places. The fall in September was almost continuous which threatened the standing crops but this gave a good start for rabi sowing which was taken in hand and completed in October for which the fall was sufficient. The rabi seedlings promised well as they were further favoured by rain in November. There was no rain in December and none was needed. Season on the whole was good.

1915.—Rain during the year far in excess of the average. Antemonsoon rain was good at Rahuri and light elsewhere. Monsoon started in the third week of June and the fall being general and sufficient kharif sowing was started and continued in July but retarded in places owing to continuous rain. August rain was light and confined to the first week followed by a break. The standing crops required rain badly which they got in September improving them everywhere. Rabi sowing was commenced but retarded owing to the excessive rain. It was resumed and completed in October under favourable conditions. Rabi seedlings were thriving. There was useful rain in November and December and the rabi crops thrived well. Season on the whole good.

1916.—Total fall of the year considerably over the average. Good rain in the antemonsoon period was useful for the land preparations. Monsoon burst early in June, but the fall being inadequate general kharif sowing was retarded. In July the fall was more than sufficient retarding bajri sowing and a break was desired for agricultural operations which occurred in August and was beneficial for the crops. But the heavy fall in September damaged the standing crops and retarded rabi sowing which commenced with the break in the last week. October rain was again above the average injuring bajri which suffered both in quality and quantity. Jowar was sown in fields where bajri was ruined. Rabi sowing was completed in November under favourable rain. There was no rain in December and the rabi crops were promising; but they suffered a little later on owing to untimely rain early in February. Season on whole fair for kharif and good for rabi.

1917.—Annual fall generally in excess of the average. Antemonsoon rain was light except at Newasa which had none. Monsoon opened early in June, but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to favourable situations. Rain in July was less than half an inch against the average of 3 to 4 inches retarding general kharif sowing for which the rain was urgently required. August opened with light rain, but the rain in the third week was beneficial improving standing kharif crops. Rain much in excess of the average was received in September facilitating rabi sowing which was retarded in place for want of a break. The fall in October was again heavy damaging standing crops and a break was needed for pushing on retarded rabi sowings. November fall was beneficial. Rabi sowing was completed and the crops promised well. No rain in December. Season on the whole poor for kharif and good for rabi.

Details of cultivation and crops in the 112 Gou

1	Cultivated and uncultivated Area.											I. Cereals and II. Pulses.						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
								10	11									
Number of Villages.	Gross cropped area (T. F. X.X.).	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct Crops unassessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste occupied and un-assessed.	Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).	Gross area.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Rajk.	Ragi.	Misc.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
112	145,550	10,978	341	134,281	91,747	225,978	3,532	47,822	31,661	308,894	2	9,467	..	43,214	76,199	..	480	
112	205,259	3,148	272	201,839	23,273	225,112	4,132	47,804	32,006	309,054	8	10,249	..	56,893	1,00,226	..	30	
112	210,303	2,019	119	208,165	17,400	225,565	3,918	47,804	31,925	309,212	4	12,103	..	52,653	88,894	..	24	
112	214,597	4,059	245	210,298	15,718	226,011	3,424	47,805	32,093	309,333	..	18,219	..	70,882	80,046	..	14	
112	204,870	3,107	200	201,368	24,104	225,467	3,577	47,907	32,363	309,314	7	25,636	..	87,911	42,344	..	17	
	196,078	4,662	235	191,178	34,448	225,627	3,717	47,828	32,010	309,181	4	15,135	..	62,270	77,542	..	13	
											0	7.72	0	31.76	39.54	0	0.06	

B.

villages of the Rahuri taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Crops (Details of Col. 9).																				Remarks.
Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Oil Seeds.						and Condiments Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.		
		Linseed.	Yll.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.		Gauc.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>the year 1913-15.</i>																				
6,027	1,87,879	222	1,672	..	151	1,389	8,434	324	949	0	408	676	0	74	0	74	1,234	1,162	Group Totals are not available before 1915-16.	
<i>the year 1913-14.</i>																				
13,695	1,88,952	572	3,279	..	172	4,879	8,902	290	319	0	8,034	1,466	0	234	0	234	628	830		
<i>the year 1914-15.</i>																				
15,760	1,72,994	450	4,927	..	498	5,319	11,194	372	451	0	21,989	1,982	0	184	0	184	378	759		
<i>the year 1915-16.</i>																				
10,850	1,88,264	521	4,613	0	302	5,837	11,273	414	511	0	6,460	1,634	0	353	0	353	281	5,407		
<i>the year 1916-17.</i>																				
7,459	1,75,930	799	2,874	0	115	9,554	13,342	496	668	0	8,037	1,473	0	110	0	110	279	4,335		
<i>the 5 years.</i>																				
10,758	1,71,804	513	3,473	0	248	5,390	9,629	379	460	0	9,106	1,446	0	191	0	191	559	2,500		
<i>average of the 5 years.</i>																				
5.48	87.62	0.26	1.77	0	0.13	2.75	4.91	0.19	0.23	0	4.64	0.74	0	0.10	0	0.10	0.29	1.28		

APPENDIX B-I.

Showing area (in acres) irrigated from different sources of irrigation and average of crops grown under them in 112 Government villages in Rahuri taluka of Ahmednagar district from 1912-13 to 1916-17.

Year,	Area irrigated from						Cropping of irrigated area.									Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.
	Government Canals.	Private Canals.	Wells.	Tanka.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food-crops.	Non-fodder-crops.	Fodder-crops.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Acres.		Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1912-13 ..	8,678	..	11,860	..	..	20,538	4,820	1	12,675	349	1,137	376	1,237	21,594	1,061	20,533
1913-14 ..	3,155	..	6,909	..	..	10,064	3,228	1	4,771	319	668	817	623	10,427	863	10,064
1914-15 ..	4,026	..	4,072	..	..	8,098	1,536	..	4,340	452	500	1,033	378	6,330	232	8,098
1915-16 ..	3,205	..	2,920	..	..	6,125	1,791	4	1,848	511	923	767	281	6,125	..	6,125
1916-17 ..	980	..	3,516	..	..	4,496	1,893	..	4,910	669	1,336	521	230	4,609	113	4,496
Average ..	4,008	..	5,855	..	..	9,863	2,454	1	5,047	460	931	703	560	10,217	354	9,863

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per the Imperial Census of 1911 for the taluka Rahuri, district Ahmednagar.

Agricultural Population.				Non-Agricultural Population.	Remarks.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.		
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other Land-holders.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
35,936	756	19,826	56,518	21,309	

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 112 Government villages in the Rahuri taluka during the year 1916.

Number of villages.	Cattle.											Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
	For Plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young stock.*		Small.				Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.		
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo calves.								Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	3,093	2	3	16	260	4	2,326	195	Group I. 2,023	117	8,039	233	2,296	3,714	32	517	157	405	17.65
67	11,424	15	47	8	146	29	8,272	414	Group II. 7,498	379	23,120	846	17,409	19,549	365	1,860	700	347	19.47
30	3,832	15	6	1	103	9	2,316	234	Group III. 2,532	145	9,183	313	2,415	7,112	136	631	272	320	23.56
9	1,787	12	4	3	7	6	1,160	123	Group IV. 1,200	85	4,337	145	1,898	3,160	50	263	130	71	22.97
112	20,086	44	60	28	516	41	14,074	956	Whole Taluka. 13,253	626	49,979	1,543	24,008	33,535	1,063	3,276	1,259	1,643	20.38

*Note—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the 112 Government villages of the Rahuri taluka.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical power.					Remarks.
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.	
2	115	188	96	..	..	7	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX F.

[FORM V. F. 16].

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water supply in the 112 Government villages of the Rahuri taluka, Ahmednagar district, for the year 1917-18.

Group.	Number of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	7	489	40	159	3	10	1	38	26	..	..	..	..
II	67	1,713	164	99	5	17	..	35	48	..	..	..	..
III	30	664	42	88	4	70	..	13	29	..	..	1	..
IV	8	157	23	10	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, whole	112	3,023	269	331	12	101	2	141	102	..	..	1	..

Group.	Tanks—continued.				Other sources.								Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repairs.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repairs.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, whole	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Rahuri taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group No. I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
1	Rahuri Budruk ..	90 27	72 13 0	5,829	80.05	
2	Vambori ..	203 4	151 3 0	4,286	28.34	
	Total	293 31	224 0 0	10,115	45.16	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
3	Ainatpur ..	49 16	34 4 0	2,000	102.19	
4	Amalner ..	16 27	14 14 0	900	60.50	
5	Ambi ..	10 8	12 0 0	895	74.58	
6	Aradgaon ..	49 32	42 0 0	2,299	54.74	
7	Babbleshwar Budruk ..	45 8	25 11 8	1,023	39.72	
8	Babbleshwar Khurd ..	30 15	9 12 0	279	28.61	
9	Babbulgaon ..	52 26	25 14 0	1,100	42.51	
10	Baragaon Nandur ..	129 18	49 1 0	2,959	60.39	
11	Belapur Budruk ..	21 23	21 7 0	1,825	85.13	
13	Bhagvatipur ..	81 00	89 13 0	3,800	42.31	
14	Chandegaon ..	13 19	14 3 0	1,700	119.82	
16	Chincholi Budruk ..	10 6	7 9 0	600	79.33	
17	Chincholi Khurd ..	6 22	4 9 0	700	153.42	
18	Chinchvihire ..	55 21	29 8 0	1,700	57.59	
20	Daradgaon-Thadi ..	14 31	3 11 0	325	88.30	
22	Deolaji ..	127 24	110 12 0	4,541	41.00	
23	Deswandi ..	18 37	16 4 0	1,725	106.15	
24	Dhamori Budruk ..	4 1	2 14 0	100	34.78	
25	Dhamori Khurd ..	34 3	36 13 0	2,499	67.88	
26	Digras ..	84 34	56 9 0	1,805	31.81	
28	Gainimb ..	13 23	16 14 0	1,100	70.40	
29	Ganegaon ..	29 7	15 8 0	775	50.00	
30	Gangapur ..	10 5	7 9 0	699	92.42	
31	Gahu ..	78 32	24 0 0	1,263	52.62	
36	Kadit Khurd ..	22 21	29 13 0	2,800	93.92	
37	Kanadgaon ..	15 20	6 14 0	700	101.81	
38	Kangar Budruk ..	66 8	25 10 0	995	38.82	
39	Kangar Khurd ..	22 14	8 8 0	425	50.00	
42	Khadambe Khurd ..	41 31	35 0 0	1,500	42.85	
43	Khalshinde ..	2 33	6 14 0	104	119.85	
46	Kontwad ..	28 21	23 2 4	2,225	96.12	
47	Kolhar Budruk ..	16 22	18 9 0	1,262	67.99	
48	Kolhar Khurd ..	105 4	102 12 6	7,323	70.58	
49	Lohogaon ..	7 5	4 12 0	150	31.58	
51	Mhaisgaon ..	31 24	9 6 0	698	74.45	
52	Nimbhare ..	102 5	26 5 0	4,023	110.78	
54	Phatiabad ..	5 27	5 11 0	775	136.26	
56	Rahuri Khurd ..	74 25	59 2 0	2,173	36.75	
58	Sade ..	36 33	25 10 0	1,257	49.05	
60	Silegaon ..	20 31	14 5 0	799	55.82	
62	Taharabad ..	241 28	60 8 0	1,560	25.78	
63	Tekli Miya ..	44 36	29 1 4	1,888	64.91	
64	Tambhare ..	68 0	29 13 0	1,079	35.98	
65	Tandulner ..	42 21	24 8 0	899	36.99	
66	Tandulwadi ..	25 35	27 1 6	2,150	70.35	
68	Tulapur ..	12 3	3 10 6	549	150.15	
69	Ukalgaon ..	79 23	60 10 0	3,874	48.05	
71	Vadner ..	19 37	4 0 0	250	62.50	
72	Varsinde ..	38 24	10 2 0	460	45.44	
73	Varvandi ..	127 19	41 1 0	1,794	43.69	
	Total	2,288 28	1,378 4 8	78,324	56.12	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
75	Brahmangaon Bandh ..	7 23	10 0 0	951	95.10	
76	Bamni ..	98 36	61 8 0	4,363	70.94	
77	Bodhegaon ..	18 24	23 13 0	1,650	69.29	
81	Daimabad ..	1 11	1 0 0	40	40.00	
82	Jatap ..	141 26	120 13 0	4,500	37.24	
84	Karajgaon ..	6 34	7 9 0	300	42.85	
85	Katrad ..	69 27	42 5 0	1,400	33.08	
89	Ladgaon ..	14 11	15 4 0	1,500	98.36	
90	Lakh ..	21 03	22 9 8	1,575	69.68	
91	Mahalgaon ..	10 02	13 0 0	1,500	115.38	
92	Mahegaon ..	6 5	5 5 0	300	56.47	
94	Manore Renapur ..	16 32	8 0 0	400	50.00	
95	Padhegaon ..	98 28	94 8 0	5,113	54.10	
96	Pathre Khurd ..	12 37	15 14 0	1,474	92.85	
98	Trimbakkpur ..	81 2	88 1 0	3,694	38.65	
99	Umbargaon ..	72 22	72 8 0	4,275	58.96	
100	Valadgaon ..	20 22	19 3 0	850	44.29	
101	Valan ..	88 09	72 9 0	6,570	90.54	
	Total	784 34	693 4 8	40,455	68.35	

APPENDIX G—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
102	Bherdapur	76 5	57 8 0	5,290	92.00	
103	Karegaon	116 22	76 5 0	5,710	74.82	
105	Malunje Budruk ..	21 25	19 4 0	1,399	72.87	
106	Manjri	34 21	25 15 0	3,085	118.92	
107	Shenvadgaon	33 18	22 4 0	1,648	74.06	
108	Tilapur	7 28	5 0 0	700	140.00	
109	Vanjulpot	52 16	40 3 0	2,200	54.74	
	Total	342 13	246 7 0	20,032	81.29	
	Grand total	3,709 26	2,542 0 4	1,48,926	58.59	
	Average per acre ..	.....	0 11 0	40 2 4	.....
	<i>Alienated villages.</i>					
110	Kuranpur	2 14	3 4 0	200	61.53	

APPENDIX G¹.

Selling value of garden lands in the villages of the Rahuri Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Ra. a. p.</i>	<i>Ra. a. p.</i>		
1	Rahuri Budruk ..	21 8	33 13 4	4,200 0 0	124.14	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
4	Amalner ..	9 37	5 12 0	300 0 0	52.17	
5	Ambi ..	6 11	8 10 0	600 0 0	69.56	
7	Babhleshwar Budruk ..	2 12	1 9 0	200 0 0	128.00	
11	Belapur Budruk ..	4 38	7 4 0	800 0 0	110.34	
14	Chandegaon ..	16 10	27 12 0	3,750 0 0	126.12	
18	Chinchvihire ..	8 8	10 0 0	900 0 0	90.00	
22	Deolali ..	9 19	13 2 6	848 0 0	64.45	
23	Deswandi ..	5 19	7 1 6	750 0 0	105.77	
24	Dhamori Budruk ..	4 29	6 0 0	460 0 0	66.66	
29	Ganegaon ..	23 17	25 6 0	1,260 0 0	49.65	
30	Gangapur ..	3 26	4 3 0	500 0 0	119.40	
31	Gahu ..	15 10	19 14 0	1,118 0 0	56.31	
38	Kangar Budruk ..	12 18	13 0 0	1,500 0 0	115.38	
40	Kesapur ..	50 8	49 7 4	4,876 0 0	94.46	
42	Khadambe Khurd ..	1 38	1 10 9	275 0 0	164.54	
43	Khalsinde ..	0 26	0 13 0	96 0 0	117.38	
48	Kondwad ..	4 8	5 12 8	499 0 0	86.16	
48	Kolhar Khurd ..	18 19	19 12 0	1,300 0 0	65.82	
52	Nimbhere ..	1 6	0 13 6	200 0 0	237.03	
56	Rahuri Khurd ..	4 35	3 2 0	1,000 0 0	320.00	
58	Sade ..	4 37	4 6 0	349 0 0	80.35	
60	Silegaon ..	1 2	0 12 6	50 0 0	66.66	
64	Tambhere ..	1 11	1 14 0	200 0 0	108.66	
	Total ..	211 04	238 1 3	21,571 0 0	90.60	
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
75	Brahmangaon Bandh ..	7 25	0 0 0	951 0 0	95.10	
81	Daimabad ..	11 1	9 12 0	750 0 0	76.92	
82	Jatap ..	25 35	33 6 0	875 0 0	37.44	
84	Karajgaon ..	2 23	4 4 0	250 0 0	58.88	
85	Katrad ..	2 25	4 0 0	300 0 0	75.00	
88	Khudsargaon ..	1 11	1 5 0	250 0 0	190.47	
89	Ladgaon ..	3 28	2 8 0	175 0 0	70.00	
95	Padhegaon ..	11 2	15 0 0	839 0 0	55.26	
99	Umbargaon ..	4 32	8 0 0	400 0 0	50.00	
100	Valadgaon ..	9 26	10 15 0	1,225 0 0	112.00	
	Total ..	80 08	89 2 0	6,015 0 0	67.49	
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>					
105	Bherdapur ..	28 4	18 8 0	1,549 0 0	83.78	
106	Karegaon ..	17 25	14 9 0	1,875 0 0	128.75	
108	Malunje Budruk ..	20 27	21 6 0	2,499 0 0	146.32	
	Total ..	66 16	54 7 0	5,923 0 0	108.57	
	Grand total ..	378 36	415 7 7	37,709 0 0	90.76	
	Average per acre ..	.....	1 1 7	96 14 1	.....

APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Rahuri Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1	Bahuri Budruk ...	35 25	37 5 0	90 0 0	30.35	
2	Vambori ...	367 15	331 18 0	1,051 4 8	31.54	
Total ...		403 00	359 2 0	1,141 4 8	31.47	
<i>Group II.</i>						
5	Ambi ...	3 32	6 11 0	15 0 0	44.44	
7	Babhleshwar Budruk ...	32 36	16 4 0	20 0 0	31.25	
8	Babhleshwar Khurd ...	24 15	8 0 0	25 0 0	32.00	
10	Baregaon Nandur ...	120 16	99 0 0	311 1 8	31.83	
11	Belapur Budruk ...	35 34	35 0 0	91 0 0	38.46	
13	Bhagvatipur ...	15 29	22 0 0	50 0 0	44.00	
16	Chincholi Budruk ...	14 25	11 0 0	112 8 0	9.78	
17	Chincholi Khurd ...	14 28	9 0 0	32 0 0	28.12	
19	Chinchvihire ...	40 25	17 8 0	76 0 0	22.61	
22	Devlali ...	36 3	40 11 0	260 0 0	15.65	
26	Digras ...	67 7	23 13 0	121 5 7	28.96	
31	Gahu ...	29 38	23 0 0	118 0 0	19.49	
38	Kangar Budruk ...	7 30	9 3 0	30 0 0	30.41	
40	Kesapur ...	7 9	11 9 0	170 0 0	6.80	
42	Khadambe Khurd ...	2 0	1 8 0	5 8 0	27.27	
45	Khalsinde ...	8 35	6 3 0	27 0 0	22.22	
48	Koihar Khurd ...	10 13	12 0 0	49 0 0	24.48	
58	Sade ...	10 23	8 2 0	40 0 0	20.31	
60	Silegaon ...	6 23	9 0 0	33 0 0	27.27	
63	Taki Miya ...	25 35	18 0 0	77 0 0	28.38	
66	Tandulwadi ...	13 4	15 0 0	40 0 0	37.50	
69	Ukalgaon ...	104 33	96 13 0	346 9 0	27.95	
72	Varsinde ...	40 37	15 8 0	80 0 0	19.37	
Total ...		674 15	519 7 0	2,130 0 3	24.39	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
76	Bamni ...	57 30	49 0 0	215 0 0	22.79	
81	Daimabad ...	13 16	8 0 0	35 0 0	22.85	
82	Jatap ...	36 12	31 0 0	129 0 0	24.08	
85	Katrad ...	29 33	12 0 0	63 0 0	17.64	
88	Khudsargaon ...	24 16	22 10 0	50 8 7	45.09	
89	Ladgaon ...	6 18	10 8 0	74 0 0	14.18	
90	Lakh ...	6 34	9 7 0	46 4 0	20.41	
94	Manore Renapur ...	9 4	7 0 0	19 0 0	53.84	
98	Trimbakpur ...	8 8	11 0 0	32 0 0	34.37	
99	Umbargaon ...	35 23	37 0 0	150 0 0	24.66	
100	Valadgaon ...	288 2	196 12 0	670 4 1	29.40	
Total ...		515 36	394 5 0	1,433 0 8	26.05	
<i>Group No. IV.</i>						
102	Bherdapur ...	14 24	13 0 0	62 0 0	20.96	
105	Malunje Budruk ...	13 1	23 0 0	99 0 0	23.23	
106	Manjri ...	2 11	2 1 0	25 0 0	2.25	
107	Shenvadgaon ...	19 19	20 0 0	80 0 0	25.00	
108	Tilapur ...	16 27	12 8 0	33 0 0	15.06	
Total ...		71 2	70 9 0	349 0 0	20.22	
Grand Total ...		1,664 13	1,343 7 0	5,103 5 2	26.32	
Average per acre ...		.....	0 12 11	3 1 1	.....

APPENDIX H¹.*Leases of Garden lands in the villages of the Rahuri taluka.*

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. I.</i>	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Vambori ...	98 8	129 6 0	588 11 9	24.01	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
5	Ambi ...	7 11	12 5 0	46 0 0	26.76	
8	Babhleshwar Khurd ...	0 26	1 2 0	8 0 0	18.75	
10	Baregaon Nandur ...	30 08	31 0 0	93 14 4	32.97	
11	Belapur Budruk ...	51 39	69 8 8	488 0 0	14.25	
22	Deolahi ...	37 36	42 4 0	208 0 0	20.81	
28	Galnimb ...	22 28	30 8 0	149 0 0	20.47	
31	Gahu ...	6 5	6 4 0	32 0 0	19.53	
40	Kesapur ...	7 9	11 9 0	170 0 0	6.43	
43	Khalsinde ...	5 17	4 0 0	17 0 0	23.52	
52	Nimbhere ...	4 32	8 8 0	50 0 0	17.00	
58	Sade ...	1 10	1 0 0	25 0 0	4.00	
69	Ukalgaon ...	21 18	32 0 0	122 0 0	26.23	
	Total ...	196 39	250 0 8	1,408 14 4	17.65	
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
75	Brahmangaon Bandh ...	4 15	6 7 9	55 0 0	11.79	
76	Bamani ...	89 23	89 11 6	200 0 0	19.85	
82	Jatap ...	15 27	13 0 0	31 0 0	41.93	
88	Khudsargaon ...	1 11	1 5 0	10 0 0	13.12	
89	Ladgaon ...	18 9	18 0 0	126 0 0	14.28	
99	Umbargaon ...	6 18	9 5 0	45 0 0	20.69	
100	Waladgaon ...	11 36	15 7 0	54 0 0	29.00	
	Total ...	92 19	103 4 8	521 0 0	19.82	
	<i>Group No. IV.</i>					
102	Bherdapur ...	10 27	8 0 0	88 0 0	21.05	
	Grand Total ...	398 13	490 10 11	2,501 10 1	19.61	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 3 11	6 3 11	.....

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Rahuri taluka from 1888-89 to 1917.
(As plotted in the accompanying Diagram.)

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	
	2	3	4	5	6	
1888-89	17 2	15 6	16 5	17 12	17 15	
1889-90	20 7	16 12	15 12	15 14	18 15	
1890-91	24 11	21 14	18 10	19 9	26 8	
1891-92	24 9	18 15	18 10	16 4	24 12	
1892-93	21 4	19 6	12 8	15 1	20 9	
1893-94	23 11	19 15	14 13	20 10	22 5	
1894-95	26 11	19 8	19 9	21 1	26 8	
1895	30 5	23 3	18 7	15 14	14 8	
1896	19 2	16 10	12 7	18 4	12 4	
1897	8 15	8 1	7 14	8 2	10 19	
1898	18 3	17 8	11 4	13 9	17 12	
1899	15 10	14 10	11 0	13 5	15 4	
1900	8 5	8 11	7 6	8 13	10 1	
1901	14 1	13 6	7 13	10 4	11 13	
1902	17 13	16 12	9 4	13 0	11 15	
1903	30 14	26 13	12 4	15 9	13 10	
1904	27 1	22 8	14 5	18 8	19 2	
1905	18 13	14 10	12 4	15 4	17 10	
1906	14 9	13 2	10 2	10 8	10 7	
1907	17 10	17 8	9 7	8 14	10 0	
1908	12 15	12 1	7 12	7 7	9 10	
1909	18 12	16 4	8 15	11 1	14 1	
1910	19 8	17 8	9 11	13 3	11 2	
1911	16 15	14 2	12 7	16 2	10 6	
1912	13 0	10 2	9 12	12 4	8 12	
1913	11 2	11 2	9 7	11 10	8 0	
1914	15 5	18 2	8 15	8 4	8 11	
1915	16 4	14 5	7 9	8 8	10 10	
1916	17 7	14 11	10 1	11 8	12 0	
1917	15 1	12 7	9 7	12 0	10 14	

APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the 112 Government villages of the Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.		Remarks.
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	1,68,158	.....	.....	10	110 Villages.
1888-89	1,68,160	577	.....	2,237	Do.
1889-90	1,64,095	292	.....	61	Do.
1890-91	1,64,851	292	.....	335	Do.
1891-92	1,65,263	292	.....	.....	Do.
1892-93	1,65,565	292	.....	142	Do.
1893-94	1,65,782	293	.....	18	Do.
1894-95	1,65,868	298	.....	.....	Do.
1895-96	1,65,091	292	.....	.....	Do.
1896-97	1,66,030	346	.....	16,266	Do.
1897-98	1,66,052	292	.....	20,829	Do.
1898-99	1,66,713	292	.....	10,032	Do.
1899-1900	1,66,713	1,19,158	.....	1,47,351	Do.
1900-01	1,66,705	1,29,081	.....	2,90,067	Do.
1901-02	1,66,634	459	.....	1,26,834	Do.
1902-03	1,66,688	462	.....	22,498	Do.
1903-04	1,66,436	559	.....	53,552	Do.
1904-05	1,66,159	25,005	.....	1,20,502	Do.
1905-06	1,66,243	93,321	.....	2,86,822	Do.
1906-07	1,66,231	1,23,013	.....	2,99,254	Do.
1907-08	1,66,122	62,374	.....	3,54,696	Do.
1908-09	1,66,222	66,682	1,82,058	27,584	Do.
1909-10	1,66,244	209	1,36,762	27,699	Do.
1910-11	1,66,305	20,292	9,208	6,490	Remission on account of frost.
1911-12	1,66,348	1,447	1,45,959	895	Do.
1912-13	1,66,072	253	2,43,339	28,540	Do.
1913-14	1,66,896	.....	1,00,695	7,935	Do.
1914-15	1,68,387	.....	.....	892	111 Villages.
1915-16	1,69,217	.....	.....	.....	112 Do.
1916-17	1,69,231	147	.....	39	Do.

APPENDIX L.

APPENDIX
Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Rahuri Budruk	I	1 10 0	...	...	9,075	9,049	...	...	...	...	858	558	...	9,433	9,607	...	...
2	Vambori	I	1 10 0	...	...	10,713	8,882	...	...	...	...	899	1,732	...	11,603	10,144	...	...
Total of Group I			...	...	...	19,788	17,411	0 14 1	...	...	...	1,247	2,340	1 14 0	21,036	19,751	0 14	...
<i>Group II.</i>																		
3	Ainatpur	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,544	1,087	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	1,555	1,052	...	...
4	Amalner	II	1 8 0	...	...	484	531	...	...	...	...	58	84	...	537	615	...	...
5	Ambli	II	1 8 0	...	...	580	662	...	...	...	...	70	130	...	659	792	...	...
6	Aradgaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,326	2,029	...	...	...	...	52	64	...	2,378	2,083	...	...
7	Babhleshwar Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,195	640	...	...	...	...	23	22	...	1,217	672	...	...
8	Babhleshwar Khurd	II	1 8 0	...	...	959	430	...	...	...	...	24	31	...	983	461	...	...
9	Babhulgaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,362	696	...	...	...	...	31	40	...	1,393	736	...	...
10	Baragaon Nandur	II	1 8 0	...	...	5,468	3,276	...	...	...	...	133	166	...	6,591	3,444	...	...
11	Belapur Budruk	III	1 6 0	...	...	2,034	1,882	...	...	...	...	218	324	...	2,247	2,206	...	...
12	Belapur Khurd	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,889	2,105	...	...	...	...	258	415	...	2,147	2,520	...	...
13	Bhagvatipur	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,880	3,069	...	...	...	...	92	151	...	2,972	3,220	...	...
14	Chandegaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	769	931	...	...	...	...	135	241	...	894	1,173	...	...
15	Chinchale	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,667	861	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2,670	864	...	...
16	Chincholi Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	716	493	...	...	...	...	27	40	...	743	533	...	...
17	Chincholi Khurd	II	1 8 0	...	...	641	518	...	...	...	...	19	25	...	660	543	...	...
18	Chinchvhire	II	1 8 0	...	...	917	364	...	...	...	...	70	86	...	997	450	...	...
19	Chikhalthan	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,129	483	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	1,135	490	...	...
20	Daradgaon Thadi	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,019	383	...	...	...	...	13	16	...	1,032	399	...	...
21	Davangaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,108	938	...	...	...	...	40	69	...	1,148	1,007	...	...
22	Devlah	II	1 8 0	...	...	8,194	7,444	...	...	...	...	699	1,103	...	8,893	8,547	...	...
23	Desvandi	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,427	1,398	...	...	...	...	72	101	...	1,529	1,399	...	...
24	Dhamori Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	779	674	...	...	...	...	76	109	...	855	783	...	...
25	Dhamori Khurd	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,062	1,006	...	...	...	...	51	63	...	1,113	1,069	...	...
26	Digras	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,071	967	...	...	...	...	35	46	...	2,106	1,013	...	...
27	Garggaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	426	391	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	436	393	...	...
28	Galnimb	II	1 8 0	...	...	873	1,114	...	...	...	...	73	134	...	945	1,248	...	...
29	Ganegaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	710	429	...	...	...	...	52	55	...	769	494	...	...
30	Gangapur	II	1 8 0	...	...	692	540	...	...	...	...	19	25	...	711	565	...	...
31	Gahu	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,919	2,332	...	...	...	...	233	363	...	3,152	2,716	...	...
32	Hannantgaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,428	1,474	...	...	...	...	65	105	...	1,493	1,579	...	...
33	Jambhulban	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,394	390	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1,398	394	...	...
34	Jambli	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,724	425	...	...	...	...	14	17	...	1,738	443	...	...
35	Kadit Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	427	567	...	...	...	...	30	51	...	457	618	...	...
36	Kadit Khurd	II	1 8 0	...	...	475	619	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	479	624	...	...
37	Kandgaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,143	630	...	...	...	...	65	53	...	1,208	603	...	...
38	Kangar Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,316	1,332	...	...	...	...	111	179	...	2,427	1,411	...	...
39	Kangar Khurd	II	1 8 0	...	...	764	515	...	...	...	...	20	29	...	784	344	...	...
40	Kesapur	III	1 6 0	...	...	792	307	...	...	...	...	88	130	...	875	337	...	...
41	Khadambe Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,678	1,511	...	...	...	...	202	317	...	2,080	1,828	...	...
42	Khadambe Khurd	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,841	1,294	...	...	...	...	106	124	...	1,747	1,366	...	...
43	Khalshinde	II	1 8 0	...	...	516	313	...	...	...	...	23	26	...	539	339	...	...
44	Khambe	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,106	659	...	...	...	...	45	67	...	2,153	726	...	...
45	Kharshinde	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,622	593	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1,624	595	...	...
46	Kondvad	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,080	1,257	...	...	...	...	36	30	...	1,116	1,307	...	...

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlement.													
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group II—conold.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
47	Kolhar Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	3,173	3,326	...	...	...	...	244	371	...	3,417	3,697
48	Kolhar Khurd	II	1 8 0	...	...	3,073	2,637	...	...	...	...	143	219	...	3,216	3,109
49	Lohogaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	709	473	...	...	...	...	18	24	...	727	497
50	Mandve	II	1 8 0	...	...	955	1,034	...	...	...	...	86	53	...	991	1,030
51	Mhaisgaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,373	701	...	...	...	...	36	44	...	2,014	745
52	Nimbhere	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,661	636	...	...	...	...	176	339	...	1,869	925
53	Pathre Budruk	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,409	1,709	...	...	...	...	114	167	...	1,523	1,375
54	Fatehabad	II	1 8 0	...	...	684	771	...	...	...	...	50	61	...	734	332
55	Pimpri Avghad	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,767	1,549	...	...	...	...	65	77	...	1,332	1,626
56	Bahuri Khurd	I	1 10 0	...	...	1,035	653	...	...	...	...	61	77	...	1,146	635
57	Bampur	II	1 8 0	...	...	739	903	...	...	...	...	56	38	...	845	690
58	Sade	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,307	1,392	...	...	...	...	63	74	...	2,370	1,066
59	Sankrapur	II	1 8 0	...	...	927	439	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	936	499
60	Silegaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,266	1,231	...	...	...	...	41	65	...	1,307	1,366
61	Sirekanegaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	263	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	39
62	Taharabad	I	1 10 0	...	...	4,635	1,370	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	4,639	1,376
63	Takali Miya	II	1 8 0	...	...	5,136	4,712	...	...	...	...	173	257	...	5,333	4,969
64	Tambhere	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,727	1,306	...	...	...	...	139	154	...	2,666	1,449
65	Tandulner	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,003	531	...	...	...	...	33	25	...	1,025	306
66	Tandulvadi	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,077	1,141	...	...	...	...	20	63	...	1,127	1,309
67	Tisgaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	420	334	...	...	...	...	29	41	...	449	425
68	Tulepur	II	1 8 0	...	...	703	235	...	...	...	...	25	30	...	734	316
69	Ukalgaon	II	1 8 0	...	...	4,046	3,331	...	...	...	...	400	573	...	4,446	4,409
70	Umbre	II	1 8 0	...	...	3,031	2,730	...	...	...	...	97	139	...	3,178	2,919
71	Vadner	II	1 8 0	...	...	972	403	...	...	...	...	25	22	...	997	424
72	Varainde	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,502	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,502	734
73	Varvandi	II	1 8 0	...	...	1,923	616	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	1,951	641
74	Vavrad	II	1 8 0	...	...	2,531	374	...	...	...	...	34	42	...	2,615	713
	Total of Group II	...	...	...	...	1,23,677	37,440	0 11 5	...	...	...	5,523	3,131	1 7 5	1,23,215	35,561
	<i>Group III.</i>															
75	Brahmangaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	770	370	...	...	...	...	21	33	...	791	306
76	Bandh. Brahmani	III	1 6 0	...	...	5,475	3,341	...	...	...	...	139	170	...	5,614	4,011
77	Bodhegaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	517	553	...	...	...	...	8	19	...	525	370
78	Chedgaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,317	335	...	...	...	...	61	91	...	1,378	375
79	Chandkapur	III	1 6 0	...	...	376	623	...	...	...	...	20	23	...	396	356
80	Daradgaon Belapur	III	1 6 0	...	...	713	734	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	720	302
81	Daimabad	III	1 8 0	...	...	339	273	...	...	...	...	16	21	...	345	299
82	Jatap	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,559	1,443	...	...	...	...	35	124	...	1,644	1,573
83	Kanhegaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	549	449	...	...	...	...	23	35	...	577	434
84	Karanjgaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	615	535	...	...	...	...	71	109	...	686	594
85	Katrad	III	1 6 0	...	...	4,304	2,391	...	...	...	...	310	413	...	4,514	2,309
86	Kendal Budruk	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,307	1,734	...	...	...	...	79	97	...	1,386	1,331
87	Kendal Khurd	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,050	923	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	1,066	942
88	Khudsargaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	916	376	...	...	...	...	51	60	...	967	336
89	Ladgaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	533	623	...	...	...	...	33	54	...	633	377
90	Lakh	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,163	1,413	...	...	...	...	73	123	...	1,241	1,544
91	Mahalgaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	435	475	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	471	430
92	Mahegaon	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,203	331	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	1,217	337

—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
18	19	20	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				
1 14	8,173	4,157	...	...	...	...	944	464	...	8,417	4,621	...	25-00	Kolhar Budruk	47	
1 14	8,073	8,621	...	...	...	...	143	265	...	8,216	8,886	...	25-00	Kolhar Khurd	48	
1 14	709	691	...	...	...	...	18	30	...	727	621	...	25-00	Lohogaon	49	
1 14	965	1,222	...	...	...	...	36	71	...	991	1,363	...	25-00	Mandve	50	
1 14	1,978	876	...	...	...	...	36	65	...	2,014	931	...	25-00	Mhalagaon	51	
1 14	1,691	887	...	...	...	...	178	222	...	1,869	1,156	...	25-00	Nimbhere	52	
1 14	1,409	2,138	...	...	...	...	114	209	...	1,523	2,345	...	25-00	Pathre Budruk	53	
1 14	684	964	...	...	...	...	60	76	...	734	1,040	...	25-00	Fatehabad	54	
1 14	1,767	1,936	...	...	...	...	65	96	...	1,832	2,032	...	25-00	Pimpri Avghad	55	
1 14	1,085	990	...	...	...	...	61	69	...	1,145	1,079	...	15-38	Rahuri Khurd	56	
1 14	789	1,127	...	...	...	...	56	110	...	845	1,237	...	25-00	Rampur	57	
1 14	2,607	2,365	...	...	...	...	63	92	...	2,670	2,457	...	25-00	Sade	58	
1 14	927	611	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	936	622	...	25-00	Sankrapur	59	
1 14	1,266	1,614	...	...	...	...	41	81	...	1,307	1,695	...	25-00	Silegaon	60	
1 14	263	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	111	...	25-00	Sirekanegaon	61	
1 14	4,635	2,157	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	4,639	2,164	...	15-38	Taharabad	62	
1 14	5,196	5,990	...	...	...	...	172	221	...	5,368	6,211	...	25-00	Takli Miya	63	
1 14	2,727	1,744	...	...	...	...	129	122	...	2,856	1,936	...	25-00	Tambhere	64	
1 14	1,003	736	...	...	...	...	22	31	...	1,025	757	...	25-00	Tandulner	65	
1 14	1,077	1,426	...	...	...	...	50	65	...	1,127	1,511	...	25-00	Tandulvadi	66	
1 14	420	480	...	...	...	...	29	51	...	449	531	...	25-00	Tingaon	67	
1 14	708	267	...	...	...	...	25	37	...	734	324	...	25-00	Tulapur	68	
1 14	4,046	4,732	...	...	...	...	400	722	...	4,446	5,511	...	25-00	Ukhalgaon	69	
1 14	3,061	3,475	...	...	...	...	97	174	...	3,178	3,649	...	25-00	Umbre	70	
1 14	972	602	...	...	...	...	26	27	...	997	629	...	25-00	Vadner	71	
1 14	2,502	917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,502	917	...	25-00	Varande	72	
1 14	1,926	770	...	...	...	...	25	51	...	1,951	801	...	25-00	Varvandi	73	
1 14	2,561	842	...	...	...	...	24	52	...	2,615	894	...	25-00	Vavrad	74	
...	1,22,677	1,06,699	0 14 4	...	...	...	5,628	10,225	1 12 7	1,22,215	1,19,934	0 15 0	25-51	Total of Group II	...	
																	Group III.	
1 12	770	1,107	...	...	...	...	21	46	...	791	1,153	...	27-27	Brahmgaon Bandh	75	
1 12	5,475	4,822	...	...	...	...	129	216	...	5,614	5,105	...	27-27	Brahmani	76	
1 12	617	710	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	625	725	...	27-27	Bodhegaon	77	
1 12	1,217	745	...	...	...	...	61	116	...	1,278	861	...	27-27	Obedgaon	78	
1 12	676	722	...	...	...	...	20	36	...	696	835	...	27-27	Chandkapur	79	
1 12	712	1,011	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	720	1,021	...	27-27	Daradgaon Belapur	80	
1 12	322	354	...	...	...	...	16	27	...	345	381	...	27-27	Daimabad	81	
1 12	1,552	1,642	...	...	...	...	85	122	...	1,644	2,001	...	27-27	Jatap	82	
1 12	542	671	...	...	...	...	28	45	...	577	616	...	27-27	Kanhegaon	83	
1 12	615	745	...	...	...	...	71	122	...	686	824	...	27-27	Karanjgaon	84	
1 12	4,204	3,042	...	...	...	...	210	222	...	4,514	3,575	...	27-27	Katrad	85	
1 12	1,207	2,222	...	...	...	...	79	122	...	1,286	2,406	...	27-27	Kondal Budruk	86	
1 12	1,050	1,172	...	...	...	...	16	20	...	1,066	1,192	...	27-27	Kondal Khurd	87	
1 12	916	1,115	...	...	...	...	51	76	...	967	1,121	...	27-27	Khudsargaon	88	
1 12	522	722	...	...	...	...	22	29	...	542	652	...	27-27	Ladgaon	89	
1 12	1,102	1,202	...	...	...	...	72	122	...	1,221	1,365	...	27-27	Lakh	90	
1 12	466	606	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	471	611	...	27-27	Mahagaon	91	
1 12	1,202	1,172	...	...	...	...	14	20	...	1,222	1,192	...	27-27	Mahagaon	92	

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By Former Settlements.														Total.
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crops.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group III—concl'd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
93	Malunje Khurd ...	III	1 6 0	...	...	631	602	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	636	609	...
94	Manore Benapur ...	III	1 8 0	...	...	2,340	1,803	...	...	...	...	28	24	...	2,368	1,827	...
95	Padhegaon ...	III	1 6 0	...	...	3,224	2,984	...	...	...	...	108	169	...	3,393	3,153	...
96	Pathre Khurd ...	III	1 6 0	...	...	2,338	2,416	...	...	...	...	66	79	...	2,404	2,495	...
97	Pimpri Valan ...	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,042	1,168	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	1,049	1,160	...
98	Trimbakpur ...	II	1 8 0	...	...	770	841	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	775	846	...
99	Umbargaon ...	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,510	1,369	...	...	...	...	63	98	...	1,573	1,467	...
100	Valadgaon ...	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,610	1,152	...	...	...	...	73	97	...	1,683	1,249	...
101	Valan ...	III	1 6 0	...	...	1,855	2,068	...	...	...	...	48	68	...	1,903	2,136	...
	Total Group III ...	...	...	...	...	39,152	33,848	0 13 10	...	...	...	1,445	1,975	1 5 10	40,597	35,823	0 0 4
	<i>Group IV.</i>																
102	Bherdapur ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	2,152	2,095	...	...	...	...	45	48	...	2,197	2,143	...
103	Karegaon ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	4,411	2,747	...	...	...	...	95	119	...	4,506	2,866	...
104	Kopre ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	703	678	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	710	684	...
105	Malunje Budruk ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,848	1,721	...	...	...	...	75	99	...	1,923	1,820	...
106	Manjri ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	9,337	2,280	...	...	...	...	65	58	...	2,402	1,338	...
107	Shenvadgaon ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	729	515	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	735	522	...
108	Tilapur ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	1,268	773	...	...	...	...	51	59	...	1,319	832	...
109	Vanjulpoi ...	IV	1 4 0	...	...	997	787	...	...	...	...	34	36	...	1,031	773	...
	Total of Group IV ...	...	...	...	...	15,489	11,546	0 12 0	...	...	...	278	432	1 2 8	16,617	11,978	0 1 1
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,97,056	1,60,245	0 13 2	...	...	...	8,608	12,868	1 7 11	2,05,664	163,113	0 1 1
	<i>Inam Villages.</i>																
110	Kuranpur ...		1 8 0	...	...	805	968	1 3 0	...	...	...	53	83	1 9 1	858	1,041	1 1
111	Matapur ...		1 8 0	...	...	850	760	0 13 2	...	...	...	36	57	1 8 0	986	817	0 1
112	Pimpalgaon Phungi ...		1 8 0	...	...	1,228	787	0 9 7	...	...	...	7	11	1 9 1	1,235	798	0

APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Taluka Rahuri.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name of Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement. 1881.	At the end of the expiring settlement. 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement. 1886-87.	At the end of the expiring settlement. 1916-17.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Acres.
1	Rahuri Budruk	4,304	6,104	101	17
2	Vambori	5,103	6,073	2,791	99
	<i>Group II.</i>				
3	Ainatpur	431	621	.....	.....
4	Amalner	1,005	137	.....	.....
5	Ambi	498	612	.....	.....
6	Aradgaon	385	387	95	.....
7	Babhleshwar Budruk	268	287	.....	.....
8	Babhleshwar Khurd	243	271	.....	16
9	Babhulgaon	208	268	308	37
10	Baragaon Nandur	2,027	2,148	632	.....
11	Belapur Budruk	2,457	3,187	68	.....
12	Belapur Khurd	1,154	1,326	4	4
13	Bhagvatipur	1,034	1,260	.....	.....
14	Chandegaon	364	453	.....	.....
15	Chinchala	410	419	1,044	209
16	Chincholi Budruk	172	307	25	22
17	Chincholi Khurd	190	275	6	.....
18	Chinchvihire	289	456	.....	.....
19	Chikalthan	261	265	144	52
20	Daradgaon Thadi	316	289	153	.....
21	Davangaon	275	401	99	.....
22	Deolali	2,862	3,102	638	27
23	Desvandi	596	645	.....	.....
24	Dhanori Budruk	421	461	50	1
25	Dhanori Khurd	197	268	48	.....
26	Digras	284	357	681	34
27	Gagargaon	23	33	60	.....
28	Galimb	456	619	.....	.....
29	Ganegaon	194	277	140	8
30	Gangapur	87	257	104	.....
31	Gahu	971	1,244	576	.....
32	Hanmantgaon	522	739	.....	.....
33	Jambhulban	243	154	.....	130
34	Jambli	221	194	134	.....
35	Kadit Budruk	202	316	.....	.....
36	Kadit Khurd	97	150	.....	.....
37	Kanadgaon	465	537	348	7
38	Kangar Budruk	794	911	738	144
39	Kangar Khurd	.....	.....	378	.....
40	Kesapur	306	444	.....	.....
41	Khadambe Budruk	461	448	312	15
42	Khadambe Khurd	722	1,005	105	.....
43	Khalshinde	.....	54	75	.....
44	Khambe	484	675	142	.....
45	Kharshinde	456	388	102	.....
46	Kondvad	329	357	7	7
47	Koihar Budruk	1,145	1,344	.....	1
48	Koihar Khurd	808	997	.....	.....
49	Lohogaon	102	186	.....	.....
50	Mandve	324	382	.....	.....
51	Mhaisgaon	553	650	165	39
52	Nimbhere	533	558	162	7
53	Pathre Budruk	602	868	.....	.....
54	Phatehabad	313	459	.....	.....
55	Pimpri Avghad	307	436	13	.....
56	Rahuri Khurd	149	266	50	.....
57	Rampur	353	512	.....	.....
58	Sade	607	665	51	.....
59	Shankrapur	65	126	391	.....
60	Silegaon	404	400	.....	.....
61	Sirakanegaon	.....	19	107	18
62	Taharabad	1,005	928	.....	108
63	Taklimiya	1,707	1,890	10	.....
64	Tambhere	676	859	478	12
65	Tandulner	154	241	208	18
66	Tandulvadi	449	519	.....	.....
67	Tisgaon	238	310	.....	.....

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Serial No. as in Appendix L.	Name or Village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement. 1881.	At the end of the expiring settlement. 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement. 1886-87.	At the end of the expiring settlement. 1916-17.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group II.—conold.</i>				Acres.	Acres.
68	Tulapur	120	192	92	48
69	Ukalgaon	1,518	1,788	.....	.....
70	Umbare	1,020	1,081	.....	.....
71	Vadner	171	286	210	.....
72	Varsinde	500	376	150	.....
73	Varvandi	263	361	136	.....
74	Vavrad	534	528	159	91
<i>Group III.</i>					
75	Brahmangaon Bandh	241	262	.....	.....
76	Brahmani	1,245	1,811	335	31
77	Bodhegaon	49	91	.....	.....
78	Chedgaon	157	321	524	28
79	Chandkapur	153	172	.....	.....
80	Daradgaon Belapur	23	38	.....	.....
81	Daimabad	.....	14	.....	30
82	Jatap	410	312	17	.....
83	Kanhegaon	292	360	.....	.....
84	Karanjgaon	271	289	.....	.....
85	Katrad	1,050	1,218	.....	.....
86	Kendal Budruk	694	693	.....	.....
87	Kendal Khurd	406	549	.....	.....
88	Kudsargaon	470	638	.....	.....
89	Ladgaon	263	247	.....	.....
90	Lakh	919	809	.....	.....
91	Mahalgaon	91	123	.....	.....
92	Mahagaon	212	277	16	16
93	Malunje Khurd	91	203	.....	.....
94	Manore Renapur	428	636	2	.....
95	Padhegaon	798	1,005	66	6
96	Pathare Khurd	698	770	.....	.....
97	Pimpri Valan	177	263	.....	.....
98	Trimbakpur	137	212	.....	.....
99	Umbargaon	433	453	268	18
100	Valadgaon	203	223	68	.....
101	Valan	797	988	.....	.....
<i>Group IV.</i>					
102	Bhardapur	372	805	28	13
103	Karegaon	1,102	1,419	178	15
104	Kopre	223	276	.....	.....
105	Malunje Budruk	736	857	5	7
106	Manjri	1,009	1,137	.....	.....
107	Senvadgaon	105	133	.....	.....
108	Tilapur	451	382	18	.....
109	Vonjulpoi	249	318	.....	.....
Total		62,317	74,712	14,015	1,275
<i>Inam Villages.</i>					
110	Kuranpur	273	350	.....	.....
111	Pimpalgaon Phungi	164	191	.....	.....
112	Matapur	420	560	.....	.....
113	Eklahare	212	350	.....	.....

No. $\frac{\text{Land 111}}{1917}$ OF 1919.

From

C. A. BEYTS, ESQUIRE, O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Collector of Ahmednagar;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Central Division, Poona.

Ahmednagar, 23rd June 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith second revision settlement report of Rahuri taluka and to state that I concur in Mr. Garrett's recommendation which was made in consultation with me.

2. Rahuri taluka as a whole has not been the most stricken by famine in the district. There has been great activity in the digging of wells and about 100 have been constructed with the aid of tagai alone. But there is no doubt that except in the case of irrigated lands which comprise only a portion of a few villages the famine has thrown an exceptional strain on the people. This is particularly true of the hilly tracts. The jirait "anawari" was under 2 annas in 95 villages and 2 and 4 annas in 15. There were 3 villages between 4 and 6 annas and 3 villages with more than 6 anna crops.

Accordingly I recommend postponement of the introduction of the enhanced assessment for at least one year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. W. A. TURNER,
for Collector of Ahmednagar.

Through:—

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

Below letter No. Land—11-1917 of 23rd June 1919 from the Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. S. T.—227.

Poona, 29th October 1919.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. The statement required by Government Order No. 1601 dated 11th February 1916, Revenue Department, is appended.

3. The facts enumerated by Mr. Garrett show a great increase in prosperity, and justify a considerable enhancement of the rates. In Newasa the stationary position as regards plough-cattle appeared at first sight an anomaly amongst the many signs of prosperity; but here there has apparently been a huge increase during the currency of the settlement. Mr. Garrett is very probably correct in considering that the cultivator has now about as many cattle as he can feed, there being 20 cropped acres to a pair of bullocks; for the taluka grows a fair amount of wheat and cotton, viz., 12·36 per cent. of the cropped area.

4. The changes in grouping are, I think, justified. Vambori which is raised to group I is an important market with excellent communications which have been considerably improved since last settlement. The reasons given for raising Belapur Budruk and three neighbouring villages to group II are also adequate.

The proposal regarding Trimbakpur—which is to transfer it from group II to group III—savours rather of tinkering; but since the change has been proposed I think it may be approved. The village is on the margin of the two groups; and since its site is at Lakh it forms to all intents and purposes part of Lakh village, and may most appropriately be grouped with that village.

5. As regards the rates, the total increase proposed is less than for Newasa, being 25·87 per cent. as compared with 30·93 for the Government villages. The sale and lease statistics are not less favourable for Rahuri than for Newasa; but that the increase should be somewhat less here may be regarded as consonant with the more moderate average increase in prices here (50 per cent. as against 68 per cent.) and with the greater development of cotton cultivation in Newasa, that crop being presumably more profitable than the supplanted crops. An increase of 25·87 per cent. seems both safe and sufficient, and is higher than that approved by Government for Parner.

6. Groups III and IV correspond with and bear the same rate as groups of Newasa, and the increase proposed for them is the same in both talukas. The smaller total percentage increase in Rahuri results from the fact that in both talukas the rates of all groups are proposed to be increased by six annas, and as the existing rates of groups I and II of Rahuri are higher than those of any other groups in the two talukas, it inevitably follows that the *percentage* increases in them are least of all. Whether this is justifiable requires examination. The following statistics compiled from the figures given in the report and its appendices do not indicate that group II requires more lenient treatment than group III; but rather the contrary:—

Old group.	Number of occupied acres (as given in Appendix L) to unit of		
	Plough-cattle.	Milch-cattle.	Irrigation wells, etc.
II	10	13	62
III	12	18	66

New group.	Multiple sale price is of assessment.	Percentage assessment is of rent.
	Rs.	Rs.
II	56·18	24·39
III	58·35	26·05

I have therefore been much inclined to propose rates of Rs. 2-1-0 and Re. 1-15-0 for groups I and II respectively.

7. But the total increase for the taluka would thereby become higher ; and that I do not like. Moreover, group II is a big one and will be almost entirely surrounded by groups rated lower than itself, the result being that there is a considerable number of villages in it, lying along its limits, which would be apt to suffer unless a cautious rate is adopted. On the north and west rates of Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-12-0 were sanctioned in 1905 but it was not found advisable to levy them till 1914-15 (G. O. No. 183 of 8th January 1912, R. D.)

On the other hand, part of a Rs. 2 group penetrates group II from Sangamner taluka and the rainfall in Rahuri is heavier than Sangamner and it has got a railway. But Mr. Garrett points out that a light rainfall suits the light soils of Sangamner but would not be enough for the better soils of Rahuri. "Undoubtedly," he adds, "Sangamner suffers less than Rahuri from the irregularity of the rainfall."

In these circumstances I think it will be the safer plan to accept the proposed rate of Re. 1-14-0, which is certainly a cautious one.

8. The proposals for the inam villages may be accepted.

9. As the taluka has suffered less in 1918-19 than Newasa or Shrigonda the rates may, I advise, be introduced from 1919-20 and levied from 1920-21.

10. I think the guarantee of Songoan, Satral and Dhanore should be extended so as to expire in the same year as that of the rest of the taluka.

A. MACKIE,

Acting Settlement Commissioner
and Director of Land Records.

Statement showing increases proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

Proposed group.	No. of villages in batches of existing groups.	Current dry-crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry-crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	2	1 10 0	2 0 0	23.07	3 9
II	66	1 10 0	1 14 0	15.38	2 6
		1 8 0		25.00	4 0
		1 6 0		36.36	5 9
III	26	1 8 0	1 12 0	16.66	2 9
		1 6 0		27.27	3
IV	8	1 4 0	1 10 0	30.00	4 9

A. MACKIE,

Acting Settlement Commissioner
and Director of Land Records.

No. 2610—446-A of 1919.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 19th December 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward papers connected with the second revision settlement on the talukas of Shrigonda, Nevasa, and Rahuri in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The reports have been drawn up by Mr. Garrett and are, as usual with Mr. Garrett's work, interesting and sound. I agree with most of Mr. Garrett's proposals, except in one particular which I shall specify directly. Support is also given by the Collector, and the Settlement Commissioner. These reports remained in the Collector's office for ten months—apparently because Mr. Beyts thought it useless to submit them during famine. This delay was contrary to the orders of Government and was not justified. In the Settlement Commissioner's remarks a curious feature is his criticism regarding the number of plough cattle per acre. When Mr. Garrett wrote, his observations on this point were useful, but Mr. Mackie deals with it after a very considerable destruction of cattle in the famine; and yet completely ignores this well known fact. The loss of plough cattle in the Ahmednagar district as a whole was 27 per cent.

2. *Shrigonda*.—There are now three groups rated at 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4. Mr. Garrett keeps the first two groups as they are and raises their rates to 1-9 and 1-6. He divides the present third group into two which he proposes to raise to 1-5 and 1-2. This arrangement leaves thirteen villages of the present third group unchanged. I am inclined to support this for the reasons given by Mr. Garrett; but I do not think it is necessary to have two adjoining groups at 1-6 and 1-5, and I propose amalgamation of these two at 1-6. Seeing that the average classification is about 8 annas in the rupee a difference in the maximum rate of 1 anna is quite inappreciable.

The total increase in Shrigonda amounts to less than 16 per cent. Bearing in mind the rise of prices this means a very much smaller burden than was imposed by the present rates thirty years ago. If Government accept it it means an undoubted sacrifice of revenue. [The taluka is however situated in what is probably the most famine-stricken track of the Presidency; and for this reason I think that leniency is wise.]

3. *Rahuri*.—Rahuri is supposed to suffer less from famine than Shrigonda, and probably this is a correct appreciation of the fact. Accordingly Mr. Garrett's proposals provide a percentage increase of nearly 26. This again is very moderate. Mr. Garrett has a few little changes to make. He reduces two of the villages now in the first group to the second group. He also puts four villages, *viz.*, Belapur Budruk, Belapur Khurd, Ainatpur, and Kesapur, from the third group to the second; and one village (Trimbakpur) from the second to the third. These proposals appear to be correct, and may be approved.

As regards the rates, Mr. Garrett adds 6 annas to each group, stating that he maintains the present gradation. Strictly speaking to add 6 annas all round is to raise the last group by a greater proportion than the highest; but the difference is trifling and may be ignored.

4. *Nevasa*.—Here the grouping is left alone without any change at all, the rates being raised by 6 annas in each group in the same way as at Rahuri. But inasmuch as the present rates are lower than in Rahuri the 6 annas increase produces a total enhancement of nearly 31 per cent. It might seem hardly fair to increase Nevasa by a greater percentage than Rahuri; but the increase still leaves rates lower. And in addition to the reasons given by the Settlement Officer we must remember that communications in Nevasa are likely, before many years have passed, to be considerably improved by the construction of the Belapur-Shevgaon Railway. The taluka will also benefit from the Pravara Canal.

5. There are four Inam villages in Shrigonda, three in Rahuri, and no less than 26 in Nevasa, dealt with in these reports. I think Mr. Garrett's proposals

are judicious and may be approved. His suggestion that the old bagait rates in Nevasa should be kept unchanged is of course opposed to settlement principles, but as we make special efforts to avoid loss of revenue to Inamdars this small inconsistency can be overlooked.

6. There is some difference of opinion as to the year in which the new rates should be introduced and the duration of the settlement. Mr. Garrett would like the settlement to be for 26 years expiring in 1945-46, so that these talukas and the talukas of Nagar, Parner and Shevgaon can then be dealt with together. Mr. Mackie prefers the usual 30 years, but he would not levy the enhanced rates till 1921-22 in the case of Shrigonda and Nevasa. For Rahuri he would levy the increase at once on the ground that it has suffered less from the famine than Nevasa or Shrigonda. I do not think this discrimination can be fairly made. Whether the usual 30 years should be accepted or not is for Government to decide. I myself prefer Mr. Garrett's proposal, and think that we can fairly make the settlement period slightly shorter as our enhancements are so extremely moderate. I see no sufficient reason why the enhanced rates of the new settlement should not be taken at once. It is true that these talukas suffered severely last year, but the relief given by sacrificing revenue in the way the Settlement Commissioner suggests would really have very little effect upon the cultivators. Very much more relief would be given without sacrificing Government revenue by some slight postponement of the demand on account of takavi repayment. These talukas now owe Government on account of takavi Rs. 2,39,700, Rs. 3,82,150 and Rs. 2,56,200 respectively; and the payment of instalments really is a somewhat serious matter to a man who is recovering from such a disaster as that of last year.

7. There are three villages in the Rahuri taluka, viz., Songaon, Satral, and Dhanore, which were settled with the Sangamner taluka with the maximum rate of Rs. 2. Their period will expire in 1935-36. Their case, I think, may be considered when they are due for revision. It may probably be advisable to extend them so as to bring them into line with the rest of the taluka. But this matter may be considered when it arises.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Revision settlement of the Nevása, Ráhuri and the Shrigonda tálukas of the Ahmednagar district.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 2156.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1920.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2610—446-A, dated 19th December 1919—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and Shrigonda tálukas of the Ahmednagar district :—

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Nevása táluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—172 dated 29th October 1919.

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Ráhuri táluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—227 dated 29th October 1919.

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Shrigonda táluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—228 dated 30th October 1919.

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., No. S.L.T. dated 1st April 1920 :—

“ I have the honour to report that Mr. Garrett has submitted proposals for the second revision settlement of villages (both Government and inám) in Newása táluka of the Nagar district and that they are now before Government. A list showing the inám villages in the Newása táluka to be included in his report was sent to him by this office. The inám village Newása budruk was omitted from the list as the village is due for revision survey, and measurement and classification operations on partial system will have to be carried out. From a reference received recently from the Collector, Ahmednagar, I gather that the inám village Newása budruk has been included by the Assistant Settlement Officer in his second revision settlement report on the táluka. This was probably due to some oversight. The original survey was introduced in the village in 1885-86 and guaranteed up to 1911-12. The measurement and classification, being done many years ago, require a thorough revision. (*Vide* Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 2653 dated 3rd March 1917). I therefore request that the village may kindly be omitted from the revision settlement report of the Newása táluka submitted by Mr. Garrett.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2610—446-A.—1919 dated 13th April 1920 :—

“ Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department in continuation of this office No. 2610-446-A.—1919 dated 19th December 1919.”

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and Shrigonda tálukas of the Ahmednagar district.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for grouping and rating are approved, subject to the following modifications :—

(i) Proposed groups II and III of the Shrigonda táluka should be amalgamated as recommended by the Commissioner, C. D., and a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre should be levied on the amalgamated group.

(ii) In the Newása táluka, the village of Punatgaon should be transferred from the third to the second group as proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

The appended statement shows the rates as sanctioned by Government.

3. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for inám villages, which are supported by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned subject to the modification that in consequence of the amalgamation of proposed groups II and III of the Shrigonda taluka with a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre, the rate for the inám village of Shirasgaon Bodka should also be Rs. 1-6-0. The village of Newása budruk in the Newása taluka should be omitted from consideration in the present proposals as suggested by the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., in his letter No. S. L. T. dated 1st April 1920.

4. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year 1919-20, and levied from the year 1920-21. As regards the duration of the settlement Government agree with the Commissioner, C. D., and the Assistant Settlement Officer that the settlement should be guaranteed for a period of 26 years expiring in 1945-46, so that these talukas and the talukas of Nagar, Párner and Shevgaon can then be dealt with together.

5. Government concur in the remark made by the Commissioner, C. D., in the last sentence of paragraph 7 of his memorandum No. 2610-446-A. dated 19th December 1919.

6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any ground which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

H. F. BALL,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2156 dated 19th July 1920.

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.
<i>Nevasa taluka.</i>		
I	5	Rs. a. 1 12
II	68	1 10
III	41	1 8
<i>Ráhuri taluka.</i>		
I	2	2 0
II	72	1 14
III	27	1 12
IV	8	1 10
<i>Shrigonda taluka.</i>		
I	31	1 9
II	34½	1 6
III	13	1 2

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From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I.C.S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

Ahmednagar, 30th August 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Second Revision Settlement of the Nevása Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

2. The táluka now consists of 114 Government and 26 alienated villages.

Ten Government villages and 3 alienated villages * in the east of the táluka were transferred to the Shevgaon Táluka in 1912-13. To balance this 5 Government villages † on the left bank of the Pravara River, which formerly belonged to Ráhuri Táluka were added to the táluka in the same year.

3. The First Revision Settlement of the Government villages was effected in the years and under the authority given below :—

Villages.	Year of Settlement.	Authority.	Where printed.
109	1888-84	Government Resolution No. 2985, dated 6th May 1882.	Selection No. CCLX.
5	1879-80	Government Resolution No. 2879, dated 11th April 1883.	Selection No. COVI.

NOTE.—Owing to some confusion between the village Vadule, Vadala Mahadev and Vadala Bahiroba, the last-named village was omitted at the time of the first revision. The number of villages then dealt with was 118 only. However the mistake appears to have been detected at the time of preparation of the akarbands as the notification printed on pages 182 and 183, *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 12th March 1884, enumerates 119 villages which the tálukas then comprised.

General Features.

4. The táluka is compact in shape. It is bounded on the north by the river Godavari which separates it from the Hyderabad State. One village, Bhamthan, belonging to the State is on the south side of the Godavari and forms an inconvenient re-entrant. There is one village, Malunje Budruk, which lies about 10 miles from the British border in the midst of the territory of H. E. H. the Nizam. The Kopargaon and Ráhuri Tálukas adjoin the táluka on the west, Ahmednagar Táluka on the south and Shevgaon Táluka on the east. Except for a short distance where the Pravara and Mula Rivers flow along the western boundary there are no natural features to mark the boundaries on the three sides.

The táluka is almost entirely without hills. It consists of an undulating plain with a general fall of about 300 feet from the Ahmednagar boundary in the south to the Godavari in the north. The bed of the Godavari where it is joined by the Pravara is only 1,550 feet above sea level.

The táluka is drained by streams which all flow into the Godavari or its tributaries.

The beds of the Godavari, Pravara and Mula are very much below the level of the adjoining country and are not used for irrigation. The smaller streams in ordinary years flow only for a few months and are therefore useless for irrigation.

Climate and Rainfall.

5. The climate is of the ordinary Deccan type. Owing to the absence of thick vegetation and hills there is little malaria.

* Nimbe, Nandur, Dhorjalgaon, Akhatwade, Bhatkudgaon, Bhaygaon, Bakhatpur, Daudpur, Majreeshahar, Shahr-takli, Gupha, Dev-takli, Dahigaon.

† Vangi Kd., Vangi Bk., Khirdi, Sangam, Pachegaon.

The important question of rainfall is no less difficult to analyse here than elsewhere in the Deccan. It would be supposed that in the absence of hills the rainfall would be fairly evenly distributed throughout the taluka. Rainfall statistics are available for Nevása, Toka, Miri and Pachegaon. Nevása and Toka are less than 8 miles apart with no hills anywhere within 20 miles: yet the rainfall at Toka is consistently heavier than at Nevása with a consistently larger number of rainy days.

Pachegaon is about as far from Nevása on the west as Toka on the north-east. The records are for so few years that no certain conclusions can be drawn. But as far as one can judge, this village is as well off as Nevása. The average rainfall for the five years is 26.81 inches at Pachegaon and 26.07 at Nevása.

The rainfall at Miri for the last 5 years is 25.25 inches. But it is generally reported that the rainfall on this border of the taluka is rather more regular than in the north. Or at any rate, the rainfall is better suited to the prevailing type of soil.

As regards the distribution of rainfall in different parts of the taluka the data are incomplete. It is seen from the figures of the recording stations that considerable differences occur at short distances.

There is some reason to believe that the rainfall in the extreme south on the Ahmednagar border is slightly more regular than elsewhere.

As regards the villages in the north-west of the taluka there is a difficulty. Mr. Stewart, the Survey Commissioner, writes in 1882* that "there is no doubt that the villages on the north-west border have a deficiency of rain such as is experienced in no part of the Ráhuri Taluka." I am not prepared to say that Mr. Stewart, who had an intimate knowledge of the district was wrong. But there is no certain data to prove the assertion. The only fact that helps to a conclusion is that the rainfall at Belapur in the last four years has been slightly less than that at Pachegaon and Nevása. From local inquiry I think that this corner is probably drier than the central part of the taluka but only to a slight extent. Fortunately this portion of the taluka is all protected by the new canals.

It is clear from the data available that the taluka is not immune from scarcity and famine. It is not in the worst tract but is still within the danger zone. In the Statistical Atlas it is rightly classed as "very liable to famine."

Soil.

6. The soil in the valleys of the small streams which are found all over the taluka is of good quality. The best soil is in the northern part of the taluka in the neighbourhood of the large rivers. It is here that the greater part of the wheat is grown.

The rising ground between the streams is of poor quality. Much of it is taken by reserved forest. This poor land yields scanty grazing of inferior quality but is quite unsuitable for tree-growth or for the better crops.

The chief defect in the good soil of the Pravara and Godavari valley is that subsoil water is not found except at an excessive depth. This drawback will be palliated in the tract in the north-west between the Godavari and the Pravara by irrigation from the Pravara Left Bank and Godavari Right Bank Canals. Only a negligible area will be without the benefit of canal water.

The classification of the better soils appears to have been lenient. I examined a number of classers' books and searched in vain for a 16-anna field. It was the regular practice to put in a fault of valsar (sand) or karal (clay). But I was more surprised to find that in all the black soil villages the Superintendent reduced the bhag annas by about 1 anna in the rupee almost throughout. No explanation of this is forthcoming. In the interior of the taluka the Superintendent varied the bhag annas more judiciously but with a decided tendency towards reduction. These facts appear to show that the classification has been kept low.

* Selection No. COLX, page 67, paragraph 10.

Crops and Cultivation.

7. Appendix B gives the details of all crops grown in the taluka during the last 5 years. The figures are unfortunately open to suspicion. The village totals are prepared by Talathis and are not properly checked in the taluka office. It is possible that the areas may approximate to truth as there is no reason to suppose bias in any particular direction although very large errors exist in individual villages.

The staple crops are jawari and bijri. These two cereals together cover 61.82 per cent. of the gross cropped area: their respective areas fluctuate greatly according to the character of the season. Next in importance is cotton which covers 14.38 per cent. of the gross cropped area. The cotton cultivation is a new development. At the time of the First Revision Settlement only 2.29 per cent. was under cotton.

There is an important amount of wheat grown in this taluka, especially in the Godavari and Pravara valleys. In the extreme north-east of the taluka round Khamgaon some of the best wheat in the district is grown but the best villages are alienated.

The remaining area is accounted for chiefly by gram, safflower and a few other oil-seeds and pulses.

The taluka is treated for revenue purposes throughout as a rabi tract. But the crop statistics show that it is practically half kharif. The present conditions are largely due to the great increase of cotton cultivation.

The area of occupied land left unsown is 17 per cent. This percentage is the same as at the time of the first revision. In Shevgaon the fallow is only 12.4 per cent. of the whole: in Nagar it is 18.5 per cent. Nevasa is therefore in a fairly satisfactory condition in this respect. It is to be noted that the fallow area is normally much less than 17.0 per cent. In the year 1912-13 the area unsown, chiefly owing to unfavourable rains amounted to 85,877 acres or nearly half the occupied area. The normal area unsown may be taken at about 21,000 acres which gives about 7 per cent. as the normal fallow area.

Irrigated Crops.

8. Appendix B-1 gives the details of irrigated crops for the last 5 years. The taluka has no kaccha pats and in the tracts of best soil has few wells. Irrigation is therefore not much used. It is very noticeable how in years of good rainfall irrigation is neglected. Wells are used chiefly to protect the dry crops in years of drought. Garden cultivation of the better kinds is very rarely attempted. The figures of 1912-13, a dry year, show this very clearly.

There is one canal, known as the Lakh Canal, irrigating parts of 7 villages. But it is little used. The irrigated area is now 1.6 per cent. of the gross cropped area. This shows a slight improvement over the 0.5 per cent. of the first revision. It is to be expected that the opening of the Pravara and Godavari Canals will in the next few years result in a great increase in irrigation.

Communications.

9. The traffic of this taluka follows two main routes to the railway and outside markets. One of these is to Belapur, the other to Ahmednagar and Vambori.

The only made roads in the taluka at the time of the First Revision Settlement were the Aurangabad-Ahmednagar Road traversing the taluka from north to south and the Shevgaon branch of that road which passes through a few villages in the extreme south. During the current lease a new road from Belapur Station to Shevgaon has been built. This road traverses the taluka from west to east, passing through Nevasa Town. There is a ferry at Nevasa and another at Pravarasangam.

The approach to Vambori has also been improved by a new road which joins the Aurangabad Road just where the Shevgaon Road joins it.

The cart-tracks which give access to villages are good on the whole and passable at all times. There are no hills to obstruct cart-traffic anywhere.

The táluka has not the advantage of a railway running through it, but it is so easily traversed in all directions that it suffers little in accessibility. It is regularly visited by traders from Ahmednagar, Vámbori and Belápur who compete for the produce at all the local bazars and thereby ensure good prices to the cultivator.

The new roads to Belápur and Vámbori are improvements which must carry weight in deciding the question of revising the maximum rates.

Markets.

10. There are small markets at many villages but no great trade-centres. It is usual for cultivators to sell their surplus produce in the village to local traders who bag the grain and cart it to Belápur, Vámbori or Nagar.

The best of the local markets are at Ghodegaon, Kukane and Pachegaon. At these bazars there are considerable numbers of live stock of all kinds. On an average day about Rs. 15,000 worth of animals are brought for sale at each of these bazars. In the season sales of produce up to about Rs. 2,000 also take place.

The other bazars shown on the map are of the mit-mirchi class and merely supply the small needs of the locality.

All the great trade-centres are on the railway and outside the táluka.

But as I have already remarked, traders come in large numbers from outside the Taluka and take up all that is brought for sale.

Trade and Industries.

11. There are no manufactures of any importance. There is one steam cotton gin at Kukana, but it seems to be a failure from the commercial point of view. Nearly all the cotton is exported to the railway unginning.

The absence of manufactures is probably an advantage to the agriculturist. Labour is not diverted. It is certain that agricultural labour is plentiful and cheap as compared with adjoining tálukas such as Nagar and Kopargaon.

Population.

12. The population of the 147 villages which constituted the táluka until 1912-13 shows a marked rise:—

	1891.	1901.	1911.
Population	88,149	65,508	90,565
Number of persons per sq. mile	142	105	146

The density of the population in 1881 was 110 per square mile for 138 villages. The great set-back in 1901 has been more than made up. The population now is higher than ever before. The decrease in population seen in 1901 is due to the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900. It is not confined to Nevása but is found in all the eastern tálukas of the district.

Appendix C shows that the population is mainly agricultural.

Health.

13. The táluka has suffered from plague in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1916 and 1917. In these 5 years there were 7,706 deaths from plague. Cholera occurs almost every year especially in the villages on the Pravara and Godavari. In the famine year 1912 there were 698 deaths from cholera. In spite of these losses the population has increased; from 1911 to 1917 the number of births is 23,942 and the number of deaths 19,660. It is therefore probable that the next census will show a still further increase over the previous maximum in 1911.

The táluka has not suffered any loss of efficiency or noteworthy hindrance to agriculture by the outbreaks of plague and cholera.

Live and Dead Stock.

14. Appendix D gives the figures of cattle, carts and ploughs for 114 Government villages in 1915-16. Comparison with former years is difficult owing to changes in the taluka boundaries.

The most important columns are those for male cattle. The number of acres of occupied land to each pair of plough cattle is now 22.2 as against 23.8 for 138 villages at the time of the First Revision Settlement. There has therefore been a slight improvement since the First Revision Settlement. The figures of Shevgaon and Nagar are 21.4 and 23.15, respectively. Nevása is therefore much on a level with those talukas. The area per pair of plough cattle is not excessive considering that there is so little bagait.

There was naturally a great loss of cattle in the famine years but at the present time this has been completely restored. I consider that the taluka carries sufficient cattle for its purposes. The number of sheep and goats is large. This is due to the large area of poor grazing available. The cattle would be improved by the removal of the enormous herds of old and inferior cows. In the natural course this will follow from the increasing demand for such cattle for Ahmednagar and Poona markets. I made careful inquiries throughout the taluka. There is no complaint that cattle are too few. The chief difficulty is to feed those that the cultivators own. The fodder problem is already pressing. The further extension of cotton cultivation is impossible owing to the necessity of growing fodder crops. No attempt is made to restrict breeding from useless cows; but judging from the number of these animals that are brought for sale at Ghodegaon, Kukana and Pachegaon markets they are being weeded out to some extent. Those that are not sold will doubtless be victims of the next famine.

Another sign of the prosperity of the taluka is the increase in the number of carts. There are now 2,680 carts in 114 Government villages as against 2,553 in 138 villages in 1882. There has clearly been a very great increase under this head.

So also sheep and goats in 114 villages amount to 45,784 as against 32,029 in 138 villages in 1882. These animals cost nothing to keep and are a valuable asset to agriculturist.

Water Supply.

15. The taluka has a good enough supply of water from wells except in the black soil tract of the Godavari valley. There is no irrigation from Kaccha "páts" in any part of the taluka. It is probable that well irrigation will continue to extend as agriculture improves and becomes more profitable. The lack of well irrigation in the black soil is unavoidable as the subsoil water is at too great a depth to be raised by the ordinary bullock "mot." The figures of bagait in Appendix L for villages in this tract clearly show the conditions. The whole of the area between the Pravara and Godavari will soon be watered by the Pravara Left Bank and Godavari Right Bank Canals: this will remove the difficulty about water for irrigation. Both these rivers are perennial in their flow. There is therefore never any shortage of water for drinking or other domestic purposes.

At the census taken in 1918 the total number of wells in use in 114 Government villages is 2,303. There has been a very large addition to the number of wells since 1882. In that year there were only 1,645 wells in 137 villages.

This increase in the number of wells is a sign of improved methods of agriculture. It is also a considerable protection to the taluka during years of drought.

Sales of Land.

16. Appendix G gives the figures of sales of dry crop land during the last 5 years. I have given in Appendix G-I details of the sales of garden land: but this appendix is of little use in the present inquiry; the price of garden land varies according to so many factors other than soil that it has little bearing on the assessment.

In all cases the figures were obtained in the village concerned. Every example of genuine cash sale that was found was recorded. All doubtful cases in which the nature of the transaction is not clear or in which the consideration is not cash are excluded.

The price of land is seen to be very even throughout. It is just under 50 times the assessment for the whole taluka. The figures for each group seem to show that the assessment is very equitably distributed. Even if the figures of sub-groups are taken, no marked variation is seen. For instance the average sale price in the 5 villages received from Rāhūrī is 52·65 times the assessment. The sale price in the north-east block of villages is 45·10 times the assessment. That of the north-west villages which are practically all under command of the new canals is 53·42 times the assessment.

The present price of land shows that there is a healthy demand but no unnatural inflation through overcrowding.

The Superintendent of Survey at the First Revision collected a number of examples of sales. These sales were taken from the registration records without local inquiry. They cannot therefore be compared closely with the statistics given in Appendix G. No doubt many of them are sales of garden land and many, sales in which the consideration is the wiping off old debts. The average sale price shown by these figures is only 20·4 times the original assessment which is equivalent to only 15·09 multiples of the revised assessment. It appears therefore reasonable to conclude that the value of land has risen by about 200 per cent. during the lease. This rise in land-value is remarkable. It shows conclusively that the assessment is light and in no way deters people from investing in land. It is often urged in the petitions of objections received on the introduction of a new settlement that the profits of agriculture have fallen. If there were any truth in these objections it is certain that the selling value of land would fall. The fall in the value of agricultural land in England in the latter part of the 19th Century is a concrete example of this.

Rents.

17. Appendix H gives figures of rents. These with few exceptions relate to the year 1917-18. I recorded every case in which the lease was free from any collateral transaction such as loan, mortgage or sale. It is shown by this appendix that cash leases are not very common. The ordinary form of rent is that of crop-share. Such rents are of no assistance to the Settlement Officer.

From an inspection of the group averages, it is seen that rents vary very little in any part of the taluka. This fact confirms in a remarkable degree the conclusion already drawn from the sale-value of land that the present grouping is correct.

The average rental value compares very favourably with the sale-value. Land purchased at 50 times the assessment will yield 5·68 per cent. net profit after paying the assessment. This yield is good. The owner of land never expects as high a yield on his capital as the trader.

It is permissible to make deductions as to the pitch of the assessment from the rental figures. As long as the Government share does not exceed 50 per cent. of the market rent, the assessment can be considered reasonable. When the Government share amounts to only 26 per cent. of the rental value the assessment must be regarded as very moderate. Even if the assessment were increased by the maximum amount of 33 per cent. the assessment would amount to only 35 per cent. of the rental value.

In the First Revision Settlement Report Colonel Laughton has fallen into a curious error. He states that the rental value is 18 times the assessment. But it is seen from the figures in Appendix D that the leases are all for terms of years and not for a single year. The transactions are apparently "budit gahāns" or leases for various terms in which the whole consideration is paid in advance. It is not possible therefore to form any conclusion from these figures as to whether rents have risen. I merely refer to the matter in case any one should fall into the error of arguing from Colonel Laughton's figures that rents have fallen.

From the figures of cash leases which I have collected after careful scrutiny and exclusion of all doubtful cases, I conclude that agriculture in this taluka gives a satisfactory yield in spite of the rise in the cost of labour, seeds, implements and manure. The rise in the price of produce evidently more than counterbalances the increased cost of production.

In Appendix H-I I have recorded leases of garden land. These are few in number and of no use for settlement purposes for the reasons given in the case of sales of garden land.

In using the figures of sales, and more especially of rents, I do not argue from individual villages. These naturally show considerable variations. But if the figures are taken by groups, accidental causes are neutralised.

The following table gives a comparison with the adjoining talukas :—

Taluka.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale-price (dry-crop only).	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment (dry-crop).
Nevasa	48.79	26.59
Shevgaon	38.9	25.9
Nagar	33.79	30.15
Rahuri	58.59	26.80

It may be argued from this that Nevasa is fully as lightly assessed as Shevgaon and much more so than Nagar. There are none of the signs of poverty and lack of demand for land which are so marked in part of Shrigonda Taluka.

Crop Experiments.

18. A few crop experiments are recorded in this taluka. These experiments, if more numerous, would give a clear idea as to the absolute pitch of the assessment. Those that I give in the following table are taken from the printed reports of crop experiments carried out by Prant Officers and checked by the Agricultural Department :—

Village.	Crop.	Average per acre.				
		Yield of		Value in 1917.	Survey assessment by First Revision Settlement.	Incidence of assessment on value of crop.
		Principal product.	By-product.			
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.
Taklibhan	Javari	193	3,250 kadbi	69 7 4	0 14 3	1.28
Bhokar	Do.	759	5,350 kadbi	77 0 0	0 14 4	1.16
Mahalakshmi-Hivre	Do. and Safflower	857	1,543 kadbi	48 9 3	0 15 5	2.21
Bhanashivra	Javari	891	970 bundles kadbi	27 13 3	1 4 3	4.54
Salebatpur	Do.	118 kadbi	1,405 kadbi	10 10 6	0 8 11	4.05
Do.	Wheat	323	427 straw	13 14 1	0 9 11	3.67
Do.	Gram	340	.....	14 5 0	0 11 3	4.51
Kharvandi	Wheat and Safflower	856	.....	41 5 2	1 0 3	2.45
Pravarasangam	Wheat and Safflower	195	.....	10 12 0	1 0 5	9.54
Sonai	Gram and Safflower	475	.....	20 5 1	1 2 0	5.53
Do.	Wheat	74	.....	40 0 0	1 1 7	2.74
Sonai	Javari	795	.....	36 4 7	0 15 2	2.61
Malvadgaon	Wheat	732	1,400 kadbi	27 3 10	0 12 9	2.92
Nevasa	Wheat	643	.....	.....	.....	.....

N.B.—All the above are dry crops.

The incidence of the assessment is in all cases light.

Sales of standing Crops.

19. In some cases cultivators find it convenient to sell their crops before they are cut. They are thereby relieved of the trouble and expense of watching, reaping and threshing. The cost of these operations may be assumed to swallow up about one-sixth to one-eighth of the gross outturn as this proportion is usually paid when these operations are done by contract. The statement given below gives instances of "Khoti" sales which I collected during the season 1917-18. These figures show that in nearly all cases the assessment is a very small tax on the outturn of a field. Prices of produce this year are high but the anawari of the crops was in almost all cases below normal, being on an average only 8 annas :—

Sales of standing crops (khoti) in 1917-18 in Nevāsa Taluka.

Name of village.	Area of S. No.	Assessment.	Area sold by khoti.	Assessment reduced proportionately.	Price of khoti.	Percentage of price represented by assessment.
Group I.						
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kadgaon	4 21	8 11 0	4 21	8 11 0	88 0 0	4.19
Rajegaon	14 21	9 0 0	14 21	9 0 0	300 0 0	8.00
Shingve Tukai	61 22	41 4 0	52 26	40 0 0	410 0 0	9.75
Total	80 24	58 15 0	71 28	52 11 0	798 0 0	6.59
Group II.						
Khalalpimpri	11 17	10 4 0	11 17	10 4 0	132 0 0	7.76
Barhanpur	13 13	12 0 0	4 8	5 0 0	168 0 0	8.07
Kharwandi	55 33	28 8 0	52 31	26 4 0	85 0 0	30.82
Madki	11 38	10 0 0	11 38	10 0 0	60 0 0	16.66
Mhasle	26 07	10 8 0	11 22	6 10 2	245 0 0	2.70
Bhende Budruk	48 5	18 0 0	25 12	6 12 11	77 0 0	12.59
Bhanashivra	57 22	31 0 0	57 22	31 0 0	575 0 0	5.39
Pichadgaon	79 35	35 3 0	77 15	34 3 7	390 0 0	8.77
Mukundpur	66 17	24 4 0	33 31	13 0 2	130 0 0	10.01
Wadule	51 35	25 0 0	41 8	19 4 8	725 8 0	2.65
Pachunde	5 5	2 15 6	1 20	0 13 10	30 0 0	2.88
Antarwali Budruk	20 31	8 11 0	9 1	4 2 7	160 0 0	2.53
Devsade	39 26	22 8 0	30 26	16 8 10	240 0 0	6.89
Saundale	4 28	5 0 0	2 0	2 2 0	75 0 0	2.83
Kukane	4 9	5 10 4	2 8	2 15 0	23 0 0	12.77
Malwadikhalsa	7 16	5 8 0	6 20	4 13 6	35 0 0	18.84
Khadke	49 18	27 4 0	25 15	18 6 11	121 0 0	11.10
Morgawhan	27 0	17 0 0	27 0	17 0 0	90 0 0	18.89
Rastapur	68 33	47 8 0	54 37	35 8 6	648 4 0	5.48
Malichinchore	91 34	43 0 0	91 26	42 14 5	456 0 0	9.22
Babhulwedhe	14 13	10 0 0	14 10	9 15 2	200 0 0	4.97
Chande	98 32	54 0 0	37 32	47 15 9	407 0 0	11.79
Pachegaon	12 25	9 0 0	12 25	9 0 0	140 0 0	6.43
Khirdi	51 14	29 13 0	26 14	14 12 7	139 0 0	10.64
Nimbhari	23 10	22 9 9	21 10	20 13 4	287 0 0	7.26
Khunegaon	53 21	21 0 0	23 21	9 12 0	190 0 0	5.13
Chilekhanwadi	122 29	48 0 0	66 37	37 5 5	312 0 0	4.59
Dedgaon	50 13	31 14 9	33 10	19 7 5	380 0 0	5.13
Nevāsa Khurd	116 37	76 3 8	75 25	50 6 4	270 0 0	16.68
Sonai	91 16	69 7 10	91 16	69 7 10	785 0 0	8.82
Mhalaspimpalgaon	20 24	13 8 0	15 19	10 8 0	50 0 0	21.00
Chinchban	4 22	3 4 0	4 22	3 4 0	12 0 0	26.25
Total	1,402 03	791 3 5	1,050 38	605 8 6	8,162 12 0	7.45
Group III.						
Euregaon Tarf Gangapur... ..	1 6	1 0 0	1 6	1 0 0	34 0 0	2.94
Patharwale	40 15	13 8 0	17 20	8 13 7	170 0 0	5.20
Pimprishahali	1 23	0 12 0	0 30	0 5 8	22 0 0	1.61
Goyagawhan	7 12	4 8 0	1 33	1 3 0	31 2 0	8.61
Belpimpalgaon	61 22	21 13 0	60 35	21 8 0	185 0 0	11.62
Wadale Mahadeo	76 36	24 14 0	58 35	18 10 0	210 0 0	8.98
Warkhed	84 37	37 8 0	36 39	23 1 7	167 0 0	15.80
Total	273 30	108 15 0	174 38	94 9 2	819 2 0	9.10
Grand Total	1,756 17	954 1 5	1,298 24	732 13 8	9,779 14 0	7.49
Average per acre ... ..	...	...	...	0 9 0	7 8 6	...

These figures may be considered to throw light on the pitch of the assessment. They are not as exact as the figures of crop experiments but may be used as a supplementary source of information.

Prices.

20. Appendix I gives the prices of the principal grains of the taluka since 1888-89. A graph showing the course of prices of Jawari and Bajri since 1851 is also appended.

The diagram shows very great fluctuations from year to year with a steady trend upwards.

There are many ways in which the bare figures may be used to show points of interest in the important question of prices.

The study of the following decennial averages will give a fair idea of the course of prices by eliminating the larger fluctuations :—

Average price of grain for decennial periods in sers per rupee.

Period.	Jawari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.
1851-52 to 1860-61	55	47	95½	83½
1861-62 to 1870-71	30	29½	17	15½
1871-72 to 1880-81	24½	23	18	19
1888-89 to 1897	21½	18½	16½	17
1898 to 1907	18½	16½	11½	13½
1908 to 1917	16½	13½	9½	11½
Variation per cent. of last decade over decade preceding first revision.	+48.48	+70.97	+89.10	+65.21

The rise in prices is partly due to the change in the value of the rupee and partly due to the real increase in the value of produce. For the purpose of the present inquiry, it is immaterial to which cause the rise in prices is due. The fact is that the cultivator gets for his produce on an average 68 per cent. more at the present time than in the period immediately preceding the First Revision. In other words he is able to discharge his liability to Government by selling 3½ of the amount required in 1880.

The price of cotton is a factor which must not be overlooked. I have no data of the price of cotton in Nevasa. Prices depend on the prices at Nagar as the cotton nearly all goes there. In a taluka like Nevasa it is possible that prices would rule lower than at a market on the railway. This does not appear to be the case. The average prices for the last 10 years at Rahuri are practically identical with those recorded at Nevasa.

Wages.

21. Exact statistics of wages are extremely hard to obtain. Wages of agricultural labourers vary from village to village and from season to season. Labourers as a rule do not work outside their own villages. There may be a local surplus or a local deficiency. Even at the present time I have found villages where labourers receive only 3 annas a day and a few miles away other villages where 4 or even 5 annas are obtained. There is at present a fairly strong tendency to regard 4 annas a day as the ordinary wage in the Nevasa Taluka. In the neighbourhood of railway this rate is no longer sufficient. On the whole Nevasa is not suffering from labour difficulties like Nagar Taluka. There are no records of the rates of wages in the years preceding the First Revision Settlement. There has been a considerable rise in the cost of labour and that without any increase in efficiency. But Nevasa Taluka is on the whole well supplied with labour. The general air of the agricultural prosperity is no doubt due in a large degree to the fact that the labour difficulties are slight.

The statistics of wages recorded at the taluka date from 1887. The rate of agricultural labour rose gradually from annas 2 to annas 4 in 1874-75. The various famines about 1900 caused a fall once more to annas 2. The rate

again rose to annas 4 in 1909-10. With a slight fall in 1912 and 1913 it has, since, risen steadily to its present level. The lowest rate is now annas 4—in a few villages it goes as high as 6 annas.

Revenue History.

22. Appendix K gives the figures of collections, remissions and outstandings as far as records are available. The figures of outstandings before 1909-10 are not ascertainable owing to the destruction of records. Suspensions on a large scale were given in the bad years 1911-12 and 1912-13. But these arrears were subsequently recovered without difficulty. There has been a clean sheet for the last three years. It is found that in ordinary years the land revenue is recovered in full with ease. Coercive processes are rarely required.

23. Appendix M gives the details of waste land. During the lease nearly all the land which is fit for cultivation has been taken up. The total area of waste land has shrunk from 12,318 acres in 1885-86 to 2,935 acres in 1916-17. The improvement is most marked in the north-west villages Vadale-Mahadev, Taklibhan, Bhokar, Belpimpalgaon, Vangi Bk. and Kd. and Khirdi. Several of these villages were thinly occupied and are now fully under cultivation. This is an exceedingly good indication that the assessment is moderate.

General Remarks.

24. In the preceding paragraphs I have given the facts bearing on the question of revision of the land revenue.

It has been shown that the taluka has had its share of famine. It is rightly classed in the statistical atlas as "very liable to famine." But the rainfall is on the whole very little inferior to that of Rahuri which comes in the class "less liable to famine."

The effect of famine has been very temporary. At the present time agricultural resources are fully adequate. In fact the returns of cattle and carts are better than at any other time.

The taluka is now well protected by canals north of the Pravara, where the rainfall is generally less favourable than elsewhere. Elsewhere numerous new wells have been dug. These wells are, under the Bombay system exempt from all taxation. But they are an indication that agriculture is improving and that capital is available. It is quite consistent with the land revenue principles to give due weight to this indirect sign of prosperity.

Agriculture generally is in a better condition than at the time of the 1st revision. There is an important development in the use of iron ploughs in the better class soils. While the growth of cotton on a large scale is helping to fill the pockets of the cultivator.)

Communications have been improved by the opening of good roads to Belapur and Vambori.

The revenue history is equally satisfactory. The assessment is recovered with ease and waste land has been absorbed.

The statistics of land value show that the assessment is equitable in all parts, and that it is so light as to allow very good returns on land as an investment.

In conclusion it may be noted that the rise in prices has made the assessment a very small part of the cultivator's outgoings.

All the points which I have considered fully justify a substantial increase in the land revenue.

Groups.

25. The groups finally sanctioned by Government at the First Revision are three. The Superintendent of Survey proposed no changes in the original grouping. Government sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner, the removal of 19 villages in the north-west of the taluka from the 2nd to the 3rd group on the ground that experience showed these villages to be in a tract of deficient rainfall. The second group therefore now comprises all the villages in the centre of the taluka and the 3rd group covers the whole of the northern strip.

The first group is a narrow strip on the border of the Nagar Táluka containing 5 villages only.

The grouping is based primarily with reference to nearness to the great market of Ahmednagar. The first group has this advantage. It is also favourably situated as regards rainfall. The range of hills which runs near the táluka boundary in the Nagar Táluka seems to give better rainfall in the villages on this side. The fact was noticed in the 2nd revision of the Nagar Táluka. I consider that the existing first group should be kept unchanged.

The existing second group is rightly given a lower rate. It is more remote from markets and has a slightly less rainfall than the first group. It will be seen that a few villages (Malevadi-Khalsa, Madki and Jalke Bk.) appear to encroach on the third group. No doubt these villages are on debateable ground. But I think that the advantage of the main road which runs near is sufficient justification for the present grouping.

The chief difficulty is in the case of the third group and the five villages received from Ráhuri Táluka in 1912-13. In the case of the villages in the north-east of the táluka, it is fair to allow a reduction on the ground of distance from markets. The original grouping was to some extent based on the assumption that the rainfall in this part was inferior to that of Ráhuri. Comparison between such dissimilar tracts is hardly possible. But I think it is safe to presume from the records of Pravara Sangam that the rainfall is fully as good as that of the central tract of the Newasa Táluka. The villages in this part appear to be prosperous. Agriculture is decidedly improving. For instance in Khamgaon there were more than 20 iron ploughs in use this year. I propose to retain these villages in the third group solely owing to their distance from markets.

The villages in the north-west of the táluka were placed in the 3rd group solely on the ground of inferior rainfall. There are no records to show conclusively that the rainfall here is less. But there is reason to suppose from the appearances of the country that the general repute is correct. The records of Pachegaon, Newasa and Pravara Sangam show that rainfall varies considerably at places very near to one another. It may be urged on the other side that these villages have the advantage of a railway station and market at Belápur and will receive the advantage of protection from famine as soon as the new canals are fully open.

Had it appeared that the value of land, rents and general prosperity were higher here than in the north-east villages, I would have proposed a revision to the grouping proposed by the Superintendent at the 1st revision settlement.

But statistics do not show any advantage in these respects. I prefer therefore to retain the present grouping. The symmetry of the grouping appears to be slightly broken by the village Punatgaon. It lies between villages of group II and the highly rated Inam village of Newasa Bk. There is however no indication from sales, rents, or other data that this village should be raised from group III to group II.

There are five villages on the north of the Pravara which have been added to this táluka from Ráhuri. Geographically they appear to fall in the 3rd group, but are in the 2nd group like the adjoining villages of Ráhuri. They may well remain in this group. Pachegaon is a very fair bazar village. The other villages show development in population, occupied area and have done well in all respects. I therefore propose to retain them in the 2nd group.

Maximum Rates.

26. The rates at present in force are as follows:—

Group.								No. of villages.	Maximum rate.
									Rs. a. p.
I	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1 6 0
II	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1 4 0
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1 2 0

The introduction of the 1st revision settlement resulted in an increase of 27·9 per cent. in the revenue. This increase was not seriously felt. Unoccupied land fell from 12,318 acres to 2,935 acres. There is a keen demand for the small quantity of land still left. It is only the restrictions on the grant of more land for cultivation that prevents this being taken up at good prices.

The revenue in ordinary years is collected with the greatest ease. The value of land has increased greatly during the lease. The general condition of the villages shows signs of a sound prosperity.

I am convinced by my inquiries that the present pitch of the assessment was very moderate at the time of the 1st revision settlement.

I have shown in paragraph 20 that the level of prices has risen by about 68 per cent. In other words, where Government would receive the price of 100 maunds in 1882, its demand would now be satisfied with the price of 59 maunds.

On the other hand there has been a serious rise in the cost of labour. This rise swallows up some of the excess profits. But it is only a small part of the profits that is so taken. I find that in the Nevása Táluka the labour question is by no means acute. In certain parts of this district the scarcity and dearness of labour is a real drawback to agriculture. Much labour has been diverted to railways, public works and Military duties. The Nevása Táluka being untouched by the railway is well supplied with labour. It was the exception to meet with complaints on this score.

I am satisfied that there has been a great increase in the profits of agriculture and that Government is entitled to a share in that increase.

The measure of the increase may very well be taken with reference to the rates sanctioned in 1916 for the adjoining tálukas of Sheogaon and Nagar.

The 1st group will naturally take the same increase as the adjoining villages of the Nagar Táluka. The rates sanctioned at the 1st revision settlement are the same on both sides of the boundary. The rate I propose will therefore be Rs. 1-12-0 giving an increase of 27·27 per cent.

The large group II adjoins villages rated at Rs. 1-10-0 in Shevgaon Táluka. The imposition of this rate will give an increase of 30 per cent. This increase is, in my opinion, fully justified by the general level of prosperity in this tract.

Group III adjoins Shevgaon villages rated at Rs. 1-10-0 on the east. On the north is the territory of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. In this territory the British system of settlement is in force. A revision settlement has been introduced during the current year 1917-18. The maximum rate is Rs. 2-8-0 except for a few villages adjoining the extreme north-east corner of the táluka where it is Rs. 2. These rates are fixed in Usman Sikka rupees (1 Usman Sikka rupee=0-13-3 British) and are equivalent to Rs. 2-0-2 and Rs. 1-10-6, respectively. I propose a rate of Rs. 1-8-0 for group III. This gives an increase of 33 per cent. Even under this rate the British villages are far better off than those across the border. That this rate can be paid with ease is shown by the fact that 3 Inam villages in the group are already assessed under maximum rates of Rs. 1-10-0, Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0, respectively. Even in these villages there are no arrears. It may also be borne in mind that the Superintendent marked down the classification annas in these villages wholesale

There is one village Malunje Budruk which is situated in the midst of villages of the Hyderabad State. These are assessed at Rs. 2-8-0 (Usman Sikka) or Rs. 2-0-6 (British money). This village is included in group III at present. I propose to let it remain there. It is situated in a prosperous and highly assessed tract; but is remote from the táluka and is hampered in access to markets by the Hyderabad Customs restrictions.

The effect of these proposals is shown in the following statement.

Group.					No. of villages.	Proposed rate.	Increase per cent.
						Rs. a. p.	
I	...	...	...	...	5	1 12 0	27·27
II	...	...	...	...	67	1 10 0	30·0
III	...	...	...	...	42	1 8 0	33·3

Inam villages.

27. The rates in force in inam villages in this taluka are at present somewhat irregular. In many cases rates much exceed those of the adjoining Government villages. This is due to the fact that the Inam villages were settled at various times, and that in several cases the imposition of the same rate as in adjoining Government villages would have caused a loss to the inamdars.

Now that the whole Taluka has come under settlement it will be possible to bring most of the inam villages into line.

There is a further anomaly that in a few villages motasthal bagait is assessed at special rates. On survey principles these bagait lands should be assessed within the maximum dry-crop rates. But this reduction would cause a needless loss of revenue to the Inamdars. I therefore recommend that the special rates now in force on old bagait should be kept unchanged. Such land can well pay high rates. New bagait will be treated as jirait.

I propose to put all inam villages, in the usual way, under the same rates as the Government villages. In the following table I show the effect of these proposals with explanation of exceptions where they occur.

Inam Villages.	Present Maximum Rate.		Group in which situated.	Proposed Maximum Rate.		Increase.		Remarks.
	Jirait.	Bagait.		Jirait.	Bagait.	Jirait.	Bagait.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Miri	1 8 0	3 0 0	I	3 0	3 0 0	27-27	...	
Shingve Keshav	1 8 0	1 6 0	I	1 12 0	1 12 0	27-27	27-27	
Make	1 12 0	1 12 0	II	1 12 0	1 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	Settled in 1915-16. The rate is slightly higher than adjoining villages. No increase necessary.
Ghodegaon	1 4 0	1 4 0	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	30-0	30-0	
Khedie Parmaland	1 4 0	1 4 0	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	30-0	30-0	
Karajgaon	1 4 0	1 4 0	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	30-0	30-0	
Bhende Khurd	1 4 0	1 4 0	II	1 10 0	1 10 0	30-0	30-0	
Ghogargaon	1 4 0	1 4 0	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	20-0	20-0	
Pravara-Sangam	1 4 0	.....	III	.....	1 8 0	...	20-0	
Bakapimpalgaon	1 2 0	1 2 0	III	.....	1 8 0	33-3	33-3	
Toka	1 2 0	.....	...	.....	1 8 0	...	33-3	
Najik-Chincholi	1 2 0	.....	...	.....	1 8 0	...	33-3	
Mahapur	1 2 0	.....	...	.....	1 8 0	...	33-3	
Mangapur	1 2 0	.....	...	.....	1 8 0	...	33-3	
Malewadi Dumale	1 2 0	.....	...	.....	1 8 0	...	33-3	
Gopalpur	1 2 0	.....	...	.....	1 8 0	...	33-3	
Khamgaon	1 2 0	.....	...	.....	1 8 0	...	33-3	
Devgaon	1 4 0	3 0 0	II	1 10 0	3 0 0	30-0	...	
Ranjangaon	1 4 0	.....	II	.....	3 0 0	...	...
Usthal	1 6 0	3 0 0	...	.....	3 0 0	13-13	...	
Jalke Khurd	1 2 0	1 2 0	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	33-3	33-3	
Gidegaon	1 2 0	.....	III	.....	.....	...	33-3	
Kalegaon	1 4 0	3 0 0	III	.....	3 0 0	20-0	...	
Ramdoho	1 10 0	Nil.	III	1 10 0	Nil.	...	...	Settled in 1915. No change as it is already higher than surrounding villages.
Newasa Budruk	1 8 0	3 0 0	III	1 12 0	3 0 0	16-7	...	Settled in 1884; even then the inamdar lost a little. Good village which may have a rate higher than adjoining villages.
Tuljapur	1 8 0	Nil.	III	1 10 0	Nil.	8-3	...	Slightly increased for reasons similar to above.

Effect of Proposals.

28. The proposals for Government villages will cause an increase in the land revenue from Rs. 1,44,403 to Rs. 1,89,061. This is an increase of 30.93 per cent.

The increase in the assessment of Inam villages will be from Rs. 60,912 to Rs. 74,188.

Guarantee.

29. In conclusion I would suggest that the revised rates may be guaranteed for 26 years so as to expire in the same year as those of the adjoining talukas of Shevgaon and Nagar. There is a great advantage in carrying out the revision of large areas at one time and the difference between 27 and 30 years is hardly worth considering.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Ráhuri, Shrigonda
and Nevása Talukas, Ahmednagar District.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Newasa, District Ahmednagar, for the years 1907—1917.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June .		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st Octo- ber).		Late rains (32nd October to 31st Decem- ber).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1907	0.62	2	1.45	5	16.17	24	2.21	9	...	...	30.45	40	
1908	0.18	1	...	...	8.45	18	8.59	14	0.23	2	17.45	33	
1909	...	...	1.40	3	10.87	15	9.27	15	...	...	21.54	38	
1910	...	...	...	...	10.09	18	16.17	23	1.93	5	28.24	44	
1911	0.58	1	2.52	2	11.89	18	0.40	1	0.36	4	16.20	26	
1912	...	...	...	...	10.90	23	2.27	7	2.20	5	15.57	34	
1913	...	...	0.61	3	6.59	13	2.12	5	...	...	10.32	23	
1914	...	...	1.57	3	10.48	18	10.79	14	0.35	1	23.19	36	
1915	1.72	6	0.45	1	15.63	17	12.59	13	2.98	2	33.32	33	
1916	...	...	2.53	7	12.38	26	9.37	17	3.70	4	35.03	54	
1917	1.03	3	...	...	4.22	10	21.31	29	2.44	3	29.00	45	
Total	4.08	13	10.58	24	124.67	198	96.09	143	14.60	24	250.11	406	
Average	0.37	1	0.96	2	11.36	18	8.73	13	1.34	2	22.74	37	

Remarks as to the character of season during 1906—17 for Shrigonda, Rahuri and Newasa Talukas, District Ahmednagar.

1906.—Rain during the year slightly above the average at Shrigonda; elsewhere below it. Ante-monsoon rain was absent. The usual sowing rain came early in June and kharif sowing was started everywhere and was completed in July under sufficient rain. The fall in August was much above the average and the kharif crops promised well. But the September rain was deficient affecting the standing crops. Rabi sowing was proceeded with. October rain did not improve the prospects as the fall was meagre. Further rabi sowing was checked. November fall was partial. Slight rain in December helped but little. Season on the whole was fair for kharif and poor for rabi.

1907.—Total fall of the year was in defect of the average. Ante-monsoon rain was generally good. Monsoon opened in the third week of June, but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to moist places only. In July the rainfall was sufficient and seasonable and kharif sowing was completed. August fall was generally in excess of the average and the standing crops did well. The fall in September was much in defect of the usual quantity, and was received in the last week which partially relieved the standing crops and rabi sowing was commenced. October had only light rain in the beginning and there was no rain subsequently. Thus rabi sowing was retarded. Standing crops suffered for want of rain. Rabi crops required more rain which suffered in consequence. Season on the whole poor.

1908.—Annual rain below the average. There was no rain in the ante-monsoon period. Monsoon set in in the second week of June but the fall was insufficient for general kharif sowing which was undertaken only in places of sufficient moisture. July rain was far short of the average and general kharif sowing was retarded. The fall in August was again deficient and the crops were germinated began to wither. Good seasonable rain was received in September and relieved the situation to some extent. It improved the surviving kharif crops and facilitated rabi sowing. Larger area was put under rabi crops. In October the fall was confined to the last week and was much below requirements. November gave a few drops and December was rainless. Rabi crops required more moisture for their development. Season on the whole very poor for kharif and poor to fair for rabi.

1909.—The total fall of the year slightly above the average at Shrigonda and below it elsewhere. Fairly good ante-monsoon rain was useful for the preparation of land. The usual sowing rain began early in June and affording sufficient moisture kharif sowing commenced everywhere and completed in July though the fall in that month was below the average. August rain was beneficial and all crops fared well. The fall in September exceeded the average except at Newasa and was beneficial to the kharif crops. Rabi jowari sowing was started. October rain was confined to the first week and was insufficient. Rabi sowing was completed. November was dry and only light partial showers were received in December. Rabi crops on light soil suffered much from want of moisture. Season on the whole was fairly good for kharif and poor to fair for rabi.

1910.—Rain during the year much above the usual quantity. Ante-monsoon rain practically absent. Regular monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing started everywhere. In July light rain in the first week was followed by a fortnight's break which enabled kharif sowings being completed and the seedlings were favoured with rain in the last week. Fall in August was good but the heavy rain at the end of month and in September proved injurious to early crops turning them yellow in places. Grasshoppers did serious damage to crops in Rahuri. Rabi sowing was retarded for want of a break which was taken up in October. Beneficial rain fell in November for rabi crops, the prospects of which were very bright. December was rainless-but a severe frost late in the season damaged the rabi crops to a great extent. Season on the whole was moderate to fair.

1911.—Annual rain much in defect of the average. Fairly good ante-monsoon rain. Monsoon burst early in June, but the fall being inadequate general kharif sowing was retarded which was proceeded with in July when the fall was sufficient. Rain in August was up to requirements especially at and of the month which benefitted the standing crops. The fall in September was less than an inch against 4 to 6 inches of the average. This had a bad effect on the standing crops which withered in places. Rabi sowing was retarded. October rain did not improve the situation as the fall was meagre. Rabi sowing was done in places in anticipation of rain. Rain in November was received in the last week facilitating the wheat sowing. Some people tried to sow jowari also though its season was over. No rain in December though it was badly needed for the rabi crops. Season on the whole was almost a failure for kharif crops and very poor for rabi crops, except in Newasa where it was fair. In the Collector's opinion the year was disastrous.

1912.—The year's total fall was largely below the average. Light partial fall in ante-monsoon period. Monsoon started at end of second week of June, but the fall was insufficient and kharif sowing was confined to light soils only. In July the rain was good and helped to continue the kharif sowings, but more rain was wanted for their completion. August fall was deficient and the seedlings where germinated began to wither for want of sufficient moisture. The fall in September did not improve matters as the month's rain was very light. Kharif crops withered and rabi sowing was retarded in consequence. In October some rain fell, but it was "extraordinarily partial." Rabi sowing was commenced in places, but for it more rain was still required. In the third week of November some beneficial rain was received and sowing of wheat and other crops was resumed. There was practically no rain in December; rabi crops required more moisture. Season very poor. The Collector observed "the year was one of severe famine of grain, fodder and water following a year of severe scarcity."

1913.—Rain during the year much in defect of the average especially at Newasa. Fairly good rain in ante-monsoon period. Monsoon opened early in June and the fall being sufficient and general kharif sowing was started everywhere and completed in July under favourable rain. The fall in August though deficient was useful and the crops did well. Rain in September was below requirements and more rain was needed for the standing crops and for rabi sowing. October fall was again defective and rabi sowing was undertaken in favourable situations only. There was no rain in November, but December gave only light rain useful for rabi. Season on the whole fair.

1914.—Annual fall much below the average at Shrigonda and Ráhuri and slightly above it at Newasa. Ante-monsoon was partial. Monsoon commenced early in June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing was started timely everywhere and was continued in July under seasonable fall and the seedlings were in good condition. They were further helped by rain in August, but more rain was needed in places. The fall in September was almost continuous which threatened the standing crops, but this gave a good start for rabi sowing which was taken in hand and completed in October for which the fall was sufficient. The rabi seedlings promised well as they were further favoured by rain in November. There was no rain in December and none was needed. Season on the whole was good.

1915.—Rain during the year far in excess of the average. Ante-monsoon rain was good at Ráhuri and light elsewhere. Monsoon started in the third week of June and the fall being general and sufficient kharif sowing was started and continued in July but retarded in places owing to continuous rain. August rain was light and confined to the first week followed by a break. The standing crops required rain badly which they got in September improving them everywhere. Rabi sowing was commenced but retarded owing to the excessive rain. It was resumed and completed in October under favourable conditions. Rabi seedlings were thriving. There was useful rain in November and December and the rabi crops thrive well. Season on the whole good.

1916.—Total fall of the year considerably over the average, good rain in the ante-monsoon period was useful for the land preparations. Monsoon burst early in June, but the fall being inadequate, general kharif sowing was retarded. In July the fall was more than sufficient retarding bajri sowing and a break was desired for agricultural operations which occurred in August and was beneficial for the crops. But the heavy fall in September damaged the standing crops and retarded rabi sowing which commenced with the break in the last week. October rain was again above the average injuring bajri which suffered both in quality and quantity. Jowari was sown in fields where bajri was ruined. Rabi sowing was completed in November under favourable rain. There was no rain in December and the rabi crops were promising; but they suffered a little later on owing to untimely rain early in February. Season on the whole fair for kharif and good for rabi.

1917.—Annual fall generally in excess of the average. Ante-monsoon rain was light except at Newasa which had none. Monsoon opened early in June, but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to favourable situations. Rain in July was less than half an inch against the average of 2 to 4 inches retarding general kharif sowing for which the rain was urgently required. August opened with light rain, but the rain in the third week was beneficial improving standing kharif crops. Rain much in excess of the average was received in September facilitating rabi sowing which was retarded in places for want of a break. The fall in October was again heavy damaging standing crops and a break was needed for pushing on retarded rabi sowings. November fall was beneficial. Rabi sowing was completed and the crops promised well. No rain in December. Season on the whole poor for kharif and good for rabi.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Miri, Taluka Nevda, for the years 1913—1917.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st Octo- ber).		Late Rains (2nd October to 31st Decem- ber).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1913	...	...	1-20	2	9-40	18	5-12	10	0-16	...	15-82	28	
1914	...	...	...	...	9-54	12	5-22	11	1-06	3	15-82	26	
1915	0-20	1	0-30	1	15-12	16	12-22	14	1-22	3	22-06	35	
1916	...	...	2-27	6	12-72	15	11-23	16	4-62	9	21-40	45	
1917	1-55	2	1-10	2	8-22	12	12-12	21	2-05	2	21-10	40	
Total	1-75	3	5-27	12	55-12	69	52-41	72	9-71	17	126-28	173	
Average 5 years	0-35	1	1-52	2	11-22	12	10-68	14	1-94	3	25-25	34	

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Pachegaon, Taluka Nevda, for the years 1913—1917.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st Octo- ber).		Late Rains (2nd October to 31st Decem- ber).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1913	...	...	0-22	1	8-72	10	1-26	7	...	...	11-00	18	
1914	...	...	1-20	3	10-62	12	9-22	11	0-02	...	22-22	27	
1915	1-66	3	0-62	3	12-02	22	12-72	12	2-20	2	22-22	49	
1916	...	...	2-25	6	17-22	26	12-72	19	2-22	7	25-42	52	
1917	0-21	2	0-21	1	5-52	9	12-22	22	2-52	4	21-22	40	
Total	2-27	6	5-27	14	62-52	81	52-30	72	8-10	12	124-07	122	
Average	0-45	1	1-17	2	12-21	16	11-22	15	1-20	2	25-21	32	

Rainfall recorded at the Dispensary at Toka, District Ahmednagar, for the year 1910—1917 (inclusive).

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st Octo- ber).		Late Rains (2nd October to 31st Decem- ber).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1910	...	...	0-17	1	11-26	15	12-26	21	2-52	5	22-26	42	
1911	0-20	1	1-22	2	11-22	22	2-72	8	1-02	5	17-04	32	
1912	...	...	0-16	1	9-27	24	1-71	5	1-72	3	12-52	32	
1913	...	...	0-70	1	14-22	16	4-62	8	...	...	20-26	25	
1914	...	...	2-22	2	12-42	19	2-52	12	1-20	1	25-60	41	
1915	1-52	6	1-21	7	17-02	12	10-42	15	2-62	4	24-54	50	
1	0-25	1	6-42	6	22-26	27	10-20	22	2-52	4	45-26	61	
1917	...	...	...	...	6-02	12	22-12	22	0-22	2	20-14	47	
Total	2-12	8	12-22	21	102-20	122	62-24	120	17-16	25	220-55	227	
Average	0-27	1	1-61	2	12-27	12	10-40	16	2-14	3	27-55	42	

B.

villages of the Newasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Crops (Details of Col. 2)																					
and 11. Pulses.				Oil-seeds.						Condiments and spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vegetables including root crops.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
Males.	Grain.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.		Cane.	Palm trees.	Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Fodder.		
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
8 0	162 0	266 0	428 0	47 0	305 0	...	24 0	277 0	301 0	28 0	28 0	...	1,134	85 0	...	8 0	...	8 0	21 0	198 0	
...	1-35	3-05	4-30	0-4	2-54	...	0-20	2-31	2-51	0-23	0-28	...	9-47	0-71	...	0-07	...	0-07	0-21	1-35	
36	0,4,970 0	5,420 0	87,274 0	274 0	3,545 0	...	88 0	3,737 0	7,699 0	180 0	99 0	...	19,013 0	715 0	...	151 0	...	151 0	162 0	1,370 0	
06	4-20	4-57	73-62	0-24	2-31	...	0-07	2-34	2-41	0-15	0-03	...	16-04	0-61	...	0-11	...	0-11	0-14	1-16	
27	0,2,833 0	3,837 0	55,737 0	290 0	3,577 0	1 0	12 0	3,136 0	6,611 0	63 0	11 0	...	9,080 0	860 0	...	107 0	...	107 0	95 0	658 0	
06	3-90	5-27	76-74	0-29	3-55	...	0-01	4-31	4-27	0-03	0-01	...	13-50	1-16	...	0-15	...	0-15	0-13	0-96	
114 villages.																					
25	0,7,965 0	9,612 0	152,897 0	611 0	6,427 0	1 0	119 0	7,149 0	14,303 0	271 0	83 0	...	20,227 0	1,060 0	...	246 0	...	246 0	222 0	2,226	
06	3-22	4-73	75-22	0-30	3-16	...	0-05	3-52	7-04	0-13	0-04	...	14-36	0-22	...	0-12	...	0-12	0-14	1-10	

APPENDIX B-I.

Statement showing area (in acres) Irrigated from different sources of Irrigation and acreage of crops grown under them in 114 Government Villages in Newsa Taluka of the Ahmednagar District during the years 1912-1913 to 1916-1917.

Year.	Area irrigated from.						Cropping of Irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance not irrigated area.
	Government canals.	Private canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1912-13	809	...	8,799	...	...	9,608	790	1	8,800	117	788	664	691	9,598	764	8,832
1913-14	...	...	8,118	...	...	8,118	1,025	5	1,028	75	188	421	576	8,118	191	7,927
1914-15	...	...	1,662	...	...	1,662	695	3	484	47	149	245	88	1,662	16	1,646
1915-16	168	...	1,884	...	...	2,052	924	3	879	68	216	219	28	2,052	289	1,763
1916-17	23	...	1,754	...	...	1,757	594	1	886	68	255	418	35	1,757	814	1,443
Total	1,000	...	17,192	15,193	4,028	18	8,753	395	1,590	1,966	1,383	18,442	1,874	16,568
Average	800	...	8,488	8,089	806	3	1,750	79	318	394	377	9,688	335	8,353

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APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per the Imperial Census of 1911 for the 140 villages of taluka Newsa, district Ahmednagar.

Agricultural population.		Non-agricultural population.		
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land-holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
36,424	1,227	28,514	66,165	24,400

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the 114 Government villages in the Newasa Taluka during the year 1915-16.

Number of villages.	Cattle.									
	For Plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young Stock.*	
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloe calves.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Group I.</i>										
5 ...	886	...	4	1	38	...	897	40	380	25
<i>Group II.</i>										
67 ...	10,583	11	33	4	264	15	4,957	648	5,407	448
<i>Group III.</i>										
42 ...	6,080	5	15	3	63	8	2,780	343	3,732	309
114 ...	17,499*	16	52	8	360	23	7,534	1,026	9,519	782

Number of villages.	Total.	Horses and ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
					Small.	Large, (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Group I.</i>									
5 ...	1,766	54	864	1,670	...	141	46	57	...
<i>Group II.</i>									
67 ...	21,715	933	10,046	19,071	...	2,046	769	924	...
<i>Group III.</i>									
42 ...	13,338	605	3,253	10,880	...	945	394	490	...
114 ...	36,819	1,592	14,168	31,621	...	3,132	1,209	1,471	22.2

* Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the 114 Government villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Liquor shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
<i>Group I.</i>										
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group II.</i>										
1 ...	30	135	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Group III.</i>										
.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Total ...	41	146	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
Group I.		A, g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kadgaon	48 23	81 8 0	1,800 0 0	41.27
2	Lohogaon	78 18	28 18 0	2,500 0 0	86.77
3	Moryachinchore	104 4	34 0 0	1,815 0 0	38.68
4	Rajegaon	7 31	6 8 0	264 0 0	40.81
5	Shingwe Tukai	97 86	29 0 0	805 0 0	27.76
Total average		266 92	129 18 0	6,184 0 0	47.63
Group II.					
6	Amalner	50 86	46 0 0	4,400 0 0	95.65
7	Antarwali	42 24	19 8 0	875 0 0	44.87
8	Babhulwadhe	75 22	48 0 0	1,492 0 0	29.83
9	Barhanpur	8 31	6 14 0	549 0 0	79.85
10	Bhanas Hivre	79 22	33 0 0	1,200 0 0	36.36
11	Bhende Bk.	159 5	55 4 0	1,648 0 0	26.83
12	Chande	124 20	57 0 0	1,516 0 0	26.83
14	Chinchban	9 3	8 18 0	344 0 0	39.08
15	Dedgaon	171 14	98 0 6	3,175 0 0	34.13
16	Devsade	100 19	51 11 0	1,700 0 0	32.89
18	Fatehpur	92 0	56 2 4	2,175 0 0	98.74
20	Gondegaon	48 80	15 0 0	424 0 0	28.27
21	Gonegaon	69 14	54 2 0	2,548 0 0	47.08
22	Handmimgaon	11 6	5 0 0	200 0 0	40.00
23	Hingoni	26 14	26 0 0	900 0 0	34.62
24	Imampur	12 86	20 0 0	1,150 0 0	57.50
25	Jalke Budruk	62 19	35 0 0	1,690 0 0	48.28
26	Jeur	103 9	43 18 0	1,564 0 0	35.89
27	Kangoni	72 15	61 9 0	4,350 9 0	70.66
28	Karegaon Bk.	118 1	58 6 0	1,344 0 0	23.03
29	Kavthe	98 29	102 8 0	3,000 0 0	29.27
30	Khadke	303 2	137 12 0	4,399 0 0	31.98
31	Khalal Pimpri	20 1	13 0 0	300 0 0	23.07
32	Kharwandi	357 86	231 2 0	19,275 0 0	68.55
33	Khirdi	17 39	11 0 0	724 0 0	65.81
35	Khupti	30 14	39 5 6	1,145 0 0	29.10
36	Kukane	32 27	9 0 0	800 0 0	66.66
37	Ladmod	1 20	2 0 0	150 0 0	75.00
38	Loharwadi	75 0	42 8 0	1,535 0 0	36.12
39	Madki	35 10	36 0 0	2,000 0 0	55.55
40	Mahalesakhmi Hivare	179 89	105 10 0	3,571 0 0	33.80
41	Maktapur	203 16	75 15 0	1,130 0 0	14.88
42	Malewadi Khalsa	59 36	36 0 0	1,700 0 0	47.22
43	Malichinchore	243 34	100 3 0	3,275 0 0	32.89
45	Mandegavan	18 32	14 0 0	450 0 0	32.14
46	Mhalaspimpalgaon	37 37	29 10 0	1,699 0 0	57.35
48	Morgavan	20 18	12 0 0	450 0 0	37.50
49	Mukandapur	147 00	56 8 0	2,600 0 0	46.01
51	Narayanwadi	12 31	13 8 0	750 0 0	55.55
52	Newasa Kd.	155 13	89 12 0	5,075 0 0	56.14
53	Nimbari	56 38	61 0 0	6,300 0 0	100.64
54	Nipani Nimbgaon	145 2	113 4 0	5,149 0 0	45.47
55	Pachagaon	110 12	70 8 0	3,973 0 0	56.35
56	Pachunde	128 16	41 8 0	899 0 0	21.66
58	Pichadgaon	43 16	23 0 0	875 0 0	38.04
59	Rastapur	158 20	107 8 0	3,210 0 0	55.74
60	Sangam	72 34	32 15 0	1,522 0 0	46.21
61	Saundale	77 26	28 8 0	1,389 0 0	48.74
64	Sonai	230 37	224 13 6	14,232 0 0	68.25
66	Taryadi	136 37	37 0 0	1,574 0 0	42.64
67	Telkudgaon	37 17	30 0 0	949 0 0	31.63
68	Vadala Bahiroba	100 37	67 0 0	2,950 0 0	44.08
69	Vadule	40 2	23 12 0	874 0 0	36.80
70	Vangi Bk.	5 20	4 1 0	163 0 0	40.12
71	Vangi Kd.	42 0	16 0 0	700 0 0	48.15
Total average		6,007 2	2,383 5 0	1,31,661 0 0	45.68
Group III.					
74	Bahirwadi	11 39	13 0 0	1,000 0 0	83.38
76	Belpimpalgaon	22 10	12 4 0	750 0 0	61.22
78	Bhokar	118 22	51 3 0	2,465 0 0	48.91
79	Borgaon	5 3	4 0 0	200 0 0	50.00
80	Dhamori	44 28	21 10 0	1,095 0 0	50.64
83	Gevrai	24 18	5 8 0	114 0 0	20.72

APPENDIX G—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
<i>Group III.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
84	Ghumandev	70 8	53 13 2	3,424 0 0	69.61
85	Godhegaon	21	67 0 0	3,073 0 0	45.86
86	Gogaigaon	52 8	81 11 0	1,400 0 0	44.18
89	Kamalpur	112 31	127 0 0	3,500 0 0	27.56
90	Khanapur	137 34	85 8 0	3,250 0 0	38.01
91	Khedlekajali	48 10	17 0 0	1,000 0 0	58.82
92	Khokar	107 11	46 11 0	3,075 0 0	65.86
93	Malewadgaon	107 18	56 7 0	3,849 0 0	68.19
94	Malunje Bk.	15 36	5 0 0	200 0 0	40.00
96	Murme	90 37	78 8 0	5,800 0 0	73.89
97	Nandur Shikari	15 39	8 0 0	450 0 0	56.25
98	Nipani Wadgaon	107 19	47 8 0	4,042 8 0	65.21
100	Pimpri Shahali	12 16	2 8 0	250 0 0	100.00
101	Punatgaon	194 21	121 12 0	5,989 0 0	49.44
102	Salabatpur	72 13	44 3 0	3,204 0 0	71.49
103	Shirasgaon	56 35	23 0 0	998 0 0	35.36
104	Sukli Bk.	16 2	8 0 0	700 0 0	88.75
108	Sultanpur	52 24	16 14 0	626 0 0	87.10
108	Suregaon tarf Gangapur	46 7	46 7 0	2,499 0 0	53.82
109	Taklibhad	94 16	50 6 0	3,600 0 0	71.46
110	Usthal Khalsa	134 27	88 0 0	3,145 0 0	37.89
111	Vadala Mahadeo	347 39	129 4 0	7,864 0 0	60.83
112	Wakdi	38 5	20 8 0	940 0 0	45.85
113	Warkhed	127 22	86 0 0	3,470 0 0	40.34
Total average		2,373 19	440 8 2	71,972 8 0	53.70
Grand Total		3,647 13	4,352 10 2	29,817 8 0	48.79
Average per acre		...	0 8 1	24 4 3	.....

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the Alienated villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
115	Bakupimpalgaon	27 25	12 8 0	575 0 0	46.00
116	Bhende Khurd	50 14	28 0 0	1,300 0 0	46.43
117	Devgaon	33 37	12 0 0	200 0 0	16.66
118	Ghodegaon	103 13	64 12 0	3,599 0 0	55.53
120	Gidogaon	69 34	25 15 0	500 0 0	19.23
121	Gopalpur	74 27	41 8 0	1,810 0 0	43.61
122	Jalke Khurd	135 26	47 0 0	1,645 0 0	35.00
123	Kalegaon	7 19	7 0 0	250 0 0	35.71
124	Karajgaon	156 19	149 10 0	3,500 0 0	36.79
125	Khanggaon	111 31	84 0 0	4,145 0 0	49.34
128	Manglapur	28 7	12 8 0	299 0 0	23.92
129	Mhalapur	6 2	6 0 0	300 0 0	50.00
130	Miri	109 10	77 0 0	3,048 6 0	39.58
132	Newasa Budruk	172 39	192 4 0	9,174 0 0	47.71
133	Pravara Sangam	29 30	18 0 0	600 0 0	33.33
134	Ramdoho	62 11	74 6 0	2,900 0 0	38.99
135	Ranjangaon	240 14	108 0 0	3,315 0 0	35.32
136	Shingve Keshav	101 15	78 13 0	3,434 0 0	43.57
137	Toke	50 21	26 0 0	700 0 0	26.92
139	Usthal Dumala	24 36	22 4 0	800 0 0	35.95
140	Make	59 7	38 5 0	498 0 0	12.99
Total		1,655 37	1,125 13 6	48,092 6 0	42.71
Average per acre		...	0 10 11	29 0 8	.....

APPENDIX G¹.

Selling value of garden lands in the Government villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Group I.</i>					
5	Shingve Tukai	18 5	10 0 0	800 0 0	80-0
<i>Group II.</i>					
8	Babhulwedha	2 33	4 0 0	118 0 0	29-50
10	Bhanashivre	0 14	0 6 6	69 8 0	171-07
11	Bhende Bk.	4 37	5 0 0	500 0 0	100-00
12	Chande	4 29	7 0 0	500 0 0	71-43
27	Kangoni	7 26	7 5 0	800 0 0	109-40
28	Karegaon Bk.	8 5	7 0 0	400 0 0	57-14
41	Maktapur	1 26	2 8 0	200 0 0	80-00
43	Malichinchore	14 25	9 14 8	644 0 0	84-94
45	Mandegawhan	1 20	2 18 0	60 0 0	21-33
46	Mhalas Pimpalgaon	27 5	21 10 0	3,824 0 0	153-71
47	Mhasle	1 8	1 0 0	100 0 0	100-00
50	Nagapur	4 22	4 0 0	200 0 0	50-00
52	Newasa Kd.	44 36	40 0 0	4,250 0 0	106-25
58	Pichadgaon	27 17	11 0 0	699 0 0	68-54
59	Rastapur	12 29	16 8 0	2,000 0 0	121-21
61	Saundals	33 24	16 6 0	1,411 0 0	86-16
66	Tarvdi	18 26	15 11 6	2,000 0 0	127-23
67	Telkudgaon	13 27	9 2 0	900 0 0	98-63
68	Vadala Bahiroba	16 37	12 8 0	2,150 0 0	172-00
Total		247 1	193 12 8	20,325 48 0	104-88
<i>Group III.</i>					
74	Bahirwadi	18 20	12 12 0	1,000 0 0	78-43
76	Belpimpalgaon	4 26	3 4 0	500 0 0	158-85
78	Bhokar	86 19	35 2 0	4,500 0 0	128-11
92	Khokar	17 6	18 5 0	1,774 0 0	96-87
102	Salabatpur	12 27	18 7 0	1,800 0 0	133-95
111	Vadala Mahadev	2 25	2 0 0	100 0 0	50-00
Total		92 3	84 14 0	9,674 0 0	113-98
Grand Total		444 12	373 8 8	39,973 8 0	107-01
Average per acre		...	0 13 5	89 15 6	.....

APPENDIX G¹.

Selling value of Garden lands in the Alienated villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
116	Bhende Khurd	6 14	2 8 0	200 0 0	80-00
117	Devgaon	12 4	16 0 0	600 0 0	37-50
130	Miri	3 3	11 0 0	351 10 0	31-95
135	Ranjangaon	0 25	1 8 0	200 0 0	133-33
136	Shingve Keshav	14 6	19 0 0	765 0 0	40-26
139	Usthal Dumala	17 7	19 0 0	500 0 0	26-81
Total		58 19	69 0 0	2,616 10 0	37-92
Average per acre		...	1 4 7	48 7 5	.....

APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
		A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Kadgaon	97 8	22 6 6	102 0 0	21-96
2	Lohogaon	15 6	11 0 0	34 0 0	82-35
5	Shingwe Tukai	91 28	82 0 0	304 0 0	20-97
	Total	144 2	115 6 6	440 0 0	26-22
<i>Group II.</i>					
6	Amalner	217 1	191 10 6	909 0 0	21-08
7	Antarwali	31 38	17 0 0	48 0 0	35-41
8	Babhulwedhe	66 19	43 0 0	149 0 0	28-26
10	Bhanas Hivre	43 24	25 8 0	98 0 0	26-02
11	Bhende Bk.	50 11	15 2 0	40 0 0	38-75
12	Chande	60 18	26 8 0	73 2 0	36-24
19	Chilekhanwadi	118 4	70 4 0	202 0 0	34-77
14	Chinchban	74 16	65 14 0	247 0 0	26-67
15	Dedgaon	2 2	1 8 0	8 0 0	18-75
20	Gondegaon	60 31	27 0 0	115 0 0	23-48
22	Handi Nimbgaon	51 9	33 0 0	98 0 0	33-63
25	Jalke Bk.	43 3	29 0 0	74 0 0	39-19
26	Jeur	71 1	25 0 0	87 0 0	28-74
27	Kangoni	24 39	18 8 0	110 0 0	16-82
31	Khalalpimpri	7 10	7 0 0	25 0 0	28-00
32	Kharwandi	54 27	33 8 0	189 0 0	20-37
33	Khirdi	32 1	19 1 0	54 0 0	35-30
34	Khunegaon	56 27	22 0 0	56 0 0	39-28
35	Khupti	21 11	16 0 0	99 0 0	16-16
36	Kukane	22 11	9 0 0	20 0 0	45-00
38	Loharwadi	8 23	5 0 0	20 0 0	25-00
40	Mahalakarmi Hivre	49 25	44 8 0	215 12 2	20-62
47	Mhasle	16 18	4 0 0	6 0 0	66-66
48	Morgawhan	14 2	8 11 0	33 11 8	25-75
49	Mukundpur	79 24	34 8 0	125 0 0	77-60
50	Nagapur	24 37	15 8 0	47 0 0	32-98
51	Narayanwadi	31 38	34 0 0	60 0 0	56-66
52	Newasa Kd.	579 5	458 8 0	1,159 8 2	38-50
54	Nipani Nimbgaon	31 22	41 0 0	150 0 0	27-33
55	Pachegaon	133 25	105 12 0	401 0 0	26-37
56	Pachunde	24 12	9 8 0	45 0 0	21-11
58	Pichadgaon	29 20	14 0 0	75 0 0	18-66
59	Rastapur	135 11	83 8 0	349 0 0	23-92
60	Sangam	11 30	10 0 0	25 0 0	40-00
61	Saundale	14 13	4 0 0	20 0 0	20-00
64	Sonai	83 36	58 4 0	292 0 0	19-95
66	Tarvadi	160 6	81 8 0	269 8 0	30-24
69	Vadule	45 24	12 0 0	55 0 0	21-82
	Total average	2,638 35	1,644 10 6	6,049 10 0	27-18
<i>Group III.</i>					
74	Bahirwadi	38 33	11 15 0	72 8 0	16-47
76	Belpimpalgaon	26 23	10 14 0	25 0 0	43-50
78	Bhokar	29 10	25 9 0	125 0 0	20-45
83	Gevrai	103 15	43 4 0	127 11 7	33-86
85	Godhegaon	89 23	64 6 0	265 0 0	24-29
89	Kamalpur	70 21	62 0 0	300 0 0	20-66
90	Khanapur	23 6	17 0 0	47 0 0	36-17
91	Khedle Kajali	101 19	59 0 0	154 0 0	38-32
92	Khokar	34 36	27 0 0	124 0 0	21-77
98	Malvadgaon	171 7	123 4 0	561 12 0	21-05
94	Malnaje Bk.	38 25	32 0 0	70 0 0	45-71
96	Murme	5 30	3 8 0	15 0 0	23-33
97	Nandur Shikari	15 39	8 0 0	40 0 0	20-00
98	Nipani Vadgaon	49 19	21 3 0	110 0 0	19-15
101	Punatgaon	68 25	44 0 0	165 0 0	26-66
102	Salabatpur	272 34	144 8 0	573 8 0	25-10
103	Shirasgaon	2 31	2 4 0	6 0 0	74-99
106	Sukli Kd.	30 37	10 0 0	40 0 0	25-00
108	Suregaon Tarf Gangapur	57 32	58 0 0	300 0 0	19-33
111	Vadale Mahadeo	46 5	25 0 0	61 8 0	40-66
112	Wakdi	34 5	30 0 0	138 0 0	21-74
113	Warkhad	120 9	66 0 0	172 0 0	38-37
114	Washim	52 26	21 6 0	75 0 0	28-49
	Total average	1,485 38	910 1 0	3,497 15 0	26-02
	Grand Total	4,262 38	2,670 2 0	9,987 9 7	26-59
	Average per acre	...	0 10 0	2 5 10	.....

APPENDIX H—continued.

Leases of dry-crop lands in the Alienated villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
<i>Group III—continued.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
116	Bhende Khurd	99 12	99 8 0	159 0 0	24.84
117	Devgaon	33 9	23 0 0	41 8 0	55.42
118	Ghodegaon	366 28	350 0 0	1,024 0 0	28.32
120	Gidegaon	49 21	17 5 0	80 0 0	57.70
121	Gopalpur	74 39	48 0 0	269 11 0	17.76
122	Jalke Khurd	56 32	32 0 0	130 0 0	24.62
123	Kalegaon	200 27	231 0 0	876 0 0	26.36
124	Karsgaon	251 21	217 8 0	487 4 0	44.63
128	Manglapur	63 37	49 8 0	212 0 0	28.35
129	Mhalapur	78 4	58 0 0	189 0 0	30.69
130	Miri	428 20	193 8 0	732 8 0	26.42
132	Newase Eudruk	427 17	521 14 0	1,258 4 2	41.48
133	Pravra Sangam	62 28	52 8 0	99 0 0	53.03
134	Ramdoho	243 28	300 14 0	1,120 0 0	26.86
135	Ranjangaon	71 31	50 0 0	121 0 0	41.32
137	Toka	15 26	10 0 0	40 0 0	25.00
138	Tuljapur	81 15	79 8 0	350 0 0	22.71
139	Usthal Dumala	10 2	14 10 8	19 0 0	77.19
140	Make	11 32	14 0 0	50 0 0	28.00
Total		2,627 23	2,302 11 8	7,108 3 2	32.39
Average per acre		...	0 14 0	2 10 8	.....

APPENDIX H.—1

Leases of garden lands in the Government villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
<i>Group I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Shingve Tukai	14 36	21 0 0	72 0 0	29.16
<i>Group II.</i>					
8	Babhul wadhe	8 1	4 0 0	28 0 0	14.28
10	Bhanas Hivre	40 26	44 8 0	313 0 0	14.21
11	Bhende Bk.	29 34	28 1 0	145 0 0	19.35
12	Chande	34 18	30 0 0	166 14 0	17.98
20	Gondegaon	12 26	11 0 0	72 0 0	15.28
25	Jalke Bk.	39 10	40 0 0	206 0 0	19.41
26	Jour	15 31	24 0 0	175 0 0	13.71
33	Khirdi	37 00	31 8 0	86 0 0	36.63
36	Kukane	16 22	23 0 0	150 0 0	15.33
40	Mahalakshmi Hivre	4 29	5 2 0	97 3 10	13.97
47	Mhasi	7 27	8 0 0	100 0 0	8.00
52	Newase Kd.	5 00	7 8 0	59 0 0	12.71
55	Pachegaon	15 27+	20 6 0	113 0 0	18.03
61	Saundale	4 39	5 0 0	100 0 0	5.00
Total		267 10+	282 1 0	1,751 1 10	16.10
<i>Group III.</i>					
76	Belpimpalgaon	19 04	21 4 0	170 0 0	12.50
78	Bhokar	12 4	15 0 0	65 0 0	23.07
83	Govrai	15 16	13 12 0	42 8 6	32.33
92	Khokar	22 5	19 0 0	84 0 0	22.62
93	Malewadgaon	21 23	24 3 0	160 0 0	15.11
101	Funatgaon	1 12	1 2 6	15 0 0	7.70
102	Salabatpur	35 13	40 0 0	210 8 0	19.00
109	Taklibhan	15 05	19 0 0	99 0 0	19.19
111	Vadale Mahadeo	8 14	7 11 0	36 8 0	21.06
Total		150 16	161 0 6	882 8 6	18.24
Grand Total		432 22	464 1 6	2,705 10 4	17.08
Average		...	1 5 9	6 4 1	.....

APPENDIX H.—continued.

Leases of Garden lands in the Alienated villages of the Newasa Taluka.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. a. p.
116	Bhende Klurd	21 28	12 8 0	71 0 0	17.60
117	Devgaon	21 30	50 0 0	173 8 0	28.82
118	Ghodegaon	16 18	17 0 0	67 0 0	25.97
125	Khamgaon	8 19	5 0 0	25 0 0	20.00
130	Miri	16 4	34 0 0	90 11 0	34.10
132	Newasa Budruk	7 89	24 0 0	50 0 0	48.00
140	Make	11 27	12 15 0	55 0 0	28.52
	Total ...	99 00	154 7 0	532 8 0	29.02
	Average per acre ...	...	1 9 0	5 6 0	.....

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Newasa Taluka from 1888-89 to 1917.

Years.	Price per Rupee.				
	1 Seer = 80 Tolas. 1 Ohhatak = 5 Tolas.				
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Saffour seed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1888-89	17 0	15 10	16 8	17 15	14 15
1889-90	20 13	16 3	15 10	15 10	14 8
1890-91	22 6	20 2	17 6	18 13	19 10
1891-92	25 8	19 4	14 0	16 6	18 15
1892-93	20 10	20 4	12 11	16 0	15 3
1893-94	22 12	22 0	15 5	21 15	16 8
1894-95	26 2	22 0	19 11	21 13	18 12
1895	32 0	24 14	20 5	19 6	14 14
1896	18 15	17 3	12 11	14 2	11 15
1897	9 7	9 7	7 9	8 2	10 11
1898	17 1	18 4	11 1	15 0	18 15
1899	15 13	14 0	11 4	14 7	16 7
1900	8 11	9 7	7 8	9 1	12 1
1901	13 6	13 0	8 2	11 1	13 6
1902	19 10	17 6	9 4	13 3	12 15
1903	33 10	26 9	13 11	16 3	14 7
1904	28 9	23 10	16 1	21 4	19 12
1905	17 10	15 13	14 11	17 8	18 9
1906	13 13	12 7	10 11	10 5	9 5
1907	18 4	17 7	9 14	9 13	10 9
1908	14 13	12 14	7 0	8 1	8 3
1909	21 2	17 4	9 5	11 6	14 7
1910	20 9	18 2	9 13	13 8	13 0
1911	16 1	13 4	12 9	16 11	7 6
1912	13 8	9 4	9 5	11 14	.....
1913	10 10	9 7	9 4	10 12	.....
1914	16 10	14 1	8 8	8 12	.....
1915	17 7	14 12	7 9	8 9	10 15
1916	18 4	14 6	11 0	12 9	14 0
1917	16 2	12 4	9 15	11 14	11 10

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the 114 Government villages of the Taluka of Newasa.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group I (5 villages).</i>				
1885-86	7,140 4 0			
1886-87	7,184 0 0			
1887-88	7,154 12 0			
1888-89	7,108 4 0			
1889-90	7,098 4 0			
1890-91	7,098 4 0			
1891-92	7,119 4 0			
1892-93	7,152 12 0			
1893-94	7,151 12 0			
1894-95	7,151 12 0			
1895-96	7,253 10 0			
1896-97	7,268 10 0			
1897-98	7,253 10 0			
1898-99	7,253 10 0			
1899-1900	7,290 2 0			
1900-01	7,290 2 0			
1901-02	7,290 2 0			
1902-03	7,290 2 0			
1903-04	7,290 2 0			
1904-05	7,290 2 0			
1905-06	7,290 2 0			
1906-07	7,290 2 0			
1907-08	7,290 2 0			
1908-09	7,232 2 0			
1909-10	7,270 2 0			
1910-11	7,278 2 0			
1911-12	7,271 10 0	82 0 0	5,572 15 9	
1912-13	7,278 10 0	89 15 0	5,881 2 8	
1913-14	7,215 10 0	21 0 0		
1914-15	7,249 1 0	59 18 0		
1915-16	7,208 8 0			0 10 6
1916-17	7,280 11 0			
<i>Group II [62 villages + 5 villages.(a).]</i>				
1885-86	85,246 10 0			
1886-87	85,223 6 0	94 12 6		
1887-88	85,351 6 0	58 0 0		
1888-89	85,425 4 0			
1889-90	85,502 4 0			
1890-91	85,496 0 0			
1891-92	85,679 8 0			
1892-93	85,856 6 0			
1893-94	86,105 6 0			
1894-95	86,153 14 0			
1895-96	86,153 6 0			
1896-97	86,153 6 0			
1897-98	86,178 9 0			
1898-99	86,116 13 0			
1899-1900	86,072 4 0			
1900-01	86,067 4 0			
1901-02	86,062 8 0	1 6 0		
1902-03	86,062 8 0			
1903-04	86,099 8 0			
1904-05	86,135 8 0	35 10 8		
1905-06	86,112 8 0	27 0 10		
1906-07	86,128 0 0	0 6 0		
1907-08	86,173 14 0			
1908-09	86,219 6 0			
1909-10	86,249 6 0			
1910-11	86,269 12 6	0 8 8		
1911-12	86,285 13 4	50 6 2	19,328 11 11	
1912-13	86,072 2 1	74 7 0	80,004 9 0	
1913-14	86,239 11 1	175 0 0		18 C 0
1914-15	86,523 13 3			
1915-16	86,400 2 6			
1916-17	86,450 15 6			
(a) Five villages transferred from Rahuri Taluka in the			914-15.	
			The demand is as follows:—	
1914-15	4,299 1 0	10 0 0		
1915-16	4,293 1 0			
1916-17	4,388 10 0			

APPENDIX K--concluded.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the 114 Government villages of the Tdluka of Newasa.

Year.	Demand.	*Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings.	
			Authorized.	Unauthorized.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Group III (42 villages, excluding 10 villages, transferred to Sheogaon).</i>				
1885-86	45,509 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1886-87	45,500 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1887-88	45,689 4 0	.....	.....	.....
1888-89	45,707 12 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	45,944 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	46,068 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	46,228 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	46,269 14 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	46,315 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	46,315 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	46,315 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	46,315 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	46,315 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	46,315 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	46,296 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	46,263 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1901-02	46,263 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	46,263 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	46,263 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	46,269 6 0	.....	.....	.....
1905-06	46,269 6 0	37 11 1	.....	.....
1906-07	46,300 10 0	.....	.....	.....
1907-08	46,381 2 0	.....	.....	.....
1908-09	46,405 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	46,464 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	46,464 8 0	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	46,464 8 0	.....	1,589 13 8	.....
1912-13	46,490 10 6	15 3 0	42,491 6 9	.....
1913-14	46,417 4 3	23 11 0	.....	1 9 3
1914-15	46,465 13 4	.....	.....	5 7 3
1915-16	46,316 11 6	5 12 7	.....	.....
1916-17	46,316 11 6	.....	.....	.....

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

1	2	3	By former settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Number of village.	Number of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
		Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kadgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,114	697	...	...	...	88	119	...	1,197	816	...
2	Lohogaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,621	2,028	...	...	...	168	186	...	3,789	3,214	...
3	Morya Chinchore	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,671	1,341	...	...	...	18	16	...	3,689	1,357	...
4	Rajegaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	972	908	...	...	...	67	109	...	1,039	1,017	...
5	Shingve Tukai	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,591	1,630	...	...	...	197	296	...	2,788	1,975	...
	Total, Group I	...	...	...	11,969	6,554	0 8 9	...	...	...	538	730	1 5 10	12,502	7,280	0 8 9
6	Amalner	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,559	1,334	...	...	...	75	109	...	1,634	1,443	...
7	Antarvali	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,213	613	...	...	...	47	64	...	1,260	677	...
8	Babbulvedhe	II	1 4 0	...	...	427	282	...	...	...	58	79	...	486	361	...
9	Barhanpur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,730	1,548	...	...	...	45	55	...	1,775	1,595	...
10	Bhanas Hivre	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,331	1,311	...	...	...	274	369	...	2,605	1,580	...
11	Bhende Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,670	950	...	...	...	175	237	...	2,846	1,187	...
12	Chande	II	1 4 0	...	...	5,124	2,945	...	...	...	347	485	...	5,471	3,430	...
13	Chillekhanwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,171	818	...	...	...	36	45	...	1,207	863	...
14	Chinchban	II	1 4 0	...	...	684	458	...	...	...	11	14	...	695	472	...
15	Dedgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	4,709	2,638	...	...	...	147	189	...	4,856	2,827	...
16	Devsade	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,595	831	...	...	...	35	44	...	1,631	875	...
17	Dhangarwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	686	628	...	...	...	4	5	...	690	633	...
18	Fatehpur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,284	1,003	...	...	...	7	9	...	1,291	1,012	...
19	Gomalvadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,269	922	...	...	...	18	22	...	1,287	944	...
20	Gondegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,706	623	...	...	...	42	11	...	1,748	634	...
21	Gonegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,079	892	...	...	...	16	24	...	1,095	916	...
22	Handi Nimbgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,510	1,000	...	...	...	54	70	...	1,564	1,070	...
23	Hingoni	II	1 4 0	...	...	917	798	...	...	...	59	75	...	975	873	...
24	Imampur	II	1 4 0	...	...	376	265	...	...	...	13	15	...	389	280	...
25	Jalke Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,199	1,177	...	...	...	32	43	...	2,231	1,220	...
26	Jeur	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,358	1,224	...	...	...	200	220	...	2,558	1,444	...
27	Kangoni	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,853	1,586	...	...	...	57	61	...	2,010	1,647	...
28	Karegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	763	361	...	...	...	14	18	...	777	379	...
29	Kavthe	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,751	2,300	...	...	...	87	130	...	2,838	2,430	...
30	Khadke	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,223	1,031	...	...	...	14	15	...	2,237	1,046	...
31	Khalal Pimpri	II	1 4 0	...	...	696	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	575	...
32	Kharvandi	II	1 4 0	...	...	6,304	5,150	...	...	...	252	323	...	6,556	5,473	...
33	Khirdi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,421	734	...	...	...	19	23	...	1,510	756	...
34	Khunegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	856	351	...	...	...	31	38	...	887	389	...
35	Khupti	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,087	1,389	...	...	...	47	50	...	2,134	1,439	...
36	Kukane	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,010	581	...	...	...	129	165	...	1,139	646	...
37	Ladmod	II	1 4 0	...	...	62	43	...	...	...	5	6	...	67	49	...
38	Loharwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,005	1,087	...	...	...	48	54	...	2,053	1,141	...
39	Madki	II	1 4 0	...	...	409	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	364	...
40	Mahalakshmi Hivre	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,971	2,246	...	...	...	253	368	...	4,224	2,614	...
41	Maktapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,289	555	...	...	...	62	71	...	1,351	626	...
42	Malwadi Khalsa	II	1 4 0	...	...	953	609	...	...	...	7	9	...	960	618	...
43	Malichinchore	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,576	1,599	...	...	...	221	290	...	2,797	1,889	...
44	Malimohotari	II	1 4 0	...	...	111	83	...	...	...	33	48	...	144	121	...
45	Mandegavhan	II	1 4 0	...	...	673	756	...	...	...	36	51	...	709	807	...
46	Mhalas Pimpalgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,413	1,015	...	...	...	31	102	...	1,444	1,117	...

on Government occupied land.

By Revision Settlement.																	
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase.	Name of village.	No.
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 12 0	1,114	837	..	..	..	..	88	151	..	1,197	1,088	..	37-37	Kadgaon	1
1 12 0	3,631	2,531	..	..	..	..	168	237	..	3,789	2,818	..	37-37	Lohagaon	2
1 12 0	3,671	1,579	..	..	..	..	18	90	..	3,689	1,599	..	37-37	Morya Chinchore	3
1 12 0	973	1,156	7.	..	..	..	67	189	..	1,039	1,295	..	37-37	Rajegaon	4
1 12 0	2,691	2,138	..	..	..	..	197	377	..	2,788	2,515	..	37-37	Shingve Tukal	5
..	11,969	8,341	0 11 2	..	..	..	533	824	1 11 9	12,502	9,265	0 11 10	..	Total, Group I.	
1 10 0	1,559	1,734	..	..	..	..	75	143	..	1,634	1,978	..	30-00	Amalner	6
1 10 0	1,313	667	..	..	..	..	47	83	..	1,260	750	..	30-00	Antarvali	7
1 10 0	427	367	..	..	..	..	53	103	..	465	470	..	30-00	Babulvedhe	8
1 10 0	1,730	2,002	..	..	..	..	45	71	..	1,775	2,073	..	30-00	Barhanpur	9
1 12 0	2,331	1,574	..	..	..	..	274	480	..	2,605	2,054	..	30-00	Bhanas Hivre	10
1 10 0	2,670	1,235	..	..	..	..	175	303	..	2,805	1,543	..	30-00	Bhonde Budruk	11
1 10 0	5,124	3,828	..	..	..	..	347	630	..	5,471	4,458	..	30-00	Chande	12
1 10 0	1,171	1,063	..	..	..	..	36	58	..	1,207	1,121	..	30-00	Chilekhanwadi	13
1 10 0	684	585	..	..	..	..	11	12	..	695	613	..	30-00	Chinchhan	14
1 10 0	4,709	3,429	..	..	..	..	147	245	..	4,856	3,675	..	30-00	Dedgaon	15
1 10 0	1,595	1,080	..	..	..	..	36	57	..	1,631	1,187	..	30-00	Devsade	16
1 10 0	826	810	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	830	816	..	30-00	Dhangarwadi	17
1 10 0	1,224	1,204	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	1,231	1,215	..	30-00	Fatehpur	18
1 10 0	1,269	1,199	..	..	..	..	18	29	..	1,287	1,228	..	30-00	Gomalvadi	19
1 10 0	1,706	810	..	..	..	..	42	14	..	1,748	824	..	30-00	Gondagaon	20
1 10 0	1,079	1,160	..	..	..	..	16	31	..	1,095	1,191	..	30-00	Gonegaon	21
1 10 0	1,510	1,300	..	..	..	..	54	91	..	1,564	1,391	..	30-00	Handi Nimbgaon	22
1 10 0	317	1,037	..	..	..	..	58	97	..	375	1,134	..	30-00	Hingoni	23
1 10 0	375	344	..	..	..	..	13	23	..	389	367	..	30-00	Imampur	24
1 10 0	2,129	1,520	..	..	..	..	22	62	..	2,231	1,573	..	30-00	Jalke Budruk	25
1 10 0	2,358	1,521	..	..	..	..	200	364	..	2,558	1,955	..	30-00	Jeur	26
1 10 0	1,263	2,062	..	..	..	..	57	79	..	2,010	2,141	..	30-00	Kangoni	27
1 10 0	763	459	..	..	..	..	14	23	..	777	429	..	30-00	Karegaon	28
1 10 0	2,751	2,860	..	..	..	..	57	169	..	2,833	3,029	..	30-00	Kavihe	29
1 10 0	2,223	1,340	..	..	..	..	14	19	..	2,237	1,359	..	30-00	Khadke	30
1 10 0	526	747	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	747	..	30-00	Khalal Pimpri	31
1 10 0	6,204	6,825	..	..	..	..	252	419	..	6,456	7,114	..	30-00	Kharvandi	32
1 10 0	1,421	864	..	..	..	..	19	29	..	1,510	983	..	30-00	Khirdi	33
1 10 0	855	455	..	..	..	..	31	49	..	887	505	..	30-00	Khunegaon	34
1 10 0	2,087	2,391	..	..	..	..	47	65	..	2,134	2,456	..	30-00	Khupti	35
1 10 0	1,010	620	..	..	..	..	139	214	..	1,149	904	..	30-00	Kukane	36
1 10 0	62	56	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	67	64	..	30-00	Ladmod	37
1 10 0	2,006	1,348	..	..	..	..	46	20	..	2,054	1,415	..	30-00	Loharwadi	38
1 10 0	409	473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	409	473	..	30-00	Madki	39
1 10 0	3,971	2,920	..	..	..	..	228	473	..	4,254	3,398	..	30-00	Mahalakshmi Hivre	40
1 10 0	1,228	721	..	..	..	..	62	92	..	1,261	813	..	30-00	Maktapur	41
1 10 0	933	722	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	940	804	..	30-00	Malawadi Khalsa	42
1 10 0	3,276	2,079	..	..	..	..	221	377	..	3,727	2,456	..	30-00	Malichinchore	43
1 10 0	111	108	..	..	..	..	23	22	..	144	170	..	30-00	Malmohotari	44
1 10 0	373	953	..	..	..	..	26	66	..	909	1,049	..	30-00	Mandegavhan	45
1 10 0	1,418	1,319	..	..	..	..	21	122	..	1,499	1,453	..	30-00	Mhalas Pimpalgaon	46

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
47	Mhasle	II	1 4 0	...	...	623	190	...	...	...	...	42	51	...	665	941	...
48	Morgavhan	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,488	970	...	...	...	...	50	61	...	1,638	1,031	...
49	Mukundaur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,439	634	...	...	...	...	18	23	...	1,457	656	...
50	Nagapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	681	223	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	658	245	...
51	Narayanvadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,004	1,124	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	1,012	1,135	...
52	Newasa Khurd	II	1 4 0	...	...	5,533	3780	...	...	...	...	81	08	...	5,613	3,878	...
53	Nimbari	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,785	1,733	...	...	...	...	41	53	...	1,828	1,786	...
54	Nipani Nimbgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,686	1,002	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	1,700	1,013	...
55	Pachegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,304	2,275	...	...	...	...	45	61	...	3,348	2,336	...
56	Pachunde	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,233	527	...	...	...	...	30	35	...	1,263	563	...
57	Panegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,263	1,163	...	...	...	...	101	144	...	1,364	1,307	...
58	Pichadgaon	II	1 4 4	...	...	887	401	...	...	...	...	14	42	...	901	443	...
59	Rastapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	4,441	2,574	...	...	...	...	106	148	...	4,546	3,022	...
60	Sangam	II	1 4 0	...	...	767	322	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	777	400	...
61	Saundale	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,551	614	...	...	...	...	59	69	...	1,610	683	...
62	Shahapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	876	514	...	...	...	...	65	77	...	941	591	...
63	Siregaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	944	995	...	...	...	...	19	24	...	962	1,019	...
64	Sonal	II	1 4 0	...	...	16,401	11,738	...	...	...	...	601	815	...	17,002	12,613	...
65	Tamaswadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,315	2,435	...	...	...	...	45	57	...	2,360	2,492	...
66	Tarwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,033	885	...	...	...	...	134	237	...	2,268	1,123	...
67	Telkudgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,999	1,309	...	...	...	...	161	217	...	3,160	1,526	...
68	Vadale Bahiroba	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,943	1,056	...	...	...	...	61	80	...	2,004	1,136	...
69	Vadale	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,233	587	...	...	...	...	27	37	...	1,315	604	...
70	Vangi Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,024	430	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1,025	433	...
71	Vangi Khurd	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,363	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,363	464	...
72	Vatapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,239	1,232	...	...	...	...	22	28	...	1,261	1,260	...
Total, Group II			...	...	...	131,933	84,300	0 10 8	...	...	...	4,956	6,519	1 5 1	136,839	90,819	0 10
73	Babhulkhede	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,184	573	...	...	...	...	35	43	...	1,319	615	...
74	Bahirwadi	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,023	579	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,025	580	...
75	Beipandhari	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,029	1,454	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2,034	1,459	...
76	Beipimpangaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	4,053	2,363	...	...	...	...	221	233	...	4,277	2,643	...
77	Bhalgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,353	1,393	...	...	...	...	22	23	...	2,375	1,391	...
78	Bhokar	III	1 2 0	...	...	4,161	2,028	...	...	...	...	194	203	...	4,355	2,307	...
79	Borgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	843	632	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	853	642	...
80	Dhamori	III	1 2 0	...	...	958	585	...	...	...	...	14	15	...	972	600	...
81	Dighi	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,053	599	...	...	...	...	20	33	...	2,084	633	...
82	Galnimb	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,779	1,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	1,712	...
83	Gevrai	III	1 2 9	...	...	2,156	820	...	...	...	...	103	116	...	2,259	936	...
84	Ghumandev	III	1 2 0	...	...	883	711	...	...	...	...	13	17	...	896	728	...
85	Godhagaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,154	1,551	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	2,160	1,557	...
86	Gogalgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,343	1,335	...	...	...	...	49	55	...	2,392	1,441	...
87	Goygavhan	III	1 2 0	...	...	535	306	...	...	...	...	36	47	...	571	353	...
88	Jainpur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,346	897	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,348	898	...
89	Kamalpur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,707	1,231	...	...	...	...	25	32	...	1,732	1,263	...
90	Khanapur	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,446	1,525	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	2,491	1,570	...
91	Khodle Kajali	III	1 2 0	...	...	909	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	569	...
92	Khokar	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,357	735	...	...	...	...	254	293	...	2,311	1,027	...
93	Malvadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,721	2,393	...	...	...	...	120	162	...	3,841	2,556	...
94	Malunje Budruk	III	1 2 0	...	...	734	588	...	...	...	...	18	23	...	752	611	...
95	Muthavadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,973	1,143	...	...	...	...	32	104	...	2,004	1,247	...

—continued.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
10 0	638	247	...	...	...	...	42	66	...	665	813	...	30-00	Mhasle	47
10 0	1,458	1,251	...	...	...	...	50	79	...	1,538	1,340	...	30-00	Morgavhan	48
10 0	1,439	824	...	...	...	...	18	29	...	1,457	853	...	30-00	Mukundpur	49
10 0	631	230	...	...	...	...	23	30	...	653	230	...	30-00	Nagapur	50
10 0	1,004	1,461	...	...	...	...	8	14	...	1,019	1,475	...	30-00	Narayanvadi	51
10 0	5,532	4,914	...	...	...	...	51	127	...	5,618	5,041	...	30-00	Newasa Khurd	52
10 0	1,735	2,253	...	...	...	...	41	69	...	1,826	2,322	...	30-00	Nimbari	53
10 0	1,636	1,303	...	...	...	...	14	21	...	1,700	1,324	...	30-00	Nipani Nimbgaon	54
10 0	3,304	2,957	...	...	...	...	46	79	...	3,349	3,036	...	30-00	Pachegaon	55
10 0	1,238	685	...	...	...	...	30	47	...	1,283	732	...	30-00	Pachunde	56
10 0	1,963	1,512	...	...	...	...	101	167	...	1,964	1,699	...	30-00	Panegaon	57
10 0	887	521	...	...	...	...	14	55	...	901	575	...	30-00	Pichadgaon	58
10 0	4,441	3,736	...	...	...	...	105	192	...	4,546	3,933	...	30-00	Rastapur	59
10 0	787	610	...	...	...	...	19	10	...	797	520	...	30-00	Sangam	60
10 0	1,551	738	...	...	...	...	59	90	...	1,610	888	...	30-00	Saundale	61
10 0	876	668	...	...	...	...	65	100	...	941	758	...	30-00	Shahapur	62
10 0	844	1,333	...	...	...	...	18	31	...	962	1,324	...	30-00	Siregaon	63
10 0	16,401	15,337	...	...	...	...	601	1,059	...	17,002	16,396	...	30-00	Sonai	64
10 0	2,816	3,155	...	...	...	...	45	74	...	2,860	3,239	...	30-00	Tamaswadi	65
10 0	2,038	1,152	...	...	...	...	184	247	...	2,282	1,499	...	30-00	Tarwadi	66
10 0	2,999	1,702	...	...	...	...	161	222	...	3,160	1,924	...	30-00	Telkudgaon	67
10 0	1,943	1,373	...	...	...	...	51	104	...	2,004	1,477	...	30-00	Vadale-Bahiroba	68
10 0	1,288	737	...	...	...	...	27	48	...	1,315	785	...	30-00	Vadule	69
10 0	1,024	559	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1,026	562	...	30-00	Vangi Budruk	70
10 0	1,866	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	602	...	30-00	Vangi Khurd	71
10 0	1,229	1,602	...	...	...	...	22	36	...	1,261	1,638	...	30-00	Vatapur	72
...	121,933	102,585	0 12 8	...	...	...	4,955	8,468	1 11 4	136,889	1,18,053	0 12 10	...	Total, Group II	...
8 0	1,124	764	...	...	...	...	35	56	...	1,219	820	...	33-33	Babhulkhede	73
8 0	1,023	1,172	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,025	1,172	...	33-33	Bahirwadi	74
8 0	2,020	1,979	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	2,024	1,986	...	33-33	Belpandhari	75
8 0	4,066	3,151	...	...	...	...	221	277	...	4,277	3,528	...	33-33	Belpimpalgaon	76
8 0	2,253	2,531	...	...	...	...	23	31	...	2,275	2,562	...	33-33	Bhalgaon	77
8 0	2,161	2,797	...	...	...	...	124	359	...	4,355	3,155	...	33-33	Bhokar	78
8 0	843	843	...	...	...	...	10	13	...	853	856	...	33-33	Borgaon	79
8 0	968	780	...	...	...	...	14	20	...	972	800	...	33-33	Dhamori	80
8 0	2,058	1,199	...	...	...	...	26	44	...	2,064	1,242	...	33-33	Dighi	81
8 0	2,779	2,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	2,223	...	33-33	Gainimb	82
8 0	2,156	1,022	...	...	...	...	102	155	...	2,259	1,242	...	33-33	Gevrai	83
8 0	863	943	...	...	...	...	13	23	...	896	971	...	33-33	Ghumandev	84
8 0	2,154	2,062	...	...	...	...	6	18	...	2,160	2,076	...	33-33	Ghodegaon	85
8 0	2,348	1,846	...	...	...	...	49	73	...	2,397	1,921	...	33-33	Gogalgaon	86
8 0	635	402	...	...	...	...	26	29	...	571	471	...	33-33	Goygovhan	87
8 0	1,246	1,106	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,242	1,197	...	33-33	Jainpur	88
8 0	1,707	1,641	...	...	...	...	25	43	...	1,732	1,684	...	33-33	Kamalpur	89
8 0	2,446	2,112	...	...	...	...	45	60	...	2,491	2,172	...	33-33	Khanapur	90
8 0	909	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	759	...	33-33	Khedie Kajali	91
8 0	1,937	980	...	...	...	...	254	229	...	2,211	1,369	...	33-33	Khokar	92
8 0	2,721	3,101	...	...	...	...	120	216	...	2,841	3,407	...	33-33	Malvadgaon	93
8 0	734	734	...	...	...	...	13	31	...	752	815	...	33-33	Malunje Budruk	94
8 0	1,072	1,524	...	...	...	...	22	139	...	2,064	1,663	...	33-33	Muthevadgaon	95

1	Name of Village.	3	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
96	Murme	III	1 2 0	...	...	781	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	491	...
97	Nandur Shikari	III	1 2 0	...	...	624	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	289	...
98	Nipani Vadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,835	1,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,835	1,135	...
99	Patharvale	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,850	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	534	...
100	Pimpri Shabali	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,968	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,968	867	...
101	Punatgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,380	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,380	1,741	...
102	Salabatpur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,550	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,550	867	...
103	Shirasgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,424	1,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,424	1,343	...
104	Sukli Budruk	III	1 2 0	...	...	846	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846	365	...
105	Sukli Khurd	III	1 2 0	...	...	340	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	140	...
106	Sultanpur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,114	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114	346	...
107	Suregaon Tarf Dahigaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	655	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	481	...
108	Suregaon Tarf Gangapur, Taklibhan	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,225	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	1,168	...
109	Usthal Khalea	III	1 2 0	...	...	4,443	2,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,443	2,258	...
110	Vadale Mahadeo	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,538	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	1,019	...
111	Vakdi	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,568	1,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,568	1,194	...
112	Varkhede	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,305	767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,305	767	...
113	Vashim	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,937	1,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	1,190	...
	Total Group III	...	...	...	...	75,584	45,351	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,584	45,351	0 9 2
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	219,486	1,34,205	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	219,486	1,34,205	0 9 9
<i>Inam Villages.</i>																	
115	Baku Pimpalgaon	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	1,247	831	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	831	0 10 6
116	Bhende Khurd	...	1 4 0	...	1 4	1,635	577	0 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,635	577	0 4 5
117	Devgaon	...	1 4 0	...	8 0	4,003	1,538	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,003	1,538	0 6 2
118	Ghodegaon	...	1 4 0	...	1 4	4,505	3,736	0 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,505	3,736	0 12 5
119	Ghogargaoan	...	1 4 0	...	1 4	3,990	2,727	0 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,990	2,727	0 12 10
120	Gidogaon	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	2,715	1,807	0 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,715	1,807	0 7 8
121	Gopalpur	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	1,073	743	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	743	0 11 1
122	Jaike Khurd	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	3,321	1,568	0 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,321	1,568	0 7 7
123	Kalegaon	...	1 4 0	...	3 0	2,439	2,438	1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,439	2,438	1 0 4
124	Karajgaon	...	1 4 0	...	1 4	3,045	2,924	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,045	2,924	0 15 4
125	Khamgaon	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	3,798	3,164	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,798	3,164	0 12 8
126	Khedle Parmenand	...	1 4 0	...	1 4	1,301	1,830	1 0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301	1,830	1 0 8
127	Malevadi Dumala	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	625	400	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	400	0 10 3
128	Manglapur	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	1,405	1,034	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	1,034	0 11 9
129	Mhalapur	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	650	474	0 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	474	0 11 8
130	Miri	...	1 5 0	...	3 0	12,000	6,998	0 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000	6,998	0 9 2
131	Najik Chincholi	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	1,338	268	0 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,338	268	0 2 4
132	Newasa Budruk	...	1 2 0	...	3 0	3,363	2,530	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,363	2,530	1 1 2
133	Prevara Sangam	...	1 4 0	...	1 4	1,522	1,437	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,522	1,437	0 15 0
134	Ramdohe	...	1 10 0	...	1 10	1,998	2,148	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,998	2,148	1 1 2
135	Ranjangaon	...	1 4 0	...	3 0	41,92	1,722	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,92	1,722	0 6 7
136	Shingve Keshav	...	1 5 0	...	1 5	2,022	1,627	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,022	1,627	0 12 6
137	Toke	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	605	226	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	605	226	0 7 10
138	Tulapur	...	1 2 0	...	1 2	1,426	1,575	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	1,575	1 1 2
139	Usthal Dumala	...	1 5 0	...	3 0	1,787	2,032	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,787	2,032	1 2 3
140	Make	...	1 12 0	...	1 12	4,589	3,351	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,589	3,351	0 11 9

concluded.

By revision settlement.																	Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
80	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	81	82	83	84	85	86		
R. a. p.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
8 0	731	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	655	...	33-33	Murme	96		
8 0	624	305	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	633	317	...	33-33	Nandur Shikari	97		
8 0	2,635	1,500	...	...	...	...	25	81	...	2,360	1,531	...	33-33	Nipani Vadgaon	98		
8 0	1,350	712	...	...	...	...	101	175	...	1,451	867	...	33-33	Patharvale	99		
8 0	1,938	1,156	...	...	...	...	143	207	...	2,181	1,363	...	33-33	Pimpri Shahali	100		
8 0	2,330	2,321	...	...	...	...	20	85	...	2,400	2,356	...	33-33	Punatgaon	101		
8 0	1,550	1,156	...	...	...	...	129	221	...	1,679	1,377	...	33-33	Salabatpur	102		
8 0	2,424	1,657	...	...	...	...	58	108	...	2,482	1,765	...	33-33	Shirasgaon	103		
8 0	846	457	...	...	...	...	18	28	...	864	515	...	33-33	Sukli Budruk	104		
8 0	340	187	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	348	191	...	33-33	Sukli Khnad	105		
8 0	1,114	461	...	...	...	...	71	108	...	1,185	569	...	33-33	Sultanpur	106		
8 0	655	641	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	660	649	...	33-33	Suregaon Tarf Dahigaon.	107		
8 0	1,325	1,557	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1,329	1,562	...	33-33	Suregaon Tarf Gangapur.	108		
8 0	4,443	3,011	...	...	...	...	190	219	...	4,633	3,330	...	33-33	Taklibhan	109		
8 0	1,533	1,389	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1,535	1,362	...	33-33	Usthal Khalsa	110		
8 0	3,568	1,622	...	...	...	...	143	215	...	3,711	1,807	...	33-33	Vadale Mahadeo	111		
8 0	1,305	1,023	...	...	...	...	161	221	...	1,466	1,314	...	33-33	Vakdi	112		
8 0	1,937	1,537	...	...	...	...	57	56	...	1,974	1,643	...	33-33	Varkhede	113		
8 0	524	334	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	528	339	...	33-33	Vashim	114		
...	75,584	57,808	0 12 8	...	...	...	2,405	3,940	1 10 3	77,989	61,743	0 12 8	33-33	Total, Group III.			
...	219,486	1,75,729	0 12 10	...	...	...	7,884	13,332	1 11 0	227,380	1,69,061	0 12 4	30-63	Grand Total.			
8 0	...	1 8	1,247	1,108	0 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	1,108	0 14 8	33-33	Bakupimpalgaon	115
10 0	...	1 10	1,635	750	0 7 4	...	...	...	72	113	1 10 3	1,707	868	0 9 0	30-00	Bhende Khurd	116
10 0	...	3 0	4,003	1,979	0 7 11	...	...	...	125	526	2 12 0	4,128	2,515	0 9 7	21-33	Devgaon	117
10 0	...	1 10	4,805	4,857	1 0 2	...	...	...	161	231	1 12 3	4,966	5,138	1 0 8	30-00	Ghodegaon	118
8 0	...	1 8	3,320	3,272	0 15 5	...	...	...	7	12	1 11 5	3,327	3,224	0 15 6	20-00	Ghogargaon	119
8 0	...	1 8	2,715	1,743	0 10 3	...	...	...	22	43	1 5 5	2,747	1,726	0 10 5	33-33	Malgaon	120
8 0	...	1 8	1,072	991	0 14 9	...	...	...	30	51	1 11 2	1,102	1,042	0 15 2	33-33	Gopalpur	121
8 0	...	1 8	3,221	2,021	0 10 2	...	...	...	145	145	1 0 0	3,426	2,226	0 10 5	33-33	Jalke Khurd	122
8 0	...	3 0	2,433	2,926	1 3 8	...	...	...	48	125	2 12 0	2,481	3,121	1 4 1	12-22	Kalegaon	123
10 0	...	1 10	3,046	3,601	1 4 0	...	...	...	210	267	1 12 6	3,256	4,122	1 4 7	30-00	Karajgaon	124
8 0	...	1 8	2,728	4,225	1 1 9	...	...	...	224	400	1 12 7	4,022	4,605	1 2 4	33-33	Khamgaon	125
10 0	...	1 10	1,201	2,457	1 5 10	...	...	...	53	104	1 12 8	1,359	2,561	1 6 1	30-00	Khedle Parmanand	126
8 0	...	1 8	625	523	0 12 8	...	...	...	24	41	1 11 2	649	574	0 14 2	33-33	Malevadi Dumala	127
8 0	...	1 8	1,405	1,379	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	1,379	0 15 8	33-33	Mangalpur	128
8 0	...	1 8	650	622	0 15 7	...	...	...	47	49	1 0 8	697	621	0 15 8	33-33	Mhalapur	129
12 0	...	3 0	12,000	8,779	0 11 8	...	...	...	373	1,127	3 2 11	12,373	9,966	0 12 8	33-25	Miri	130
8 0	...	1 8	1,232	357	0 3 1	...	...	...	60	99	1 10 3	1,292	456	0 3 10	33-33	Najik Chincholi	131
12 0	...	3 0	8,223	11,117	1 4 1	...	...	...	89	251	2 14 11	8,952	11,372	1 4 4	16-21	Newasa Budruk	132
8 0	...	1 8	1,522	1,723	1 2 0	...	...	...	30	52	1 12 3	1,582	1,776	1 2 2	30-00	Pravara Sangam	133
10 0	...	1 10	1,928	2,142	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,928	2,142	1 1 2	Nil.	Randoho	134
10 0	...	3 0	4,122	2,222	0 8 7	...	...	...	105	222	2 11 5	4,227	2,521	0 9 5	35-24	Ranjangaon	135
12 0	...	1 12	2,022	2,074	0 15 11	...	...	...	59	127	2 2 5	2,141	2,128	1 0 11	27-27	Shingve Keshav	136
8 0	...	1 8	605	225	0 10 5	...	...	...	12	25	1 6 2	622	420	0 10 9	33-33	Toke	137
10 0	...	Nil.	1,426	1,215	1 3 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	1,215	1 3 7	3-33	Tulapur	138
10 0	...	3 0	1,727	2,410	2 4 2	...	...	...	122	427	2 6 8	1,912	2,227	1 7 9	15-04	Usthal Dumala	139
12 0	...	1 12	4,629	3,221	0 11 9	...	...	...	102	175	1 10 1	4,627	3,227	0 12 1	Nil.	Make	140

APPENDIX M.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land of the Taluka Newasa.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
				Area.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement. 1891.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1911.	At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1885-86.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1916-17.
<i>Group I.</i>				Acres.	Acres.
1.	Kadgaon	404	358	15	.....
2	Lohogaon	610	896	...	.....
3	Moryachinchore	316	387	477	20
4	Rajegaon	390	388	...	.....
5	Shingve tukai	1,198	730	8	.....
<i>Group II.</i>					
6	Amalner	600	754	...	.....
7	Antarwali	341	419	49	.....
8	Babhulwedhe	213	142	...	.....
9	Barhanpur	319	403	...	9
10	Bhanas hivre	1,640	1,568	235	34
11	Bhade Budruk	282	846	188	135
12	Chand	2,348	2,389	...	101
13	Chilekhanwadi	85	307	8	9
14	Chinchban	110	84	...	.....
15	Dedgaon	1,246	1,336	625	606
16	Devsade	378	217	106	5
17	Dhangarwadi	144	153	2	.....
18	Fatehapur	223	127	24	73
19	Gomalwadi	185	213	...	.....
20	Gondegaon	194	243	647	.....
21	Gonegaon	241	395	...	.....
22	Handi Nimbgaon	232	306	...	.....
23	Hingoni	295	298	...	.....
24	Imampur	61	75	...	.....
25	Jalke Budruk	186	183	379	9
26	Jeur	685	803	66	.....
27	Kangoni	869	884	...	.....
28	Karegaon	21	30	175	14
29	Kavthe	838	727	28	150
30	Khadke	372	302	58	84
31	Khalalpimpri	842	253	64	33
32	Kharwandi	1,453	1,431	54	45
33	Khirdi	600	520	720	.....
34	Khunegaon	.....	139	35	41
35	Khupti	782	672	1	21
36	Kukane	1,120	971	...	.....
37	Ladmod	.....	.....	...	.....
38	Loharwadi	235	264	29	.....
39	Madki	304	358	43	25
40	Mahalakshmi Hivre	1,172	1,009	38	143
41	Maktapur	147	167	57	17
42	Malewadi khalsa	72	113	133	10
43	Malichinchore	834	848	39	.....
44	Malimohatarf	.....	.....	8	.....
45	Mandegavan	248	201	...	.....
46	Mhalaspimpalgaon	445	503	...	.....
47	Mhasle	101	175	132	93
48	Morgavan	383	260	...	.....
49	Mukundpur	383	343	...	41
50	Nagapur	81	95	8	25
51	Narayanwadi	436	884	22	.....
52	Newasa Khurd	3,848	3,150	173	66
53	Nimbari	520	615	...	.....
54	Nipaninimgaon	207	226	...	.....
55	Pachegaon	1,182	1,164	39	8
56	Pachunde	231	225	64	81
57	Panegaon	415	663	...	.....
58	Pichadgaon	197	197	76	9
59	Rastapur	563	732	136	1
60	Sangam	.....	.....	133	.....
61	Saundale	330	337	61	.....
62	Shahapur	272	324	...	32
63	Siregaon	450	680	...	.....
64	Sonai	5,303	6,405	684	14
65	Tamaswadi	716	740	...	.....

APPENDIX M—continued.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Taluka Newasa.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1891.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1911.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement 1895-86.	At the end of the expiring settlement 1916-17.
				Acres.	Acres.
66	Tarwadi	582	648	92	8
67	Telkudgaon	668	848	79	79
68	Wadalabahiroba	732	982	...	At 1st Revision settlement this village was omitted by oversight.
69	Wadule	208	258	122	.....
70	Wangi Budruk	81	61	666	2
71	Wangi Khurd	16	19	1,014	25
72	Wasapur	306	286	...	.....
<i>Group III—continued.</i>					
73	Baphulkhede	245	314	94	26
74	Bhairwadi	460	922	35	.....
75	Belpandhari	397	407	81	.....
76	Belpimpalgaon	1,737	1,557	721	76
77	Bhalgaon	996	758	10	6
78	Bhokar	1,588	1,320	402	66
79	Borgaon	382	259	...	.....
80	Dhamori	274	196	...	.....
81	Dighi	162	268	159	.....
82	Galmimb	784	886	...	.....
83	Gavarai	495	417	12	18
84	Ghumandeo	288	247	...	.....
85	Godhegaon	518	399	35	18
86	Gogalgaon	477	413	...	.....
87	Goyagavan	90	84	...	.....
88	Jainpur	352	322	58	20
89	Kamalpur	728	483	...	.....
90	Khanapur	642	680	10	10
91	Khodle Kajali	189	317	...	.....
92	Khokar	146	529	282	.....
93	Malvadgaon	1,401	1,155	...	.....
94	Malunje	281	291	28	1
95	Muthevadgaon	789	697	...	101
96	Murme	77	108	90	58
97	Nandurshikari	307	126	46	38
98	Nipanivadgaon	252	516	135	89
99	Patharvale	224	388	71	69
100	Pimprishahali	560	561	12	.....
101	Punatgaon	561	491	...	.....
102	Salabatpur	882	975	...	.....
103	Sirasgaon	808	813	...	.....
104	Sukali Budruk	103	140	21	21
105	Sukali Khurd	84	81	32	32
106	Sultanpur	204	217	38	17
107	Suregaon Tarf Dahigaon	266	271	2	.....
108	Suregaon Torf Gangapur	1,041	953	...	.....
109	Takalibhan	1,162	1,398	604	157
110	Usthal Khalsa	322	238	...	.....
111	Wadalamahadev	451	601	1,427	44
112	Wakadi	502	544	...	.....
113	Warkhede	667	527	116	.....
114	Washim	23	9	...	.....
Total		62,808	69,980	12,318	2,985

APPENDIX M—concluded.

Population and area of Government unoccupied land in the Taluka Newasa.

Serial number as in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government Land.	
				Area.	
		At the beginning of the expiring settlement	At the end of the expiring settlement	At the beginning of the expiring settlement	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Alienated Villages.</i>				A. g.
115	Bakupimpalgaon ... ..	...	220	.....	.....
116	Bhende Khurd ... ..	...	479	.....	3 0
117	Devgaon ... ..	...	621	.....	288 0
118	Ghodegaon ... ..	...	1,876	.....	3 0
119	Ghogargaon ... ..	...	737	.....	.....
120	Gidegaon ... ..	...	202	.....	28 0
121	Gopalpur ... ..	...	90	.....	.....
122	Jaike Khurd ... ..	...	610	.....	6 0
123	Kalegaon ... ..	...	1,228	.....	.....
124	Karajgaon ... ..	...	882	.....	.....
125	Khamgaon ... ..	...	1,828	.....	.....
126	Khedle parmanand ... ..	...	700	.....	.....
127	Malewadl Dumala ... ..	...	324	.....	.....
128	Manglapur ... ..	...	265	.....	81 0
129	Mhalapur ... ..	...	51	.....	.....
130	Miri ... ..	...	2,947	.....	.....
131	Najikchinholi ... ..	...	310	.....	.....
132	Newasa Bndruk ... ..	...	2,237	.....	.....
133	Pravara Sangam ... ..	...	1,106	.....	18 0
134	Ramdoho ... ..	...	640	.....	.....
135	Ranjangaon ... ..	...	765	.....	29 0
136	Shingve Keshav ... ..	...	526	.....	.....
137	Toka ... ..	...	599	.....	9 0
138	Tuljapur ... ..	...	258	.....	.....
139	Usthal Dumala ... ..	...	691	.....	.....
140	Make ... ..	...	652	.....	82 0
	Total ... ..	...	20,844	.....	487 0

No. Land $\frac{111}{1817}$ of 1919.

From

C. A. BEYTS, Esquire, O.B.E., I.C.S.,
Collector of Ahmednagar;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Central Division, Poona.

Ahmednagar, 23rd June 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the second revision settlement report of the Nevása Táluka and to state that I concur in the recommendations for enhancement.

2. The difference in rainfall noted by Mr. Garrett between Toka and Nevása may be due to the Godavari river.

3. Although the táluka is very liable to famine the north-west corner as far east as Bel-pimpalgaon will as a tract be rendered immune by the Pravara Left Bank Canal.]

4. The number of wells has been increased by 600, and the táluka will be in a better position to meet a future famine of equal intensity. Otherwise this year has shown that not only is the táluka not immune from famine, but may chance to be as badly affected as any other part of the district. No village had a crop of 4 annas, and 56 had a crop under 2 annas. High prices and severe distress have severely strained the resources of the people, and the area of land mortgaged to non-agriculturists will be found to have increased greatly. The smaller the burden that has to be borne by the non-agriculturist during the next two or three years the better will it be for the prosperity of the tract, and I do not consider that the next year or two will be opportune for the imposition of any increase in the land revenue assessment. Although the increase in prices has, as remarked by Mr. Garrett, made the assessment a small part of the cultivators' outgoings, the enormous increase during this year of famine has been nothing but a burden to all except the few owners of wells. Debts incurred at prices of 7 lbs. of grain to the rupee will have eventually to be repaid with produce selling at half the price at which debts were incurred.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. W. A. TURNER,
for Collector of Ahmednagar.

Through the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Poona.

Below letter No. Land 111—1917 of 23rd June 1919 from
the Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. S. T.—172.

Poona, 29th October 1919.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division.

2. A statement exhibiting the increases proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer as prescribed by Government Order No. 1601, dated 11th February 1916, is appended.

3. The existing grouping is proposed to be retained unaltered; and the only matters that call for remark in this connexion are whether (1) Punatgaon and (2) the villages in the north-west corner of the taluka, ought not to be raised from group III to group II.

4. As for Punatgaon I think it would be but the correction of a manifest anomaly to transfer it to the higher group. Mr. Garrett was prevented from raising it by the fact that there is "no indication from sales, rents and other data" that this ought to be done. The only data given are those for sales and leases; and to use them in this way for a single village is to render them worse than useless. And in fact the figures for Punatgaon are quite satisfactory, and if the necessary adjustments are made in them for an increase of 2 annas in maximum rate, that village could take its place in these statistics amongst the villages of group II without the slightest anomaly. But what I base my view on is simply the fact that from its position it *must* be as well off as the group II villages adjoining it on west, south, and south-east. The Inam village on the East of it is proposed to be rated even higher than group II. Pachegaon, which adjoins Punatgaon is as good a market as there is anywhere in the taluka.

5. How the anomaly arose is evident from an inspection of the map at the beginning of the selection containing the first revision settlement report. At the time of the first revision settlement the taluka was differently constituted here and Punatgaon formed an isolated neck of land joining the villages in the north-west corner of the taluka to the main body of the taluka, which now forms group II. Colonel Laughton, who compiled the report, included these north-west villages in group II; but Mr. Stewart, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, cut them off and added them to group III; and it will be evident from the old map how natural it was for him to cut off Punatgaon along with them.

6. As regards the other villages in the north-west I agree that they ought to be retained in group III. They are close to the important railway centre of Belapur, and since last settlement a road has been constructed giving them easy access to that centre. In fact they appear to be better off in the matter of markets and communications than the majority of the villages of group II. But on the other hand they have a somewhat more unfavourable rainfall. In attempting to determine where the balance of advantage lies, I have examined the statistics of sales and leases, selecting for the purpose not the whole batch of villages in the north-west, but only the six most favourably situated, *viz.*, Wadale-Mahadeo, Nipani-Wadagaon, Bhokar, Khokar, Taklibhan and Belpimpalgaon, which lie along the road to Belapur and immediately adjoin group II. As might be expected, the statistics indicate that these villages are the best of group III. After adjusting the figures to a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0, that of existing group II, so as to admit of comparison with the statistics of that group, I get the following result:—

	Group II.	Six villages of group III.
Multiple which selling price is of assessment.	45.68	58.21
Percentage which assessment is of rent.	27.18	27.47

Such statistics must be used with great circumspection and my conclusion is that they are not decisive enough to confirm an otherwise doubtfully desirable change:

7. The various facts enumerated by Mr. Garrett show that there has been a great increase in prosperity during the current Settlement. I need not enumerate his points; but there is one matter which calls for remark, because it is apparently anomalous amongst the signs of increased prosperity and that is the practically stationary position in the matter of plough cattle. Mr. Garrett gives the No. of cropped acres (he writes "occupied" instead of "cropped", but that is a slip) to each pair of plough cattle as 22.2 (it is really 22.7) as against 23.8 at the previous settlement. Whence he gets the figure for the previous settlement I do not know; but I presume it is correct. These figures indicate little improvement and there may even have been a set back, for in his review of the first revision report Mr. Stewart gives the area of occupied land to a pair of plough cattle as 26 acres, whereas it is now 28.

8. Mr. Garrett considers that "the taluka carries sufficient cattle for its purposes". I hardly think it does. Mr. Stewart did not think so at the time of first revision, nor do I think Mr. R. D. Bell would think so, to judge by his remarks on the Nagar and Parner reports. Mr. Bell considered that with a pair of plough cattle to 20 cropped acres Parner had no more than would suffice for moderately good cultivation; and the difference between 22.7 and 20 is fairly substantial.

But I do not think that this state of affairs is inconsistent with the great increase of prosperity which other statistics indicate. It seems not an unreasonable view that in a precarious tract, where the outturn violently fluctuates, the cultivator will be influenced in fixing the No. of cattle by (amongst other things) a consideration of the number experience has shewn him he can adequately provide for in the great majority of seasons in order that he may limit the frequency and seriousness of his losses. Such a consideration of course tends to keep the number down. And where, as in Newasa, the tract, besides being precarious, is one in which a considerable proportion of the cropped area is occupied with such poor cattle sustaining crops as cotton and wheat,—the percentage under these crops is 18.9 as contrasted with 4.4 for Parner—this consideration greatly gains in force and effect, and it may even result in the cultivator judging it inadvisable to maintain even the number required for the thorough cultivation of his average cropped area. I venture the opinion that such considerations as these account in some measure at least for the number of plough cattle not being as high as one could wish. The cultivator might of course provide a reserve of fodder when it is cheap; but the fact is he does not. Perhaps Government will do it for him.

In any case it seems clear that the fact that the No. of plough cattle in proportion to occupied area has not increased in no way contradicts the inference drawn from the other facts of a great increase of prosperity.

9. Mr. Garrett proposes an average increase in assessment of 30.93 per cent.; which I think is quite ample, but justified. Prices have increased on the average 68 per cent. since the last decade of the original settlement and 45 per cent. as compared with the decade 1888-1897, and the cultivation of cotton is a new development, no doubt more profitable than the crops it has displaced. Some of the statistics gathered from the appendices are as follows:—

Group.	Occupied acres to unit of					Multiple sale price is of assessment.	Per cent. rent is of assessment.
	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Wells, etc., for irrigatiop.	Fallow area.	Unoccupied assessed area.		
I	15	30	88	9	94	47.68	26.22
II	14	29	128	5	68	45.68	27.18
III	14	27	161	7	67	53.70	26.02

One might argue from these figures for variations in the proposed rates in the direction of making the percentage increases in the three groups more nearly

equal. But these variations would be of small practical importance, and the resulting rates would not harmonise so well as the proposed ones with the rates already fixed in adjoining talukas. On the whole, therefore, I recommend that the rates proposed by Mr. Garrett be adopted.

10. As regards the inam villages, the increase in rates in Newasa Budruk and Tulajapur produces anomalies; but I think the most sensible way of dealing with them has been adopted.

11. Mr. Garrett proposes a guarantee for 26 years in view of the advantage involved in carrying out the revision of large areas at one time. I admit some advantage; but I do not think it would be advisable for Government to depart from the well established practice of 30 years settlements on such a ground as this. In view of the severe trial the taluka has just come through, I recommend that the new rates be introduced in 1919-20, and guaranteed for 30 years from 1920-21 inclusive but that the excess of the new assessments over the old be remitted for 1920-21. This gives the taluka 2 years for recovery before levy of the new rates while avoiding any further postponement of the beginning of the new settlement period.

12. As usual, Mr. Garrett does not waste words, and writes a telling report.

A. MACKIE,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records.

Statement showing increases proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

Proposed group.	No. of villages in batches of existing group.	Current dry crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		As. p.
I	5	1 6 0	1 12 0	27.27	4 3
II	67	1 4 0	1 10 0	30.00	4 9
III	42	1 2 0	1 8 0	33.33	5 3

A. MACKIE,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records.

No. 2610—446-A of 1919.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Revenue Department.

Poona, 19th December 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward papers connected with the second revision settlement on the talukas of Shrigonda, Nevasa, and Rahuri in the Ahmednagar Collectorate. The reports have been drawn up by Mr. Garrett and are, as usual with Mr. Garrett's work, interesting and sound. I agree with most of Mr. Garrett's proposals, except in one particular which I shall specify directly. Support is also given by the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner. These reports remained in the Collector's office for ten months—apparently because Mr. Beyts thought it useless to submit them during famine. This delay was contrary to the orders of Government and was not justified. In the Settlement Commissioner's remarks a curious feature is his criticism regarding the number of plough cattle per acre. When Mr. Garrett wrote, his observations on this point were useful, but Mr. Mackie deals with it after a very considerable destruction of cattle in the famine; and yet completely ignores this well known fact. The loss of plough cattle in the Ahmednagar district as a whole was 27 per cent.

2. *Shrigonda*.—There are now three groups rated at 1-2, 1-3 and 1-4. Mr. Garrett keeps the first two groups as they are and raises their rates to 1-9 and 1-6. He divides the present third group into two which he proposes to raise to 1-5 and 1-2. This arrangement leaves thirteen villages of the present third group unchanged. I am inclined to support this for the reasons given by Mr. Garrett; but I do not think it is necessary to have two adjoining groups at 1-6 and 1-5, and I propose amalgamation of these two at 1-6. Seeing that the average classification is about 8 annas in the rupee a difference in the maximum rate of 1 anna is quite inappreciable.

The total increase in Shrigonda amounts to less than 16 per cent. Bearing in mind the rise of prices this means a very much smaller burden than was imposed by the present rates thirty years ago. If Government accept it it means an undoubted sacrifice of revenue. The taluka is however situated in what is probably the most famine-stricken track of the Presidency; and for this reason I think that leniency is wise.

3. *Rahuri*.—Rahuri is supposed to suffer less from famine than Shrigonda, and probably this is a correct appreciation of the fact. Accordingly Mr. Garrett's proposals provide a percentage increase of nearly 26. This again is very moderate. Mr. Garrett has a few little changes to make. He reduces two of the villages now in the first group to the second group. He also puts four villages, *viz.*, Belapur Budruk, Belapur Khurd, Ainatpur, and Kesapur, from the third group to the second; and one village (Trimbakpur) from the second to the third. These proposals appear to be correct, and may be approved.

As regards the rates, Mr. Garrett adds 6 annas to each group, stating that he maintains the present gradation. Strictly speaking to add 6 annas all round is to raise the last group by a greater proportion than the highest; but the difference is trifling and may be ignored.

4. *Nevasa*.—Here the grouping is left alone without any change at all, the rates being raised by 6 annas in each group in the same way as at Rahuri. But inasmuch as the present rates are lower than in Rahuri the 6 annas increase produces a total enhancement of nearly 31 per cent. It might seem hardly fair to increase Nevasa by a greater percentage than Rahuri; but the increase still leaves rates lower. And in addition to the reasons given by the Settlement Officer we must remember that communications in Nevasa are likely, before many years have passed, to be considerably improved by the construction of the Belapur-Shevgaon Railway. The taluka will also benefit from the Pravara Canal.

5. There are four Inam villages in Shrigonda, three in Rahuri, and no less than 26 in Nevasa, dealt with in these reports. I think Mr. Garrett's proposals are judicious and may be approved. His suggestion that the old bagait rates in Nevasa should be kept unchanged is of course opposed to settlement principles, but as we make special efforts to avoid loss of revenue to Inamdars this small inconsistency can be overlooked.

6. There is some difference of opinion as to the year in which the new rates should be introduced and the duration of the settlement. Mr. Garrett would like the settlement to be for 26 years expiring in 1945-46, so that these talukas and the talukas of Nagar, Parner and Shevgaon can then be dealt with together. Mr. Mackie prefers the usual 30 years, but he would not levy the enhanced rates till 1921-22 in the case of Shrigonda and Nevasa. For Rahuri he would levy the increase at once on the ground that it has suffered less from the famine than Nevasa or Shrigonda. I do not think this discrimination can be fairly made. Whether the usual 30 years should be accepted or not is for Government to decide. I myself prefer Mr. Garrett's proposal, and think that we can fairly make the settlement period slightly shorter as our enhancements are so extremely moderate. I see no sufficient reason why the enhanced rates of the new settlement should not be taken at once. It is true that these talukas suffered severely last year, but the relief given by sacrificing revenue in the way the Settlement Commissioner suggests would really have very little effect upon the cultivators. Very much more relief would be given without sacrificing Government revenue by some slight postponement of the demand on account of takavi repayment. These talukas now owe Government on account of takavi Rs. 2,39,700, Rs. 3,82,150 and Rs. 2,56,200 respectively; and the payment of instalments really is a somewhat serious matter to a man who is recovering from such a disaster as that of last year.

7. There are three villages in the Rahuri taluka, *viz.*, Songaon, Satral, and Dhanore, which were settled with the Sangamner taluka with the maximum rate of Rs. 2. Their period will expire in 1935-36. Their case, I think, may be considered when they are due for revision. It may probably be advisable to extend them so as to bring them into line with the rest of the taluka. But this matter may be considered when it arises.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,

Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and the Shrigonda talukas of the Ahmednagar district.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 2156.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1920.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2610—446-A. dated 19th December 1919—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and Shrigonda talukas of the Ahmednagar district :—

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Newása taluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—172 dated 29th October 1919.

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Ráhuri taluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—227 dated 29th October 1919.

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, dated 30th August 1918, relating to the second revision settlement of the Shrigonda taluka, with accompaniments.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Land—111—1917 dated 23rd June 1919.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T.—228 dated 30th October 1919.

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., No. S. L. T. dated 1st April 1920 :—

" I have the honour to report that Mr. Garrett has submitted proposals for the second revision settlement of villages (both Government and inám) in Newása taluka of the Nagar district and that they are now before Government. A list showing the inám villages in the Newása taluka to be included in his report was sent to him by this office. The inám village Newása budruk was omitted from the list as the village is due for revision survey, and measurement and classification operations on partial system will have to be carried out. From a reference received recently from the Collector, Ahmednagar, I gather that the inám village Newása budruk has been included by the Assistant Settlement Officer in his second revision settlement report on the taluka. This was probably due to some oversight. The original survey was introduced in the village in 1885-86 and guaranteed up to 1911-12. The measurement and classification, being done many years ago, require a thorough revision. (*Vide* Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 2653 dated 3rd March 1917). I therefore request that the village may kindly be omitted from the revision settlement report of the Newása taluka submitted by Mr. Garrett."

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2610—446-A.—1919 dated 13th April 1920 :—

" Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department in continuation of this office No. 2610-446-A.—1919 dated 19th December 1919."

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the second revision settlement of the Newása, Ráhuri and Shrigonda talukas of the Ahmednagar district.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for grouping and rating are approved, subject to the following modifications :—

(i) Proposed groups II and III of the Shrigonda taluka should be amalgamated as recommended by the Commissioner, C. D., and a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre should be levied on the amalgamated group.

(ii) In the Newása taluka, the village of Punatgaon should be transferred from the third to the second group as proposed by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

The appended statement shows the rates as sanctioned by Government.

3. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for inám villages, which are supported by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., are sanctioned subject to the modification that in consequence of the amalgamation of proposed groups II and III of the Shrigonda taluka with a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre, the rate for the inám village of Shirasgaon Bodka should also be Rs. 1-6-0. The village of Newása budruk in the Newása taluka should be omitted from consideration in the present proposals as suggested by the Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., in his letter No. S.L.T. dated 1st April 1920.

4. The revised rates should be introduced during the current year 1919-20, and levied from the year 1920-21. As regards the duration of the settlement Government agree with the Commissioner, C. D., and the Assistant Settlement Officer that the settlement should be guaranteed for a period of 26 years expiring in 1945-46, so that these talukas and the talukas of Nagar, Párner and Shevgaon can then be dealt with together.

5. Government concur in the remark made by the Commissioner, C. D., in the last sentence of paragraph 7 of his memorandum No. 2610-446-A. dated 19th December 1919.

6. The petitions of objections do not disclose any ground which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

H. F. BALL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar (with
the petitions of objections), /
The Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records,

The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Government of India (by letter).

Statement referred to in paragraph 2 of Government
Resolution No. 2156 dated 19th July 1920.

Group.		Number of villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.
<i>Navása taluka.</i>			
I	...	5	Rs. a. 1 12
II	...	68	1 10
III	...	41	1 8
<i>Ráhuri taluka.</i>			
I	...	2	2 0
II	...	72	1 14
III	...	27	1 12
IV	...	8	1 10
<i>Shrigonda taluka.</i>			
I	...	31	1 9
II	...	34	1 6
III	...	13	1 2

REVISED APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	No. of Group.	By former Settlement.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Group I.</i>																		
1	Kedgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,114	697	...	...	...	...	88	119	...	1,197	616	...
2	Lohogaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,691	2,028	...	...	...	...	168	196	...	3,789	2,214	...
3	Moryachichore	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,871	1,241	...	...	...	...	18	16	...	3,689	1,327	...
4	Rajegaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	973	908	...	...	...	...	67	109	...	1,089	1,017	...
5	Shingve Tukai	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,591	1,680	...	...	...	...	197	226	...	2,788	1,976	...
	Total Group I	...	...	...	...	11,969	6,554	0 8 9	...	...	...	533	726	1 6 10	12,502	7,290	0
<i>Group II.</i>																		
6	Amalner	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,569	1,334	...	...	...	...	75	109	...	1,684	1,448	...
7	Antarvalli	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,818	519	...	...	...	...	47	64	...	1,260	577	...
8	Babhulvedhe	II	1 4 0	...	...	497	282	...	...	...	...	58	79	...	485	361	...
9	Barhanpur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,730	1,540	...	...	...	...	45	55	...	1,775	1,595	...
10	Bhandas Hivre	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,381	1,211	...	...	...	...	274	269	...	2,605	1,530	...
11	Bhende Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,670	950	...	...	...	...	175	237	...	2,845	1,187	...
12	Chande	II	1 4 0	...	...	5,124	2,945	...	...	...	...	347	485	...	5,471	3,480	...
13	Chilekhanwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,171	818	...	...	...	...	36	45	...	1,207	868	...
14	Chinchban	II	1 4 0	...	...	684	458	...	...	...	...	11	14	...	695	472	...
15	Dedgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	4,709	2,638	...	...	...	...	147	189	...	4,866	2,827	...
16	Devasde	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,595	881	...	...	...	...	26	44	...	1,681	875	...
17	Dhangarwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	686	623	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	690	628	...
18	Fatehpur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,224	1,008	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	1,231	1,018	...
19	Gomalvadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,869	922	...	...	...	...	18	22	...	1,287	944	...
20	Gondegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,705	628	...	...	...	...	42	11	...	1,748	624	...
21	Gonegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,079	892	...	...	...	...	16	24	...	1,095	916	...
22	Handi Nimbgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,510	1,000	...	...	...	...	54	70	...	1,564	1,070	...
23	Hingoni	II	1 4 0	...	...	917	798	...	...	...	...	58	75	...	975	873	...
24	Imampur	II	1 4 0	...	...	376	265	...	...	...	...	13	18	...	389	288	...
25	Jalke Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,199	1,177	...	...	...	...	22	48	...	2,231	1,225	...
26	Jeur	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,358	1,224	...	...	...	...	200	280	...	2,558	1,504	...
27	Kangoni	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,263	1,588	...	...	...	...	67	61	...	2,010	1,647	...
28	Karegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	763	361	...	...	...	...	14	18	...	777	379	...
29	Kavthe	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,751	2,300	...	...	...	...	87	130	...	2,888	2,330	...
30	Khadke	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,223	1,031	...	...	...	...	14	15	...	2,237	1,045	...
31	Khalat-Pimpri	II	1 4 0	...	...	696	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	575	...
32	Khavandi	II	1 4 0	...	...	6,204	5,150	...	...	...	...	252	322	...	6,456	5,472	...
33	Khirdi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,421	734	...	...	...	...	19	22	...	1,510	756	...
34	Khunegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	856	351	...	...	...	...	81	28	...	897	389	...
35	Khupdi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,037	1,889	...	...	...	...	47	50	...	2,134	1,839	...
36	Kukane	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,010	531	...	...	...	...	189	165	...	1,149	626	...
37	Ladmod	II	1 4 0	...	...	69	43	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	67	49	...
38	Loharwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,006	1,037	...	...	...	...	48	54	...	2,054	1,091	...
39	Madaki	II	1 4 0	...	...	409	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	364	...
40	Mahalakshmi-Hivre	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,971	2,248	...	...	...	...	283	368	...	4,254	2,614	...
41	Maktapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,269	535	...	...	...	...	62	71	...	1,361	628	...
42	Malevadi-Khalse	II	1 4 0	...	...	938	609	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	940	618	...
43	Mallehinchore	II	1 4 0	...	...	5,576	1,599	...	...	...	...	221	290	...	5,797	1,889	...
44	Malimoh-tarf	II	1 4 0	...	...	111	83	...	...	...	...	28	48	...	144	131	...
45	Mandegavhan	II	1 4 0	...	...	873	766	...	...	...	...	66	51	...	909	807	...

APPENDIX L.

occupied land in the Newasa taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 12 0	1,114	837	...	...	...	...	63	151	...	1,197	1,038	...	27-27	Redgaon	1	
1 12 0	2,621	2,621	...	...	...	...	168	237	...	2,789	2,818	...	27-27	Lohagaon	2	
1 12 0	2,871	1,579	...	...	...	...	18	20	...	2,889	1,599	...	27-27	Morva Chichore	3	
1 12 0	972	1,155	...	...	...	...	67	139	...	1,089	1,235	...	27-27	Rajegaon	4	
1 12 0	2,591	2,188	...	...	...	...	197	377	...	2,788	2,515	...	27-27	Shingve Tukel	5	
...	11,969	9,241	0 11 9	...	...	...	633	924	1 11 9	12,502	9,255	0 11 10	27-27	Total Group I	...	
Group II.																		
1 10 0	1,559	1,734	...	...	...	...	75	142	...	1,634	1,876	...	30-00	Amalner	6	
1 10 0	1,213	667	...	...	...	...	47	63	...	1,260	750	...	30-00	Antarvali	7	
1 10 0	427	387	...	...	...	...	53	103	...	485	470	...	30-00	Babhulvedhe	8	
1 10 0	1,730	2,002	...	...	...	...	45	71	...	1,775	2,073	...	30-00	Barhanpur	9	
1 10 0	2,331	1,574	...	...	...	...	274	480	...	2,605	2,064	...	30-00	Bhanas Hivre	10	
1 10 0	2,370	1,235	...	...	...	...	175	308	...	2,545	1,549	...	30-00	Bhande Budruk	11	
1 10 0	5,124	3,828	...	...	...	...	347	630	...	5,471	4,458	...	30-00	Chande	12	
1 10 0	1,171	1,063	...	...	...	...	36	68	...	1,207	1,191	...	30-00	Chilekhanwadi	13	
1 10 0	684	525	...	...	...	...	11	18	...	695	613	...	30-00	Chinchban	14	
1 10 0	4,709	3,429	...	...	...	...	147	246	...	4,856	3,675	...	30-00	Dedgaon	15	
1 10 0	1,625	1,020	...	...	...	...	38	57	...	1,661	1,137	...	30-00	Devsade	16	
1 10 0	626	510	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	630	516	...	30-00	Dhangarwadi	17	
1 10 0	1,284	1,204	...	...	...	...	7	12	...	1,291	1,316	...	30-00	Fatehpur	18	
1 10 0	1,269	1,129	...	...	...	...	18	29	...	1,287	1,222	...	30-00	Gomalvadi	19	
1 10 0	1,705	510	...	...	...	...	42	14	...	1,743	524	...	30-00	Gondegaon	20	
1 10 0	1,079	1,160	...	...	...	...	16	31	...	1,085	1,191	...	30-00	Gonegaon	21	
1 10 0	1,210	1,200	...	...	...	...	54	91	...	1,264	1,391	...	30-00	Handi Nimbeaon	22	
1 10 0	917	1,037	...	...	...	...	53	97	...	915	1,134	...	30-00	Hingoni	23	
1 10 0	876	244	...	...	...	...	13	23	...	889	857	...	30-00	Imampur	24	
1 10 0	2,129	1,530	...	...	...	...	32	62	...	2,251	1,592	...	30-00	Jalke Budruk	25	
1 10 0	2,258	1,521	...	...	...	...	200	264	...	2,553	1,855	...	30-00	Jaur	26	
1 10 0	1,253	2,062	...	...	...	...	67	79	...	2,010	2,141	...	30-00	Kangoni	27	
1 10 0	723	469	...	...	...	...	14	23	...	777	492	...	30-00	Karegaon	28	
1 10 0	2,751	2,860	...	...	...	...	57	169	...	2,928	3,022	...	30-00	Kavthe	29	
1 10 0	2,223	1,240	...	...	...	...	14	19	...	2,237	1,359	...	30-00	Khadke	30	
1 10 0	626	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626	747	...	30-00	Khalat-Pimpri	31	
1 10 0	6,204	6,625	...	...	...	...	259	419	...	6,463	7,114	...	30-00	Kharvandi	32	
1 10 0	1,421	254	...	...	...	...	19	29	...	1,510	263	...	30-00	Khirdi	33	
1 10 0	856	456	...	...	...	...	31	49	...	827	605	...	30-00	Khunegaon	34	
1 10 0	2,027	2,221	...	...	...	...	47	65	...	2,124	2,456	...	30-00	Khupti	35	
1 10 0	1,010	620	...	...	...	...	129	214	...	1,149	804	...	30-00	Kukane	36	
1 10 0	62	56	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	67	64	...	30-00	Ladmod	37	
1 10 0	2,006	1,248	...	...	...	...	48	70	...	2,054	1,418	...	30-00	Loharwadi	38	
1 10 0	409	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409	473	...	30-00	Madaki	39	
1 10 0	3,271	2,920	...	...	...	...	263	473	...	4,254	3,398	...	30-00	Mahalakshmi-Hivre	40	
1 10 0	1,229	721	...	...	...	...	62	92	...	1,251	813	...	30-00	Maktapur	41	
1 10 0	933	722	...	...	...	...	7	12	...	940	804	...	30-00	Malewadi Khalsa	42	
1 10 0	2,276	2,072	...	...	...	...	221	277	...	2,727	2,456	...	30-00	Malshinchore	43	
1 10 0	111	108	...	...	...	...	33	62	...	144	170	...	30-00	Malmohotarf	44	
1 10 0	873	963	...	...	...	...	36	66	...	909	1,049	...	30-00	Mandegavhan	45	

Number.	Name of Village.	By Former Settlement															
		No. of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
46	Mhalas-Pimpalgaon...	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,418	1,015	...	...	...	...	81	102	...	1,499	1,117	...
47	Mhasle	II	1 4 0	...	...	623	190	...	...	...	...	42	51	...	556	941	...
48	Morgavhan	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,456	970	...	...	...	...	50	61	...	1,538	1,081	...
49	Mnkundpur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,499	694	...	...	...	...	19	22	...	1,457	656	...
50	Nagapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	531	223	...	...	...	...	22	23	...	653	243	...
51	Narayanvadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,004	1,124	...	...	...	...	8	11	...	1,012	1,135	...
52	Newasa Khurd	II	1 4 0	...	...	5,592	3,780	...	...	...	...	51	98	...	5,613	3,973	...
53	Nimbori	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,735	1,733	...	...	...	...	41	53	...	1,826	1,735	...
54	Nipani Nimbgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,656	1,002	...	...	...	...	14	15	...	1,700	1,013	...
55	Pachegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,304	2,275	...	...	...	...	45	61	...	3,349	2,336	...
56	Pachunde	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,238	527	...	...	...	...	30	36	...	1,268	563	...
57	Panegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,263	1,163	...	...	...	...	101	144	...	1,364	1,307	...
58	Pichadgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	837	401	...	...	...	...	14	42	...	801	443	...
59	Punatgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,330	1,741	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2,400	1,767	...
60	Reatapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	4,441	2,374	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	4,546	2,023	...
61	Seagam	II	1 4 0	...	...	737	392	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	737	400	...
62	Saundale	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,551	614	...	...	...	...	59	69	...	1,610	683	...
63	Shahapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	576	514	...	...	...	...	65	77	...	941	621	...
64	Siregaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	944	925	...	...	...	...	18	24	...	962	1,019	...
65	Sonai	II	1 4 0	...	...	16,401	11,738	...	...	...	...	601	615	...	17,002	12,613	...
66	Tanaswadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,315	2,435	...	...	...	...	45	57	...	2,360	2,492	...
67	Tarwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,098	836	...	...	...	...	184	237	...	2,282	1,153	...
68	Telkundgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,999	1,309	...	...	...	...	151	217	...	3,150	1,526	...
69	Vadale Bahiroba	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,943	1,056	...	...	...	...	51	50	...	2,004	1,136	...
70	Vadule	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,238	557	...	...	...	...	27	37	...	1,315	604	...
71	Vangi-Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,024	430	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1,025	433	...
72	Vangi-Khurd	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,338	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,368	454	...
73	Vatapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,339	1,222	...	...	...	...	22	28	...	1,351	1,250	...
	Total, Group II		...	...	...	134,313	85,041	0 10 3	...	...	...	4,976	6,645	1 5 1	139,289	92,536	0 10
	<i>Group III.</i>																
74	Babhulkhede	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,164	573	...	...	...	...	35	42	...	1,219	615	...
75	Bahirwadi	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,023	579	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,025	580	...
76	Belpandhari	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,039	1,434	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	2,034	1,439	...
77	Belpimpalgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	4,055	2,363	...	...	...	...	221	253	...	4,277	2,616	...
78	Bhalgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,253	1,993	...	...	...	...	29	23	...	2,275	1,921	...
79	Bhokar	III	1 2 0	...	...	4,151	2,093	...	...	...	...	124	259	...	4,355	2,357	...
80	Borgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	543	632	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	553	642	...
81	Dhamori	III	1 2 0	...	...	958	535	...	...	...	...	14	15	...	973	500	...
82	Dighi	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,058	699	...	...	...	...	26	33	...	2,084	632	...
83	Galnimb	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,779	1,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,779	1,712	...
84	Gevrai	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,155	820	...	...	...	...	103	115	...	2,259	936	...
85	Ghumandev	III	1 2 0	...	...	833	711	...	...	...	...	18	17	...	856	723	...
86	Ghodbegeon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,154	1,551	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	2,160	1,557	...
87	Gogulgaon	III	1 2 0	...	+	2,343	1,333	...	...	...	...	43	55	...	2,397	1,441	...
88	Goygavhan	III	1 2 0	...	...	535	306	...	...	...	...	26	47	...	571	353	...
89	Jainpur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,245	697	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,243	698	...
90	Kamalpur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,707	1,231	...	...	...	...	25	22	...	1,732	1,253	...
91	Khanapur	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,445	1,535	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	2,491	1,530	...

—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
10 0	1,418	1,819	...	...	...	...	81	133	...	1,499	1,452	...	30-00	Mhalse-Pimpalgaon	46	
10 0	623	847	...	...	...	...	42	66	...	665	812	...	30-00	Mhalse	47	
10 0	1,488	1,961	...	...	...	...	60	79	...	1,538	1,940	...	30-00	Morgavhan	48	
10 0	1,430	884	...	...	...	...	18	29	...	1,457	863	...	30-00	Mukundpur	49	
10 0	631	920	...	...	...	...	22	30	...	653	320	...	30-00	Nagapur	50	
10 0	1,004	1,461	...	...	...	...	8	14	...	1,012	1,475	...	30-00	Narayanvadi	51	
10 0	5,532	4,814	...	...	...	...	81	127	...	5,513	5,041	...	30-00	Newasa-Khurd	52	
10 0	1,785	2,363	...	...	...	...	41	69	...	1,826	2,322	...	30-00	Nimbori	53	
10 0	1,686	1,303	...	...	...	...	14	21	...	1,700	1,324	...	30-00	Nipani Nimbgaon	54	
10 0	2,304	2,957	...	...	...	...	45	79	...	2,349	2,086	...	30-00	Pachegaon	55	
10 0	1,238	685	...	...	...	...	30	47	...	1,268	732	...	30-00	Pachunde	56	
10 0	1,963	1,512	...	...	...	...	101	127	...	1,864	1,699	...	30-00	Panegaon	57	
10 0	897	621	...	...	...	...	14	55	...	901	575	...	30-00	Pichadgaon	58	
10 0	2,330	2,514	...	...	...	...	20	32	...	2,400	2,552	...	44-48	Punatgaon	59	
10 0	4,441	2,736	...	...	...	...	126	122	...	4,545	2,928	...	30-00	Rastapur	60	
10 0	727	510	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	727	520	...	30-00	Sangam	61	
10 0	1,551	798	...	...	...	...	59	90	...	1,510	828	...	30-00	Saundale	62	
10 0	676	663	...	...	...	...	65	100	...	641	768	...	30-00	Shahapur	63	
10 0	944	1,223	...	...	...	...	12	21	...	922	1,224	...	30-00	Siregaon	64	
10 0	16,401	15,327	...	...	...	...	601	1,022	...	17,002	16,306	...	30-00	Sonai	65	
10 0	2,815	2,155	...	...	...	...	45	74	...	2,820	2,220	...	30-00	Tamaawadi	66	
10 0	2,026	1,152	...	...	...	...	124	247	...	2,222	1,429	...	30-00	Tarwadi	67	
10 0	2,929	1,702	...	...	...	...	161	222	...	2,150	1,924	...	30-00	Telkudgaon	68	
10 0	1,942	1,272	...	...	...	...	61	104	...	2,004	1,477	...	30-00	Vadale-Bahiroba	69	
10 0	1,222	727	...	...	...	...	27	42	...	1,215	725	...	30-00	Vadule	70	
10 0	1,024	552	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1,025	562	...	30-00	Vangl-Budruk	71	
10 0	1,262	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262	602	...	30-00	Vangl-Khurd	72	
10 0	1,222	1,602	...	...	...	...	22	26	...	1,221	1,622	...	30-00	Vatapur	73	
...	124,212	112,022	0 12 4	...	...	...	4,272	2,502	1 11 4	120,222	120,202	0 12 10	30-25	Total Group II	...	
Group III.																		
1 8 0	1,124	764	...	...	...	...	25	55	...	1,212	820	...	33-22	Babhulkhede	74	
1 8 0	1,022	1,172	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,025	1,172	...	33-22	Bahirwadi	75	
1 8 0	2,022	1,972	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	2,024	1,925	...	33-22	Belpandhari	76	
1 8 0	4,022	2,121	...	...	...	...	221	277	...	4,277	2,522	...	33-22	Belpimpalgaon	77	
1 8 0	2,222	2,521	...	...	...	...	22	21	...	2,275	2,522	...	33-22	Bhalgaon	78	
1 8 0	4,121	2,727	...	...	...	...	124	252	...	4,255	2,155	...	33-22	Bhokar	79	
1 8 0	842	842	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	852	855	...	33-22	Borgaon	80	
1 8 0	952	720	...	...	...	...	14	20	...	972	600	...	33-22	Dhamori	81	
1 8 0	2,022	1,122	...	...	...	...	22	44	...	2,024	1,242	...	33-22	Dighi	82	
1 8 0	2,722	2,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,772	2,222	...	33-22	Galimb	83	
1 8 0	2,122	1,022	...	...	...	...	102	155	...	2,222	1,242	...	33-22	Gevrai	84	
1 8 0	822	942	...	...	...	...	12	22	...	822	971	...	33-22	Ghumandev	85	
1 8 0	2,124	2,022	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	2,120	2,075	...	33-22	Ghodegaon	86	
1 8 0	2,242	1,242	...	...	...	...	42	72	...	2,227	1,221	...	33-22	Gogalgaon	87	
1 8 0	522	402	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	571	471	...	33-22	Goygovhan	88	
1 8 0	1,242	1,122	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1,242	1,127	...	33-22	Jainpur	89	
1 8 0	1,727	1,241	...	...	...	...	25	42	...	1,722	1,224	...	33-22	Kamalpur	90	
1 8 0	2,442	2,112	...	...	...	...	45	60	...	2,421	2,172	...	33-22	Khanapur	91	

1	2	3	By former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of Village.	No. of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
<i>Group III—contd.</i>																	
98	Khedle Kajali	III	1 2 0	...	...	909	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	569	...	...
99	Khoker	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,957	735	...	...	...	254	222	...	2,211	1,027	...	...
94	Malvadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,731	2,393	...	...	...	130	162	...	3,861	2,555	...	...
95	Malunje Budruk	III	1 2 0	...	...	734	528	...	...	...	18	23	...	752	511	...	...
96	Muthevadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,972	1,149	...	...	...	89	104	...	2,061	1,247	...	...
97	Murme	III	1 2 0	...	...	731	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	491	...	...
98	Nandur Shikari	III	1 2 0	...	...	624	229	...	...	...	9	9	...	633	238	...	...
99	Nipani-Vadgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,825	1,125	...	...	...	26	23	...	2,851	1,148	...	...
100	Petharvale	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,850	584	...	...	...	101	131	...	1,951	665	...	...
101	Pimpri Shahali	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,928	867	...	...	...	143	155	...	2,131	1,022	...	...
102	Salabatpur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,550	867	...	...	...	129	166	...	1,679	1,033	...	...
103	Shirasgaon	III	1 2 0	...	...	2,424	1,242	...	...	...	58	81	...	2,482	1,323	...	...
104	Sukli Budruk	III	1 2 0	...	...	846	265	...	...	...	18	21	...	864	286	...	...
105	Sukli Khurd	III	1 2 0	...	...	840	140	...	...	...	8	8	...	848	148	...	...
106	Sultaapur	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,114	346	...	...	...	71	81	...	1,185	427	...	...
107	Suregaon Tarf Dabli- gaon.	III	1 2 0	...	...	655	491	...	...	...	5	6	...	660	497	...	...
108	Suregaon Tarf Gan- gapur.	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,225	1,168	...	...	...	4	4	...	1,229	1,172	...	...
109	Taklibhan	III	1 2 0	...	...	4,443	2,258	...	...	...	190	239	...	4,633	2,497	...	...
110	Usthal Khalsa.	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,533	1,019	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,535	1,021	...	...
111	Vadale Mahadeo	III	1 2 0	...	...	3,668	1,194	...	...	...	148	161	...	3,711	1,355	...	...
112	Vakdi	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,805	767	...	...	...	161	212	...	1,966	826	...	...
113	Varkhede	III	1 2 0	...	...	1,937	1,190	...	...	...	37	42	...	1,974	1,232	...	...
114	Vashim	III	1 2 0	...	...	524	288	...	...	...	4	4	...	528	292	...	...
Total Group III						73,204	41,810	0 9 1	...	...	2,365	2,927	1 3 8	75,569	44,527	0 9 4	...
Grand Total						219,486	1,34,306	0 9 9	...	...	7,894	10,198	1 4 8	227,380	1,44,403	0 10	...
<i>Inam Villages.</i>																	
115	Baku Pimpalgaon	...	1 2 0	...	...	1,247	831	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	831	0 10 8	...
116	Bhonde Khurd	...	1 4 0	...	...	1,635	677	0 4 5	...	...	72	91	1 4 2	1,707	668	0 5 4	...
117	Ghodesgaon	...	1 4 0	...	...	4,805	3,736	0 12 5	...	...	161	255	1 6 6	4,966	3,991	0 12 10	...
118	Ghogargaon	...	1 4 0	...	...	3,390	2,727	0 12 10	...	...	7	10	1 6 10	3,397	2,737	0 12 10	...
119	Gidegaon	...	1 2 0	...	...	2,715	1,807	0 7 8	...	...	32	32	1 0 0	2,747	1,339	0 7 10	...
120	Gopalpur	...	1 2 0	...	...	1,072	743	0 11 1	...	...	30	38	1 4 3	1,102	781	0 11 4	...
121	Jalke Khurd	...	1 2 0	...	...	3,391	1,568	0 7 7	...	...	145	109	0 12 0	3,436	1,677	0 7 20	...
122	Karalgaon	...	1 4 0	...	...	3,046	2,924	0 15 4	...	...	210	208	1 6 0	3,256	3,222	0 15 20	...
123	Khamgaon	...	1 2 0	...	...	3,798	3,154	0 13 3	...	...	224	300	1 5 5	4,022	3,454	0 14 6	...
124	Khedle Parmanand...	...	1 4 0	...	...	1,801	1,360	1 0 3	...	...	66	80	1 6 1	1,869	1,970	1 0 3	...
125	Malevadi Dumala	...	1 2 0	...	...	625	400	0 10 8	...	...	24	31	1 4 8	649	431	0 10 4	...
126	Manglapur	...	1 2 0	...	...	1,405	1,034	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	1,034	0 11 4	...
127	Mahalsapur	...	1 2 0	...	...	650	474	0 11 8	...	...	47	37	0 12 7	697	511	0 11 9	...
128	Najik-Chincholi	...	1 2 0	...	...	1,632	969	0 9 4	...	...	60	74	1 3 9	1,692	942	0 2 3	...
129	Pravara Sangam	...	1 4 0	...	...	1,532	1,437	0 15 0	...	...	30	44	1 7 5	1,562	1,481	0 15 5	...
130	Ramdohe	...	1 10 0	...	...	1,098	3,148	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	1,098	2,148	1 1 2	...
131	Shingve Keshav	...	1 6 0	...	...	2,082	1,627	0 12 8	...	...	59	100	1 11 1	2,141	1,727	0 12 9	...
132	Toke	...	1 2 0	...	...	605	366	0 7 10	...	...	18	19	1 11 0	623	315	0 8 7	...
133	Tuljapur	...	1 8 0	...	...	1,486	1,675	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	1,486	1,675	1 2 0	...
134	Wake	...	1 12 0	...	...	4,589	3,361	0 11 9	...	...	108	176	1 10 1	4,697	3,537	0 12 1	...

—continued.

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
																		<i>Group III—contd.</i>	
8 0	909	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	759	...	38-33	Khedle Kajali	92		
8 0	1,957	980	...	...	...	...	254	328	...	2,211	1,369	...	38-33	Khokar	93		
8 0	3,721	3,191	...	...	...	...	190	216	...	3,841	3,407	...	33-33	Malvadgaon	94		
8 0	734	784	...	...	...	...	18	21	...	752	816	...	38-33	Malunje Budruk	95		
8 0	1,978	1,524	...	...	...	...	82	139	...	2,064	1,663	...	32-33	Muthevadgaon	96		
8 0	731	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	655	...	33-33	Murme	97		
8 0	624	305	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	633	317	...	38-33	Nandur Shikari	98		
8 0	2,835	1,500	...	...	...	...	25	31	...	2,860	1,531	...	38-33	Nipani-Vadgaon	99		
8 0	1,350	712	...	...	...	...	101	176	...	1,451	687	...	33-33	Patharvale	100		
8 0	1,988	1,155	...	...	...	...	143	207	...	2,131	1,363	...	38-33	Pimpri Shahali	101		
8 0	1,650	1,155	...	...	...	...	122	221	...	1,679	1,377	...	38-33	Salabatpur	102		
8 0	2,424	1,657	...	...	...	...	58	108	...	2,482	1,765	...	33-33	Shirasgaon	103		
8 0	646	487	...	...	...	...	12	22	...	654	515	...	38-33	Sukli Budruk	104		
8 0	940	187	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	943	191	...	38-33	Sukli Khurd	105		
8 0	1,114	461	...	...	...	...	71	108	...	1,185	569	...	38-33	Sultanpur	106		
8 0	655	641	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	660	649	...	38-33	Suregaon Dahigaon	Tarf 107		
8 0	1,225	1,557	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	1,229	1,562	...	38-33	Suregaon Gangapur	Tarf 108		
8 0	4,445	3,011	...	...	...	...	190	319	...	4,633	3,330	...	38-33	Taklibhan	109		
8 0	1,533	1,359	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1,535	1,362	...	38-33	Usthal Khalsa	110		
8 0	3,568	1,522	...	...	...	...	143	215	...	3,711	1,907	...	33-33	Vodale Mahadeo	111		
9 6	1,205	1,023	...	...	...	...	161	221	...	1,466	1,314	...	38-33	Vakdi	112		
8 0	1,337	1,587	...	...	...	...	37	56	...	1,374	1,643	...	33-33	Varkhede	113		
8 0	524	324	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	528	329	...	33-33	Vaahiam	114		
...	73,904	55,433	0 12 2	...	...	...	2,335	3,905	1 10 2	75,539	59,387	0 12 7	33-34	Total Group III	...		
...	219,436	1,75,923	0 12 10	...	...	...	7,924	13,335	1 11 0	227,330	1,89,267	0 13 4	31-00	Grand Total	...		
																		<i>Inam Villages.</i>	
8 0	1,247	1,108	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,247	1,108	0 14 3	33-33	Baku Pimpalgaon	115		
0 0	1,625	750	0 7 4	...	...	...	72	118	1 10 3	1,707	668	0 9 0	30-00	Bhende Khurd	116		
0 0	4,805	4,857	1 0 2	...	...	...	161	331	1 12 2	4,936	5,188	1 0 8	30-00	Ghodegaon	117		
8 0	3,300	3,273	0 15 5	...	...	...	7	212	1 11 5	3,307	3,264	0 15 5	30-00	Ghogargaon	118		
8 0	2,715	1,743	0 10 8	...	...	...	32	43	1 5 5	2,747	1,785	0 10 5	38-33	Gidegaon	119		
8 0	1,072	921	0 14 2	...	...	...	30	51	1 11 2	1,102	1,042	0 15 2	38-33	Gopalpur	120		
8 0	3,221	3,021	0 10 2	...	...	...	145	145	1 0 0	3,426	2,236	0 10 5	38-33	Jalke Khurd	121		
0 0	3,045	3,301	1 4 0	...	...	...	210	327	1 12 6	3,256	4,188	1 4 7	30-00	Karajgaon	122		
8 0	3,738	4,205	1 1 9	...	...	...	224	400	1 12 7	4,022	4,605	1 2 4	38-33	Khamgaon	123		
0 0	1,601	2,457	1 5 10	...	...	...	58	104	1 12 8	1,659	2,561	1 5 1	30-00	Khedle Parmanand	124		
8 0	625	536	0 12 8	...	...	...	24	41	1 11 9	649	574	0 14 2	33-33	Malevadi Dumala	125		
8 0	1,405	1,379	0 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,405	1,379	0 15 8	38-33	Mangapur	126		
8 0	620	632	0 15 7	...	...	...	47	49	1 0 8	627	681	0 15 8	35-33	Mahalapur	127		
8 0	1,822	357	0 2 1	...	...	...	60	99	1 10 5	1,892	456	0 2 10	38-33	Najik-Chincheli	128		
8 0	1,532	1,723	1 2 0	...	...	...	30	53	1 12 8	1,562	1,776	1 2 2	30-00	Pravara Sangam	129		
0 0	1,928	2,143	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,928	2,143	1 1 2	Nil	Ramdohe	130		
8 0	2,022	2,074	0 15 11	...	...	...	62	124	2 2 5	2,141	2,193	1 0 11	27-27	Shingve Keshav	131		
8 0	605	625	0 10 5	...	...	...	12	25	1 6 8	623	420	0 10 9	33-33	Toke	132		
0 0	1,426	1,515	1 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	1,515	1 2 7	8-33	Tuljapur	133		
2 0	4,522	3,261	0 11 8	108	175	1 10 1	4,627	3,527	0 12 1	Nil	Wake	134		

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

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Camp Ves, dated 13th December 1922.

From

A. H. DRACUP, Esquire, B.A. (Cantab.),
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting for the consideration of Government, proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of 46 Government and 4 Inam villages of the Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District. These villages were formerly contained in the Jamkhed Taluka, which consisted of 61 Government, 6 surveyed Inam and 8 unsurveyed Inam villages. However, in 1913, the decision to create the Pathardi Petha was put into effect and the contribution of Jamkhed, including one village, Shirasmarg, formerly Inam and now Government, was 16 Khalsa and 2 Dumala villages. The remaining area was renamed the Jamkhed Mahal and forms the subject of the present report.

Proposals for the first revision were formulated in the year 1885 by Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, and received the sanction of Government in its Resolution No. 2981, dated the 28th April 1886. The papers relating to this measure are contained in Government Selection No. CLXXXIII, New Series.

2. *Situation and Boundaries.*—The tract under consideration consists of 6 groups of villages, which lie to the south-east of the Ahmednagar District and to quote from Mr. Fletcher's report: "It is not only surrounded on all sides by H. E. H. the Nizam's districts but it is also intersected by them in all directions." This description is equally applicable today in spite of the mutilation to which the Jamkhed Taluka was subjected in 1913.

3. *Physical Features.*—The area under reference displays two well marked divisions. A series of groups of hilly villages form the northern section: the remaining portion, which in fact forms the main body of the Mahal, lies almost directly south. As I am unable to better or even to equal the terse and wonderfully accurate description of the upper or Baleghat tract given by Captain Black, the Officer who carried out the original classification, I venture to quote him verbatim:—

"The plateau which is known as the Baleghat is gently undulating and has in Jamkhed an average height of about 2,500 feet above the sea. The soil on it is poor and shallow towards the west but becomes richer towards the east of the Taluka, where some good black soil is found. The plateau is, with the exception of a tree or two near the villages, almost treeless. The villages which lie below the plateau to the north are composed to a great extent of the slopes and spurs of the Baleghat and the valleys between them. The soil on the slopes is generally shallow and poor, but the valleys are more fertile and in one or two villages to the north there is some fair black soil. The slopes of the Baleghat are in many places well covered with jungle and in most of the valleys there are a considerable number of mangoes and other trees: plantations of young mangoes are by no means an uncommon sight."

For a similar reason I append Mr. Fletcher's remarks on the southern portion of the Mahal:—

"The remaining portion of the Taluka lies at the foot of Baleghat to the south and east, and is drained by the affluents of the Sina. It is flat with slight undulations, the prevailing soil being a shallow black, with stony surface though in some places a fair stretch of deep soil is met with, and along the streams also the soil is often good. With the exception of a few clumps of mangoes and jambhuls, which in places fringe the nalas, the face of the country is nearly treeless. With no great pretensions to fertility, however, from an agriculturist's point of view, it may be said of this Taluka that grazing is good and plentiful for a Deccan district; and this is due to the fact that the poorer tracts are never of that grey sterile soil known as Barad, which covers large areas in most parts of the Deccan and yields no grazing but stunted spear-grass. The poorest soils in Jamkhed are shallow black, or reddish, and though often so stony as to prevent the use of the plough, produce almost always grasses of good quality."

4. Rainfall.—

Period.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1866—76	In. cents. 28 14	In. cents. 42 41	In. cents. 15 77
1876—86	28 95	41 95	18 06
1886—96	Not	available.	
1896—1906	22 56	38 26	15 81
1906—16	22 53	41 91	14 42
1916—21	26 14	42 91	13 68 (Six years only)

The Mahal possesses but one recording station, viz., Jamkhed itself, and therefore, the figures given above are based on the fall at that town; but the central position of the taluka headquarters, when considered in conjunction with the comparatively modest area of the entire Mahal, tends to establish that the figures do really indicate the actual fall throughout the area under consideration. There is, however, abundant testimony for the assertion that the fall in the Baleghat tract is almost, always more, and certainly not less, than in the plain country to the south. Nevertheless, recent figures do tend to support the almost universal complaint that a noticeable decrease in the rainfall has occurred since 1896, which year appears to be indelibly branded in the memory of the local inhabitants as marking a year of peculiar disaster and commencing a period of frequent drought; the basis for this impression would seem to rest as much on a diminution of the total volume of the rainfall as on the irregularity and untimeliness of incidence. Still it is apparent not only from the scrutiny of the annual records but also from the general condition of the tract, that the Jamkhed Mahal experiences fewer vicissitudes of fortune in this respect than the adjacent talukas of Karjat, Shrigonda and the neighbouring portion of the Sholapur Collectorate.

5. *Communications.*—Its very location has operated to prevent considerable activity in road building. Moreover, the nature of the country in the Baleghat area renders road-making a difficult and expensive task, and hence there is but one somewhat neglected track, which connects the plateau and northern villages to the market of Pathardi in the north-west. However, a good metalled road leads up from the headquarter town over the ghat to the top of the plateau. The southern area is better off; a local board road which needs more attention than it seems to have received of recent years, connects Nagar *via* Kada with Jamkhed, a distance of 46 miles; another good road running in a south-easterly direction through the very heart of the Mahal, links Jamkhed with the Municipal town of Kharda, 13 miles distant. Yet another more or less metalled track runs from Jamkhed to the important market of Karmala; but its condition is such that both trade and traffic prefer the longer route *via* Mahijalgaon, where a junction with the Nagar Sholapur road permits of the use of three Provincial roads to Karmala in the south, 36 miles distant, to Nagar to the north, 58 miles distant, and on to Pimpri Station to the west, 49 miles distant.

Mr. Fletcher writing in 1885 makes mention of two avenues of approach to Nagar from the north: the one *via* Pathardi and the other through a pass to Kada; this latter route is now impracticable for any other form of transport save pack-transport and is never used by wheeled conveyances.

6. *Markets.*—There are in all 13 villages at which weekly markets are held. All save the three trade centres of Kada, Jamkhed and Kharda assemble primarily for the convenience of the neighbouring villages and serve as convenient collecting centres for the agents of the more important traders who reside at either Kada, Jamkhed or Kharda. The first of these three was formerly a market town of some importance, commanding not only the western villages of the Mahal, but a large number of villages from Ashti taluka. It may be observed that a surprisingly

large number of merchants, whose operations are wholly confined to villages of H. E. H. the Nizam, reside in, and conduct their business from, bordering British villages, the explanation given being a greater sense of security and freedom from petty annoyance and harassment. A combination of these circumstances engendered the prosperity of Kada for a time, but owing to the difficult nature of the route to Nagar and to the fact that it is surrounded on all sides by the Nizam's territory, and the rigid imposition of the toll levied by the Nizam's state authorities, and the search to which all trade transport is subjected, primarily in the interest of the salt tax, which amounts to no less than Rs. 12 per bag, both the outward and inward trade has tended slightly to diminish, though it is still the place of residence of some 50 Marwadi houses, who combine the practice of money-lending with any other form of enterprise which yields a suitable dividend.

The significance of the remarks made above will be appreciated by reference to the fact that Jamkhed, the headquarter town, but not a border town, possesses only 17 trading establishments. Situated on the most convenient, and in fact only practical, route to Nagar on the northwest and to Kharda on the south-east and Karmala to the south, and, therefore, able to tap, so to speak at the frontier the whole of the southern Baleghat and Dongarbari area, it is matter for some astonishment that its operations are not on a larger scale: but the fact remains that it is totally eclipsed by the town of Kharda which in turn is dominated by the superior advantages of Karmala.

Nevertheless, Jamkhed is the weekly place of assembly of some 20 villages, and as it is a cattle market, and as cotton is the local money crop, and linseed and safflower are also sown to a moderate extent, trade is fairly brisk. The market at Kharda is on a larger scale. It is not only a municipal town, with a population of some 6,000 inhabitants, but is situated on the main road to Barsi, some 30 miles distant, and is connected by a passable road to Karmala, approximately 22 miles distant. Conveniently located on the very borders of H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions and commanding approaches to the two railway stations of Barsi and Jeur, each of which are some 30 miles distant, it was until recently an exceedingly prosperous market town. Its volume of trade is still substantial, but in proportion as the tendency for local prices to approximate to outside local market prices establishes itself, the superior position of Karmala, in nearer proximity to the telegraph wire and a main railway line, is likely to prevail, and signs are not wanting that Kharda will be compelled in the near future, to reconcile itself to the lesser dignity of a trade outpost, as against its former position of a trade centre.

7. *Industries.*—The Mahal possesses a few oil-presses and in all 298 hand-loom. The former are utilised in extracting linseed and sweet oil, almost wholly for local consumption; the looms manufacture coarse cotton and woollen blankets and, to a much smaller extent, garments of feminine apparel, which primarily satisfy a local demand.

The village of Amalner is the centre of a group of tinkers, who purchase worn-out brass vessels, clean and renovate them, and then export them to surrounding market towns. The industry supports about 100 persons, and a single transaction coinciding with my visit to the village, consisted of the wholesale disposal by a single family of no less than 400 vessels valued at Rs. 3 each. I understand that the industry is of such dimensions and yields such a return, that the profit therefrom supplies a living to a family unit estimated at twice the profit obtainable from a holding assessed at Rs. 20. In the villages of Dongarkinhi and Bidsangvi, a few families of Kasvas prepare a coarse quality glass bangle, but their complaints were bitter of the difficulty of conducting with success their hereditary and traditional calling against the imported article. It is not open to doubt that this local industry will shortly disappear.

Mr. Fletcher writing in 1885 commented on the *handicap* to trade, which exists in consequence of the fact that the customs authorities of H. E. H. the Nizam insist on the examination of all merchandise, whether inward or outward bound. All trade goods other than salt are permitted to pass through, free of duty, if certified by the village headman of the village of origin, to be consigned to British territory. There is no doubt that the small *douceur* which is sometimes demanded, and perforce paid, finally falls on the consumer; but as Mr. Fletcher was constrained to remark, there is *no evidence that the imposition operated to restrict import*. The duty on salt, on the other hand, is a definite burden and zealously imposed.

8. *Prices.*—The figures are given in Appendix I. For purposes of ready comparison the statement below has been drawn up:—

Prices per rupee in seers of 80 tolas and chataks of 5 tolas each.

Period.	Bajri.	Jawari.	Wheat.	Safflower.	Gram.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1871-72	14 0	20 0	18 10	22 1	22 2
1884-85	19 7	23 2	15 12	17 15	18 3
1888-89					
1894-95	13 10	14 8	10 6	15 2	11 6
1895-96					
1901-02	19 3	23 6	11 10	15 14	13 5
1902-03					
1908-09	15 9	18 3	8 9	12 1	10 8
1909-10					
1915-16	8 8	11 7	6 6	10 15	7 14
1916-17					
1921-22					

The figures are instructive and possibly of considerable value, since they indicate conditions in a wholly rural area, entirely dependent on agriculture, with only motasthal irrigation facilities, and at a fairly considerable distance from a railway. As a consequence, the general tendency is to produce food crops rather than money crops, to store a twelve months' supply of food, and to bring to market only the surplus, rather than to dispose of the harvest for cash and purchase subsequently in the weekly markets.

So far as wheat, gram and safflower are concerned, it will be seen that the rise in prices has been steady; as regards bajri and jawari—the staple food crops of the area—they have responded far more quickly to good and bad seasons, since they necessarily affect the surplus mentioned above.

The phenomenal conditions prevailing from 1918-19 to 1920-21 explain the exceptional figures for these years, but in spite of a series of really bad seasons, I was unable to discover that import had taken place on any substantial scale, though this is possibly due to heavy emigration. So far as Jamkhed is concerned, Appendix I indicates far more accurately than in most other talukas, the rate at which the ryot purchased rupees rather than the purchasing power of the rupee. It is clear, therefore, that since prices have appreciated at least 100 per cent. during the present lease, the net benefit of his yield to the ryot has at least doubled.

9. *Live and Dead-Stock.* (Appendix D).—Owing to the transfer of 15 Government villages to the Pathardi mahal in 1913, and owing to the fact that the cattle census figures of these villages in 1885 are not available, it is not possible to tabulate the figures at the beginning and end of the lease and thereby show the progress made or the set-back experienced.

There is, however, little doubt but that under the majority of the headings in Appendix D, the figures for 1921-22 would show decreases, if compared with the figures of 1885. In 1885, Jamkhed was even more remote from outside markets than it is to-day; communication was undoubtedly more difficult; the tendency to travel afar to markets outside the Taluka was much less; and demand for cattle and all livestock was very probably considerably less. Mr. Fletcher has commented on the exceptional grazing facilities that the area possesses (*vide* paragraph 20 of the 1st revision report). Present conditions differ: The most suitable grazing areas were confined to the villages transferred in 1913; the area under occupation, as against the area not under crop, has increased proportionately; the steady increase in the value of food grains has correspondingly diminished the benefit to be derived from cattle and sheep rearing; and, whereas Mr. Fletcher mentions the biennial visits of butchers from Poona and Bombay, to make purchases of cattle, the modern equivalent arrives weekly in a motor-car. However, the statement below gives the number of acres per pair of plough oxen on the basis of the total area cropped. The figures for 1885 cannot be regarded as strictly correct, as it would appear that under the heading "Agricultural Cattle" Mr. Fletcher has included male buffaloes, and

from the large number of female, and young buffaloes, there would seem reason to believe that the number of males was considerable. But it will be apparent that, as late as 1915-16, the number of plough oxen was more than adequate, and if the recent famine years have operated to reduce numbers, the damage done is likely to be made good in the course of a few good or even fair seasons, and, in any case, it has not approached a degree sufficient to militate against the efficient conduct of agricultural operations.

Statement showing number of acres per pair of plough oxen on basis of cropped area.

Year.	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1885	9.0	10.0	15.0
1915	13.17	14.27	16.29
1919	12.30	17.37	21.5
1920	15.17	20.2	28.4

The figures for goats in all 61 villages is shown as 11,162 in 1885, the census of 1920 returns, 9,748 for only 46 villages. It is, therefore, clear that so far as this item is concerned, there has been an increase during the period of lease.

Similarly, as regards carts, which in 1885 numbered 1011, and in 1920, 999.

Reference to Appendix F of the First Revision Settlement Report of the Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District.

For irrigation.	Wells.			Carts.	Ploughs.	Live stock
	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.			Horses & Ponies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1448	366	298	2,072	1,011	2,230	1,865
1568	88	288	1,939	999	1,009	756

Milch cattle.			Cart & Plough oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Remarks.
Female buffaloes.	Cows.	Young stock.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4,100	14,702	10,748	24,932	15,076	11,162	Figures for 61 Government villages in 1885. Figures for 46 Government villages now comprising the mahal, for the year 1920-21.
1,706	6,449	7,113	11,021 Oxen 58 Buffaloes.	4,912	9,748	
			11,079			

Figures for the 15 villages transferred to Pathardi in 1913 according to Census of 1901-02.

For irrigation.	Wells.			Carts.	Plough.	Live stock
	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.			Horses & ponies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
615	8	19	643	419	707	316

Milch cattle.			Cart & Plough oxen and buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Remarks.
Female buffaloes.	Cows.	Young stock.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
984	2,809	2,576	5,135 Oxen 10 Buffaloes.	3,741	7,554	(See paragraph 9 on Live & Dead Stock.)
			5,151			

10. *Value of Land.*—As the isolated position of Jamkhed tends to keep it free of outside investors, the vast majority of sale transactions, therefore, are confined to local residents, and where both vender and purchaser are agriculturists

with a full knowledge of local conditions, bargaining is apt to be prolonged, and the sale-price eventually agreed upon, approximates very closely to intrinsic worth.

Comparison with conditions at the beginning of the lease, 37 years ago, is not possible, as Mr. Fletcher's figures do not differentiate between Bagayat and Jirayat land. However, if contrasted with the state of things in the adjoining taluka of Shevgaon including the Pathardi Mahal, which was settled in revision as recently as 1915, the figures for Jamkhed show, that conditions in the Mahal are on the whole by no means worse, and, so far as group I is concerned, a good deal better.

Number of times the assessment represented by the sale-price.

Pathardi & Shevgaon in 1915.			Jamkhed Mahal in 1921.			Remarks.
Group I	..	55·80	Group I	..	81·05	Dry crop land only.
Group II	..	43·97	Group II	..	47·08	
Group III	..	37·27	Group III	..	44·19	
For the whole Taluka	..	39·42	For the Mahal	..	52·99	

On the basis of the rate in cash per acre the figures are as follows :—

Rate per acre (dry crop land only).

Pathardi & Shevgaon.			Jamkhed.		
Rs.			Rs.		
Group I	..	22·24	Group I	..	35·98
Group II	..	20·07	Group II	..	19·58
Group III	..	21·98	Group III	..	18·74

It is difficult to perceive why, so far as groups II and III are concerned, land in Jamkhed should not fetch more than land in the corresponding groups in Shevgaon and Pathardi. It is beyond doubt and demonstrable by the simple process of visiting both areas that the Jamkhed ryot is the more comfortably circumstanced; his harvests are more certain; the general facilities for agriculture not less; the rainfall is more reliable, and famine less frequent. It is possibly correct that the quality of the soil is somewhat superior in Shevgaon, but on the whole it is probable, that the principal operating factor is the greater isolation of Jamkhed, which, as has been stated above, tends to confine sale to local residents only. The high selling rate prevailing in group I is clearly due to the extreme difficulty of securing land, for nothing save continuous sub-division, up to the point where cultivation is no longer profitable, brings land into the market at all.

An examination of the figures as regards rentals is equally instructive and equally consistent;

Number of times the assessment represented by rent.

Pathardi & Shevgaon.			Jamkhed.			Remarks.
Group I	..	4·70	Group I	..	7·46	Dry crop land only.
Group II	..	4·15	Group II	..	4·58	
Group III	..	4·52	Group III	..	4·55	

Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.

Group I	..	21·25	Group I	..	11·39	Dry crop land only.
Group II	..	24·07	Group II	..	21·66	
Group III	..	22·09	Group III	..	21·98	

It may be noted that in the figures compiled for the purposes of this present report, in each case, the recipient of the rent pays the assessment, whereas Mr. Fletcher's statement (*vide* Appendix L, First Revision Report), makes it clear that the figures of rental given include the assessment which was to be paid by the lessee.

Furthermore, the statement appears to include all land, Bagayat as well as Jirayat, and comparison is not, therefore, possible. It is evident, however, from the statement given above that the assessment cannot be considered other than light, for the percentage of rent represented by the assessment, is for group I under $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for the other two groups under 22 per cent. These figures will challenge comparison favourably with any other Jirayat taluka in the District.

11. *Water Supply.*—It has already been stated that the sole source of water supply other than the rainfall is by well water, and the progress made in this direction is given below :—

Period.	No. of villages.	No. of wells.
1885	61	1,443
1921	46	1,563

The census of 1902 shows that the number of wells in the 15 villages transferred in 1913 was 615. It is not ascertainable what the corresponding number for this area was in 1885. But it is evident that the number of wells in the remaining 46 villages has increased at least 75 per cent. within the period of the lease.

12. *Cultivation and crops.*—The statistical information is contained in Appendix B. The entire tract is jirayat. Out of the gross area of the Mahal 76·82 per cent. is occupied for cultivation; 15·20 per cent. being under forest and the remainder 7·98 per cent. being land either uncultivable or assigned for some special purpose. It will be observed that the area under fallow is approximately one-fifth of the total occupied area but that in this respect conditions in the Mahal do not differ from similarly hilly areas will be apparent from the statement below. A further explanation of the comparatively large area left unsown can be found in the well known fact that the excellence of the grasses in the Mahal makes grazing an asset:—that it in no way indicates that land is falling out of cultivation will be evident from column 8 of Appendix B, which establishes that the area of cultivable waste unoccupied is the very moderate extent of 0·56 per cent. of the gross area.

Table of percentages of fallows to total occupied area in hilly Talukas.

Name of Taluka.	Percentage of fallow to total occupied area.	Remarks.
Nasik	33·78	Dangi villages.
	26·60	Deshi villages (Plain country).
Chandor	20·26	
Junnar	15·64	
Igatpuri	35·18	
Dindori	27·59	
Karjat	50·12	Neighbouring Taluka to Jamkhed.
Jamkhed	20·00	

Cultivation in the Baleghat tract is generally confined to the comparatively level land between the folds of the innumerable ridges that form the distinguishing feature of this area. Terracing is adopted but to a moderate extent only. As regards the Deshi area, the south western section forms part of the valley of the Sina and is on the whole fairly level and possesses to some extent the advantage of sub-soil percolation, with the result that the land is easily prepared and crops on the whole yield fair harvests. The eastern section is somewhat more dependent on the actual rainfall, but curiously enough, invariably obtains a useful shower or two in December or early January, when it is much needed. The standard of cultivation is on the whole fair. The advantages of manuring understood, but the benefit of weeding and bunding is either not sufficiently appreciated, or ignored. The average cultivator is, however, very willing to accept suggestions and is open to ideas, and there is no doubt that the recent famine, by compelling emigration, is likely to result in improved cultivation, for I frequently came across individuals, who with pride would point to some experiment and informed me that it was due to their observations the year before in the Berars or Khandesh.

Crops.—The table below contrasts present conditions with those prevailing in 1885.

Percentage of occupied area under various crops at beginning and end of lease.

Name of crop.	1885.	1921.
Bajri	32·4	16·92
Jawari	22·2	43·02
Wheat	3·3	2·37
Gram	2·7	2·69
Other cereals and pulses	7·20	6·19
Oil seeds	2·21	6·89
Cotton	2·9	1·66
Tobacco	0·1	0·09
Rice	0·6	0·14
Others	9·27	2·19
Fallow	20·00	20·00

100 per cent. 102·16 per cent.
Deduct area twice cropped .. 2·16 ..

100 per cent. 100 per cent.

It will be seen that the present tendency is to concentrate on Rabi crops and reduce the area under Khariff. The explanation given locally being that the rabi rains of recent years are by far the most reliable. The substantial increase in oil seeds is chiefly due to the much larger percentage of land put under safflower—a Rabi crop sown together with Jawari.

The reduction in “others” is primarily due to the low level of well water consequent on the series of years of poor and moderate rainfall, which has hampered bagayat sowing. Motasthal irrigation is, however, unlikely to increase rapidly chiefly because the expense of well construction is high, due to the presence of basaltic and other hard rock formations near the surface.

13. *Population* :—(Appendix M.)

The figures of the last four censuses are given below.

Census figures of 46 Government villages for the period 1891-1921.

Area.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Group I	13,423	11,324	14,174	10,257
Group II	21,616	19,832	23,452	18,740
Group III	11,971	9,493	10,713	6,954
Total for the Mahal	47,010	40,649	48,339	35,951

The reduction in population since 1911 would seem to be the very high percentage of 25·63; but that these figures are not in accordance with the actual facts admits of ready explanation, *viz.*, that the date of scrutiny of the census of 1921 coincided with a period of famine which followed two bad seasons, with the result that large numbers of the people had temporarily emigrated and were, therefore, absent from their villages. From what enquiries I was able to make, there seems no room for doubt that inspite of the influenza epidemic of 1918, in which Jamkhed suffered not the least severely of the talukas of the District, the population is not below that of 1911; or, if so, but very little less.

The percentage of agricultural to non-agricultural populations is given below:—

Period.	Percentage to total population of	
	Agricultural popula- tion.	Non-agricultural population.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1885	58·5	41·5
1911	69·72	30·28
1921	64·75	35·25

The increase in the percentage of non-agricultural population is of course not real, the apparent increase being due solely to emigration which was confined to agricultural classes mainly.

14. Wages.—(Appendix I-i).

Little comment is required. The Mahal possesses no large industries and, therefore, the rise in the wages of the carpenter, the blacksmith, the village shoemaker as well as that of the agricultural worker, has risen solely in response to the depreciated value of money and, to some extent, to the higher standard of living. The area being wholly agricultural, a very fair percentage of wages is paid in kind. Nevertheless, the figures show that the price of skilled and unskilled labour has risen 50 per cent.

15. Revenue history.—(Appendices K and M).

So far as Appendix K is concerned, an examination of columns 3 and 4 reveals the satisfactory state of the Mahal. The figures for group I show that remissions amount to the insignificant sum of Rs. 5,220-2-4 out of a total demand of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, actually 1·05 per cent. Further, in a period of 31 years, suspensions have exceeded four figures on only five occasions, and in only one year was it necessary to suspend the revenue almost wholesale. Remissions in groups II and III amount to 3·50 per cent. and 3·23 per cent., respectively, of the total demand. The considerable difference in conditions between the first and the remaining two groups is demonstrated by the fact that suspensions of revenue over four figures, was found necessary in no less than 13 years out of 31. Nevertheless, a set of conditions, which have resulted in causing the talukwar figures of remissions and suspensions to represent but 2·76 per cent. and 11·07 per cent., respectively, of demand, and the significant fact that throughout the period of 31 years, there is no single item of unauthorised arrears, cannot but indicate general absence of distress and the general moderation of the levy. It is clear that were it not for the series of years in which the rainfall was below the absolute minimum, necessary to cause crops to ripen, the figures in columns 3 and 4 would be *nil*.

The figures in Appendix K are corroborative: It is correct that the census returns show a diminished population, but this has been explained. Columns 5 and 6 indicate that not only is the area of unoccupied Government land insignificant, but the tendency is to take up lands which must clearly be on the very margin of cultivation, and hardly worth cultivation, were it not for the considerable increase in the price of the products of cultivation. A resort to coercive processes for the purpose of securing the land revenue is almost unknown.

16. *Summary.*—It is somewhat difficult to bring out clearly with the aid of statistics only, the steady progress towards prosperity made during the existing lease; but though it is not easy to record tangible evidence of this prosperity, it is an undoubted fact that the inhabitants of the Mahal are comfortably circumstanced—a specially noticeable feature is the quiet comfort of all classes. There are few rich, but practically no poor, in the extreme sense of the term. The more or less consistent rainfall, resulting in regular and fair harvests, has produced a degree of moderate well-being, which is in sharp contrast to many areas in the District, where the soil is richer, irrigation facilities greater, where communications are superior, and where markets are nearer, but the rainfall more capricious.

The value in terms of money of the products of agriculture has steadily risen nearly 100 per cent.; the value of the land and the stock on the land has equally

increased; rents are the equal of those prevailing in any other jirayat area in the District; wages have shared in the general level of prosperity; the tract is neither overpopulated or under populated; the climate is excellent; sickness and disease infrequent; the people generally comfortably housed in stone structures. A contributory factor to this satisfactory state of affairs is undoubtedly its isolation, but on the other hand, this very fact operates to reduce the net cash return of agriculture to the agriculturist. During the entire period of the lease there has been no improvement in communications; no new road has been built, nor has the railway been brought nearer; furthermore, its complete separation from British territory imposes on the unfortunate inhabitants the burden of an especial salt tax, and, to a moderate extent, a customs bar. It is, therefore, necessary to make due allowance for these drawbacks, and the rates proposed attempt to fix the just share of the general rise in values, to which the state on the one hand and the occupant on the other, is entitled.

17. *Grouping.*—It will be evident from the foregoing paragraphs that the main justification for an increase of the maximum rate is the increase in the value of agricultural produce, due to the general rise of prices. This is a factor that has operated universally, and, so far as the various groups in Jamkhed are concerned, impartially. There is no doubt that the present system of grouping was based on net return from the lands in the various groups. Since conditions in this respect have not changed, there is no necessity for alteration. I therefore propose that the existing groups be retained and that the maximum rates be raised as follows:—

Group I from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-13-0, viz., 31·82 per cent.

Group II from Rs. 1-3-0 to Rs. 1-9-0, viz., 31·58 per cent.

Group III from Rs. 1-1-0 to Rs. 1-6-0, viz., 29·41 per cent.

The table below sets forth the present rates, the rates proposed and the rates prevailing in the neighbouring area and villages in H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions:—

Area.	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Rates in neighbouring areas.	
			Pathardi.	Neighbouring villages in H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group I	1 6 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 13 6
Group II	1 3 0	1 9 0	..	North 1 13 6 East 1 6 11 West 1 6 11
Group III	1 1 0	1 6 0	..	North 1 6 11 South 1 6 11 West 1 6 11

So far as group I is concerned, its superior climate, its assured rainfall, and the certainty of harvests, contribute to engender a degree of prosperity, which would be the equal of any other area in the District, were it not for the isolated character of the tract, its distance from a first class market and a railway, and its poor facilities for communication. Had it not been for these factors, which undoubtedly operate to reduce, below outside market prices, the rate at which the occupant can with convenience dispose of his harvest, I would have ventured to propose a rate even higher.

As regards group II, its access to the really big markets of Kharda, Karmala and Barsi facilitate disposal, and, therefore, there would appear no reason to refrain from the imposition of an assessment which is approximately equal to that prevailing in the neighbouring villages of H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions. It is correct that my proposal will operate to impose a levy of Rs. 1-9-0 against Rs. 1-6-11, but it will be seen from the statement above that the Nizam's villages to the north of this group are assessed at Rs. 1-13-6. The soil is good, communications are excellent and markets are convenient.

Finally, as regards group III, these villages are located in the south-west of the Mahal, and though the rainfall here is more irregular, and the larger markets more distant, this is to a fair extent compensated for by the comparative superiority of communications and the really excellent quality of the soil. Villages such as

Kusadgaon, Patoda, Ratnapur, Sangvi and Khandvi require nothing beyond moisture to yield really bumper harvests. I have, therefore, proposed an increase equivalent to Rs. 29.41 per cent.

It will be seen that the rates proposed will result in practically uniform increases in each group, the justification being that the main ground for increase is the general rise in prices. The present proposals will result in increasing the revenue from Rs. 64,457 to Rs. 84,422, the increase per acre being as under :—

Group.	Present average rate per acre.	Proposed average rate per acre.
I	0 7 2	0 9 5
II	0 7 2	0 9 7
III	0 6 11	0 9 0

It will be noted that the above table portrays very clearly the classification rating of the soil in groups II and III as compared with group I.

18. *Period of guarantee.*—Local conditions in Jamkhed approximate closely to those prevailing in Pathardi. It will be convenient, therefore, that both these areas be examined at one and the same time for the purposes of future revision settlements. I have, therefore, to propose that the rates now to be imposed be guaranteed for 23 years, *i. e.*, upto the year 1945-46 when the present settlement of the Pathardi Mahal will expire. It may be noted that the present settlement is seven years overdue.

19. *Inam villages of the Jamkhed Mahal.*—The Mahal possesses in all 13 alienated villages, of which 8 are unsurveyed and do not, therefore, come under consideration; out of the remaining five, which are surveyed, *viz.* (1) Bidsangvi, (2) Devinimbgaon, (3) Ratnapur, (4) Sheri Khurd and (5) Khandvi, the current settlement in No. (1) is the original, and revision measurement and classification operations are necessary before introduction of a revision settlement is permissible. In Nos. (2) to (5), inclusive, the current settlement is the revision. Information regarding the settlement of the latter four villages is as under :—

Name of village.	Present maximum rate.	Period of settlement.		Authority.
		From	To	
	Rs. a. p.			
1 Devinimbgaon	1 3 0	1885-86	1915-16	Commissioner C. D.'s No. 1895, dated 8th November 1886.
2 Ratnapur	1 3 0	Do.	do.	
3 Sheri Khurd	1 3 0	Do.	do.	
4 Khandvi	1 1 0	Do.	do.	

Conditions in these villages are in no wise dissimilar to those in the adjoining Khalsa villages, and specific remarks on each village are unnecessary.

Devinimbgaon is situated to the north of Kada and Sheri khurd to the south; Ratnapur is situated to the south-west of Jamkhed. These villages, though scattered over the south-western portion of the Mahal, have already been grouped properly with the surrounding Government villages, which are in group II. I therefore propose the same maximum rate, *viz.*, Rs. 1-9-0 for each of these villages.

Khandvi.—Is situated to the south of the Mahal and falls in group III. I therefore propose a maximum rate, *viz.*, Rs. 1-6-0.

There is no rice land in any of these villages. Motasthal has as usual been assessed at the maximum dry crop rate. The financial effect of the enhancements proposed will be found in Appendix L.

In conclusion, I would recommend that the period of guarantee of these villages should expire simultaneously with that of the rest of the Taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. DRACUP,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Jamkhed District, Ahmednagar.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd Octo- ber to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.		
1911	0.29	1	11.84	25	1.52	6	0.80	1	14.45	33		
1912	1.09	2	7.93	19	4.87	11	0.48	2	14.42	34		
1913	0.98	3	11.87	22	3.07	6	1.10	2	17.02	33		
1914	0.11	..	12.81	18	10.97	13	2.77	4	26.16	35		
1915	0.70	3	19.11	22	15.88	19	1.11	2	37.90	49		
1916	0.22	1	1.91	5	19.39	25	15.04	19	2.63	8	39.19	59
1917	3.61	5	0.48	1	8.01	18	23.49	20	2.32	3	42.91	56
1918	0.12	..	5.60	8	1.42	5	6.58	10	5.83	5	19.55	28
1919	0.48	2	0.34	1	7.28	13	9.09	15	0.06	..	17.25	31
1920	2.14	3	1.12	4	2.74	8	6.68	11	..	..	12.68	26
1921	14.72	24	9.29	6	0.19	1	24.20	31		
Average	0.70	1	1.15	3	10.61	18	10.18	13	1.57	3	24.16	38
					Total Annual Rainfall		Figures for the		previous years					
					Year.		Total.							
					1890	..	28.42							
					1891	..	21.98							
					1892	..	39.54							
					1893	..	37.21							
					1894	..	29.02							
					1895	..	30.90							
					1896	..	19.24							
					1897	..	25.30							
					1898	..	23.03							
					1899	..	18.61							
					1900	..	17.75							
					1901	..	16.37							
					1902	..	30.64							
					1903	..	38.26							
					1904	..	20.52							
					1905	..	15.81							
					1906	..	27.53							
					1907	..	17.87							
					1908	..	14.48							
					1909	..	23.59							
					1910	..	41.91							

Rainfall remarks with regard to the character of the season at Sangamner, Karjat and Jamkhed, District Ahmednagar, during the years 1911-21.

1911. Rain during the year was less than half the average at Karjat and only slightly above it (half the average) at Sangamner and Jamkhed. There was some slight rain at Karjat during the ante-monsoon period but practically none at Sangamner and Jamkhed. The monsoon set in early in June but the fall of the month though general was insufficient (except at Sangamner where it was up to the requirements) for general kharif sowing which was in consequence, confined to moist places, only. The fall in July was sufficient to resume retarded kharif sowings. It was meagre at Sangamner but here the sowings were already finished off by the end of June. Rain in August was beneficial to the crops. But September rain amounted only to a few cents. The standing kharif crops were affected in consequence and rabi sowings were retarded. Rain was practically absent in October and rabi sowings received a further check some fair rain (very good at Sangamner) in the last week of November, however enabled their being resumed in places. December went totally dry. The rabi crops required moisture for their development which they never got. Season on the whole was very poor.

1912. The total fall was considerably below the average. Ante-monsoon rain was fair at Karjat, though slight at Jamkhed and practically absent at Sangamner. Monsoon commenced timely in June but the fall of the month was insufficient for kharif sowings which were consequently confined to light soils only. July rain was about the average and enabled kharif sowings to be pushed on. Rainfall in August was deficient (especially at Sangamner where it amounted to only $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch) and the standing crops suffered. The fall in September was only fair at Jamkhed while it did not exceed a few cents at Karjat and Sangamner. The result was that kharif crops withered and rabi sowing was delayed. Good rain in October gave an impetus to rabi sowings. Copious rain was again received in November at Sangamner, though it was only fair at Karjat and very light at Jamkhed. This benefited the crops to a certain extent. There was no rain in December though it was required for the rabi crops. The season on the whole was very poor and necessitated declaration of famine conditions.

1913. Annual rainfall much under the average. Rain in the ante-monsoon period was fair to good. The monsoon established itself early in June and the fall being sufficient, kharif sowings were started everywhere and completed under the favourable rain in July. The fall in August was useful for the standing crops but it was not sufficient and further rain was needed at the end of the month. Rain in September was far short of the average. More was urgently required for the standing kharif crops as well as for rabi sowings. Some useful rain fell in October. It benefited the standing crops and facilitated rabi sowings which were started in earnest on its account. There was no rain in November though it was badly required for germination of the seedlings and for their proper development. Jamkhed received some useful showers in December though the rainfall amounted only to a few cents at Karjat and was totally absent at Sangamner. Season on the whole was only fair.

1914. Except at Sangamner where it was about the average, total fall of the year was in excess of the standard. Ante-monsoon showers were light at Karjat and Sangamner, while they were absent at Jamkhed. Regular monsoon opened early in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which were commenced everywhere. These were duly completed under the fair fall in July and seedlings were thriving. Rain in August though sufficient at Karjat was deficient at Jamkhed and Sangamner where more rain was needed for the standing crops at the end of the month. The fall in September made up the deficiency benefiting the standing kharif crops and facilitating the rabi sowings. Rain was practically absent in October and rabi seedlings began to show signs of distress. Rainfall in November though scanty was very useful for the crops. December was almost dry. Season on the whole was fairly good.
1915. Rain during the year far in excess of the average. There were some fair good ante-monsoon showers. The regular monsoon opened in the third week of June and the fall being general and sufficient, kharif sowings were started and commenced in July when however it was retarded in places owing to continuous rain. August rain was light and confined to the first week followed a break. The standing crops required rain at the end of the month. This they got in September and they considerably improved everywhere. Rabi sowing was started but retarded owing to excessive rain. It was resumed and completed in October under favourable conditions. Rabi seedlings were thriving. There was useful rain in November and December except at Sangamner where it was practically absent and the crops threw well. The season on the whole was good.
1916. Total fall of the year considerably above the average. Good rain in the ante-monsoon period was useful for preparing the lands. Monsoon burst in early June and the fall being adequate and general, kharif sowings were vigorously started everywhere. In July the fall was more than sufficient retarding bajri sowing and a break was desired for agricultural operations which occurred partially in August and was beneficial to the crops. The heavy fall in September however damaged the standing crops and retarded rabi sowing which commenced with the break in the last week. October rain again exceeded the requirements and injured bajri which in consequence suffered both in quality and quantity. Jowar was sown in fields where bajri was ruined. Rabi sowing was completed in November under favourable rain. There was no rain in December and the rabi crops were promising but they suffered a little later on owing to untimely rain in February. Season on the whole was fair for kharif and good for rabi.
1917. Except at Sangamner where it was below the average the total fall of the year was considerably above the standard at Karjat and Jamkhed. There were some light showers in the ante-monsoon period. Monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowings were taken in hands everywhere. The fall in July however, being very meagre (Jamkhed excepted where it was fair) they were retarded in places and germinated seedlings began to wither. The drought continued till about the middle of August when general rain was received. This improved the standing kharif crops and allowed rabi sowing to be undertaken. The heavy rainfall in September and October retarded rabi sowing and damaged the crops in places in the Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. It being however only up to the requirements at Sangamner no damage was done to the crops here. The fall in November was light and rabi sowings were completed under the favourable weather conditions of the month. There was no rain in December nor was any absolutely necessary for the development of the crops. The season was on the whole only fair for kharif though fairly good for the rabi crops.
1918. Total fall of the year far below the average at Jamkhed and less than even half of the standard at Karjat and Sangamner. Rain in the ante-monsoon period being heavy was useful for the preparation of the lands. Regular monsoon opened about the end of June but the fall was quite inadequate for general kharif sowing which was retarded for want of more rain. In July the fall was insufficient being less than an inch further sowing was stopped and the germinated seedlings were withering. August rains did not improve the situation the fall being meagre. More rain was urgently required. The good fall in September was very welcome after the long drought. It gave a new life to the surviving crops and gave an impetus to rabi sowing. In October the rainfall though fair at Jamkhed was very scanty at Karjat and Sangamner. The result was that further rabi sowing was checked and standing crops deteriorated in many places. There was good rain at Karjat and Jamkhed in November though Sangamner had again unfortunately none. This rain where it fell greatly improved the rabi crops. In December heavy rain was received at Jamkhed though it did not exceed a few cents at Sangamner and was totally absent at Karjat. It helped the crops in the Jamkhed taluka. The season on the whole was very poor, Sangamner forming the worst of the three.
1919. Total rainfall of the year much below the average at Jamkhed, about it at Karjat and in excess of it at Sangamner. Rainfall was only light in the ante-monsoon period. The monsoon commenced in June and the good rain of this month and also at the commencement of July enabled the sowing of kharif crops to be done in time. Owing to the famine in the preceding year the cultivators were keen to sow kharif crops wherever possible and the area cultivated under them was generally above the normal. Owing to the long breaks however, in July and August the crops suffered severely in places. The abundant fall in September proved however very beneficial to them and was useful for undertaking rabi sowing. In October unfortunately a break occurred which retarded the growth of crops in many places and though the fall in November generally improved their condition they were again damaged by the untimely rain in January. The season on the whole was fairly good. It cannot however be called one of the plenty as the people had just escaped from the clutches of scarcity and were struggling to better their condition.
1920. Annual rainfall less than half the average, at Karjat and Jamkhed and only one-third of it at Sangamner. The ante-monsoon period was totally dry. There was some rainfall in June and July, but it was neither sufficient nor general. Consequently less area than usual was sown. The seedlings did not germinate well in many places or where they did, they did not flourish. The long break in August and the first half of September adversely affected the condition of what crops were still surviving and the kharif season thus resulted in a failure. As for the rabi season the rainfall in the second half of September was seasonable and general and encouraged general rabi sowings to be eagerly started. Want of rain, however in October and November withered away the seedlings which had germinated in places and the rabi season too proved a failure. As a result, famine conditions had to be declared throughout the area.
1921. Year's aggregate fall about the average at Jamkhed but only about half of it at Karjat and Sangamner. There was no rain in the ante-monsoon period. Fairly good rain was received in June at Jamkhed and Sangamner though it amounted only to a few cents at Karjat. Sowings in consequence were restricted only to places of sufficient moisture. The substantial fall in July however came to the rescue. It proved very beneficial as it enabled resumption of retarded kharif sowings and their completion in time. The seedlings also threw well under it. In August the fall was scanty and crops began to suffer but this deficiency of rain was counterbalanced by the good fall of September which besides improving the standing crops gave good start to rabi sowings. Owing to the deficiency of rainfall in October and its total absence in November and December the development of the rabi crops fell short of expectation. The season on the whole was fairly good for the kharif, but it is not unlikely that it may turn out to be poor for the rabi crops.

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and uncultivated Area.									
	Gross cropped area (T. P. X.X.),	Deduct twice crop- ped.	Deduct Crops in unassessed land.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.
								Forest.	Other (in- cluding unculti- vated).	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Group No. I.										
Average based on 7 years' figures, namely, 1914-15 to 1920-21 inclusive—										
Villages 11	39,126	1,303	..	31,733	4,637	36,370	83	13,805	4,199	54,457
Percentage	....	..	..	....	14'00	....	..	..	..	....
Group No. II.										
Villages 16	49,032	1,316	8	47,713	10,758	64,471	151	9,645	6,391	80,659
Percentage	....	..	..	....	34'18	....	..	..	..	....
Group No. III.										
Villages 19	35,427	437	4	34,980	7,219	42,205	805	4,864	3,223	51,007
Percentage	....	..	..	....	20'38	....	..	..	..	....
Average for the Mahal.										
Average	117,586	3,082	7	16,347	28,614	143,046	1,039	28,314	13,813	186,212
Percentage on cropped area	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....
Percentage on occupied area	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	..	....

Number of Village.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).															
	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.										Oil Seeds.					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Matke.	Gram.	Other cere- als and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.
1.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
Group No. I.																
Average based on 7 years' figures, namely, 1914-15 to 1920-21 inclusive—																
Villages 11	105	1,576	9	10,433	13,512	..	12	1,443	2,868	20,958	645	238	..	138	552	1,573
Percentage	0'32	4'76	0'03	31'49	40'70	..	0'04	4'36	8'65	90'44	1'96	0'72	..	0'41	1'67	4'75
Group No. II.																
Villages 16	66	1,026	42	29,144	7,019	..	36	1,118	3,567	42,046	720	229	..	629	2,922	4,490
Percentage	0'13	2'09	0'09	59'44	14'31	..	0'07	2'28	7'34	85'75	1'47	0'46	..	1'28	5'06	0'17
Group No. III.																
Villages 19	28	789	65	20,969	4,672	..	23	1,288	2,208	30,042	615	172	..	155	2,763	3,705
Percentage	0'08	2'28	0'18	59'19	13'10	..	0'06	3'64	6'23	84'80	1'74	0'49	..	0'44	7'80	10'40
Average for the Mahal.																
Average	109	3,391	115	61,540	24,209	..	70	3,850	8,672	102,046	1,981	640	..	620	6,330	9,871
Percentage on cropped area	0'17	2'88	0'09	52'34	20'59	..	0'08	3'27	7'38	80'78	1'68	0'54	..	0'78	5'39	8'39
Percentage on occupied area	0'14	2'37	0'08	43'02	16'92	..	0'05	2'69	6'06	71'33	1'88	0'45	..	0'64	4'42	6'80

Number of Village.	Crops (Details of Col. 2)—contd.										
	Condiments and Spices.	Sngars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and veget- ables including root crops.
		Cane.	Palm Trees	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.		
1.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
Group No. I.											
Average based on 7 years' figures, namely, 1914-15 to 1920-21 inclusive—											
Villages 11	91	29	..	452	397	..	27	..	27	15	584
Percentage	0'27	0'09	..	1'36	1'20	..	0'08	..	0'08	0'05	1'76
Group No. II.											
Villages 16	252	28	..	964	374	..	72	17	89	376	401
Percentage	0'51	0'06	..	1'97	0'76	..	0'15	0'08	0'13	0'77	0'82
Group No. III.											
Villages 19	93	6	..	1,058	311	..	26	4	30	14	105
Percentage	0'26	0'03	..	2'90	0'88	..	0'07	0'01	0'09	0'04	0'47
Average for the Mahal.											
Average	435	67	..	2,881	1,083	..	125	21	146	403	1,154
Percentage on cropped area	0'37	0'06	..	2'03	0'93	..	0'10	0'02	0'12	0'34	0'99
Percentage on occupied area	0'30	0'04	..	1'66	0'75	..	0'09	0'01	0'10	0'28	0'81

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per the Imperial Censuses of 1911 and 1921 in the Jamkhed Mahal, Ahmednagar District.

Agricultural population			Total.	Percentage to total population.	Non-agricultural population.	Percentage to total population.
Having interest in land.						
Tenants or Sub-Sharers.	Other Land-holders.	Labourers.				
			1911.			
30,697	1,105	23,254	55,056	69.72	23,911	30.28
			1921.			
1,203	22,404	4,331	27,938	64.75	15,210	35.25
Taken from the 1st Revision Settlement Report			34,797	58.5	24,695	41.5

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural stock of the 46 Government villages in the Jamkhed Mahal, during the year 1915 and so on.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.*		
	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He Buffaloes.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1915-1916.											
11	5,301	28	5	4	57	20	4,182	1,280	3,822	807	15,508
16	7,121	38	7	7	150	56	4,810	1,265	4,847	945	19,244
19	4,453	42	8	4	20	10	3,890	458	3,012	322	10,814
Total 46	16,875	108	20	15	227	86	11,882	2,998	11,281	2,074	45,584
1919-1920.											
11	5,186	27	4	4	22	4	3,602	1,162	2,931	770	13,712
16	5,570	41	3	5	93	29	3,433	938	3,083	571	13,773
19	3,356	22	2	1	13	5	1,908	406	1,437	212	7,362
Total 46	14,118	90	9	10	128	38	8,943	2,506	7,451	1,553	34,846
1920-1921.											
11	3,957	5	..	..	4	2	2,388	711	2,309	427	9,813
16	4,541	21	4	2	79	16	2,732	749	2,472	480	11,096
19	2,420	7	2	2	4	3	1,374	246	1,269	156	5,433
Total 46	10,928	33	6	4	87	21	6,494	1,706	6,050	1,063	26,392

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1915-1916.								
11	379	2,090	8,284	..	369	14	390	A. G.
16	541	2,500	8,591	..	571	27	558	13 17
19	243	2,372	5,008	..	312	21	314	14 27
Total 46	1,163	6,962	22,883	..	1,252	62	1,262	16 20
1919-1920.								
11	343	1,737	3,498	63	304	15	307	12 30
16	468	2,538	5,522	117	881	23	438	17 37
19	219	1,782	1,966	22	215	10	247	21 5
Total 46	1,030	6,107	8,986	202	900	48	992	
1920-1921.								
11	213	1,834	3,033	67	284	13	283	15 17
16	366	2,277	4,703	43	433	59	401	20 2
19	177	1,301	2,012	23	154	9	234	23 4
Total 46	756	4,912	9,748	133	876	81	918	

* Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature of breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Jamkhed Mahal, District Nagar for the year 1921.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
Group No. I.										
....	8	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Group No. II.										
1	21	182	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Group No. III.										
....	1	60	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Total	1	80	269	29	..	..	..	..	..	....

APPENDIX F.

[From V. F. 16.]

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other sources of water supply in the 46 Government villages of the Jamkhed Mahal for the year 1921-22.

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I ..	11	113	265	7	25	..	..	47	9	..	..	..	..
II ..	16	659	189	39	8	1	..	135	1	..	..	..	..
III ..	19	364	73	13	2	..	..	106	2	..	..	..	1
Total ..	46	1,036	527	58	35	1	..	288	12	..	..	..	1

Other Sources.

Group.	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.	
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
I ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	141	3	..	17	..	2
II ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	2	..	..	..	..
III ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	68	4	1	1	..	..
Total ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	348	9	1	19	4	2

Abstract of Appendix F. For 46 Government villages Mahal Jamkhed.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmednagar. Mahal Jamkhed.	For irrigation ..	1,036	527	..	..	..	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ..	53	35	..	1	346	9
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, &c. .	1	..	1	1	1	18
	In disuse ..	288	12	2	..	4	2
	Total ..	1,378	574	3	2	351	29.
	*Total recorded at the previous settlements ..	2,072	(61 Government villages	Revision	vide Appendix F Report.)		of the last

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the village of the Jamkhed Mahal.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
<i>Group No. I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Ra. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
1	Amalner ..	45 11	25 7 0	3,731	146·31	
2	Domri ..			No Sales.		
3	Dongarkinhi ..	31 34	11 6 8	1,283	112·45	
4	Jategaon ..	66 23	41 1 6	2,705	62·22	
5	Kusalamb ..	33 5	9 14 4	874	68·11	
6	Nirgudi ..	12 8	3 9 0	200	56·14	
7	Pangri ..	25 7	6 4 0	350	56·00	
8	Pimpalgaon Dhus ..	5 37	2 1 4	160	78·80	
9	Nalwandi ..	24 37	9 6 6	660	70·18	
10	Pimpalgaon-Unda ..	56 33	20 8 6	1,258	61·27	
11	Sakat ..	38 26	21 15 6	1,230	55·99	
	Total ..	340 21	151 2 2	12,251	81·05	
	Average per acre ..	....	....	35·98	..	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
12	Balgawhan ..			No Sales.		
13	Bandkhadak ..	27 27	13 0 0	700	53·84	
14	Deodiathan ..	43 20	15 0 0	700	46·66	
15	Dhamangaon ..	24 38	10 2 0	600	59·26	
16	Dongargan ..			No Sales.		
17	Jamkhed ..	191 17	54 6 0	2,550	44·37	
18	Kada ..	99 17	68 8 0	1,800	26·32	
19	Kharda ..	54 33	25 0 0	2,225	88·10	
20	Khilad ..	18 04	6 9 0	825	95·24	
21	Loni ..	24 34	7 12 0	300	38·70	
22	Moho ..	12 13	5 0 0	200	40·00	
23	Nahuli ..	21 7	8 8 0	500	58·24	
24	Rajuri ..	44 34	24 4 0	1,125	46·38	
25	Sarola ..	79 35	33 6 0	1,750	52·43	
26	Shiur ..	79 10	30 7 0	950	31·21	
27	Telangashi ..	40 00	15 3 0	900	59·17	
	Total ..	762 9	317 1 0	14,925	47·07	
	Average per acre ..	....	....	19·58	..	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
28	Apati ..	37 9	19 9 0	1,500	76·67	
29	Arangaon ..	159 15	69 1 0	2,650	38·46	
30	Bavi ..	46 2	23 0 0	850	36·96	
31	Bhalavni ..	22 5	7 8 0	300	40·00	
33	Dongaon ..	26 15	8 0 0	300	37·50	
34	Ghodegaon ..	24 38	5 0 0	300	60·00	
35	Hajipur ..	8 13	3 11 6	210	56·47	
36	Zikri ..	13 34	6 12 0	300	44·44	
37	Khur Daithane ..			No Sales.		
38	Kusadgaon ..	68 28	20 7 0	975	44·33	
39	Mirjapur ..	18 16	8 6 0	800	71·64	
40	Padali ..	18 1	4 14 0	250	51·28	
41	Patode ..	76 22	40 6 0	1,715	42·28	
44	Sangawi ..	10 24	9 12 6	550	56·23	
46	Waki ..	101 12	42 1 0	2,400	56·05	
	Total ..	631 34	269 4 0	11,900	44·19	
	Average per acre ..	....	....	18·74	..	
	Average for the Mahal ..	1,734 24	737 7 2	39,076	52·99	
	Average per acre ..	..	....	22·53	..	

APPENDIX H.

Leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Jamkhed Mahal.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks
<i>Group No. I.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
1	Amalner	45 14	23 4 6	210	11·09	
2	Domri	17 05	8 15 0	52	17·19	
3	Dongarkinhi	70 30	24 6 6	210	11·62	
4	Jategaon	95 02	70 1 0	190	36·87	
5	Kusalmb	48 15	18 12 8	146	13·32	
6	Naiwandi	27 38	13 6 0	90	14·81	
7	Nirgudi		No Leases or Thokas.			
8	Pangari	49 33	17 4 0	139	12·42	
9	Pimpalgaon-Thus		No Leases or Thokas.			
10	Pimpalwandi	52 58	28 5 0	147	19·26	
11	Sakat	167 19	100 11 6	1,092	9·22	
	Total	565 14	305 2 2	2,276	11·39	
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
14	Deodaithan	56 10	27 8 6	150	18·33	
15	Dhamangaon	7 39	4 8 0	25	18·00	
17	Jamkhed	107 36	40 4 0	149	27·01	
19	Kharda	202 16	52 0 6	198	26·26	
24	Rajuri	1 0	0 12 6	7	11·16	
26	Shiur	6 38	3 5 0	20	16·56	
27	Telangashi	62 39	30 5 6	179	16·95	
	Total	445 18	158 12 0	728	21·66	
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
28	Apati	19 37	12 0 0	85	14·12	
29	Arangaon	86 04	56 8 0	158	35·76	
30	Bavi	83 02	26 0 0	82	31·70	
31	Bhalwani	42 04	15 12 0	60	26·08	
32	Brahmahagaon	30 10	8 9 0	55	14·43	
33	Dongaon	69 30	24 8 0	53	46·22	
34	Ghodegaon	177 09	68 13 0	295	23·32	
35	Hajipur	36 13	18 0 0	100	18·00	
36	Zikri	31 29	12 4 0	100	12·25	
37	Khurdaithan	86 24	41 10 0	192	21·41	
38	Kusadgaon	89 05	36 12 0	195	18·84	
39	Mirjapur		No Sales.			
40	Padali	99 11	31 0 0	98	32·29	
41	Patoda	64 05	37 0 0	130	28·46	
42	Pimpalgaon Alwa	89 15	31 12 0	210	15·12	
44	Sangawi	79 23	60 0 0	267	22·47	
46	Waki	67 25	28 0 0	245	11·43	
	Total	1,152 6	508 8 0	2,313	21·98	
	Total for the Mahal	2,162 38	972 6 2	5,317	18·29	

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Jamkhed Mahal from 1888-89 to 1921 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				
	Jawari.	Bajari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower Seed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Financial Year.</i>	<i>S. Ch.</i>	<i>S. Ch.</i>	<i>S. Ch.</i>	<i>S. Ch.</i>	<i>S. Ch.</i>
1888-89	18 10	16 13	16 4	17 00	15 03
1889-90	22 04	18 11	16 07	16 00	16 12
1890-91	25 03	22 13	18 14	21 11	23 09
1891-92	28 02	19 07	14 07	17 10	20 00
1892-93	22 14	19 10	14 03	15 05	16 15
1893-94	21 06	19 00	14 10	19 04	15 00
1894-95	23 05	19 10	15 10	18 08	19 12
<i>Calendar Year.</i>					
1895	22 01	19 02	13 14	11 11	15 09
1896	18 14	17 02	13 01	14 07	14 07
1897	8 14	8 02	7 02	7 15	13 06
1898	15 13	15 07	11 04	13 01	23 00
1899	14 12	14 8	12 15	13 14	14 02
1900	8 07	8 02	7 01	8 05	12 10
1901	12 13	13 00	7 04	10 05	12 12
1902	18 11	17 11	8 12	11 11	14 04
1903	40 07	26 12	14 02	14 15	21 05
1904	33 08	25 12	16 15	21 10	22 13
1905	21 11	16 15	15 03	16 09	17 15
1906	14 03	13 14	9 09	9 12	12 08
1907	20 12	20 06	9 04	10 09	11 09
1908	14 06	12 15	7 12	8 00	10 15
1909	19 10	17 02	9 08	9 11	15 04
1910	20 13	19 12	9 02	11 13	13 03
1911	17 15	17 00	10 13	15 07	11 12
1912	13 12	11 02	8 15	9 10	7 10
1913	11 15	11 08	6 09	9 14	0
1914	20 03	15 07	7 06	8 05	9 01
1915	22 15	17 04	7 10	8 11	15 08
1916	24 03	15 15	11 00	12 00	17 03
1917	19 03	12 10	9 15	12 13	15 06
1918	6 09	6 05	5 12	7 06	9 16
1919	5 06	4 09	3 07	4 13	0
1920	8 04	6 15	3 15	4 12	4 12
1921	4 14	4 08	4 03	5 01	7 10

APPENDIX I-i

Showing wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District.

Year.	Wages of		Year.	Wages of		
	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.		Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1885-86	} Information is not available on the Taluka records.		1903-04	0 8 0	0 2 6	
1886-87			1904-05	0 12 0	0 3 0	
1887-88			1905-06	0 12 0	0 3 0	
1888-89			1906-07	0 12 0	0 3 0	
1889-90		0 8 0	0 2 0	1907-08	0 12 0	0 3 0
1890-91		0 8 0	0 2 6	1908-09	0 12 0	0 3 0
1891-92		0 8 0	0 3 0	1909-10	0 12 0	0 3 0
1892-93		0 10 0	0 3 0	1910-11	0 12 0	0 4 0
1893-94	0 10 0	0 3 0	1911-12	0 12 0	0 4 0	
1894-95	0 10 0	0 3 0	1912-13	0 12 0	0 3 0	
1895-96	0 10 0	0 3 0	1913-14	0 11 0	0 3 0	
1896-97	0 10 0	0 3 0	1914-15	0 10 0	0 4 0	
1897-98	0 10 0	0 2 0	1915-16	0 10 0	0 5 0	
1898-99	0 10 0	0 2 0	1916-17	0 10 0	0 5 0	
1899-1900	0 8 0	0 2 0	1917-18	0 11 0	0 5 0	
1900-01	0 5 0	0 2 0	1918-19	0 12 0	0 6 0	
1901-02	0 6 0	0 2 0	1919-20	0 12 0	0 6 0	
1902-03	0 8 0	0 2 6	1920-21	0 12 0	0 6 0	

APPENDIX K.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the 46 Government villages of the Jamkhed Mahal.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group No. I.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	16,102 14 0	87 12 3	.....	..
1891-92	16,110 0 0	87 12 3	.....	..
1892-93	16,110 0 0	.....	.....	..
1893-94	16,110 0 0	.....	.....	..
1894-95	16,111 0 0	.....	.....	..
1895-96	16,111 0 0	.....	.....	..
1896-97	16,111 0 0	.....	605 11 6	..
1897-98	16,111 0 0	0 4 0	128 12 10	..
1898-99	16,111 0 0	.....	453 12 0	..
1899-1900	16,111 0 0	.....	5,383 3 4	..
1900-01	16,111 0 0	.....	2,229 9 2	..
1901-02	16,111 0 0	3,254 0 0	1,148 13 10	..
1902-03	16,111 0 0	866 3 5	8 0 0	..
1903-04	16,111 0 0	.....	72 0 8	..
1904-05	16,111 0 0	4 11 5	.....	..
1905-06	16,111 0 0	214 14 0	.....	..
1906-07	16,111 0 0	643 4 0	.....	..
1907-08	15,486 11 0	6 0 0	266 14 8	..
1908-09	15,486 11 0	.....	.....	..
1909-10	15,486 11 0	.....	.....	..
1910-11	15,486 11 0	55 5 0	.....	..
1911-12	15,490 11 0	.....	.....	..
1912-13	15,490 11 0	.....	7,673 15 5	..
1913-14	15,490 11 0	.....	.....	..
1914-15	15,490 11 0	.....	.....	..
1915-16	16,464 12 0	.....	.....	..
1916-17	16,464 12 0	.....	.....	..
1917-18	16,464 12 0	.....	.....	..
1918-19	16,464 12 0	.....	.....	..
1919-20	16,464 12 0	.....	.....	..
1920-21	16,465 0 6	.....	13,620 8 4	..
Total ..	4,96,574 2 6	5,220 2 4	31,591 5 9	..
Percentage to total demand ..	..	1.05 per cent.	6.36 per cent.	..
<i>Group No. II.</i>				
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1890-91	26,380 10 0	.....	.....	..
1891-92	26,379 6 0	.....	.....	..
1892-93	26,379 14 0	.....	.....	..
1893-94	26,384 14 0	.....	.....	..
1894-95	26,384 14 0	.....	.....	..
1895-96	26,384 6 0	.....	.....	..
1896-97	26,383 14 0	.....	2,700 7 4	..
1897-98	26,331 5 0	0 4 0	1,407 8 11	..
1898-99	26,331 5 0	.....	831 9 7	..
1899-1900	26,331 5 0	.....	7,378 1 11	..
1900-01	26,331 5 0	.....	7,925 15 3	..
1901-02	26,350 1 6	11,065 15 3	10,170 12 9	..
1902-03	26,350 1 6	10,159 0 11	52 6 8	..
1903-04	26,350 1 6	.....	304 12 4	..
1904-05	26,349 1 6	0 8 0	168 7 0	..
1905-06	26,349 1 6	430 12 3	8,686 4 1	..
1906-07	26,370 1 6	352 14 2	52 6 10	..
1907-08	26,793 14 6	.....	8,598 12 5	..
1908-09	26,793 14 6	1,385 12 4	6,376 13 10	..
1909-10	26,793 14 6	.....	6,655 9 6	..
1910-11	26,793 14 6	3,376 14 6	7 0 11	..
1911-12	26,804 6 6	1,381 14 3	4,103 5 3	..
1912-13	26,804 6 6	509 14 2	7,217 8 0	..
1913-14	26,804 6 6	.....	.....	..
1914-15	26,804 6 6	.....	.....	..
1915-16	26,030 10 6	.....	.....	..
1916-17	26,030 9 6	.....	.....	..
1917-18	26,030 9 6	.....	.....	..
1918-19	26,030 9 6	.....	9,229 13 10	..
1919-20	26,030 9 6	.....	478 0 0	..
1920-21	26,031 10 6	.....	26,351 4 1	..
Total ..	8,17,799 10 0	28,663 13 10	1,08,637 0 6	..
Percentage to total demand ..	..	3.50 per cent.	13.28 per cent.	..

APPENDIX K—contd.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Group No. III.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1890-91	16,648 10 0	52 2 3	.....	..
1891-92	16,646 6 0	53 12 3	.....	..
1892-93	16,646 6 0	.....	.....	..
1893-94	16,646 14 0	.....	.....	..
1894-95	16,686 14 0	.....	.....	..
1895-96	16,688 6 0	.....	288 2 8	..
1896-97	16,688 14 0	.....	72 13 0	..
1897-98	16,688 14 0	0 15 8	.....	..
1898-99	16,688 14 0	.....	29 8 0	..
1899-1900	16,688 14 0	.....	3,477 7 1	..
1900-01	16,688 14 0	.....	2,987 2 11	..
1901-02	16,665 6 0	3,271 1 6	6,045 7 4	..
1902-03	16,665 6 0	5,441 12 8	.....	..
1903-04	16,662 6 0	.....	1,399 0 2	..
1904-05	16,662 6 0	227 15 5	399 6 0	..
1905-06	16,607 14 0	160 8 3	7,586 11 8	..
1906-07	16,579 14 0	832 3 0	153 3 0	..
1907-08	16,598 3 0	10 12 0	5,085 12 11	..
1908-09	16,575 11 0	.....	5,365 4 0	..
1909-10	16,575 11 0	.....	2,813 5 0	..
1910-11	16,586 3 0	1,620 8 5	5 2 0	..
1911-12	16,601 11 0	3,200 12 0	5,392 8 0	..
1912-13	16,601 11 0	1,752 7 6	1,968 0 1	..
1913-14	16,601 11 0	.....	.....	..
1914-15	16,601 11 0	.....	.....	..
1915-16	16,397 1 0	.....	.....	..
1916-17	16,397 1 0	.....	.....	..
1917-18	16,397 1 0	.....	.....	..
1918-19	16,397 1 0	.....	10,200 11 10	..
1919-20	16,397 1 0	.....	4,057 0 0	..
1920-21	16,400 9 0	.....	21,329 14 10	..
Total	5,14,419 8 0	16,629 7 3	78,656 8 6	..
Percentage to demand	.....	3·23 per cent.	15·29 per cent.	..
Total of Group Nos. I, II and III	18,28,793 4 6	50,513 7 5	2,18,884 14 9	..
Percentage to total demand	.....	2·76 per cent.	11·97 per cent.	..

APPENDIX L.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on all assessed land, including Inam and Governme

Number.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			*Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group I.						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					Rs	Acres.		Rs. a.	
1	Amalner	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,559	1,085	42	11	11	1'00	128	183	1'43	2,698	1,270
2	Domari	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,016	872	33	..	..	..	122	157	1'28	2,138	829
3	Dongarkini	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,702	958	35	7	6	'85	182	278	1'62	2,891	1,242
4	Jategaon	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,664	1,304	78	..	..	..	31	44	1'42	1,695	1,348
5	Kusalamb	I	1 6 0	..	..	4,291	1,412	42	13	13	1'00	48	58	1'21	4,352	1,483
6	Nalvandi	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,065	699	34	1	1	1'00	113	181	1'60	2,179	881
7	Nirgudi	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,541	1,082	42	..	..	..	195	224	1'15	2,736	1,286
8	Pangri	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,460	735	30	..	..	..	70	102	1'45	2,530	837
9	Pimpalgaon-Dhus	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,126	501	23	2	2	1'00	98	111	1'13	2,226	704
10	Pimpalvandi	I	1 6 0	..	..	4,875	1,822	37	7	6	'85	100	258	1'38	5,072	2,086
11	Sakat	I	1 6 0	..	..	7,826	4,288	55	8	9	1'12	110	149	1'35	7,944	4,446
	Total	35,125	14,628	42	49	48	'98	1,287	1,745	1'85	36,461	16,421	0 7
Group II.																	
12	Balgavan	II	1 3 0	..	..	1,027	432	42	..	..	..	11	9	'82	1,038	441
13	Bandkhadak	II	1 3 0	..	..	1,276	582	42	..	..	..	37	33	'89	1,813	565
14	Deodathana	II	1 3 0	..	..	2,092	778	38	..	..	..	69	61	'88	2,131	839
15	Dhamangaon	II	1 3 0	..	..	1,820	634	35	1	1	1'00	190	186	'97	2,011	821
16	Dongargan	II	1 3 0	..	..	3,140	1,766	56	..	..	..	149	170	1'14	3,289	1,936
17	Jamkhed	II	1 3 0	..	..	14,163	6,112	43	3	3	1'00	583	706	1'21	14,749	6,821
18	Kada	II	1 3 0	..	..	5,692	3,221	56	..	..	..	279	304	1'09	5,971	3,525
19	Kharde	II	1 3 0	..	..	9,010	3,271	36	..	..	..	470	409	'99	9,480	3,740
20	Khildad	II	1 3 0	..	..	1,977	932	47	..	..	..	58	66	1'14	2,035	998
21	Loni	II	1 3 0	..	..	2,271	836	37	3	3	1'00	86	89	1'03	2,360	928
22	Mohe	II	1 3 0	..	..	2,025	739	36	..	..	..	199	180	'90	2,224	919
23	Nahall	II	1 3 0	..	..	1,282	494	38	..	..	..	61	80	'98	1,363	574
24	Rajuri	II	1 3 0	..	..	2,873	1,204	42	..	..	..	243	291	1'19	3,116	1,495
25	Sarola	II	1 3 0	..	..	2,951	1,281	43	..	..	..	183	179	'97	3,134	1,460
26	Shiur	II	1 3 0	..	..	4,505	1,795	39	..	..	..	207	212	1'02	4,772	2,007
27	Tdangas	II	1 3 0	..	..	5,357	2,166	40	..	..	..	242	258	1'06	5,599	2,424
	Total	61,491	26,193	42	7	7	1'00	3,087	3,293	1'06	64,585	29,493	0 7
Group III.																	
28	Apti	III	1 1 0	..	..	1,748	742	42	..	..	..	21	18	'85	1,739	760
29	Arangaon	III	1 1 0	..	..	5,331	2,513	46	..	..	..	92	86	'93	5,473	2,599
30	Bavi	III	1 1 0	..	..	1,597	566	35	..	..	..	33	36	'94	1,635	602
31	Bhalvani	III	1 1 0	..	..	789	297	31	2	3	1'50	19	19	1'05	809	319
32	Bramhgaon	III	1 1 0	..	..	2,245	650	29	1	1	1'00	149	129	'86	2,395	780
33	Dongaon	III	1 1 0	..	..	2,295	676	29	..	..	..	146	137	'93	2,441	813
34	Ghodegaon	III	1 1 0	..	..	2,420	938	38	..	..	..	65	58	'89	2,485	996
35	Hajipur	III	1 1 0	..	..	683	283	41	3	2	'68	3	3	1'00	689	288
36	Jhikri	III	1 1 0	..	..	1,150	537	46	..	..	..	41	33	'89	1,200	570
37	Khurdathana	III	1 1 0	..	..	1,650	749	45	..	..	..	51	46	'90	1,707	795

paste in the 46 Government villages of the Jamkhed Peta of the Ahmednagar District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 13	2,559	1,430	56	11	14	1 22	128	231	1 38	2,698	1,085	68	31 74	Amalner	1	
1 13	2,016	886	44	..	..	..	122	207	1 70	2,138	1,093	51	31 84	Domari	2	
1 13	2,702	1,263	47	7	8	1 14	182	366	2 01	2,891	1,037	57	31 80	Dongarkini	3	
1 13	1,064	1,710	1 03	..	..	..	31	58	1 87	1,695	1,777	1 01	31 82	Jategaon	4	
1 13	4,291	1,861	43	18	17	1 31	48	76	1 58	4,352	1,954	45	31 76	Kuesant	5	
1 13	2,065	921	45	1	1	1 00	113	239	2 13	2,179	1,161	52	31 78	Nalvandi	6	
1 13	2,541	1,373	54	..	..	..	195	295	1 51	2,736	1,069	61	29 70	Nirgudi	7	
1 13	2,400	969	39	..	..	..	70	134	1 91	2,530	1,103	44	31 78	Pangri	8	
1 13	2,126	776	36	2	3	1 50	93	146	1 49	2,226	925	42	31 39	Pimpalgaon-Dhus	9	
1 13	4,875	2,402	49	7	6	1 14	190	340	1 79	5,072	2,750	54	31 83	Pimpalvandi	10	
1 13	7,826	6,652	72	8	12	1 50	110	196	1 78	7,944	5,860	74	32 80	Sakat	11	
..	36,125	10,252	55	49	63	1 29	1,237	2,298	1 79	36,461	21,613	59	31 61	Total.		
					0 8 10									0 9 6				
<i>Group II.</i>																		
1 9	1,027	568	55	..	..	..	11	12	1 09	1,038	580	56	31 52	Balgavan	12	
1 9	1,276	700	55	..	..	..	37	43	1 16	1,313	743	57	31 50	Bandkhadak	13	
1 9	2,062	1,024	50	..	..	..	69	60	1 10	2,131	1,104	52	31 60	Deodathna	14	
1 9	1,820	834	46	1	1	1 00	190	245	1 34	2,011	1,080	54	31 55	Dhamangaon	15	
1 9	3,140	2,324	74	..	..	..	149	224	1 50	3,289	2,548	77	31 61	Dongargaon	16	
1 9	14,163	8,042	57	3	4	1 33	583	929	1 51	14,749	8,975	61	31 58	Jamkhed	17	
1 9	6,692	4,238	74	..	..	..	279	400	1 43	5,971	4,688	78	31 57	Kada	18	
1 9	9,010	4,304	48	..	..	..	470	617	1 31	9,480	4,921	52	31 52	Kharde	19	
1 9	1,977	1,226	62	..	..	..	58	87	1 50	2,035	1,313	65	31 50	Khilad	20	
1 9	2,271	1,100	54	3	4	1 33	86	117	1 36	2,360	1,221	57	31 57	Loni	21	
1 9	2,025	972	48	..	..	..	199	237	1 19	2,224	1,209	54	31 53	Mohe	22	
1 9	1,282	650	50	..	..	..	31	105	1 29	1,303	755	56	31 58	Nahuli	23	
1 9	2,873	1,584	55	..	..	..	243	383	1 57	3,116	1,967	63	31 57	Rajuri	24	
1 9	2,951	1,696	57	..	..	..	183	236	1 29	3,134	1,922	61	31 64	Sarola	25	
1 9	4,565	2,362	50	..	..	..	207	279	1 34	4,772	2,641	54	31 50	Shiur	26	
1 9	6,357	2,850	53	..	..	..	242	339	1 40	5,500	3,189	57	31 15	Telangaf	27	
..	61,491	34,464	56	7	9	1 29	3,037	4,333	1 40	64,585	35,806	60	31 68	Total.		
					0 0 0						1 6 5			0 9 7				
<i>Group III.</i>																		
1 6	1,748	980	55	..	..	..	21	23	1 1	4,769	983	55	29 34	Apti	28	
1 6	5,381	3,252	60	..	..	..	92	111	1 20	5,473	3,363	62	29 40	Arangaon	29	
1 6	1,697	732	46	..	..	..	38	47	1 23	1,635	779	48	29 40	Bavi	30	
1 6	789	384	48	2	4	2 00	18	25	1 39	809	413	51	29 46	Bhalvani	31	
1 6	2,245	841	37	1	1	1 00	140	107	1 12	2,393	1,009	42	29 36	Bramhgaon	32	
1 6	2,295	875	38	..	..	..	140	177	1 21	2,441	1,052	43	29 40	Dongaon	33	
1 6	2,420	1,214	60	..	..	..	65	76	1 15	2,485	1,289	53	29 42	Ghoderaon	34	
1 6	683	366	63	3	3	1 00	3	4	1 33	689	373	54	29 50	Hajipur	35	
1 6	1,159	695	60	..	..	..	41	43	1 05	1,200	738	61	29 47	Jhikri	36	
1 6	1,056	989	59	..	..	..	51	60	1 18	1,707	1,029	60	29 43	Khurdaithna	37	

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		Rs.	s.	p.	Acres.	Rs.						Rs.	Acres.				
38	Kusadgaon ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	3,667	1,476	·40	..	..	..	160	156	·97	3,827	1,631
39	Mirjapur ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	535	203	·87	1	1	1·00	12	7	·58	548	211
40	Padli ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	2,598	992	·88	..	..	..	48	43	·89	2,646	1,035
41	Patoda ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	3,945	2,079	·52	..	..	..	132	111	·84	4,077	2,190
42	Pimpalgaon Alva ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	2,754	1,151	·41	..	..	..	96	83	·86	2,850	1,234
43	Pimpalgaon Unda ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	2,032	731	·36	..	..	..	87	86	·98	2,119	817
44	Sangvi ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	958	752	·78	..	..	..	19	20	1·05	977	772
45	Sonegaon ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	2,375	919	·38	..	..	..	90	89	·98	2,465	1,008
46	Waki ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	2,755	1,060	·38	..	..	..	78	63	·80	2,833	1,123
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,592	17,313	·41	7	7	1·00	1,346	1,223	·90	42,945	18,543
	Grand total for the Mahal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,88,208	58,134	·42	63	62	·98	5,720	6,261	1·09	143,991	64,457

-continued.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.			Area.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.						Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—contd.	
1 6	3,667	1,909	52	..	..	..	160	202	1 28	3,827	2,111	55	20 43	Kusadgaon	.. 38
1 6	535	263	49	1	1	1 00	12	9	75	548	273	50	20 38	Mirjapur	.. 39
1 6	2,598	1,290	50	..	..	..	48	56	1 17	2,646	1,346	51	30 05	Padli	.. 40
1 6	3,045	2,090	69	..	..	..	132	144	1 09	4,077	2,834	70	20 41	Patoda	.. 41
1 6	2,754	1,490	54	..	..	..	96	107	1 11	2,850	1,597	53	20 42	Pimpalgaon Alva	.. 42
1 6	2,032	948	47	..	..	..	87	111	1 28	2,119	1,057	50	20 37	Pimpalgaon Unda	.. 43
1 6	958	973	1 02	..	..	..	19	26	1 37	977	999	1 02	20 40	Sangvi	.. 44
1 6	2,375	1,189	50	..	..	..	90	115	1 28	2,465	1,304	53	20 30	Sonegaon	.. 45
1 6	2,755	1,372	50	..	..	..	78	82	1 05	2,838	1,454	51	20 56	Waki	.. 46
..	41,592	22,410	0 8 2	7	9	1 28	1,346	1,584	1 17	42,945	24,003	53	20 45	Total	..
..	1,88,208	76,126	0 8 10	63	81	1 4 8	5,720	8,215	1 2 8	1,49,001	84,422	0 9 5	30 97	Grand total for the Mahal.	..

Summary for dry-crop rates.

Proposed group.	No. of villages (in batches according to existing grouping).	Current dry-crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry-crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	11	1 6 0	1 13 0	31 82	0 5 1
II	16	1 3 0	1 9 0	51 58	0 5 1
III	19	1 1 0	1 6 0	29 41	0 4 8½

A. H. DRACUP,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on all assessed land, including Inam

Number.	Name of village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
<i>Inam Villages.</i>																		
1	Khandvi ..	III	1	1	0	..	..	2,453	1,204	.48	..	..	..	38	38	1.00	2,491	1,242
2	Ratnapur ..	II	1	8	0	..	..	2,593	1,721	.66	..	..	..	42	63	1.01	2,655	1,784
3	Sheri Khurd ..	II	1	3	0	..	..	1,095	626	.57	..	..	..	69	126	1.82	1,164	752
4	Devinimbgaon ..	II	1	3	0	..	..	2,992	1,667	.55	..	..	..	191	235	1.23	3,183	1,902
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,133	6,218	.57	..	..	..	360	462	1.28	9,493	6,680

L⁽¹⁾.

assessed waste in the 4 villages of Jamkhed Peta of the Ahmednagar District.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
																	<i>Inam Villages.</i>	
1 0 0	2,463	1,558	.64	..	..	..	38	49	1.29	2,491	1,607	.65	29.89	Khandvi	1	
1 9 0	2,593	2,264	.87	..	..	..	62	83	1.34	2,655	2,347	.88	31.56	Ratnapur	2	
1 9 0	1,095	824	.75	..	..	..	69	166	2.41	1,164	990	.85	31.65	Sheri Khurd	3	
1 9 0	2,002	2,193	.73	..	..	..	191	309	1.62	3,183	2,502	.79	31.55	Devnimbgaon	4	
..	9,133	6,839	.75	..	..	..	360	607	1.69	9,493	7,446	.78	31.09	Total.		

APPENDIX M.

Population and Area of Government unoccupied land in the Taluka.

Serial Number as in Ap- pendix L.	Name of village.	Population.		Unoccupied Government land.	
		At the begin- ning of the expiring settlement. Census of 1891.	At the end of the ex- piring settle- ment. Census of 1921.	Area.	
				At the beginning of the expiring settlement.	At the end of the expiring settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group No. I.</i>					
1	Amalner	1,906	1,425	....	....
2	Domri	756	408	....	....
3	Dongarkinhi	1,674	1,159	5 27	5 27
4	Jategaon	904	960	1 32	....
5	Kusalamb	1,002	775	26 20	0 38
6	Nalvandi	705	602	....	....
7	Nirgudi	1,330	852	....	....
8	Pangari	813	676	....	....
9	Pimpalgaon-Dhus	667	470	....	....
10	Pimpalwandi	1,786	1,283	....	....
11	Sakat	1,781	1,857	54 0	54 0
	Total ..	13,414	10,257	87 39	60 25
<i>Group No. II.</i>					
12	Balgawhan	198	198	....	....
13	Bandkhadak	131	90	....	....
14	Deodaithane	526	391	59 1	59 1
15	Dhamangaon	692	448	....	....
16	Dongargan	695	404	20 17	....
17	Jamkhed	4,318	3,889	61 29	19 23
18	Kada	2,377	1,736	31 22	20 12
19	Kharda	7,196	6,234	5 01	5 01
20	Khilad	703	533	....	....
21	Loni	670	386	....	....
22	Mohe	784	631	2 01	2 01
23	Mahuli	333	234	....	....
24	Rajuri	902	849	....	....
25	Sarola	794	624	....	....
26	Shirur	1,247	1,085	1 39	1 39
27	Telangashi	1,050	1,008	5 38	5 38
	Total ..	22,616	18,740	187 28	113 35
<i>Group No. III.</i>					
28	Apati	319	276	....	....
29	Arangaon	1,431	694	168 02	315 26
30	Bavi	348	231	223 12	60 4
31	Bhalavani	254	179	....	....
32	Brahmagaon	1,049	698	....	....
33	Dongaon	519	280	163 22	15 32
34	Ghodegaon	868	564	....	....
35	Hajipur	156	126	....	....
36	Zirki	285	97	....	....
37	Khurdaithane	431	322	26 16	26 16
38	Kusadgaon	966	481	108 18	108 18
39	Mirjapur .. .. .	....	....	....	....
40	Padli	623	465	....	....
41	Patode	1,194	647	36 18	207 10
42	Pimpalgaon Alva	630	419	12 05	....
43	Pimpalgaon Unda	598	438	....	....
44	Sangawi	83	150	....	....
45	Sonsgaon	630	422	....	....
46	Waki	587	565	....	....
	Total ..	10,971	6,954	738 13	723 26
Grand Total of Group Nos. I to III ..		47,001	35,951	1,014 0	908 6

APPENDIX M.-i.

Statement showing figures of Censuses for the last three decades.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Population according to the census of 1891.	Population according to the census of 1901.	Population according to the census of 1911.	Population according to the census of 1921.	Remarks.	
<i>Group No. I.</i>							
1	Amalner	1,906	1,582	1,948	1,425	The decrease in the population is due to the people having gone away in search of livelihood owing to the Famine of 1921.	
2	Dhamori	756	604	820	408		
3	Dongarkinhi	1,674	1,408	1,659	1,159		
4	Jategaon	904	620	849	950		
5	Kusalamb	1,002	865	1,018	775		
6	Nalwandi	795	689	867	602		
7	Nirgudi	1,339	885	1,362	652		
8	Pangari	813	891	1,092	676		
9	Pimpalgaon Dhus	667	568	782	470		
10	Pimpalwandi	1,786	1,690	1,952	1,283		
11	Sakat	1,781	1,542	1,825	1,857		
	Total	13,423	11,324	14,174	10,257		
<i>Group No. II.</i>							
12	Balgawhan	198	131	282	198	*Municipality. †Outside the Municipality. ‡Hamlets.	
13	Bandkhadak	131	75	94	90		
14	Deodaithan	526	424	562	391		
15	Dhamangaon	692	585	671	448		
16	Dongargaon	695	636	853	404		
17	Jamkhed	4,318	4,779	4,791	3,889		
18	Kada	2,377	1,939	2,464	1,736		
19	Kharda	7,196	5,930	5,888*	5,137		
20	Khilad	703	551	1,245†	1,097‡		
21	Loni	670	457	745	533		
22	Moho	784	731	603	386		
23	Nahuli	333	294	889	631		
24	Rajuri	902	734	344	234		
25	Sarola	794	706	931	849		
26	Shirur	1,247	706	933	624		
27	Telangashi	1,050	1,186	1,320	1,085		
	Total	21,616	19,832	23,452	18,740		
<i>Group No. III.</i>							
28	Apti	319	369	443	276		
29	Arangaon	1,431	1,132	1,103	694		
30	Bavi	348	208	258	231		
31	Bhalavni	254	242	247	179		
32	Bramhgaon	1,049	1,058	1,113	698		
33	Dongaon	519	456	417	280		
34	Ghodegaon	868	634	843	564		
35	Hajipur	156	179	189	126		
36	Zikri	285	200	266	97		
37	Khurdaitham	431	299	535	322		
38	Kusadgaon	966	965	995	481		
39	Mirjapur	..	..	..	..
40	Padali	623	463	652	365		
41	Patoda	1,194	1,094	933	649		
42	Pimpalgaon Alawa	630	594	727	419		
43	Pimpalgaon Unda	598	396	593	438		
44	Sangwi	83	166	115	150		
45	Sonegaon	630	482	660	422		
46	Waki	587	556	624	565		
	Total	11,971	9,493	10,713	6,954		
	Grand Total	47,010	40,649	48,339	35,051		

APPENDIX M-ii.

Statement showing births, deaths and deaths from Plague and Cholera in the Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District received from the Director of Public Health, C. R. D., Poona.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from Plague.	Deaths from Cholera.
1890	3,406	1,781	..	....
1891	3,816	3,290	..	712
1892	3,438	2,111	..	103
1893	3,570	2,866	..	243
1894	3,268	3,005	..	92
1895	3,709	3,056	..	67
1896	3,638	2,144	..	75
1897	2,744	3,696	..	201
1898	2,309	1,378	..	..
1899	3,297	2,180	..	..
1900	1,936	5,620	..	231
1901	2,206	1,683	..	..
1902	2,951	1,952	..	..
1903	3,243	2,850	462	..
1904	3,279	3,291	908	221
1905	2,946	1,985	72	..
1906	3,294	2,784	..	351
1907	3,485	2,748	..	71
1908	3,650	2,080	..	..
1909	3,753	1,778	..	..
1910	3,871	2,976	..	..
1911	4,317	1,811	21	111
1912	3,509	3,608	28	818
1913	3,101	2,274	17	49
1914	2,635	2,144	..	35
1915	3,073	1,540	..	..
1916	2,558	3,336	1,214	173
1917	2,466	2,025	240	..
1918	1,932	5,750	20	1
1919	1,776	1,871	..	398
1920	2,096	1,272	..	..
1921	Figures	not received.	..	..
	95,274	80,885	2,977	3,986

No. S. R. V.—12 of 1923.

From

G. MONTEATH, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Collector of Ahmednagar ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF
LAND RECORDS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

Ahmednagar, 17th January 1923.

[Subject :—*Second Revision Settlement of Jamkhed Mahal.*]

Sir,

I have the honour to submit Mr. Dracup's proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Jamkhed Mahal of this District. As his report has been written more or less in consultation with me—that is the draft of it submitted and discussed before the final proposals were sent in—there is not much for me to say. The data have been analysed with Mr. Dracup's usual care and thoroughness, and the case for substantial enhancement of the current rates could not be clearer. The Mahal is the most favoured part of the District in all respects except that of position. The contrast with the nearly adjoining Taluka of Karjat in regard to climate, and consequently in regard to revenue history, is remarkable. It is partly on account of the position of the Mahal with respect to markets, but more especially because of the disadvantages due to the greater part of it forming, a sort of enclave in the Nizam's territory, that Mr. Dracup's proposals for enhancement fall somewhat short of the full degree allowed by the orders in force. These conditions and others were taken into consideration when the current rates were sanctioned. It does not seem to me that they have much bearing on the question what rates should be sanctioned now. They are constant factors, so far as improvement has not taken place. That some improvement has been effected in the matter of transit duties was shown by Mr. Brander in paragraph 39 of his report on the Second Revision Settlement of Sheogaon, although nothing seems to have been done as yet to give effect to his suggestion for doing away with the transit duty on salt. Still all that needs to be said about that is that the people of the Mahal are not worst off than they were, while as regards other transit duties, as well as communications, they are rather better off. It seems to me that for the purpose of these proposals it is necessary to consider only those factors in which there has been change. These all indicate a very marked increase of prosperity—, the apparent exception in the case of population being I think quite satisfactorily accounted for—and are but little affected by the recurrence at uncertain but somewhat frequent intervals of famine years which distinguishes the case of Karjat, for instance, and other Talukas of this district as well as of Sholapur.

There is therefore, I think, no need to refrain from imposing the full degree of enhancement allowed by the rules in force, and since no change of grouping is proposed (and I agree that none is needed), there will be no difficulties such as sometimes result when grouping is altered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. MONTEATH,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

Below letter No. S.R.—12 of 17th January 1923 from the Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. S. T.—369.

Poona, 30th January 1923.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D:

2. So long as the 33 per cent. limit upon increases of assessment is maintained, there is scarcely any interest left in settlement reports for such areas, and practically nothing to discuss. Some people would base assessment upon rents; others upon prices of agricultural produce; others upon their estimate of the "profits of agriculture" which of course must greatly depend upon prices; others again would have regard to what they imagine the people "could afford to pay". But in the complete overthrow of the old standards of value, which has taken place during the last decade, all these considerations have become submerged. Prices admittedly are quite easily double what they were at the last settlement. Rents naturally, either from the same cause or from different causes, are also doubled; and since prices are doubled, it would follow that profits of agriculture must also be about doubled. Turning to what the people can "afford to pay", we find that they have paid the present assessments even during the first 20 years of their currency with ease, and consequently they have been able to pay them recently with more than ease. From all these points of view it would be easily possible to propose doubling the assessment *without taking a greater share* of the profits of agriculture than was taken 30 years ago. The true basis of assessment is rent, either as expressed in actual cash rents, or as expressed in sale prices of land, which capitalize expected rents. Upon the basis which has been frequently laid down as the proper basis of assessment in India, of a levy not exceeding half the net rental, then 20 times the assessment would be the normal and standard sale value of land when properly assessed. Even that assumes a rate of interest as low as 5 per cent; and of course to-day 7 or 8 per cent. is much more like what is normally expected. Therefore we say that a sale value above 20 multiples of the assessment implies assessment below the standard. We find that in this Mahal the average sale value is 53 multiples so that the assessment is not half what it ought to be. In Group I the sale value is actually 81 multiples, so that the assessment is not a quarter what it ought to be. Everything goes to show that Group I is far more under-assessed than the other groups. Turning to actual rents we find hardly a single instance in the whole Mahal where the assessment taken amounts to one-third of the actual rent. The average is below one-fifth, and in Group I it is only one-ninth. These figures exactly correspond to the sale statistics, taken at about 6 per cent. interest. They show that if we double the assessment all round there would be just a few cases in which possibly we should be taking a little too much, but that on the great majority of lands in the Mahal we should still be taking less than the standard State share, and *less than was taken* in the assessment fixed 60 or more years ago.

3. When this is so, there is no use whatever in discussing minor details. If it were doubtful whether we should take 80 per cent. or 100 per cent. more we might spend a long time in discussing the justice of an anna more or less in the maximum rates. But whatever we do *within* the 33 per cent. limit we cannot reach anything like a full standard assessment. Strictly speaking the assessment ought to be raised in Group I far more than any other group, but under the rules again that is impossible. If we include in Group I any of the villages from the lower groups, we could raise the proposed assessment of those lower group villages considerably more than 33 per cent. only at the expense of taking *less* than 33 per cent. from the villages already in Group I. Therefore no such amalgamation could be thought of. The present assessment of the Mahal is about Rs. 65 000; we propose to raise it about Rs. 20,000 thereby sacrificing well over Rs. 40,000 a year which could be taken, without even approaching the theoretical standard of assessment within half the total rental value. Our 33 per cent. rule here compels us to sacrifice this amount which, capitalized for the settlement period over this quite small Mahal, means a sacrifice of public revenues of over 8 lakhs for the benefit of the Jamkhed landlords. Of course the cultivating tenants will continue to pay the rent which

they are paying, and will not be benefitted one pie by the moderation imposed by this 33 per cent. rule. It will therefore be understood that I can see no point in discussing in detail Mr. Dracup's report. The whole thing has lost its interest: the task has become too easy.

4. The report is clear and satisfactory. The case for a 33 per cent. increase is made out overwhelmingly. Only two factors require any mention as perhaps tending to the conclusion that the Mahal has not prospered during the settlement period. One is a feature common to all other parts of the Presidency, a decline in the number of cattle. This is associated with an increase in cultivated area. Everything else points to the greater prosperity of agriculture, and here, as elsewhere in many cases we must conclude that the decline in the number of cattle, if not due to faulty statistics, is not a loss but a benefit. It is very well known that long ago very great numbers of cattle were maintained, or existed, in the villages which were of no actual use but rather on the other hand constituted a loss to the villages because they had to be fed and were worth nothing in return.

5. Again there is a decline of population in the last decade which must be attributed to the fact that at the time of 1921 census a large number of people were absent. The statistics of births and deaths show that the population has been steadily increasing. Births are frequently omitted from registration but it is much rarer for a death to be omitted. When therefore the statistics show an excess of 15,000 in births over deaths it is certain that emigration alone can account for the fact that there were fewer people present in the Mahal in 1921 than in 1911. The same feature was noticed in 1901 and for the same reason. But in 1911 there were 48,000 persons, more than at any previous census. The decline in population therefore means that Jamkhed Mahal is supplying some other area with a very large number of persons during the hot weather in years when the rainfall is unsatisfactory.

6. There are no complications at all either in the grouping or classification: there are no problems connected with irrigation, or new rice, or anything else, and there is abundant evidence that the state of agriculture or rental level would justify something like three times the increase which has been proposed. The only reason for supporting Mr. Dracup's rates is that the standard rules do not permit more. The undersigned therefore recommends that the proposals of the Settlement Officer should be accepted and carried out.

7. It is generally presumed that the very great rise of prices, which has attracted everybody's attention during and since the war, was largely the effect of the war, and was different in kind from what had been occurring before the war. A reference to the price-graph, however, shows that the rise which has occurred since 1914 is not more marked and is not of a different character from that which had been going on for the preceding 10 years. The Settlement Commissioner is inclining to believe that it had little to do with the war; but that the main cause of this rise, which has been going on for 40 years, is the continuous importation of large quantities of precious metals (coined or convertible into currency) into India in settlement of the favourable balance of trade, and if this is so there is little or no reason to look for any permanent declension in prices generally for many years to come.

8. Attention of Government may be drawn to the Collector's remarks regarding Salt transit duty and, as suggested by Mr. J. P. Brander in paragraph 39 of his Shevgaon report, early arrangements may be made to extend the certificate system to Salt.

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

(Below No. E.S.T.—369, dated 30th January 1923, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.)

No. L.N.D.-A.—2-5.

Poona, 28th March 1923.

Submitted to Government.

The proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer as regards grouping and rating have the support of both the Collector and the Settlement Commissioner, and are recommended to Government.

2. As regards period the Commissioner would recommend the usual guarantee of 30 years from date of introduction of the new settlement.

3. The attention of Government is invited to the transit duty levied on salt and the proposal made by Mr. Brander (*vide* Sheogaon Settlement Report No. DLXIX—paragraph 39) that the certificate system should be extended to salt.

(Signed) G. W. HATCH,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revision Settlement.

Second — of the Jamkhed Mahal, Ahmednagar District.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7779.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1923.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.A.—2-5 dated 28th March 1923— Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District.

*Letter from Mr. A. H. Dracup, Assitant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, No. S.T.—153 dated 13th December 1922.

Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. S. R. V.—12 dated 17th January 1923.

Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—369 dated 30th January 1923.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 46 Government and 4 inam villages of the Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District. The general conclusion arrived at by the officers who have dealt with the papers is that there has been a steady progress towards prosperity during the currency of the expiring settlement. Prices of food-stuffs have increased. The value of agricultural products has steadily risen, value of land and land rents have equally increased, the tract is neither over-populated nor under-populated, the climate is excellent, sickness and disease are infrequent, the people are generally comfortably situated and wages have shared in the general level of prosperity. A very noticeable feature is the very low percentage of remissions and complete absence of unauthorised arrears throughout the current settlement. The facts presented justify fully the increased rates proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer. The Governor in Council accordingly approves the Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals as regards grouping and rating which are supported by the Collector, the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner. The appended statement† shows the rates sanctioned by Government.

2. The Assistant Settlement Officer's proposals for the grouping and rating of the four inam villages are sanctioned.

3. The revised rates should be introduced during the current revenue year 1922-23, levied from 1923-24 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

4. Orders regarding the transit duty on salt will be issued separately.

5. Mr. Dracup should be thanked for his able report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. R. DALAL,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director
of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,

The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
A. H. Dracup, Esq.,
The Government of India (by letter).

† Printed on the reverse.

Statement referred to in paragraph 1 of the Resolution.

			Rate.
			Rs. a. p.
I	1 13 0
II	1 9 0
III	1 6 0

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No. S. T.—154 of 1923.

From

A. H. DRACUP, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.),
Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar :

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

Ahmednagar, 3rd April 1923.

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting, for the consideration of Government, proposals for the third revision settlement of the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

2. Proposals for the second revision were presented in 1904 by Mr. J. H. Ghosal, I.C.S. The constitution of the Taluka has remained unaltered since that date and therefore, the present proposals relate to the same number of villages, viz., 122 Government and 3 Inam. The sanction to formulate these proposals is conveyed in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5385, dated 4th October 1922.

3. Mr. Ghosal's report was submitted under his No. 497, dated 11th April 1904, and is printed together with the remarks of the officers concerned and the final orders of Government, in Government Selection No. CCCCXLI—New Series, published in 1907.

4. However, the introduction of the revised rates as finally sanctioned was postponed from time to time and not actually given effect to until 1913-14. The references relating to the original sanction and the subsequent postponements mentioned above are detailed below :—

- (1) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4973 of 19th July 1905 ;
- (2) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9807 of 4th December 1905 ;
- (3) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4986 of 16th May 1907 ;
- (4) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6352 of 1st July 1909 ;
- (5) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10147 of 30th October 1911 ; and
- (6) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 183 of 8th January 1912.

The rates were ultimately introduced in the year 1913-14, levied in and from the year 1914-15, and guaranteed for a period of ten years.

5. *Constitution, Physical features, and Boundaries.*—Mr. Ghosal's description and remarks are so clear and so exhaustive, vide his paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, that I refrain from comment on points so fully covered.

6. *Rainfall.*—The statistical information required is compiled in Appendix A.

7. A comparative statement showing the average rainfall recorded in Kopargaon and the surrounding talukas for the last 30 years is given below :—

Average rainfall.

Taluka.	Period, 1893—1902	Period, 1903—1912	Period, 1913—1921	Remarks.
	In. C.	In. C.	In. C.	
Kopargaon	19 08	18 06	20 38	Figures based on reading at taluka headquarter town.
Yeola	21 65	19 10	18 61	
Sinnar	22 28	16 20	18 61	
Sangamner	17 63	15 17	18 41	
Rahuri	18 91	17 36	20 63	

Mr. Ghosal remarks that he was at some disadvantage in examining the question of rainfall as but little information was forthcoming. This has been remedied and the construction of no less than six new recording stations, suitably located over the entire area of the Taluka, now provides ample and valuable data.

8. The fall at the various stations during the years 1913 to 1921 is as follows:—

Station.	Period.	Average fall.		Remarks.
		In.	C.	
Kopargaon	1913—21 ..	20	38	Based on average of 8 years only.
Sonewadi	Do. ..	19	61	
Rahata	1914—21 ..	22	60	
Chitali	1913—21 ..	20	37	Based on average of 8 years only (1914—21).
Padhegaon	1914—21 ..	20	46	
Khandala	1913—21 ..	22	80	
Ranjangaon	1913—21 ..	19	28	

9. There would appear some reason for Mr. Ghosal's criticism that the rich soils which form the greater portion of the Taluka, could easily bear an even heavier fall, but the singularly flat nature of the ground, substantially reduces the disadvantage, since the moisture is immediately absorbed where it falls. My tour of inspection coincided with a week of really heavy rain, which succeeded to a long break in the monsoons, and it was noticeable, that the entire area was converted into a swamp, and rushing torrents, so common in a Deccan country and so wasteful of much needed moisture, were conspicuous by their absence. The figures in Appendix A indicate the general reliability of the kharif rains, and show that the early rabi fall is fairly dependable but they also clearly reveal the uncertainty of the late rains so essential for enabling rabi crops to mature. It must therefore be admitted that the rainfall is by no means as suitable to the requirements of a rabi taluka as it well might be, and that there is justification for classifying it as a precarious tract.

10. *Communications.*—Mr. Ghosal writing in 1904 records the existence of seven stretches of roadway, and a length of railway with no less than five stations. The only addition to this system of communications has been the construction of the Savalvihir-Bharvas Road begun in 1914 and completed in 1921. The essential needs of the Taluka have thus been fully met; intervillage communication, save in the monsoons, is rendered easy by the flat nature of the country and the absence of stony and difficult ground.

11. The Railway traverses the entire length of the Taluka and the stations are so located that the vast majority of villages are within easy reach of the railway, very few indeed being more than fifteen miles distant; the outlet for the North-West of the Taluka is Lasalgaon Station, situated in the Nasik District, and distant no more than 12 miles from the border.

12. A short line has been recently constructed and connects Harigaon, the centre of the estate of the Belapur Sugar Company, with Belapur Station; it has been built primarily in the interest of the Company, and with the object of enabling the products of the Company to be loaded at the site of manufacture.

13. Further construction is projected, and the survey of a branch line from Belapur Station to Nasik *via* Rahata and Astagaon is either completed or nearing completion. This line will tap the very heart of the sugarcane and heavily irrigated area, and there is little doubt but that this railway also will operate to stimulate production, to increase values, and to encourage trade, as railways always do.

14. *Markets.*—The Taluka possesses no less than 14 weekly market villages, the majority of which do little more than serve as convenient centres of exchange of petty supplies in the shape of groceries, bangles and fresh vegetables.

15. The largest markets are Kopargaon in the north, Rahata in the centre and Mamdapur in the south, and the extent of development of trade is evidenced

by the fact that average weekly sales at these markets have increased substantially. The rise in importance of Undirgaon Market is due to the establishment of the Belapur Sugar Company which employs a very appreciable body of labour.

Statement of average sales of weekly markets in Kopargaon Taluka in 1904 and 1922.

Serial number.	Name of market.	Average weekly sales in 1904.	Average weekly sales in 1922.
1.	Kopargaon	1,680	9,000
2	Mamdapur (Cattle Market)	3,100	4,500
3	Rahata	1,580	4,200
4	Puntamba	870	600
5	Korhale	216	100
6	Dhotra	518	200
7	Undirgaon	87	1,650
8	Naur	675	425
<i>New Markets.</i>			
9	Wakadi .. .. .	....	100
10	Shirdi .. .. .	....	100
11	Astagaon .. .. .	....	350
12	Pohegaon .. .. .	....	350
13	Wari .. .. .	....	500
14	Gondhavani	Sanctioned	recently.

16. *Population.*—The population of the District as recorded in the recent census of 1921, shows a decrease of rather more than 2 lakhs for the whole District as against the figure of 1911, and this reduction is spread over each single Taluka save Kopargaon, where the return for 1921 was 100,635 as against 91,490 in 1911. In view of the fact that the District was afflicted with famine at the time and that in consequence a considerable body of the inhabitants had left their homes temporarily, an effort was made by the Superintendent of Census Operations to reconstruct the figures, and endeavour to ascertain the real as against the recorded population of the District. The methods followed, and the figures arrived at, are given in Appendix Y, Census of India, 1921, Volume VIII, Part I, pages CXVII-CXXII. It will be seen that it is there estimated that the real decrease in Kopargaon Taluka in the decade ending 1921 is 2 per cent. The recorded population according to the Census of 1911 was 91,490 souls; a reference to the Director of Public Health has elicited the information that in the intervening ten years the total number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 4,288, and judging from the annual figures which in practically each year save 1918 either balance or show an excess of births over deaths, the deficit is due entirely to the Influenza epidemic, for in that year, *viz.* 1918, the death-rate was nearly treble the normal figure. It will be necessary in commenting on "Cultivation and Crops" to show that of recent years, there has been a steady stream of both agriculturists and non-agriculturists, into the Taluka. It can therefore be asserted, with some degree of assurance, that conditions in this Taluka so far as population is concerned, give no reason for anxiety, but on the contrary tend to indicate that the rate of increase in the future is likely to exceed the rate of progress in the past. The figures for the last 50 years are shown below:—

Population of Kopargaon Taluka according to the Imperial Census.

Year.	Population.
1871	60,833
1888	63,789
1891	89,339
1901	73,539
1911	91,490
1921	1,00,635

17. As regards composition, in 1911 the reported figures for agriculturists and non-agriculturists are 66,119 and 25,371 respectively. It is unfortunate that the figures for 1921 are not forthcoming, for although there is no reason whatsoever for

holding that any tendency towards decrease in the number of agriculturists is apparent nevertheless local observation leads to the conclusion that the number of non-agriculturists is probably relatively increasing. The explanation being that trade has expanded so appreciably that merchants from all quarters have been attracted; further, owing to the rapid increase of irrigation capital and therefore loans, are required on an ever increasing scale by the cultivating class. Capitalists to-day as a rule reject any other security than the land itself and insist upon formal possession by way of sale-deed, and this formal ownership of substantial areas, coupled frequently with the limited intelligence of the village accountant, tends to the return of figures which are not fully in accordance with fact. In addition, though it is correct that the Taluka supports a much larger number of persons who can suitably be designated as agriculturists than ever before in its previous history, a substantial percentage of the new body are seasonal immigrants and finally the prosperity attendant on bagait cultivation on a large scale, has created new wants, the supply of which is dependent upon the services of classes other than agriculturists.

18. *Wages.*—The figures are given in Appendix I¹. For purposes of ready comparison the statement below shows the increase in wages in Kopergaon and the three other talukas in this District for which revision reports have been submitted.

Statement showing wages in Kopergaon Taluka and other talukas.

Taluka.	Period, 1906-07		Period, 1911-12		Period, 1916-17		Period, 1921-22	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kopergaon ..	0 9 6	0 3 3	1 0 0	0 4 9	0 15 6	0 7 3	1 0 9	0 7 0
Karjat ..	0 8 9	0 2 6	0 12 0	0 4 9	0 10 9	0 5 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
Jamkhed ..	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Sangamner ..	0 8 0	0 2 9	0 10 6	0 3 2	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 10 4	0 5 0

19. The higher rates prevailing of recent years are due to demand both for agricultural and industrial labour, as the labour available in the Taluka is totally insufficient and is normally supplemented by inhabitants of the surrounding talukas.

20. A favourite method of employment in the sugarcane area is to arrange a monthly salary and to pay thirteen months' pay for twelve months' work, the object being to ensure a regular and continuous supply of labour. The rates prevailing in 1922-23 have not been included as the information required to work out the year's average is not available but, on the basis of rates for seven months, the figures of skilled and unskilled labour are Re. 1-7-0 and Re. 0-7-3 respectively.

Prices.

21. (1) The figures are compiled in Appendix I. The following table compares prices to-day with the figures tabulated by Mr. Ghosal in 1904.

Statement of prices of principal food-grains in Maunds of 40 seers of 16 chhataks.

Period.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower.	Remarks.
1889-96 ..	1 13 7	2 2 8	2 10 7	2 8 8	.....	} <i>Vide II Revision Report.</i>
1897-03 ..	3 0 4	2 13 9	3 14 8	3 11 11	Not available.	
1906-13 ..	2 7 0	2 14 10	4 13 11	3 3 7	3 15 2	} <i>Vide Appendix I.</i>
1914-21 ..	4 11 6	4 6 5	5 10 9	3 7 6	4 14 3	

It is necessary to recall the fact that Kopergaon Taluka possesses an exceptionally good railway service, which operates to reduce the quantities of grain required to be brought to market in order to enable the producer to purchase rupees. The statement below gives the quantities of grain purchasable for the sum of one rupee in the four talukas in this District for which revision reports have been recently submitted.

Prices prevalent in Ahmednagar District in seers of 80 tolas per ruppee.

Taluka.	Period.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Karjat ..	1912—1921.	11 14	9 9	6 2	7 13	8 6
Jamkhed ..	Do.	13 11	10 10	6 14	8 5	10 14½ (8 years).
Sangamner ..	Do.	9 9½	9 1	7 9	8 12	5 10 (4 years).
Kopergaon ..	Do.	10 0	9 1	7 10	8 0	8 6

It will be evident from the above that on the whole the Kopergaon ryot benefits under each heading save wheat and this is explicable by reference to Appendix B which will show that the wheat crop for the period 1914-21 averages 26·08 per cent. of the cultivated area, a proportion which exists in no other taluka in the district.

(2) The ryot is invariably a seller of grain; only in famine years is he required to purchase; if therefore when he sells he obtains more rupees for any given quantity of grain, the benefit of a railway line becomes apparent and the advantage of a taluka so situated, as against other talukas more distant from a railway, is established. Judging from the figures above, the rise in prices is not very sharply defined but the real gain from situation remains. Again it is not unimportant to ascertain and compare not only prices to-day with those prevailing ten or twenty years ago but the net increase in production as well.

(3) It is no difficult task to calculate the percentage increase within a specified number of years but it is a comparatively fruitless task partly because any number of varying results are obtainable by basing calculation on the figures of different years, and mainly because in this Taluka the income of a very large number of ryots accrues from the sale of products, as regards the selling price of which full details are not available.

(4) It should be borne in mind that the staple food of the Taluka is bajri, which for the period 1914-21 represents an average of only 32·81 per cent. of the gross cropped area, whereas the area under crops raised mainly for sale is no less than 40·06 per cent. However, the increases for staples under each head for the period 1897 to 1921 is as under:—

Statement showing average area cropped under staple food-grains and increase in prices since 1903.

Crop.	Period, 1897—1903.		Period, 1914—21.		Percentage increase.
	Average area cropped.	Average selling price.	Average area cropped.	Average selling price.	
Jowari ..	Acres. 40,283	Rs. a. p. 3 0 4	Acres. 43,769	Rs. a. p. 4 11 6	56·2
Bajri ..	104,613	2 13 9	72,025	4 6 5	53·91
Wheat ..	82,228	3 14 8	57,249	5 10 9	44·81
Gram ..	12,806	3 11 11	8,396	5 7 6	46·04
	2,39,930		1,81,239		

(5) The following statement based on another series of years probably represents more accurately, the present value of his products to the producer and is rate of expenditure on food to the non-producer.

Statement of prices of staple crops in Kopergaon Taluka per maund of 40 seers of 80 tolas.

Period.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1897—1903 ..	2 13 9	3 0 4	3 14 8	3 11 11
1904—1910 ..	2 7 3	2 2 4	3 9 1	3 5 11
1911—1917 ..	3 7 3	3 0 11	4 1 3	3 12 3
1918—1921 ..	7 3 2	6 10 8	7 14 5	7 4 4
Percentage increase to-day over prices in 1897—1903 ..	151·54	120·69	111·90	94·16

Water Supply.

22. The Second Revision Report mentions the proposed construction of an embankment across the Godavari at Nandur-Madhmeshwar, and of canals leading from the dam both on the right and left bank of the river. This feat has now been accomplished. In addition the Pravara Left Bank Canal has been led through the extreme South of the Taluka and the volume of water thus made available, in an area singularly level and with exceptionally rich soil for the Deccan, has resulted in a change of condition, which it is not easy fully to appreciate and almost impossible adequately to describe. The Taluka, as has been stated above, consists of 122 Government and 3 inam villages; of these no less than 98 villages to-day benefit from the ability to secure canal irrigation facilities. Beyond this the vast quantities of water poured daily into this area from a thousand major and minor distributories have had an incalculable effect upon the subsoil level and, therefore upon the utility of existing wells. Thousands of acres of admirable soil which were formerly at the mercy of a capricious rainfall, are now capable of producing regular harvests.

(2) The statement below will in some degree indicate not only the extent to which the Taluka has been favoured but the rapidity with which it has accepted and benefited by the facilities offered.

*Statement of details of irrigation in 122 Government and 3 inam villages in
Kopergaon Taluka.*

Period.	Total occupied area.	Gross commanded area under canals.	Total irrigated area.	Net irrigated area.	Number of villages having land under command of canal water.	Remarks.
1890-91 ..	2,96,750		4,078	3,645	Nil.	
1900-01 ..	2,96,750		3,284	3,178	Nil.	
1914-15 ..	2,93,839	Not available.	8,780	8,683	Not available.	
1920-21 (famine year) ..	2,89,187	} 1,95,741 {	52,824	50,508	100	
1921-22 ..	2,89,189		*36,626	32,740	190	*Includes 1895 acres belonging to Belapur Sugar Co.

(3) It is understood that the Godavari Canals System has almost reached the limit of its carrying and distributing capacity and any substantial increase in the area irrigated under it is unlikely, but the completion of the dam feeding the Pravara Left Bank Canal is still in the future, and it is estimated by the Executive Engineer, Pravara Canals District, that the conclusion of the work at Bhandardara will raise the area now under command in Kopergaon by no less than 12,620 acres.

(4) In view of the fact that canal water is available in almost every village in the Taluka save a small group in the South-West and North-East, it is manifest that apart from the direct gain of assured crops in a moiety of the land held by the average occupant, the indirect advantage to him is also substantial; for the area under bagait is fully capable of maintaining him in an adverse season, and hence the lack of sufficient rain to enable jirayat sowings does not inevitably operate to compel him to dispose of his cattle at a loss, to sell or to pawn his ornaments or his lands, or both, at a ruinous rate of interest, and to leave his home in order to earn a living, till the following sowing season persuades him to gamble once again on the chances of a good monsoon.

(5) Further, the soil of this Taluka is peculiarly suited for sugarcane plantation, a branch of agriculture which normally and during the sowing and harvesting seasons especially, requires the assistance of a considerable body of labour. The advantage of well paid work, almost at his very door, is by no means a negligible benefit in the case of the smaller occupant, or the owner of wholly jirayat lands, or even the landless man. Canal irrigation commenced in 1913 and the figures in appendix B—i illustrate the steady increase and demonstrate the improved capacity of the wells, which can be due to no other cause than canal irrigation. The figures for the two famine years 1918-1919 and 1920-21 are especially significant.

(6) The statement below supplied by the Mamlatdar of Kopargaon, gives the figures of irrigation revenue.

Statement of irrigation revenue in Kopargaon Taluka for the period 1917—1922.

Period.	Number of villages.	Irrigation Revenue Demand.			Remarks.
		Rs.	a.	p.	
1917-18	95	2,33,553	0	0	
1918-19	95	3,63,788	10	0	Famine year.
1919-20	95	3,18,879	0	0	
1920-21	95	3,84,118	0	0	Famine year.
1921-22	95	5,87,884	8	0	

23. *Wells.*—The total number of wells suitable for irrigation in 1901-02 are reported as 2,811, the number of wells in disuse for whatever reason being 362. The corresponding figures in 1921-22 are 3,105 and 527, which establishes that the increase in 20 years in the number of wells actually used for irrigation is 10·46 per cent. It will, however, be noted that the number of wells in disuse now, exceeds the number in 1901-02 by no less than 165, which indicates that capital was forthcoming for the construction of no less than 459 new wells, equivalent to an increase of 16·33 per cent.

24. *Live and Dead Stock.*—The figures of the Taluka according to the census of 1921-22 are contained in Appendix D. For purposes of comparison, the figures prior to and at the beginning and end of the current settlement are given below :—

Statement showing the figures of live stock in Kopargaon Taluka.

Date.	Plough oxen.	Milch cattle including she-buffaloes.	Young stock.	Sheep.	Goats.	Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
1901-02	18,619	6,661	5,520	6,538	30,417	14·96
1915-16	25,933	16,136	15,982	13,732	28,969	10·59
1920-21	23,043	11,956	8,448	11,574	18,201	11·66

(2) The figures are interesting as they not only show substantial increase under each heading save goats, but when subjected to examination, yield useful information. Canal irrigation commenced in 1913 ; as a consequence the demand for plough cattle rose ; as irrigation extended, the fodder problem became easier of solution and the village herds multiplied ; as a greater volume of water became available, conditions in an ever increasing area became stable, and the ryot endeavoured to reduce expenses by improving the quality of the stock and as a result the numbers have fallen ; the small area of cropped land per pair of plough cattle establishes the sufficiency of oxen for agricultural purposes and indirectly bears testimony to the flourishing condition of cultivation.

(3) The increase in milch cattle and the fall of the figures under the heading goats is equally instructive and equally indicative of a growing prosperity. Goats are kept in the Deccan chiefly, if not wholly, because they provide milk and require less pasturage and fodder than a cow or a buffalo. In an area where provision of the year's supply of fodder is possibly of greater importance than the year's supply of grain, the advantage of the shegoat is easily evident ; but when supply is assured, the natural preference for the superior animal prevails.

(4) The number of carts reported in 1901 is 5,280 ; the latest census returns reduce this number by 12 which is obviously the result of inaccurate enumeration or incorrect preparation of villagewar returns, for from local enquiry on the spot,

I am led to the belief that the figures to-day exceed the number twenty years ago by at least 50 per cent. and very probably even more.

25. *Fallows.*—On the basis of the average for the period 1914-15 to 1921-22, *vide* appendix B, the figures for fallows amount to the very large area of 68,040 acres nearly. It will be seen, however, that in 1918-19 and 1920-21 the figures under fallows approximates to nearly two-thirds of the gross area of the Taluka ; in these years the rainfall recorded was 10·32 and 8·19 inches respectively ; practically no sowing whatsoever took place in dry crop land. It is therefore necessary to exclude these exceptional years in order to arrive at the normal figure. The information tabulated in Appendix B-2 gives the annual figures for both Government and inam villages for the year 1901-02 to 1921-22, *i.e.*, a period of 21 years. Excluding the three years 1905-06, 1918-19 and 1920-21, which were years of complete failure of the rains, the average for the remaining 18 years is 21,832 acres, including the two poor years 1911-12 and 1912-13. It will be noted that the figure reported for the year 1921-22 amounts to no less than 31,537 acres (*vide* Appendix B-2), which is a good deal in excess of the “normal” arrived at above. The figures however admit of explanation. The reckless use of canal water by inexperienced cultivators, has resulted in waterlogging and in certain lands becoming salt affected, and Mr. Inglis, the Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation, estimates the present position in the Taluka to be as follows :—

	Acres.
Waterlogged area ..	6,750
Salt affected lands ..	3,830
Total ..	10,580

If therefore this area which is at present totally incapable of cultivation is excluded from the return for 1921-22, it will be seen that in this year also the real figure for fallows is in the vicinity of 21,000 acres. It is understood that the introduction of a drainage scheme is now under consideration, and Mr. Inglis is of opinion that, of the lands so far affected, “more than 80 per cent. could be reclaimed at a reasonable cost.”

26. There is therefore little reason to fear that land in the Taluka will in increasing proportion eventually become unfit for cultivation.

Cultivation and crops.

27. The relevant figures are given in Appendix B.

The figures given by Mr. Ghosal in the Second Revision Report are based on the average of ten years in three of which information for 125 villages, and in the remaining seven years the figures of 122 villages have been collected and tabulated. He has also specifically excluded those years which he regarded as abnormal ; it is a little difficult therefore to adopt the usual method of comparing a series of years at the beginning of the lease with a similar period of years at the end of the lease. The figures are, however, given for what they are worth (Statement I below).

28. A further statement contrasts the distribution of the area to-day with that prevailing twenty years ago (*vide* Statement II below).

29. (1) Yet another table of figures gives the areas under various heads acquired in connection with and incidental to, the introduction of canal irrigation into the Taluka (*vide* Statement III).

(2) The decrease in total occupied area and the large increase in land not available for cultivation, is due partly to acquisition and partly to the alteration in the system of record introduced in 1905, for whereas prior to that date land assigned for special purposes was included under the heading “Cultivable” subsequent to that year all such land was brought under the heading “Uncultivable”.

(3) Further, the item of 4,663 acres shown as “unassessed waste” in the Taluka records is misleading, as no less than 3,855-22 acres represent land rented to the Belapur Sugar Company but entered as “assessed waste,” as the rent recovered is treated as an item of Miscellaneous Land Revenue. Finally, the considerable increase under fallows is fictitious, as very nearly 11,000 acres are totally unfit for cultivation owing to waterlogging or having become salt affected, but since the

owners refuse to entertain the idea of relinquishing the land, the area is necessarily regarded as occupied, and appears under fallows as it is left unploughed and unsown. Actually out of a gross area of 2,93,852 acres available for cultivation the area occupied is the maximum possible less 807 acres only, and the solitary reason why this area is unoccupied is, that under the orders of Government reserving all waste land for the purpose of grants to soldiers with distinguished service, the constant demands for this petty area have been temporarily refused.

30. Conditions in this Taluka have since 1917-18 been subjected to considerable change ; prior to 1913-14 Kopargaon was an ordinary dry-crop Taluka, possessing but two distinctive features, *viz.* :—

- (a) that it possessed unusually good soil, and
- (b) that it was exceptionally prone to experience a failure of the monsoon.

In 1913-14 irrigation was introduced and the next four years were occupied in developing the system. By 1917-18 more than two-thirds of the total occupied area in the Taluka had been brought under command. Wells which were apt to fail were converted into assured sources of supply. The suitability of the soil and climate for sugarcane was established. As a result, the entire aspect of the Taluka has altered ; cursory scratching of the soil and careless cultivation has given way to strenuous effort to extract the maximum possible out of the land ; as succeeding harvests have enabled the small holder to retain sufficient for the next year's sowings, and it is no longer necessary to purchase imported and damaged seed wholesale, germination has improved. As labour is perpetually in demand and the wages of labour are steadily rising, the small holder in wholly jirayat areas is but rarely under the necessity of going any distance from his land ; as a consequence, he is better able to prune and to pare, to weed and to devote attention to the innumerable lesser needs of his holding, all of which operate to increase his net return. The mere fact that irrigation is so wide-spread has generally improved grazing everywhere. Cattle which are apt to suffer from a dearth of water now find an abundance. The net result of the disappearance of these minor inconveniences and the direct gain to a very large percentage of occupants from a fairly cheap and assured water-supply has led to greater concentration on money crops. The area under cereals and pulses has fallen substantially ; whereas the areas under sugarcane, green fodder and cotton and fruit and vegetables has increased several hundreds per cent. It is undeniable therefore that the net return of the land to the occupant has risen substantially. It is correct that the expenses of cultivation have risen considerably, since wages are higher, food is dearer and that canal irrigation requires the use of fertilisers. But as regards the latter, expense in this direction is fully compensated for by enhanced yield, and as regards the former items, they are common to all areas. Within the last twelve months Kopargaon is the fourth Taluka in the District which I have been required to tour in and inspect from the point of view of a Settlement Officer, and in no other Taluka have I observed such progress, such prosperity and such potentialities.

STATEMENT I.

Comparative statement showing the relative proportion of food and money crops grown in Kopargaon taluka.

Period.	Food crops.			Money crops excluding wheat and gram.								
	Cereals and pulses excluding wheat and gram.	Wheat.	Gram.	Oilseeds.	Fodder.	Condi-ments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	Fibers.		Drugs and Narcotics.		Fruits and vegetables including root crops.
								Cotton.	Others.	Taba-co.	Others.	
Average 1890-91 to 1901-02, excluding 1896-97 and 1899-1900.	1,58,223	82,228	12,806	9,605	213	387	329	131	1,961	790	24	900. (Col. 32 + 34 + 51).
	59.28	30.70	4.79	3.59	0.08	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.73	0.29	0.21	
1914-15 to 1921-22	1,32,736	57,177	8,625	9,471	3,895	531	4,656	2,520	2,402	337	1	2,646
	59.00	25.41	3.83	4.21 (Col. 27 + 38).	1.73	0.24	2.07	1.12	1.06	0.15	0	1.18

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing disposition of area of the 122 Government and 3 inam villages of Kopargaon taluka in 1901-02 and 1921-1922.

Period.	Gross area in acres.	Total occupied area in acres.	Net cultivated area in acres.	Total fallows in acres.	Not available for cultivation.		Total unassessed and assessed waste in acres.
					Forest.	Others.	
1901-02	332,157	296,892	268,687	28,205	9,147	25,048	1,070
1921-22	332,170	289,189	256,312	32,877	8,817	29,501	4,663 (inclusive of 3,855-22 rented to Belapur Company and shown as assessed waste).
Plus or minus ..	+13	-7,703	-12,375	+4,672	-330	+4,453	-3,593

STATEMENT III.

Statement showing the area acquired since 1901-02 in the Kopargaon taluka.

Lands acquired for							Total.
Roads.	Police line.	Canal.	Bungalow.	Chauki.	Chari.	Roads and Railway for Belapur Company.	
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
397 22	1 11	2,319 27	48 34	3 0	512 11	132 20	3,915 5

31. *Trade and Industries.*—Mr. Ghosal has tabulated the figures of exports and imports for the five Railway Stations in the Taluka, *vide* paragraph 34 of the Second Revision Report. In view of the fact that Belapur Station serves no fewer than four talukas, *viz.*, Newasa, Sangamner, Rahuri and Kopargaon he has given separate figures for Belapur. A comparative statement contrasting his figures with the position to-day is given below. Mr. Ghosal then recognized that but a small proportion of the traffic at Belapur Station can properly be said to belong to Kopargaon but the proximity of Lasalgaon Station 12 miles distant from the North-West border either escaped his notice or very probably the present trade route to that Station was not then established. To-day certainly the outward borne trade of a large part of the North-West of the taluka passes through this Station and though the figures are not available there is little doubt but that they would appreciably swell the present Taluka figures for the area in question is indeed a very heavily irrigated, and therefore an abundantly productive area.

32. Mr. Ghosal also drew attention to the fact that the figures for Samvatsar and Puntamba are aided by the Moglai trade through the bazars of Naur and Dhotra. This trade has tended to diminish and with the extension of the Nizam's railway system (Godavari valley railway) it will tend further to diminish moreover of recent years the Nizam's Government has placed an embargo on the export of grain which is and was the principal product, but this will to some extent be compensated for by the opening up by irrigation of the area in Kopargaon taluka east of the railway, hitherto a notoriously precarious tract. In paragraph 33 of his report Mr. Ghosal enumerates the principal articles of export and import; trade in these commodities still exists and has even increased under some of the headings as will be seen in the table (*vide* Statement I) below, but the development of the "gul" trade has been so rapid, and has now attained such proportions, that it dominates the commerce of the taluka and within obvious limits Kopargaon to-day is as much a synonym for the gul trade as any one of the five towns is of pottery.

33. The number of cotton and woollen looms in 1904 were 49 and 30 respectively; the corresponding figures to-day are 37 and 46.

34. The number of oil presses reported amount to 82. A cotton ginning factory employing 40 hands flourishes at Belapur and the enterprise now being launched by the Belapur Sugar Company, and with excellent prospects of success, is of such dimensions, that in the course of perhaps three years it should surpass any other form of industrial effort in the district, and equal some of the larger concerns in the Presidency. It is understood that the ultimate object of the company is to produce a high grade sugar; at present however its activities are confined mainly to bringing some 2,000 acres of land under sugar cane, and to producing molasses and oil seeds, and generally developing and equipping its estate. Oil-driven cane-crushing plants are being erected in increasing numbers throughout the cane area, but the majority of these are primarily for use by individual owners and the bigger type of factory which will crush cane brought to it from the surrounding area, is a possible though doubtful development of the future.

35. The turn over of the gul industry for the year 1921-22 is locally computed to approximate to nearly two crores of rupees; the steady rise in the export of gul and the import of oilcake will be apparent from statement No. II given below. The enormous increase in exports cannot only follow increase in productive capacity; the continually expanding figure of imports testifies to a rise in the purchasing power of the people; it is evident therefore that trade is flourishing.

36. Statement III below gives the Income Tax collections of the taluka and is additional evidence of the growth of commerce.

I.—Statement of Exports and Imports from Stations in Kopergaon Taluka (figures given in Maunds of 40 Seers).

Articles.	Period 1897—1901 (4½ years).									
	Kopergaon.		Samvatgar.		Puntamba.		Chitall.		Belapur.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Cloth	7	90	1	13	3	89	30	615	80	748
Grains	52,592	21,186	31,816	1,743	17,070	12,471	25,243	23,177	73,586	66,047
Hides and Skins	110	1	1	1	17	4	195	25	215	41
Oil-seeds	623	878	2,257	171	465	131	173	400	3,356	1,523
Timber	6	368	2	109	71	1,257	6	1,566	62	2,325
Others	2,266	14,428	3,864	4,929	905	12,111	2,584	8,409	6,072	35,470
Total ..	55,603	36,950	37,942	6,966	18,531	26,064	28,231	34,192	83,971	1,07,058
			II. Period 1918—1922		(Five years).					
Cloth	10	355	1	..	..	88	7	146	146	1,297
Grains	39,177	59,961	8,755	1,275	12,655	4,181	1,899	6,939	61,970	42,652
Hides and Skins	18	33	..	5	41	2	4	103	875	82
Oil-seeds	2,498	3,178	418	204	393	304	69	364	8,523	8,301
Timber	260	5,278	37	..	218	861	8	1,077	458	9,725
Others	2,83,984	3,02,308	14,878	3,996	34,279	5,823	8,332	40,943	25,641	92,841
Total ..	3,25,947	3,71,114	24,089	5,480	47,586	11,259	10,319	49,572	97,613	1,54,898

1897—1901.

1918—1922.

Total Exports 2,24,278 Maunds. Total Imports 2,11,230 Maunds. Total Exports 5,05,554 Maunds. Total Imports 5,92,323 Maunds.

II.—Figures of Exports in Maunds of various items from railway stations in Kopargaon Taluka received from the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Ry., Bombay.

Year.	Agricultural produce.								Raw material.				Total.		
	Raw.					Manufactured.			Hides, skins, bones, wool, etc.	Coal, fire-wood.	Forest produce such as bark, rafters, bamboos, dyes, timber, etc.	Cloth, Foreign and Indian.			
	Grains.	Oil seeds.	Fibers cotton.	Fruits and vegetable, tobacco, spices, etc.	Hay, Straw and grass.	Oils.	Oil cakes.	Jaggree.						Others including groceries.	
1920 ..	49,937	18,468	5,082	28,464	2,430	512	4,055	2,00,764	607	899	8,014	8,605	1,480	38,966	3,63,262
1921 ..	1,18,176	6,616	2,718	14,410	1,046	102	4,854	2,45,270	3,057	2,844	16,830	13,441	1,023	62,235	4,87,622
1922 ..	84,884	15,044	6,390	8,948	2,326	469	3,774	3,61,265	2,226	499	20,731	2,509	1,041	61,067	5,16,129

II.—Figures of Imports in Maunds of various items through railway stations in Kopargaon Taluka, received from the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Ry., Bombay.

Year.	Agricultural produce.								Raw material.				Total.		
	Grains.	Raw.				Manufactured goods.			Hides, skins, bones, wool, etc.	Coal, firewood.	Forest produce such as bark, rafters, bamboos, dyes, timber.	Cloth, Foreign and Indian.			
		Oil seeds.	Fibers cotton.	Fruits, vegetable, tobacco, spices.	Hay, Straw and Grass.	Oils.	Oil cakes.	Jaggree.						Others including groceries.	
1920 ..	1,34,846	19,774	844	2,102	21,554	11,878	43,080	3,568	31,626	133	4,053	43,792	4,460	1,78,829	4,94,084
1921 ..	1,57,579	23,512	177	4,394	29,573	8,146	96,661	5,080	32,173	208	5,777	27,893	5,685	3,46,518	7,45,326
1922 ..	1,38,526	18,694	454	3,848	8,348	12,721	89,679	1,739	36,770	755	11,722	45,669	6,270	3,73,770	7,43,965

III.—Statement showing rise in income-tax revenue in Kopargaon Taluka during the period 1901—1921-22.

Year.	Amount of income assessed.	Amount of tax collected.
1901-02	2,02,784	3,887
1911-12	92,092	1,985
1921-22	413,255	17,320

37. *Value of land.*—The usual figures are tabulated in appendices G, G-i, H, H-i and testify to the general prosperity of the taluka.

38. They have been collected villagewar at the village itself and two distinct sets of figures have been compiled in order to illustrate the extraordinary increase in the general selling and letting value of land in the taluka, and to demonstrate the marked difference of value in areas which are jirayat but not under command of canal irrigation, and areas which are jirayat but under command.

Period.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average selling rate per acre.	Average No. of times assessment is represented by Selling rates.	Remarks.
1891-92 1895-96 ..	Rs. a. p. 0 12 7	Rs. a. p. 17 6 3	22·1	Figures obtained from Second Revision Report. Dry crop land not under command of canal irrigation (<i>vide</i> Appendix G). Dry crop land under command of canal irrigation (<i>vide</i> Appendix G-i).
1896-97 1900-01 ..	0 15 1	28 6 9	30·1	
1917-18	0 12 9	51 5 5	62·90	
1921-22	0 15 1	115 12 2	122·67	

39. The rates prevailing in the surrounding talukas are shown in the table below.

Statement showing selling rates in the talukas surrounding Kopergaon.

Taluka.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average Selling price.	Number of times the price represented by assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	Rs.
Sangamner ..	0 14 11	61 15 7	65.73 (Group I).
Rahuri ..	0 12 2	34 6 5	45.16 (Group I).
Sinnar ..	0 11 5	53 11 10	75.09
Yeola ..	0 7 9	18 7 3	37.7
			} Average for the taluka.

Statement showing increase of letting value of land.

Period.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average rent obtained per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by rent.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1891-92 ..	0 14 6	3 10 9	4	Figures obtained from Second Revision report and includes jirayat as well as bagayat lands.
1895-96 ..				
1896-97 ..	0 14, 1	4 12 3	5.4	
1900-01 ..				
1917-18 ..	0 15 7	4 9 0	4.68	Dry crop land not under command of canal irrigation only, vide Appendix H. Dry crop land under command of irrigation, vide Appendix H.(1)
1921-22 ..	0 15 0	26 4 10	26.60	

41. From a scrutiny of Mr. Ghosal's figures it is evident that he has not maintained a distinction between bagayat and jirayat land, and this partly explains the comparatively high average rent shown during the period 1891-1901; another probably operating cause is the fact that these figures were compiled on a lower maximum rate. Further the comparatively insignificant number of leases on which he has based his calculations (*vide* Appendix M, Second Revision Report) diminishes the value of his statistics. (The extraordinarily high rate of rent obtainable in areas under command of canal irrigation is primarily owing to the fact that cultivators generally of the Mali caste, from the Poona and the Nasik Districts, have flocked in large numbers to the canal area in this district and rented land from the local occupant, mainly for the purpose of sugarcane plantation. The contractual number of years is in most cases ten and rarely less than seven, so that it is manifest that a new standard of values has been set up, and that the return from the land is assured to the owner, over long periods. The figures establish probably the most remarkable example of unearned increment in the annals of the district.)

42. The overwhelming advance in the selling and letting value of land under command is apt to overshadow the substantial increase in the less favoured areas, but it will be clear from the statement above, that the average purchase price per rupee of assessment has increased in twenty years more than 100 per cent. It is not possible to utilise Mr. Ghosal's figures of rents prevailing at the time for purposes of comparison, as he has omitted to differentiate between bagayat and jirayat land, but that the standard of rent obtainable in the least fortunate tracts in Kopergaon is fully equal to the amounts obtained elsewhere in the neighbourhood is apparent from the following statement.

Statement of rents of dry-crop land prevailing in Kopargaon and surrounding talukas.

Taluka.	Average rent per acre.	Period.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.			
Rahuri	3 1 1	1918	26.32	
Sinnar	4 10 0	1915	24.7	
Yeola	2 2 0	1915	31.08	
Newasa	2 5 10	1916	26.59	
Kopargaon	4 9 0	1922	21.37	Figures for dry-crop land not under command (<i>vide</i> Appendix H).
Do.	26 4 10	1922	3.76	Figure for dry-crop land under command (<i>vide</i> Appendix H. ⁽¹⁾)

[43. The Sub-Registrar, Kopargaon, has supplied a statement of leases executed during the year 1922, *vide* Appendix H.⁽²⁾ It will be seen that the list contains 357 cases including land of every variety whether jirayat, patasthal, or motasthal, the average rent being 17.85 times the assessment which in turn indicates that the proportion which the assessment bears to rent is the exceedingly modest figure of 5.60 per cent. only.]

44. It will be evident from the facts mentioned above that both selling and letting values have appreciated. The chief contributing factors being

- (a) the general increase in the value of the products of agriculture.
- (b) wide-spread facilities for irrigation.
- (c) the discovery that the soil and climate almost throughout the taluka is suitable for sugarcane plantation.

[45. The figures above particularly rentals, can suitably be regarded as sensational, but it is necessary to remark that there is little likelihood of rates and rents remaining at the present level indefinitely; the facts are that the combination of certain inherent qualities of soil, climate, and canal water, is so favourable for sugarcane plantation, that professional cultivators and capitalists have been attracted, and their eagerness to secure land in the taluka, which, so far as cane is concerned, is almost virgin soil, has resulted in a boom. The especially shrewd descended on the taluka and purchased land to whatever extent was possible; the duller witted original occupant on being offered prices far in excess of his wildest dreams, sold comparatively freely for a short while; he however soon realised his error, and since demand continued, and since he himself had no experience of sugarcane growing, finally adopted the expedient of leasing for long periods at high rents. The result is that, of late, sales save in areas of land not under command are infrequent, for since the majority of rents are abnormally high, and lessees readily forthcoming, both the incentive to sell and the necessity for sale has almost disappeared. The unfortunate feature of the situation is the certain drop in values when the present lessees will depart to pastures new leaving the original occupant with an exhausted land. There is much less fear that reckless exploitation of the soil will ever attain the degree of intensity reached in other areas, *e.g.*, Baramati, nevertheless it would be wholly unjustifiable to regard conditions to-day in Kopargaon as likely to be permanent and it is for this reason that it is difficult to estimate with any degree of precision what figure exactly should be taken as indicating the rise in the selling and letting value of land.] The figures for dry-crop land not under command are not particularly informing, for these areas represent a distinctly minor portion of the taluka and to a substantial extent consist of poorer quality soil. It cannot be gain said that the permanent value of land in the favoured tract has certainly more than doubled if not trebled, but the data available is insufficient to permit of accurate calculation.

46. *Revenue History.*—The previous revenue history of the taluka is related at some length in paragraphs 48-51 of the Second Revision Report.

47. The figures of demand, remissions and authorised and unauthorised arrears are given in Appendix K from which it will be seen that in the period 1903-22, viz., 19 years, remissions amount to the considerable figure of 10.04 per cent. of demand, the figure of authorised arrears, spread over no less than 14 out of 19 years totals Rs. 18,42,769-1-7 equivalent to 41.24 per cent. The suspension and remission rules came into operation in 1907, Appendix K therefore provides all the necessary information for examining and contrasting two successive cycles of seven years apiece; it will be apparent at a glance that the former period, consisted of a series of lean years, and that except for two years the latter period, viz., 1914-21 is the reverse; it is clear moreover from the extremely modest figure of unauthorised arrears, and the remarkably high percentages of remissions and authorised arrears, that the hand of the Revenue Officer has not lain heavy on the land. The statements below are supplementary evidence of the recovery that has taken place of recent years.

I.—Statement showing annual figures of Local Fund Revenue Receipts.

Year.	Local Fund Revenue.	
	Rs.	a. p.
1912-13	14,081	13 1
1913-14	15,291	7 7
1914-15	17,075	7 5
1915-16	17,139	9 5
1916-17	17,138	4 0
1917-18	17,576	6 4
1918-19	17,448	13 0
1919-20	17,288	1 9
1920-21	17,399	4 8
1921-22	17,808	6 6

II.—Statement showing number of coercive processes for recovery of land revenue with amounts involved.

Year.	Number.	Amount involved.		Remarks.
		Rs.	a. p.	
1901-02	128	16,875	6 10	} Process was employed primarily on account of the absence of the owners from the villages in which their lands were situated.
1902-03 to 1914-15 ..	Not available.			
1915-16	16	985	6 6	
1916-17	57	2,297	0 0	
1917-18	1	374	14 10	
1918-19	6	96	1 5	
1919-20	46	616	8 4	
1920-21 .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
1921-22	5	342	2 2	

48. *Summary.*—A very large number of tables and statistics have been set forth in the preceding paragraphs mainly with a view to demonstrate the great advance in productivity and economic gain since Mr. Ghosal in 1904 drafted the second revision report. It will be noted that considerable stress has been laid on the benefits derived from canal irrigation; in that advance under almost each head has been directly or indirectly attributed to irrigation, and so much so, that it may well seem that the point has been over-emphasized;—actual facts however justify the procedure; it is not so much that canal irrigation has been introduced into the Taluka that has operated to change conditions, but the fact that water has been made available in 100 villages out of 125, and that whereas the total occupied area is 289,189 acres the area capable of being irrigated is no less than 195,741 acres; as a result agriculture has revived, the capacity of the people to resist famine has increased, the possibility of famine on a wholesale scale has disappeared; cultivation has improved, the number of plough oxen and other cattle

stock are more than sufficient for the needs of the people, trade has developed, the figures of exports and imports have risen, and the rate of increase since 1920 has been by lakhs of maunds annually, prices have appreciated, wages have risen, net return from the land has doubled or even trebled, land values have soared, and the gul industry has been so firmly established that Kopergaon will shortly become, if it has not already become, one of the main gul producing areas in the Deccan.

49. It is correct that the cultivator is called upon to pay for the water which he receives, but I would venture to submit that it has been made clear what proportion the present irrigation revenue of less than six lakhs of rupees bears to the incalculable benefits and advantages which have been gained, and which have accrued not through the individual effort of the occupant of the soil but through factors, of the existence of which he was almost unconscious and through agencies over which he has had no control.

50. It is on these grounds that I proceed to propose the maximum rate of enhancement possible, viz., 33 per cent.

51. *Grouping.*—The taluka to-day consists of a single group with a maximum rate of Re. 1-8-0. Mr. Ghosal in paragraphs 59 to 60 of the Second Revision Report, remarks: "In my opinion in this Taluka there can be but one rate and one group." So far as soil is concerned, the area can suitably be divided into two sections.

(a) A few villages in the south-west and north-east possessing comparatively light soils, peculiarly suited to Bajri and other Kharif crops:

(b) The rest of the taluka consisting of rich soils favourable for rabi sowings.

So far as (a) is concerned, it has been shown above that the kharif rains rarely fail: as regards (b) an examination of the classification rating table shown below will demonstrate the quality of the soil and its capacity to produce abundant harvests, always provided the necessary minimum of moisture is available.

Taluka.	8 as. and under.	12 as. and under.	1 Rs. and under.	Re. 1-4-0 and under.	Re. 1-8-0 and under.	Above Re. 1-8-0.	Total Government villages.
Kopergaon	2	26	38	46	10	..	122
Sangamner	44	54	14	15	15	2	144
Rahuri	12	19	18	26	25	9	109
Yeola	26	24	26	16	6	3	101
Sinnar	13	27	33	13	5	8	99

N.B.—The figures are based on the average rate per acre given in column 33 of Appendix L of the Second Revision Settlement Reports.

52. The extent to which land in this Taluka has been safeguarded against a failure of the rains and the insignificant expenditure at which insurance is and can be effected, has been made clear in preceding paragraphs. The advantages of communications and markets are uniform. Again, soils which were formerly regarded as less productive and therefore less desirable, have been proved to be the most suited for sugarcane plantation, as a result the net return from these soils to the owner is infinitely greater than from the possession of a class of soil which ten years ago aroused the envy of every ryot who viewed but did not own it. It is evident therefore that any alteration of the existing grouping would only be permissible for really cogent reasons. Finally, though it is clear that to-day and in the future, villages wholly or largely under command do and will continue to produce better crops and yield a larger net return than villages not under command, it is also evident that nothing below an increase of 33 per cent., is justifiable in the case of the latter. If, therefore, the single group to-day be divided into two or more groups, re-arrangement could only be effected by enhancing the maximum rate in villages which fully deserve to be enhanced, by proportionately reducing the maximum rate in villages which also fully deserve to be increased. I, therefore, propose that the present grouping be retained and that the present maximum rate of Re. 1-8-0 be increased to Rs. 2-0-0.

53. Statement showing the present and proposed maximum rates in Kopergaon Taluka and the rates prevailing in border villages of neighbouring talukas.

Taluka.	Present maximum rate.		When introduced.	Proposed maximum rates.
	Group I. Rs. a. p.	Group II.		
Kopergaon	1 8 0	(Only one Group)	1913-14	2 0 0
Sangamner	2 0 0	1 12 0	1913-14	2 8 0 (Group I). 2 2 0 " II).
Rahuri	2 0 0	1 14 0	1919-20	
Yeola	2 2 0	1 14 0	1915-16	
Sinnar	2 2 0	1 14 0	1915-16	
Nowasa	1 12 0	1 10 0	1919-20	

The effect of the proposal will be to increase the fixed annual demand from Rs. 2,69,771 to Rs. 3,59,680. It will be seen from Appendix L that the percentage increase is equivalent to 33.33 per cent. which technically raises the enhancement the merest fraction above the authorized limit of 33 per cent. but the alternative is the imposition of a rate of Rs. 1-15-11, a figure which would involve the most complicated fractions.

54. *Period of guarantee.*—The Commissioner, Central Division, in his No. T. R.—126 dated 19th January 1905 in forwarding the second revision report, commented on the discrepancy of rates in Sangamner and Kopergaon and was led to remark in paragraph 4 of his forwarding endorsement “the position being according to general agreement that Sangamner has been and will continue to be somewhat under-assessed, while Kopergaon has been and will continue to be much under-assessed”. It is unnecessary here to enter upon the causes that have resulted in this incongruity, as they are fully set forth in the Second Revision reports of both Kopergaon and Sangamner talukas. The principle of equality of incidence of land assessment in the same area is surely justifiable both morally and from the point of view of equity; it is even politically desirable for the fact that conditions fully justify the rate he pays is very little satisfaction to the Sangamner ryot, when he sees his fellow cultivator in Kopergaon, with better land, with greater opportunities for making the best use of it, and with a greater net return acre per acre, called upon to pay an assessment relatively less. I, therefore, venture to propose that the new rates be introduced as early as possible and be guaranteed for a period of ten years only.

55. *Inam villages.*—The Taluka possesses three Inam villages of which two, viz., Nandur Khurd and Pimpalwadi are Sharakati Dumala and one Pohegaon Khurd is a Nival-Dumala village. The table below shows the maximum rate, date of introduction and period of guarantee of the existing settlement in these villages.

Village.	Current settlement.	Maximum rate.	Period.		Authority.
			From.	To.	
Nandur Khurd ..	2nd Revision ..	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	1917-18	1923-24	Commr., C.D.'s No. 1613 of 29-11-16.
Pohegaon Khurd ..	1st Revision ..	1 8 0	1876-77	1904-05	Supdt., Rev. Survey and Assessment's No. 840 of 16-11-1876.
Pimpalwadi ..	Original ..	1 4 0	1853-54	....	Not available.

The provisions of Chapter VIII and IX of the Land Revenue Code were applied to the village of Pohegaon Khurd, in 1915, vide Commissioner, Central Division's Notification No. 478 of 16th January 1915, published at page 467 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 4th February 1915. As regards Pimpalwadi, the re-survey is expected to be effected within a few years, but since there is a scheme before Government for introducing provisional resettlements in Inam villages without re-survey, it is desirable and convenient to have the appropriate maximum rates determined before hand (vide letter of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S. T. 355 dated 15th November 1922). And it is under this authority that proposals for Pimpalwadi are included in this report.

Nandur Khurd.—Situated in the south of the Taluka, in a heavily irrigated tract under command of the Pravara Left Bank Canal, and adjoining the bazar village of Mamdapur. I therefore propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

Pohegaon Khurd.—Situated in the west of the Taluka and a Bazar town. The village is under command of canal irrigation and is in a flourishing condition. I therefore propose the same maximum rate, *viz.*, Rs. 2-0-0.

56. In this village three survey numbers, *viz.*, 8, 9 and 14 bear a Patasthal rate fixed in 1880 of Re. 0-15-1 per acre over and above the soil assessment. The total area thus charged is 15 acres 18 gunthas and the total Patasthal levy amounts to Rs. 14. The supply of water is obtained from the construction of a kaccha dam across a nalla called Jambhali nalla. Since 1880 it seems it has been built no more than on three occasions. In 1918-19 the owners of survey Nos. 2 and 6 to 15 constructed a dam at a cost of Rs. 53. Prior to 1896 it seems that there was a permanent flow. Since 1896 the nalla has been utilised for about four months in a year of good rainfall. Nowadays, *viz.*, since 1914 the nalla has a constant supply of water, due apparently to the numerous irrigation charis which surround the area and which irrigate land lying to the east and west of the nalla including survey Nos. 8, 9 and 14. A reference to the Inamdar has procured a reply expressing unwillingness to relinquish his rights over the nalla and to waive the Patasthal assessment. The Inamdar declares that if, as is undoubtedly true, the flow of the nalla is due to irrigation then it is for the Irrigation Department to take steps, if necessary, to prevent the water from coming into the nalla.

57. In view of the fact that prior to 1896 the pat had a permanent flow and subsequent to 1896 it has been dependable for four months in the year, it is a matter for consideration whether the nalla can be deemed to be a canal within the meaning of the Irrigation Act. However, in view of the petty sum involved I am of opinion that this Patasthal rate be permanently remitted, thereby bringing this village into line with all other Khalsa villages in the Taluka.

Pimpalwadi.—Occupies a central position in the Taluka and is an exceedingly prosperous village. I therefore propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

58. The original settlement report of the village is unfortunately not available. However, from an examination of the Prati-book, it seems that the present maximum rate can be taken to be Re. 1-4-0, the scale being $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the soil classification annas. The method of treatment of Motasthal land in the village is somewhat unusual. Such land has been assessed at a special rate varying from Rs. 2-3-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per acre, the average rate being Rs. 2-8-7 per acre, *vide* statement below.

Serial No.	Soil Bhags :—annas		Bagait acres.	Rate.	Assessment.					
	As.	p.				A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.
99	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10	3	0	0	3	12	0
67	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
96	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	2	3	0	8	12	0
102	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	10	2	3	0	4	14	9
166	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	13	2	8	0	4	6	0
164	12	8	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
153	12	7	2	10	2	8	0	5	10	0
154	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	2	8	0	5	3	0
155	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	2	8	0	5	3	0
128	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	2	3	0	8	12	0
95	12	8	3	10	3	0	0	9	12	0
74	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
Total			26	19	2	8	7	68	4	9

Old wells were given a 'chad' (increase) under the so-called B-table, the scale of which is as follows :—

Soil classification annas.	Chad annas.
As. a. p.	As.
16 to 10 1	4
10 to 7 1	3
7 to 4 1	2

On survey principles Motasthal bagait should be assessed within the dry-crop maximum rate, exclusive of the chad upto 4 annas for old wells. It will appear that in the present case the chad is far in excess of the above scale or of the Motasthal rate of any other village in the Taluka. But as reduction would cause a loss of revenue to the Inamdar and as it is directed that special efforts should be made to avoid loss to Inamdars and as the present rate is easily borne, I would propose that the rates now in force be left unchanged. On the basis of an increase in the dry-crop maximum rate of this village from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 the increase proposed is equivalent to 60 per cent.

59. There is no rice land in any of these villages. Motasthal, except in the case of Pimpalwadi, has as usual been rated at the maximum dry-crop rate. The financial effect of the proposed enhancements is shown in Appendix L.

60. In conclusion, I would recommend that the period of guarantee of these villages should expire simultaneously with that of the rest of the taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. DRACUP,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX A.

Rainfall recorded at Kopergaon, district Ahmednagar.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Antemon- soon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd Octo- ber to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1911	0.16	1	1.16	2	7.67	17	1.12	8	5.98	7	16.09	30	
1912	0.08	..	..	..	6.84	12	1.46	4	4.71	5	12.54	21	
1913	..	..	1.41	4	13.72	18	3.78	10	0.37	1	19.23	33	
1914	..	..	0.54	2	10.22	15	6.93	18	1.88	3	19.52	36	
1915	1.06	3	0.59	3	11.85	19	13.16	19	0.40	2	27.06	46	
1916	..	..	5.09	8	19.86	27	11.69	19	4.22	5	40.96	59	
1917	2.00	4	0.08	..	6.13	12	10.59	23	0.96	3	19.76	42	
1918	..	..	1.67	1	4.39	8	3.61	4	0.65	1	10.32	14	
1919	0.83	1	2.10	5	6.40	12	14.57	18	0.83	1	24.73	37	
1920	1.98	2	0.85	2	4.07	16	2.19	6	..	..	8.19	26	
1921	..	..	0.13	1	7.81	17	5.78	7	..	..	13.67	25	
Total	5.16	11	13.62	28	98.56	173	74.78	131	19.95	28	212.07	371	
Average	0.47	1	1.24	3	8.96	16	6.80	12	1.81	3	19.28	34	

Year.	Khandala.	Sonevadi.	Rahata.	Ranjaon.	Chitaki.	Padhegaon.
1913	13.78	12.91	..	4.94	17.90	..
1914	25.19	18.00	20.33	18.89	22.47	18.90
1915	34.41	24.37	27.39	33.90	31.37	26.13
1916	39.68	42.25	39.87	35.94	39.11	38.13
1917	20.82	21.32	27.23	19.86	18.42	17.18
1918	8.47	6.90	9.16	7.92	7.21	11.72
1919	36.30	26.08	34.51	26.40	25.28	25.28
1920	10.95	10.14	10.60	9.97	8.25	9.10
1921	15.37	14.53	11.72	15.70	13.36	17.28
Total	205.24	176.50	180.81	173.52	183.37	163.72
Average	22.80	19.61	22.60	19.28	20.37	20.46

Remarks with regard to the character of the season at Kopergaon, District Ahmednagar, for the years 1911—1921.

- 1911—Rainfall during the year was slightly below the average. The antemonsoon period went practically dry. Regular monsoon opened early in June, but the fall of the month though general was not abundant and kharif sowings were consequently confined to places of sufficient moisture. The adequate fall in July, however, enabled their completion and the crops progressed satisfactorily under the favourable rains of the following month. Prospects appeared bright for a time, but the long drought which supervened during the next two months of September and October, created great anxiety which was only removed by copious and well spread showers in November. This rain enabled extensive Rabi sowings to be undertaken and though there was no further rain, the rabi crops did generally well and gave a fair return. The season on the whole was fair to moderate.
- 1912—Total fall of the year was considerably in defect of the normal. Rain was totally absent during the premonsoon period. The regular monsoon set in timely in June but the fall of the month being very meagre, Kharif sowings had to be postponed to July. The rainfall in this month also was inadequate and though Kharif sowings were pushed on on its strength in places, more rain was required for their completion. The August rains were too deficient to give any appreciable relief. September went dry and what few crops were surviving withered away in good many places. Rabi sowings also received a check. Some good showers in October coupled with adequate fall in November however, enabled their completion, but there was no rain from December onwards and the outturn of the Rabi crops fell far short of expectations. The season on the whole was distinctly poor and necessitated declaration of famine conditions.
- 1913—Year's total fall was just about the usual amount. Excepting a few stray showers in May and the antemonsoon period was rainless. The monsoon established early in June and the fall of the month being both widespread and plentiful the Kharif crops were sown in time. Rainfall in July was again abundant, and the crops progressed nicely under it. The August rain was about the average but the crops showed no distress as they had sufficient previous moisture. In September, however, the fall was again meagre and the crops were in immediate need of rain for their development. October rains being insignificant gave no relief and the rabi sowing too received a severe check. November went totally dry while the fall in December did not exceed a few drops. The rains completely withdrew henceforward and as might be expected the rabi season was a failure though the Kharif crops gave a moderate return.
- 1914—Rainfall during the year was slightly in excess of the normal. The premonsoon rains did not exceed a few drops. Regular monsoon opened early in June affording sufficient moisture for Kharif sowings which were started everywhere. Rain in July and August was deficient and more was needed for the standing crops at the end of the latter month. The fall in September made up the deficiency, benefitting the standing Kharif crops and facilitating rabi sowings. Rain in October, however, was very meagre and rabi sowings could not be completed till good showers were received in November. There was practically no rain in December but the slight falls in January and February were somewhat beneficial to the growth of the rabi crops. The season on the whole was good.
- 1915—Total fall of the year was much in excess of the average. A few light showers were all that was received during the premonsoon period. The regular monsoon commenced about the third week of June and the fall being copious and general Kharif sowings were started everywhere. These were completed in July generally though retarded in a few places by excessive rain. In August, there was almost a complete break in rains but after the heavy fall in July, this was rather to be desired than other. September rains were very heavy and rabi sowings had to be put off till October when conditions were more favourable. Rainfall was practically absent in November and December, nor was any required for the rabi crops as the abundant September rains had left ample moisture for them. The season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1916—Aggregate rainfall of the year amounted to double the usual quantity. Good showers in May offered facilities for the preliminary preparation of lands. The monsoon set in early in June and fall being quite adequate enabled completion of Kharif sowings in time. Rainfall from July to October exceeded the requirements generally. It interfered with the requisite agricultural

operations such as interculturing and threatened the proper development of the kharif crops at times. It also necessitated postponement of rabi sowings to as late as November. The fall of this month was beneficial and the rabi crops developed well under the favourable weather conditions that existed later on. The season on the whole was fairly good instead of an excellent one as was once anticipated, the prospects having been marred by excess of rain in places.

- 1917—Year's total fall was slightly in excess of the average. The antemonsoon rains were not copious enough to be of any considerable use for the preparatory tillage. Monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being adequate and general kharif sowings were taken in hand generally. Owing to scanty July rains, however, these were considerably restricted and were finished about the middle of August when beneficial showers occurred. The rainfall in September was rather heavy and rabi sowings were hence completed only in October. The fair weather in November proved very congenial to the development of the rabi crops and these progressed satisfactorily generally though there was no rain from December onwards. The rabi crops gave a normal yield though with one good shower at the end of December they would have done much better. The season on the whole was fairly good.
- 1918—Total fall of the year was considerably in defect of the average the premonsoon rains were fairly heavy and facilitated preparation of lands in time, but as the rainfall in June was deficient kharif sowings were confined to places of sufficient moisture. What few crops were sown also failed owing to absence of further rain. The September rains were also insufficient for rabi sowings and large areas had to be left fallow. Influenza epidemic further impeded progress. The protracted break which supervened during the two subsequent months very adversely affected the growth of the crops. December rains were too light to be of any help and the crops in consequence were hopelessly gone in a very considerable area and what few outlived the long drought gave but an insignificant yield. Season on the whole was disastrous.
- 1919—Rainfall during the year was far in excess of the normal. The antemonsoon showers being fair both in amount and distribution enabled the preliminary field operations to be done in time. The regular monsoon commenced in June and the fall being upto requirements Kharif sowings were nearly completed by the end of the month. Owing to the famine in the preceding year the cultivators were very keen to cultivate kharif crops wherever possible and the area brought under them was generally above the normal. The crops progressed nicely under the favourable rains in July but the almost dry August created much anxiety. Rain fall in September was very heavy. It, however, enabled extensive Rabi sowings to be undertaken. Rain in October and November was generally upto the standard besides the fields were already fully saturated by the ample September rains. As a result the rabi crops developed well even in the absence of rain in December. The untimely rains in January, however, damaged them in places and their yield in consequence fell short of expectation. The season on the whole was fairly good. It cannot, however, be called one of plenty as the people has just escaped from the clutches of scarcity and were struggling to better their condition.
- 1920—Annual rainfall did not amount even to half the usual quantity. Antemonsoon rains were only light. The rainfall in June and July was neither adequate nor general. Consequently the kharif sowings were considerably restricted. The seedlings did not germinate in many places or where they did they did not flourish. The long drought in August and the first half of September told seriously upon what crops were still surviving and the kharif season thus resulted in a failure. The rainfall in the second fortnight of September was general and most opportune and encouraged general rabi sowings. Owing to the failure of the kharif crops these were eagerly started everywhere. Most unfortunately however, the rains completely withdrew after giving a few drops in October and the rabi crops too on which the hope of the cultivators centred disappointed them. Taken generally therefore following the very severe strain of 1919-19 the year was a very hard one for the agricultural population and their condition distinctly deteriorated as a result of what must be regarded as a disastrous season.
- 1921—Year's aggregate fall was about two thirds the average. The premonsoon period was without a drop of rain. Regular monsoon commenced normally in June but the fall being not adequate Kharif sowings were restricted only to areas where sufficient moisture was available. The substantial fall in July, however, came to the rescue. It enabled resumption of the retarded kharif sowings and their completion in time. The germination was also nice and the seedlings were promising. In August, the fall was scanty and crops showed signs of distress, but this deficiency of rain was counterbalanced by the good fall in September, which besides improving the standing Kharif crops gave an impetus to the rabi sowings. Owing to the total absence of rain further on however, the development of the rabi crops fell far short of expectations and they gave but a poor to moderate return. Season on the whole was fairly good for the Kharif but only fair for the rabi crops.

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Kopergaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	Cultivated and Uncultivated Area.									
	Gross cropped area (T.F. XX).	Deduct twice crop- ped.	Deduct Crops in un- assessed land.	Net assessed crop- ped area.	Add fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste un- occupied and un- assessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.
								Forest.	Other (in- cluding un- cultivable)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
122 Government villages.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Average of 8 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1921-22 ..	224,997	4,408	400	229,194	68,040	288,233	1,010	8,882	20,138	327,864
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....
3 Inam villages.										
Average of 8 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1921-22 ..	761	23	..	738	289	1,007	..	..	68	1,075
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....
122 Government villages.										
Average of 7 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1920-21 ..	219,529	8,851	281	215,418	73,254	288,672	1,174	8,891	20,126	327,863
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....
3 Inam villages.										
Average of 7 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1920-21 ..	3,304	86	..	3,219	811	4,030	..	..	271	4,301
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....

Number of Villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2).															
	I. Cereals and II. Pulses.										Oil Seeds.					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Other co- rals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	TL.	Rayo and Mustard.	Ground nut.	Others.	Total.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
122 Government villages.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Average of 8 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1921-22 ..	143	57,177	..	43,659	77,778	1	867	8,625	10,287	108,538	1,450	2,524	8	657	85	4,969
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.06	25.41	..	10.40	34.57	..	0.39	3.83	4.57	88.24	0.64	1.12	..	0.48	0.02	2.21
3 Inam villages.																
Average of 8 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1921-22 ..	1	220	..	98	284	..	5	41	22	671	4	6	..	8	..	18
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.13	28.91	..	12.87	37.32	..	0.66	5.39	2.98	88.17	0.53	0.79	..	1.05	..	2.37
122 Government villages.																
Average of 7 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1920-21 ..	113	57,249	..	43,769	72,025	1	932	8,396	10,772	108,258	1,523	2,651	2	825	86	5,035
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.05	26.08	..	19.94	32.81	..	0.42	3.82	4.91	88.03	0.69	1.21	..	0.38	0.01	2.29
3 Inam villages.																
Average of 7 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1920-21 ..	2	1,037	..	502	1,048	..	21	177	89	2,876	25	37	..	18	..	60
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.06	31.88	..	15.19	31.72	..	0.64	5.36	2.69	87.05	0.76	1.12	..	0.54	..	2.42

Number of Villages.	Crops (Details of Col. 2)—contd.											
	Condiments and Spices.	Sugars.		Fibres.		Dyes.	Drugs and Narcotics.			Fodder.	Fruits and vege- tables including root crops.	Remarks.
		Cane.	Palm Trees.	Cotton.	Others.		Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
122 Government villages.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Average of 8 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1921-22 ..	531	4,656	..	2,520	2,402	4,502	337	1	338	3,895	2,646	
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.24	2.07	..	1.12	1.06	2.00	0.15	..	0.15	1.73	1.18	
3 Inam villages.												
Average of 8 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1921-22 ..	4	15	..	10	10	11	2	..	2	10	10	
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.53	1.98	..	1.31	1.31	1.45	0.28	..	0.28	1.31	1.81	
122 Government villages.												
Average of 7 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1920-21 ..	537	4,457	..	2,768	2,417	4,599	364	1	365	3,973	2,120	
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.24	2.08	..	1.20	1.10	2.10	0.17	..	0.17	1.81	0.97	
3 Inam villages.												
Average of 7 years, viz., 1914-15 to 1920-21 ..	15	52	..	74	45	62	10	..	10	58	37	
Percentage on gross crop- ped area ..	0.45	1.57	..	2.24	1.38	1.89	0.30	..	0.30	1.60	1.12	

APPENDIX B¹ (old).

Sowing the information about crops irrigated from different sources in Kopargaon Taluka,
District Ahmednagar.

Year.	Sources of Irrigation.	Cropping of irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar cane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.			
1914-15	Not available	2,548	25	528	2,320	440	2,178	542	8,599	97	8,502	
1915-16	Government Canal.	1,932	28	532	2,407	822	84	801	6,086	26	6,070	
	Well irrigation	1,198	2	273	189	438	424	149	2,678	167	2,506	
	Total	3,130	30	795	2,596	1,260	508	450	8,769	193	8,576	
1916-17	Government Canal.	1,401	34	220	4,047	460	109	809	6,560	26	6,554	
	Well irrigation	820	1	165	329	299	371	111	2,096	72	2,024	
	Total	2,221	35	385	4,376	759	480	420	8,656	98	8,578	
1917-18	Government Canal.	1,789	48	1,398	5,072	845	269	564	10,020	107	9,913	
	Well irrigation	1,454	..	542	490	406	379	276	3,537	44	3,503	
	Total	3,243	48	1,880	6,162	751	648	840	13,557	151	13,416	
1918-19	Government Canal.	17,801	138	10,660	5,660	746	445	1,028	36,978	1,072	34,006	
	Well irrigation	3,989	3	3,491	384	626	619	1,092	10,204	780	9,424	
	Total	21,290	141	14,151	6,044	1,372	1,064	2,120	46,182	1,852	44,330	
1919-20	Government Canal.	6,788	239	7,240	3,703	1,383	836	695	20,869	2,503	18,386	
	Well irrigation	2,530	1	1,666	237	695	644	743	6,516	967	5,549	
	Total	9,318	240	8,906	3,940	2,088	1,480	1,438	27,405	3,470	23,935	
1920-21	Government Canal.	14,644	279	16,725	5,572	2,411	680	1,454	41,765	1,683	40,082	
	Well irrigation	2,520	..	4,757	183	662	419	757	9,198	552	8,646	
	Total	17,164	279	21,482	5,755	2,973	1,099	2,211	50,963	2,235	48,728	
1921-22	Government Canal.	9,495	342	8,304	5,798	3,269	1,004	1,011	29,223	2,720	26,503	
	Well irrigation	1,188	11	1,603	251	529	496	307	4,445	1,098	3,347	
	Total	10,683	353	9,907	6,049	3,798	1,500	1,378	33,668	3,818	29,850	(122 Government villages).
1914-15	Not available	50	..	88	48	8	27	10	181	..	181	
	Government Canal.	86	..	17	29	24	..	16	172	..	172	
	Well irrigation	3	..	..	1	6	13	1	24	..	24	
Total	89	..	17	30	30	18	17	196	..	196		
1916-17	Government Canal.	..	..	24	33	40	7	20	124	..	124	
	Well irrigation	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	8	..	8	
	Total	..	..	24	39	40	9	20	132	..	132	
1917-18	Government Canal.	78	2	29	51	23	10	27	220	..	220	
	Well irrigation	..	..	1	7	9	12	..	29	..	29	
	Total	78	2	30	58	32	22	27	249	..	249	
1918-19	Government Canal.	347	1	248	60	18	16	65	770	39	731	
	Well irrigation	70	1	76	2	4	4	28	185	17	168	
	Total	417	2	324	62	17	20	113	955	56	899	

APPENDIX B¹ (old)—contd.

Year.	Sources of irrigation.	Cropping of irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated area.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar cane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.			
1919-20	Government Canal.	97	..	232	43	18	25	60	475	98	377	
	Well irrigation ..	46	..	22	5	3	15	9	100	15	85	
	Total ..	143	..	254	48	21	40	69	575	113	462	
1920-21	Government Canal.	681	2	839	50	86	27	67	1,652	60	1,592	
	Well irrigation ..	77	..	113	4	7	5	13	209	23	186	
	Total ..	758	2	952	54	93	32	80	1,861	83	1,778	
1921-22	Government Canal.	468	4	272	66	77	35	23	945	65	880	
	Well irrigation ..	47	3	36	3	8	15	6	118	3	115	
	Total ..	515	7	308	69	85	50	29	1,063	68	995	

APPENDIX B².

Statement showing fallow in Government and alienated villages in Kopergaon taluka for the period 1901-02—1921-22.

Year.	Fallow in		Remarks.
	Government villages.	Alienated villages.	
1901-02	27,823	382	
1902-03	19,257	176	
1903-04	15,475	145	
1904-05	12,977	83	
1905-06	1,09,361	1,435	
1906-07	14,467	299	
1907-08	16,492	222	
1908-09	13,912	130	
1909-10	11,528	116	
1910-11	13,206	321	
1911-12	42,591	424	
1912-13	40,687	602	
1913-14	24,068	330	
1914-15	18,236	139	
1915-16	14,913	142	
1916-17	23,177	324	
1917-18	24,394	226	
1918-19	2,02,477	2,895	
1919-20	28,231	608	
1920-21	2,01,352	1,979	
1921-22	31,537	776	
Total ..	9,06,161	.....
Total of 18 years excluding figures for ..	{ 1905-06 1918-19 1920-21 }	3,92,971	.....
Average of 18 years excluding years ..	{ 1905-06 1918-19 1920-21 }	21,832	.....

APPENDIX C.

Details of population according to occupation as per Census of 1911, Kopergaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
43,489	1,467	21,163	66,119	25,371

APPENDIX D.

Agricultural Stock of the 122 Government and 3 Inam villages in the Kopergaon Taluka during the year 1920-21.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch cattle.		Young stock.*		
	Oxen.	He- Buffa- loes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffa- loes.	Oxen.	He- Buffa- loes.	Cows.	She- Buffa- loes.	Calves.	Buffa- loes calves.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>122 Government.</i>											
Year 1913-14 ..	20,372	98	39	5	584	35	11,982	1,120	11,024	696	46,066
Year 1915-16 ..	25,800	34	52	12	661	57	14,750	1,386	14,916	1,066	58,833
Year 1920-21 ..	23,018	32	59	16	616	11	10,826	1,130	7,772	676	44,184
<i>3 Inam villages.</i>											
Year 1913-14 ..	329	1	2	..	24	3	172	16	128	9	675
Year 1915-16 ..	385	..	1	..	6	1	238	33	225	23	912
Year 1920-21 ..	370	..	..	1	10	..	188	25	151	17	757

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies (including foals).	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., of over 2 cattle).	For Passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>122 Government.</i>								
Year 1913-14 ..	1,612	11,344	16,327	..	Not available.	..	..	4.22
Year 1915-16 ..	2,118	13,732	28,969	754	4,786	2,084	3,376	10.59
Year 1920-21 ..	2,247	11,574	18,261	975	3,903 (29 Iron).	2,695	3,188	11.66
<i>3 Inam villages.</i>								
Year 1913-14 ..	25	36	339	..	Not available.	..	..	6.65
Year 1915-16 ..	28	56	563	..	74	45	50	10.11
Year 1920-21 ..	49	51	353	3	68	41	41	10.01

*Note.—Animals are reckoned as calves up to the time they commence work, if male, or are mature for breeding, if female.

APPENDIX E.

Shops, industries, etc., in the villages of the Kopargaon Taluka for the year 1922.

Liquor Shops.	Hand Industries.					Mechanical Power.				
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice Husking Machine.	Cotton Presses.	Steam Pumps.	Oil Engine Pumps.
1	82	37	46	..	..	..	..	1	0	9

APPENDIX F.

[FORM V. F. 16].

Wells, Bhudkis, Tanks and other Sources of Water Supply in the 122 Government 3 Inam villages of the Kopargaon Taluka, District Ahmednagar, for the year 1921-22.

Group.	No. of villages.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.								Tanks.			
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	122	2,792	813	187	18	58	6	480	47	..	..	..	..
1	8	49	5	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Group.	Other Sources.												Remarks.
	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	..	5	..	3	8	122 Govt. villages.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	8 Inam villages.

ABSTRACT OF APPENDIX F.

District.	Details.	Wells, Bhudkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other Sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		2,792	313	..	..	..	..
	For irrigation ..	*49	5	..	..	..	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ..	187	16	..	..	252	..
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	*4	..	..	..	35	..
		58	6	..	..	5	..
	In disuse ..	*1	..	..	..	..	..
		480	47	..	..	3	..
	Total ..	*1	..	..	..	..	..
		3,517	382	..	..	259	..
		*55	5	..	..	35	..
	Grand Total ..	3,572	387	..	..	294	..
	Totals recorded at the previous settlements for 125 villages ..	3,441	508	..	..	..	..

N. B.—Figures marked with an * relate to the 3 Inam Villages.

APPENDIX G.

Selling value of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the Kopergaon Taluka (1917-18—1921-22).

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.		
1	Anchalgaon ..	18 35	23 14 0	1,100	46.08	
2	Anjanapur ..	21 33	10 0 0	400	40.00	
3	Apegaon ..	37 13	43 1 0	2,350	54.57	
4	Astagaon ..	105 00	63 4 0	4,175	66.01	
5	Bahadarabad ..	64 34	73 1 0	6,190	84.72	
6	Bahadarapur ..	31 6	22 3 0	2,325	104.79	
7	Brahmangaon Takali ..	26 21	26 15 0	1,425	52.90	
8	Do. Vetal ..	40 28	25 6 0	1,775	69.95	
10	Bhojade ..	42 33	26 4 0	2,275	94.29	
14	Chandgawhan ..	11 18	16 10 0	1,200	72.18	
16	Chitali ..	55 16	35 0 0	2,245	64.14	
20	Douch Bk. ..	40 01	37 12 0	2,150	56.95	
22	Derde Korhale ..	30 24	33 2 0	1,905	57.51	
24	Dharangaon ..	51 15	69 2 0	4,275	61.84	
25	Dhotre ..	139 7	132 15 0	6,300	47.39	
26	Dighi ..	53 20	26 1 0	1,600	61.39	
27	Dorhale ..	153 28	89 7 8	5,865	65.84	
29	Ghoiyagaon ..	24 15	22 13 0	925	40.55	
30	Godhegaon ..	14 25	19 13 0	1,050	53.00	
31	Gondegaon ..	39 39	36 10 2	2,900	79.16	
32	Gondhavani ..	120 26	42 14 0	3,445	80.35	
35	Handewadi ..	18 16	13 10 0	640	46.97	
36	Jafraabad ..	12 27	14 1 0	1,150	81.77	
37	Jalgaon ..	26 21	10 10 6	625	58.65	

APPENDIX G—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
38	Jaulke	55 11	55 5 0	6,031	109.03	
39	Jeur Patoda	45 30	46 13 0	3,900	83.31	
40	Kakadi	178 01	74 5 0	4,195	57.29	
42	Kankuri	45 17	46 9 0	2,745	58.95	
44	Karanji Bk.	63 34	61 3 0	3,350	54.75	
46	Kasali	14 9	11 10 0	600	51.63	
47	Khadke	85 22	54 0 0	2,240	41.48	
48	Khairgaon	84 10	60 2 0	4,700	78.17	
49	Khandale	67 06	27 0 0	1,110	41.11	
51	Khopadi	16 16	18 4 0	925	50.68	
52	Kokambhan	42 10	54 11 10	4,805	87.78	
55	Korbale	215 35	106 11 0	7,450	69.83	
61	Malegaon-Thadi	33 7	37 7 0	2,450	65.44	
62	Malewadi	60 10	65 3 0	5,150	79.00	
63	Mamdapur.	49 16	29 9 0	1,875	63.42	
64	Manegaon	61 10	35 0 0	2,162	61.77	
65	Manjur	16 34	19 8 0	1,400	71.80	
66	Matulthan	114 2	137 6 0	9,525	69.34	
70	Nandur Bk.	64 3	43 6 10	2,605	59.58	
72	Nandurkhi Bk.	14 7	16 12 0	1,300	77.61	
73	Naur	47 24	50 13 0	3,200	62.98	
75	Naygaon	99 11	74 12 0	3,700	49.50	
76	Nighoj		No sales of	dry crop	land.	
77	Nimbgaon-Khairi	80 00	61 9 8	5,225	84.82	
79	Ogadi	126 23	82 11 0	4,200	50.79	
80	Padhegaon Kd.	41 5	27 5 0	1,000	36.16	
81	" Bk.	60 13	43 6 0	3,200	73.77	
82	Pimplas	5 1	7 10 0	400	52.46	
84	Puntamba	140 4	159 15 6	9,300	58.12	
85	Rahata		No sales of	dry crop	land.	
86	Ranjangaon-Deshmukh	93 6	59 1 0	3,438	58.71	
87	Ranjangaon Kd.	4 00	3 7 0	200	60.00	
89	Rajuri	63 37	32 13 0	2,313	70.49	
90	Rampur	51 30	43 14 0	2,800	63.82	
88	Ranjangaon Khol	82 2	55 10 0	2,280	40.99	
93	Sade	140 7	172 10 0	11,700	67.77	
95	Sangvi Bhumar	28 38	39 5 0	2,600	66.14	
96	Sarvataer	71 39	62 7 8	5,240	83.84	
97	Sawalgaon	8 36	11 0 0	700	63.63	
99	Sawalvahir Bk.		No sales of	dry crop	land.	
100	Shahapur	50 39	41 14 0	4,325	103.28	
101	Shahajapur	18 6	14 8 0	1,275	87.93	
103	Shingve	95 31	102 9 4	8,000	77.99	
105	Shiraagaon Belapur	41 17	23 8 11	1,700	90.09	
106	Shiraagaon Tilavani	45 9	48 7 0	2,000	41.29	
107	Sonari	25 7	30 10 0	2,150	70.20	
109	Suregaon	55 20	62 1 0	2,900	46.61	
111	Talegaon Mali	50 33	32 8 0	1,800	56.25	
112	Tilavani	39 8	41 1 0	1,900	46.27	
113	Ukadgaon	87 28	48 6 0	2,300	47.55	
116	Vakdi	93 26	46 6 0	2,700	58.22	
117	Vake	21 33	24 0 0	1,100	45.83	
119	Vari	42 13	94 7 0	5,620	59.51	
121	Ves	162 32	120 10 6	7,597	62.96	
122	Yesgaon	18 25	12 11 0	700	55.17	
	Total	4,564 34	3,647 8 7	234,371	62.90	
	Average per acre	..	0 12 9	51.34	..	

APPENDIX G (i).

Selling value of dry-crop lands under command of canal irrigation in the Government villages of the Kopergaon Taluka (1917-18—1921-22).

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.		Assessment.		Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
		A.	g.	Rs.	a. p.			
4	Astagaon	78	33	83	6. 9	12,776	153.16	
7	Brahmangaon-Takli	75	27	74	7 0	5,060	67.97	
9	Bakhtarpur	33	22	24	1 0	2,800	116.36	
10	Bhojade	35	13	35	14 0	2,687	74.90	
11	Biregaon	18	16	26	4 0	2,380	90.66	
12	Bolki	9	6	9	1 0	900	99.31	
13	Chande	84	37	74	11 0	11,975	160.33	
15	Chas	36	9	28	14 0	4,400	152.38	
17	Dahigaon-Korhale	14	19	18	5 0	2,400	131.06	
19	Douch Kd.	14	20	11	14 0	2,400	202.10	
20	Douch Bk.	56	16	63	11 0	5,950	93.42	
21	Derde-Chandvad	52	7	64	15 0	8,000	123.19	
22	Derde-Korhale	43	30	44	10 0	5,650	129.41	
23	Dhamori	33	27	54	12 0	4,100	77.88	
24	Dharangaon	12	19	16	3 6	1,500	92.84	
28	Ghari	69	17	57	15 0	11,800	203.66	
32	Gondhavni	84	25	31	5 7	4,338	138.38	
33	Hingui	48	28	60	7 10	8,850	146.30	
34	Hanganwedhe	26	12	32	12 10	4,205	128.12	
35	Handewadi	7	31	4	6 0	360	82.29	
37	Jalgaon	21	10	15	7 0	1,525	98.79	
39	Jeur Kumbhari	41	30	42	3 6	9,425	223.24	
40	Jeur Patoda	16	22	21	8 0	3,500	162.79	
45	Kasare	62	27	25	5 0	4,000	158.02	
46	Kasali			No land under canal.				
50	Khirdi Ganesh	10	68	7	14 0	1,660	210.79	
53	Kolgaon	26	33	22	15 0	2,800	122.07	
54	Kopergaon	66	17	55	2 0	8,462	153.25	
56	Kumbhari	26	33	26	1 4	2,350	90.09	
58	Madhi Kd.	14	15	15	8 6	2,250	144.87	
59	Madhi Bk.	43	38	39	9 0	3,750	94.79	
60	Maygaon-Deshmukh	27	28	25	15 6	3,450	132.85	
61	Malegaon-Thadi	3	34	6	0 0	600	100.00	
63	Mamdapur	4	22	2	10 0	300	114.29	
65	Manjur	42	28	36	2 6	4,150	110.46	
67	Maygaon-Devi	26	1	27	9 0	4,010	145.49	
68	Morvis	10	28	10	13 4	675	62.30	
69	Murshadpur	39	39	35	13 0	3,725	104.01	
71	Nandurkhi Kd.	5	2	3	11 0	500	135.59	
72	Nandurkhi Bk.	16	27	17	8 0	1,900	108.57	
76	Nighoj	20	24	24	7 4	3,000	122.66	
78	Nimbgaon-Korhale	33	7	22	6 6	3,360	149.96	
83	Pohegaon Bk.	54	7	57	1 0	6,900	120.92	
84	Puntamba	40	16	49	13 0	4,300	75.27	
85	Rahata	100	19	122	2 1	16,864	138.08	
87	Ranjangaon Kd.	26	4	35	14 6	4,400	122.54	
91	Ravande	97	10	108	10 0	10,845	100.75	
92	Rui	76	32	63	0 0	6,325	100.40	
94	Sakuri	55	9	76	14 0	13,750	178.86	
95	Sangvi Bhusar	34	10	42	14 0	3,700	86.29	
96	Sanvatsar	110	35	93	15 0	10,025	106.72	
98	Sawalvahir Kd.	52	17	19	10 0	3,615	122.03	
99	Do. Bk.	75	08	50	14 0	7,100	139.56	
102	Shingnapur	14	25	14	1 0	1,430	101.69	
104	Sherdi	86	34	117	4 10	16,575	141.30	
105	Shirasaon Belapur	57	18	25	11 2	2,075	80.75	
107	Sonari	28	7	34	2 0	2,525	73.99	
109	Suregaon	44	34	34	15 6	2,800	80.07	
110	Takali Brahman	16	17	20	6 0	2,105	103.31	
115	Vadgaon	27	5	25	14 0	3,600	139.13	
116	Vakadi	116	6	89	13 0	5,200	74.48	
120	Velapur	22	36	14	14 0	1,600	107.56	
122	Yesgaon	37	20	38	11 0	4,225	109.21	
Total		2,574	06	2,429	2 1	297,982	122.67	
Average per acre				0	15 1	115	76	

APPENDIX H.

*Leases of dry-crop lands not under command of Canal Irrigation in the villages of the
Kopargaon Taluka (1917-18 to 1921-22).*

Serial No. in Appen- dix	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represent- ed by the assess- ment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
3	Apegaon	52 12	61 2 0	176	34.73	
4	Astagaon	99 30	92 9 0	449	20.61	
10	Bhojade	87 10	109 3 0	405	26.99	
14	Chandgawhan	54 6	76 0 0	275	27.63	
16	Chitali	62 6	34 14 0	245	14.23	
18	Dahigaon-Bolka	80 6	62 0 0	234	26.05	
24	Dharangaon	18 18	23 0 0	90	25.44	
25	Dhotre	25 16	29 15 0	125	23.95	
30	Godhegaon	22 34	33 0 0	125	26.40	
40	Jeur Patoda	17 6	18 15 0	169	11.21	
44	Karanji Bk.	261 22	199 12 0	637	31.05	
46	Kasali	16 30	23 0 0	200	11.50	
48	Khairgaon	32 18	26 0 0	145	17.93	
51	Khopdi	37 9	33 3 0	158	21.34	
53	Kolgaon	6 11	6 13 0	44	15.48	
54	Kopargaon	155 34	138 4 0	539	25.65	
61	Malegaon-Thadi	35 9	44 0 0	190	23.16	
79	Ogadi	29 39	34 0 0	135	25.19	
95	Sangvibhusar	4 11	5 12 0	25	23.00	
96	Sanvatsar	89 28	88 0 0	627	14.05	
101	Shahajapur	34 21	19 0 0	130	14.62	
102	Shingnapur	26 3	30 13 0	150	20.54	
107	Sonari	31 17	35 0 0	158	22.15	
109	Suregaon	13 13	15 0 0	65	23.77	
112	Tilavani	37 14	46 13 0	305	15.35	
113	Ukadgaon	30 2	32 2 0	260	12.36	
114	Undirgaon	82 14	83 1 0	510	16.29	
116	Vakadi	30 18	17 0 0	65	26.15	
	Total	1,454 17	1,418 3 0	6,636	21.37	
	Average per acre	..	0 15 7	4 9 0	..	

APPENDIX H(1).

Leases of dry-crop lands under command of Canal Irrigation in the villages of the Kopergaon Taluka (1917-18 to 1921-22).

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
4	Astagaon	75 20	84 0 0	1,157	7.26	
7	Brahmangaon Takli	90 05	107 6 6	2,724	3.95	
8	Brahmangaon Vetal	98 10	65 14 0	1,928	3.42	
10	Bhojade	50 37	51 0 0	885	5.76	
11	Biregaon	54 4	78 3 0	1,464	5.34	
12	Bolki	116 23	151 9 0	3,077	4.93	
13	Chande	162 21	129 15 0	4,626	2.81	
15	Chas	14 37	12 9 0	270	4.66	
18	Dhigaon Bolka	24 37	27 8 0	600	4.58	
19	Dauch Kd.	110 29	114 1 0	2,745	4.20	
20	Dauch Bk.	47 35	62 4 0	485	12.84	
21	Derde Chandvad	79 31	82 15 0	2,105	3.94	
22	Derde Korhale	117 35	121 9 0	3,680	3.30	
24	Dharangaon	104 04	124 13 6	3,233	3.86	
31	Gondegaon	29 23	26 13 0	2,100	1.28	
32	Gondavani	102 11	72 6 0	2,702	2.68	
34	Hinganvedhe	26 34	30 14 8	868	3.56	
35	Handewadi	7 6	7 0 0	100	7.00	
39	Jeur Kumbhari	186 0	147 15 0	3,224	4.57	
40	Jeur Patode	39 20	53 4 0	808	6.59	
42	Kankori	13 0	16 0 0	1,000	1.60	
44	Karanji Bk.	65 35	54 9 0	1,000	5.46	
45	Kasare	101 3	87 1 0	3,455	2.52	
49	Khandale	148 12	92 6 0	3,445	2.61	
50	Khirdiganesh	78 4	92 2 0	2,777	3.32	
53	Kolgaon	69 28	63 5 0	1,598	3.97	
54	Kopergaon	306 05	291 15 0	9,138	3.19	
56	Kumbhari	129 17	167 12 6	3,475	4.83	
58	Madhi Kd.	36 34	40 14 0	1,682	2.43	
59	Madhi Bk.	8 17	11 6 0	200	5.69	
60	Maygaon Deshmukh	95 26	106 2 0	3,756	2.83	
61	Malegaon Thadi	71 0	83 2 0	2,060	4.03	
63	Mamdapur	138 28	105 0 0	3,618	2.90	
65	Manjur	81 7	50 2 0	836	6.00	
69	Murshatpur	56 16	53 5 0	1,654	3.22	
70	Nandur Bk.	180 30	131 10 0	5,961	2.21	
71	Nandurkhi Kd.	0 32	1 5 0	50	2.56	
72	Nandurkhi Bk.	59 16	67 6 0	1,280	5.26	
76	Nighoj	118 21	116 4 0	1,955	5.95	
77	Nimbgaon Khair	80 11	38 0 0	2,840	1.34	
78	Nimbgaon Korhale	202 15	232 0 0	3,884	5.98	
81	Padhegaon Bk.	15 27	15 7 0	400	3.86	
83	Pohegaon Bk.	37 25	20 12 0	970	2.14	
84	Puntamba	61 3	70 13 0	1,075	6.59	
85	Rahata	190 17	215 10 0	4,151	5.19	
89	Rajuri	16 26	11 0 0	410	2.68	
88	Ranjankhol	117 38	83 1 0	2,764	2.91	
91	Rawande	69 32	87 5 0	2,340	3.19	
92	Rui	108 32	123 7 0	3,033	4.03	
94	Sakuri	197 19	247 3 0	3,587	6.89	
95	Sangwi Bhusar	57 5	76 4 0	900	8.47	
96	Samwatsar	130 36	134 15 0	2,884	4.68	
98	Sawalvahir	146 13	100 8 0	3,140	3.20	
99	Sawalvahir Bk.	130 27	96 9 0	3,471	2.78	
102	Shingapur	75 21	87 8 0	2,153	4.07	
104	Shirdi	81 23	91 6 0	1,470	6.22	
105	Shirasgaon Belapur	580 35	336 11 2	13,358	2.52	
107	Sonari	48 18	63 11 0	1,450	4.20	
109	Suregaon	16 20	10 4 0	375	2.73	
110	Takli Brahman	45 20	39 7 0	1,078	3.66	
120	Velapur	171 29	160 11 0	4,613	3.49	
122	Yesgaon	76 15	96 8 0	1,472	6.56	
	Total	5,938 20	5,622 13 4	1,49,547	3.76	
	Average per acre	..	0 15 0	26.30	..	

APPENDIX H⁽²⁾.

Showing the leases of land—dry-crop, Motasthal, Patasthal—executed in 1922 in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Kopergaon.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area.		Assessment.			Rent.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Karanji Bk.	28	35	19	0	0	124	0	0
2	Velapur	15	15	12	0	0	150	0	0
3	Derde Korhale	21	36	26	0	0	767	8	0
4	Brahmangaon Takali	10	23	14	0	0	190	0	0
5	Do.	19	36	24	6	0	543	0	0
6	Derde Korhale	12	12	17	0	0	369	0	0
7	Sawalvihir Bk. and Kokamthan	12	2	9	7	4	200	0	0
8	Khirdi Ganesh	13	27	16	15	0	380	0	0
9	Kolgaon	25	32	24	0	0	1,000	0	0
10	Shirasgaon Belapur.	6	26	8	0	0	257	0	0
11	Do.	11	23	8	1	0	400	0	0
12	Yesgaon	12	3	16	0	0	460	0	0
13	Dauch Kd.	17	3	10	0	0	200	0	0
14	Derde Korhale	15	0	18	2	2	125	0	0
15	Malegaon Thadi	17	30	21	0	0	500	0	0
16	Hinganwedhe	9	21	12	1	0	332	8	0
17	Do.	9	6	9	10	2	200	0	0
18	Douch Kd.	10	38	14	3	0	275	0	0
19	Malegaon Thadi	8	8	10	0	0	200	0	0
20	Brahmangaon-Takli	13	4	15	0	0	325	0	0
21	Kolgaon	8	20	9	12	0	251	0	0
22	Sawalvihir Kd.	5	33	2	15	0	150	0	0
23	Velapur	12	15	9	9	0	200	0	0
24	Kolgaon	16	8	15	5	4	545	0	0
25	Sonari	12	13	16	0	0	370	0	0
26-29	Do.	39	31	50	4	0	1,189	8	0
30	Dharangaon	8	22	11	5	6	255	0	0
31-32	Brahmangaon-Takali	21	31	20	4	0	526	8	0
33	Sonari	9	14	12	2	0	280	8	0
34	Sangvi Bhusar	33	30	45	11	0	350	0	0
35	Jeur Kumbhari	6	0	2	8	0	175	0	0
36-38	Mahegaon Deshmukh	34	19	41	14	0	1,379	0	0
39	Brahmangaon Takli	7	15	7	0	0	225	0	0
40	Velapur	29	7	33	0	0	1,022	0	0
41	Takli-Brahman	27	25	26	0	0	600	0	0
42-43	Derde Korhale	11	10	12	2	0	418	0	0
44	Brahmangaon-Vetal	11	39	8	12	0	230	0	0
45	Padhegaon Bk.	6	37	7	5	0	128	0	0
46	Sanvatsar	14	14	12	0	0	150	0	0
47	Derde Chandvad	20	25	20	0	0	146	4	6
48	Mahegaon Deshmukh	6	39	8	0	0	293	0	0
49-51	Yesgaon	35	19	37	3	6	1,589	0	0
52	Jeur Kumbhari	16	4	8	3	0	512	0	0
53	Kasali	27	5	19	0	0	160	0	0
54	Yesgaon	6	4	7	12	0	450	0	0
55	Khirdi Ganesh	12	35	11	4	0	402	0	0
56	Yesgaon	6	5	9	5	0	240	0	0
57-58	Khirdi Ganesh	10	6	11	8	0	410	0	0
59-62	Madhi Kd.	37	17	41	4	0	1,682	8	0
63	Sonari	9	14	12	2	0	280	8	0
64	Yesgaon	6	0	4	7	0	350	0	0
65	Dhotre	13	5	16	12	0	150	0	0
66	Yesgaon	7	0	7	8	0	270	0	0
67	Murshatpur	15	10	18	0	0	270	0	0
68	Kokamthan	41	21	57	0	0	135	0	0
69	Jeur Kumbhari	44	7	41	0	0	1,101	0	0
70	Sangvi Bhusar	8	3	11	4	0	150	0	0
71	Sawalvihir Bk.	10	20	8	12	0	350	0	0
72	Jeur Kumbhari	7	2	7	0	0	175	0	0
73-74	Velapur	51	17	44	5	0	1,279	0	0
75	Takli-Brahman	10	34	10	4	0	357	0	0
76	Khirdi-Ganesh	7	20	7	8	0	280	0	0
77	Takli-Brahman	5	24	2	4	0	280	0	0
78	Kumbhari	4	10	5	6	0	500	0	0
79	Shingapur	28	13	19	12	0	766	10	8
80	Kokamthan	41	5	49	0	0	130	0	0
81	Velapur	14	37	18	10	0	522	0	0
82	Ravande	4	0	4	9	0	160	0	0
83	Kokamthan	16	33	13	7	0	560	0	0
84-86	Derde Korhale	19	22	19	7	0	942	0	0
87	Brahmangaon-Takli	13	4	15	0	0	325	0	0
88-89	Dharangaon	39	0	49	3	0	1,138	0	0
90	Do.	24	21	31	3	6	776	0	0
91	Derde Chandvad	29	14	25	0	0	500	0	0
92	Shingapur	13	38	15	10	0	160	0	0
93	Bhojde	65	24	81	0	0	281	0	0
94	Shirasgaon-Belapur	8	8	5	4	0	300	0	0
95	Yesgaon	12	16	8	8	0	519	0	0
96	Jeur Kumbhari	8	10	5	0	0	290	0	0
97	Yesgaon	14	7	13	12	0	700	0	0
98	Derde Korhale	21	10	24	0	0	637	8	0
99	Padhegaon Bk.	19	30	18	13	0	400	0	0
100	Jeur Kumbhari	20	20	12	0	0	475	0	0

APPENDIX H⁽²⁾—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area.		Assessment.			Rent.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
101—02	Brahmangaon-Takli	44	15	51	15	0	1,700	0	0
103	Derde Chandvad	9	12	9	8	0	250	0	0
104—07	Brahmangaon-Takli	31	3	32	7	0	1,130	0	0
108—09	Shirasgaon-Belapur	27	32	12	14	0	1,183	5	4
110	Kokamthan	23	34	19	0	0	480	0	0
111	Kolgaon	11	2	15	0	0	400	0	0
112	Brahmangaon-Vetal	31	23	27	0	0	200	0	0
113	Kopargaon	11	32	10	0	0	417	0	0
114	Brahmangaon-Takli	21	34	26	0	0	400	0	0
115—16	Brahmangaon-Vetal	21	29	12	15	0	534	8	0
117—19	Takli-Brahman	24	15	27	7	0	893	0	0
120—21	Brahmangaon-Takli	24	25	35	0	0	450	0	0
122	Brahmangaon-Vetal	8	36	5	8	0	245	0	0
123	Brahmangaon-Takli	10	2	11	4	0	350	0	0
124—25	Dharangaon	24	6	30	0	0	744	0	0
126—28	Brahmangaon-Vetal	38	8	18	12	0	687	8	0
129	Mahegaon-Deshmukh	5	20	3	8	4	220	0	0
130—33	Shirasgaon-Belapur	65	18	42	5	5	1,689	0	0
134	Yesgaon	5	31	9	7	0	287	8	0
135—38	Brahmangaon-Vetal	68	26	38	3	6	1,825	0	0
139—40	Shirasgaon-Belapur	40	2	23	0	0	1,140	0	0
141	Karanji Bk.	5	20	5	8	0	165	0	0
142	Kolgaon	21	38	30	0	0	251	0	0
143	Shirasgaon-Belapur	73	19	29	9	0	1,460	0	0
144	Brahmangaon-Takli	24	25	35	0	0	450	0	0
145	Mahegaon Thadi	17	22	21	0	0	525	0	0
146	Kumbhari	4	10	5	6	0	148	12	0
147—48	Mangur	21	38	19	0	0	385	0	0
149—51	Shirasgaon-Belapur	18	3	11	1	3	655	0	0
152	Vari	35	24	33	2	0	199	0	0
153	Jeur Kumbhari	24	34	16	0	0	275	0	0
154	Bolki	6	28	8	14	6	235	0	0
155	Kumbhari	59	28	72	0	0	1,924	0	0
156	Sanvatsar	30	0	32	0	0	500	0	0
157	Khirdi-Ganesh	4	22	5	0	0	159	0	0
158	Velapur	14	32	17	9	0	200	0	0
159	Jeur Kumbhari	24	34	16	0	0	275	0	0
160	Brahmangaon-Takli	7	20	6	3	0	295	0	0
161	Shingnapur	5	18	6	12	0	181	4	0
162	Takli-Brahman	15	20	9	0	0	200	0	0
163	Yesgaon	12	0	13	0	0	300	0	0
164—67	Shirasgaon Belapur	77	6	45	14	0	1,924	0	0
168	Brahmangaon-Vetal	20	21	16	0	0	500	0	0
169	Shirasgaon-Belapur	18	7	9	0	0	680	0	0
170	Brahmangaon-Takli	24	4	25	10	0	470	0	0
171	Karanji Bk.	11	1	13	0	0	200	0	0
172	Sanvatsar	21	33	18	0	0	400	0	0
173—75	Kopargaon	30	22	18	0	0	600	0	0
176	Chas	57	8	48	4	0	1,000	0	0
177	Velapur	62	35	42	0	0	1,335	0	0
178	Takli Brahman	6	17	5	8	0	190	0	0
179	Velapur	18	30	22	6	0	300	0	0
180	Derde Korhale	14	10	15	12	0	855	0	0
183—84	Sangvi-Bhusar	25	13	33	0	0	380	0	0
181—82	Kasre	19	13	16	0	0	675	0	0
185	Brahmangaon-Vetal	23	5	12	0	0	700	0	0
186	Sangvi-Bhusar	25	10	35	0	0	582	0	0
187	Kopargaon	24	15	30	0	0	600	0	0
188	Jeur Kumbhari	8	27	7	7	0	337	8	0
189	Yesgaon	14	0	15	0	0	540	0	0
190	Jeur Kumbhari	3	38	3	3	0	120	0	0
191—92	Mahegaon Deshmukh	44	33	49	0	0	726	0	0
193	Shirasgaon-Belapur	13	00	5	0	3	390	0	0
194	Brahmangaon-Vetal	4	30	6	15	0	112	0	0
195	Douch Kd.	14	14	18	0	0	250	0	0
196	Sanvatsar	30	25	20	0	0	666	10	8
197	Kokamthan	6	16	3	13	0	191	0	0
198	Padhegaon Bk.	9	00	10	1	0	250	0	0
199	Douch Kd.	9	12	8	12	2	150	0	0
200—01	Kokamthan	29	30	31	9	0	700	0	0
202—04	Sanvatsar	33	21	38	0	0	700	0	0
205	Kokamthan	12	9	16	3	0	300	0	0
206	Takli-Brahman	13	37	12	0	0	626	0	0
207—08	Kopargaon	32	26	32	0	0	640	0	0
209	Mahegaon-Deshmukh	14	31	19	2	0	500	0	0
210	Douch Kd.	28	25	27	0	0	400	0	0
211	Mahegaon Deshmukh	14	19	18	14	0	500	0	0
212	Douch Kd.	14	25	13	2	0	250	0	0
213	Kopargaon	20	1	14	0	0	275	0	0
214	Bhojde	16	00	18	0	0	299	0	0
215	Velapur	4	36	6	5	0	50	0	0
216	Ravande	5	0	6	0	0	75	0	0
217	Derde Korhale	1	20	1	14	0	15	0	0
218—19	Sonari	4	18	5	14	0	134	0	0
220	Ghari	22	26	24	13	8	98	0	0

APPENDIX H²—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area.		Assessment.			Rent.		
		A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
221—22	Brahmangaon Takali	8	5	8	5	0	125	0	0
223—24	Sawalvihir Kd.	10	17	10	3	0	110	0	0
225	Dhotre	28	12	23	0	0	99	0	0
226	Sawalvihir Bk.	12	5	7	8	0	80	0	0
227	Derde Korhale	8	2	11	0	0	75	0	0
228—30	Shirasgaon Belapur	8	27	9	8	0	262	0	0
231	Sawalvihir Bk.	2	6	1	11	6	40	0	0
232	Sanvatsar	6	0	4	0	0	99	0	0
233—34	Yesgaon	1	24	2	7	0	64	0	0
235	Sonari	4	19	5	10	0	50	0	0
236—37	Kokamthan	3	26	4	13	0	50	0	0
238	Hinganvedhe	0	20	0	8	6	35	0	0
239	Douch Kd.	2	32	3	7	0	57	8	0
240	Yesgaon	1	21	1	7	0	37	8	0
241	Kokamthan	2	31	4	0	0	49	0	0
242	Ravande	15	31	19	13	0	99	0	0
243	Kumbhari	6	0	9	0	0	125	0	0
244	Dharangaon	8	0	11	0	0	40	0	0
245	Douch Kd.	5	5	5	13	0	40	0	0
246	Jeur Kumbhari	13	23	18	0	0	99	0	0
247	Kumbhari	13	21	19	0	0	75	0	0
248	Brahmangaon-Takli	10	35	10	11	0	60	0	0
249	Jeur Kumbhari	12	0	8	2	6	220	0	0
250	Madhi Kd.	8	0	10	15	0	85	0	0
251	Karanji Bk.	9	29	10	0	0	100	0	0
252—253	Hingni	44	12	48	0	0	80	0	0
254	Kokamthan	45	2	45	0	0	85	0	0
255	Kolgaon	6	0	4	8	0	99	0	0
256	Kumbhari	16	9	23	1	0	70	0	0
257—58	Hinganwedhe	4	25	4	11	0	139	0	0
259	Tilavni	18	31	21	0	0	90	0	0
260	Kanhegaon	12	32	16	0	0	80	0	0
261—62	Shingve	32	19	43	0	0	395	0	0
263	Bolki	13	32	18	3	0	80	0	0
264	Jeur Patode	9	10	9	0	0	19	0	0
265	Derde Korhale	8	16	9	1	0	65	0	0
266	Karanji Bk.	7	30	11	0	0	40	0	0
267	Shirasgaon-Belapur	3	00	4	4	6	99	0	0
268	Kopargaon	67	23	37	0	0	80	0	0
269	Kumbhari	6	16	6	2	0	99	0	0
270	Shingve	22	19	32	0	0	79	0	0
271	Derde Korhale	2	4	2	15	0	50	0	0
272	Sawalvihir Bk.	2	11	5	4	10	63	0	0
273—74	Sanvatsar	26	12	23	12	0	198	0	0
275	Derde Korhale	18	24	20	15	0	80	0	0
276	Shingnapur	12	20	11	2	0	35	0	0
277	Chand Gavhan	35	7	43	0	0	99	0	0
278	Shirasgaon-Balapur	2	00	2	12	0	99	0	0
279	Kokamthan	22	7	30	15	0	99	0	0
280	Sawalvihir Kd.	18	3	16	15	0	70	0	0
281	Kokamthan	5	29	8	0	0	99	0	0
282	Shingve	7	30	5	8	0	24	0	0
283	Nategaon	26	14	27	0	0	99	0	0
284	Karanji Bk.	1	00	1	0	0	40	0	0
285—86	Kumbhari	19	10	23	5	0	149	0	0
287	Hinganvedhe	4	00	5	7	4	99	0	0
288—89	Shingnapur	27	38	15	0	0	99	0	0
290	Kopargaon	8	17	12	0	0	59	0	0
291	Mahegaon-Deshmukh	12	7	11	1	0	80	0	0
292	Sawalvihir Bk.	3	14	3	12	0	62	0	0
293	Karanji Bk.	9	13	8	0	0	22	8	0
294	Kopargaon	17	4	20	0	0	80	0	0
295	Brahmangaon-Takli	2	4	2	8	0	80	0	0
296	Ghari	5	28	5	0	0	99	0	0
297—300	Kokamthan	62	10	81	7	0	680	0	0
301	Jeur Patode	5	18	7	0	0	99	0	0
302	Brahmangaon-Vetal	3	33	6	0	0	55	6	9
303—04	Chande	10	4	8	15	0	105	0	0
305	Jeur Patode	6	23	6	12	0	100	0	0
306	Padhegaon Bk.	24	24	15	12	6	99	0	0
307—08	Douch Bk.	14	24	17	14	0	189	0	0
309	Kumbhari	3	39	5	9	0	25	0	0
310—11	Kokamthan	13	36	17	15	0	72	8	0
312	Sade	16	1	20	0	0	92	0	0
313—14	Brahmangaon-Takli	20	18	17	9	0	75	0	0
315	Kokamthan	7	20	8	14	0	32	12	10
316	Shingve	19	25	24	8	0	200	0	0
317	Kokamthan	25	21	21	0	0	57	8	0
318	Kopargaon	3	28	4	0	0	50	0	0
319—21	Shirasgaon-Belapur	7	5	6	9	0	222	8	0
322—23	Dharangaon	24	18	30	11	6	120	0	0
324	Malegaon-Thadi	5	8	4	12	0	37	0	0
325	Ukadgaon	12	15	6	3	0	25	0	0
326	Sade	9	20	15	8	0	20	0	0
327	Velapur	9	1	3	5	0	83	8	0

APPENDIX H²—concl.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Area.	Assessment.			Rent.			Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
328	Handevadi	7 6	7 0 0	100 0 0	7 0 0	100 0 0			
329	Kokamthan	9 32	11 0 0	25 0 0	11 0 0	25 0 0			
330	Douch Bk.	5 16	5 5 0	25 0 0	5 5 0	25 0 0			
331	Kumbhari	6 31	8 6 0	30 0 0	8 6 0	30 0 0			
332	Mahegaon-Deshmukh	4 20	6 6 0	53 0 0	6 6 0	53 0 0			
333	Ravande	10 31	13 7 0	100 0 0	13 7 0	100 0 0			
334	Mahegaon-Deshmukh	6 00	8 0 0	100 0 0	8 0 0	100 0 0			
335	Douch Kd.	3 11	2 1 0	60 0 0	2 1 0	60 0 0			
336	Kokamthan	11 21	16 0 0	45 0 0	16 0 0	45 0 0			
337	Kasre	10 36	8 14 0	20 0 0	8 14 0	20 0 0			
338	Shingapur	4 20	4 14 0	81 2 0	4 14 0	81 2 0			
339-42	Shirasgaon-Belapur	19 27	13 9 3	379 4 0	13 9 3	379 4 0			
343	Sade	19 35	29 0 0	250 0 0	29 0 0	250 0 0			
344	Karanji Bk.	5 6	4 13 0	25 0 0	4 13 0	25 0 0			
345	Derde Korhale	4 22	5 5 6	75 0 0	5 5 6	75 0 0			
346	Kolgaon	4 2	2 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0	40 0 0			
347	Takli Brahman	5 7	6 10 0	40 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0			
348	Dharangaon	11 27	14 0 0	75 0 0	14 0 0	75 0 0			
349-50	Suregaon	12 28	10 12 0	149 0 0	10 12 0	149 0 0			
351	Derde Chandvad	15 8	15 12 0	99 0 0	15 12 0	99 0 0			
352	Douch Bk.	38 10	33 3 0	150 0 0	33 3 0	150 0 0			
353	Kasre	9 20	7 8 0	100 0 0	7 8 0	100 0 0			
354	Kopargaon	5 21	4 13 6	30 0 0	4 13 6	30 0 0			
355	Bolki	4 33	4 4 0	99 0 0	4 4 0	99 0 0			
356	Kokamthan	9 4	8 2 0	99 0 0	8 2 0	99 0 0			
357	Jeur Kumbhari	7 37	5 12 0	60 0 0	5 12 0	60 0 0			
		4,698 13	4,630 6 0	82,661 0 3	4,630 6 0	82,661 0 3		5.6	
Average per acre .. ..		.....	0 15 9	16.26	0 15 9	16.26		
No. of times the rent represented by assessment .. ..		.....	.....	17.85	.....	17.85		

APPENDIX I.

Prices prevalent in the Kopargaon Taluka from 1888-89 to 1921 (as plotted in the accompanying Diagram).

Years.	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.				
	Jawari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Agricultural Year.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1888-89	16 12	14 10	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	19 2	16 4	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	20 3	18 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	21 13	17 2	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	21 1	19 1	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	22 3	20 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	22 9	18 12	.....	.....	.....
<i>Calendar Year.</i>					
1895	29 12	23 9	.....	.....	.....
1896	19 9	16 14	.....	.....	.....
1897	8 9	9 6	.....	.....	.....
1898	18 2	20 5	.....	.....	.....
1899	14 13	14 00	.....	.....	.....
1900	8 12	9 8	.....	.....	.....
1901	11 4	14 1	.....	.....	.....
1902	17 5	16 11	.....	.....	.....
1903	35 0	27 6	13 5	14 6	17 6
1904	29 7	24 9	15 10	16 1	21 2
1905	17 10	13 12	13 7	15 1	17 11
1906	14 5	13 13	11 9	10 9	10 10
1907	20 7	18 5	10 8	9 15	10 1
1908	12 15	11 11	8 3	8 2	10 2
1909	16 3	15 6	9 1	10 6	14 2
1910	19 8	16 12	10 1	12 13	11 10
1911	16 15	12 7	11 15	15 13	9 10
1912	10 15	9 12	9 11	10 10	8 4
1913	11 5	11 3	10 11	11 5	6 8
1914	12 7	11 14	9 11	8 13	9 5
1915	13 8	13 6	7 14	7 9	10 2
1916	14 12	11 15	9 5	9 5	12 11
1917	13 4	10 7	9 5	10 12	10 12
1918	6 7	6 0	6 0	5 14	7 5
1919	4 7	4 9	4 1	4 14	4 0
1920	7 2	6 9	5 1	5 10	5 5
1921	5 14	5 2	5 1	5 10	5 12

APPENDIX I.

Showing wages of skilled and unskilled labour in Kopergaon Taluka from 1902-03 to 1921-22.

Period.	Wages of		Period.	Wages of	
	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.		Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1902-03	0 8 0	0 2 0	1912-13	1 0 0	0 6 0
1903-04	0 8 0	0 2 4	1913-14	1 0 0	0 6 0
1904-05	0 8 0	0 2 0	1914-15	1 0 0	0 6 0
1905-06	0 8 0	0 2 8	1915-16	0 14 0	0 6 0
1906-07	0 9 6	0 3 3	1916-17	0 15 6	0 7 3
1907-08	0 10 0	0 3 0	1917-18	1 0 0	0 8 0
1908-09	0 10 0	0 2 9	1918-19	1 0 0	0 6 1
1909-10	0 12 8	0 3 9	1919-20	1 1 4	0 7 0
1910-11	1 0 0	0 4 0	1920-21	1 0 10	0 8 8
1911-12	1 0 0	0 4 9	1921-22	1 0 9	0 7 0

APPENDIX K.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of Kopergaon.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstandings at end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
			4	5
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1903-04	2,23,700 10 0	20,650 4 6	6,897 13 8	....
1904-05	2,23,699 10 0	20,702 4 11	93,587 15 3	....
1905-06	2,23,699 2 0	21,145 4 10	2,12,216 5 8	....
1906-07	2,23,684 4 0	20,696 15 8	33,220 14 4	....
1907-08	2,23,654 4 0	20,638 13 6	48,132 9 5	52,264 0 0
1908-09	2,22,906 6 8	10,560 1 8	1,61,765 10 2	....
1909-10	2,22,847 6 8	33,955 3 3	25,517 14 9	....
1910-11	2,22,536 4 8	32,805 2 6	691 12 10	....
1911-12	2,22,528 13 8	19,654 11 2	82,307 10 2	....
1912-13	2,22,476 4 6	19,645 1 5	1,39,527 10 8	....
1913-14	2,50,037 8 6	28,443 0 8	....	167 15 10
1914-15	2,49,790 1 0	1,476 4 7	....	....
1915-16	2,49,494 12 0	1,610 7 0	....	189 9 3
1916-17	2,49,440 13 0	....	....	0 6-11
1917-18	2,49,440 13 0	....	....	166 3 11
1918-19	2,49,423 10 0	1,86,839 6 7	2,23,956 11 6	292 10 1
1919-20	2,46,071 8 6	25 12 3	1,89,028 8 11	2,469 1 0
1920-21	2,46,510 9 6	21 4 0	4,03,146 8 4	....
1921-22	2,46,539 7 6	....	2,22,770 15 11	....
Total	44,68,570 8 2	4,48,870 2 6	18,42,769 1 7	55,540 15 0
Percentage of demand .. .. .	....	10.04	41.24	1.24

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals

1	2	3	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															18
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
No. of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Anchalgaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	789	1,030	1 4 11	..	..	..	141	227	1 9 9	980	1,257	1 1 1
2	Anjanapur	I	1 8 0	..	..	838	444	0 8 6	..	..	..	122	138	1 2 1	955	582	0 8 8
3	Apegaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	953	933	0 15 8	..	..	..	66	87	1 1 5	1,019	1,020	1 0 0
4	Astagaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	6,004	4,871	0 12 5	..	..	..	956	1,358	1 6 9	6,960	6,029	0 11 11
5	Bahadarabad	I	1 8 0	..	..	990	879	0 13 1	..	..	..	55	76	1 6 1	1,045	965	0 11 11
6	Bahadarpur	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,078	671	0 10 0	..	..	..	170	209	1 3 8	1,248	880	0 11 11
7	Brahmangaon Takli.	I	1 8 0	..	..	4,192	4,169	0 15 11	..	..	..	270	327	1 3 5	4,462	4,496	1 0 0
8	Brahmangaon Vetal.	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,271	698	0 8 9	..	..	..	151	236	1 9 0	1,422	932	0 11 11
9	Baktarpur	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,215	861	0 10 10	..	..	..	22	17	0 12 4	1,237	878	0 11 11
10	Bhojde	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,563	3,140	1 3 7	..	..	..	121	194	1 9 8	2,684	3,334	1 1 1
11	Biregaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	222	315	1 6 8	..	..	..	22	33	1 8 0	244	348	1 1 1
12	Bolki	I	1 8 0	..	..	764	954	1 4 0	..	..	..	26	36	1 6 2	790	990	1 1 1
13	Chande	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,807	2,111	0 12 1	..	..	..	70	74	1 0 11	2,877	2,185	0 11 11
14	Chandgawan	I	1 8 0	..	..	682	987	1 6 8	..	..	..	3	6	2 0 0	686	973	1 1 1
15	Chas	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,926	1,864	0 15 6	..	..	..	32	39	1 5 6	1,958	1,908	0 11 11
16	Chitali	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,593	1,989	0 8 10	..	..	..	91	134	1 7 7	3,684	2,123	0 11 11
17	Dahigaon korhale	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,371	1,070	0 13 8	..	..	..	112	147	1 5 0	1,488	1,217	0 11 11
18	Dahigaon bolke	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,245	2,644	1 2 10	..	..	..	156	241	1 8 9	2,401	2,885	1 1 1
19	Dauch Khurd	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,446	1,152	0 12 8	..	..	..	56	70	1 4 0	1,502	1,222	0 11 11
20	Dauch Budruk	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,249	1,438	1 2 5	..	..	..	25	27	1 1 3	1,274	1,465	1 1 1
21	Derde chandvad	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,269	1,392	1 1 7	..	..	..	36	51	1 6 8	1,305	1,448	1 1 1
22	Derde korhale	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,313	1,394	1 1 0	..	..	..	50	62	1 3 10	1,383	1,456	1 1 1
23	Dhamori	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,732	4,293	1 9 2	..	..	..	27	43	1 10 8	2,769	4,341	1 0 0
24	Dharangaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,258	4,207	1 4 8	..	..	..	2	3	1 8 0	3,260	4,210	1 0 0
25	Dhotre	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,989	3,297	1 1 8	..	..	..	159	240	1 8 2	3,148	3,537	1 2 2
26	Dighi	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,244	806	0 7 10	..	..	..	29	40	1 6 1	1,273	646	0 8 8
27	Dorhale	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,888	1,325	0 11 3	..	..	..	202	309	1 8 6	2,090	1,634	0 11 11
28	Ghari	I	1 8 0	..	..	976	1,091	1 1 11	..	..	..	10	12	1 3 2	986	1,103	1 1 1
29	Ghoygaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,203	1,170	0 15 7	..	..	..	42	49	1 2 8	1,245	1,219	0 11 11
30	Godhegaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,344	1,763	1 4 10	..	..	..	98	159	1 10 6	1,442	1,912	1 1 1
31	Gondegaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,473	2,163	0 14 0	..	..	..	166	241	1 7 3	2,639	2,404	0 11 11
32	Gondhavani	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,739	2,362	0 7 10	..	..	..	228	358	1 9 1	5,017	2,720	0 8 8
33	Hingni	I	1 8 0	..	..	657	806	1 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	657	806	1 3 8
34	Hingavedhe	I	1 8 0	..	..	560	638	1 2 3	..	..	..	7	7	1 0 0	567	645	1 2 2
35	Handewadi	I	1 8 0	..	..	491	387	0 12 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	387	0 12 7
36	Jafarabad	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,159	1,252	1 1 3	..	..	..	11	10	1 7 3	1,170	1,268	1 2 2
37	Jaigaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,601	1,817	0 11 2	..	..	..	64	90	1 6 6	2,665	1,907	0 11 11
38	Jaolke	I	1 8 0	..	..	892	748	0 13 4	..	..	..	89	139	1 9 3	980	887	0 10 0
39	Jeurkumbhari	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,307	1,947	0 13 8	..	..	..	56	88	1 9 2	2,363	2,035	0 11 11
40	Jeurpatode	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,030	1,194	1 2 7	..	..	..	6	6	1 0 0	1,036	1,200	1 2 2
41	Kakadi	I	1 8 0	..	..	4,814	1,922	0 6 5	..	..	..	56	56	1 0 0	4,870	1,978	0 6 6
42	Kankuri	I	1 8 0	..	..	764	835	0 15 6	..	..	..	143	176	1 8 11	907	1,011	1 1 1
43	Kanhegaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,957	2,297	1 2 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,957	2,297	1 2 9
44	Karanji Budruk	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,697	3,201	1 3 0	..	..	..	177	262	1 7 8	2,874	3,463	1 3 3
45	Kasare	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,475	1,635	0 10 7	..	..	..	26	27	1 0 7	1,501	1,662	0 10 0
46	Kasali	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,502	1,463	0 15 7	..	..	..	125	162	1 7 4	1,627	1,645	1 0 0
47	Khadke	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,176	852	0 11 7	..	..	..	98	130	1 5 3	1,274	982	0 11 11
48	Khairgaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,703	2,099	0 12 4	..	..	..	86	119	1 6 5	2,788	2,208	0 11 11

n Government occupied land.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
2 0	789	1,373	1 11 10	..	..	..	141	308	2 2 4	980	1,676	1 12 10	33.4	Anchalgaon	1		
2 0	833	592	0 11 4	..	..	..	122	184	1 8 2	955	776	0 13 1	33.3	Anjanapur	2		
2 0	953	1,244	1 4 11	..	..	..	66	116	1 12 1	1,019	1,360	1 4 5	33.3	Apegaon	3		
2 0	6,004	6,228	1 0 7	..	..	..	956	1,311	1 14 3	6,980	8,039	1 2 6	33.3	Astagaon	4		
2 0	990	1,172	1 2 11	..	..	..	55	101	1 13 5	1,045	1,273	1 3 6	33.3	Bahadarabad	5		
2 0	1,078	895	0 13 3	..	..	..	170	270	1 10 3	1,248	1,174	0 15 0	33.3	Bahadarpur	6		
2 0	4,192	5,559	1 5 2	..	..	..	270	436	1 9 10	4,462	5,995	1 5 6	33.3	Brahamangaon Takli.	7		
2 0	1,271	928	0 11 8	..	..	..	151	315	2 1 5	1,422	1,243	0 13 2	33.3	Brahamangaon Vetal.	8		
2 0	1,215	1,148	0 15 1	..	..	..	22	23	1 0 9	1,237	1,171	0 14 6	33.3	Baktarpur	9		
2 0	2,563	4,187	1 10 2	..	..	..	121	259	2 2 3	2,684	4,446	1 10 5	33.3	Bhojde	10		
2 0	222	420	1 14 3	..	..	..	22	44	2 0 0	244	464	1 14 5	33.3	Biregaon	11		
2 0	764	1,272	1 10 7	..	..	..	26	48	1 13 2	790	1,320	1 10 9	33.3	Bolki	12		
2 0	2,807	2,815	1 0 1	..	..	..	70	99	1 6 7	2,877	2,914	1 0 2	33.3	Chande	13		
2 0	662	1,289	1 14 3	..	..	..	3	8	2 10 8	685	1,297	1 14 3	33.2	Chandgawhan	14		
2 0	1,926	2,485	1 4 7	..	..	..	32	52	1 10 0	1,958	2,537	1 4 10	33.3	Chas	15		
2 0	3,593	2,652	0 11 10	..	..	..	91	179	1 15 6	3,684	2,831	0 12 4	33.3	Chitali	16		
2 0	1,371	1,429	1 0 8	..	..	..	112	196	1 12 0	1,483	1,625	1 1 6	33.3	Dahigaon korhale	17		
2 0	2,245	3,525	1 9 1	..	..	..	150	321	2 0 11	2,401	3,846	1 9 3	33.3	Dahigaon bolke	18		
2 0	1,446	1,536	1 0 11	..	..	..	56	93	1 10 7	1,502	1,629	1 1 4	33.3	Dauch Khurd	19		
2 0	1,249	1,917	1 8 2	..	..	..	25	36	1 7 0	1,274	1,953	1 8 6	33.3	Dauch Budruk	20		
2 0	1,269	1,856	1 7 5	..	..	..	36	68	1 14 3	1,305	1,924	1 7 7	33.3	Derde chandvad	21		
2 0	1,313	1,859	1 6 1	..	..	..	50	83	1 10 7	1,363	1,942	1 6 9	33.4	Derde korhale	22		
2 0	2,732	5,731	2 1 11	..	..	..	27	57	2 1 9	2,754	5,788	2 1 7	33.3	Dhamori	23		
2 0	3,258	5,609	1 11 7	..	..	..	2	4	2 0 0	3,260	5,613	1 11 7	33.3	Dharangaon	24		
2 0	2,989	4,391	1 7 6	..	..	..	159	320	2 0 2	3,148	4,711	1 8 3	33.3	Dhotre	25		
2 0	1,244	808	0 10 5	..	..	..	29	53	1 13 3	1,273	861	0 10 10	33.3	Dighi	26		
2 0	1,888	1,767	0 14 11	..	..	..	202	412	2 0 8	2,090	2,179	1 0 8	33.3	Dorhale	27		
2 0	976	1,455	1 7 9	..	..	..	10	16	1 9 7	986	1,471	1 7 10	33.3	Ghari	28		
2 0	1,203	1,560	1 4 9	..	..	..	42	65	1 8 9	1,245	1,625	1 4 10	33.3	Ghoygaon	29		
2 0	1,344	2,337	1 11 9	..	..	..	98	212	2 2 7	1,442	2,549	1 12 3	33.3	Godhegaon	30		
2 0	2,473	2,884	1 2 8	..	..	..	166	321	1 4 11	2,639	3,205	1 3 5	33.3	Gondegaon	31		
2 0	4,789	3,149	0 10 6	..	..	..	228	477	2 1 6	5,017	3,026	0 11 2	33.3	Gondhavanl	32		
2 0	657	1,075	1 10 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	657	1,075	1 10 2	33.3	Hingni	33		
2 0	560	851	1 8 4	..	..	..	7	9	1 4 7	567	860	1 8 3	33.3	Hinganvedhe	34		
2 0	491	516	1 0 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	491	516	1 0 10	33.3	Handewadi	35		
2 0	1,159	1,666	1 7 0	..	..	..	11	21	1 14 7	1,170	1,637	1 7 2	33.4	Jafarabad	36		
2 0	2,601	2,423	0 14 11	..	..	..	64	120	1 14 0	2,665	2,543	0 15 3	33.3	Jaigaon	37		
2 0	892	997	1 1 11	..	..	..	86	185	2 7 6	980	1,182	1 8 4	33.2	Jaoolke	38		
2 0	2,307	2,596	1 2 0	..	..	..	56	117	2 1 5	2,363	2,713	1 2 4	33.3	Jeurkurabhari	39		
2 0	1,030	1,592	1 8 9	..	..	..	6	8	1 5 4	1,036	1,600	1 8 0	33.3	Jeur patode	40		
2 0	4,814	2,563	0 8 0	..	..	..	56	75	1 5 5	4,870	2,638	0 8 8	33.3	Kakadi	41		
2 0	764	1,113	1 4 7	..	..	..	143	235	1 10 4	907	1,348	1 7 9	33.3	Kankuri	42		
2 0	1,957	3,003	1 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,957	3,063	1 9 1	33.2	Kanhegaon	43		
2 0	2,697	4,268	1 9 3	..	..	..	177	349	1 15 7	2,874	4,617	1 9 8	33.3	Karanji Budruk	44		
2 0	2,475	2,160	0 14 1	..	..	..	20	36	1 6 2	2,501	2,216	0 14 2	33.3	Kasare	45		
2 0	1,602	1,051	1 4 3	..	..	..	125	243	1 12 10	1,027	2,194	1 5 7	33.3	Kasali	46		
2 0	1,176	1,136	0 15 5	..	..	..	98	173	1 12 3	1,274	1,309	1 0 5	33.3	Khadke	47		
2 0	2,703	2,785	1 0 6	..	..	..	85	159	1 13 11	2,783	2,944	1 0 10	33.3	Khalgaon	48		

1 Number.	2 Name of Village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.													
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Gardens.			Total.	
			4 Dry-crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
49	Khandale	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,524	2,047	0 9 4	..	..	..	83	136	1 10 5	8,807	2,183
50	Khirdi ganesb	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,441	1,633	1 2 2	..	..	..	62	83	1 5 5	1,503	1,716
51	Khopadi	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,044	1,090	1 0 8	..	..	..	70	110	1 9 2	1,114	1,500
52	Kokamthan	I	1 8 0	..	..	7,257	8,352	1 2 5	..	..	..	84	113	1 5 6	7,341	8,465
53	Kolgaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,986	1,716	0 13 9	..	..	..	12	12	1 0 0	1,998	1,728
54	Kopargaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,130	3,027	0 15 6	..	..	..	167	239	1 6 11	3,297	3,266
55	Korbale	I	1 8 0	..	..	5,163	2,888	0 8 11	..	..	..	275	267	0 15 6	6,438	3,155
56	Kumbhari	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,570	3,235	1 4 1	..	..	..	20	30	1 8 0	2,590	3,265
57	Louki	I	1 8 0	..	..	900	1,068	1 3 7	..	..	..	111	167	1 8 1	1,011	1,235
58	Madhi Khurd	I	1 8 0	..	..	686	780	1 2 2	..	..	..	31	37	1 3 1	717	817
59	Madhi Budruk	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,339	1,361	1 0 4	..	..	..	80	116	1 7 2	1,419	1,477
60	Mahegaon deshmukh	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,492	2,503	1 0 1	..	..	..	32	38	1 3 0	2,524	2,541
61	Malegaon thadi	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,603	2,758	1 0 11	..	..	..	24	34	1 6 8	2,627	2,792
62	Malowadi	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,445	1,719	1 3 0	..	..	..	66	105	1 9 5	1,511	1,824
63	Mamdapur	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,901	1,836	0 10 2	..	..	..	170	268	1 9 5	3,071	2,104
64	Manegaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	990	470	0 7 8	..	..	..	91	85	0 14 11	1,071	655
65	Manjur	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,041	2,848	0 15 0	..	..	..	7	10	1 6 10	3,043	2,858
66	Mathulthan	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,236	2,671	1 3 1	..	..	..	75	119	1 9 5	2,311	2,790
67	Maygaon devi	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,541	1,592	1 0 6	..	..	..	14	20	1 6 10	1,555	1,612
68	Morwis	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,484	1,311	0 14 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,484	1,311
69	Mursbatput	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,572	1,640	1 0 8	..	..	..	13	21	1 9 10	1,585	1,661
70	Nandur Budruk	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,287	993	0 12 4	..	..	..	69	108	1 9 1	1,356	1,101
71	Nandurkhi Budruk	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,279	1,109	0 13 10	..	..	..	156	247	1 9 4	1,435	1,356
72	Nandurkhi Khurd	I	1 8 0	..	..	369	286	0 11 9	..	..	..	126	190	1 8 2	515	476
73	Naoor	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,138	2,265	1 0 11	..	..	..	49	83	1 11 3	2,187	2,348
74	Nategaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,275	1,426	1 1 11	..	..	..	90	154	1 11 4	1,365	1,580
75	Naygaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,474	3,095	0 13 3	..	..	..	42	67	1 9 6	3,516	3,162
76	Nigboj	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,071	1,062	0 15 10	..	..	..	23	28	1 3 6	1,094	1,090
77	Nimbgaon Khalri	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,758	1,938	0 11 3	..	..	..	91	137	1 8 1	2,849	2,075
78	Nimbgaon korhale	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,550	1,498	0 13 9	..	..	..	134	195	1 7 3	1,684	1,603
79	Ogadi	I	1 8 0	..	..	952	637	0 10 9	..	..	..	64	76	1 3 0	1,016	715
80	Padhegaon Khurd	I	1 8 0	..	..	759	597	0 12 7	..	..	..	8	12	1 8 0	767	609
81	Padhegaon Budruk	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,079	699	0 10 4	..	..	..	81	105	1 4 9	1,160	804
82	Pimpia	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,238	1,282	1 0 6	..	..	..	350	588	1 10 11	1,588	1,870
83	Pohegaon Budruk	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,417	2,306	0 15 1	..	..	..	153	178	1 2 7	2,570	2,484
84	Puntamba	I	1 8 0	..	..	20,314	22,177	1 1 6	..	..	..	626	791	1 4 3	20,940	22,968
85	Rahata	I	1 8 0	..	..	4,654	5,051	1 1 4	..	..	..	491	734	1 7 11	5,145	5,785
86	Ranjangaon Deshmukh	I	1 8 0	..	..	5,318	2,452	0 7 5	..	..	..	257	286	1 1 9	5,570	2,738
87	Ranjangaon Khurd	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,464	1,639	1 1 11	..	..	..	163	267	1 10 3	1,627	1,906
88	Ranjana Khol	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,061	749	0 11 4	..	..	..	48	75	1 9 0	1,109	824
89	Rajuri	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,699	1,709	0 7 4	..	..	..	177	262	1 6 9	3,876	1,961
90	Rampur	I	1 8 0	..	..	807	942	1 2 8	..	..	..	5	7	1 6 5	812	949
91	Rawande	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,307	2,675	1 2 7	..	..	..	123	150	1 3 6	2,430	2,815
92	Rui	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,316	4,049	1 11 11	..	..	..	119	172	1 7 2	2,435	4,221
93	Sada	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,366	2,867	1 3 5	..	..	..	4	5	1 4 0	2,370	2,872
94	Sakuri	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,835	2,379	1 4 9	..	..	..	225	364	1 9 11	2,060	2,743
95	Sangvi bhusar	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,630	2,904	1 1 8	..	..	..	9	10	1 1 9	2,639	2,914
96	Samwatsar	I	1 8 0	..	..	7,847	7,267	0 14 10	..	..	..	81	84	1 0 7	7,928	7,351
97	Sawalgaon	I	1 8 0	..	..	601	592	0 15 9	..	..	..	16	27	1 11 0	617	619

-contd.

BY RATION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
18	19	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
20	3,524	2,729	0 12 5	..	..	..	63	181	2 2 11	3,607	2,910	0 12 11	33-3	Khandale	49	
20	1,441	2,177	1 8 2	..	..	..	62	111	1 12 8	1,508	2,238	1 8 3	33-3	Khirdiganeeb	50	
20	1,044	1,453	1 6 2	..	..	..	70	147	2 1 11	1,114	1,600	1 7 0	33-3	Khopadi	51	
20	7,257	11,136	1 8 7	..	..	..	84	151	1 12 9	7,341	11,287	1 8 7	33-3	Kokamthan	52	
20	1,986	2,298	1 2	..	..	..	12	10	0 12 4	1,998	2,298	1 2 5	33-3	Kolgaon	53	
20	3,130	4,036	1 4 5	..	..	..	167	319	1 14 7	3,297	4,356	1 5 2	33-3	Kopergaon	54	
20	5,163	3,651	0 11 16	..	..	..	275	250	1 4 9	5,438	4,207	0 12 2	33-3	Korhale	55	
20	2,570	4,313	1 10 10	..	..	..	20	40	2 0 0	2,590	4,253	1 10 11	33-4	Kumbhari	56	
20	960	1,424	1 9 4	..	..	..	111	223	2 0 2	1,011	1,647	1 10 1	33-3	Lauki	57	
20	686	1,040	1 8 2	..	..	..	31	49	1 9 2	717	1,089	1 8 4	33-2	Madhi Khurd	58	
20	1,330	1,815	1 9 8	..	..	..	80	155	1 15 0	1,419	1,970	1 6 2	33-3	Madhi Budruk	59	
20	2,492	3,537	1 5 5	..	..	..	32	51	1 9 6	2,524	3,388	1 5 6	33-3	Mahegaondeshmukh	60	
20	2,603	3,677	1 6 7	..	..	..	24	45	1 14 0	2,627	3,722	1 6 8	33-3	Malegaon Thadi	61	
20	1,445	2,292	1 9 5	..	..	..	66	140	2 1 11	1,511	2,432	1 9 1	33-3	Malewadi	62	
20	2,901	2,448	0 13 8	..	..	..	170	357	2 1 7	3,071	2,805	0 14 7	33-3	Mamdapur	63	
20	960	627	0 10 3	..	..	..	91	113	1 3 10	1,071	740	0 10 1	33-5	Manegaon	64	
20	3,041	3,797	1 3 11	..	..	..	7	13	1 12 9	3,048	3,810	1 4 0	33-5	Manjur	65	
20	2,238	3,561	1 9 6	..	..	..	75	159	2 1 11	2,311	3,720	1 9 9	33-3	Matulthan	66	
20	1,541	2,123	1 6 0	..	..	..	14	27	1 14 10	1,555	2,150	1 6 1	33-3	Maygaon devi	67	
20	1,484	1,748	1 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,484	1,748	1 2 10	33-3	Horwis	68	
20	1,572	2,197	1 8 3	..	..	..	13	28	2 2 6	1,585	2,215	1 6 4	33-3	Murshatput	69	
20	1,287	1,324	1 0 6	..	..	..	49	144	2 1 5	1,356	1,468	1 1 4	23-3	Nandur Budruk	70	
20	1,279	1,479	1 2 5	..	..	..	156	329	2 1 9	1,435	1,808	1 4 3	33-3	Nandurkhi Budruk	71	
20	389	381	0 15 9	..	..	..	126	253	2 0 2	515	634	1 8 9	33-0	Nandurkhi Khurd	72	
20	2,136	3,020	1 6 7	..	..	..	49	111	2 4 3	2,187	3,131	1 7 11	33-3	Naqor	73	
20	1,275	1,901	1 7 10	..	..	..	90	205	2 4 5	1,365	2,106	1 8 8	33-3	Nategaon	74	
20	2,474	4,127	1 8 0	..	..	..	42	89	2 1 11	3,516	4,216	1 3 2	33-3	Naygaon	75	
20	1,071	1,416	1 5 2	..	..	..	23	37	1 9 9	1,094	1,453	1 5 3	33-3	Nighoj	76	
20	2,758	2,584	0 15 0	..	..	..	91	183	0 2	2,849	2,767	0 15 6	33-3	Nimbgan Khair	77	
20	1,550	1,877	1 3 5	..	..	..	134	260	1 15 1	1,684	2,137	1 4 4	33-3	Nimbgan Korhale	78	
20	852	849	0 14 3	..	..	..	64	101	1 9 3	1,016	950	0 14 1	33-2	Ogdi	79	
20	759	796	1 0 9	..	..	..	8	16	2 0 0	767	812	1 0 11	33-3	Padhegaon Khurd	80	
20	1,079	932	0 13 10	..	..	..	31	140	1 11 8	1,160	1,072	0 14 10	33-3	Padhegaon Budruk	81	
20	1,238	1,709	1 6 1	..	..	..	350	784	2 3 10	1,588	2,493	1 9 1	33-3	Pimpas	82	
20	2,417	3,075	1 4 4	..	..	..	153	237	1 8 9	2,570	3,312	1 4 7	33-4	Polhegaon Budruk	83	
20	20,314	29,589	1 7 2	..	..	..	626	1,055	1 11 0	20,940	30,624	1 7 4	33-3	Puntamba	84	
20	4,654	6,735	1 7 2	..	..	..	401	979	1 15 10	5,145	7,714	1 7 11	33-3	Rahata	85	
20	5,313	3,260	9 9 10	..	..	..	257	331	1 7 9	5,370	3,650	0 10 6	33-3	RanjangaonDeshmukh	86	
20	1,464	2,183	1 7 9	..	..	..	163	356	2 2 11	1,827	2,541	1 9 0	33-1	Ranjangaon Khurd	87	
20	1,061	999	0 15 1	..	..	..	48	100	2 1 4	1,109	1,099	0 15 11	33-3	Ranjankhol	88	
20	3,630	2,270	0 9 10	..	..	..	177	338	1 14 4	3,878	2,615	0 10 9	33-3	Rajuri	89	
20	807	1,256	1 8 11	..	..	..	5	9	1 12 10	812	1,265	1 8 11	33-3	Rampur	90	
20	2,307	3,567	1 8 9	..	..	..	123	200	0 10 0	2,430	3,767	1 8 10	33-3	Rawande	91	
20	2,316	5,399	2 5 4	..	..	..	119	229	1 14 9	2,435	50,28	2 5 0	33-3	Rui	92	
20	2,366	3,323	1 9 10	..	..	..	4	7	1 12 0	2,370	3,830	1 9 6	33-3	Sade	93	
20	1,635	3,172	1 11 8	..	..	..	225	485	2 2 5	2,060	3,657	1 13 2	33-3	Sakuri	94	
20	2,630	3,872	1 7 7	..	..	..	9	13	1 7 1	2,639	3,885	1 7 7	33-3	Sangwi Bhusar	95	
20	7,547	9,689	1 3 9	..	..	..	81	112	1 6 1	7,928	9,801	1 3 9	33-3	Samwatsar	96	
20	601	789	1 5 0	..	..	..	16	36	2 4 0	617	825	1 4 1	33-2	Sawalgaon	97	

1	2	3	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
No. of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.
98	Sawalvhir Khure ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,129	816	0 11 6	..	..	..	15	12	0 12 9	1,144	828	0 11 1
99	Sawalvhir Budruk ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,390	986	0 11 4	..	..	..	34	34	1 0 0	1,424	1,020	0 11 1
100	Shahajapur ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	895	607	0 10 10	..	..	..	20	18	0 14 5	918	625	0 10 4
101	Shahapur ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	656	565	0 13 9	..	..	..	53	56	1 0 10	709	621	0 14 0
102	Shingapur ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,093	1,050	0 15 4	..	..	..	21	23	1 1 6	1,114	1,078	0 15 1
108.	Shingwe ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	5,983	5,886	1 1 6	..	..	..	48	47	0 15 8	5,431	5,983	1 1 0
104	Shirdi ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,442	3,007	1 3 8	..	..	..	206	445	1 8 0	2,738	3,452	1 4 2
105	Shirasgaon Belapur ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,652	1,300	0 7 10	..	..	..	126	179	1 0 9	2,778	1,479	0 8 6
106	Shirasgaon Tilavani ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,284	1,337	1 0 8	..	..	..	58	68	1 2 9	1,342	1,405	1 0 9
107	Sonari ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,263	1,443	1 2 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,263	1,443	1 2 3
108	Soyagaon ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	646	348	0 8 8	..	..	..	19	24	1 4 2	665	367	0 8 10
109	Suregaon ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,604	2,277	0 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,604	2,277	0 14 0
110	Takli Brahman ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,682	1,887	1 1 11	..	..	..	94	127	1 5 7	1,776	2,014	1 2 3
111	Talegaon Male ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,298	1,691	0 11 9	..	..	..	77	88	1 2 3	2,375	1,779	0 12 0
112	Tilavani ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,414	1,453	1 0 5	..	..	..	72	91	1 4 3	1,486	1,544	1 0 5
113	Ukadgaon ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	2,929	1,821	0 9 11	..	..	..	80	86	1 1 2	3,009	1,907	0 10 2
114	Undirgaon ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	6,538	5,676	0 13 10	..	..	..	196	344	1 12 0	6,734	6,020	0 14 4
115	Vadgaon ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	802	789	0 14 9	..	..	..	15	21	1 6 5	817	760	0 14 10
116	Vakadi ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	8,692	5,785	0 10 8	..	..	..	569	924	1 10 0	9,261	6,709	0 11 7
117	Vake ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	678	432	0 10 3	..	..	..	30	37	1 3 9	703	469	0 10 1
118	Valki ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	787	521	0 11 4	..	..	..	72	116	1 9 9	809	637	0 12 7
119	Wari ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	4,011	4,160	1 0 7	..	..	..	140	140	1 8 0	4,151	4,306	1 0 7
120	Velapur ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,707	1,546	0 14 6	..	..	..	5	4	0 12 10	1,712	1,560	0 14 6
121	Ves ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	3,175	2,353	0 11 10	..	..	..	131	201	1 8 7	3,306	2,564	0 12 4
122	Yeagaon ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,761	1,664	0 15 1	..	..	..	110	153	1 6 3	1,871	1,817	0 15 3
						2,75,530	2,52,564	0 14 8	..	..	..	12,206	17,187	1 6 6	2,87,736	2,69,771	0 14 11
	<i>Inam villages.</i>																		
123	Nandur Khurd ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	1,141	735	0 16 5	..	..	..	59	65	1 1 9	1,200	800	0 10 6
124	Pimpalwadi ..	I	1 4 0	..	..	2,104	2,039	0 15 6	..	..	..	27	68	2 8 4	2,131	2,107	0 15 10
125	Pohagaon Khurd ..	I	1 8 0	..	..	613	744	1 3 5	..	..	..	81	111	1 5 11	694	856	1 3 11

Summary for dry-crop rates.

Proposed groups.	No. of villages (in batches according to existing grouping).	Current dry crop rate of each batch.	Proposed dry-crop rate for group of each batch.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee (to nearest quarter anna).
1	122	Rs. 1 8 0.	Rs. 2 0 0	33.33	Rs. 0 5 4

L—concl'd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage Increase.			
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		34		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	35	36		
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
2 0	1,129	1,088	0 15 5	..	..	..	15	16	1 1 1	1,144	1,104	0 15 5	33·3	Savalvihir Khurd .. 98		
2 0	1,390	1,315	0 15 2	..	..	..	34	45	1 5 2	1,424	1,360	0 15 3	33·3	Savalvihir Budruk .. 99		
2 0	898	809	0 14 5	..	..	..	20	24	1 3 2	918	833	0 14 6	33·3	Sahajapur .. 100		
2 0	656	753	1 2 4	..	..	..	58	75	1 6 8	709	628	1 2 8	33·3	Sahapur .. 101		
2 0	1,093	1,400	1 4 6	..	..	..	21	31	1 7 7	1,114	1,431	1 4 7	33·3	Shingapur .. 102		
2 0	5,383	7,848	1 7 4	..	..	..	48	63	1 5 0	5,431	7,911	1 7 8	33·3	Shingwe .. 103		
2 0	2,442	4,009	1 10 3	..	..	..	296	593	2 0 1	2,738	4,602	1 10 11	33·3	Shirdi .. 104		
2 0	2,652	1,738	0 10 5	..	..	..	126	239	1 14 4	2,778	1,972	0 11 4	33·3	Shirgaon Belapur .. 105		
2 0	1,284	1,783	1 6 3	..	..	..	58	91	1 9 1	1,342	1,874	1 6 4	33·2	Shirgaon Tilavani .. 106		
2 0	1,263	1,924	1 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,263	1,924	1 8 4	33·4	Sonari .. 107		
2 0	646	457	0 11 4	..	..	..	19	32	1 10 4	666	489	0 11 8	33·2	Soygaon .. 108		
2 0	2,604	3,036	1 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,604	3,036	1 2 8	33·3	Suregaon .. 109		
2 0	1,682	2,516	1 7 11	..	..	..	94	169	1 12 9	1,776	2,685	1 8 2	33·3	Takli Bramban .. 110		
2 0	2,298	2,255	0 15 8	..	..	..	77	117	1 8 4	2,375	2,372	1 0 0	33·3	Talegaon Male .. 111		
2 0	1,414	1,937	1 5 11	..	..	..	72	121	1 10 11	1,486	2,058	1 6 2	33·2	Tilavani .. 112		
2 0	2,929	2,428	0 13 3	..	..	..	80	115	1 7 0	3,009	2,543	0 13 6	33·4	Ukadgaon .. 113		
2 0	6,538	7,568	1 2 6	..	..	..	196	459	2 5 5	6,784	8,027	1 3 1	33·3	Undirgaon .. 114		
2 0	802	985	1 2 10	..	..	..	15	28	1 13 10	817	1,013	1 3 10	33·3	Vadgaon .. 115		
2 0	8,692	7,713	0 14 2	..	..	..	569	1,232	2 2 8	9,261	8,945	0 15 5	33·0	Vakdi .. 116		
2 0	673	576	0 13 10	..	..	..	30	49	1 10 2	703	625	0 14 3	33·3	Vake .. 117		
2 0	797	695	0 15 1	..	..	..	72	155	2 2 5	809	850	1 0 9	33·3	Valki .. 118		
2 0	4,011	5,547	1 6 2	..	..	..	140	195	1 6 3	4,151	5,742	1 6 1	33·3	Vari .. 119		
2 0	1,707	2,061	1 2 9	..	..	..	5	5	1 0 0	1,712	2,066	1 3 3	33·3	Velapur .. 120		
2 0	3,175	3,137	1 15 9	..	..	..	131	268	2 0 9	3,306	3,405	1 0 6	33·4	Ves .. 121		
2 0	1,761	2,219	1 4 2	..	..	..	110	204	1 13 8	1,871	2,423	1 5 4	33·4	Yesgaon .. 122		
2 0	2,75,530	3,36,771	1 3 7	..	..	..	12,206	22,909	1 14 0	2,87,786	3,59,680	1 4 0	33·33			
2 0	1,141	980	0 13 9	..	..	..	59	87	1 7 7	1,200	1,067	0 14 3	33·37	Nandur Khurd .. 123		
2 0	2,104	3,262	1 8 10	..	..	..	27	68	2 8 4	2,131	3,330	1 9 0	53·04	Pimpalwadi .. 124		
2 0	613	993	1 9 11	..	..	..	81	148	1 13 3	694	1,140	1 10 3	33·33	Pohgaon Khurd .. 125		

APPENDIX M.

Showing village, population and area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land in Kopergaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			Remarks.
		Year. 1901.	Year. 1911.	Year. 1921.	1911-12.	1916-17.	1920-22.	
					A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
1	Anchalgaon	309	363	210	..	..	..
2	Anjanapur	288	308	141	..	..	..
3	Apegaon	438	578	259	..	..	..
4	Astagaon	2,441	2,617	2,467	1 0	1 0	1 0	
5	Bahadarbad	140	201	138	..	..	..
6	Bahadarpur	412	557	257	..	..	..
7	Brahmangaon Takli	1,218	1,166	1,629	2 19	2 19	2 19	
8	Do. Vetal	354	424	621	..	..	756 37*	
9	Baktarpur	228	272	362	..	..	..
10	Bhojade	780	1,148	796	..	..	..
11	Biregaon	..	..	..	(Deserted village).			
12	Bolki	141	216	277	..	..	..
13	Chande	819	1,100	1,389	..	12 30	12 30	
14	Chandegawhan	100	115	116	6 32	6 32	6 32	
15	Chas	443	576	603	1 18	1 18	1 18	
16	Chitali	486	732	545	..	..	..
17	Dahigaon-Korhala	338	498	363	..	..	..
18	Dahigaon-Bolka	863	896	839	..	9 15	9 15	
19	Douch Khurd	406	446	1,164	..	..	..
20	Douch Budruk	189	252	196	..	..	..
21	Derde Chandvad	102	203	351	12 20	12 20	11 11	
22	Derde-Korhale	383	371	684	..	..	..
23	Dhamori	688	881	1,370	92 25	92 25	92 35	
24	Dharangaon	704	759	798	..	..	..
25	Dhotra	841	1,017	716	..	..	..
26	Dighi	151	234	68	53 37	53 37	53 37	
27	Dorhale	489	599	253	..	..	..
28	Ghari	147	217	215	..	..	..
29	Ghoyagaon	149	220	81	..	..	..
30	Godhegaon	664	762	424	..	..	..
31	Gondegaon	603	854	527	..	13 8	..	
32	Gondhavani	892	1,312	1,356	177 18	122 1	122 1	
33	Hingni	107	146	174	..	..	..
34	Hinganvedhe	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Handewad	..	..	397	..	..	..
36	Jafrabad	95	369	42	..	..	..
37	Jalgaon	304	600	533	..	..	..
38	Javalke	198	300	51	..	..	..
39	Jeur-Kumbhari	609	637	2,339	..	..	19 19	
40	Jeur-Patode	216	373	175	..	..	..
41	Kakadi	237	642	148	31 20	18 10	18 10	
42	Kankuri	294	320	466	..	..	..
43	Kanhegaon	372	510	282	0 6	0 6	0 6	
44	Karani Budruk	837	1,146	1,367	..	25 15	25 15	
45	Kasara	506	506	1,049	..	..	..
46	Kasali	442	436	252	..	..	..
47	Khadke	208	335	169	..	..	..
48	Khairgaon	372	763	374	..	16 35	576 10*	
49	Khandale	622	750	750	..	4 22	4 22	
50	Khirdi-Ganesh	499	705	1,093	..	..	..
51	Khopadi	296	504	229	..	..	..
52	Kokamthan	1,543	2,234	3,309	..	36 17	..	
53	Kolegaon	716	980	1,047	..	..	..
54	Kopergaon	3,383	3,409	7,266	..	..	..
55	Korhale	1,470	1,698	955	..	..	..
56	Kumbhari	749	832	753	..	..	..
57	Lauki	302	436	225	..	..	..
58	Madhi Khurd	210	308	600	..	..	..
59	Madhi Budruk	371	446	873	..	..	..
60	Mahegaon-Deshmukh	709	674	733	..	..	..
61	Malegaon-Thadi	506	636	561	..	..	..
62	Malewadi	500	1,116	567	..	..	..
63	Mamdapur	909	1,047	943	..	..	..
64	Manegaon	117	111	53	..	..	..
65	Manjur	926	995	767	..	..	..
66	Matulthan	438	849	316	..	..	..
67	Mayagaon-Devi	584	540	549	..	..	..
68	Morvis	288	264	163	..	..	..
69	Murshatpur	284	378	1,715	..	..	..
70	Nandur Budruk	427	468	407	..	..	..
71	Nandurki Khurd	269	266	233	..	..	..
72	Nandurkhi Budruk	567	705	701	..	..	..
73	Naur	933	1,493	776	..	..	..

* N. B.—The area of unoccupied waste includes an area, of 3,855.22 acquired for the Belapur Company, which is treated as assessed waste. After deducting this the net unoccupied assessed waste is 648.13 only.

APPENDIX M—contd.

Serial No. in Appendix L.	Village.	Population.			Area of unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.			Remarks.
		Year. 1901.	Year. 1911.	Year. 1921.	1911-12.	1916-17.	1920-22.	
					A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
74	Nategaon	505	523	303	7 8	7 8	7 8	
75	Nayagaon	429	569	243	41 15	37 13	26 18	
76	Nighoj	295	306	76	..	..	..
77	Nimbgaon-Khair	422	610	375	..	..	443 23*	
78	Nimbgaon-Korhale	408	521	1,165	1 4	1 4	1 4	
79	Ogadi	262	259	132	..	..	..
80	Padhegaon Khurd	270	281	349	..	..	..
81	Padhegaon Budruk	254	319	336	..	..	..
82	Pimplas	648	767	731	..	..	..
83	Pohegaon Budruk	1,090	1,272	1,321	..	..	..
84	Puntamba	6,567	6,538	5,227	1 31	1 31	1 31	
85	Rabata	3,195	3,018	4,516	..	..	33 2	
86	Ranjangaon-Deshmukh	786	780	435	0 23	25 26	25 26	
87	Ranjangaon Khurd	538	612	772	..	..	..
88	Ranjan Khol	178	271	247	..	4 0	4 0	
89	Rajuri	551	710	413	104 19	10 14	10 14	
90	Rampur	140	303	161	19 36	19 36	19 36	
91	Ravande	678	846	943	..	..	..
92	Rui	752	975	1,332	..	..	..
93	Sade	555	965	264	..	..	..
94	Sakuri	781	951	1,737	..	..	..
95	Sangvi-Bhusar	586	781	828	15 20	..	..
96	Savatsar	1,781	2,132	3,436	0 15	0 15	0 15	
97	Savalgaon	108	155	98	1 9	1 9	1 9	
98	Savalvahir Khurd	143	263	1,083	..	39 16	..	
99	Savalvahir Budruk	451	584	1,495	..	25 37	25 27	
100	Sahajapur	224	276	232	..	..	..
101	Shahapur	224	281	73	10 0	10 0	10 0	
102	Shingapur	228	401	1,151	4 1	3 10	3 10	
103	Shingve	1,202	1,540	629	..	13 35	..	
104	Shirdi	1,648	1,611	2,568	..	..	..
105	Shirasgaon-Belapur	395	444	566	8 35	8 35	18 13	
106	Do. Tilavani	291	400	225	..	..	..
107	Sonari	178	280	205	..	..	..
108	Soyagaon	..	..	44	..	8 30	8 30	
109	Suregaon	278	517	711	22 37	22 37	22 37	
110	Takli-Brahman	651	696	2,029	..	..	..
111	Talegaon-Male	304	525	185	..	..	..
112	Tilavani	230	351	246	..	..	..
113	Ukadgaon	197	515	197	..	..	..
114	Undirgaon	1,057	1,743	2,107	..	..	1947 23*	
115	Vadgaon	405	374	348	2 7	2 7	2 7	
116	Vakadi	1,961	2,262	1,682	24 9	55 30	22 39	
117	Vake	159	98	57	..	..	..
118	Valki	223	244	59	..	..	..
119	Vari	1,881	1,695	905	..	..	..
120	Velapur	340	403	640	..	..	..
121	Ves	565	866	437	10 6	10 6	10 6	
122	Yesgaon	589	659	1,391	..	..	132 20*	
				Total	555 30	737 29	4503 35*	

* N. B.—The area of unoccupied waste includes an area of 3,855·22 acquired for the Belapur Company, which is treated as assessed waste. After deducting this the net unoccupied assessed waste is 648·13 only.

No. S.R.V.—12 of 1923.

From

G. MONTEATH, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of Ahmednagar ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR OF
LAND RECORDS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, POONA.

Ahmednagar, 23rd May 1923.

Subject.—Third Revision Settlement of Kopargaon Taluka.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Dracup's report on the Revision Settlement of the Kopargaon Taluka.

2. It would perhaps have been as well if I had awaited receipt of these proposals before sending up those for Sangamner. Comparison of the conditions of these two contiguous talukas might have helped to determine the degree of enhancement justifiable in the case of Sangamner; it would at least have served to support the argument in favour of moderation. Some comparison may still usefully be made.

3. I gave two definite reasons for the conclusion that the enhancements proposed by Mr. Dracup for Sangamner were sufficient. One was the shortness of the period during which the current rates have actually been in force—the other, the policy adopted by Government after full deliberation in regard to neighbouring talukas certainly not worse off than Sangamner.

4. At first sight the rental statistics of this taluka would seem to contradict the supposition that anything less than the full 33 per cent. enhancement is indicated. They give, I think, a percentage of about 14 of assessment on rent. A little consideration, however, will show that this result must be fallacious. It hardly corresponds with the sale statistics. And, secondly, the divergence from the percentages recorded for adjoining talukas, a number of which have been cited by Mr. Dracup, is so wide that those given for Sangamner cannot well escape suspicion.

5. The fact is that the rental cases available in Sangamner are far too few to go upon. There were, I think, about eight for each group, not counting cases of bagayat lands included in the Sub-Registrar's records. In view of the facts that nearly all the land in this taluka is owner cultivated, that there is comparatively little bagayat, and that when land (except bagayat) is leased the system of rent is practically always "Batai" it is clear that these cases of money rents are exceptional. On the other hand, cases of sales are sufficiently numerous to afford probably fair figures of average prices of lands—the reason being that there is plenty of competition for ownership of land among the cultivating class. Admitting this fact of competition the averages of the cases available probably represent pretty fairly the average money values of land in the two groups. Now if we take the basis of 6 per cent., regarding the price paid as an investment, and capitalise the average of assessments on that basis, we get a very different percentage of assessment to probable rent from that resulting from the small number of rental cases recorded by Mr. Dracup—more like 25 per cent. with the current assessments, and of course a good deal higher with these proposed. This is a much more likely figure of the percentage that would obtain if money rents were usual.

6. I might have gone into this question when I sent up the Sangamner report, but it seemed unnecessary to take notice of figures so clearly suspicious as the average percentages of assessment to rent given in that report, while the two reasons I gave in my forwarding letter, together with the revenue history of the taluka and other facts sufficiently apparent from the report itself, provided in my opinion a good enough case for refraining from imposing the full degree of enhancement which the statistics of general improvement would seem at first sight

to justify. The enhancements recommended are still substantial, and give rates of assessment considerably higher than any that it is possible to propose for Kopargaon.

7. The rental statistics of Kopargaon present a very marked contrast. It pays now-a-days, and pays beyond anything dreamed of in pre-irrigation days, or in non-irrigation areas, to sublet land in Kopargaon, and accordingly we have plenty of instances available of money rents, from which the percentage of assessment to rental value can be calculated with some certainty. The great majority of these cases relate to recent years,—they date mostly from a few years subsequent to the extension of irrigation to the taluka, and the larger number are for lands “under command” of irrigation channels. During the same period the number of sales of such land decreased, not immediately, but as soon as the advantage of retaining ownership and subletting was realised. We have, however, sufficient instances of sales of land, taking both categories (dry crop and irrigated) together, for our purposes.

8. It is not altogether easy to make the comparison with Sangamner. It would hardly be fair to compare the rentals of dry crop lands in Sangamner with those of lands with irrigational facilities in Kopargaon, although the comparison, in view of the actual state of things, would be fairer than it looks, since the proportion of the one kind of land in Kopargaon more or less approximates to the proportion of the other kind in Sangamner. It would be still less fair, I think, to compare the dry crop rental and sale values simply—that is of lands not under command of irrigation in either case: since these represent but a small percentage of the one taluka, and much the greater part of the other. It will be found, even if this is done, that the results in respect of sales in terms of multiples of average assessment are much the same in the two talukas, while in respect of rents Kopargaon has the advantage, but the number of instances of both kinds of transactions in the latter taluka is perhaps rather small for absolute certainty, and it is possible that most of them relate to pre-irrigation days. In any case, since one has to take conditions as they are, a fair comparison between the two talukas cannot, for the reason just given, be made on this basis. The only way, I think, is to take both classes of land together. If the cases of lease obtained from the Sub-Registrar’s records in Kopargaon are taken and the resulting averages compared with the probable averages (obtained in the way above indicated) for Sangamner, the contrast is sufficiently remarkable—a percentage of 5·6 in the former, against one of about 25 in the latter taluka, of assessment to rental. Taking the two classes of land separately in Kopargaon, the figures are 21·37 per cent. for lands not under command of canals (the examples of this class are comparatively few, and it is probable that when they are leased the system as in Sangamner is generally “Batai”)—and 3·76 for lands under command. The average sale price of the small number of cases of sales of dry crop lands available is 62·9 times the average assessment—much the same as in Sangamner; but in the case of lands under command of irrigation (a much larger number of instances), it is 122·67 times—that is about double the Sangamner figure. It is unnecessary further to expatiate on the difference between the two talukas indicated by these figures. The figures by themselves say all that is to be said.

9. In other respects, the undoubted increase of prosperity during the settlement period of Sangamner is discounted by one or two factors which provide further contrast when the case of Kopargaon is considered. That the former taluka is liable to a degree of uncertainty of rainfall which puts it pretty well on a level with the most unfavourably situated talukas of the District is shown by the fact that in the last dozen or so years six (if the current year is included) have been years of crop failure: one would have had to say famine not very long ago. Something like 140 villages have full suspensions of revenue this year—not generally speaking a bad one. In Kopargaon, Mr. Dracup remarks, “The Kharif rains are generally fairly certain, but the uncertainty of the late rainfall affords some justification for classifying it as a precarious tract.” Put in the past tense the observation is true, and would still be true if the taluka had to depend on the local rainfall, but irrigation has changed all that. Nearly the whole of the Kopargaon taluka now gets the benefit of irrigation—such lands as have not this advantage directly, being “out of command”, are indirectly benefitted by the fact that the well water supply has become, through percolation from the irrigation channels, a great deal more reliable than it used to be. I believe that when the full supply of water has been made available some 12,000 more acres will get irrigation; and in most of

the wells in land "out of command", and not too far from distributaries—and not much land will in the future be under this disadvantage of distance—the water supply should become pretty nearly permanent. In Sangamner only a small proportion of land can be irrigated by means of canals—most of the taluka being "out of command"—and the extent of additional land that will eventually be brought under irrigation is small. So that irrigation scarcely needs to be considered in dealing with the rates for Sangamner—the area that is or will be benefited whether directly or indirectly is too small to count.

10. It is not very easy to see why the maximum rates were first put so much lower in Kopargaon than in Sangamner. It may be granted that its climatic conditions were similar to those of Sangamner before the general extension of irrigation, but they can hardly have been appreciably, if at all, worse. It may be granted also that Sangamner had formerly in its head-quarter town the advantage over Kopargaon in respect of marketing produce—the present and still rapidly increasing prosperity of the latter town presents now a very different state of things. But, granted both these propositions, it is still difficult to account for the difference in assessments. That the soil values are generally higher in Kopargaon for purposes of dry crop a comparison of the average assessments will show—with a considerably lower maximum, the average assessment in Kopargaon is about the same as that in the first group of Sangamner.

11. Whether or not the current rates in these two talukas result from wrong appreciation of their respective advantages originally, there is no doubt that their relation to each other is altogether wrong now. We cannot help continuing this unfairness as long as the present rules remain in force, but we need not accentuate it further than we can help.

12. That it is a mistake to take a percentage of rental values, even when you have enough statistics to be fairly sure what they are—or to take any other kind of statistics indicating the profits of cultivation to the land-owner—as an absolute basis for purposes of assessment comparison of two talukas like Sangamner and Kopargaon clearly enough show. The result of applying the theory that Government are entitled to a certain fixed proportion of the rental value of lands—(I take the rental value because it has been much insisted on of recent years)—by endeavouring in all cases to get as near that proportion as possible in determining the assessment, is bound to work out unfairly in practice. The old Survey Officers knew well enough that by no system of grouping and classification could the pressure of assessment on the profits from lands differing widely in respect of climatic conditions, or soil values, be even approximately levelled up. They did their best with 'Chads' and 'Jantries' to supplement grouping and classification, but, whatever kind of sliding scale be adopted, the owner of good land with climatic advantages is bound—it is self evident—to be incomparably better off than the man whose land is of poor or only fair quality, and is perhaps liable also to uncertain rainfall. That is a result of course that no one will quarrel with. It would be impossible to change it if one would, and one does not aim at taking an undue share of his profits from a man who has the good fortune to own good land in a favoured locality. What one should aim at is not to penalise the other man more than can be helped in comparison with his more fortunate neighbour. What we are bound to arrive at by aiming throughout at a fixed proportion of net profits, or rental values, as Government's due, is however something like this result. If the poor land is not too highly assessed, the good land will not be highly enough assessed; if the good land is fairly assessed, the poor land will have to pay too much in comparison. If one looks only to percentages, or proportions, the result may seem fair at first sight, but obviously it is not so in reality. One might take 50 per cent. of profits or rental in one case, and nothing at all in another, and the land owner might still be left far better off in the first case than in the second. The old Survey Officers did their best, as I have said, in the first instance (whether or not they made a mistake in appreciating the comparative conditions of Kopargaon and Sangamner)—and probably for the most part succeeded, as far as any system of grouping and classification could succeed, in discriminating between lands of various productive capacity. But if in revision we enhance by 33 per cent. in a comparatively poor taluka because during the Settlement period the increase of general prosperity and the profits of cultivation warrant that degree of enhancements and can do so only in the same proportion in a taluka which is obviously very much better off in all respects, then we change the balance for the worse even

if it was more or less fairly adjusted to begin with, and if the better taluka was relatively under-assessed before revision, then we not only perpetuate but increase the error.

13. It may be said that it is not a good argument for refraining from enhancing up to the full limit warranted by the statistics of material prosperity of a taluka, that another taluka has to get off lightly in comparison because we cannot impose any higher degree of enhancement under our rules. Well, when the two talukas are in juxtaposition, and the difference is so wide as in the case of Sangamner and Kopargaon, I think, it is a good argument. All that the Sangamner rayat can see—and it is visible enough—is that he is heavily assessed to begin with in comparison with his Kopargaon neighbour, and that if the latter's assessment were raised by 33 per cent., and his own not raised at all, he would still be heavily assessed in comparison. One might in fact in most cases take 50 per cent. of the rental value of his land from the Kopargaon khatedar, and none of it from the Sangamner man, and still leaves the former with a great deal more in hand. When we enhance the Sangamner assessment by 20 to 25 per cent. we take perhaps less than the history of the taluka might by itself justify, but we take more actually, and relatively a great deal more, than the rules allow us to take from Kopargaon.

14. Of course the same arguments followed to their logical conclusion apply to enhancement as between lands of different classification in the same group, but there is no need to elaborate the case further.

15. So far I have aimed at showing that the enhancements proposed for Sangamner are—with Kopargaon next-door—quite as much as we can properly impose, and in fact leave the former taluka, already over-assessed by comparison, still more so when the utmost enhancement that we are able to impose under existing rules on Kopargaon are in force. However that is not altogether the right conclusion. An increase of about 23 per cent. in Sangamner (I think it was) is sufficiently justified by the history of the taluka during the past 30 years. The obvious and the only possible conclusion from the report on Kopargaon is that in this taluka, already under-assessed by comparison with Sangamner, the relative lightness of the assessment will be continued, if not emphasised, by the revision rates given in the report which are the highest that it is possible to propose. Here at length, one may say, is a case for abolition of the 33 per cent. limit, about which suggestions have been made repeatedly, and repeatedly been rejected. The actual cultivator, it is true, pays a substantial amount to Government in the shape of water-rate, when he takes canal water—I confine myself for the purpose of the present argument to the case of land under command of irrigation, since this now constitutes much the greater part of the taluka. If he is himself the khatedar he pays also what must be regarded in the circumstances as a purely nominal assessment seldom more than 15 annas an acre, and often not more than 12 annas, for it is a fact that much of the land which is of comparatively low value for dry crop purposes is the best for sugarcane or other bagayat cultivation. When he is not the khatedar he may pay from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 an acre rent, and still his cultivation pays. Then what of the khatedars who let their land—a large, and if I understand Mr. Dracup's report correctly, increasing proportion? All they have to pay is the purely nominal assessment, while they receive a rental which averages over Rs. 26 an acre.

16. One must not, of course, lose sight of certain considerations very properly mentioned by Mr. Dracup. It is probable, as he says, that these figures represent to some extent a boom which will not last. There is the chance of an unknown area of land becoming exhausted—there are at present nearly 11,000 acres rendered useless by water-logging, and that area may increase. Mr. Inglis hopes that the greater part of it will be reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation, but this has not been done yet, and we must take things as they are. However, when allowance has been made for these considerations, the exceptional position of the land owner in what Mr. Dracup calls the favoured area—the owner of land under command of irrigation, the major part of the taluka—remains clear, and it is equally clear that under existing rules Government can take only a ridiculous fraction of his "unearned increment". That the owner of land not directly benefited by irrigation is not very much less prosperous is clear from the third set of rental figures—Appendix 42—which give an average rental of over Rs. 16 an acre, with an average assessment of about 15 annas.

17. I do not know whether any steps are in contemplation by which a fairer adjustment of Government's share of actual profits is to be secured. The people that will in that case have to be distinguished are the owners of purely dry crop land which has not benefited directly or indirectly from the extension of canals. These now form a comparatively small minority in Kopergaon, and though they are better off than the great majority of their Sangamner neighbours, their position is generally speaking similar. They can well enough pay an addition of 33 per cent. to their present assessments. Owners of land "under command", and in a not much less degree those of land with motasthal irrigation which has been rendered by percolation very much more reliable than it was formerly, could well enough pay assessments increased by a good many times that proportion.

18. It is unnecessary to discuss other points in the report, which gives the history of the taluka very lucidly and with ample detail—this letter is probably too long already. I can only endorse Mr. Dracup's proposal to enhance by the full amount of 33½ per cent. with the further expedient, for I am afraid that is what it is, of guaranteeing the settlement for a period of ten years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. MONTEATH,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

Below No. S. R. V.—12, dated 23rd May 1923, from the Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. S. T.—355.

Poona, 22nd June 1923.

Transmitted with compliments to the Commissioner, C. D.

2. From one point of view this is an exceedingly easy settlement to deal with : from another point of view it is *very difficult*. I propose to take the easy subject first. Mr. Dracup has given an amply sufficient account of the taluka and I have been through it and seen several of the villages myself, and I also knew it to a considerable extent before the advent of irrigation therein. There is at present only one group in the taluka ; but the introduction of a vast irrigation system at a very large public expenditure since the last settlement has entirely revolutionized all values, and has split the taluka into two classes of land : (1) those under command of the canals, and (2) those not under command. Fortunately the latter class is so small that we might almost leave it out of account altogether. The sale and rental values of these lands are as follows :—

Under command of the canals.

Sales : 122·67.

Rentals : 26·6 (A. S. O.) and 17·78 (Sub-Registrar, 1922).

Not under command of the canals.

Sales : 62·9.

Rentals : 4·68.

The figures given are multiples of the existing assessments. I have ascertained (though he has omitted to make it clear in his report) that a strict scrutiny was applied to all sales and leases to exclude those vitiated by landlord's improvements (buildings, wells, etc.) as well as by the more usual money lending transactions, and Mr. Dracup visited the actual land in almost every case. If we divide the sale multiples by the *rent multiples minus 1*, we get the number of years' purchase at which land-not-under-command is valued as 17·5 which is normal and reasonable. But in the case of land-under-command we meet with a peculiar phenomenon : that if we take the Assistant Settlement Officer's figures we get only 4·6 years' purchase and upon the Sub-Registrar's figures about 7·35. This shows that the sale value is extraordinarily low compared with the rental value ; I have enquired whether the holder or landlord has to pay other charges, such as "pátsari" (cess for maintaining distributaries) and possibly some other burdens not disclosed but it seems that the tenant or lessee always pays these also (and that they usually amount to about 1/10th rupee per acre per annum). The only conclusion is that they do not expect this high rate of rent to last very long and consequently the number of years' purchase which they are willing to pay for these existing rents is not much more than 7.

3. In 1900 the general rental values were about 5·4 assessments ; but then Mr. Ghosal based his figures (in 1900) upon an insignificant number of leases, only 100 in all and dating from before the famine *no doubt*. The standard assessment should not exceed half the rent. We can, therefore, on the land-not-under-command, take at most about 2½ times the present assessment, and on land-under-command, even taking the lower figures from the Sub-Registrar's leases, we could take about 8½ times of the present assessment. But having regard to the sale figures rather than to leases of the land-under-command, which means that we should discount these high rents as not likely to continue, even so, we can take on the land-under-command four times the present assessment without coming *even near* to the standard limits. Mr. Dracup proposes to take not 150 per cent. increase on the dry land, and 300 per cent. on the wet land, but the very modest increase of only 33 per cent. on both alike, since he is bound by this restriction. There is therefore nothing whatever to discuss : that a 33 per cent. increase is justified could not be disputed by anybody, and I suppose so long as no difference is made in the rates by which we are going to assess the wet and the dry land we have no occasion to change the grouping. I, therefore, in the first place, support Mr. Dracup's proposals as incontrovertible so far as they go.

4. But now we come to the much more difficult and serious question which is this :—

Are we for one moment justified in observing the 33 per cent. limit in Kopargaon?

The history of the 33 per cent. limit has been detailed in recent reports *ad nauseam* (see chiefly my Report No. S.T. 250 of 20-5-21). We cannot in each fresh settlement report treat everything *de novo*, and make the reports so self-contained as if no other settlement report had ever been written. If ever there was a case for setting aside the 33 per cent. limit it is in Kopargaon. The present assessment for the whole taluka is Rs. 2,70,000. The wet land is yielding rents at an average of at least 17 times the assessment. It frequently goes much higher. But lest we should be led away by any sudden boom, let us discuss the matter *upon the supposition that nett rents are only 12 times the assessment*, and that the sale value of 122·67 multiples of the assessment is therefore justified, and in congruity with the rents. Now these rents are paid by tenants to the landlords. In addition to paying these rents the *tenants* pay the irrigation rates for the water they use and the cost of maintaining the distributaries. The gross collections on this account throughout the whole taluka are under Rs. 4,00,000 (last five years' average Rs. 3,77,644). The landlords (in which term is also included those fortunate proprietors who cultivate their own land) receive 12 times the assessment and pay one assessment to Government pocketing the remaining 11, that is to say, they pocket Rs. 29½ lakhs a year, and for this they toil not, neither do they spin. They contributed nothing, or practically nothing, to the vast irrigation work which has been financed out of the general Presidency revenue. The cultivator is paying in rents and water rates about 36½ lakhs, and of course he has to spend a great deal more on seed, manure, etc. But the gross produce of the taluka is not reckoned in lakhs but runs into *crores*, or certainly not less, at the most inadequate computation, than 100 lakhs. Now supposing there were no other talukas in the world except Kopargaon, one might very well ask why should the landlords in this taluka pocket 29½ lakhs a year for nothing, while the public who constructed this irrigation work, paid for every anna of it, get as a return 4 lakhs from the taluka, and out of that 4 lakhs in turn have to meet a far larger expenditure of maintenance and management than the landlord incurs for the management and maintenance of his land? Even if there were no other talukas except Kopargaon the position is ridiculous, and entirely stultifies the accepted theory that the State, which means the public, are entitled to something not exceeding half of the standard rent. At an increase of 33 per cent. the total State share in the rent will rise by Rs. 90,000; whereas if we took a proper share of the unearned increment we should get above 5 lakhs. Now what is the effect of exempting Kopargaon from paying this 5 lakhs? It simply means that to meet the expenses of the Presidency, to meet *the interest on irrigation works*, the other tax-payers in other talukas have to pay more. The canals cost Rs. 1,01,70,000 and yield only 4·05 per cent., leaving the general tax-payer to find *2 per cent. deficiency*!

5. But Kopargaon is not the only taluka in the world. Right alongside it we find Sangamner. And Sangamner *is already paying* upon *dry* land, totally out of reach of any canal, more assessment than Kopargaon *will pay* under Mr. Dracup's proposal upon its sugarcane growing land! Is this reasonably fair to the people of Sangamner? And the argument as applied to Sangamner applies with much greater force to large stretches of land in Gujarat and Khandesh, which without a vestige of irrigation, with no public expenditure *even upon roads* in many cases, are paying more per acre, or a larger percentage on each maund of grain to the Treasury, than these Kopargaon people; and not only more in the sense of a small excess, but paying something like 10 times more. That is the problem which we have to face in Kopargaon.

6. For about 40 years the taluka paid Rs. 2,25,000. Ten years ago it was raised, upon a rather half-hearted review of the position, by a small amount to Rs. 2,70,000. This was after the irrigation works were opened. In 1905 the late Mr. A. C. Logan said "Kopargaon has been, and will continue to be, much underassessed, especially in comparison with Sangamner, its neighbour." This underassessment is now not a matter for criticism but it is a grave scandal.

7. Now my own proposals are that, in the first place, the 33 per cent. limit should be thoroughly swept aside for this taluka. In the case of Panwel (R. 7166 of 8-9-1892) with the express sanction of the Secretary of State this action was taken in 1892 and the reason was not the institution, at the public expense, of a vast irrigation system; but simply because it was found that there were considerable profits on the grass trade, which had not been taken sufficiently into account in assessing the warkas land! It almost sounds like a story designedly comic. Panwel is deprived of the benefit of the 33 per cent. limit many years ago, because of its grass trade. Shall Kopargaon then be sheltered by this 33 per cent. limit in spite of the staggering figures I have given? Let it be remembered that I have avoided all traces of exaggeration by taking 12 multiples of the assessment as the fixed standard rent; whereas the Sub-Registrar's records show it to be 17.78, and the Assistant Settlement Officer's figures show it to be 26.6; and those figures are based upon very large areas, not upon a few acres as was the case in 1900. The figures of rent upon which I rely are collected from 12,091 acres, and the figures of sale from 7,138 acres, totalling just short of 20,000 acres; whereas in 1900 Mr. Ghosal collected leases from 1,759 acres and sales from 1,772 only. This incidentally shows the great advance which we have made in our statistics under the very much better organisation of our village land records than obtained a quarter of a century ago.

8. But this discussion has relation only to the wet land. The dry land is included in the same group, or was so included in previous settlements when there was no irrigation. We could not then see any reason for differentiating one part of the taluka from another, nor is there any reason for making any difference now, except that very broad and staring distinction between the wet and the dry land. I therefore propose that we should make two groups, (1) of the dry land not under command of the canals, and (2) of wet land which is under command. Then having got these two groups and having brushed aside the 33 per cent. limit, we should then, for the dry land, double the assessment, raising it by 100 per cent. We shall still leave a substantial margin of more than half the standard assessment in the pockets of landlord over and above the half share of the economic rent to which we concede his title. For wet land under command we cannot suddenly and *per saltum* raise the assessment to the rate it should attain, especially because the moderation of our assessment in the past has led people to expect that we should not take the full half economic rent. Perhaps the fear that we are certainly going to take a good deal more than the usual increase of assessment has been discounted in the discrepancy (upon which I have commented already) between rents and sales. But in any case for the wet land we should, in my opinion, take *three times* the present assessment and we should guarantee that assessment not for 30 years but for 10 only. At the end of 10 years if rents still remain as they now are we should be justified in climbing up another step and perhaps even doubling it again. But if on the contrary our assessment has proved too high, or through an unforeseen slump in prices, or for any other cause, has begun to press heavily then it will not be too short a time to have waited for these effects to be manifested and for us to take this into consideration and recalculate the assessment.

9. Most of the leases in the taluka are for periods from 7 to 10 years. We may assume, therefore, that a great many of them have got about 5 years to run. The cultivating tenants therefore in the taluka will in no way be touched by the increase of assessment. The landlord, and the landlord alone, must bear it as he justly should. When he next renews his lease he may try to get more, but I doubt if this will be possible. He very likely will have to face a reduction in his rent, and still go on paying this largely enhanced assessment. Even so there will be nothing to complain of. He will still be contributing rather less in proportion than the landholders of the rest of the Presidency.

10. There is only just one fly in this ointment; that is the spectacle of 10,580 acres ruined by over-irrigation. The fact is that the cultivators turn water on to their lands without making arrangements for drainage, in such a way that by degrees the land is ruined; if it takes 10 years to ruin 10,000 acres one may calculate that within a measurable period the whole taluka will be totally ruined. Perhaps this is another element which has contributed to the startling discrepancy between rents and sale values? This ruination of land has not yet ceased. I saw it going on in full swing in the course of the miles which I walked through these

sugarcane fields. It is a very sad fact, and it has of course been under the earnest consideration of Government. But what I would suggest is this, that a determined effort should be made to improve greatly the character and strength of the staff distributing the water, and the cost of this should be met if it exceeded what can be paid out of the four lakhs of irrigation revenue of the taluka, by a further transfer from the greatly enhanced land revenue, which is of course irrigation revenue in its soundest and most desirable form. Upon the settlement report of one taluka it may not be quite easy to come to a sweeping conclusion upon a large question such as this. But these questions have got to be faced and settled, and if not settled in Kopargaon, when will they be settled?

11. Although *prima facie* there is no settlement which is easier, on the other hand, there is nothing which I have handled for years which raised such very large questions and in so menacing a form as Kopargaon. From the point of view of the Land Settlement Officer I have no hesitation what should be done. But the matter is mixed up with irrigation and the general problem of public finance. There are other talukas in which the rise in sale and rental values would have equally justified the sweeping aside of the 33 per cent. rule, which is from every point of view an anachronism. But Kopargaon is the first taluka in which the great rise in rents and values of land is not due to the general advance of the country; but is specifically due to conspicuously great expenditure of public funds on agricultural improvements. When a private owner improves his land we exempt him from increase of land revenue on that account. But when the public itself carries out these large improvements it certainly seems just and right that it should not be deprived of its proper return by the hollow phantom of the 33 per cent. rule and in consequence be obliged to look to other tax-payers to make up the public necessities, and to pay for the benefits conferred on Kopargaon.

12. After having dealt with the large factors I have two or three remarks to make on relatively infinitesimal points.

In Mr. Dracup's report, *paragraph 21 (5)*, the years 1897—1903 include the most severe famines on record. The general trend of rise in prices can be better seen when compared with the 1904—1910 figures.

Paragraph 23.—That many wells should now be in disuse is quite natural because of the irrigation. I saw many such near the canal.

Paragraph 24 (4).—If carts cannot be correctly enumerated (and I quite believe Mr. Dracup's discovery that they are not) it is much more certain that cows and goats and sheep are not correctly enumerated. I regret to believe that our village staff is not good enough now to get reliable statistics of anything, unless these statistics are carefully examined by their superiors. In 1920-21, before the revision of the pay of talatis, when these *khanesumaris* were being prepared, they were everywhere in a mutinous and unwilling mood. Since the figures are not to be credited, inferences cannot be drawn.

Paragraph 29 (3).—The classification of the revenue as "miscellaneous" is wrong.

13. I now turn to the Collector's remarks on this report.

14. It is very high time that at last something was decided as to what is the true standard of assessment. Had this been decided and put down in black and white, like the 33 per cent. rule, and other details of that sort, there would have been nothing for the Collector to attack. My own view is, and has been, throughout the 8 years I have held this office, that we must base our assessments exclusively upon rentals, as sifted and proved; not the crude or gross rentals, but rentals purged of any element due to the owner's improvements; in other words, I term this "the unearned rent". Having ascertained these rentals we should take about 45 per cent. thereof. Where (on account of such rules as the 33 per cent. limit, or any other rules of the game which have from time to time been laid down) we are prevented from taking that full standard, at any rate we should come as near to it as we conveniently can, and if in one settlement period we cannot work up to a full standard assessment then we must wait for a second or even the third, and by degrees and in time, either one or two things will happen (a) we shall work up to a standard assessment, or (b) the fall in value of money and increase in rents will be so considerable and so conspicuous that financial despair will force some Government hereafter to abandon the self-denying ordinance of the 33 per cent. limit. All other

settlement operations and enquiries should be subsidiary to this precise economically and logically defensible standard. Strictly speaking we should ascertain the fair rental of every holding by itself, but when we cannot do that we must take averages over villages and groups of villages and all our efforts should be concentrated on seeing that our statistics are true and impregnable.

15. I now take up the Collector's remarks on the Sangamner recommendations.

Paragraph 4.—The Sangamner rent and sale statistics are remarkably congruous as I have shown in my review. It is true that the Assistant Settlement Officer was able to find very few cash rents which would pass his scrutiny, but he found a large body of documents recently registered in the Sub-Registrar's office: presumably many of these had not been entered in the Record of Rights in spite of the rules. Now these rents entered by the Sub-Registrar were not subjected to the same scrutiny. Consequently they are apt in some cases to be a little higher. Upon the rents found personally by Mr. Dracup the assessment is 14·65 per cent.: upon those recorded by the Sub-Registrar it is only 13·54, that is, 1·11 per cent. lower. The two sets are practically the same, but the Assistant Settlement Officer's rentals are a trifle lower, no doubt because he has excluded one or two rather suspiciously high rents. I am very sorry that Mr. Dracup went away on leave before I got to Kopargaon taluka for the consultation, which I had advised him I desired. Had I been able to have a talk with him on both the talukas we should have probably discovered that he was not giving us precise information as to the years to which his rental and sale statistics relate. I am now endeavouring to fill up that deficiency in the Kopargaon report. In Sangamner rents for altogether 7,480 acres have been found and sales for 2,900. This is a small figure compared with the great mass that we find in some other areas. But it is explained by the fact that in Sangamner the people are well off, well settled on the land, and very rarely give their land on rent at all. The demand for land is good, and we do not say the shares of a bank are suspicious and of doubtful value when (at the market prices last quoted even on the basis of quite a few sales) there are still absolutely no sellers.

Paragraph 5.—The Collector says that we get a different rental value from the sale prices. His method apparently is to divide the sale price by 16·6 whereby he gets a quotient of about 4 and from that he argues that since sale prices correspond to a rental of about 4 assessments therefore the assessment is 25 per cent. upon the rent. But he is wrong. He has quite forgotten to add 1 and raise the multiple of rent from 4 to 5. This is necessary because in a sale the purchaser buys not the gross rent but the rent minus the assessment. In other words he buys a rent of 5 assessments but he pays for 4. The other one which the Collector has overlooked is allocated to the payment of our existing assessment. Consequently the sale prices actually support the assertion that the assessment is now not more than 20 per cent. of the total rent. But if the Collector had taken account of the remissions and Local Fund on the one hand, and of the necessary deductions for failure of crops and the consequent non-recovery of rent on the other hand, he would have found, as I have I think shown satisfactorily in my review, that the rents and sales are in remarkable harmony.

Paragraph 6.—If the Collector did regard the Sangamner rents as suspicious it is much to be regretted that he did not work at this point when he first sent on his report. But I do not regard them as suspicious.

Paragraph 7.—Even the Collector admits the truth of the enormous magnitude of the rents in Kopargaon.

Paragraph 8.—Again the Collector admits that as to dry-crop lands there is a very great agreement between the Kopargaon and Sangamner figures. But he throws unwarranted discredit on the Kopargaon figures by saying that some of these rents possibly relate to pre-irrigation days (i.e., 12 years ago). Now it is certain that they do not. The figure of 25 per cent. of assessment upon rentals in Sangamner should, as I have just shown, be 20 per cent., subject to further modifications for bad seasons. But no one denies that the Kopargaon rents are higher than Sangamner. The point need not be further labored.

Paragraph 12.—It is here that I must differ most emphatically from the Collector. It is just as fair and indeed just as necessary to set out the true, and just, and exact standard of land revenue assessment as it is to prescribe a proper sliding scale

for Income tax and Custom duties on kerosine oil and salt. What the Collector is really arguing against and really proves is that the 33 per cent. rule works most unfairly. The burden of the assessment on any tract of land was not intended to be affected by the chads and jantries and groupings which the Collector attacks. Had the assessment generally been too high upon the rental the *maximum rate* was the proper factor to vary. All these classification devices were only intended to secure that proper effect should be given to the fact that rents vary from field to field according to the quality of the field : as well as from tract to tract according to the demand for land and general conditions of the market, which variation is met by the pitch of the maximum rate.

Paragraphs 16—18.—At last we come to his remarks upon Kopargaon itself, and in addition to what has already been said, there is practically nothing in them.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Below No. S. T.-355, dated 23rd June 1923, from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. $\frac{L.N.D.}{AR.}$ 2/7.

Camp Bhusawal, 5th January 1924.

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The last revenue Settlement report was prepared in 1904, and the rates sanctioned in 1905, but their introduction was postponed until 1913-14, owing to a succession of bad seasons. They were then guaranteed for 10 years only, in view of certain considerations advanced by the Commissioner, Central Division, who wrote, *inter alia*, as follows :—

“Conditions in Kopergaon have now entirely altered. Practically the whole taluka is traversed by the Godavari Right Bank Canal and is in a fair way to become one of the wealthiest parts of the Presidency. Rates which were suitable in 1905 will be quite unsuitable in 1923.”

Mr. Curtis's predictions have been fulfilled. Another canal, the Pravara Left Bank, has since been brought into the southern portion of the taluka, and at the present time the two canals between them have under command five-sixths of a taluka which is fortunate in possessing land that is level and peculiarly suited for the cultivation of sugarcane.

3. The revenue history of the taluka, paragraph 18 and Appendix K of the report, show that remissions have amounted to no less than 10 per cent. of the demand during the period 1903-04 to 1921-22. Coercive processes for the recovery of land revenue have been remarkably few.

4. Communications have been improved during the settlement by the construction of the Savalvahir-Bharwas Road. A branch railway line between Belapur Station and Nasik *via* Rahata has been surveyed.

5. In comparing prices the most satisfactory plan appears to be to omit the abnormal periods 1897 to 1903 and 1918 to 1921. Figures for 1922 and 1923 are now available. The price statement for the three staple grain crops is therefore drawn as follows :

Period.	Price per maund of 40 seers.		
	Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.
1904-10 Average of 7 years	2 7 3	2 2 4	3 9 1
1911-17 Average for 7 years	3 7 3	3 0 1	4 1 3
1922 and 1923 Average for 2 years	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 8 6

Prices in the period 1911 to 1916 are 40·7 (bajri), 40·04 (jowari) and 14·3 (wheat) per cent. higher than in the period 1904 to 1910 ; while current prices are 103·8 (bajri), 86·4 (jowari) and 83·06 (wheat) per cent. above those ruling in 1904 to 1910.

It should be noted that wheat is a very important crop in this district, Appendix B showing that it averaged 26 per cent. of the cultivated area during the period 1914 to 1921.

The price of gul, the most valuable product of the taluka since the coming of the canals, has not been recorded.

6. The statistics collected regarding the value of land in the taluka are remarkable. They are available for fairly large areas as the following details show.

The figures of sales of dry crop lands relate to 4,560 acres in 78 villages, and show that the sale price averaged 63 times the assessment; those for land under command of the canals relate to 2,570 acres in 63 villages, and give an average sale price of 123 times the assessment.

Leases of dry crop lands relate to 1,450 acres in 28 villages and give an average of 4.68 times the assessment, while leases of land under command relate to no less than 5,938 acres in 62 villages and give an average rental amounting to 26.6 times the assessment.

The cultivation of sugarcane is largely in the hands of Malis from the Poona and Nasik districts, who have flocked in large numbers to the newly irrigated areas in Kopergaon, and offered large rents for land suitable for growing cane. This is the explanation of the extraordinary rents obtained for land under command of the canals.

7. The difference in the ratio between sales and rentals is unusual. Mr. Anderson discusses this at length, and his conclusion that it means that the present high rate of rent is not expected to last long is no doubt correct.

It is the general experience that land brought under sugarcane for the first time commands a higher rental than at any subsequent leasing. The reason is partly that it is virgin soil so far as cane cultivation is concerned and partly that the risk of loss owing to water-logging is slight. Enquiries made by the undersigned when in camp in the Kopergaon taluka a few weeks ago showed that current rents for good sugarcane land averaged Rs. 20 per acre, as against Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 a year or two ago. The recent slump in the price of gul is of course one of the chief reasons for this fall.

8. The figures relating to land not under command show that Government is fully entitled to take the maximum enhancement of 33 per cent. in respect of such lands. When we come to a consideration of the lands under command it is at once apparent that the maximum enhancement will not give Government a fair share in the increased increment that has accrued to the fortunate landholder. As Mr. Anderson has noted "in Kopergaon the great rise in the rate and value of land is not due to the general advance of the country; but is specifically due to conspicuously great expenditure of public funds on agricultural improvement." The general taxpayer, who has to find the interest on the capital expenditure incurred on the Deccan canals, is entitled to demand that the landholder who has benefitted shall shoulder a large portion of the burden. But his claim is against the landholder who has benefitted, i.e., the man whose land is under command; not against other landholders in the taluka. It seems clear therefore that the proper course to adopt in this case is to enhance the maximum rate throughout the taluka from 1.8 to Rs. 2 and at the same time to bring into force the proposals which are under consideration for the levy of a special tax on lands under command of canal water. The drainage of water-logged lands should form a first charge on the proceeds of such tax.

9. The increase gives a percentage of 33½ over the existing assessment. This is a fractional excess over the authorized maximum, but it should be allowed to stand for the reason given at the end of paragraph 20 of the report. The period of guarantee should be 30 years, as usual.

10. Mr. Dracup's proposal regarding the patasthal assessment at Pohegaon Khurd (*vide* paragraph 22 of the report) has not been dealt with by the Collector or the Settlement Commissioner. In view of the orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915, and also of the inamdars' unwillingness to forego the assessment, a combined assessment should be fixed on the three survey numbers in question.

11. Fifteen petitions of objection against the introduction of increased rates are attached. They disclose no good grounds for postponing an increase in the rates.

G. W. HATCH,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revision Settlement.

Kopargaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District.
Third — of,

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 47/24.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1924.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L. N. D.—Ah.-2-7 dated 5th January 1924—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below* containing proposals for the third revision settlement of the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, together with petitions of objections relating thereto.

*Letter from Mr. A. H. Dracup, Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, No. S.T.—154 dated 3rd April 1923.

*Letter from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. S.R.V.—12 dated 23rd May 1923.

*Memorandum from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—355 dated 22nd June 1923.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the third revision settlement of 122 Government villages and three inam villages in the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

2. The facts and the statistics given in the report show the great advance in the productivity and economic gain of the tract. The last settlement was introduced in 1913-14 and guaranteed for a period of 10 years. During the last ten years conditions in the taluka have been revolutionized by the development of canal irrigation. As a result, agriculture has revived, the possibility of famines on a large scale has disappeared, cultivation has improved, agricultural stock is sufficient, trade has developed, and the prices of food-grains, wages and land values have increased considerably. The taluka is well provided with railway, local markets and communications.

3. There is at present only one group in the taluka. The advent of canal irrigation has created two natural groups—villages under command of canals and villages not under command. But even the latter are so much underassessed, judging by the very ample sale and lease statistics, that they could easily bear the doubling of the assessment. The land under command could easily bear the trebling or quadrupling of the assessment. But as Government is restricted to the 33½ per cent. rule, they approve of the grouping and rating proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer. In approving the rates Government have taken into consideration the decrease in rents to which the Commissioner refers in paragraph 7 of his memorandum.

4. Mr. Dracup's proposals as regards the inam villages are also approved.

5. As regards the patasthal assessment of the three survey numbers in the inam village of Pohegaon Khurd, Government approve of the Commissioner's proposal to fix a combined assessment.

6. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year, 1923-24, and levied from 1924-25. The rates should be guaranteed for a period of 30 years in the tract not under command of canals and for a period of 10 years in that under command.

7. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for a modification of the orders now passed.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D. (also by memorandum),
The Collector of Ahmednagar (with the petitions of objections),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records (also by memorandum),
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The Government of India (by letter).