

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCV.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION
OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT INTO 156 VILLAGES

OF THE

JUNNAR TALUKA

OF THE

POONA COLLECTORATE.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1887

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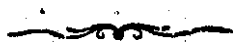
REVISION OF THE RATES OF ASSESSMENT ON THE EXPIRATION
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APPENDIX A.

Statement to accompany Survey Commissioner's Report No. 1264, dated 16th June 1883.

No. according to the Surveyor's Statement, Appen- dix M.	No.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	New Revenue.	New Rate now proposed.	Revenue under new Rate now proposed.	Percentage.	
								Decrease.	Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
23	1	Otúr	2 0 0	9,307	9,899	2 4 0	11,108	...	19.4
25	2	Netwad		1,141	1,201		1,345	...	17.9
26	3	Hiwra Khurd... ..		1,224	1,187		1,335	...	9.1
27	4	Dholwad		2,194	2,340		2,632	...	20.0
29	5	Hiwra Budruk... ..		2,125	2,250		2,529	...	19.0
30	6	Dhangarwadi		377	366		411	...	9.0
31	7	Naráyangaon		7,702	7,948		8,532	...	10.8
32	8	Arvi		2,457	2,569		2,840	...	15.6
33	9	Pimpalgaon Arvi		1,130	1,281		1,434	...	26.9
34	10	Wadgaon Sandani		1,059	1,172		1,318	...	24.5
35	11	Sawargaon		1,805	1,958		2,138	...	18.4
36	12	Basti		675	879		964	...	42.8
37	13	Khanápur		510	438		473	7.3	...
38	14	Kuran		519	568		639	...	23.1
39	15	Dhalewadi tarf Minher		700	683		768	...	9.7
40	16	Siroli Budruk... ..		1,723	1,736		1,940	...	12.6
41	17	Tejewadi		794	895		1,007	...	26.8
42	18	Siroli Khurd		792	875		985	...	24.4
43	19	Kumset		635	604		679	...	6.9
50	20	Bágáit Khurd... ..		697	336		402	42.3	...
51	21	Bágáit Budruk... ..		1,183	499		594	49.8	...
52	22	Hátban		234	93		111	52.6	...
54	23	Junnar		5	50		56	...	10.20
56	24	Agar		1,442	1,605		1,732	...	20.1
57	25	Amrápur		89	107		120	...	34.8
Total, 1st Class ...				40,519	41,539		46,092	...	13.8
1	1	Ala	2 0 0	6,335	4,900	2 0 0	4,900	22.7	...
2	2	Nalwana		772	1,275		1,275	...	65.2
3	3	Rájuri		4,048	4,281		4,281	...	5.8
4	4	Bori Budruk... ..		3,911	4,405		4,405	...	22.0
5	5	Sakori		1,274	2,066		2,066	...	62.2
6	6	Mángrul		2,050	3,772		3,772	...	84.0
7	7	Pimpri Kawal... ..		402	642		642	...	59.7
8	8	Bhagdi... ..		385	444		444	...	15.3
9	9	Pargaon tarf Ala		1,733	2,388		2,388	...	37.8
10	10	Nimgaon Sava		1,801	2,181		2,181	...	21.1
11	11	Sultánpur		396	602		602	...	52.0
12	12	Siroli tarf Ala		763	1,148		1,148	...	50.5
13	13	Bori Khurd		1,235	1,841		1,841	...	49.1
14	14	Wadgaon Kandali		1,338	1,937		1,937	...	44.8
15	15	Kandali		1,811	2,328		2,328	...	28.5
16	16	Waishakh-Kheda		257	343		343	...	33.5
17	17	Pimpalwandi		6,487	8,276		8,276	...	27.5
18	18	Wadgaon Bhikár		1,890	2,423		2,423	...	28.2
19	19	Pimpri Pendhár		3,156	3,599		3,599	...	14.0
20	20	Khamundi		553	1,300		1,300	...	72.6
21	21	Ambegawhán		1,096	1,519		1,519	...	38.6
22	22	Rohokadi		696	817		817	...	17.4
24	23	Udápur		2,029	1,881		1,881	7.3	...
28	24	Umbráj		3,542	4,388		4,388	...	23.9
44	25	Pangri tarf Otur		156	233		233	...	49.3

No. according to the Superintendent's Statement, Appendix M.	No.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	New Revenue.	New Rate now proposed.	Revenue under new Rate now proposed.	Percentage.	
								Decrease.	Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
45	26	Dingora	2 0 0	2,522	3,595	2 0 0	3,595	...	42.5
46	27	Balálwádi		724	1,152		1,152	...	59.1
47	28	Aldara		221	339		339	...	53.4
48	29	Koradoho		166	211		211	...	27.1
49	30	Pimpalgaon Sidhnáth...		473	724		724	...	53.1
53	31	Golegaon		478	553		553	...	15.7
55	32	Petphansamba		...	8		8	...	800.0
58	33	Baraw		24	37		37	...	54.2
59	34	Dhamankhel		390	564		564	...	44.6
60	35	Ninggaon Mahalunga...		331	432		432	...	30.5
61	36	Nimdari		625	927		927	...	48.3
62	37	Chincholi		664	1,022		1,022	...	53.9
63	38	Wadaj		1,216	1,727		1,727	...	42.0
64	39	Parunda		960	1,352		1,352	...	40.8
65	40	Kated		625	710		710	...	13.6
66	41	Baglohora		168	271		271	...	61.3
67	42	Kusur		1,164	1,560		1,560	...	34.0
68	43	Nirguda		822	1,038		1,038	...	26.3
69	44	Somatwadi		231	330		330	...	42.9
70	45	Padali		408	759		759	...	86.0
71	46	Belsar		334	434		434	...	29.9
72	47	Enera		861	1,237		1,237	...	43.7
		Total, 2nd Class ...		61,423	77,971		77,971	...	26.9
73	1	Kala	1 8 0	552	690	1 8 0	690	...	25.0
74	2	Tamba		586	620		620	...	5.8
75	3	Ralegan		255	342		342	...	34.1
76	4	Botarda		365	582		582	...	59.5
77	5	Khángaon		484	579		579	...	19.6
78	6	Surála		233	295		295	...	26.6
79	7	Mánikdoho		208	321		321	...	54.3
80	8	Khámgaon		541	881		881	...	62.8
81	9	Mulki		104	155		155	...	49.0
82	10	Godra		453	683		683	...	50.8
83	11	Pimpalgaon Joga ...		1,761	1,659		1,659	5.8	...
84	12	Alu		106	151		151	...	42.5
85	13	Alma		648	923		923	...	42.4
		Total, 3rd Class ...		6,296	7,881		7,881	...	25.2
86	1	Hiwra Pethar... ..	1 4 0	170	271	1 4 0	271	...	59.4
87	2	Ghaugaldara		186	292		292	...	57.0
88	3	Warsauna		66	117		117	...	77.3
89	4	Sinda		174	240		240	...	37.9
90	5	Kolbewadi		239	368		368	...	54.0
91	6	Pangri tarf Madh ...		275	374		374	...	36.0
92	7	Watkhal		277	463		463	...	67.1
93	8	Sitéwadi		418	567		567	...	35.6
94	9	Kalewadi		176	312		312	...	77.3
95	10	Sangnora		536	885		885	...	65.1
96	11	Karaujula		416	562		562	...	35.1
97	12	Madh		882	1,294		1,294	...	46.7
98	13	Pargaon tarf Madh ...		351	568		568	...	61.8
99	14	Hadsar		433	499		499	...	15.2
100	15	Kewdi		226	312		312	...	38.1

No. according to the Superintendent's Statement, Appendix M.	No.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	New Revenue.	New Rate now proposed.	Revenue under new Rate now proposed.	Percentage.	
								Decrease.	Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
101	16	Undekhadak ...	1 4 0	121	190	1 4 0	190	...	57.0
102	17	Rájur ...		407	559		559	...	37.3
103	18	Tejur ...		241	373		373	...	54.8
104	19	Mankeshvar ...		219	271		271	...	23.7
105	20	Keli ...		75	105		105	...	40.0
106	21	Aptala ...		289	359		359	...	24.2
107	22	Wanówadi ...		87	110		110	...	26.4
108	23	Dhalówadi tarf Haveli ...		116	169		169	...	45.7
109	24	Sonaula ...		199	286		286	...	43.7
		Total, 4th Class ...		6,579	9,546		9,546	...	45.1
110	1	Taleran ...	1 2 0	485	675	1 2 0	675	...	39.2
111	2	Nimgiri ...		268	411		411	...	53.4
112	3	Khadkálá ...		130	201		201	...	54.6
113	4	Khaira... ...		113	158		158	...	39.8
114	5	Hirdi ...		134	149		149	...	11.2
115	6	Jalwandi ...		82	138		138	...	68.3
116	7	Khadkumb ...		132	146		146	...	10.6
117	8	Usran ...		108	147		147	...	36.1
118	9	Chawand ...		241	241		241	...	...
119	10	Pur ...		82	101		101	...	23.2
120	11	Siroli tarf Kakedner ...		116	131		131	...	12.9
121	12	Uchil ...		173	286		286	...	65.8
122	13	Bhiwada Budrukha ...		128	146		146	...	14.1
123	14	Bhiwada Khurd ...		122	149		149	...	22.1
124	15	Siwli ...		143	181		181	...	26.6
125	16	Englun ...		319	347		347	...	8.8
126	17	Pimparwadi ...		44	72		72	...	63.6
127	18	Sukalweda ...		196	237		237	...	20.9
		Total, 5th Class ...		3,016	3,916		3,916	...	29.8
128	1	Chilewadi ...	1 0 0	163	138	1 0 0	138	15.3	...
129	2	Muthalna ...		131	170		170	...	29.8
130	3	Mandwa ...		151	236		236	...	56.3
131	4	Jambulsi ...		52	112		112	...	115.4
132	5	Kopra ...		124	285		285	...	129.8
133	6	Khreshwar ...		222	356		356	...	60.4
134	7	Khubi ...		259	492		492	...	90.0
135	8	Anjanwala ...		392	522		522	...	33.2
136	9	Dewla ...		333	438		438	...	31.5
137	10	Ghátghar ...		172	246		246	...	43.0
138	11	Pangulgawhán ...		59	75		75	...	27.1
139	12	Amboli ...		246	288		288	...	17.1
140	13	Dhak ...		81	82		82	...	1.2
141	14	Hatwij... ...		172	164		164	4.7	...
142	15	Amba ...		110	162		162	...	47.3
		Total, 6th Class ...		2,667	3,766		3,766	...	41.2
		GRAND TOTAL ...		1,20,500	1,44,619		149,172	...	23.8

Poona, 16th June 1883.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(Survey and Settlement Commissioner's No. 1264, dated 16th June 1883.)

No. R.—3078 of 1883.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Poona, 26th June 1883.

Submitted to Government.

2. The papers now submitted consist of a report by Colonel Laughton on No. 583, dated 7th May 1883. the revision settlement of the Junnar Taluka, a review of that report by Mr. Moore, Collector of Poona, and No. 3323, dated 15th May 1883. lastly Mr. Stewart's report submitting the revision proposals for the consideration of Government. No. 1264, dated 16th June 1883.

3. This report of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner may be characterised as one of the most interesting and able revision reports ever laid before Government.

4. It will be noted that this revision owing to the unsatisfactory and confused character of the first settlement is more of the nature of an original settlement than an ordinary revision. Mr. Stewart points out the causes of the unsatisfactory nature of the first settlement, and he shows very clearly not only that full re-measurement was an absolute necessity but that the classification which was carried out required to be most minute and careful.

5. It is most interesting to those unacquainted with the detailed work of the survey operations to learn from Mr. Stewart's report how step by step the system of classification from being at the first commencement of survey operations little more than a rough guess advanced to the perfect system now in force. To those who clamour that the assessment or what they call the Government share should be based upon some estimate of the net produce and cost of cultivation it is interesting and instructive to notice how entirely Mr. Pringle's settlements, which were made after great care and labour, have entirely failed, and how they succeeded in putting on the cultivator a far higher assessment than he could bear.

6. For the reasons given by Mr. Stewart in his 14th paragraph I consider that the Survey Commissioner exercised a wise and proper discretion in directing the Superintendent to value the classes according to the scale of the Joint Report.

7. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner differs slightly from the Superintendent as to the groups. He accepts Colonel Laughton's groups 2, 3, 4 and 5, but proposes a modification as regards the 72 villages composing group 1. I know the group of villages which Mr. Stewart proposes to form into group 1, and I consider Mr. Stewart correct in the view he has taken.

8. As regards garden lands.—Considering the large number of old and new wells, this taluka is very fortunate in that the orders of Government preclude any special bagait rate on land under new wells, and that the highest dry-crop of the village is all that is placed on old wells. This taluka is very favourably circumstanced as regards well irrigation, and I have but little doubt that the liberality of Government will give encouragement and confidence to the people and that there will in a few years be a still further increase in the number of wells.

9. The settlement as regards the patasthal rates appears satisfactory. Mr. Stewart shows good reason for a somewhat higher and exceptional treatment of the villages of Hatban, Bagait Budrukh and Bagait Khurd in the immediate vicinity of Junnar and which villages owing to Mr. Pringle's settlement are now paying exceedingly high rates. The new rates of Rs. 12 will be a positive boon to the cultivators of patasthal land in these villages.

10. It would at first sight appear that a maximum rate of Rs. 8 on the rice lands is excessive, but as shown by Mr. Stewart in his 37th paragraph anything approaching the maximum rate is next to impossible. An average of Rs. 1-6-3 for rice land is very moderate. The old average was Rs. 1-4-3, and while there is but little difference in the average the total assessment is nearly doubled, being Rs. 6,201 against Rs. 3,780 under the expired settlement. No doubt much of this increase is due to extra lands having been cultivated, but still this point should have been made clear.

11. The taluka of Junnar has advanced in everything ; it is fairly well off for roads and has excellent markets, the population and agricultural stock and carts also have increased, and the taluka may be said to be one of the most fortunate in the Deccan.

12. I approve of the grouping proposed by Mr. Stewart and consider the rates proposed by him not only fair but most moderate. I recommend the Survey Commissioner's proposals for the sanction of Government.

13. In conclusion I would only notice Mr. Stewart's remarks as regards the Málsej Ghát Road scheme. I have all along been responsible as a strong and consistent opponent of this work which appears to me to entail a sheer waste of public money. It can never benefit the Nagar District, as the nearest Nagar villages would require a road some 45 miles long round the Harichander range to reach the Ghát. It could be of no use to any taluka of Poona except Junnar, and then of only very doubtful benefit to Junnar. The Ghát leads nowhere, for surely the most wild deserted and inhospitable portion of the Thána District below the Gháts may be fitly described as nowhere. When it reaches the foot of the Ghát a long length of road to Kalyán would be necessary. The whole length of the Ghát Road and roads leading to it would be most costly, and considering that Junnar is by road and position within easy access of Poona and the G. I. P. Railway line at Talegaon, Government could certainly spend its money in a more useful and profitable manner. When the Ahmednagar District was not opened up, then the Málsej Ghát scheme or some scheme for a road from the Nagar Districts to the foot of the Gháts was an important consideration. Now the chord line from Dhond to Manmád has been constructed tapping the whole of the Nagar District from north to south, and any opening up of Ghát roads into the Konkan would be a waste of public money.

(Signed) E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revision of Assessment of 142 Government Villages of the Junnar Táluka, Poona Collectorate.

No. 5579.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1883.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R-3078, dated 26th June 1883—Submitting a report No. 583, dated 7th May last, from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey, on the revision of assessment of 142 Government villages of the Junnar Táluka, Poona Collectorate, with a review thereof by the Collector of Poona and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report No. 1264, dated 16th June, communicating his observations on the same.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals for consideration relate to the revision of the assessment of 142 villages of the Junnar Táluka. The remaining 14 Government villages of this táluka formerly belonged to the old Pábal Táluka, and were with other villages of that táluka subjected to a revision settlement in 1871-72. The period for which the revised rates were guaranteed in those villages expired concurrently with the term of the original settlement of the bulk of the Junnar villages, but the Survey and Settlement Commissioner purposes to submit separate proposals for the former group of villages.

2. The original settlement was introduced in the villages for which revised rates are now proposed at 7 different periods between 1843 and 1869. No less than 8 different scales of classification were applied, and 139 of the 142 villages were settled before it was thought necessary to gauge the depth of soils for the purpose of classification. The original measurement was also very defective. In one-fifteenth of the total number of fields the original measurement has been found to err by more than 30 per cent., and in little more than half the number of fields is the error under 5 per cent. The area of unculturable land was not shown in the original settlement papers with even approximate accuracy, and the total area of the Táluka is less by 20 square miles than that entered in the accounts. The order for general re-measurement and re-classification was given by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner before the receipt of the despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 14, dated 31st March 1881, and the sanction of Government to the continuation of the operations was not subsequently applied for. In the circumstances above mentioned, however, there could be no doubt regarding the necessity for complete re-measurement and re-classification, and the proceedings of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner are approved.

3. At the original settlement all kinds of soil appear to have been over-valued, but the poorer classes of soil were subjected to a relatively high valuation in accordance with a theory then prevalent that there is less difference between the productiveness of different classes of soil in a moist than in a dry climate. Mr. Stewart does not think that the advantage of a moist climate for poor soil should be considered in the field classification, as climate is the chief consideration on which the pitch of the maximum rates is fixed. It is undoubtedly, however, the case that shallow soil is more susceptible to the influence of drought than deep soil, and it would appear proper to take account of this fact in applying a scale of classification. Mr. Stewart has so far made allowance for it that he has preferred for Junnar the Joint Report scale to that of Colonel Anderson, which is specially adapted for relieving the poorer soils. It is probable that the adoption of this course sufficiently meets the case.

4. The táluka has made considerable progress since the majority of the villages were first settled. Population is represented to have increased by 22·8 per cent., flat-roofed and tiled houses by 47·2 per cent., thatched houses by 28·9 per cent., agricultural cattle by 9·6 per cent., ploughs by 32·5 per cent., and

carts by 97·3 per cent. It is observed, however, that at the original settlement the statistics were not collected by the Survey Department, but supplied by the Mámílatdár, and it is probable that at that time the figures in the village returns of agricultural stock were not more accurate than they are now. Mr. Stewart, however, points out that owing to regularity of rainfall the táluka did not suffer, from famine, and there is now a yoke of oxen for each 18·8 acres of occupied land, notwithstanding the fact that in some of the ghát villages oxen cannot be used for cultivation. At the time of the original settlement there were no cart-roads in the táluka; now it is traversed by the Poona and Násik road, and a metalled branch runs to Junnar, while fair roads constructed at the expense of Local Funds are numerous. During the currency of the original settlement 603 substantial wells have been constructed at a cost of not less than 2½ lákhs of rupees, and 110 wells of a less substantial nature have been dug. There are also in existence 78 substantial and 94 less substantial *burkis*. The total area irrigated is 11,724 acres.

5. It is reported that 69·3 per cent. of the occupied fields are cultivated by the occupants. Comparatively few are sublet for money or grain payments. About 26 per cent. of the fields are cultivated on the metayer system, the occupant paying the Government assessment, supplying one-half of the seed, and where necessary of well appliances, and receiving one-half of the produce in the plain country and one-third in the hill villages. The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, has prepared abstracts of sales and mortgages registered within the last three years, which purport to show that the average amount for which land has been sold and mortgaged is respectively 58·3 and 31·8 times the assessment. Allowance, however, must be made for the fact mentioned by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner that when land is taken over in satisfaction of a debt the total amount of the paper debt is entered in the deed of sale or mortgage. The sub-letting transactions are supposed to be of a more genuine nature, and they, combined with other evidence collected by Mr. Stewart, show that the average rent is 4·5 times the assessment, the sub-tenant sometimes paying the assessment also. It is thus clear that land in the Junnar Táluka is of high value.

6. Mr. Stewart gives the following statement of prices in the Junnar market :—

	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Grain.	Rice.
First decade of Settlement of most villages.	43	35½	37	37	24½
1870-71—1881-82.	21½	17½	16	16	10
1882-83.	28	21½	15½	16½	12½
Prices in June 1883 ...	21	16½	14½	16½	11½

It will be seen that the prices of 1882-83, which were abnormally low, were higher by from 66 to 138 per cent. than the average prices of the first decade. Prices are now rising, and it is improbable they will fall to a lower range than in the last few years. On the ground of an increase in the value of produce therefore a considerable enhancement of the assessment is justifiable.

7. In the 112 villages settled in 1850-51 a large increase in the occupied area took place after the settlement and continued till 1875-76. In the last few years there has been a slight falling off, but in 1881-82 only 2,280 acres were unoccupied, and the average assessment of that land is only 4 annas 5 pies per acre. There has, however, been a greater decline in cultivation in the 18 villages settled in 1848-49, and the average assessment of 4,694 acres of arable land lying waste in them in 1881-82 is 7 annas 4 pies. In 1867-68 the area unoccupied was 533 acres, of which the average assessment is 10 annas. These facts indicate clearly the inequality of the present assessment, and particularly the over-valuation of the poor soils. At the same time the almost entire absence of remissions and outstanding balances as well as of forfeitures for arrears of revenue shows that on the whole the assessment does not press heavily on the occupants.

8. The tract of country to which the proposals relate is very diversified. The extreme Western and Northern villages are on the crest of the Sahyádrí range, where the rainfall is excessive, and where cultivation by bullock power

is not practicable. Further down the valleys of the Mina and Kakdi the country becomes less rugged. The Eastern villages constitute a plain, which is said to be one of the most fertile spots in the Deccan. They contain a good deal of black soil, which is not, however, very deep, and the rainfall is there moderate and regular. Mr. Stewart proposes to place 25 villages in the middle of this plain, which have a certain rainfall and the best communications, and in which there are three market towns, in a separate group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0. The villages further East have a less regular rainfall but good communications, while a few villages further West have not so good communications but an equally good rainfall. It is recommended that these villages, numbering 47 in all, be formed into a second group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2. The more Western villages it is proposed to divide into 4 groups according to the comparative ruggedness of the country, with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 1-8-0, Rs. 1-4-0, Rs. 1-2-0, and Re. 1-0-0 respectively. Three of the groups are in almost parallel strips, and the fourth comprises 15 villages in the West and North, which are on the highest spurs of the Sahyádrí hills.

9. All the garden land except 46 acres is in the first three of the groups above specified, but as the greatest advantages for this class of land are near the foot of the hills, a different division is proposed for it. For villages on the East of the boundary of the first of the dry-crop rate groups a maximum rate of Rs. 8 is proposed, and for most of the other villages a maximum rate of Rs. 10. But for the 3 villages which adjoin the market town of Junnar a maximum rate of Rs. 12 is recommended. The present rate in these villages is Rs. 21. It was adopted at the original settlement because it had been previously paid and it was believed many people were willing to pay it, but Mr. Stewart justly points out that that is not a sufficient reason for continuing a rate which is disproportionate to the advantages which the lands possess.

10. Almost all the rice lands are in the four lowest dry-crop groups. The Dhárwár scale, which contains 6 classes of water advantages, has been applied. Mr. Stewart thinks the Sátára scale with 4 classes would have been more suitable, but does not consider any change now necessary. The maximum rate is Rs. 8, but most of the lands come under the 5th and 6th classes, the latter of which is only the maximum dry-crop rate.

11. The average rates on the different descriptions of cultivation under the proposed settlement are compared with those under the original settlement in the following table :—

Description of Cultivation.				Average rate per Acre.					
				Present.			Proposed.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry-crop	...	...	...	0	9	11	0	10	4
Rice	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	6	3
Well garden	...	...	...	2	3	9	1	9	4
Pát garden	...	...	...	4	9	4	4	2	1½

The effect of the proposed rates will be to raise the total assessment from Rs. 1,20,500 to Rs. 1,49,172 or by 23·8 per cent. In 12 villages the increase exceeds the limit of 66 per cent. laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874. But in 10 of these villages the increase is due to encroachment on Government waste land or to cultivation of arable land which was at the original settlement included in survey numbers, though not assessed. In the town of Junnar the increase is abnormal, because the cultivation has increased from 6 to 55 acres, and in Peth Phansámbé the imposition for the first time of assessment amounting in all to Rs. 8 on "Pardi" Survey numbers (adjoining houses) makes the percentage increase appear very high. In 2 villages only is the excess over the limit due to enhancement of the rates, and these are rich villages, which have obviously been hitherto too lowly assessed as compared with adjoining villages.

12. Mr. Stewart's proposals, contained in a report which is justly characterized by the Commissioner, Central Division, as one of the most interesting and able revision reports ever laid before Government, have been worked out with great

care. In view of the advantages which the cultivators in this taluka possess and of the rise in prices during the currency of the original settlement higher rates than those proposed might no doubt be imposed without trenching unduly on the profits of cultivation, but it is, as pointed out by Mr. Stewart, expedient to encourage an increase in the standard of comfort amongst the cultivators. The proposals have the full approval of the Commissioner, Central Division, and the proposals of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, which are not very dissimilar, have been concurred in by the Collector. Sanction is therefore accorded to the introduction of the revised rates in the ensuing year into all the villages except two, the term of the original settlement of which does not expire till 1885-86. The rates should be introduced into these two villages in 1885-86 and levied from 1886-87.

13. the question of the construction of a road to Kalyán over the Málsej Ghát, which is advocated by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner but not by the Commissioner, Central Division, will be considered in the Public Works Department. The attention of that Department should also be invited to the remarks contained in paragraph 34 of Colonel Laughton's report and paragraph 16 of Mr. Moore's memorandum regarding the condition of the masonry dam at Náráyangaon. It seems desirable to take early measures to remove the existing silt which materially interferes with the usefulness of the work and to prevent further silting up.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,	
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,	
The Collector of Poona,	
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,	
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation (with the papers, to be returned when done with),	
The Government of India,	} By letter.
The Secretary of State.	

*Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision of assessment of 142 villages of the
Junnar Táluka, Poona Collectorate.*

No. 111.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th January 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 44, dated 15th November 1883 :—

" I have considered in Council the papers which accompanied your Secretary's letter No. 73, Revenue, of 11th September last, relative to the revision of the settlement of 142 villages of the Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

" 2. From these papers I learn that, owing to circumstances which are fully and clearly explained by the Settlement Commissioner, both the measurement and the classification of this táluka proved on examination to be so extremely irregular and imperfect that it has been necessary to do the whole of the field work afresh. This is much to be regretted, but it is conclusively shown to have been unavoidable.

" 3. From the original settlement having been introduced in different parts of the táluka at various dates, it has not been possible to exhibit its fiscal effects for the whole táluka. But I gather from the reports the following particulars for the 112 villages settled in 1850-51. During the decade immediately preceding the introduction of the original settlement, cultivation averaged about 56,500 acres annually, and the collections about Rs. 56,500, so that the realized average rate per acre was about one rupee. Remissions and uncollected balances, however, averaged about Rs. 14,000, and the nominal average rate of assessment was thus considerably higher than one rupee. The settlement lowered the average rate to about 10 annas. Under these light rates, cultivation increased during the term of the settlement to about 100,000 acres, and the collections to about Rs. 55,000, nearly the same amount as under the old excessive rates, while during the last twenty years of the settlement, remissions and balances have been practically *nil*. Population, agricultural stock, wells for irrigation, and the area of irrigated land are shown to have increased greatly, and land to have acquired a high sale or letting value. Prices also have risen very considerably, from 66 per cent. to 138 per cent. on different staples, between the average prices of the first decade of the old settlement and those of the year 1882-83, which were lower than the average prices of the previous ten years. The greater part of the táluka is represented as being one of the most fertile parts of the Deccau, well cultivated, and with a copious and certain rainfall.

" 4. These circumstances indicate that an enhancement of the assessment is justifiable. But the Settlement Commissioner, under the orders of your Excellency's Government, has wisely kept the enhancement within very moderate limits. The original maximum dry-crop rates per acre varied from 12 annas to Rs. 2, and maximum rates, varying from Rs. 1 in the poorest part of the mountainous region to the west, to Rs. 2-4-0 in the best villages of the plain, have been substituted for these. The average rates on the different classes of land are as follows :—

	Old average Rate per Acre.			New average Rate per Acre.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry-crop land...	0	9	11	0	10	4
Rice land ...	1	4	3	1	6	3
Land watered by wells ...	2	3	9	1	9	4
Land watered from streams ...	4	9	4	4	2	11
Total average ...	0	11	1	0	12	5

" The enhancement of rates thus amounts about 12½ per cent. The actual increase of assessment is, however, owing to the assessment of encroachments on lands previously returned as unassessed waste, considerably higher than this. It is from Rs. 1,20,500 to Rs. 1,49,172, or 23·8 per cent. This, under the circumstances, I consider fair and moderate.

"5. I observe, however, that the enhancement upon the 4th and 6th groups of villages considerably exceeds the average enhancements of the táluka, being 45 per cent. and 41 per cent. respectively. The dry-crop rates on these groups are very low, and the chief reason of the enhancement appears to be the assessment of encroachments. I gather from the report that it is partly due to an increase in the area of land assessed as rice, the assessment of all the existing rice lands as such having been, under the circumstances, unavoidable.

"6. The reasons for the reduction of rates upon lands watered by wells and from streams have been clearly explained, and I approve the measures taken for the assessment of these lands.

"7. I have pleasure, in conclusion, in expressing my full concurrence with the commendation which your Excellency has bestowed on Mr. Stewart's clear and able report, and I consider that the papers generally are creditable to your Settlement and Revenue Departments."

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the despatch should be forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, the Commissioner, C. D., and the Collector of Poona for information.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Poona.

No. 1541 of 1883.

FROM

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

To

J. G. MOORE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Poona.

*Superintendent's Office,
Nagar Districts, 10th December 1883.*

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 583, dated 7th May 1883, submitting proposals for the revision of the survey settlement in the táluka of Junnar of the Poona Collectorate, I have the honour to forward the following short review on the revised settlement of 14 villages, named as per margin, of the old Pábal Táluka, which were transferred to Junnar

under Government Resolution No. 3418, dated 27th September 1866.

2. The revised survey rates were introduced into these villages in 1873-74, and by Government Resolution No. 2852, dated 5th June 1874, with regard to the Pábal villages absorbed in other tálukas, the guarantee was directed to be given for the unexpired period of the leases of the tálukas to which these villages now belong ; consequently the revision survey lease of these villages expired at the same time as the survey settlement lease expired in Junnar on sanction being granted for the introduction of the revision survey rates.

3. A partial examination of the measurement of these villages was found necessary, in order to break up large survey numbers into others of a medium size, in accordance with the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules introduced into this survey in 1877 ; and also to demarcate all subsidiary numbers (Pót numbers) which, though separately measured at the revision survey of 1874, had no stones fixed to show the corners and bends of such holdings. The irrigated lands also had to be examined to note whether any changes had occurred from land formerly recorded as garden, being now from the adjoining stream (Pátasthal) or well (Motasthal) drying up, cultivated as dry-crop.

4. The following statement shows the amount and nature of these alterations :—

Number of Villages.	Total of Revision Survey Numbers.	Total of late Survey Numbers.	NEW SURVEY NUMBERS MADE UP OF PÓT NUMBERS.		NEW SURVEY NUMBERS MADE AT THE LATE SURVEY.		Old Survey Numbers retained.
			Revision Survey Numbers.	Late Survey Numbers.	Revision Survey Numbers.	New Survey Numbers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	1,745	3,489	567	1,428	315	405	863

N.B.—Revision Survey in 1872-73 : Late Survey in 1882-83.

It will be seen from the above that there has been a very large increase to the number of new survey numbers. Actual re-measurement, however, was required only in 315 numbers (column 6). It was the custom previous to 1877, when the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules were introduced, to club-up an indefinite number of Pôt or subsidiary numbers into a survey number; this has necessitated, according to new rules, the breaking up of 567 numbers (column 4) into 1,428 new survey numbers. With respect to these the only work done in the field was the fixing of stones at the corners of the Pôt numbers and altering the boundary-marks of survey numbers, no re-measurement being required. Column 8 shows that 863 revision survey numbers of nearly 50 per cent. remain intact.

5. The following statement shows the total area of these 14 villages as obtained by the revision survey, and that by the late survey, after the alterations above recorded had been made :—

	Total Area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remaining Arable.
By Revision Survey	44,585	6,776	37,809
„ Late Survey	44,397	10,702	33,695
Increase ... ..	.....	3,926	.....
Decrease	188	.....	4,114

There is a very slight difference between these two areas; that by the late survey being 0·04 less. As considerable additions have been made to forests during late years the area entered under the head of “Unarable” has proportionally increased.

6. In the case of only two villages, the classification of which proved on examination to be somewhat faulty, has the whole land been re-classed. In the other villages the garden areas have been determined in accordance with the Southern Marátha Country Survey Rules, and in cases where the alteration in area necessitated new classification, it has been made; otherwise the soil classification of 1871-72 has merely been adjusted. The same course has been followed with regard to the numbers which have been broken up.

7. One of the rules of classification in 1871-72, and which has now been retained, was to raise the classification value of all land under wells, assessed at the survey settlement, by one-fourth; this extra valuation was applied alike to all lands irrigated from “assessed” wells, that is, the wells which had been assessed at the survey settlement; this increase was applied whether the well was aided by Pát, (stream irrigation) or not. In the present revision of the classification this increase has been retained only on lands watered by wells; those irrigated from streams have been rated on an 8-Rs. scale, the same as was sanctioned for the adjoining villages of the táluka.

8. For a general description of the táluka and climate of Junnar, of which these villages form a part, I would invite your attention to paragraph 9 of my report quoted before. It is sufficient to say that these 14 villages lie in one group on the south-eastern border of the táluka. There are two “made-roads” which pass through the middle of them—one the high road from Poona to Násik, and the other from Sirúr which joins the first road close to the large town of Náráyangaon. The river Mina also flows through the midst of these villages, and joins the “Ghod” close to the village of Singwa in the south-eastern corner; the latter river is one of the natural features which form the southern boundary in this part of the táluka.

9. The chief crop is bájri, of which there is the large amount of 76·2 per cent., Kharif or monsoon crops amount to 79·4 per cent., rabi or winter crops only to 14·4 per cent.; while of fallow, or occupied waste, there is 6·2 per cent.

10. There are no Bázár towns in this group; but the villages are all close to Náráyangaon and Manchár (Khed) on the one side, and to the Bázár town of Alkuti (Sirúr) on the other.

11. The manufactures are insignificant, being simply the proceeds of the loom, of which there are 102 for the manufacture of cotton fabrics and 15 for woollen blankets. Nearly half of the former are to be found in the village of Kalamb.

12. The system of husbandry is the same as that obtaining in the adjoining villages of the taluka, a short notice of which was given in the 20—22 paragraphs of my former report.

13. Population has increased in spite of the famine of 1877-78 by about one per cent. to the square mile every year, as may be seen from the following statement :—

Period.	Population.	Average to the Square Mile.
By Revision Survey, 1872-73	8,999	130.4
„ Late Survey, 1882-83	9,723	140.9

14. Likewise, as may be seen from the next statement, there has been a steady improvement in the social condition of the people. There is a small decrease in the number of agricultural cattle it is true; but if we assume the whole of the arable area to be cultivated, (and this is certainly not the case), it would give a little more than 23 acres to each pair of bullocks, which is only a very moderate area for one plough. The number of carts having increased so largely proves that the people are not slow to take advantage of the great improvement which has taken place of late years in the means of communication. The only other item in which there is a decrease comes under the head of horses and ponies, which really is not of any material consequence, seeing that this district is not one from which good ponies are obtained, and the deficit may be attributed to several causes,—the famine of 1877-78, animals purchased for the late Afghan war, &c. :—

Items.	According to Revision Survey Settlement.	According to late Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
Population	8,999	9,723	724	...	+8.1
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled	1,345	1,364	19	...	+1.4
{ Thatched	72	77	5	...	+6.9
Agricultural cattle	2,891	2,875	...	16	-0.6
Cows, buffaloes and their young	2,613	2,726	83	...	+3.1
Sheep and goats	9,536	9,667	131	...	+1.4
Ploughs	628	752	124	...	+19.7
Carts	188	251	63	...	+33.5
Horses and ponies	150	98	...	52	-34.7

15. Appendix A. shows that there are 6,966 Survey and Pôt numbers after excluding such numbers as are waste: of the remainder about 77.8 per cent. are cultivated by those whose names are entered in the village papers as occupants; about 1,311 numbers are cultivated in partnership with others, while fields sub-let for money and grain payments are very few.

16. Statistical Table No. V. shows that the proportion of inhabitants either wholly or partially dependant on agriculture is nearly 88 per cent. of the whole. There is no data for 1871-72 available for comparison.

17. The following abstract statements, compiled from the records of the Government Registration Office, show the area and value of land mortgaged and sold during the last three years; there have been no sub-lettings. There were altogether 536 cases of the first and 64 cases of sales, and they are all very much the same as those for the whole taluka, alluded to in paragraphs 28—31 of my former report and call for no special notice here.

FOR MORTGAGE.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the Sum for which the Land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2,306	69,079	29 15 4	2,166	0 15 0	32	For 14 villages in which there were 536 cases of mortgage.
153 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 25 to 50 times the survey assessment—						
493	19,024	38 9 5	522	1 0 11	36	
136 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 50 to 100 times the survey assessment—						
239	19,535	81 11 9	271	1 2 2	72	
38 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 100 to 150 times the survey assessment—						
54	7,009	129 12 9	50	0 14 10	140	
44 cases in which the land was mortgaged for sums from 150 to 200 and upwards the survey assessment—						
33	8,146	208 13 11	34	0 13 11	240	

FOR SALE.

Total Acres sold.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the Sum for which the Land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
418	19,344	46 4 5	330	0 12 8	58	For 14 villages in which there were 64 cases of sale
23 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 25 to 50 times the survey assessment—						
157	6,335	40 5 7	143	0 14 7	44	

Total Acres sold.	Total Sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average Number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the Sum for which the Land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 50 to 100 times the survey assessment—						
44	8,070	69 12 4	35	0 12 9	88	
5 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 100 to 105 times the survey assessment—						
18	2,110	117 3 7	46	0 14 3	132	
16 cases in which the land was sold for sums from 150 to 200 and upwards the survey assessment—						
46	6,935	150 12 2	23	0 8 0	301	

18. The next is a statement showing the number of Government schools in these villages :—

Number of Villages.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
5	5	162

In addition to these there are two small private schools—one at Walti and the other at Hivra.

19. Irrigation by means of Bándhāras obtains in 9 villages; but in no instance does the supply of water last on the average beyond the beginning of February, and as a rule it is dependent upon favourable seasons of rainfall.

20. A very considerable number of wells have been dug since the introduction of the revision settlement, as may be seen from the following statement :—

Made before Revision Settlement.		Made since Revision Settlement.		Total Wells.		Remarks.
Permanent-ly built.	Roughly dug.	Permanent-ly built.	Roughly dug.	Permanent-ly built.	Roughly dug.	
386	8	65	23	451	31	Wells.
16	3	8	4	24	7	Burkis.
402	11	73	27	475	38	Now in use.
413		100		513		
Add now out of repair but in use at time of Revision Settlement.		34 made since revision settlement but now out of repair.				In use at time of revision settlement 444
31		134 Total made since revision settlement.				Made since 134
444 In use at time of revision Settlement.						578
						Of which are now out of repair 65
						Now in use 513

Thus there are 513 wells now in use, as against 444 in 1871-72 the year preceding the introduction of the revision settlement, which is equal to an increase of 16 per cent.

21. The following is a statement showing the areas of land irrigated by different methods, as discovered by the recent classification, compared with the areas recorded as irrigated by similar means in 1871-72 :—

Area irrigated under						Remarks.
Wells.	"Burkis."	"Páts."	Páts and wells.	Páts and Burkis.	Total	
A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	
2,641 36	56 22	20 39	108 16	56 18	2,886 11	In 1871-72.
2,242. 11	63 3	27 13	205 35	9 39	2,548 21	In 1882-83.

It would seem that there is a considerable falling off in irrigated area, but this is more apparent than real, and is due to the fact that such area is now actually measured whereas formerly it was roughly estimated, as may be seen from the then Superintendent's Vernacular Circular Yadi No. 54 of the 7th November 1871 directing 6 acres to be taken as irrigated by each Môt; now not only is the land under garden cultivation carefully measured, but in estimating the area to be assessed as such, only a portion of the land not annually cultivated with garden crops, about one-third, is included under the head of irrigated area. The crops grown on garden land are chiefly chillies, wheat, potatoes, and green vegetables. Only on 62 acres are superior crops such as sugarcane, plantains, &c., grown.

22. In paragraph 35 of my report on Junnar, I alluded to the prices of the principal grains sold in the bázars of the táluka since 1843-44; below I give a short statement of these prices for the ten years preceding the introduction of the revision settlement, and for the years which have elapsed since that time :—

Years.	TÁLÚKA JUNNAR.					TÁLÚKA SIRÚR.				
	Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardai.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1862-63	21	17	12½	13	11	27	20	16	16	18
1863-64	16	12	12	12	10	17½	14½	12	15	18½
1864-65	20	16½	14	17	10	18½	15	11	11½	17
1865-66	21	19	12	16	9	24	18	11	10	16
1866-67	24	19	14	12	8	25	20	11	11	16
1867-68	24	18	14	16	9	25	20	11	11	21
1868-69	24	20	19	21	9½	26	17	11	12	25
1869-70	21	18	12½	12	9½	20	17	11	11	16
1870-71	21	18	13½	18½	11	20½	17	10½	15	16
1871-72	20½	17	13½	17	10½	17	13	12	13	17
1872-73	23	20	13	15½	10	24	18	13	13	17½
1873-74	29½	24½	17½	15½	11½	38½	26	15	18	22
1874-75	36½	30	20½	21	12	39	31	18	21	27
1875-76	34	24	18	24	11	32½	23	15½	24	25
1876-77	12	10½	10½	13	8	12	11½	10½	14	12½
1877-78	10½	9	7½	8	7½	10	9½	7	9½	13½
1878-79	10	9½	8	9	8½	11	10½	6½	9	...
1879-80	12	11	9	12½	8	11½	11	6½	10	...
1880-81	23	17	14½	18	10	27	20	14½	20	...
1881-82	29½	20½	15½	19	12½	36	24½	14	22	...
1882-83	25½	20	15½	16½	12½	30½	22½	14½	19½	19½

It will be observed that the statement shows the prices both for the Junnar and Sirúr Tálukas, the object being to give the information for the time anterior to the last settlement when revision rates were sanctioned for these 14 villages, which, though at the time belonging to Junnar, were treated as a part of the old Pábal Táluka. I propose to draw attention to these prices further on when suggesting alteration of the present survey rates.

23. In the Appendix, marked B, will be found a statement showing the average collections and remissions on Government land in these villages. From an inspection of this statement it will be seen that there is a sudden increase in the occupied area in 1873-74, the year in which revision rates were introduced; but this is more apparent than real, as it is due more to the increase in the arable area previously entered as unculturable than to the occupation of any fresh culturable area. The new rates evidently did not apply until 1874-75, as there is a large casual remission in the year of introduction; but in this year, i.e. in 1874-75, the balance collected amounts to Rs. 21,557 against Rs. 15,262 in 1872-73, the last year of the old rates. In the next year, that is in 1875-76, some land was thrown up, and the collections were proportionally less. No permanent remission appears to have been granted during the whole time since revision rates have obtained, and very small casual remissions until 1882-83 when under the operation of Government Resolution No. 4019 of the 12th July 1881, about 2 annas in the rupee, were remitted in all villages where the percentage increase by revision survey exceeded 20 per cent. Outstanding balances are during this period almost nil.

24. The next is the statement showing the number of notices issued, as reported by the Mámílatdár, in default of non-payment of the land revenue when due. All arrears were, however, paid up; consequently it was not necessary to resort to sales of the land :—

Years.					Notices issued.	Cases in which Sales took place.
1880-81	...	...	...	...	352	.....
1881-82	...	...	...	...	86	.....
1882-83	...	...	...	...	106	.....
. Total ...					544	.....

25. I now proceed to make the proposals for the revision of the present rates. From the description given under all the usual heads, of the state of these villages, it will, I think, be allowed that they have in no way deteriorated by the application of revision rates introduced 10 years ago. A short account of how the rates which at present obtain come to be finally sanctioned, is not without interest. Colonel Waddington, the then Superintendent, writing his report in October 1872, judging from the high prices which prevailed about that time in the Pábal Táluka (*see* statement at paragraph 22 of this report for Sirúr) pitched his proposals for revision rates at rather a high figure, as will be seen from the following statement. Colonel Francis, Survey Commissioner, in forwarding the Superintendent's report, writing some months afterwards, and when prices had somewhat fallen, considerably reduced the proposed maximum rates. Government in giving their sanction generally, made a further reduction. Prices continued to fall; so much so that in 1875 Government ordered a further reduction. The maximum rates as last reduced are those which are now in force. Since then the district has passed through a period of famine when prices rose in every direction. It is not reported that the táluka suffered much during that time; in fact the rainfall for Junnar and Khed was only about 6 inches less than the average for twenty years; consequent on an improvement of the climate (rainfall) prices have again fallen, and though the past has been an extraordinary year of rain, it is very doubtful whether prices of food-grains will continue to fall; in fact in the month of October the average prices of jowári and bajri in Junnar were 21 and 20 sers respectively, and we may expect them to remain more at a normal average figure in future :—

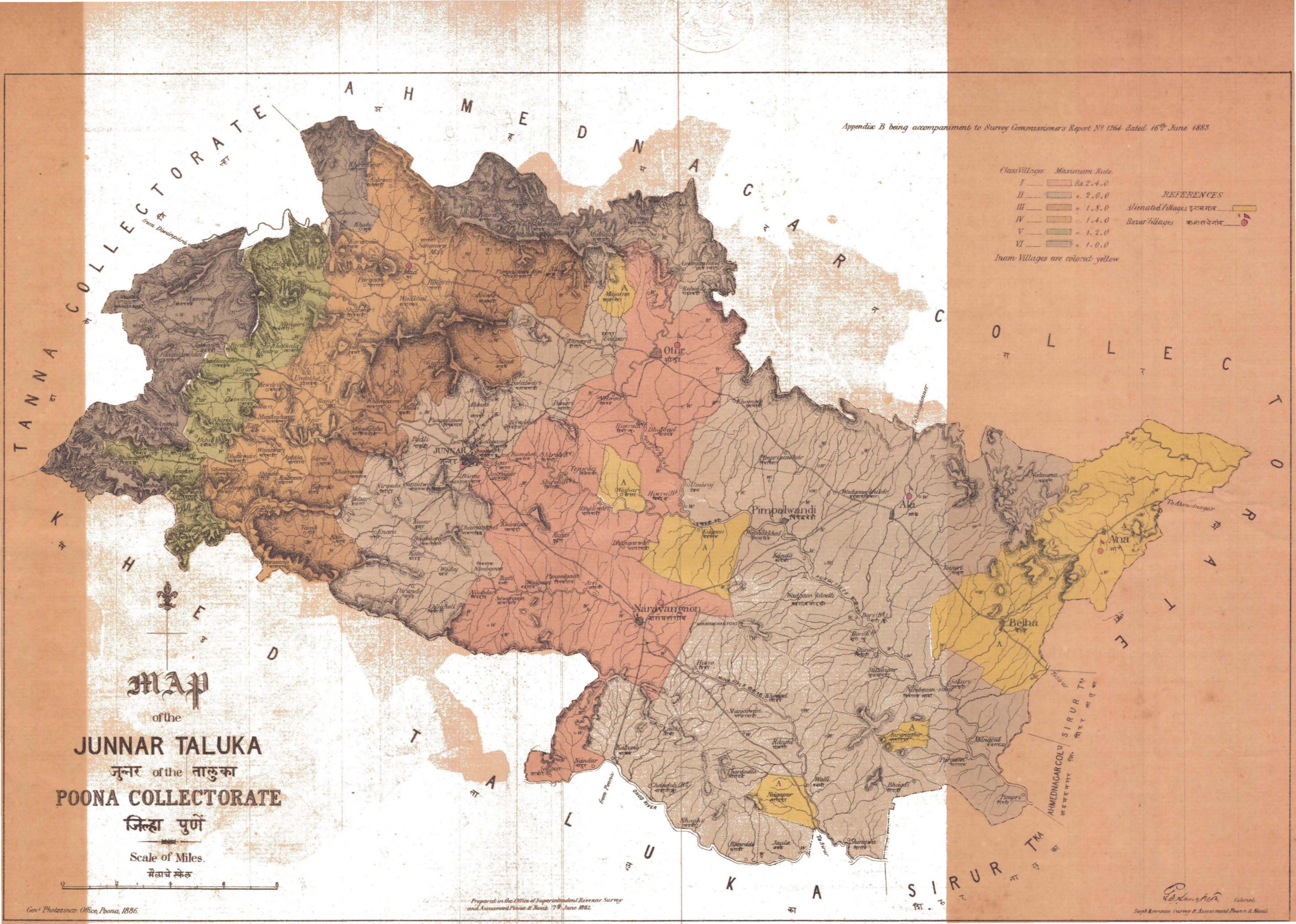
Villages.	Rates proposed by Colonel Wad- dington, 10th October 1872.	Rates as reduced by the Survey Commissioner, Colonel Francis, 13th February 1873.	Rates as sanction- ed by Govern- ment Resolution No. 2158, dated 16th April 1873.	Rates as reduced by Government Resolution No. 6516, dated 22nd November 1875.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chandoli Budruk — ...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Kalamh ...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Lauki ...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Nandur ...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
Sakora ...	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0
Bharadi ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Hiwra ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Jaula ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Khadki ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Thorandala ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Khodad ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Ranjani ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Walti ...	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0
Singwa ...	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 8 0

26. By an inspection of the map which accompanies this, it will be observed that the rates sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5579, dated 28th July 1883, for the adjoining villages, are Rs. 2-0-0 and Rs. 2-4-0. Had the villages under report only been a part of the old taluka instead of a recent addition from another district, there can be little doubt but the same rates would have been sanctioned for these, as they have been for those in their immediate neighbourhood. I would, therefore, propose that for two, i.e. Nandur and Sakora, the present rate of Rs. 2-6-0 be reduced to Rs. 2-4-0; and that all of the remaining villages be increased to a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2, thus making the grouping of all the villages of Junnar uniform. The result of this will be to raise the present assessment of this group of villages by an average of 14·1 per cent., as may be seen from the statement in the Appendices marked C. Had the same rates been applied at the time of the first revision in 1873-74, the percentage increase for these villages alone would have been 36·9; but as they would have been included among many others on the same rates, the average increase would not have been nearly so much.

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

Tenure of Land.	By revision Survey.		By late Survey.		Collections of Judi on Ináma.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	29,768	18,620	29,513	21,241	633
Government unoccupied arable waste ...	5,964	2,402	2,115	1,039	...
Inámas ...	2,077	1,138	2,067	1,279	...
Government unarable unassessed waste ...	6,776	...	10,702	...	...
Total ...	44,585	22,160	44,397	23,559	633

28. If these rates are approved of and receive the sanction of Government, they can be introduced during the present season, along with the rates already sanctioned for the remainder of the district.



Appendix B being accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's Report No 1264 dated 16th June 1883.

Class	Villages	Maximum Rate.
I		Rs. 2.4.0
II		" 2.0.0
III		" 1.8.0
IV		" 1.4.0
V		" 1.2.0
VI		" 1.0.0

REFERENCES
Alienated Villages हुनाम गाव
Bazar Villages बाजारचे गाव

Inam Villages are colored yellow

MAP
of the
JUNNAR TALUKA
जुनर of the तालुका
POONA COLLECTORATE
जिल्हा पुणे

Scale of Miles.
मैलाचे स्केल

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Poona & Nasik 7th June 1882.

Colonel.
Supt Revenue Survey & Assessment Poona & Nasik

29. In conclusion, I would invite your attention to the fact that this is the first occasion of a district or a portion of one into which revision rates have been introduced, being again brought under review. Had the rules which now apply regarding re-measurement and re-classification of villages into which revision rates have been introduced, been in force two years ago, these operations would not have been undertaken. The Survey Commissioner has now directed that a further revision of assessment of villages into which revision rates have once been introduced is always to be made on the data by measurement of area, and by classification for comparative valuation of soil, obtained at the time of such revision, without any alteration in the size of survey numbers, or standard of classification of soils.

30. The work done, however, cannot be considered as lost; for if it goes to prove anything, it proves that the revision survey performed its task sufficiently well to enable all future revision operations to be carried out without the mechanical work of re-surveying and re-classification; the only point where it has failed in its completeness is in not having demarcated Pôt numbers with stones. As this is most necessary, the work can be delegated to the Agricultural Department which, it is believed, will hereafter undertake all future revision operations.

31. In conclusion, I have to request that you will be good enough to forward this report to the Survey Commissioner, with any remarks you may consider necessary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A. D. 1881-82.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate ...	14 Government villages ...	Bájri	76·2	76·2	.....
		Jowári	10·9	.....	10·9
		Wheat	2·6	.....	2·6
		Chillies	1·2	1·2	.....
		Gram	0·9	.....	0·9
		Sugarcane	0·8	0·8	.....
		Tur... ..	0·6	0·6	.....
		Potatoes	0·4	0·4	.....
		Maca	0·2	0·2	.....
		Total ...	93·8	79·4	14·4
		Occupied waste or fallow ...	6·2		
		GRAND TOTAL ...	100·0		

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns V and VIII.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.			
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			MALES.		FEMALES.	
									No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Government villages of the Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.	Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats	1	2	3	...	8	3	6	2	66.7	...	...
	Musalmánas	32	52	84	39	51	90	174	8	9.5	...	...
	Hindus. { Bráhmíns	50	78	128	37	89	126	254	96	75.0	...	...
	Low-caste	238	316	554	167	383	550	1,104	1	0.2	...	...
Others	1,745	2,357	4,102	1,295	2,788	4,083	8,185	317	3.7	...	...	
	Total ...	2,066	2,805	4,871	1,538	3,314	4,852	9,723	424	8.7	...	...

No data for the revision settlement ; the figures of the General Census of 1871-72 were adopted at that time.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.
1	2	3	4
Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate	14 Government villages...	Agricultural ...	6,446
		Partly agricultural ...	2,078
		Non-agricultural ...	1,199
		Total ..	9,723

No data for the revision settlement ; the figures of the General Census of 1871-72 were adopted at that time.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. VI.

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

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.									Cart and Plough Oxen, and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
		Chavdia.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.								
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.	14 Government villages...	..	..	..	..	1,417	444	18	85	547	188	628	..	..	150	..	..	469	..	..	2,174	2,891	9,586	..	..	..	..
		67	290	1,074	77	1,508	513	34	135	682	251	752	80	18	98	230	195	426	1,138	1,168	2,301	2,875	7,637	2,080	74	1	..

The figures in Antiqué are those of the revision settlement.

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

A.

Statement showing the Number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts, or in partnership with others, as well as the Survey Numbers sublet for money or grain payments, and those that are waste.

Surveyed Villages.	Number of Survey Numbers cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the village accounts.	Number of Survey Numbers not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered, but cultivated by them in partnership with others.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for money payments.	Number of Survey Numbers sublet for grain payments.	Number of Survey Numbers waste.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14 Government villages of the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate	5,233	1,311	179	5	239	6,966

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

B.

Revenue Statement for 14 villages of the old Pábal Taluka situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1873-74. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Revision Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I.R.A.M.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND I.R.A.M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full assessment Total of columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1863-64 ..	31,612	15,264	38	8	46	15,218	1,112	597	144	1,523	814	392	34,247	16,665	15,754	..		
1864-65 ..	31,829	15,360	38	8	46	15,314	895	508	108	1,523	814	424	34,247	16,677	15,846	..		
1865-66 ..	32,060	15,463	38	8	46	15,417	684	400	89	1,523	814	424	34,247	16,677	15,930	..		
1866-67 ..	32,219	15,529	38	8	46	15,433	505	384	92	1,523	814	424	34,247	16,677	15,999	..		
1867-68 ..	32,420	15,647	38	..	38	15,609	304	216	50	1,523	814	411	34,247	16,677	16,070	..		
1868-69 ..	32,089	15,511	38	..	38	15,473	304	212	59	1,854	954	551	34,247	16,677	16,083	..		
1869-70 ..	32,002	15,493	..	..	..	15,493	391	230	61	1,854	954	551	34,247	16,677	16,105	..		
1870-71 ..	32,052	15,514	..	..	..	15,514	341	209	57	1,854	954	551	34,347	16,677	16,122	..		
1871-72 ..	32,052	15,514	..	..	..	15,514	341	209	60	1,854	954	551	34,247	16,677	16,125	..		
1872-73 ..	31,654	15,366	..	104	104	15,262	736	351	62	1,854	954	551	34,234	16,671	15,875	..		
1873-74 ..	34,218	24,007	..	3,096	3,096	14,911	1,514	717	60	2,077	1,314	550	37,809	25,038	15,531	..		
1874-75 ..	32,653	22,285	..	728	728	21,557	3,076	1,427	156	2,077	1,237	550	37,806	24,999	22,263	..		
1875-76 ..	30,174	19,082	..	39	39	19,043	5,555	2,221	230	2,077	1,155	547	37,806	22,458	19,820	..		
1876-77 ..	29,716	18,930	..	98	98	18,837	6,013	2,374	239	2,077	1,154	668	37,806	22,458	19,739	238		
1877-78 ..	30,060	18,777	..	129	129	18,648	5,660	2,248	200	2,077	1,139	612	37,806	22,159	19,460	..		
1878-79 ..	30,145	18,805	..	..	..	18,805	5,584	2,216	85	2,077	1,139	612	37,806	22,160	19,502	21		
1879-80 ..	29,722	18,598	..	..	..	18,598	6,007	2,422	52	2,077	1,140	612	37,806	22,160	19,262	..		
1880-81 ..	29,705	18,591	..	..	..	18,591	6,028	2,429	77	2,077	1,140	612	37,810	22,160	19,280	16		
1881-82 ..	29,731	18,603	..	16	16	18,587	5,968	2,417	74	2,077	1,140	612	37,806	22,160	19,273	..		
1882-83 ..	29,768	18,620	..	2,223	2,223	15,397	5,964	2,402	90	2,077	1,138	633	37,809	22,160	16,120	..		

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

General Statement referred to in para. 26 of the Survey Superintendent's Report No. 1541 of the 10th

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total arable acres, including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.									
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cons.	Total Assessment.
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PA'NAL.	JUNNAR.	1	Nándur	Rs. a. p.												
		2	Sakora.. ..	2 6 0	1,792	872	1,436	1,263	215	324	..	..	1,651	1,577	..	1,577
				2 6 0	762	818	616	814	106	189	..	..	721	1,003	..	1,003
			Total		2,554	990	2,052	2,067	320	513	..	..	2,372	2,580	..	2,580
		8	Hiwra.. ..	1 12 0	4,128	483	1,997	1,379	117	169	..	..	2,114	1,548	15	1,563
		4	Lauki	1 12 0	1,017	463	828	367	78	88	..	..	906	445	..	445
		5	Kalamb	1 12 0	3,376	741	2,438	1,833	377	462	..	..	2,965	1,835	74	1,909
		6	Chandoli Budruk	1 12 0	2,412	464	2,041	1,246	268	332	..	..	2,304	1,578	7	1,585
		7	Khadki	1 12 0	1,921	604	1,579	834	56	61	..	..	1,635	886	..	886
		8	Bharadi	1 12 0	1,664	213	1,220	736	61	47	..	..	1,281	783	..	783
		9	Jaula	1 12 0	1,514	388	1,030	709	85	111	..	..	1,165	820	2	822
		10	Thorandale	1 12 0	1,437	300	1,175	660	66	77	..	..	1,241	737	5	742
		11	Khodad	1 8 0	3,440	750	4,581	2,067	384	414	..	..	4,965	2,481	21	2,502
		12	Ránjani	1 8 0	3,900	440	2,717	1,343	332	406	..	..	3,099	1,749	54	1,803
		13	Walti	1 8 0	3,800	693	2,230	1,064	297	264	..	..	2,577	1,328	..	1,328
		14	Singwa.. ..	2 8 0	3,848	299	3,009	1,394	235	247	..	..	3,244	1,641	32	1,673
			Total		35,265	5,786	26,005	13,172	2,391	2,658	..	..	27,396	15,830	210	16,040
			GRAND TOTAL		37,809	6,776	27,057	15,239	2,711	3,171	..	..	29,768	18,410	210	18,620

December 1883, for 14 villages, Government, situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage.	Remarks.
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total arable acres, including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.					
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cess.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.								
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 4 0	1,794	669	1,485	1,111	211	354	..	..	1646	1,465	68	1,533	..	..	0 14 11	-3.8		
2 4 0	758	322	649	776	78	157	..	..	722	983	..	983	..	..	1 4 8	-7.0		
....	2,552	992	2,084	1,887	224	511	..	..	2,368	2,308	68	2,466	..	..	1 0 8	-4.4		
2 0 0	3,450	1,101	2,003	1,452	102	188	..	..	2,105	1,640	..	1,640	960	492	0 11 2	4.0		
2 0 0	955	523	834	866	70	104	..	..	904	670	..	670	..	..	0 9 4	5.6		
2 0 0	2,971	1,134	2,496	1,654	350	440	..	..	2,846	1,964	73	2,037	15	9	0 11 7	8.8		
2 0 0	2,431	440	2,025	1,266	295	475	..	..	2,320	1,741	46	1,787	..	..	0 12 4	12.7		
2 0 0	1,833	608	1,592	966	37	48	..	..	1,629	1,014	..	1,014	52	36	0 10 0	14.0		
2 0 0	1,460	392	1,204	800	42	62	..	..	1,246	862	3	865	124	64	0 10 0	10.0		
2 0 0	1,332	558	1,109	848	51	105	..	..	1,160	953	..	953	33	30	0 12 1	15.9		
2 0 0	1,382	408	1,175	646	67	104	..	..	1,242	750	22	772	56	38	0 10 0	4.0		
8 0 0	5,767	1,375	4,550	2,426	330	512	..	..	4,880	2,948	43	2,991	603	262	0 9 5	19.5		
2 0 0	2,330	954	2,744	1,662	336	492	..	..	2,080	2,154	276	2,430	80	38	0 12 6	34.8		
2 0 0	2,941	1,636	2,801	1,444	260	424	..	..	2,561	1,868	..	1,868	125	6	0 11 6	40.7		
2 0 0	2,941	588	2,937	1,522	225	329	..	..	3,172	1,851	67	1,918	57	20	0 9 7	14.6		
....	31,143	9,710	24,970	14,962	2,175	3,223	..	..	27,145	19,245	530	19,775	2,115	1,039	0 10 10	17.1		
....	33,696	10,702	27,054	16,849	2,459	3,794	..	..	29,513	20,642	608	21,241	2,115	1,039	0 11 3	14.1		

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

(Colonel Laughton's Report No. 1541, dated the 10th December 1883.)

No. 9524 of 1883.

Poona, 22nd December 1883.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D., through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

2. Very few remarks are necessary, because all that was to be said about the táluka and the revision of the assessment on the land in the táluka has been said in the report and accompaniments on the revision of the survey settlement in 142 villages of Junnar.

3. Had the 14 villages now under consideration been included in that report they would undoubtedly, as Colonel Laughton observes, have been assessed at the same rates as those which have been sanctioned for villages in their immediate neighbourhood, viz. a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 for Sakora and Nandur, and a maximum rate of Rs. 2 for the other 12 villages.

4. Sakora and Nandur share with Junnar, Utur and Náráyangaon all the advantages of climate, rainfall, communications and markets described by Mr. Stewart in the 30th para. of his report No. 1264, dated the 16th June 1883, and although the maximum rate in Sakora and Nandur is Rs. 2-6-0 at present, it is proposed to assimilate the rate with that sanctioned for the other villages in the same group, Rs. 2-4-0.

5. In eight of the other villages the maximum rate will, according to the present proposals, be raised from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 3, and in the remaining four it will be raised from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2.

6. Considering the facts disclosed by the statistics which have been collected concerning the condition of these villages now, and their condition 10 years ago, when the last revision took place, it cannot be said that the very slight increase in the case of eight, and the comparatively greater but nevertheless slight increase in the four villages, Khodad, Ranjni, Walti and Singwa, are in any way excessive. These four villages, which I have visited, are on the Mina, and are as well off and as fertile as Hiwra, which is now assessed at Rs. 1-12-0, and there is no reason why they should be any longer exceptionally treated.

7. It will be seen from the statement given in para. 14 of Colonel Laughton's report that since 1877-78 there has been a steady improvement in the social condition of the people. The population has increased by 724, flat-roofed and tiled houses by 19, thatched houses by 5, cows and buffaloes by 83, sheep and goats by 131, ploughs by 124, carts by 163. The only decrease is 16 in the number (2,891) of agricultural cattle, and 52 in horses and ponies, both of which are insignificant.

8. And that the value of land has increased during the same period, is proved by the fact that—

in 144 cases land was mortgaged for 150 times and upwards the survey assessment.
„ 38 do. do. do. do. 100 to 150 times the survey assessment.
„ 136 do. do. do. do. 50 to 100 do. do.
„ 153 do. do. do. do. 25 to 50 do. do.
„ 16 do. do. was sold for 150 times and upwards the survey assessment.
„ 5 do. do. do. do. 100 to 150 times the survey assessment.
„ 14 do. do. do. do. 50 to 100 do. do.
„ 23 do. do. do. do. 25 to 50 do. do.

9. It will also be seen that 134 wells have been made since 1872-73.

10. All these facts justify a slight enhancement of assessment and I, therefore, recommend that Colonel Laughton's proposals be adopted.

J. G. MOORE,
Collector of Poona.

No. 290 of 1884.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, Esq.,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 9th February 1884.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik, in which he submits proposals for the revision of the rates of 14 villages which formerly belonged to the old Pábal Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, but which were transferred to the Junnar Táluka in 1866-67. The original rates for these villages were revised in 1873-74 together with other villages of the old Pábal Táluka, but the rates as then revised were only guaranteed for the few remaining years of the survey lease of the bulk of the villages of the Junnar Táluka. New rates for 142 villages of that táluka were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5579, dated 28th July 1883, in para. 1 of which a reference is made to the circumstances of the 14 villages which form the subject of the present report.

2. When the revision survey operations were commenced in 1879-80 in the Junnar Táluka the orders issued were general, and regarding the character of the operations to be carried on in these villages no orders were apparently sought or issued. The Superintendent has therefore treated these villages as villages settled at a later period than the bulk of the villages of a táluka are usually treated and has made a partial re-measurement to break up survey numbers according to the latest rules. To this has been added a partial re-classification including the irrigated lands and a percentage of dry-crop lands for test, resulting in the confirmation of the old work in 12 and its upsetting and re-doing in 2 villages.

3. As the work in these 14 villages was thoroughly revised only as far back as 1872, I cannot but regret that it was considered necessary by the Superintendent to have any measure of re-classification at all. It no doubt happens that every year's experience tends to render more perfect the standard of our classers, but there is no reason to believe that 12 years ago the relative values of soils were not as thoroughly understood as they are now. About the period of the revision of these villages, and for some years preceding it, there was undoubtedly a tendency to a rather higher standard of classification throughout, than that which the experience of the last decade has forced upon us. I have verified this fact in the field and brought it to the notice of Government in para. 11 of my letter No. 1360, dated 27th June 1883. But if we attempt to amend the standard of classification according to every new light, we may with justice be accused of aiming at too exact a valuation of agricultural land. As the first revision settlement was not introduced until 1868 the Department had advanced towards considerable maturity of experience and I trust that Government will approve of my orders that when a tract has once been revised there shall be no further re-classification involving expense to Government and a disturbance without due cause of the conditions under which the lands are assessed.

4. With regard to re-measurement the same principle applies. The measuring operations performed in these villages as regards dry-crop land have been confined to making the alterations in the survey maps and records necessary after twelve years, breaking up numbers in conformity with later rules and demarcating subordinate survey numbers. There is nothing in these duties which requires the services of a semi-scientific agency such as this Department affords, supervised by an officer on high salary and with many attendant expenses. It is work which in the North-West Provinces is performed by the village patwáris and, although I would not recommend that in the Bombay Presidency village agency should be let loose on the maps and record, the duties are certainly such as can be performed by the strong agricultural and statistical establish-

ments which under the orders of Government will be organized in every district on the completion of the revision survey. It will be one of the first duties of this establishment to record at leisure all alterations necessitated by the lapse of time since the revision settlement, continuing to note fresh alterations as they occur, so that the record at the time of a further revision may represent the actual agricultural conditions of the tract.

5. It was only when I visited these villages in the latter part of 1882 that their circumstances came to my notice, and although I was not in time to counter-order the operations, I was able to prevent 21 villages of the old Pabal Táluka which had been transferred to the neighbouring táluka of Khed from being entered upon by our measurers and classers. But I have had to decide the question whether in the case of the two villages which have been re-classed the new classification should be accepted or the present confirmed. For this purpose I have called for and examined the old and new classification returns of these villages, and on the whole I would recommend that, as the trouble has been taken to re-class them, the new classification should be accepted. It has been carried out by two of our best and most careful classers, Mr. Whitcombe and Captain Black, and we shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole of the Junnar Táluka is now classed in conformity with the very latest and most approved standard. The villages of Bharadi and Singwa are the two which have been thus treated and the small percentage increases resulting in them of 10·5 and 14·6 per cent., notwithstanding the increase of their maximum rates by 4 annas and 8 annas respectively, show that the tendency of the new classification has been towards a moderate standard of valuation.

6. The only other fact regarding the operations towards re-settlement to which I have to call attention is with reference to the garden land assessment. Colonel Laughton points out in his 7th para. that in 1872, although the special well assessment was dropped, an addition of 4 annas was made to the soil classification in the case of land under old wells built anterior to the first settlement. Colonel Laughton proposes to retain this classification, but as it seemed to me that by so doing the assessment upon old wells was liable to exceed the maximum dry-crop rate of the village and as the district is not one such as is described in the concluding portion of para. 4 of Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874, where irrigation is carried on on an extensive scale, I referred the matter to the Superintendent and having elicited the information that in some cases the maximum dry-crop rate had been exceeded, I directed the reduction of the assessments to within the prescribed limit. The result is a diminution of revenue of Rs. 103, but as it establishes a principle which is now being jealously watched by critics of our settlements, the small sacrifice is not to be regretted.

7. Another point with regard to the garden land is that its area has been re-measured according to the stricter and more accurate system of the Southern Marátha Country Survey. The difference between the system of general estimations of irrigated area formerly followed in the Poona and Násik Survey and that of calculation after actual measurement is well illustrated in the correspondence upon which Government Resolution No. 411, dated 19th January 1882, was passed, and I need not enter into the question further. As Government has directed the adoption of the latter system in future, this portion of the re-measurement operations is valuable, and I propose in the few cases in which villages once revised may come under a second revision by this Department, owing to a broken period of guarantee, to have this limited operation carried out while the subordinates of the Department are working in the neighbourhood. In most cases the tendency of the introduction of the Southern Marátha Country system has been towards an increase in the area recorded as irrigated, but in these 14 villages the result has been a decrease of 338 acres, showing that the irrigating capabilities of the wells and pats were somewhat overestimated by the former classers.

8. In my report on the revision settlement of the bulk of the villages of Junnar, No. 1264, dated 16th June last, I have gone so fully into the circumstances of the Junnar Táluka, and the statistics included in this report have been so clearly summarized by the Collector Mr. Moore that I need not repeat the facts. Suffice it to say that in the short period which has elapsed since the revised settlement was introduced, with the exception of a small decrease of 16

in the number of agricultural cattle and a diminution in the number of horses and ponies which is satisfactorily accounted for, there is a fair progress exhibited in all items of agricultural and pastoral wealth; 65 new wells have been constructed, while the facts exhibited as to the value of the occupancy of land in sale, mortgage and lease are very strong proofs of the exceeding moderation of the existing rent-charge.

9. In para. 25 of his report the Superintendent has given a history of the various stages through which the present maximum rates came to be developed. The maximum rates now to be imposed on these villages have formed the subject of very anxious consideration between Colonel Laughton and myself. And, in fixing Rs. 2-4-0 as the maximum rate for the two western villages of Nandur and Sakora and Rs. 2 for the rest, our object has not been to impose fresh burdens on the cultivators after the lapse of a comparatively short period, but to do away with anomalies which appeared to exist in the rates as revised, and to make the assessments dovetail in with those which after much discussion and deliberation have been declared to be suitable to the other villages of the taluka. In proposing revised rates for the taluka generally we were so hampered and perplexed by an unsymmetrical and unequal system of rating that to leave anomalies unremedied would be only to hand down similar difficulties to those to whom the next revision of rates may be entrusted. And to all those who have visited these villages and know their circumstances the anomaly of the maximum rate for Nandur and Sakora being 10 annas in excess of that of neighbouring villages such as Kalamb must be manifest, while Mr. Moore has correctly pointed out that the four eastern villages are quite on a level with the villages more to the westward in all material advantages. It is therefore proposed to rate Nandur and Sakora with the first class of villages in the Junnar Taluka on Rs. 2-4-0 and to place the remaining 12 on the same rate as the second class, viz. Rs. 2. The accompanying map will show that the rating of the whole Junnar Taluka will then be perfectly even and intelligible. The result will be the raising of the rate of eight villages by 4 annas and of four villages by 8 annas, while two villages will have a reduction in their maximum rate of 2 annas. The whole result of the revision will be an increase of the Government revenue by Rs. 2,518 or by 13.5 per cent.

10. I observe that in referring to the question of garden assessment Colonel Laughton has not clearly stated the maximum rates proposed for patasthal or irrigation by water-channels from Government streams. The rates, however, will follow the arrangement explained in para. 33 of my report of June last, that is to say, Nandur and Sakora will have a maximum rate of Rs. 10 and the rest of the villages Rs. 8. It will be observed that the total garden area including lands under both wells and pats is 2,459 acres and that it is assessed at an average rate of about Rs. 1-8-0, while the dry-crop maximum rates range from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2.

11. In conclusion I would request the favour of early orders for the introduction of the rates as now revised into these villages with a guarantee for 30 years from the year of introduction. Colonel Laughton will be engaged up to the end of this month in introducing the revised rates into the rest of the villages of the taluka as sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 5579, dated 28th July last, and it will be very convenient if the sanction of Government be communicated in time for him to announce the rates in these villages concurrently.

12. A fresh statement of the general results of the proposed rates in these villages is appended, alterations having been rendered necessary by the reduction ordered in the assessment of old wells to make it consistent with the orders of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Urgent.

Through the Commissioner, C. D., for favour of submission to Government at his earliest convenience.

*Statement to accompany Survey Commissioner's Report No. 230,
dated 9th February 1884.*

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Rate.	Old Revenue.	New Revenue.	Amount deducted on account of Bágait.	Balance.	PERCENTAGE.	
							Decrease.	Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Nándur... ..	2 4 0	1,577	1,533	2	1,531	2.9	...
2	Sakoré	2 4 0	1,003	933	9	924	7.9	...
		...	2,580	2,466	11	2,455	4.8	...
3	Hiwra	2 0 0	1,563	1,640	11	1,629	...	4.2
4	Lauki	...	445	470	1	469	...	5.4
5	Kalamb	...	1,909	2,067	5	2,062	...	8.0
6	Chandoli Budruk	...	1,585	1,787	22	1,765	...	11.4
7	Khadki... ..	...	885	1,014	...	1,014	...	14.6
8	Bharadi	...	783	865	...	865	...	10.5
9	Jawala	...	822	953	11	942	...	14.6
10	Thorándála	...	742	772	2	770	...	3.8
11	Khadad	...	2,502	2,991	22	2,969	...	18.7
12	Ránjni	...	1,803	2,430	14	2,416	...	34.0
13	Walti	...	1,328	1,868	4	1,864	...	40.4
14	Singwa... ..	...	1,673	1,918	...	1,918	...	14.6
		...	16,040	18,775	92	18,683	...	16.5
	Total	...	18,620	21,241	103	21,138	...	13.5

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. $\frac{B}{980}$ OF 1884,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Ahmednagar, 26th February 1884

Submitted to Government.

2. I concur with the Survey Commissioner in the views expressed in his 3rd paragraph regarding the re-classification of the 14 villages. Mr. Stewart appears to have been correct in deciding to accept the new classification in the two villages, Bharadi and Singwa, which had been re-classed before Mr. Stewart was able to issue general order to prevent a general re-classification.

3. As regards the remarks in the Survey Commissioner's 5th para. the course suggested can safely be carried out when the new establishment for the Director of Agriculture approved of under Government Resolution No. 9250, dated 15th December 1883, is entertained and in working order, but I consider that till then the duties and work specified by the Survey Commissioner must be carried out by the Revenue Survey Department.

4. The order issued by Mr. Stewart regarding lands under old wells built anterior to the settlement are judicious and will, I have no doubt, meet with the approval of Government.

5. The reasons which compelled the revision of the rates in the villages reported on, and the necessity for bringing them into uniformity with those of the villages for which revision has been lately accorded, are fully and satisfactorily explained by Mr. Stewart in his concluding paragraphs. The proposed rates are, as shown by Mr. Moore, the Collector, fair and reasonable and I recommend them Government for sanction.

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

*Revision of assessment of fourteen Government villages of the Junnar Táluka,
Poona Collectorate.*

No. 2644.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1884.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.-980, dated 26th February 1884—
Submitting with other papers a report No. 1541, dated 10th December 1883, from
the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey, on the revision of assess-
ment of fourteen Government villages of the Junnar Táluka, Poona Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The 14 villages to which this correspondence relates were formerly comprised in the old Pábal Táluka, and were transferred to the Junnar Táluka in 1866. Revised rates were sanctioned for them together with the other villages formerly included in the old Pábal Táluka in Government Resolution No. 2158, dated 16th April 1873, and in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2852, dated 5th June 1874, the guarantee was given for the unexpired period of the term of settlement of the other villages in the táluka. The rates were however reduced by Government Resolution No. 6516, dated 22nd November 1875, in order to place these villages on the same footing as regards the pitch of assessment as other parts of the Deccan. The maximum rates finally sanctioned were Rs. 2-6-0 for two villages, Rs. 1-12-0 for eight and Rs. 1-8-0 for the remaining four.

2. Revised rates have been sanctioned for the other villages of the Junnar Táluka in Government Resolution No. 5579, dated 28th July 1883, and it is now proposed that similar rates be introduced into the 14 villages in question. Two villages, Sákora and Nándur, have the same advantages as the villages for which a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0 was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5579, dated 28th July 1883. The rest adjoin the villages for which a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 has been sanctioned. The rates for the other villages of the táluka have been very carefully considered, and there is no good reason for imposing different rates in the villages to which the present correspondence relates. A maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2-4-0 may therefore be sanctioned for the two villages of Sákora and Nándur, and a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 2 for the other villages. On the same principle the maximum rate for land irrigated from Government streams should be Rs. 10 in Sákora and Nándur and Rs. 8 in the rest of the villages. Under the revised settlement introduced in 1873-74 an addition of 4 annas was made to the soil classification of lands under wells constructed before the introduction of the original settlement. The assessment on such lands has now been reduced within the maximum dry-crop rates, and this course is approved.

3. The effect of the revised rates will be an increase on the whole of 13·5 per cent. over the assessment under the revised settlement which has expired and of 36·3 over the assessment under the original settlement. This increase is very moderate, much of that which resulted from the rates revised in 1873-74 and 1875 being due to the assessment of land before classed as unculturable. It is observed however that in two villages the increases amount to 34 per cent. and 40·4 per cent. over the assessment under the revised settlement, and some explanation should have been given of these comparatively high increases in villages in which there was no re-classification. The average assessment of all occupied land will be under the revised rates Re. 0-12-1 per acre that on land irrigated both from streams and from wells Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

4. As already stated it would not be consistent to impose rates in the villages referred to which are not in conformity with the rates already sanctioned for the other villages of the táluka. It is however satisfactory to observe that the statistical information relating to these villages which has been collected shows that the revised rates proposed can be paid without difficulty. The cultivators have been prosperous under the revised settlement of which the term has expired. During that period 134 wells have been constructed, which fact shows a considerable expenditure of capital. There has been an increase of

population and of nearly all kinds of agricultural stock. The number of plough cattle is shown as less by 16 than when the revised settlement was introduced, but on the assumption that the proportion of occupied land found to be lying fallow by the survey officers is about the proportion which is constantly fallow, there is a pair of plough cattle for every 19 acres of cultivated land, which appears to be sufficient. The registration records show the average price of land to be about 58 times the assessment and the average amount paid on mortgage to be about 32 times the assessment, and in some cases the value of land is found to be exceedingly high. In the last three years there has been no sale of land for arrears of revenue, and the remissions exclusive of those granted under the survey rules or under special orders have been insignificant. The cultivators did not suffer from the famine, but on the contrary profited largely from the high prices which resulted from the famine in other parts of the country.

5. It is clear that the rates introduced in 1873-74 but reduced in 1875 have been found to be very low. The reason for the reduction was the great fall of prices. Prices have also been low in the past three years, but the average price of bajri, which is the staple crop of the villages in question, in these years exceeds the average price in the three years ending 1874-75 by more than 20 per cent. The increase of assessment by 13.5 per cent. is therefore clearly justified by the higher standard of prices now prevailing.

6. Mr. Stewart's regret that it was considered necessary to re-measure and re-classify any of the lands in the villages in question is shared by Government. But the re-measurement was carried out only to such an extent as was necessary for the sub-division of large fields and for the demarcation of subordinate occupancies, and the re-classification of two villages resulted in a smaller percentage increase than would have been the case if the former classification had been adopted. The results may therefore be accepted. At the expiration of revised settlements in future there will be no re-classification.

7. The measurement of irrigable land in cases of a second revision of assessment, which is proposed by Mr. Stewart, is approved. It appears that such lands in the 14 villages which are the subject of this correspondence are less by 338 acres than was estimated, and that area has therefore presumably been assessed under the settlement which has expired more highly than it should have been. It is obviously necessary to correct errors of this description.

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,	}	With copies of the papers.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,*		
The Collector of Poona,		
The Accountant General,		
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation).		
The Secretary of State for India,	}	By letter.
The Government of India.		

* Note.—Copies of the papers have been supplied direct to the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Survey.

Extract from the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 23rd October 1884, page 816, Part I.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1884.

No. 7894—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of thirty years, commencing with the Revenue year 1883-84, and ending with the Revenue year 1912-13.

Government Villages.

1 Ala.	57 Bárav.
2 Nalvana.	58 Dhámankhel.
3 Rájuri.	59 Nimgaon Máhálunga.
4 Bóri Budruk.	60 Nimdari.
5 Sákóri.	61 Chinchóli.
6 Mangrul.	62 Wádaj.
7 Pimpri Kával.	63 Párunda.
8 Bhágdi.	64 Kátod.
9 Párgaon tarf Ala.	65 Báglóhóra.
10 Nimgaon Sává.	66 Kusur.
11 Sultánpur.	67 Nirguda.
12 Siróli tarf Ala.	68 Sómatwádi.
13 Bóri Khurd.	69 Pádali.
14 Wadgaon Kándali.	70 Belsar.
15 Kándli.	71 Enera.
16 Vaishákh-khéda.	72 Kála.
17 Pimpalvandi.	73 Tamba.
18 Vadgaon Bhikár.	74 Rálegan.
19 Pimpri Pendhár.	75 Botarda.
20 Khámundi.	76 Khánggaon.
21 Ambégawhán.	77 Surála.
22 Otur.	78 Mánikdóhó.
23 Udápur.	79 Khánggaon.
24 Netwad.	80 Mulki.
25 Hivra Khurd.	81 Gódra.
26 Dhólwad.	82 Alu.
27 Umbraj.	83 Alma.
28 Hivra Budruk.	84 Hivra Pathár.
29 Dhangarwádi.	85 Ghangáldara.
30 Náráyanggaon.	86 Varsáuna.
31 Arvi.	87 Sinda.
32 Pimpalgaon Arvi.	88 Kólhewádi.
33 Wadgaon Sándni.	89 Pángri tarf Madh.
34 Sávarggaon.	90 Wátthal.
35 Basti.	91 Sitewádi.
36 Khánápur.	92 Kálewádi.
37 Kuran.	93 Sangnóra.
38 Dhálewádi tarf Minher.	94 Karánjáia.
39 Siroli Budruk.	95 Madh.
40 Tejewádi.	96 Párgaon tarf Madh.
41 Siroli Khurd.	97 Hádsar.
42 Kumshet.	98 Kevdi.
43 Pángri tarf Otur.	99 Undekhadak.
44 Dingóra.	100 Rájur.
45 Balálwádi.	101 Tejur.
46 Aldara.	102 Mánkeshwar.
47 Kóradóhól.	103 Keli.
48 Pimpalgaon Sidhnáth.	104 Aptála.
49 Bágait Khurd.	105 Vánewádi.
50 Bágait Budruk.	106 Dhálewádi tarf Háveli.
51 Hátban.	107 Sónaula.
52 Gólegaon.	108 Taleran.
53 Junnar.	109 Nimgiri.
54 Peth Phansámbe.	110 Khadzála.
55 Agar.	111 Khaira.
56 Amrápur.	112 Hirdi.

113 Jalwandi.
 114 Khadkumb.
 115 Usrán.
 116 Cháwánd.
 117 Pur.
 118 Siroli tarf Kukadner.
 119 Uchil.
 120 Bhiwáda Budruk.
 121 Bhiwáda Khurd.
 122 Siwli.
 123 Inglun.
 124 Pimparwádi.
 125 Sukálweda.
 126 Chilewádi.
 127 Muthalna.
 128 Mándwa.
 129 Jámbulsi.
 130 Kópra.
 131 Khireswar.
 132 Khubi.
 133 Anjanwala.

134 Dewla.
 135 Ghátghar.
 136 Phángulgawhán.
 137 Ambóli.
 138 Dhák.
 139 Hátwij.
 140 Amba.
 141 Nándur.
 142 Sákóra.
 143 Hivra.
 144 Lauki.
 145 Kalamb.
 146 Chándóli Budruk.
 147 Khadki.
 148 Bharádi.
 149 Jaula.
 150 Thórándala.
 151 Khódad.
 152 Ránjai.
 153 Valti.
 154 Singwa.

Inám Villages.

1 Ana.
 2 Belha.

3 Edgaon.