

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.

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No. 583 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,
Poona, 7th May 1883.*

SIR,

The following is a report on the revision of assessment of the Junnar Táluka, Poona Collectorate, which I have the honour to request you will be good enough to submit to Government through the usual channels, along with such remarks as you may consider necessary.

2. The survey settlement was first introduced in 1848-49 into the Bori Petha, the Táluka having, at that time, two Pethás, Bori and Bráhmañwádi under Maháلكarís ; while the Haveli, or main division, was immediately subordinate to the Mámlatdár who held his office, as he does now, at the town of Junnar.

3. In 1848-49 there were 184 villages in this táluka ; while at the present time, after transfers to the adjoining tálukas, and from them to Junnar, there are 163, of which 156 are Government and 7 are Inám. Revision settlement rates were introduced into 14 villages of the old Pábal Taluka (which were transferred to Junnar in 1866-67) as late as 1873-74. These villages do not, of course, form a part of this report ; deducting these and the 7 Inám villages, for which a separate report will be made direct to the Survey Commissioner, leaves 142 Government villages into which it is now proposed to introduce revision rates.

4. Appended is a map showing by the different colours the maximum dry-crop rates about to be proposed, while in column 5 of Appendix M will be seen the rates which at present obtain.

5. The following is a statement showing the present, and past areas of the villages under report as given by the surveys of the two periods :—

	Total Area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remaining Arable.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
By former survey	306,500	107,898	198,602
By revision survey	293,693	80,283	213,410
Increase	.....	.....	14,808
Decrease	12,807	27,615	.....

The present survey shows a considerable decrease, amounting to 4·2 per cent., in the total area of these villages : considering the very hilly and rugged nature of the northern and western portions of the district, as well as the incomplete character of the former survey in these parts, all of which is described in the very important correspondence attached to this report, this difference need not be wondered at ; moreover, at the present time, we have the great advantage of surveying on lines laid down for our guidance by the professional Topographical Survey of India : as an illustration I give the instance of one village, Khireswar, in which the area formerly demarcated as forest, and now claimed by the Forest Department, is actually in excess of the area of the whole village as obtained by the present survey ! The arable or rather the area under cultivation has much increased ; for land which in former times appeared to be un-

culturable was freely deducted ; whereas, but a little extra trouble and no outlay of capital has brought much of this land under cultivation, and will now be assessed.

6. I give below another statement which shows the total number of fields, and the differences in their areas for the two periods of survey :—

	Total Survey Fields.	DIFFERENCES IN AREAS OF OLD AND PRESENT SURVEY.						
		Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.
Old survey ...	16,183	8,873	3,062	1,516	791	537	333	1,071
New survey ...	21,078	...			7,310			

It will be observed that there is a very large increase in the number of survey fields ; care having been taken to reduce the size of a "survey number," the minimum area of which in dry-crop or garden, and rice lands being 3 acres, and 1 acre respectively ; but as compared with former work, only about 55 per cent. of the whole of the survey fields shows a percentage difference *under* 5 per cent. ; while nearly a fifteenth of the whole exceeds 30 per cent ! A careful test of the present measurement gives an average difference between the Native Surveyor's work, and test taken of it by European agency of only 33 gunthás per cent., which is not excessive considering the very difficult nature of the country surveyed. I have been unable to obtain the result of the test taken of the former work. A letter No. 205, dated 25th November 1850, from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, at that time Lieutenant Francis, will be found in the Appendix ; in paras. 12 to 14 the Superintendent describes the progress of the survey which appears to have been begun in October 1485 and to have been continued until 1849. Lieutenant Francis alludes to the test of the work taken under the orders of the Settlement Officer, Mr. Mansfield, and without entering into details, simply remarks that the result of the test was satisfactory ; but the standard of test which at that period was considered as satisfactory would most certainly not be considered as such at the present day. Much of the difference between former and present areas of individual fields, as now discovered, may doubtlessly be ascribed to the alteration in the configuration of survey numbers caused by a change in the course of nálas and streams bordering on them, and partly to encroachments on waste lands.

7. The classification of this district, except of villages settled since 1852, was carried out on the old system of entering the land according to the nature of the soil, under three heads—' Black,' ' Red,' and ' Barrad ;' to each of these were assigned three classes, so that there were 9 classes in all, whereas the present scale of classification consists of 10 classes. While, however, the present scale is rigidly the same, the values of the several classes differed considerably in the former scales of which no less than 8 were applied in the villages under report. The following are a few of these scales given as examples :—

No. of Classes.	Name of Class.	Value in annas.	Value in annas.	Value in annas.	Present Scale.
1	1st, Black ...	16	16	16	16
2	2nd, do. ...	13	12—10	12—10	14
3	3rd, do. ...	12—5	12—0	10—8	12
4	1st, Red ...	9—1	9—1	9—1	10
5	2nd, do. ...	9—0	8—3	6—11	8
6	3rd, do. ...	5—10	5—3	5—4	6
7	1st, Barrad ...	4—10	4—0	4—0	4
8	2nd, do. ...	3—4	3—2	3—2	2—6
9	3rd, do. ...	1—11	1—10	1—10	1—6
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

8. Comparing the present with the former scales, it will be seen that the values of the poorer classes of soil are now considerably lower. In the accompanying correspondence opinions appear to have been held that in districts bordering the Western Gháts, where the rainfall is plentiful and more seasonable than in those to the East, and further from the hills, the poorer soils were proportionally more fertile than those higher in the scale of classification; be that as it may, it was not deemed advisable in this district to alter the present standard which is almost identical with that of the "Joint Report," a report now incorporated in "the Survey and Settlement Manual," and thus the poorer soils have obtained the full benefit of the more liberal scale, while the better soils such as black and a mixture of black and red, always very productive, have had the present scale applied to the fullest extent.

9. A description of the taluka is given in the reports made by Lieutenants Nash and Francis, which are appended; but as the boundaries of the district have, since then, somewhat altered, I quote the following from the report made by Captain Black, the officer who has, from first to last, had charge of the present classification of this district :—

"The Junnar Taluka is the most Northerly of the talukas belonging to the Poona Collectorate, and lies between longitude 73°40' and 74°22' E, and latitude 19°22' and 18°52' N. Its average length is about 35 miles, and its breadth about 16 or 17 miles, its area being as nearly as possible 590 square miles.

"Its boundaries are chiefly natural ones. On the West the line of Gháts marks the boundary of the taluka and the Thána Collectorate; on the South the river God and a line of hills separate it from the Khed Taluka, and on the north the taluka extends up to the table-land which forms the southern portion of the Akola and Sangamner Talukas. On the east alone there is no natural boundary marking the limits of the Sirur and Párner Talukas.

"The taluka will perhaps be most plainly described by saying that it consists, with the exception of a few villages, of the valleys of the Mina and Kukdi rivers; the valley of the latter branching into 3 lesser valleys towards the west, where the main river is joined by the river named Arr, and Pushpawati on the Topographical Maps; locally they bear various names.

"In the Eastern portion of the taluka there is only a rising ground between the two valleys, which might almost be called one; but to the west of the town of Junnar the several valleys are separated from each other by spurs of the Ghát range, that rise in height from 3,000 to 4,500 feet above the sea. In fact the taluka may be divided into two distinct portions; the first lying to the East, and comprising perhaps $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the taluka, is open, and with the exception of a few isolated hills flat; the second to the west of the town of Junnar and Otur is a mass of high hills and valleys more or less rugged and broken.

"In the Eastern portion of the district the soil is generally either black or of a poor gravelly description. The black soil except in a few villages in the centre of the taluka, and in a few places along the rivers, has usually but little depth, its general characteristic being the eccentric way in which the depth varies within short distances.

"In this portion of the Taluka the gentle slope from the base of the hills to the river banks affords great facility for garden cultivation, both by means of wells and channels from dams across the streams, and this facility the people have availed themselves of to a large extent.

"The nature of the soil in the western part of the taluka varies very much with the locality. The Madkhod or northern portion is comparatively flat and open, and contains a considerable amount of black and blakish red soil. The centre valley (Kukanair) is particularly rugged and broken, and as might be expected there is hardly any black soil at all in it, the prevailing soil being a reddish earth. In the third valley, that of the Mina, a narrow strip of rolling country, the soil is generally blackish in colour but of a coarse description and with but little depth.

"In this part of the taluka there is, with the exception of a little land watered by channels from streams, no garden cultivation, its place being supplied by the rice land of which there is a large amount; every nála being bunded up, and every suitable hollow and depression used for the growth of rice. The soil in the rice fields varies considerably in character; in the Madkhod it is nearly all black, brownish grey or brown, while in the Kukanair there is a good deal of fine yellow and yellowish red soil. In the Mina valley the rice land is nearly all blackish or brownish grey.

"The climate of the táluka is a decidedly good one: great heat or total failure of rainfall being very rarely experienced. The following statement obtained from the Collector's office shows the rainfall for the last 21 years:—

Years.	Junnar.		Khed.		Saagamner.	
	Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
1861	34	68	.....		28	68
1862	10	18	14	62	16	04
1863	16	63	10	63	10	91
1864	15	2	13	77	20	77
1865	19	61	16	75	15	47
1866	23	95	11	55	14	32
1867	25	59	26	38	14	10
1868	25	31	28	05	13	35
1869	25	50	33	05	27	45
1870	29	62	23	93	5	60
1871	26	75	17	43	5	60
1872	15	46	15	37	14	81
1873	13	43	22	41	17	70
1874	24	87	28	78	24	50
1875	33	71	30	60	24	50
1876	17	9	18	25	6	59
1877	16	89	16	60	16	29
1878	39	43	31	76	26	73
1879	36	29	28	92	22	17
1880	17	53	22	02	15	41
1881	21	61	22	51	14	69
Average ...	23	29	21	67	16	94

"From this it appears that the greatest fall in one year was 39·43 inches and the least 10·18 inches, the average from 1861 to 1870 being 22·61 inches and from 1871 to 1881 23·91 inches. It is also noticeable that during the last 21 years the rainfall has only twice fallen below 15 inches.

"The rainfall given above is that gauged at Junnar itself, and may be taken as the average for the eastern portion of the táluka. To the west of Junnar the rainfall is very much larger; in fact it increases suddenly almost within a mile of Junnar, and reaches its maximum on the Gháts, and in the valley of the Mándvi, where probably the rainfall is nearer 200 than 100 inches.

"Epidemics very rarely seem to visit the táluka; if cholera makes its appearance the cases are generally few. Except in the months of October and November the western villages are free from fever and ague. The prevalence of fever and ague during those months is attributed by the people *themselves* to the use of the new 'Náglí' and other grain."

10. The chief crop of the district is bájri, amounting to 44·7 per cent. (see Statistical Table No. III.). The return is prepared from information supplied by the Kulkarnis; Captain Black, who was employed in this táluka for more than two years, seems to think that this amount is over-estimated, and that garden crops of which there are large quantities, especially in the eastern and central part of the district, are under-estimated: from my own observation I am of the same opinion, confirmed by the number of Bandhárás, wells and Burkiş existing in the district.

11. The next chief produce is wheat, of which the best descriptions are raised, especially in the vicinity of Junnar and in the valleys of the principal streams. Large quantities of plantains are grown at Ala, and also at Junnar. Rájuri is famous for its grape gardens. Both grapes and plantains are largely exported to the Poona and Bombay markets.

12. Of waste land, that is culturable land out of cultivation, there is very little, only 13·5 per cent. and that chiefly in the west, where a part of a field, according to the nature of the soil, is allowed to remain fallow for a longer or shorter period; such a thing as throwing up a field because it requires to remain uncultivated (fallow) is, I believe, not known. Land is too valuable, and when out of cultivation is used for grazing purposes. In the central part of the táluka,

where the soil is good, grazing land hardly exists, and cattle not actually in use are sent to graze in the western villages.

13. The *táluka* has very fair means of communication, all the Bazar towns and villages being situated on made-roads. Of metalled roads there are two: one the high road which passes through the district from north to south, called the Poona and Násik road, and in the vicinity of which are the large towns of Náráyangaon and Ala; and the other which branches off the first at Náráyangaon, and goes as far as Junnar. Of fair-weather roads kept up by Local Funds, there are several. One connects the Nagar District on the east with the Konkan to the west *viâ* the Másej Ghát, passing through the bazar towns of Belha, Ala, Otur, and Madh. At the first-named village this road has two branches, one going to Ahmednagar *viâ* the Ana Ghát, and the other passing through Párner joins the Poona and Ahmednagar high road. The town of Junnar is connected with this road by two branches, one ending at Otur and the other at Dingora.

14. Another road runs from Junnar to the Náná Ghát, and is available for carts so far; the Ghát is passable by bullocks alone, although considerable traffic passes to the Konkan along this route. Besides these there are some other short fair-weather roads, all of which are marked on the map, and need not be described. All of these roads, even the metalled high road from Poona to Násik, have been made since the survey settlement was introduced. The Local Fund roads date from 1869, and subsequently. Numerous villages, however, situated on the tops of hills, or in the broken country of the western and northern mountains, are inaccessible to carts, pack animals being employed in carrying goods, &c., to and from them.

15. There are only two ferries in the *táluka*, where the Poona and Násik high road crosses the rivers Kukdi and God. The average receipts for the last ten years are very small, being Rs. 156 per annum for the first, and Rs. 151 for the second. The only toll bar in the district is not far from Náráyangaon on the high road above alluded to. The average sum received during the last ten years, for the right of collecting tolls, is Rs. 1,648, the highest sum received in any one year being Rs. 2,300.

16. The chief markets in the district are held at Junnar, Náráyangaon, Ala, Mádh, and Otur. Those of Belha and Anna, both Inám villages, are small, and of no consequence. Roughly estimated, the weekly sales effected at the first three amount to Rs. 2,000, 450 and 450 respectively. At the first-named market there is a very large attendance; for, besides those of the adjacent villages, all the inhabitants of the western villages, and many from the Konkan, below the Náná Ghát, resort to Junnar, bringing for sale the poorer descriptions of grains grown there, bundles of wood and grass, and baskets, the latter chiefly from the Konkan. A return obtained from the Municipal Register of this town shows that in 1880-81 no less than 1,636 carts and 24,369 laden pack animals paid toll on entering.

17. The chief markets attended out of the district are Alkuti in the Párner *Táluka* to the east, and Manchar in the Khed *Táluka* to the south. The latter is the chief cattle market for the whole district, where a large number of animals change hands every bazar day.

18. Junnar is not without its manufactures, the principal being that of paper-making. I quote the following from Captain Black's report:—

"Paper is made in the town of Junnar itself, chiefly if not entirely by Musalmans. There are about 40 establishments which employ from 500 to 600 men, women, and boys, and turn out, when in full work, from 1,900 to 2,000 sheets per week each. The paper is made of old scraps of paper bought up in Bombay and Poona, and carted to Junnar, where they are first manipulated to remove the ink to a certain extent, and then made up again into a thick yellowish paper, which has a sort of gloss the result of polishing each sheet with a round stone, the sheet being placed for the purpose on a curved wooden bed. The principal sale for this paper, which is largely used by native merchants and bankers, is in Poona, Sholápur, and the Nizám's dominions. The value of a year's out-turn of paper may be roughly put at from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000."

19. Weaving is confined to a few of the larger towns. The total number of looms amount to 408, of which 347 are for cotton fabrics, and the remainder for woollens, in the shape of Kamblis. The first are worked in Junnar, Pimpal-

wandi, Náráyangaon, and Otur, while the latter are to be found at Ala, Pimpalwandi, and Náráyangaon. There are also oil-presses in the district principally at Náráyangaon, Junnar, Otur, and Ala.

20. Nothing exceptional in the system of husbandry obtains in this taluka. There is no fixed practice about ploughing; the heavier black soils being generally ploughed every second year, while the lighter soils receive this attention every year. The large area of land irrigated by wells and páts (water-channels), amounting to 11,724 acres, has created a heavy demand for manure, so much so that a great deal of the dry-crop land is left totally unmanured; and by reason of the practice of sending all the cattle, not actually in use, to graze in the western villages, in some places, notably in the centre of the taluka, where the soil is good, the supply of manure is insufficient even for garden land.

21. In the western, and most northern villages the system of husbandry is, of course, very different to that obtaining in the plain, to which the remarks in the last paragraph alone apply. Here there is little or no garden cultivation, but rice takes the place of the latter. Of rice there is an area of 4,867 acres, and the land is cultivated according to the prevailing 'Ráb' system. In the better soils a second crop of gram, vetches, &c., are raised after the rice is cut, and sometimes wheat and vegetables, but rarely sugarcane.

22. On the 'Mál' lands the usual crops are 'Nagli,' 'Sawa,' and 'Korásni;' where the land is not too steep the plough is used; but in many places the land is dug up by hand where the slope of the hills is at too great an angle to allow of bullocks dragging the plough. It is chiefly here that fallows obtain, the land being allowed to remain uncultivated for several years, the poorer the soil the longer the duration of fallow, and when cultivated again the bushes being cut down, and burnt much in the way of former 'Dháli' cultivation.

23. I now give a statement showing the increase of population during the current lease, and the average number of souls to the square mile; the increase is equal to 22·8 per cent:—

Period.	Population.	Average to the square mile.
By former survey	71,729	156·3
By revision survey	82,084	191·9

I would here remark that the data at the time of the former survey was obtained from the village Tharáobands, no statistical tables having been prepared by the Survey Department. This is stated by Lieutenant Francis in his report formerly alluded to (*vide* para. 10, letter No. 205 in the Appendix). The data of the revision survey is, of course, obtained from the statistical papers prepared at time of classification which was only completed in these villages last June. There is a considerable discrepancy, amounting to upwards of 5,000 in the number of souls in the district, as shown in last year's village Tharáobands, and that given by the survey papers, the figures by the former being only 82,676. I am of opinion that the survey data, being subjected to a very strict scrutiny, is the more reliable.

24. The greater increase of population is, of course, to be found in the central and eastern villages. The mere fact of the small area of individual holdings, which are very numerous in these parts, is indicative of this. The population here is so dense that the land does not afford sufficient employment or support for the agricultural inhabitants; in consequence of which, large numbers migrate every year for some months to Bombay, working there as labourers or cartmen, and return to their villages in June, when the monsoon has set in.

25. The following abstract statement, compiled from the same data, that is from the village Tharáobands, at the time of former survey, and from the present survey papers (see Appendices IV. and VI.), shows the percentage increase of the different items given:—

Items.	According to first Survey Settlement.	According to Revision Survey Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage increase or decrease.
Population ...	71,729	88,084	16,355	...	+ 22·8
Houses ... { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	7,954	11,710	3,756	...	+ 47·2
{ Thatched ...	3,234	4,170	936	...	+ 28·9
Agricultural cattle ...	20,561	22,318	1,957	...	+ 9·6
Cows, buffaloes and their young ...	...	32,839	...	...	...
Sheep and goats ...	...	23,768	...	...	...
Ploughs ...	4,985	6,603	1,618	...	+ 32·5
Carts ...	926	1,827	901	...	97·3
Horses and ponies ...	...	883	...	...	...

Of some of the items, such as cows, sheep and horses, there is no former record, but in all other items, of which a comparison can be made, a very large increase is to be seen, especially in that of carts which have nearly doubled their number during the current lease, a state of things which we are bound to accept as highly satisfactory, and indicative of the prosperity of the district under report.

26. Appendix A shows that in these villages there are 41,435 survey and Pot numbers ; after deducting the waste numbers 1,058, of which 626 are forest, about 69·3 per cent. are cultivated by those whose names are recorded in the village books ; 11,041 survey numbers are cultivated by the owners in partnership with others ; that is to say, the owner pays the Government demand, and bears half the expense of seed, and if necessary of well appliances ; if the land is in the plain country, the owner receives one-half of the produce, and one-third only in the case of unploughable hill lands. The owners in this sort of arrangement are generally non-cultivators who have acquired the land by foreclosing a mortgage, or by purchasing it at auction ; while the cultivating partner is very often the original owner. The number of fields sub-let for money, or for grain payments, is comparatively small, the first being the usual plan resorted to by those not cultivating their own lands.

27. Statistical Table No. V. gives the proportion of the agricultural, partly agricultural, and non-agricultural population of the taluka. Unfortunately we have no former data to enable a comparison being made. Doubtless the greatest increase would be found under the first head.

28. Returns to be found in the Appendix marked B, C and D, are compiled from the records of the Government Registration Office, showing land mortgaged, sold, and sub-let during the last three years. The number of instances of mortgages and sales are so very numerous that a complete history of each case would only add to the bulk of this report unnecessarily. I have, therefore, given an abstract of the land mortgaged, by which will be seen that there are 4,232 cases in all ; the sum for which the land was mortgaged being Rs. 3,57,347 ; the average assessment per acre being Rs. 1-2-1, and in the aggregate Rs. 11,217, or 31·8, the average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.

29. I have further divided this aggregate abstract into groups showing cases in which the land has been mortgaged for sums varying from 50 to 200 times and upwards the survey assessment. The nature of these transactions is not different from those reported on in other districts ; that is to say, interest from 4 annas to Rs. 3-2 per cent. a month is to be paid on the money lent ; or the person holding the mortgage has the usufruct of the land in lieu of interest, until the principal has been liquidated ; the latter system appears to be the most frequent.

30. Similarly in the instance of land being sold, there are 496 cases in which 3,968 acres are said to have been sold for Rs. 1,31,224 ; this gives a rate per acre of Rs. 33-1-2. The total assessment of this land is Rs. 2,250, with an average per acre of Rs. 0-9-1, while the average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land was sold amounts to 58·3. I have also given groups of these sales, showing cases in which the land was sold for sums varying from 50 to 200 times and upwards the survey assessment.

31. And, lastly, there are the instances of sub-letting, which being very few, I have shown in detail (see Appendix D). The total area sub-let appears to be acres 80, for various sums and for various periods; the averages of which are Rs. 24-3-7 per acre, and 7 years respectively; or, if we take the whole for one year, the rate per acre will be Rs. 3-6-5, while the assessment on the whole land being Rs. 60, and the total sum for which the land is sub-let for one year Rs. 272, the average number of times the survey assessment is obtained equals 4·5, while the average rate of the assessment per acre is 12 annas. As has often been stated before, we have no proof that these are *bond fide* transactions, especially in the case of sales; it cannot be believed that, in 41 instances in the aggregate 68 acres were sold for an aggregate sum giving Rs. 267 as the average sale price per acre. The only conclusion which can be arrived at is, that the land which had hitherto been mortgaged, now passed from the possession of the original owner on the mortgage being foreclosed.

32. Considerable progress appears to have been made in education, as may be seen from the following statement:—

ESTABLISHED.	No. of Villages.	PAID FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.		PAID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	
Before current settlement.	3	3	466	...	...	3	466	
1st decade ...	1	...	...	1	54	1	54	
2nd do. ...	7	...	...	7	466	7	466	
3rd do. ...	8	...	...	9	358	9	358	
Grand Total ...	19	3	466	17	878	20	1,344	

Whereas, before the introduction of the current settlement there were only 3 schools, now there are twenty, and 1,344 pupils, the latter chiefly Bráhmans, for we see by Statistical Table No. IV., nearly 80 per cent. of this class can read or are learning to do so.

33. The next is a very important return, that of wells, showing how many existed before the survey rates came into operation, and how many have been dug during the last forty years:—

Taluka.	Villages, Government or Indm.	Number of Villages.	Year of Current Settlement.	WELLS.												BURNED.		REMARKS.
				Existing at the time of the introduction of the Current Settlement.		Dug during the first decade.		Dug during the second decade.		Dug during the third decade.		Total number of new wells.		Total number of old and new wells.				
				Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Junnar.	Government.	142	1848-44 1849-49 1849-50 1850-51 1852-53 1856-57 1868-69	1,223	55	39	5	205	21	359	84	603	110	1,826	165	78	94	

Taking those of a substantial nature, we find that the increase equals 50 per cent.; besides this there are 78 substantial and 94 "katcha" Burkis, all used for the purpose of irrigation. This shows that considerable capital has been sunk, and has doubtless given ample returns; for, in the three small villages near Junnar, Bágáit Khurd, Bágáit Budruk and Hatban, the maximum rate for garden land is

Rs. 21. Now this rate was not applied by the revenue survey, but dates further back. The land was so valuable that, as may be seen from an appended statement prepared by Mr. Goldsmid, nearly the full assessment had been annually paid for 21 years previously; consequently, instead of applying a much lower assessment, proposed by Lieutenant Francis, the Mámul assessment was confirmed, and has, with slight differences, been paid ever since.

34. From a return prepared at time of classification I find that there are 461 "Bandhárás," or places where the stream is dammed up, and water led therefrom by "Páts" or water-channels. Of these 10 are built of masonry, and the remainder, being of a temporary nature, are rebuilt, or repaired annually. The outlay in the latter instance seldom amounts to Rs. 10 for each dam, and is, of course, shared among those deriving benefit from the water. 4,375 acres are irrigated from páts, and wells combined, and 7,351 acres by wells alone. Of the masonry dams, that at the village of Náráyangaon is the largest. I would beg to draw the attention of the Public Works Department to this dam, which but for timely overlooking is fast silting up. As the maximum rate for irrigated land under this work is high, it is but just that more frequent periodical clearances should be made of the silt to allow of the water being available as a perennial supply. At present it runs dry at the head by the 1st April, while at the tail of the canal there is no water, to speak of, a month earlier.

35. The following is a statement prepared from information obtained from the Mámlatdár showing the prices of the principal grains sold in the bázárs of the táluka. Statement marked E. in the Appendix exhibits the average annual prices for every year since 1843-44, not only for this, but for the adjoining tálukas of Khed, Sirúr, Párner, and Sangamner. The abstract gives the average prices by decades from 1848-49, and also for the last four years for Junnar, calculated at 80 tolas—one seer :—

PERIOD.	SEER PER RUPEE.					PERIOD.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.		Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
Average of the first decade ...	50½	45½	43	41½	26						
Average of the second decade ...	28	24½	19½	20	12	Increase on the average of the first decade ...	80·4	88·7	123·4	107·5	116·7
Average of the third decade ...	23½	19	14½	16½	10	Increase on the average of the first decade ...	117·2	140·8	196·6	151·5	160·0
						Increase on the average of the second decade ...	20·4	27·6	32·8	21·2	20·0
Actuals for 1878-79 ...	10	9½	8	9	8½						
Do. 1879-80 ...	12	11	9	12½	8						
Do. 1880-81 ...	23	17	14½	18	10						
Do. 1881-82 ...	29½	20½	15½	19	12½						

It will be seen that the highest prices ruled in the two years following the famine year of 1876-77. The local rainfall in the years 1876-77 was far below the average, consequently it was but natural that the average price of grain should be high in the years immediately succeeding. Yet in the years 1872-73 (if the return is correct) the fall of rain was considerably less than even in the famine years; nevertheless the cheapest years of the last decade were from 1873-74 to 1875-76, which appears anomalous.

36. Captain Black who was employed in this district for more than two years is a careful observer, and has noted with much diligence the articles of export and import; the following is an extract from his report on the subject :—

"The exports of the táluka are chiefly gram, chillies, potatoes, onions, plantains, oil-cake, paper, hirde (myrobalan), and sheep.

"The traffic to and from the taluka follows two principal lines. 1st, that of the Poona and Násik high road: From Ala, Náráyangaon, and the Mina valley villages, plantains, potatoes, chillies, &c., are sent by cart, either direct to Poona, or branching off near Khed go *vid* Talegaon by rail to Bombay, or by road to Panvel for the Konkan; the latter is the route by which chillies are sent in large quantities from Náráyangaon; the plantains from Ala, to the extent of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 worth a year, all go to Poona. By this road too the heavy goods such as paper, cotton goods, iron, &c., are exported and imported. 2nd, a very steady and by no means inconsiderable traffic is carried on between Junnar and the Konkan, *vid* the Nána Ghát. The average number of pack animals passing up and down the Ghát from December 1881 to March 1882 was about 3,500 a month. The chief articles sent down are chillies, onions, wheat, bájri, oil-cake, &c., hirde (myrobalan); the latter mostly goes to Kalyán for export to Europe. By this road too a large number of sheep (over 10,000 during the 4 months of the cold weather of 1881-82) are forwarded to Bombay. Flocks of sheep come from Sangamner and other talukas to graze in the Junnar Taluka, where they are welcomed on account of the manure they provide, and dealers buy them up and send them, together with sheep locally reared, to the Bombay market.

"The above are the two principal lines of traffic, but the Málsej Ghát is also used for a fair amount of traffic between the northern part of the taluka, Otur, Mád, &c., and the Konkan. The exports by this road are of much the same description as those made by the other Ghát; the average number of animals passing up and down is said to be 2,900 a month.

"From Otur there is also a local traffic with the Akola Taluka, bájri, salt, &c., being exported, and rice and hill grains imported. A certain amount of goods, potatoes, tobacco, &c., are sent by the old Nagar road through Bori Budruk and Belha, to the Nagar districts, Yeola being seemingly the destination of most of the carts.

"The imports are, I think, less in quantity than the exports, cotton goods, iron, copper utensils, groceries and refuse scrap paper (for the paper mills) are the principal articles imported by cart; the pack bullocks bring in salt, and cocoanuts from the Konkan, but very little else. Among the minor imports may be mentioned kerosine oil; the demand for it has however fallen off during the last year or two."

37. There are seven statements in the Appendix marked from F to L, giving the past revenue history of the villages under report, which have been settled at different periods from 1843-44 to 1868-69. In the statement given below are shown the average collections and remissions on Government land in 112 Government villages, the principal number settled at any one time since 1850-51 taken from Appendix I :—

112 Government Villages settled in 1850-51.

Years.	Government occupied land.	Government arable assessed unoccupied land.	Collections on Government land.	Remissions.	Outstanding balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1840-41 to 1849-50 ...	56,480	20,076	56,348	9,377	4,706
From 1850-51 to 1859-60 ...	83,100	11,834	49,843	795	501
From 1860-61 to 1869-70 ..	96,926	3,753	55,017	21	30
From 1870-71 to 1879-80 ...	100,507	1,789	55,141	10	...
From 1880-81 to 1881-82 ...	99,721	2,268	54,840	5	5
For 1881-82 ...	99,710	2,280	54,833	10	...

Since the introduction of the survey settlement, occupied area (cultivation) and concurrent revenue steadily increased until the highest point was reached in the first years of the last decade from 1870-1880. Remissions and outstanding balances have been seldom recorded, even during the famine years of 1876-78; and though the revenue collected, deducting remissions and outstanding balances, has never reached the figures obtained in 1846 and 1847, still the fact of the greater area brought under cultivation and almost total absence of deductions undoubtedly goes to prove, *pari passu* with other improvements, that the district has made considerable progress during the current lease.

38. The following information has been obtained from the Mámílatdár relative to notices issued in default of non-payment of the land revenue at the stated period, and of sales of land when payment has altogether been withheld. It will be seen that only two sales took place; in one case in 1879-80 there was no bid for the land, and in the other the sale of the crop fetched Rs. 17-8-0, and that the occupant's brother paid up the remainder—a proof that the land is too valuable to be parted with :—

Notices.

Years.	Notice issued.	Cases in which sales took place.
1879-80	645	1
1880-81	990	1
1881-82	440	.....
Total	2,075	2

Sales.

Years.	Notices.	Area.	Assessment.	To be collected.	Realized.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1879-80	1	3 36	1 8 0	1 9 6	...
1880-81	1	49 15	47 7 2	47 7 2	17 8 0*
1881-82	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	53 11	48 15 2	49 0 8	17 8 0

* This sum was obtained by sale of the crop on the land, and the occupant's brother made good the remainder Rs. 29-15-2.

39. I now come to the chief subject of the report, that of proposing revised rates of assessment. I have already shown that the present rates have been introduced in various villages at no less than seven different periods since 1843-44, the latest being in the case of the village of Ala, formerly alienated, settled in 1868-69. In other districts for which I have had to propose revision rates, a regular system appeared to have been adopted in grouping the villages at the time of first introduction of the survey settlement; but in this district, with the exception of the most western and north-western villages where some regular arrangement obtains, the remainder is simply chaos; for instance, village No. 20 (see Appendix M) assessed at Re. 0-15-7, maximum dry-crop rate, lies between villages assessed at Rs. 1-7-2, Rs. 1-8-0, and Rs. 1-12-0 respectively! Another village, Ala No. 1, assessed at Rs. 2, is adjacent to others bearing maximum rates of Rs. 1-7-2, Rs. 1-3-7, and Rs. 1-3-2; another village, Náráyangaon, assessed at Rs. 1-3-7, has villages on the west rated at Rs. 1-12-0, and on the east at Rs. 1-7-2 and Rs. 1-3-7; whereas, all these villages, situated as they are in the best part of the táluka, should have been assessed on one or properly graduated rates, and without doubt this would have been the plan followed, had the settlement been made at one time.

40. Facility of communication has much improved during the last 40 years since the first introduction of survey rates, both by metalled and fair-weather roads, especially in the central and eastern parts of the district. The rainfall, with the exception of some villages in the extreme western part of these tracts, must be fairly uniform; cultivation is of the same character throughout, that is to say, irrigated lands interspersed with good dry-crops in the eastern part, such as at Ala, Rájuri, and other villages are everywhere to be seen quite equal to those in the central and westerly villages, with the exception of a few favoured villages in the vicinity of the town Junnar; taking these matters into considera-

tion, I am of opinion that the whole of this part of the district should now be grouped together; consequently I would beg to suggest that the 72 villages shown on the map by a pink colour should have one rate; and for the belts of villages to the west, as they get further towards the Ghâts, where, although the rainfall is greater, still on account of the gradual and increasing ruggedness of the country the better description of crops cannot be cultivated, I would propose four different rates; the only exception being in some villages of a mountainous character to the north, which I propose to rate on the same maximum as the villages most westerly of all. Thus, there would be five different groups according to the colours on the map.

41. I have alluded, in paras. 7 and 8 of this report, to our present scale of classification, and shown the scale which was applied in this táluka, on bringing to the notice of the Survey Commissioner the very small percentage increase, on the present total revenue of the villages under report, to be obtained from the rates I am about to propose, and pointing out to him that however much the late Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, was justified in reducing the valuation of the 7th, 8th and 9th classes of the scale for districts to the east, where the rainfall was both uncertain and scanty, such a low scale could hardly apply in a district such as Junnar, where the rainfall is, as a rule, both timely and ample; and taking into consideration that at the introduction of the present rates there was a strong opinion that the poorer soils under favourable circumstances assimilated to those that are richer in a far greater degree, I was directed by Mr. Stewart to raise the valuation of the above-noted classes, by 6 pies in each, thus making them of the same valuation as given in the Joint Report, with the addition of a tenth class, as shown below:—

CLASS.					Colonel Anderson's scale. Value.	Joint Report Scale. Value.
					A. p.	A. p.
7th	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 6
8th	...	...	...	...	2 6	3 0
9th	...	...	...	...	1 6	2 0
10th	...	...	...	...	1 0	.....

The result of this increase will be shown hereafter.

42. The difficulty is at what maximum to pitch the rate for the first group; this difficulty overcame, the remainder is comparatively easy. I remark that the village of Ala was settled on a maximum of Rs. 2 in the year 1868-69, and although in consequence of the standard of the present classification scale (even with the addition explained in the last para.) as applied to the poorer soils, the present assessment (on the same rate) in this village has been reduced by—22·7 per cent., I do not think I would be justified in proposing a higher maximum rate for the whole of these villages, the more so, as some of the villages in the Sangamner Táluka to the north, and some in the Sirur Táluka to the east have revision settlement maximum rates of Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 respectively.

43. The application of so high a maximum rate in this group by no means results in a large percentage increase on the current assessment as might be supposed; the increase is only 17·2. There are five villages in this group, the percentage increase of which by the proposed rate exceeds the limit laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739 of the 29th October. 1874. One, the village of Mangrul, situated in the extreme south-east corner of the táluka, formerly of the Bori Petha, of which the present maximum rate is Rs. 1-3-2, while the adjoining village to the north-west, Nimbgaon Sawa, is rated at Rs. 1-7-2. The circumstances of both villages are very similar; both are situated on the river Kukdi and both have irrigated land, yet the increase in Mangrul is 84 per cent. and that of the other village only 21·1. The main cause of increase is, of course, the largely increased maximum rate. Cultivated area has, however, increased by 225 acres, and the extent of garden land by nearly 150 acres; but for this latter

increase, that of percentage, would be considerably less ; considering the anomalous grouping previously adopted, I would request sanction for the proposed rate for this village.

44. The second village, in which the percentage increase is over 66 per cent, is Pádli situated immediately west of Junnar, where the increase by the proposed rate is 86. The cause of this is simply the increase in cultivated area discovered by the revision survey, amounting to nearly 300 acres, but for which the percentage would be within the limit laid down. As this village is situated immediately on the borders of the town of Junnar, and on the high road to the Konkan by the Nána Ghát, I would request that sanction may be granted for this village also.

45. The third case is of Junnar itself, including Peth Phansámbe, where the "Pardi" area, or intermural cultivation (for the town has no other), has increased from 6 to 63 acres collectively. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-14-0 ; by the addition of only 2 annas, simply on account of the increase in area, the percentage increase amounts to 900 and 800 per cent. respectively.

46. The last is the village of Khamundi ; there is but little increase in the present arable area, but the present maximum rate is only Re. 0-15-7, whereas the present rates of the adjoining villages, Otur and Pimpripindhár, are Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-7-2, respectively, while the soil in all three villages is very similar ; there seems no good reason why these villages should not all have the same rate.

47. For the next group, shown by purple colour on the map, consisting of only 13 villages, lying in a belt immediately to the west of the last, I would propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0. This is a considerable drop from the proposed rate of the last group, and should, ordinarily speaking, be four annas higher ; but I find the higher rate would bring the percentage increase of several of the villages over 60 per cent., and some of them as high as 70 per cent. Now, although, as an exceptional circumstance, one or two villages in the open and fertile plain of the district might stand such an increase, it would be a hardship to expect villages situated in the hilly country immediately to the west of Junnar, which though not so broken and restricted as those still further to the west, to pay the higher rate. The average percentage increase on the proposed rate in this group amounts to 25·2 per cent. Six of these villages will retain their present rate, but most of them show a considerable percentage increase, chiefly on account of the larger area under cultivation, as recorded by the revision survey, and also increase of land brought under irrigation.

48. The next two groups, blue and green on the map, are composed of villages lying in belts parallel to the last, and yet further to the west situated among some of the steepest hills and deepest valleys in the district ; in the latter garden cultivation is still to be found, but that of rice generally takes the place of the other. For these two groups I would propose maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 respectively. The percentage increase amounts to 45·1 and 29·8. There are four villages in these two groups in which the percentage increase would appear excessive ; this is, however, the result of increased cultivation only, as may be seen from the following statement :—

Name of Village.				Recorded cultivated area.	Present cultivated area by Revision Survey.	Increase.	Per cent.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Warsanna	...	...	...	383	490	107	27·9
Watkhel	...	...	...	735	827	92	12·5
Kálewádi	...	...	...	611	988	377	61·7
Jalwandi	...	...	...	219	439	220	100·5

49. The last group composed of villages situated immediately to the west and overlooking the Konkan, and some on the northern border of the taluka on the spurs of the Harischandragad range, I propose to assess on a Re. 1 scale,

which will give a percentage increase of 41·2 per cent. on the group. Three villages of this group, as given below, show by the proposed rate a percentage increase exceeding the limit laid down in the Resolution before quoted—a result which is simply attributable to the increase in the present cultivated area.

Names of village.				Recorded cultivated area.	Present cultivated area by Revision Survey.	Increase.	Per cent.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Jámbulshi	...	...	...	407	567	160	39·3
Kopra	...	...	...	975	1,633	658	67·5
Khubi	...	...	...	630	988	358	56·8

It is obvious that but for this large increase in cultivated area, the percentage increase in all these villages would be far less, especially as the standard of classification of the poorer soils, even with the increase in the 7th, 8th and 9th classes (and there is very little of good soil in these villages) according to the present scale, is lower than that of the former survey; I would, therefore, request sanction to confirm the proposed maximum rate on the group in general and on these villages in particular.

50. Garden land, irrigated by means of wells, will be assessed according to the usual rules, which, though stated in every Revision Settlement Report, it may be as well to repeat here; and that is, land under old wells will be assessed within the highest rate on dry-crop lands, and that under new wells, or those dug since the introduction of the present settlement, according to the ordinary dry-crop rates to prevent “improvements” being taxed.

51. Land under “Páts” is, at present, assessed under various maximum rates, ranging from Rs. 21 at Hátban, close at Junnar, Rs. 14 at Náráyangaon, to about Rs. 4 for the rest of the táluka. I have already drawn attention to the very high rate of garden assessment prevailing in the three villages close to Junnar, of which Hátban is one. These villages do not draw their water by channels from a perennial supply; in fact the Páts are only 4th class, having water in them up to the 1st February. The land, small in extent, is of a superior description, chiefly alluvium, and most of the necessary water is supplied from the river Kukdi by means of “Burkis” or wells, more or less of a temporary nature situated on the brink of the river. In paragraph 6 of his memorandum, given in the printed matter of the Appendix, page 44, Mr. Goldsmid explains the reasons why the rates proposed by Lieutenant Francis should not be adopted, but that existing rates should be adhered to; his chief argument being that “these lands are in the immediate vicinity of Junnar, and would be eagerly taken up by others of the inhabitants of that city, if abandoned by present occupants.” I confess I fail to see the justice of this argument for retaining so high a rate. Taking the general water-supply from wells in this part of the district, which is considerable, in fact in many places better than what is obtained by the Páts in these villages, as a standard, the addition to the ordinary dry-crop classification scale on account of alluvial deposit, and the usual increase for land under old wells, would bring the combined land and water rate to a point higher than would be applied to land not quite so favourably situated, and thus do away with the anomaly of having the garden rate in one village Rs. 21, while that of another, within a mile or two, only Rs. 4, simply because *that* was the rate the inhabitants had paid for many years previously, and because “the several portions are very small in extent.”

52. But inasmuch as the supply of water by means of Páts is plentiful in the central and western portions of the district, I proposed to adopt a higher maximum rate in this táluka than has usually been adopted in other districts, and would suggest a Rs. 10 scale for all villages in the latitude of Náráyangaon and to the west of it; while the ordinary Rs. 8 scale, land and water combined would suffice for the villages to the east of that line. The three villages previously alluded to would thus come under the higher scale, and the result will

as the land is almost entirely irrigated, be a loss of from 50 to 60 per cent.; but for the sake of justice and uniformity, I trust this may be sanctioned. The average rate per acre on the Rs. 10 scale will be Rs. 4-12-9, and that on the Rs. 8 scale Rs. 3-3-5 per acre.

53. The classification of rice land has been carried out in accordance with the system prevailing in the Southern Marátha Country Survey, that is, the land is classed in the ordinary way according to its merits; while the water has been placed under one or other of the six classes usually applied to "Pátasthal" cultivation. The old system, introduced by Mr. Fraser Tytler, formerly Collector of Násik, was to class the land not higher than 8 annas; while the water, termed "Jhil," had no higher classification; consequently if the land was of the best quality, favourably situated, and well surrounded by dykes for retention of the water, the combined classification of land and water amounted to 16 annas. The present system is the same as was applied to the rice lands in Sangamner, and approved of by the late Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson.

54. At the introduction of the current settlement, the area under rice cultivation was found to be acres 3,324; now this has increased to acres 4,865, or 46 per cent. This land I would propose to assess on a combined land and water maximum scale of Rs. 8, the same which was sanctioned for similar land in the Sangamner Táluka. This scale is prepared in accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 63 of the Joint Report. The proposed rate will give an average of Rs. 1-6-3 per acre.

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

CLASS.	Number of Villages in each Class.	Maximum Dry-drop Rate.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Increase of Assessment per cent.
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. a.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1st	72	2 0	119,611	1,01,942	126,849	1,19,510	3,861	1,671	123,710	1,21,181	17.2
2nd	18	1 8	14,566	6,296	16,424	7,881	116	49	16,540	7,930	25.2
3rd	24	1 4	18,378	6,679	22,079	9,546	82	22	22,161	9,568	46.1
4th	18	1 2	8,976	2,016	11,878	3,226	1	1	11,874	4,017	29.8
5th	16	1 0	11,843	2,667	15,689	3,766	2	1	15,591	3,767	41.2
Total ..	142	..	173,388	1,20,500	192,314	1,44,619	3,562	1,744	195,876	1,46,368	20.0

The total average increase of revenue in the villages under report is estimated at 20.0 per cent., and but for the increase to the value of the three classes alluded to in paragraph 41, it would have been only 15.6. This increase is far less than what has resulted by the application of revision rates in any of the nearest districts lately settled; for instance, the portions of Sangamner and Ráhuri of the Nagar Collectorate, settled since 1881, have a sanctioned percentage average increase of 28.57 and 34.2 respectively; while in that of the Sirúr Táluka, Poona Collectorate, for which revision rates have just been proposed, the percentage average increase is 24.9.

56. This very moderate percentage increase has resulted from inability to propose a higher maximum rate for the first group, as already discussed in paragraphs 39—42 of this report. As shown, I have taken the present maximum rate of the village of Ala as the key-note. This village, formerly Inám, was settled in 1868-69 on a Rs. 2 dry-crop maximum, the result of which gave a revenue of Rs. 6,335 on the survey classification: this sum is less by Rs. 453 than the average of the previous ten years' collections, and now by the revision survey there is still a further decrease, on the same maximum of Rs. 1,435, equal to 22.7 per cent. From the printed correspondence it can be seen that Captain

Wingate, in reviewing Lieutenant Francis' proposed rates for the main part of the taluka, considered them exceedingly moderate. Lieutenant Francis defends his rates, paragraph 7, page 29, showing why he was unable to propose anything higher, from the rates of the adjoining villages of the Bori Petha and Pabal Taluka being so low. For similar reasons, I feel I would not be justified in adopting a higher maximum for these villages, which though very high as compared with the present rates, causes the percentage increase to exceed the sanctioned limit in one village (of the Bori Petha) as already shown in paragraph 43.

57. The following is an abstract statement which shows, according to the proposed groups and proposed maximum rates, the numerous maximum rates at present existing in each group (specially in the first group), and the percentage increase among the villages settled on those rates :—

Number of Villages.	Present Maximum Rate.	Revenue.	Proposed Maximum Rate.	Revenue.	Difference.	Percentage Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	<i>1st Group.</i> Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2 0 0	6,335	} 2 0 0	4,900	1,435	—22·7
5	1 14 0	2,119		986	1,133	—53·5
20	1 12 0	24,933		27,102	2,169	+8·7
25	1 8 0	25,595		31,804	6,209	+24·3
7	1 7 2	19,450		23,431	3,981	+20·5
12	1 3 7	21,522		28,146	6,624	+30·8
2	1 3 2	21,522		28,146	6,624	+30·8
	0 15 7	1,988		3,141	1,153	58·0
72	.....	1,01,942	.....	1,19,510	17,568	+17·2
			<i>2nd Group.</i>			
6	1 8 0	4,003	} 1 8 0	4,472	469	+11·7
5	1 4 0	1,852		2,793	941	+50·8
2	1 4 0	441		616	175	+39·7
	1 0 0					
13	.....	6,296	.....	7,881	1,585	+25·2
			<i>3rd Group.</i>			
8	1 4 0	1,742	} 1 4 0	2,636	894	+51·3
16	1 0 0	4,837		6,910	2,073	+42·9
24	.....	6,579	.....	9,546	2,967	+45·1
			<i>4th Group.</i>			
18	1 0 0	3,016	1 2 0	3,916	900	+29·8
			<i>5th Group.</i>			
1	0 15 7	163	} 1 0 0	138	25	—15·3
14	0 12 0	2,504		3,628	1,124	+44·9
15	.....	2,667	.....	3,766	1,099	+41·2

58. If the proposed rates are sanctioned, the increase of revenue will amount to Rs. 24,119, and the average rate per acre on each description of cultivation will be as seen from the following table :—

						By present Survey.	By Revision Survey.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 11	0 10 0
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 8	1 6 3
Motasthal	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 9	1 8 4
Pátasthal	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 4	4 2 3
On the whole of the occupied Government area	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 1	0 12 0

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

Tenure of Land.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Collections of Judi on Inám.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	173,388	1,20,500	192,314	1,44,619	5,883
Government unoccupied arable waste ...	8,569	3,690	3,562	1,744	...
Ináms ...	16,645	12,000	17,534	13,480	...
Government unarable unassessed waste ...	107,898	...	80,283	...	...
Total ...	306,500	1,36,190	293,693	1,59,843	5,883

60. It only remains to request the sanction of Government to the settlement now proposed for a period of 30 years, that is to say, from 1883-84 to 1912-1913; and should it be the intention of Government that the revised rates be introduced during the current year, I have to request that sanction may be granted to prolong the period of introduction until the 31st of July.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik.

Papers relative to the Introduction of Revised Rates of Assessment into the Mával Táluka of the Poona Collectorate and Junnar Táluka.

LETTER from the Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 205, dated 25th November 1850.

The revision of the survey of the Mával and Haveli tarf forming the Mámlatdár's division of Shivner Táluka has now been completed in accordance with instructions emanating from the report by the Committee assembled at Poona in 1847. I have therefore the honour to submit a report on the new rates of assessment that I beg to propose for this division.

2. For the management of its revenue and magisterial duties the Shivner or Junnar Táluka has been allotted into three divisions, in charge of a Mámlatdár and two Mahálkaris. The former is stationed at Junnar, the head-quarters of the district, and the two latter at Bráhmañwádi and Bori in their respective charges. New rates of assessment have been already introduced into each of the Mahálkari's divisions. The settlement of Bori Petha was made by Mr. Mansfield in 1848, and the duty of introducing the new rates for Bráhmañwádi was carried out by that officer at the past season's jamábandi. The present proposals include the remaining part of the táluka, comprising altogether 109 villages, which form the Haveli, Murkoreh, Minnir, and Kokunir tarfs with a few other detached villages.

3. A map of the tract of country to which this report refers is appended in which the tarfs are separately coloured and the districts bounding are also shown. To the north are the villages of Bráhmañwádi Petha and part of the Ankola Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate; on the east is Bori Petha, which also extends to the frontiers of the above zilla in that direction; on the south are Pábal and Khed tálukas; and to the west is the great Sahyádrí range bounding the Poona and Thána Collectorates.

4. The tract of country included in the above limits is of a varied character; highly interesting, however, from the many remarkable features in its natural formation. Numerous spurs forming distinct ranges of hills diverge from the gháts on the west at right angles to the main range and extend for many miles in an easterly and south-easterly direction, diminishing in height as they recede from the gháts. The most important of these ranges is the northern one, bounding for some distance the Poona and Ahmednagar Collectorates, and on which the strong fortress of Harishchandragad is situated. This same range extends close to the town of Ahmednagar, thence takes a southerly direction, and having diminished by a succession of steps finally disappears in the neighbourhood of Sholápur.

5. South of this, and running parallel to it are two smaller spurs separated from each other by the narrow valleys which form the approach from the Deccan to the Málsej and Náne gháts. These are neither so lofty nor extensive as the more northern range. They are continued in an easterly direction for about 15 miles, and then disappear somewhat abruptly near the town of Junnar. To the south of these is a further range bounding this district and the Khed Táluka and extending beyond Malonga in Pábal.

6. Geologists make various surmises regarding the formation of the valley lying between these ranges of hills. Some have looked on them as excavations formed by the torrents of water rushing down from the gháts during the monsoon. Colonel Sykes, however, considers this a most improbable theory, and contends that had the streams of water that are now brought down from the gháts been flowing on for time immemorial, they could scarcely have produced excavations of so extensive a nature. Others regard them as fissures formed by the probable fracture of the surface on the upheaval of the underlying beds. This explanation seems more probable; but we may anticipate the

researches of future geologists to furnish more satisfactory and convincing evidence of the origin of these extraordinary phenomena of nature. For this account of the formation of this part of the country I am partly indebted to Colonel Sykes' pamphlet on the geology of the Deccan, which contains much interesting information on this subject.

7. Each of these valleys forms one of the old divisions of the taluka known as the Minnir, Kokunir, and Murkoreh tarfs; the Old division of tarfs, two former evidently owe their designation to the rivers Mina and Kokri, which have their source in the gháts at the head of them, and the latter probably takes its name from Mur, which is the chief place in the tariff. Besides the above rivers there is a smaller one called the Pushpávati which rises near the Málsejghát, flows through the bed of the Murkora valley, and then forms a junction with the Kokri near the village of Hewra. The Mina and Kokri take a south-easterly direction, maintaining rather a singularly equidistant parallel in their course through the district. The former flows along the southern boundary of Junnar, and thence passing into Pábal Taluka effects a junction with the Gur river near Párgaon. The Kokri is also a tributary of this river, joining it about five or six miles from Sirúr in the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

8. The country on the extreme western border is very rugged and precipitous, the surface of it being so much intersected by ravines that the ordinary method of cultivating with bullocks and plough is found to be generally impracticable, and a system of manual tillage is substituted for it, commonly known as dali cultivation. This, however, is peculiar to the region or locality of the gháts, for as we proceed eastwards, the hills, diminishing in height, widen out on both sides, and as the breadth of the valleys thus increases, so does the country become proportionately more level and cultivation more general. Proceeding onward in an easterly direction we emerge from the bed of the valleys and enter the fine plain of the Haveli tariff, extending from the town of Junnar on the west to the borders of Bori Petha on the east. This tract of country is distinguished for the fine climate it enjoys as well as for the fertility of its soil, and the happy combination of these two circumstances has rendered it remarkable as one of the richest spots in the whole of the Deccan. Nowhere in the Poona Collectorate is the fall of rain so genial and so certain as in this favoured spot, and nowhere else is the growth of wheat and other grains more prolific.

9. At the corner of this beautiful plain and directly at the mouth of the valley leading to the Náneghát stands the old town of Junnar, the capital of the Deccan when the Musalmáns held sway over it, situated, as Lieutenant Nash says, "in a most lovely country, surrounded by most fertile lands, cool in climate, and well situated for military purposes, the choice of Junnar as their chief city along the gháts speaks much for the taste and judgment of the men who founded it." It is greatly fallen in size and importance since the time of the Mahomedan rule and by the subsequent transfer of the seat of Government to Poona under the Maráthas, still it is a place of considerable note, being the chief market of the district, and a fine depôt for the merchandise and grain passing to the Konkan by the Náneghát. But if the projected line of railroad over the Málsejghát to Alla should be constructed, much of the present traffic by Junnar will be doubtless diverted to that line of road.

10. This description, I trust, will give some idea of the nature of the country to be assessed, and I have only to request your attention to the very marked difference in the character and circumstances of the villages of the western part of the district contrasted with those of the Champaign or Haveli tariff, as this circumstance must have its due weight in determining the amount of assesment for these two classes of villages. In the former we have a scanty population, remarkable for their hardy character as well as for their simple habits of livelihood. The houses are generally small chuppered sheds, and the whole community of a village often falls short of thirty souls. Luckily their wants and requirements are of the commonest kind, for few artificers and traders are to be met with in these mountainous wilds, and even

those that have houses there generally leave them for Junnar during the monsoon season. The Champaign villages on the other hand are well populated, the houses comparatively well built, the village community complete in all the usual branches of handicraft, and, though not thriving, living in an advanced state of civilization compared with that of their Mávali brethren. As no census of the district was taken by the Survey Department, I have had recourse to that made last year by your Mámlatdár's establishment, from which a statement has been prepared showing for each village the number of houses, population, number of cattle, implements, carts, &c. This information is exhibited on the map, and a reference to it will fully explain the contrast that I have been attempting to describe.

11. The history of the early revenue management of this part of the Deccan and of the various methods for assessing land obtaining at different periods previous to our administration of the country are subjects that have been frequently discussed in the reports of the officers who have at various times been employed on revenue duties in this Collectorate. Perhaps one of the clearest and best descriptions is from the pen of Mr. Pringle, in his report to Government proposing rates of assessment for Junnar and Pábal on the completion of his survey of those districts. For more information on this subject I would therefore refer you to this report. In continuation of the history that it furnishes, I have further to mention that the rates fixed on the survey and assessment of the district carried out under that officer were introduced in 1829-30, and have continued to be the basis of our revenue collections from that period to the present time.

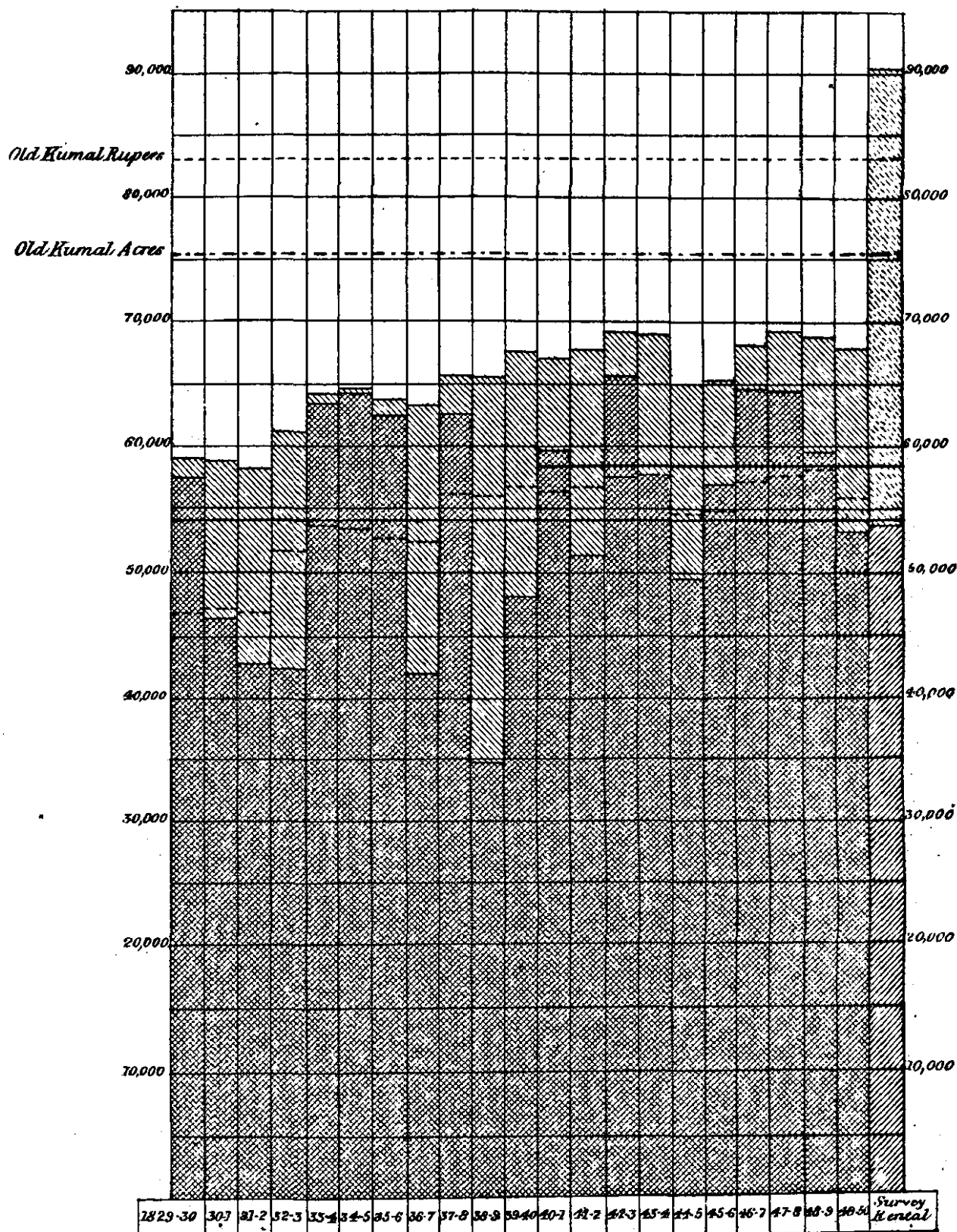
12. The survey of this division was first commenced by Captain Boyé in October 1845, Lieutenant Nash being then at the head of the office. On Captain Boyé's nomination to the Judge Advocate General's Department in the following year,* Mr. Beynon was deputed to relieve him and carry on the work. This officer remained in charge for about a year, having left the survey in March 1847 on receipt of his commission in the army. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Champion, who retained charge of the establishment until the appointment of the Committee in October 1847 when all further operations were for a time suspended.

13. Mr. Mansfield was nominated Settlement Officer in the monsoon of 1848, and commenced the following season the work of overlooking and revising the survey in the Mávals. His first step was to take a test of the former measurements, and the result of this being satisfactory as to the superficial contents, he determined to act on them in all cases where the size of the fields and the nature of the land included would admit of doing so. For rice-land the system followed in the Nagar dāng survey was adopted, every small compartment being measured and classified, and a deduction made for all cross embankments or dykes included. In cases where jiráít and rice lands were mixed up in the same field, it was in some instances necessary to make a fresh division of lands, but generally the old Nos. have been left, each description of cultivation being separately measured and assessed. The non-continuous cultivation lands have all been kept distinct from the regular jiráít, the greatest care being taken to carry out this rule; the size of the fields at the same time has been limited to 15 acres. All petitions from cultivators requesting a smaller subdivision of their holdings were inquired into, and the requests complied with where found to be practicable.

14. In the last progress report of this survey Mr. Mansfield gives a description of his method of operations, and exhibits also the result of the test taken, so that it seems needless here to enter into further details, more especially so as the subject will again come under discussion when the report of the past season's work is submitted.

15. In the district to which our proposals extend we have a great variety of climate to deal with; but there seems little or no difficulty in distinguishing the changes as the different

DIAGRAM exhibiting the extent of Government Land annually under Cultivation for the last 21 Years in 109 Villages of the Sewnere Talook, with the gross and Net Assessment thereon.



EXPLANATION.

1. The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram.
2. The Heights of the Columns indicate the Net rental, and of the lighter, the gross Assessment on the Cultivated land. the intermediate space, the amount of Remissions.
3. The ----- lines show the extent of Cultivation in Acres for each Year.
4. The Horizontal ----- lines mark the average Net rental for 21 and 10 Years.
5. The Height of the Column shows the Estimated Maximum Rental of the 109 Villages, according to the proposed Rates of Assessment. And the the total Acres by "New Measurement."

EXAMPLE.

Year 1849-50.

Cultivated Acres.....	55,506
Assessment thereon.....	67,304
Actual Remissions.....	53,759
Remissions.....	14,145

products and methods of cultivation indicate clearly enough where they occur. Thus, for instance, on the western border where the fall of rain is most copious, we find rice to be the staple product, whilst the dry-crop cultivation is entirely confined to the inferior kinds of grain, such as náchni, sáwa, khorasni, &c., and so much is the soil deteriorated and exhausted by the excess of moisture in this locality, that a rotation of these crops can be grown in the same spot for only three or four years successively, the land then requiring a fallow for the same or a longer period. The first circumstance that attracts our attention as indicative of a change from this climate is the disappearance of the "pherpáli" cultivation and the partial introduction of wheat, gram, and bájri amongst the dry-crop products. We next note the cultivation of rice to be gradually diminishing, and with it that of the inferior kinds of grain mentioned above. Lastly we find ourselves in the fine plain of the Haveli taraf surrounded only with crops of wheat, gram and bájri. This state of things indicates clearly enough that our climatic lines of division must run north and south, parallel to the gháts, and that the rates of assessment must be highest in the east, and formed on a scale of values decreasing for each class as we approach the gháts.

16. Besides the variations of climate we have also to look to the situation of the villages in regard to facilities for disposal of produce, so as to fix the rates on a consideration of these circumstances combined. The two great markets of the district are Junnar and Otúr; besides these there is Náráyangaon, close on the borders of Shivner Táluka. Of these Junnar is the chief. Situated almost in the centre of the district, it is a convenient distance and of easy access to nearly all the villages. The farthest from it are those on the gháts, which have besides the disadvantage of carrying their produce through a country not traversable by carts. This circumstance will be borne in mind when determining the rates for these villages.

17. Before giving the detail of the new rates it is first necessary to ascertain what the district has hitherto paid, and what its condition is under the operation of the present assessment. For this purpose I have prepared the opposite diagram according to the instructions in paragraph LXXI. of Superintendent's Joint Report. It exhibits annually the cultivation, remissions, and actual realizations from the land for the last twenty-one years, commencing with the first settlement, according to Mr. Pringle's survey and assessment of the district. The revenue accounts for the period of our administration antecedent to this are somewhat confused. The extent of land is entered in bighás and other uncertain denominations of measurement, and the different items of revenue are not separately given; besides in some villages no accounts for a year or two are obtainable. Under these circumstances I have thought it better to exclude altogether from the diagram the information for this period, confining it to the years for which satisfactory and trustworthy data are procurable, viz., from 1829-30 to 1849-50: our administration dates from 1818-19. For the first two years Junnar was under the charge of the Ahmednagar Collector, and for the other nine the revenue management, as I have before said, was not on any systematic plan.

18. The diagram furnishes a complete analysis of our revenue management of this division for the last twenty-one years. It commences, as I have before mentioned, with the introduction of Mr. Pringle's assessment, and we may therefore trace the financial effects of that measure through the whole period of its operation. For the first four years cultivation was stationary, if we except a small increase in the fourth only, whilst the revenue was annually decreasing. 1833-34-35 are remarkable as the period in which almost the full assessment on the cultivated land was realized. 1836 was evidently a bad season, but remissions being liberally given, the revenue in the succeeding year reached its former standard. We now come to 1838, a year of deficient rain in the Deccan, and marked by the large amount of remissions that were granted, being about 45 per cent. on the assessment. The effects of this unfavourable season appear to have been felt for the succeeding three years, from which time there is nothing remarkable till

1846. The survey of the district had then commenced, and the anticipated reduction of assessment gave a stimulus to cultivation. In 1848 there was a greater extent of land under tillage than in any preceding year of the whole period. The new rates of assessment were expected this season, which fully accounts for this circumstance; so again may we attribute the falling off in the cultivation of 1849 to the delay in the introduction of them.

19. Thus for three years only has the revenue been collected according to the fixed rates of assessment. I take no account of the small amount of remissions for this period as it was not more than sufficient to cover the losses by fires, casualties, &c., that may be looked for under any circumstances. The present depressed state of the cultivators shows that in spite of remissions our exactions have fallen very heavily on them, and that a great reduction in their payments is urgently called for. The great body of them, I regret to say, appear to be deep in the *sávkár's* books, almost literally living from hand to mouth. The few exceptions to this are parties who have perhaps held their lands on favourable terms owing to some inequality in the present assessment.

20. Taking the whole period of twenty-one years, the collections have on the average amounted to Rs. 54,656 annually, and the last ten years give an average of Rs. 58,354; in this is included the revenue from rice and *bágáit* as well as *jiráit* lands. These sums applied to the acres under cultivation give rates of Rs. 1-0-2 and Rs. 1-0-7 per acre respectively. The recent measurement shows a great increase of acres, according to which the realizations are reduced to about 15·6 on the acre. The revenue from *kurans*, *dali* lands, and such other items as are not levied by a fixed rate of assessment on the acre have been excluded, because the extent of land from which they were realized could not be traced, and to have given the collections alone would have made them appear heavier on the acre than they really were. A statement of the sums which have been realized on these accounts is annexed. The form of the diagram is similar to that in Captain Wingate's report for Bankápur.

21. Carrying out the general plan of arrangement as discussed in paragraphs 15 and 16, I propose to form the 109 villages into five groups, to be assessed at the following rates:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	As.
1 12	1 8	1 4	1	12

The highest rate will be applied to 22 villages situated in the eastern part of *Haveli taraf* and in the valley of the *Kukdi* river, extending to the limits of the town of *Junnar*. This will include that tract of country which I have described as one of the most fertile spots in the *Deccan*.

22. Class 2nd will contain 24 villages lying generally west of class 1st, and from their greater proximity to the *gháts* it might, perhaps, be supposed that they were more favourably circumstanced. Such, however, is not the case, for though the fall of rain may be more copious, there is an acknowledged and perceptible difference in the fertility and productiveness of the soil. This may, in my opinion, be in some measure attributed to the undulating nature of the country and the drainage from the hills on the north and south sides.

23. Classes 3rd and 4th will contain 19 and 34 villages respectively. The division for these classes has been made with reference to the change of products and cultivation. Thus the former marks on its western side the limit to which wheat and *bájrí* cultivation extend, and the latter is remarkable as being suited only to the growth of the inferior kinds of grain—*sáwa*, *náchni*, &c. The poorer soils too do not generally admit of continued cultivation, owing to the undulating nature of the country and the very heavy rains that occur.

24. Class 5th will contain 10 villages ; these are situated on the top and sides of the gháts, and the small extent of table-land. Class 5th. they contain is entirely of the "pherpáli" description. It will be observed that in determining the number and limits of these classes I have attached considerable importance both to climate and products ; but in carrying out this natural arrangement I have not omitted to take into consideration other local circumstances of almost equal importance in regard to the matter of assessment.

25. I have besides been assisted in forming my opinion on the rates by a comparison of the rates already sanctioned for the adjoining districts of Bori and Bráhmañwádi Petha. In the report on the latter division Captain Landon proposed that the two villages of Otúr and Udápur, situated in the plain on the southern side of the Bráhmañwádi Ghát, should be assessed at rates of 750 reas or Rs. 1-14 for first black soils. On Captain Wingate's recommendation this was reduced to Rs. 1-10. I mention these two villages particularly because they adjoin and are precisely similar in climate and situation to the group that forms my first class, for which I beg to propose the same rates, making Rs. 1-12 the maximum sum instead of Rs. 1-10. This alteration is necessary for assimilating the assessment in both cases, as the increase to the value of the reds and barads adopted for Bráhmañwádi is to be dispensed with in this case, and the rates for Junnar calculated on the Indápur scale throughout. Reasons for this will be given in the sequel. The average of the assessment on the nine classes will be exactly the same at Rs. 1-12 on the Indápur scale as Captain Landon's rates at Rs. 1-10. The following shows the result under both scales :—

Rates.	Total Reas of the nine Classes.	Average for each Class.
Captain Landon's rates	3,104	344½
Proposed rates	3,103	344

26. On the good soils a higher assessment will be imposed as they can well bear it, whilst the others will have a lighter rate than those of Otúr. This arrangement will meet the views and opinions of the cultivators, who complain of the assessment on some of the poorer soils.

27. The rate for first black soils in each group of villages being fixed, the next question is, on what scale of values are we to calculate the assessment for the other soils of the classification table. This is a point of some importance, especially as the views I venture to submit are opposed to the practice hitherto obtaining in this survey. On referring to the records I find that for every district that has been assessed some modification of the classification scale has been adopted to meet, as it is termed, the enhanced value of the lower soils. The Indápur scale is said to be the basis of the classification, but as 15, 20, and even 30 per cent. is added to the rates for the reds and barads without a corresponding increase to the blacks, it is evident that the relative values of this scale have been altogether lost sight of. Appendix A. exhibits the different rates that have been sanctioned for all the assessed districts in this Collectorate and shows the increase to the reds and barads over the proportionate value as fixed by the above-mentioned scale.

28. Pábal, it seems, was the first district in which any considerable change was made, and Lieutenant Nash in his report proposing the new rates of assessment, grounds his argument for this on the broad theory that the inferior soils approach more nearly in value to the good in a moist than in a dry climate. Pábal Táluka—increase to the reds and barads for that district. Captain Wingate, then Superintendent of the Survey, to

whom the report was submitted, although he recommended Lieutenant Nash's proposition, seems to have done so more from a consideration of that officer's experience and judgment than from a connection of the suitability of the system to the circumstances of the case. In discussing the proposition he contends, that to prove satisfactorily that this increase to the value of the poorer soils is required, it must first be shown that black soils have deteriorated in value, or in other words, that they suffer from that excess of moisture which is said to enhance the fertility of the other ; but this consideration seems never to have been alluded to, when the proposals for these increases of value were submitted.

29. To show on what insufficient grounds these increases have been sometimes made I may be permitted to quote from a report by Captain Boyê proposing rates for Bâramati. This officer confesses himself to be quite at a loss what sum was required for the district under report : at length he adds—" Fortunately I am provided with the means requisite for this purpose in the enhanced rates for the Pimpalgaon Division of the Bhimthadi District, submitted in your able report (meaning Lieutenant Nash's) under date the 28th November 1839." This system has, I conceive, a direct tendency to assimilate the assessment on good and inferior soils and thus to neutralize any distinction in their values that the classification had contemplated.

30. The Indâpur scale, as I have before said, is the original one, and the basis on which the classification is made, and as the Tarrams are familiar with the values of it, they are naturally guided by them in determining the class to which each soil should be put ; any departure from it must in some measure tend to disarrange the classification. I propose therefore to adopt it as the basis for calculating the assessment for this district. Mr. Mansfield, in explaining his operations, particularly mentioned his objection to this arbitrary method of increasing the value of the poorer soils, and expressed his opinion that there were no grounds for adopting it in Junnar, and surely the circumstance that these soils required to lie fallow for a period, after a few years of continued cultivation, is most satisfactory evidence that they have in this district no extra fertility calling for an enhanced rate on the classification scale. I have had considerable experience in classification work, having been employed almost entirely in that branch since my appointment to the survey, and had there been any tendency to undervalue the poorer soils in the Deccan classification system, it will not I hope be deemed presumptuous in me to say, it would have struck my attention on joining this department. My impression was the reverse of this, and I am persuaded from my own test, and from observation that reds and barads are classed higher here than similar soils in Dhârwar, and I believe in Nagar also.

31. The following shows the Indâpur scale and the new rates of Rs. 1-12 calculated according to it. I give the values of each class in reas, because it has hitherto been customary to adopt this plan both in exhibiting and calculating new rates :—

Blacks.	VALUE IN REAS.		Reds.	VALUE IN REAS.		Barads.	VALUE IN REAS.		Kewtal.	VALUE IN REAS.
	Indâpur Scale.	Proposed Rates.		Indâpur Scale.	Proposed Rates.		Indâpur Scale.	Proposed Rates.		Proposed Rates.
1st... ..	300	700	1st	220	513	1st	100	233	1st	800
2nd	240	560	2nd	130	303	2nd	60	140	2nd	750
3rd	170	396	3rd	75	175	3rd	35	82	...	...

For the other classes the same proportionate scale of values will be adopted, commencing from 1st block at 600, 500, 400 reas, respectively, and for the 5th class of 12 annas the original scale will be followed throughout..

32. These rates applied to the land under cultivation in 1849-50 will effect an immediate reduction of about 35 per cent., that is Estimated revenue at first to say, the demand according to present rates is jamábandi. Rs. 67,304, and on the new rates it will be only Rs. 43,223, but the latter includes only the assessment on jirait and gaddi lands ; some addition must be made for that from bágait, which I propose to collect in the current year according to existing rates. Last year's revenue on this account was about (Rs. 3,650), which added to the sum above given, Rs. 43,223, gives Rs. 46,873 as the probable realization at the first jamábandi. No allowance has however been made for the cases of fields, in which the assessment will be increased, it being customary to remit the sum in excess the first year. Notwithstanding so great a reduction generally there will still be many individual cases in which the rates will be increased. What this will amount to cannot be ascertained until the jamábandi papers are made out. At a rough calculation it will, I should think, be between Rs. 1,500 and 2,000. Allowing for this, therefore, we may estimate the first year's revenue to be Rs. 45,000. In this I have taken no account of the other items excluded from diagram, such as dali, gáirán, &c. : they will be the same in both cases, and for a comparison therefore there would be no advantage in including them.

33. For rice cultivation two classes of rates only are required. There is a great similarity in it, and it is only for a few villages stretching out towards the plain that a reduction in the rates is necessary to meet the decrease in the fall of rain. The rice-lands of this district are very dissimilar from those that I have seen in the Southern Marátha Country. In the latter they owe their fertility to tanks and drainage from the hills by means of which they are irrigated ; here they are entirely dependent on the falls of rain, having no reservoirs to look to when these do not occur at seasonable intervals. This climate is a very important element of consideration, and we must endeavour to counteract the disadvantages which some villages labour under in this respect by a decrease in their rates of assessment. For this purpose I propose rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8 ; the latter to be applied to all the villages of class 2, also to five other villages* of class 3 ; the rest to be assessed at the former rates.

34. For a comparison of these rates with those sanctioned for other districts we may turn to Ankola in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, which borders on the western villages of Shivner Táluka. From inquiry, as also from information gained from Mr. Hexton, who was employed in the classification of the Ankola dāngs, there is, I imagine, little difference in the cultivation of the two districts ; but Junnar has considerable advantages in regard to markets, and I have therefore proposed rates in excess of those for Ankola, Rs. 2-8 being the highest sum sanctioned for the latter.

35. On the above rates the new assessment in all the rice-lands of the district will fall short of the annual realizations for the last twenty-one years by about Rs. 150. Considering the great increase in this cultivation since the introduction of the present assessment, the total acres being then about 2,200, and now 2,687 by recent measurement, I should, perhaps, have been justified in fixing a higher rate, but this would at least be doubtful policy, because it would be imposing a tax on the industry of those cultivators who at great labour and not inconsiderable expense have added to their rice holdings, and such a measure might have a tendency to check future improvements of the kind. Rice cultivation is the source from which we derive the greater part of our revenue in the Mávals, and it would therefore seem politic and expedient alike to hold out encouragement to the extension of it. In relieving the rayats from a portion of their burdens on it, we may expect the capital thus placed at their disposal to be directed to the improvement of the jirait lands and to an increase in the extent of this cultivation. I would also plead the general impoverished condition of the Mával cultivators as a further reason in favour of this reduction.

36. I have next to show how I propose to fix the rates of assessment on non-continuous cultivation soils. From a correspondence that passed between Captain Landon and the Collector regarding the manner in which lands of this description in Purandhar Taluka should be assessed, it appears that Lieutenant Evans had contemplated the introduction of a plan (afterwards recommended by Captain Landon) of making the cultivators enter into an agreement to hold such fields for a term of five years, which would embrace the period of three they could be continuously cultivated and two of fallow. For this lease the full assessment of three years only was to be collected at the proportion of one-fifth annually. This system was not however introduced, as the two villages to which it was to be applied are still unassessed. I can see no advantage in it over that of an annual settlement for cultivation. The assessment would not in reality be lighter, but merely distributed over a period of five instead of three years, and great would be the complaints when it was demanded for the seasons that the field was lying fallow. Besides, it would be directly opposed to the rules in Superintendent's Joint Report, established for the management of surveyed districts, as the cultivator would not have the privilege there conceded of annually contracting or extending his cultivation.

37. To me it appears there is no reason why the assessment on these lands should not be levied in precisely the same manner as on the regular jirait. They are confined to certain localities, so that a lower rate of assessment can be fixed for the class of villages in which they are to be met with, and having by the present revision of the survey been kept distinct from other descriptions of cultivation, and measured off into small-sized fields, a man can easily cultivate as long as he finds it profitable and then relinquish it for a period, paying the assessment of course only for the years it is under tillage. This is a system I would venture to recommend for this district. The villages in which this non-continuous cultivation prevails have been allotted off into classes 4 and 5, and I am persuaded the low rate of assessment that will be imposed, varying from 1½ anna to seldom if ever more than 3 annas an acre, can be paid with ease.

38. In this district we have the two kinds of bagait cultivation common to the Deccan, viz., the "motasthal," by irrigation from wells, and "patasthal," by means of water-courses from nālas and running-streams. For the former the virhunda system of assessment, fixing the extra tax for the garden cultivation on the well instead of the land has always been adopted in this survey, and I propose to continue it. A new method for the classification of wells will be introduced, as the recent inquiries respecting the working of the bagait assessment in Bori Petha have shown the defects of that settlement to be attributable to the manner in which the field returns were prepared. The extent of land irrigable from the well has alone been ascertained and taken as the basis for calculating virhunda instead of the extent that the well is yearly capable of irrigating. Rs. 2 an acre in excess of the jirait assessment is the rate hitherto sanctioned for all well-garden lands in this Collectorate, and I beg to recommend the same for this district, excepting the three villages of Bhāgaet Khurd, Bhāgaet Budruk, and Hātban immediately adjoining the town of Junnar, for which Rs. 4 an acre might safely be fixed in consideration of the great advantages of market for sale of garden produce.

39. Wells in this district have been exempt from assessment since the introduction of Mr. Pringle's survey. The virhunda then fixed was partly collected for the first season, and its operation then suspended. There is, however, in my humble opinion no objection to the imposition of a small extra sum on this description of cultivation, and custom in the other surveyed districts has fully sanctioned its adoption in this case. I have estimated the amount leviable on this head at Rs. 1,992. This is found on a rough calculation from the papers prepared under Captain Boyé and the other officers engaged in the survey of this district. I have, however, taken small extent of land for each well as the basis of this calculation, and am therefore of opinion that the total assessment

will be over rather than under the sum given. A re-examination of every well will be made, when the total amount of virhunda will be ascertainable.

40. For pátasthal lands Re. 1 to Rs. 3 an acre in excess of the jiráit has been the ordinary rate in this Collectorate, and it would also appear applicable to this district. Where the supply of water is sufficient for irrigation for part of the season only, it would not seem expedient to impose a higher sum than this; but where there is a never-failing supply throughout the year, as in the case of the stream that irrigates the Hafiz Bāgh, now held on lease by Mr. Dickinson, a higher rate than Rs. 3 is called for. I would recommend Rs. 6 for the above garden. This would effect a very considerable reduction on the present payment. Mr. Dickinson informs me there is a clause in his agreement which provides that he is to have the advantage of any reduction of assessment that may be made by the survey rates, and I trust therefore he may be permitted the benefit of it, as he has shown by his energy and success in the cultivation of sugarcane that his labours are deserving of the favourable consideration of Government. An examination of the pátasthal lands of two or three villages on my recent visit to Junnar has led me to infer that my estimate of the revenue from this source is somewhat less than the sum likely to be realized. The papers from which it was formed are drawn up in so imperfect a manner that it is impossible to form from them an opinion of the capabilities of each stream.

41. A bágáit assessment on pátasthal lands has been regularly paid in several villages. These have been distinguished in the statements appended. I have to request the sanction of Government to collect the revenue in these cases for the current year according to the present assessment, and also that the new rates on all other pátasthal and all motasthal lands be remitted for the first season.

42. My reasons for proposing a rate of Rs. 4 per acre for the well-garden lands of Bhagaet Budruk, Bhagaet Khurd, and Hátban are based on a consideration of the great fertility of the soil in these villages, being a fine alluvial, as also of the high rates of assessment that they have hitherto paid, averaging about Rs. 15 on the acre. They were formerly assessed at Rs. 20, but in 1836 Mr. Rose made some general reduction, fixing the present assessment, and great as it appears and really is, still I found to my surprise that the cultivators of these gardens are in better circumstances than the great body of their class in the district. The irrigation is chiefly from wells, with a little assistance from "páts" for two or three months after the monsoon. The proposed rates will not realize quite half the present collections, and are only just sufficient to cover the allowances to inámdárs, hakdárs, &c., according to present payments. The following is a statement of the disbursements on these accounts taken from last year's jamábandi chitta:—

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Total Revenue for 1849-50.	Village expenses and payments to Hakdárs.			Percentage allowance to Pirzáda and other Inám- dárs.			Total.	Estimated new Assessment.
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bhagaet Budruk	1,154	250	9	11	330	5	3	580 15 2	561
Do. Khurd	688	172	6	1	30 15 5	203	5 6		344
Hátban	214	66	0	5	94 0 1	160	0 6		104

43. The rate of percentage on which the payments to "pirzáda" and other "inámdárs" are made was fixed from the old "kamál" of these villages, and it would seem rather hard to these parties to calculate their allowances in future on the same percentage scale applied to the new kamál, especially as there

is some doubt from the wording of the village chittas whether theirs were not originally fixed payments, converted into a percentage rate on the total revenue of the villages. Under these circumstances I submit the question whether these villages are to be brought under the operation of the new rates, and if so, the further one of how the allowances to the inámdárs are to be regulated. No inquiry as to the rights of these parties has, I believe, been made, but they have regularly been paid on the above scale of allowances since our occupation of the country.

44. For dálirán cultivation I have no new system to recommend, and propose therefore to continue the "old kohita" plan of assessment. I have endeavoured to ascertain from the members of this establishment what method for assessing this kind of cultivation the late Lieutenant Nash proposed to adopt, but no information seems to have been given them. That he had some different system in view may be inferred from the circumstance of his having surveyed and classified these lands merely in the same manner as jiráít, but it is evident from the nature of the cultivation that any regular assessment on the acre could not be carried out.

45. In the villages towards the gháts new ground is sought out almost every year, and the cutting down the brushwood and clearing the land and preparing it for sowing appears a most laborious process; at the same time the return from it, judging from the circumstances of the cultivators of three or four villages I examined, is anything but remunerative. As we get down the valleys a little way we find them cultivating the same ground for two and in some villages three successive years; it seems therefore that all this description of cultivation ought not as heretofore to be assessed at the uniform rate of 12 annas on the kohita. I would recommend three rates, the lowest 10 annas for the villages of class 5, 12 annas for those of class 4, and Re. 1 for the small extent of this cultivation on classes 3 and 2. This slight change in the rates will not, I anticipate, have any effect on the revenue or if it is perceptible, it will be in the form of increase rather than decrease. I have taken last year's revenue as the probable amount of future ones. In recommending this change of rates I do so with the greatest diffidence, as I have had such limited opportunities of acquiring information on the subject that I feel myself scarcely qualified to give an opinion in the case.

46. In the appendix will be found a detailed statement for every village, contrasting the present with the new rates of assessment, and I have now only to exhibit the general effects of the whole measure.

The new kamál or maximum revenue from jiráít, hágáít and rice-lands is estimated at	...	...	...	Rs. 53,889
Add items not included in diagram, viz, revenue from dáli cultivation and grazing lands	...	...	...	1,476
			Total of new assessment	55,365
The average for twenty-one years from the same heads under present rates is	...	...	...	56,672
			Difference between present and new rates	1,307

Thus the new "kamál" is less than realizations for twenty-one years under the present rates by about Rs. 1,300; the financial prospects of the measure are not therefore so promising as I could have wished: but my estimate, I would remark, is formed from the rough village papers, and is, I am of opinion, less than the rates will give when the calculations are completed, especially in the case of "pátasthal" lands. Of this reduction about Rs. 900 will fall on the three villages of Bhagaet Budruk, Bhagaet Khurd, and Hátban. I have before submitted the question whether they should be brought under the new rates. If I may offer an opinion on this subject, it would be to give them the full benefit of the reduction, that they may profit by it in the same manner as other villages in the district do, though to a less extent, excepting a few villages in which the non-continuous cultivation system prevails. The new kamál will, I anticipate, be soon realized, and Government will thus, in the present revision of assessment, have carried out a measure calculated to confer a lasting benefit on the district with scarcely any perceptible loss of revenue.

47. I have further to solicit sanction for the introduction of new rates of assessment to 9 villages of the Bráhmaṇwádi Petha. In his report on that district Captain Landon states that the above villages have been left over for future settlement, as they contain rice-land which had not been separately measured. The revision of the survey of them has been completed in the same manner as described for the villages of the Mámlatdár's division.

48. Seven of these villages are situated on the top of the range of hills which forms the Bráhmaṇwádi Ghát, and the other two in the Kotul valley to the north of it. The whole are very much intermixed with the villages of Ankola Táluka, and a transfer of some of them to Ahmednagar, giving some of the villages of that zilla to Poona in exchange, was contemplated, as appears from some correspondence with this office on the subject. The whole country is very mountainous and precipitous, and cultivation chiefly confined to the rice-lands in the ravines.

49. The rates I have to propose are Re. 1 for jiráit-lands for the two villages in the Kotul valley and 12 annas for the others, being the same as already submitted for classes 4 and 5 of Shivner Táluka—the assessment to be calculated according to the Indápur scale of values.

50. Rice-lands have hitherto paid a very low assessment, and I find the rates proposed for Junnar would in several cases more than double the sums hitherto realized, and besides the villages are very unfavourably situated in regard to markets, having to descend the ghát either for the Otur or Kotul bazár. On these accounts I have made Rs. 2 per acre the highest rate.

51. I find that I have omitted in the case of the Shivner villages to give the scale of values on which the assessment for rice-lands is to be calculated, and I may therefore here supply the wanting information as the same standard is to be adopted for both districts. Mr. Tytler divides the rice-lands into 8 classes, for each of which a distinct value has been assigned. His system of classification has been here followed throughout, and I would also adopt his scale for calculating the rates, with a slight reduction in the value of the lower classes. This I consider called for to meet the marked difference in their fertility as contrasted with the better descriptions of soil falling into the higher classes. I subjoin the proposed scale of values calculated for rates of one rupee; it is very similar to that adopted for Ankola:—

Classes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Annas	16	14	12	10	8	6	4½	3

52. Captain Landon's jiráit rates for the villages adjoining these were 10 reas than a rupee, and for rice-lands Rs. 3. On a reference to the statement it will be seen that even at Rs. 2, the sum now proposed for the latter, there will, in the case of Ambhol for instance, be an increase on the new rates to nearly five times the amount of the average of former collections—on rice-lands alone I mean. This is a village in which rice cultivation has yearly been extending, so that a part of its revenue put down to jiráit has in reality been paid on the rice. However, looking at the maximum "kamál" that the new rates are calculated to realize, I hesitate to propose higher sums than those now recommended.

53. Appendix G. exhibits the effects of the new rates contrasted with the payments on the present. The average for the latter is made out for twenty-one years only, the papers for the period antecedent to this being defective like those for Junnar, as described

in paragraph 17. The sums are too small to exhibit in the form of a diagram, but the statement will, I think, be found to contain all the requisite information. The following is the result under the present assessment :—

Total revenue from rice and jiráit lands, average being for	Rs.
twenty-one years...	1,485
Ditto from dáli cultivation and grazing-lands	94
Total	1,579
The new kamál on rice and jiráit	1,692
Estimated revenue from dáli and grazing lands	158
Total	1,850
In this instance the new rates exceed former collections by	
Rs. 271 ; but the first settlement will effect a very great reduction, last year's revenue from rice and jiráit being	1,656
Estimated revenue at first jamábandi being	882
Total reduction	774

The reduction here shown is very great, but I must explain that the cultivated acres on which the first year's revenue is calculated are taken from Captain Landon's classification made in 1846-47, and as there has, from the mámlatdár's returns, been a considerable increase in cultivation of late years which has not been taken into account, the revenue will be more than my estimate. The acres under cultivation last year according to new measurement have not been ascertained because the original classification was confirmed on test. I should however, on a rough calculation formed from the increase on the old measurements, estimate that the revenue will be about Rs. 1,000, thus making the reduction nearly 40 per cent.

54. The customary levies of grain and money by the district and village officers, both for Junnar and for these 9 villages, were inquired into and converted into fixed annual payments at the introduction of Mr. Pringle's assessment, and the amount of these payments is included in the revenue for each year, so that the diagram and statements show the full realisations from the land for the whole period.

55. The mámlatdár's department is now engaged in making the "páhani" according to the survey numbers, and arrangements have been made for the introduction of the new rates at the current season's jamábandi. The calculation of the assessment is, however, deferred, waiting the sanction of Government to the rates, and unless early intimation of this be received, much difficulty will be experienced in getting the papers ready in time for the first settlement. I have therefore to request the favour of your early consideration and transmission of this report.

APPENDIX A.

Number.	Names of Tálukas and Pethas.	RATES FIXED FOR DRY-CROP LANDS.														Increase to the Reds and Barads over the value, according to Indápur scale.		
		Blacks.				Reds.				Barads.			Dehlee and Kawtal.					
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st Reds.	2nd Reds.	1st Barads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	<i>Indápur Táluka.</i>	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis	Reis
1	Sooba division ...	300	240	170	...	220	130	75	...	100	60	35	800	700	...	...	...	...
2	Kullus petha ...	300	240	170	...	220	130	90	...	75	45	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kuryat Baramati petha ...	330	265	185	...	220	145	80	...	110	65	40	380	285	...	...	2	...
	<i>Bhimthadi Táluka.</i>																	
4	Sooba division ...	375	300	230	...	260	180	130	...	165	100	60	...	...	...	...	18	40
5	Koorkoomb petha ...	330	265	185	...	220	145	100	...	110	65	40	400	...	...	...	2	...
	<i>Pabal Táluka</i>																	
6	Sooba division ...	490	390	270	...	320	230	130	...	180	100	60	650	600	...	...	18	17
7	Owserree petha ...	580	470	330	...	390	260	160	...	210	120	70	700	650	...	...	9	17
		390	310	220	...	260	180	110	...	140	80	50	500	450	...	...	11	10
	<i>Haveli Táluka.</i>																	
8	Sooba division ...	550	450	350	250	475	375	275	175	240	140	60	...	...	...	72	137	57
9	Donja petha ...																	
	<i>Purandhar Táluka.</i>																	
10	Sooba division ...	450	372	264	...	312	228	156	...	192	120	78	...	...	...	...	33	42
		394	325	231	...	273	199	136	...	168	105	68	...	...	...	...	28	37
		356	295	209	...	247	181	124	...	152	95	62	...	...	...	...	27	33
11	Supa petha ...	345	275	195	...	230	155	85	...	115	70	40	...	...	...	...	6	...
		330	265	185	...	220	145	80	...	110	65	40	380	285	285	...	2	...
	<i>Shivner Táluka.</i>																	
12	Bori petha ...	580	470	330	...	450	325	175	...	210	120	70	700	650	...	25	74	17
		490	390	270	...	350	250	130	...	180	100	60	650	600	...	...	38	17
		390	310	220	...	260	180	110	...	140	80	50	500	390	...	...	11	10
		650	530	390	...	500	360	187	...	250	150	87	...	...	...	23	78	33
13	Bráhmañwádi petha ...	600	480	340	...	450	310	150	...	200	120	70	...	...	...	10	50	...
		480	384	272	...	320	208	120	...	160	95	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
		390	312	221	...	260	169	97	...	130	78	45	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT contrasting Old and New Rates for the Villages of CLASS I.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES, AVERAGE BEING FOR 21 YEARS.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.								
		Yearly Revenue from Jirāit and Bāgāit.	Yearly Revenue from Rice.	Revenue not included in Diagram.		Total amount of Realizations.	Last year's Revenue on Jirāit Rice, and Bāgāit Lands.	Probable Revenue from Jirāit and Rice at first Jamābandi.	Jirāit Lands.		Rice Lands.		Garden Lands.		Revenue from the sale of Kurans, Grazing Lands and Dalhi Cultivation.	Grand Total of New Assessment.
				Kurans and Grazing Lands.	Dalhi Cultivation.				Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Estimated amount of Virhunda.	Estimated amount of Pāsthal Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dholwar ...	2,802	...	26	...	2,828	2,871	2,094	1,570	2,103	...	...	26	...	41	2,170
2	Hewra Budruk ...	2,518	...	45	...	2,563	2,702	2,002	1,775	2,008	...	...	128	25	14	2,175
3	Do. Khurd ...	1,213	...	1	...	1,214	1,248	1,219	1,447	1,246	...	...	16	6	2	1,270
4	Umruj ...	4,349	...	...	...	4,349	3,836	3,169	3,290	3,372	...	...	34	...	...	3,406
5	Seroli Budruk ...	1,631	...	32	...	1,663	1,632	1,564	1,797	1,656	...	...	78	11	1	1,741
6	Tejehwari ...	793	...	6	...	799	760	677	911	761	...	...	9	...	...	770
7	Arvi ...	2,369	...	41	...	2,410	2,597	2,074	2,568	2,233	...	...	303	...	13	2,549
8	Pimpalgaon ...	1,192	...	2	...	1,194	1,440	1,053	1,298	1,060	...	...	98	13	4	1,175
9	Nailwar ...	953	...	...	...	953	977	981	1,310	1,089	...	...	23	39	...	*1,151
10	Dhalehwar ...	503	...	3	...	506	509	675	1,273	761	...	...	9	...	4	774
11	Huran ...	430	...	1	...	431	334	360	765	495	...	...	12	...	1	508
12	Dhangarwādi ...	251	...	...	...	251	267	344	527	344	...	...	10	...	...	354
13	Wargaon Sahani ...	1,852	...	10	...	1,862	1,139	1,044	1,143	1,047	...	...	70	...	...	1,117
14	Seroli Khurd ...	702	...	2	...	704	834	754	1,114	811	...	...	37	...	5	853
15	Khānāpur ...	384	...	2	...	386	456	460	763	480	...	...	23	18	...	521
16	Sāwargaon... ..	1,858	...	...	...	1,858	1,595	1,350	2,470	1,598	...	...	154	61	...	*1,813
17	Basti ...	605	...	2	...	607	512	582	869	662	...	...	23	20	2	*707
18	Agar ...	1,439	...	9	...	1,448	1,460	946	1,355	1,104	...	...	30	181	...	*1,315
19	Kumshait ...	692	...	...	...	692	836	547	639	569	...	...	45	...	1	615
20	Bhagaet Budruk ...	962	...	...	...	962	1,174	185	107	185	...	...	320	76	...	*581
21	Do. Khurd ...	674	...	...	...	674	688	105	50	105	...	...	160	39	...	*304
22	Hātban ...	228	...	1	...	229	214	30	16	33	...	...	56	25	...	*114
	Total ...	28,400	...	183	...	28,583	28,081	22,217	27,057	23,722	...	...	1,659	514	88	25,983

* Denotes villages that have paid a bagait assessment on patasthal lands.

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT contrasting Old and New Rates for the Villages of CLASS II.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES, AVERAGE BEING FOR 21 YEARS.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.								
		Yearly Revenue from Jirāit and Bāgāt.	Yearly Revenue from Rice.	Revenue not included in Diagram.		Total amount of Realizations.	Last year's Revenue on Jirāit, Rice, and Bāgāt Lands.	Probable Revenue from Jirāit and Rice at first Jāmbāndi.	Jirāit Lands.		Rice Lands.		Garden Lands.		Revenue from the sale of Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dalhi Cultivation.	Grand Total of New Assessment.
				Kurans and Grazing Lands.	Dalhi Cultivation.				Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Estimated Amount of Virhunda.	Estimated Amount of Pātasthal Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Pāngri	110	...	1	...	111	155	98	374	162	...	...	...	...	...	162
2	Niingaoon	166	...	1	...	167	169	286	627	800	...	...	9	21	3	333
3	Dhāman Khail	284	...	1	...	285	254	304	899	353	...	...	11	19	...	383
4	Amrāpur	28	...	...	...	28	94	63	102	64	...	...	2	...	...	66
5	Golahgaon	372	...	1	2	375	326	417	928	471	...	...	5	...	1	477
6	Horadwole	132	...	1	...	133	117	177	390	179	...	...	...	...	...	179
7	Barow	21	...	...	...	21	27	12	47	17	...	...	...	2	...	19
8	Aldehreh	176	...	...	3	179	196	183	489	207	...	...	...	28	7	*242
9	Nimdari	687	...	17	...	704	672	550	942	557	...	...	15	25	...	597
10	Chincholi	707	...	3	6	716	702	546	1,058	577	...	...	25	12	13	627
11	Waruj	1,439	...	2	...	1,441	1,387	884	1,339	965	...	...	...	212	4	*1,181
12	Parunda	1,063	6	21	22	1,112	1,120	897	1,989	923	3	3	8	9	30	+973
13	Kātāria	636	...	5	2	643	752	604	825	608	...	...	5	12	7	*632
14	Bāglohi	160	...	...	...	160	164	78	116	99	...	...	4	24	...	*127
15	Ballālwādi	862	2	2	...	866	850	602	1,342	619	7	6	23	2	...	+650
16	Dingora	2,447	...	1	7	2,455	2,030	2,126	3,541	2,482	...	...	24	12	8	*2,526
17	Pimpalgaon Sidnāth	405	4	1	...	410	297	408	1,182	454	9	9	...	10	2	+475
18	Haosur	811	...	2	...	813	692	871	1,876	999	...	...	24	102	6	*1,131
19	Somatwādi	211	...	...	...	211	199	191	643	227	1	1	...	1	1	+230
20	Yennehra	1,153	...	4	7	1,164	981	825	1,254	861	...	...	8	56	18	*+943
21	Nargureh	805	...	6	7	818	794	651	1,132	714	...	...	62	44	17	*837
22	Pādali	489	...	2	...	491	377	282	821	862	2	2	...	11	...	+375
23	Belsur	409	...	1	2	412	472	277	484	278	...	...	74	2	1	355
24	Haleh	740	9	5	16	770	647	471	1,026	508	2	2	...	...	41	+551
	Total ...	14,313	21	77	74	14,485	13,474	11,803	23,426	12,986	24	23	209	604	159	14,071

* Denotes villages that have paid a bāgāt assessment on pātasthal lands.

† Rates for rice-lands in these villages calculated at Rs. 2-8.

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX D.

Statement contrasting Old and New Rates for the Villages of Class III.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES, AVERAGE BEING FOR 21 YEARS.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.								
		Yearly Revenue from Jirait and Bagait.	Yearly Revenue from Rice.	Revenue not included in Diagram.		Total amount of Realizations.	Last year's Revenue in Jirait, Rice, and Bagait Lands.	Probable Revenue from Jirait and Rice at first Jamabandi.	Jirait Lands.		Rice Lands.		Garden Lands.		Revenue from the sale of Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dali Cultivation.	Grand Total of New Assessment.
				Kurans and Grazing Lands.	Dali Cultivation.				Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Estimated amount of Virhunda.	Estimated amount of Patasthal Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mulki ...	73	...	...	...	73	71	86	252	101	...	...	...	8	...	109
2	Godereh ...	266	41	2	16	325	198	301	1,086	326	39	27	2	9	32	+396
3	Alma... ...	384	10	2	6	402	354	543	1,700	592	12	12	...	...	11	+615
4	Allu ...	54	...	14	2	70	66	77	301	109	1	2	...	...	9	+120
5	Holmari ...	107	16	4	10	137	144	157	535	173	18	14	...	...	3	190
6	Manikdo ...	192	9	2	5	208	203	201	649	214	12	11	...	...	8	+233
7	Khangam ...	382	...	4	8	394	434	369	927	382	...	...	24	12	12	430
8	Khangam ...	382	36	4	7	429	436	478	1,474	478	54	43	...	12	19	+552
9	Boturdeh ...	335	...	2	8	345	274	226	680	308	...	...	8	6	9	331
10	Jambeh ...	400	22	13	24	459	397	365	1,086	405	17	19	...	...	45	469
11	Ralehgun ...	237	...	8	12	257	231	171	388	177	6	7	...	...	24	208
12	Setehwari ...	391	70	7	7	475	465	313	908	338	73	89	...	...	25	452
13	Watkuleh ...	332	47	1	6	386	383	242	626	252	31	29	...	...	27	308
14	Pangri ...	262	25	3	4	294	193	216	564	272	24	22	...	...	2	296
15	Suroleh ...	186	...	3	...	189	183	201	497	252	4	4	...	...	4	260
16	Wursowna ...	39	...	9	3	51	41	40	158	43	...	...	...	...	2	45
17	Sindeh ...	258	5	5	1	269	274	170	371	164	6	8	...	...	2	174
18	Hivea Taraf Nimhere ...	176	...	10	7	193	172	149	642	182	1	1	...	...	13	196
19	Gungaldureh ...	160	14	9	8	191	179	88	520	160	15	15	...	...	46	221
	Total ...	4,616	295	102	134	5,147	4,698	4,393	13,364	4,928	313	303	34	47	293	5,605

* Denotes villages that have paid a bagait assessment on Patasthal lands.

+ Rates for rice-lands in these villages calculated at Rs. 2-8.

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.

Statement contrasting Old and New Rates for the Villages of Class IV.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES, AVERAGE BEING FOR 21 YEARS.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.								
		Yearly Revenue from Jirait.	Yearly Revenue from Rice.	Revenue not included in Diagram.		Total amount of Realizations.	Last year's Revenue on Jirait, Rice, and Bagait Lands.	Probable Revenue from Jirait and Rice at first Jamabandi.	Jirait Lands.		Rice Lands.		Garden Lands.		Revenue from the sale of Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dali Cultivation.	Grand Total of New Assessment.
				Kurans and Grazing Lands.	Dali Cultivation.				Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Estimated amount of Virhunda.	Estimated amount of Patatahal Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Wanehwari ...	75	7	2	1	85	82	61	245	84	8	8	...	...	1	93
2	Optateh ...	237	8	2	1	248	282	286	736	285	11	13	...	...	3	301
3	Jaijur ...	211	20	3	4	238	182	185	705	170	30	34	...	...	3	207
4	Hudsur ...	134	64	11	9	218	156	195	1,220	328	63	58	...	...	37	423
5	Dhaliwari ...	91	4	5	2	102	80	63	370	108	7	6	...	...	1	115
6	Mhur ...	606	163	7	1	777	441	718	1,575	755	142	134	...	...	4	893
7	Sang noreh ...	224	160	4	9	397	311	385	846	321	92	159	...	...	25	505
8	Sonowleh ...	172	38	15	5	230	186	132	434	128	29	25	...	...	31	184
9	Kehli ...	40	13	4	3	60	9	7	244	74	5	6	...	...	6	86
10	Mankeshwar ...	149	20	2	1	172	227	175	579	153	37	49	...	...	4	206
11	Kehwari ...	154	35	6	...	195	223	221	536	124	69	112	...	...	8	244
12	Rajur ...	364	16	7	2	369	315	295	1,207	389	32	47	...	...	18	454
13	Jullepran ...	147	339	21	24	531	451	284	810	157	163	204	...	...	61	422
14	Sukalwedda ...	122	...	7	10	139	113	117	960	208	5	5	...	...	28	241
15	Pimpurwari ...	21	...	2	4	27	41	17	198	39	...	...	...	...	4	43
16	Inglun ...	168	102	7	5	282	298	208	354	105	98	108	...	...	18	231
17	Sewli ...	100	59	2	1	162	159	118	215	71	34	49	...	...	5	125
18	Bhewareh Khurd ...	78	84	6	5	173	118	65	200	36	44	49	...	...	17	102
19	Do, Budruk ...	45	98	4	1	148	123	73	147	26	47	62	...	...	1	91
20	Oochil ...	147	55	6	4	212	86	75	456	131	41	41	...	...	4	176

APPENDIX E—continued.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES, AVERAGE BEING FOR 21 YEARS.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.								
		Yearly Revenue from Jirait.	Yearly Revenue from Rice.	Revenue not included in Diagram.		Total amount of Realizations.	Last year's Revenue on Jirait, Rice, and Bagait Lands.	Probable Revenue from Jirait and Rice at first Jandabandi.	Jirait Lands.		Rice Lands.		Garden Lands.		Revenue from the sale of Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dali Cultivation.	Grand Total of New Assessment.
				Kurans and Grazing Lands.	Dali Cultivation.				Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Estimated amount of Virhunda.	Estimated amount of Patatahal Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21	Seroli	58	732	12	4	111	93	68	281	59	23	29	...	...	16	104
22	Chawund	123	122	2	...	247	227	165	542	131	79	89	...	...	8	223
23	Pur	30	39	4	7	80	75	59	263	40	17	24	...	...	14	78
24	Oosran	67	21	1	...	89	103	86	220	58	30	30	...	...	2	90
25	Khurkumeh	63	52	7	3	125	126	78	336	72	43	38	...	...	21	131
26	Julwundi	35	55	6	1	97	83	42	157	37	32	32	...	...	14	88
27	Hirdi	44	84	1	2	131	125	82	205	49	49	69	...	...	1	119
28	Khjir	53	28	3	2	86	68	58	324	29	34	47	...	...	11	87
29	Khutkaleh	93	39	4	6	142	116	110	418	83	43	53	...	...	19	155
30	Nimgeri	91	143	10	11	255	173	111	528	79	72	71	...	...	59	209
31	Pargaum	223	69	8	12	312	310	242	831	204	95	115	...	...	40	359
32	Kurunjaleh	102	145	8	5	260	235	338	709	291	143	176	...	...	8	470
33	Kolehwari	30	60	3	8	101	74	85	361	85	85	91	...	...	15	191
	Oondehkuruk	81	14	4	4	103	7	71	481	131	8	8	...	...	30	169
	Total	4,378	2,193	196	157	6,924	5,688	3,745	17,693	5,042	1,710	2,041	...	...	527	7,610

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.

Statement contrasting Old and New Rates for the Villages of Class V.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	RESULTS UNDER OLD RATES, AVERAGE BEING FOR 21 YEARS.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.								
		Yearly Revenue from Jirait.	Yearly Revenue from Rice.	Revenue not included in Diagram.		Total amount of Realizations.	Last year's Revenue on Jirait, Rice and Bagait Lands.	Probable Revenue from Jirait and Rice at first Jamabandi.	Jirait Lands.		Rice Lands.		Garden Lands.		Revenue from the sale of Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dali Cultivation.	Grand Total of New Assessment.
				Kurans and Grazing Lands.	Dali Cultivation.				Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Estimated amount of Virhunda.	Estimated amount of Patasthal Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ambeh	48	2	15	15	80	55	55	951	111	4	6	...	...	54	171
2	Hutviz	62	...	4	22	88	93	149	1,463	187	9	9	...	...	54	250
3	Dhank	10	...	12	45	67	11	10	95	16	...	...	...	...	54	70
4	Amboli	83	121	20	20	244	206	141	410	80	86	98	...	...	39	217
5	Phagoolgowan	6	14	5	16	41	24	16	48	11	20	15	...	...	39	65
6	Ghatgur	18	87	28	19	152	108	57	303	41	81	63	...	...	76	180
7	Unjunowleh	76	167	17	20	280	216	157	811	105	153	162	...	...	45	312
8	Dewleh	137	155	6	7	305	295	197	692	104	156	176	...	...	27	307
9	Khubi	78	60	6	3	147	100	155	706	212	51	61	...	...	9	282
10	Khereshwur	35	82	1	11	129	114	122	543	134	80	96	...	...	12	242
	Total ...	553	688	114	178	1,533	1,217	1,065	6,017	1,001	640	686	...	...	409	2,096

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX G.

Statement contrasting Old and New Rates for 9 Villages of BRAHMANWADI PETHA.

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	RESULT UNDER OLD RATES, AVERAGE BEING FOR 21 YEARS.						DETAILS OF NEW MEASUREMENT AND ASSESSMENT.									
		Yearly Revenue from Jirāt.	Yearly Revenue from Rice.	Revenue not included in Diagram.		Total amount of Realizations.	Last year's Revenue on Jirāt, Rice and Bāgāt Lands.	Probable Revenue from Jirāt and Rice at first Jamād-bandī.	Jirāt Lands.		Rice Lands.		Garden Lands.		Revenue from the sale of Kurans, Grazing Lands, and Dali Cultivation.	Grand Total of New Assessment.	
				Kurans and Grazing Lands.	Dali Cultivation.				Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Total Acres.	Total Assessment.	Estimated amount of Virhunda.	Estimated amount of Pā-tasthal Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ambhol	368	23	21	2	414	568	365	1,850	446	121	120	...	...	57	623	} Rates for these villages calculated at Rs. 1.
2	Shilwandi	108	30	3	...	141	150	51	444	95	37	38	...	...	5	138	
3	Māndwa	111	6	10	3	130	113	58	970	130	10	10	...	...	11	151	} Rates for these villages calculated at 12 annas.
4	Muthalna	104	12	2	1	119	63	44	752	107	14	15	...	...	4	126	
5	Sataiwari	192	37	5	7	241	253	104	1,409	200	38	33	...	...	5	238	
6	Lawali	29	8	17	5	59	48	24	198	28	15	14	...	...	38	80	
7	Kebli	339	17	5	1	362	351	188	1,602	247	44	41	...	...	13	301	
8	Kopra	65	4	4	3	76	66	29	868	110	13	12	...	...	20	142	
9	Jāmbulsi	29	3	2	3	37	44	19	300	41	6	5	...	...	5	61	
	Total	1,345	140	69	25	1,579	1,656	882	8,393	1,404	298	288	...	...	158	1,850	

J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey.

LETTER from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Marátha Country, No. 57, dated 12th February 1851.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 28th ultimo, of Lieutenant Francis' report, dated 25th November last, proposing rates of assessment for the Mámlatdár's division of the Shivner Táluka, forwarded for my opinion with your memorandum dated 11th ultimo, No. 271. The map of the Shivner Táluka mentioned as forwarded in a separate tin-case only reached me on the 31st, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to proceed to the consideration of Lieutenant Francis' proposals.

2. In doing so I shall not attempt to follow Lieutenant Francis through the whole details of his subject but confine myself to the notice of such of his conclusion, as I cannot fully accept; for my time is at present so fully taken up with pressing business in my own department, that I am unable to find leisure for so deliberate a review of his proposals as I could wish and as their importance merits.

3. I pass over the introductory parts of the report and proceed to state my concurrence in the reasons adduced by Lieutenant Francis in his 15th and 16th paragraphs for dividing the 109 villages of the division into groups, to be assessed at different rates in the manner detailed in his 21st paragraph. I have no doubt whatever of the general correctness of this classification, but I think it might with advantage be made more minute, in order to lessen the disparity of assessment between contiguous villages of distinct groups. Lieutenant Francis proposes to make a difference of four annas between the maximum rates of assessment of adjoining groups, but this is equivalent to a difference in the assessment of from 33 to 16 per cent., according to the groups selected for comparison, and it appears to me greater than is desirable. I think it would be a preferable arrangement, if capable of accomplishment, to increase the number of groups from five to nine, so as to reduce the common difference of four annas between the maximum rates for adjoining groups to two annas, and thus prevent any very perceptible difference of assessment in passing from any one group to that next adjoining.

4. The rates proposed by Lieutenant Francis will effect a large reduction in the present assessment. The general financial statement in his 46th paragraph shows that the new "kamál" or the total assessment of the whole arable land cultivated and waste will fall short of the average collections from the same land during the last twenty-one years by about Ra. 1,300, and he estimates the immediate reduction to be effected by the new settlement at 36 per cent. in his 32nd paragraph, or allowing for the extra tax on garden-land at 34 per cent. This is a large, and if I mistake not, a more liberal reduction than was thought necessary in the case of adjoining districts.

5. In justification of this reduction Lieutenant Francis in his 17th, 18th and 19th paragraphs points to the large remissions found necessary under Mr. Pringle's assessment, and to the general poverty of the cultivators, the great body of whom he states "to be deep in the Sávkár's books and to be literally living from hand to mouth." The evidence afforded by his diagram, however, appears hardly to bear out this extreme view of the case, and judging from it I am rather inclined to view Mr. Pringle's assessment as high undoubtedly, but at the same time not so excessive as to have remarkably crippled the resources of the district or to have opposed a complete bar to its progress. Under its operation, cultivation increased considerably during the first ten years of its continuance, and has been subject to few fluctuations ever since or for the last eleven (11) years. Remissions have been considerable no doubt within the same period, but not greater or even so great as in adjoining districts of the Collectorate, if my recollection serves me rightly, for I have no record of them to refer to, except a statement and diagram for the Bori Petha of Junnar furnished to the Collector of Poona with Captain Landon's letter of 2nd March 1848. From the latter I find that the remissions in Bori for the sixteen years ending with 1844-45 amounted on an average to 16·7 per cent. of the assessment, while in the Shivner Division, according to Lieutenant Francis' diagram, they average 15·8 per cent. of the assessment during the twenty-one years ending with 1849-50.

6. The rates proposed by Lieutenant Francis for his 1st class of most favourably-situated villages he considers equivalent to the rates sanctioned for the villages of Otúr and Udápur, which he states to be precisely similar in climate to the villages forming his first group. The two villages just named are not shown upon the map, but I have no doubt of the correctness of the estimate of their climate and position. Lieutenant Francis has not alluded to the rates of assessment proposed by the late Lieutenant Nash for Junnar Haveli, but I think they were Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ for 1st black, which is lower than his own, and might be adduced to show that he has not adopted a needlessly low standard. My only doubt on this subject arises from a consideration of the great reduction of the existing assessment they will occasion, and of the fact that the district has not absolutely retrograded under the latter. If I myself had had to propose the rates I think I should have taken a somewhat higher standard; but there can be no question that an error on the side of liberality is far safer than one of an opposite tendency, and in the present case the former does not seem to me so clearly demonstrable as to induce me to recommend the adoption of a higher standard than that proposed by Lieutenant Francis.

7. It occurs to me, however, that in the event of manure being freely applied to dry-crop soils (the practice in this respect is not noticed by Lieutenant Francis), that the villages immediately around the town of Junnar must have a larger supply of it than the others of their class, and also possess some advantages over them as respects a ready market for bulky produce, such as straw, &c., on which account a slight addition to the rate in their case might be fully warranted. The vicinity of a large town affords advantages in many ways to the agriculturists, and I have raised the rate for particular villages in several instances in the Southern Marátha Country in consideration of these. But the case may be different with Junnar, and the point at issue could only be determined by local investigation.

8. In event of the additional classes of villages suggested in my 3rd paragraph being thought desirable, I would recommend that in consideration of the liberal standard of assessment adopted by Lieutenant Francis, the extra classes be formed by raising the rates of the villages selected to form them as far as may be found practicable—that is to say, that the villages to form any interpolated class should be taken chiefly from the inferior of the two adjoining classes instead of from both equally, by which the kamál of the whole division would be very slightly raised.

9. In his 27th to 31st paragraphs Lieutenant Francis gives his reasons for preferring the Indápur scale for the calculation of his rates to any of those introduced in other districts of Poona, and contends that the latter have been increased in the case of the lower soils of previously assessed districts on insufficient grounds.

10. In penning these remarks I think that Lieutenant Francis was probably not aware of the mass of testimony in favour of the theory that the inferior soils approach more nearly in value to the good in a moist than a dry climate. The theory is distinctly adopted by the Superintendents of Survey in the 51st paragraph of their report of 2nd August 1847, *vide* page 12 of printed papers. Captain Davidson in the 12th paragraph of his report of 26th November 1847, states of the Ankola Táluka, which lies immediately north of Junnar, that “one of its most striking characteristics is the fertility of the light soils,” on which account he found it necessary to increase the comparative valuation of the lower classes. My own views in favour of the theory but against its arbitrary application to particular soils are fully stated in the 11th to 14th and 17th to 20th paragraphs of my letter dated 5th October 1847, to the Collector of Poona, reviewing Lieutenant Evan’s proposals for the assessment of the Mámlatdár’s division of the Purandhar Táluka, to which I beg to refer you. It may thus be inferred that the late Lieutenant Nash and others of the survey officers had valid reasons for their adoption of the theory, and that the circumstance of Captain Boyé having had none, instanced by Lieutenant Francis in the 29th paragraph of his report, is no fair criterion of their proceedings.

11. I am inclined to think that Lieutenant Francis has attacked the principle from not distinguishing clearly between it and the application of it

with which he had immediately to do. It is quite possible, however, that the theory may be right and the application wrong—that the light soils of Junnar Haveli, compared with the heavy, are relatively to them more fertile than in the case of similar soils in Indápur, and yet that Lieutenant Francis may be right in preferring the Indápur scale to any other for the former district. The additional fertility of the lower soils may have been already allowed for by the classers, and no further adjustment be required. I am inclined to think that it has been so from Lieutenant Francis' remark that he is persuaded from his own test and observation that reds and barads are classed higher on the Poona survey than in Dhárwár, and he believes Nagar also. They were not so, however, in Indápur and the Sholápur districts, for my impression on first taking charge of this survey was that the light soils were classed a trifle higher here than there. I see no difficulty in accounting for this.

12. The plan of classification followed in Poona was less rigidly defined by rules than that followed in Nagar and on this survey, and in consequence left more to the judgment of the classer. The Indápur standards were more determined by value than by depth or other visible distinctions. The Poona classers have now for several years past been employed almost exclusively in the comparatively moist climates in the neighbourhood of the gháts, and it seems very probable that their standards have been gradually brought into accordance with the state of things found there, so as to correspond with the values of the Indápur scale by which their classification is effected. This, however, would be a slow and to themselves perhaps insensible process. After being first brought from the dry climates of the eastern districts and with the standard soils by which they had been accustomed to adjust their classification there, fresh in their remembrance, they probably adhered to these standards for some considerable time, and thus made palpable to the survey officers and to themselves the necessity of some adjustment of the scale of values in order to meet the enhanced fertility of their lower soils. The plan of making these adjustments once introduced, and as pointed out in my letter above quoted, in an arbitrary manner, it required a nice discrimination to know how far it should be carried, and possibly enough the just limit may have been overpassed, and the adjustments made in some instances twice over as supposed by Lieutenant Francis and apparently also by Mr. Mansfield.

13. I have great confidence in Lieutenant Francis' practical ability as a classer, and think it would be well to make use of the Indápur scale in accordance with his suggestion and in reliance on his experience of its suitability to the actual classification of the district. The difference this would make in the resulting assessment would be very trifling, and no apprehension as to the success of past operations need in my opinion be felt, even if we were to admit the adjustments of the classification scale hitherto made to have been everywhere uncalled for which, however, I am not prepared to do. The instance brought forward by Lieutenant Francis of the poor soils in Junnar requiring fallows after a few years of continuous cultivation does not appear to me to be at all in contravention of the theory. In these instances the limit of maximum fertility has been passed and the fall of rain is excessive, so that they are not cases in point; but waiving this it might be argued that the soil is exhausted because the crop grows with greater vigor than in dry climates, and that, under a better husbandry, by the application of manure this defect would be remedied and the soil become capable of continuous cultivation.

14. Lieutenant Francis proposes maximum rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2½ for the rice-lands of the district, which are neither extensive nor valuable. These rates will effect a great reduction of the existing assessment of this land, and must be considered, like those for the jirát land, very liberal. They will average only Rs. 1-2-2 per acre, from which it is evident that the rice-land must be mostly of inferior quality. They can hardly fail of affording encouragement to the extension of this description of cultivation for which there are probably many localities in the villages towards the gháts well situated. The classification of these lands from the description given of it in Lieutenant Francis' 51st paragraph seems to have been abundantly minute for all practical purposes,

15. Lieutenant Francis proposes to assess the soils which are only occasionally cropped in the same way as other jirát soils, but only to levy the assessment for the years they may be under tillage, and he understands that this plan would admit of these fields being managed under the Survey Rules in the same manner as ordinary jirát lands.

Paragraph 37.

16. The latter conclusion appears to me to be erroneous, and I see many difficulties in the way of the proposed plan of management, such as the following:—When two or more holdings have been included in one survey field, what is to be done when one is fallow and another under crop? If the cultivator of the former relinquish his share under the 20th Survey Rule, the cultivator of the latter must either take it up under rule 7th or relinquish his own share too, and allow the whole field to become waste. The right of holders to resume the cultivation of these fields after the usual fallows would be extinguished by their relinquishing possession under Rule 20, when any other parties would be at liberty to apply for the fields and obtain possession. Some of these fields may be mirási, and at all events it is probable that they are held continuously by the same individuals who would probably decline to relinquish possession under Rule 20 on occasion of their remaining fallow, and consequently be liable for the full assessment by the Survey Rules instead of merely for the years they may be under tillage, as contemplated by Lieutenant Francis.

17. It would materially facilitate the disposal of the question under consideration to know how fields requiring fallows are now managed. Do the holders pay only for the years they are in crop? How is payment made when a portion of a field is under crop and the rest fallow? If the fields when fallow are entered in the cultivation returns as waste and no assessment levied, is any one at liberty to take them on agreeing to pay their assessment; or have the last cultivators a prior right to resume their cultivation on the expiration of the usual fallows or at any other time? In fine, is there any distinction made between the management of fields requiring fallows and of fields which do not require them, and if so, what is it?

18. In the absence of information in regard to these points, I have difficulty in forming a decided opinion as to the best mode of collecting the assessment in the case of fields requiring fallows, but I see clearly that the printed Survey Rules would not apply at all to Lieutenant Francis' plan for collecting the assessment only for the years the fields are under tillage, if the rights of the cultivators to their possession are to be considered as extending over the years of fallow. At the same time I am strongly impressed with a sense of the disadvantages and confusion that might ensue from the introduction of an exceptional set of rules into the Survey Code in order to meet the peculiarities of the fields under consideration, and am also convinced of the great importance of bringing them if possible under the existing rules.

19. This could only be done by collecting the assessment in the case of these fields as of all others, for so long as the holders may choose to keep them, without reference to the circumstance of their being fallow or under crop, giving the holders at the same time clearly to understand that they would forfeit their right of re-occupancy on the expiration of the time the field may be fallow by giving the "rázináma" required by Rule 20. Lieutenant Francis states in his 37th paragraph that the rates for fields requiring fallows will range from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas per acre, that is to say, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees would be the whole assessment leviable from a field of 15 acres, and as the holder would have the benefit of the grass when it lay fallow, I cannot imagine that he would have any difficulty in paying so trifling a sum every year, whether the land be under crop or not.

20. The non-continuous cultivation appears by Lieutenant Francis' account of it to be confined to the very poorest soils, and the revenue capable of being derived from these is so trifling that in a financial point of view it is of no importance whether the assessment be collected in the mode recommended by him or in that suggested by me. The great disadvantage of the former consists in its requiring another plan of management than that laid down in the Survey Rules, which in my opinion should not be set aside unless for some very important

end; but I can discern none such in the case under consideration. Had Lieutenant Francis perceived that his proposal would involve a departure from the Survey Rules, I think he would not have brought it forward, as, from the expression in his 37th paragraph that "there is no reason why the assessment on these lands should not be levied in precisely the same manner as on the regular jiráit," it was evidently his object to bring the non-continuous cultivation fields under the operation of the Survey Rules.

21. In his 38th to 43rd paragraphs Lieutenant Francis treats of the bágáit assessment judiciously, I think, adopting the "virhunda" for the well-gardens in consideration of this tax having been introduced into all the talukas of the Collectorate already settled. The rate proposed is Rs. 2 an acre in excess of the jiráit, which is moderate indeed. Lieutenant Francis does not say that this rate would be increased in the case of gardens receiving water from a "pát" as well as the well, but I imagine that it would be so. For the gardens of Bhagaet Khurd, Bhagaet Budruk, and Hátban he proposes a rate of Rs. 4 in consideration of their superior advantages of situation close to the market of Junnar, of soil, and of having hitherto paid a high assessment of Rs. 21 an acre, reduced to Rs. 15 by Mr. Rose in 1836. The last reason I do not think a valid one for assessing these gardens relatively higher than others. I hardly think it is Lieutenant Francis' intention to do so, and as he mentions in the 42nd paragraph that they also receive a little assistance from "páts," I have no doubt but that their superior advantages compared with the other gardens of the taluka fully warrant the proposed increase.

22. The method of classing the wells with reference to the extent of land capable of being annually irrigated from them, which Lieutenant Francis intends to follow, is clearly the correct one, and I have difficulty in imagining that this consideration could have been overlooked in apportioning the bágáit assessment in Bori Petha.

23. Lieutenant Francis shows that these rates will reduce the existing assessment of the above villages by one-half or more, and will barely produce a sufficient revenue to cover the expenses of hakdárs and allowances to "pir-záda" and other inámdárs at this present amount. He considers it would be hard to calculate the allowances of these parties in future by the same percentage on the new kamál as is now done on the old; but I cannot see that it would, for every allowance paid by a percentage must necessarily be subject to all the fluctuations to which the principal is liable, and in the case in point a reduction of the village revenues by a revision of assessment is evidently such a contingency, and one that must at all times have been patent to the apprehension of the inámdárs. I can see no valid reason for withholding from the rayats the boon of the new assessment, in the circumstance that this would occasion a reduction in the allowances now paid from the village revenues to hakdárs and inámdárs.

24. Lieutenant Francis proposes for the pásthal lands rates from 1 to 3 rupees an acre in excess of the jiráit, which are the same that have been imposed in other districts. He makes an exception, however, in the case of the Hafiz Bágh, which is irrigated from a stream that never fails, and is now held on lease by Mr. Dickinson (on what terms is not mentioned). For this garden he proposes a rate of 6 rupees an acre, which seems very moderate indeed. In the Dhárwár Collectorate rates as high as 10, 15, and even 20 rupees have been imposed on gardens watered from tanks, which may be considered as partly "pásthal" and partly "motasthal;" but these are for the most part devoted to the culture of the cocoanut, supári, and betel-creeper, which are better paying crops in a suitable climate than sugarcane and the other products to which Mr. Dickinson's garden is probably appropriated. The Hafiz Bágh is a Government garden, and it was decided, I think, on occasion of a reference regarding such gardens in the neighbourhood of Poona, that the survey assessment should not be made applicable to them. But if Mr. Dickinson has a clause in his lease to secure to him the benefit of the new rates, the latter must, I apprehend, as a matter of course, be introduced.

25. I do not perceive a reason for the request made in Lieutenant Francis' 41st paragraph for sanction to collect the existing bágáit assessment on

certain pátasthal lands, and remit the new assessment on all pátasthal and motasthal lands for the current year. The usual course followed in introducing the new settlement, *viz.*, to remit the difference when the new assessment on a rayat's entire holding, jiráit and bágáit, exceeds the old, seems to me adequate to provide for the contingencies Lieutenant Francis probably had in view in making the request above alluded to.

26. The "dalirán" cultivation, or the portions of hill-sides too steep for the use of the plough on which crops are occasionally raised by manual labour, is next treated of by Lieutenant Francis. This land is now assessed at a uniform rate of 12 annas the "kohita" or bill-hook, which may be considered as equivalent to the extent of land capable of being cleared by a single hand. Lieutenant Francis proposes to continue this plan of assessment, but instead of the uniform rate of 12 annas, to impose discriminating rates of 10 annas for the villages of class 5, 12 annas for those of class 4, and 1 rupee for those of classes 2 and 3, as he thinks the dalirán cultivation becomes more laborious and less remunerating on approaching the crests of the gháts. I am not satisfied of the correctness of this view. It seems to me not improbable that the ghát cultivator changes his ground more frequently than his neighbour down the valley because he has at command a larger extent of land, and I think that were population to increase in the ghát villages, the dali cultivators there might find it necessary to raise crops from the same lands for as many seasons in succession as is now done in the villages further eastward. I do not feel satisfied that the dali cultivation in the latter is more profitable than in the ghát villages, or that the information given by Lieutenant Francis in regard to this kind of cultivation is sufficient to warrant the alterations in the assessment of it which he has proposed. I would rather see the present uniform rate of 12 annas retained—at least until the desirableness of change can be more fully established. While there is not a strong probability of change being an improvement, it is in my opinion always better to keep things as they are.

27. In considering the financial prospects likely to result from his settlement, Lieutenant Francis appears to me to adopt too favourable a view in anticipating that the new kamál will be soon realized. Taking into account the vicissitudes of seasons and the poverty of many of the cultivators, I think it would be hardly safe to make a less deduction than 10 per cent. from the new kamál in estimating the future collections, which according to this view would fall short of the average of the last twenty-one years by upwards of Rs. 6,000.

28. Lieutenant Francis next proposes rates for nine villages of the Bráhmañwádi division, *viz.*, maximum rates of 1 rupee and 12 annas for jiráit land and 2 rupees for rice-lands. These rates for the rice-land especially appear very low, and they will effect a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. in existing assessment. Captain Landon's rates for adjoining villages Lieutenant Francis states to have been 10 reas less than 1 rupee for jiráit and 3 rupees for rice. The difference between the latter and Lieutenant Francis' rate for rice-land is 50 per cent., and unless the former can be shown to be too high, the latter would appear to be unnecessarily low.

29. Lieutenant Francis appears to have been chiefly deterred from imposing a higher rate on the rice-land from an apprehension of the great increase on the existing assessment which it would occasion, and he states that the rate he has proposed will be five times the amount of the average of former collections from rice-land in the instance of the village of Ambhol. But there is clearly a mistake here. The appendices to Lieutenant Francis' report would be more valuable, had he given the extent of land from which the collections entered in columns 3 and 4 were realized, as this would enable us to compare the rates of assessment per acre derived from past collections with the proposed rates. In the instance of Ambhol in Appendix G it appears from column 17 that the new kamál is Rs. 623, and that the collections last year were Rs. 568 as per column 8. But it also appears from the large difference between the new kamál and the probable realizations of the first jamábandi at the new rates entered in column 9 that there must be a great extent of waste in this village, most probably inferior jiráit, and it follows that the existing rate per acre of jiráit and rice-

land taken together is much higher than that proposed by Lieutenant Francis, *viz.*, in the proportion of Rs. 568 to Rs. 365. It cannot be that the small revenue from rice-land entered in column 4, *viz.* Rs. 23, is all that is paid on the 121 acres of rice-land entered in column 12. It can hardly be that the existing rate of assessment for rice-land in Ambhol is lower than the *jirāit* rate, and we may safely conclude that most of the above 121 acres do not pay as rice but as *jirāit*, and it seems quite possible that on allowing for this, it might appear that the present collections so far from being only one-fifth of Lieutenant Francis' proposed assessment might actually exceed it. The same might be said of the past collections on account of rice-land in the cases of the other villages entered in Appendix G.

30. I am consequently of opinion that there is no valid ground for lowering the rice assessment in consideration of the small revenue hitherto paid by this description of land in the villages in question, and I am satisfied that the higher rate of 3 rupees, proposed by Lieutenant Francis for certain villages of the Mámlatdár's division, and by Captain Landon for adjoining villages of Bráhma-wádi, might be applied with perfect safety to these villages also.

LETTER from the Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 66, dated 27th February 1851.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1023 of the 12th instant, submitting for consideration Captain Wingate's letter in original in review of my report on the rates of assessment for the Mámlatdár's division of Shivner Táluka, and in compliance with your request I beg to submit, my opinion on the modifications of the original proposals as suggested by that officer.

2. The plan on which it is proposed to divide the 109 villages into groups to be assessed at different rates is generally approved of in paragraph 3; but Captain Wingate suggests that to avoid the chances of any disparity in the assessment of contiguous villages, nine classes should be formed instead of five, with an intermediate rate of assessment for the additional four, so that the difference in the maximum rate of each group be two instead of four annas. The main object of all our settlement is of course that of an equitable apportionment of the assessment over the entire district, allowance being made for changes of climate, market, or other local peculiarities. Now the district under consideration presents us with so many and such marked changes in the circumstances and condition of even contiguous villages, that I am by no means persuaded that so minute a classification of its villages as Captain Wingate recommends would effect a more equitable assessment than the plan I have ventured to propose.

3. Captain Wingate argues against the plan of only five groups, principally on the score of the great percentage difference in the rates of adjoining classes; but there is strong evidence in my opinion that this difference is fully in accordance with the circumstances of the case. Let us take for instance the extreme case of 33 per cent. between the rates of class 4 and 5. In the latter are included the villages on the top and sides of the Sahyádrí Ghát, in which very little *jirāit* cultivation of any kind will be found, dali being their main feature, whilst for class 4 you descend the ghát to the bottom of the valley and are at once in a comparatively cultivating country. To meet the rent-paying capabilities of villages of such varying circumstances, a difference of 4 annas in the rate of assessment will not, I think, be found too great, especially when it is considered that the soils are in both cases mostly of the second and third order of barads, for which the rates calculated on the Indápur scale will be 2 annas 6 pies and 1 anna 5 pies for class 5, and only 3 annas 4 pies and 1 anna 10½ pies for class 4. The difference here shown is so small that no fear of disparity of assessment need, I submit, be entertained.

4. For the reasons given at length in paragraphs 21 to 24 of original report, I am also of opinion that the difference in rates for the other classes is not too great. There is no very marked feature for distinguishing a first from

a second class rate village, that is to say, in regard to products as in the other cases, although to a careful observer the change is very perceptible; but then in this case the difference is not considerable, being only $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In Bori Petha (the adjoining division to that under report) $15\frac{1}{2}$ and 20 per cent. was not considered too great a difference for the rates of contiguous villages, and yet there is not the marked difference of climate in the former that we find in the latter, and if precedent is to have any influence in the decision on this case, I could adduce further instances exhibiting even greater fluctuations than those now mentioned.

5. The report on Bori Petha was reviewed by Captain Wingate, and it must have escaped his penetrating observation when penning the remarks in the present case, that he had for the adjoining district recommended a course precisely similar to that to which exception is now made. Captain Wingate's remarks on the rates for the above as also for Bráhmaṇwādi pethas were most attentively studied at the time the report was in preparation, and I felt in my own mind persuaded that I was carrying out the plan that he had approved of. It is therefore some disappointment to find that his opinion, which is of so much importance on a subject of this kind, is opposed in some measure to the details of the plan submitted by me. But for the reasons above given, I may, I hope, be excused for not agreeing to the modification which has been recommended.

6. Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 treat of the reduction which the proposed rates will effect, and Captain Wingate inclines to the opinion that a slightly higher rate might have been imposed, but he does not, however, recommend it. A comparison of the rates sanctioned for the other districts of this Collectorate may not be considered here out of place, and will, I think, show that I have not been too liberal in the sum proposed for Junnar. In Appendix A the rates for all the assessed districts can be traced, and it will be seen that even for Poona Haveli Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ was the maximum, including the addition made to the villages adjoining the city. Junnar, I admit, has a better climate than Poona; but let the difference in prices between the two markets be taken into consideration, and there is little remaining in favour of the former district.

7. Let us next turn to all the adjoining districts, as they afford still further evidence against the adoption of a higher standard than I have fixed. First, in regard to Pábal, I take the village of Náráyaṅgaon which adjoins some of those of class I—Arwi for instance; the rate for the former is Rs. 1-3-6 and for the latter Rs. 1-12. For the other villages on the south bordering those of Shivner Táluka Rs. 1-7-2 was the maximum rate; these adjoin some of class 1 and class 2 villages. For Bori Petha Rs. 1-6 was the maximum, and for the two villages of Bráhmaṇwādi (Otúr and Udapur) Rs. 1-10 as given in paragraph 26. Excepting in the two last mentioned, the present are greatly in excess of the rates in all the adjoining villages. Lieutenant Nash's rates too for the Haveli taraf, which forms a part of the Mámlatdár's division, were only Rs. 1-8. It will hence be apparent that the proposed rates, though considered to be rather low, are greatly in excess of any that have been introduced in the adjoining districts or in any part of the Collectorate.

8. In comparing the new kamál with the average of past collections it exhibits a reduction of only Rs. 1,300, and of this about
 • Report, paragraph 46. Rs. 900 will fall to the three small* garden-villages adjoining Junnar, thus leaving between the sum the new rates are calculated to realize and that of the actual collections for the last twenty-one years a further difference of only Rs. 400, and the re-classification of the garden-lands, which in paragraph 46, I state to be in my opinion now under-valued, may probably make up this amount. I cannot therefore see that any great reduction is likely to occur, except for the first season, which is invariably the case in all new settlements.

9. With respect to paragraph 7, I beg to mention that the villages which benefit by manure from their vicinity to the town of Junnar are the three small garden ones for which higher rates are proposed; not, however, on the above account, as the advantage in regard to manure did not occur to me when recommending the increase; but no further addition need, I think, on that account

be made. In the other villages immediately west of Junnar the country is very undulating, and the drainage from the hills so heavy that manuring, as represented to me by the cultivators, is of little advantage.

10. I have nothing further to add in regard to paragraph 9, the subject of additional four classes being already noticed.

11. The theory of increasing the value of the lower soils, taken in connection with the scale on which it is proposed to calculate the assessment for Junnar is next referred to, and from Captain Wingate's remarks on this subject there is good reason to infer that Lieutenant Nash and other officers of this survey had valid reasons for making these increases in the earlier assessed districts. I would therefore, in default of any evidence to the contrary, now beg to withdraw any imputation on their proceedings which my former observations may contain, at the same time I am not fully persuaded that the "just limit" has not been passed in some cases where these increases have been made. The Indápur scale for calculating the assessment will, I hope, be sanctioned, as approved of by Captain Wingate.

12. Paragraphs 15 to 20 are devoted to a discussion on the system to be adopted for the future management of the non-continuous cultivation fields. They contain no objections to the rates of assessment for such lands, and I would therefore beg that the question of management only may be deferred till after the introduction of the rates. I shall be happy to submit an opinion on this subject in the jamábandi report on the district, should Government request it.

13. In paragraph 21 Captain Wingate alludes to the want of information in regard to the manner in which the bágáit rates will be fixed in the instance of a garden which has a supply of water from a pát in addition to that from the well. I beg therefore to mention that for such cases the plan hitherto adopted is to take the full pátasthal assessment, making a deduction from the hunda on the well, as, were the full amount of both to be imposed on the same land, the rate would fall very heavy on it. The three villages near Junnar are cases in which both denominations of assessment will be jointly imposed.

14. Captain Wingate has not seen the correspondence on Bori Petha bágáit settlement, otherwise the object of my stating that the rate would be fixed on the acres annually watered by the well would have been apparent.

15. From information gained from Dr. Gibson it appears that it was Lieutenant Nash's intention that the new rates of assessment should not be introduced in the three small villages* near Junnar. They are not, however, mentioned in his report as cases to be excepted from the operation of the survey rates, and I can supply no evidence from the records as to what might have been the intention of the late Superintendent. I was in doubt whether they should not be excepted chiefly on account of the loss that would be occasioned in the allowances to "pirzáda" and other hakdárs. Captain Wingate considers this is not a valid reason on my part, and I at once give in to his opinion.

16. The assessment of the Hafiz Bágh is next alluded to, the rate for which is considered low, the sum named being 6 rupees per acre in addition to the jiráit assessment—that is to say, the rate for a first class soil will be Rs. 7-12-0. For a comparison I may instance the case of the lands irrigated from the Náráyangaon Canal. The supply of water in the latter seldom if ever fails; not so with the Hafiz Bágh, for a deficiency always occurs in the hot weather. The rates in Náráyangaon according to the Revenue Commissioner's settlement still in operation are as follows:—

1st class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 14
2nd "	...	...	...	...	" 9
3rd "	...	...	...	...	" 4
4th "	...	...	...	...	" 3

—
30

Average ... Rs. 7-8
—

Thus the rate fixed for the Hafiz Bágh would not, relatively speaking, appear to be low. However, from the 2nd paragraph of your letter it appears that the introduction of the survey assessment is not unconditionally conceded in the terms of the lease as I had supposed, but is a matter optional with Government.

17. The reason for soliciting remission of the pátasthal and motasthal assessment for this year is that no classification of those lands has been made—at least the former one is far too imperfect to form the basis for calculating the new assessment.

Paragraph 25. 18. Dali cultivation is the next subject to which Captain Wingate draws attention, and my plan of assessing these lands does not meet his approval. As before mentioned in original report, I have had so little opportunity of forming an opinion on this question that I am not prepared with any further argument in support of the plan recommended. I think therefore it would be advisable to take advantage of Captain Wingate's advice, viz., to continue the uniform rate of 12 annas on the "kohita" for the present. I would beg respectfully to suggest that the opinion of Dr. Gibson be solicited on the subject of dali cultivation, chiefly to ascertain whether it would be injurious to the forests in the gháts to hold out inducement to the extension of this cultivation by a reduction in the present rate of assessment on the "kohita."

Paragraphs 28, 29, 30. 19. I have now to thank Captain Wingate for kindly explaining how the great increase in the assessment of the rice-lands of the Bráhmañwádi villages, as shown in Appendix G, is to be accounted for. As he supposes this was my only reason for proposing such low rates, and I beg therefore that as it appears that my calculations were not correct, the rate of Rs. 3 may be substituted for Rs. 2. The following will be the result from this change in the rate:—

The new kamál on rice and jiráfít	Rs.	1,836
Estimated revenue from dali and grazing lands	„	158
Total	Rs.	<u>1,994</u>

Carrying on the form of comparison in paragraph 53, we have the following sums:—

Last year's revenue from rice and jiráfít	Rs.	1,656
Estimated revenue at first jamábandi	„	1,026
Difference	Rs.	<u>630</u>

If we also make allowance for the increase in cultivation for the reasons given in paragraph 53, we may estimate the first year's revenue to be upwards of Rs. 1,100, thus making the reduction about 32 or 33 per cent. instead of 40.

20. From the foregoing observations it will thus be apparent that I have adopted all the modifications recommended by Captain Wingate, excepting that of the addition of four classes of villages, and I have only to request that in deciding on this point my remarks may have some little consideration as being the result of an attentive study and observation of the peculiar features of the district. In conclusion I would earnestly beg that the introduction of the rates may be sanctioned either with or without the above-mentioned slight modification, for the Junnar rayats have already been once disappointed in the anticipated introduction of the new assessment, and a second disappointment would shake all confidence in the benefit of the survey operations, not only for their case, but throughout the Collectorate generally.

No. 212 of 1846.

To

A. ELPHINSTON, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Poona.

SIR,

I have the honour to propose in the following report rates of assessment for the 36 villages forming the Haveli Pargana of the Junnar Táluka. The Junnar Táluka, as you are well aware, is managed by a Mámlatdár and two Mahálkaris, and is for this purpose divided into three parts. These villages are situated in the part immediately under the superintendence of the Mámlatdar, but do not form the whole of his charge. By old custom, however, they form a separate division of country, and they are in truth so distinct in character from the rest of his charge as fully to justify the wisdom of the division, and their distinct character as well as the circumstances of their being already surveyed and classified, which will permit of the new assessment being introduced this season, induces me to write a separate report on the assessment suitable to them.

2. Through the Junnar Táluka runs a chain of hills, a shoot or offset from the Sahyádrí mountains, which appear, viewed from the south of it, like a wall bounding a most fertile plain. On this side of it, that is, on the south side of it, lies one of the richest plains in the Poona Collectorate, while north of this line of hills lies a broken, barren and hilly country, contrasting strangely with the fertility from which it is so narrowly divided. This barren part of the Junnar Táluka is entirely situated in the Bráhmañwádi Petha of the táluka, which division of the pargana, however, includes 8 or 10 of the villages on the fertile side of the hills, and the fertile plains on the southern side of the wall of hills is divided, with the exception of these 8 or 10 villages, with the Bori Petha and the Suba Petha of the pargana. The Bori Petha lying to the east away from the Sahyádrí range of gháts, while the Mámlatdár's or Subha division lies to the west, and is on the west bounded by these gháts themselves, from whose summit the Konkan appears lying far below stretching away in the distance to the sea. The 36 villages forming the Haveli Pargana of Junnar now under report are not however the villages lying along the edge of the gháts, but those more inland lying round about and east of the city of Junnar itself.

3. Along the Sahyádrí Gháts in general, after they are surmounted, lies a very broken and irregular country extending eastward for many miles, and the few valleys in which good land is found are narrow, and confined like the valley in which the Poona and Khandála road runs. It is only after passing through many miles of this confined country than in general the open plains of rich soils are at last reached, and the distance interposed from the cloudy summit of the gháts is found very materially to diminish the supply of rain. The fertile plain of the Junnar Táluka possesses the singular advantage of being situated in a kind of break in the ordinary formation of the country. The wide belt of the broken country generally bordering the gháts is reduced to its narrowest dimensions and shrinks in width to a few miles, while plains of rich soil run to within a few miles of the summit of the gháts and share in the copious supplies of rain always found in this vicinity. The 36 villages now reported on are just in the position to reap the greatest benefit from these favourable circumstances, and doubtless the Mahomedans in choosing the site of Junnar, which was a city when Poona was but a village, were moved by the advantages of situation which I have endeavoured to describe situated in a most lovely country, surrounded by most fertile lands, cool in climate, and well situated for military purposes, the choice of Junnar as their chief city along the gháts speaks much for the taste and judgment of the men who founded it.

4. I have said sufficient to show the great advantages of the district under report in climate which at once, so far as climate goes, place this district above those of the Suba division of their and the Suba division of Poona Haveli. It does not, however, boast of new grains unknown in these districts. The nature of the cultivation is the same, and no distinction need be drawn between the districts on this account.

5. The district under report, however, is in one respect less favourably situated than either Khed or Poona. Prices are not so good, and as the mere increase in his crops is sufficiently counterbalanced by a diminution in their

selling price, would leave the farmer ability to pay assessment. The subject requires attention. The following statement of prices is taken from the 13th paragraph of Captain Stather's late report on the assessment of the Suba division of Khed:—

	Khed.	Haveli.	Pabal.	Junnar.
Wheat	24.63	20.58	25.66	27.88
Gram	26.78	22.35	26.97	31.26
Jowári	35.46	32.61	38.04	38.42
Bájri	29.45	26.08	31.63	33.06
Rice	19.25	15.20	16.58	37.54

It will be seen that in the staple products, jowári and bájri, Junnar is at considerable disadvantage as regards Poona, and at disadvantage even when compared with Khed. In wheat the disadvantage is much the same, while in rice it is very striking indeed. I believe, however, that the difference in the price of rice is one on which no great dependence can be put. I believe that the kinds of rice reported on are different, and that Junnar hardly produces the superior kind of rice reported on in Khed and Poona; as there is little rice, however, in any one of the three districts, it is comparatively of little consequence. On the whole, in spite of its advantage of climate, this district has so great a disadvantage in prices, that I am by no means inclined to recommend an assessment exceeding the highest imposed in Poona Haveli.

6. It is desirable, however, that I should now turn to the consideration of what has been hitherto actually paid by the district. Unfortunately I am unable to present you with a statement including many years exclusively regarding these 36 villages. Annexed is an abstract of a very elaborate statement prepared with much trouble by the Mámlatdár regarding the cultivation, assessment, remissions, and collections of the whole of his charge for the last twenty-five years in which these 36 villages are of course included. In the first nine years the extent of land is entered in uncertain bighás, so that the return is for this period of little use. From 1239 Fasli, however, the date of the first survey, the return is in measured acres and may, to a certain degree, be depended on. This return shows that average assessment on the cultivated land for the 16 years has been Rs. 1-2-2 an acre, while the average sum realised has been 14 annas and 10 pies an acre. From this statement also it may be observed that the rate of assessment and the rate of realisation in this district have been very uniform, and that any one of the last few years would be a good specimen of the whole. It is therefore believed that in taking the returns for the 36 villages under report for the last year, 1255 Fasli, there will be but little difference, for purposes of comparison, from taking the average of 16 years had that been possible.

7. Annexed is a statement of the cultivated assessment, remissions and realizations in these 36 villages for the year 1255 Fasli. It shows the recorded khálsa culturable acres to be 32,171, the cultivated acres to be 25,087, the assessment to be Rs. 32,373 or Rs. 1-4-7 an acre, the remissions to be Rs. 2,981, and the realizations Rs. 30,388 or Rs. 1-3-4 an acre. Thus the average rates of assessment and realizations for these 36 villages for the year 1255 Fasli is considerably above the average rates of assessment and realizations for the whole district for 16 years. As, however, the better part of the district lies in the villages, this result was to be expected. As in the Khed Pargana however, so also in these 36 villages, there is one inherent error in the returns which swells the average rate of assessment and realisation recorded on paper beyond the truth. The number of recorded cultivated acres is considerably less than those actually are, and were the real number of acres taken into consideration, the average rates of past assessments and realizations would considerably fall.

8. The number of acres recorded as cultivated in the Mámlatdár's papers is 25,087, as stated in the preceding paragraph; but the number of acres actually cultivated, as ascertained by the recent survey, is 32,559. The cause of the increase is immaterial to the point now under consideration. It is certain that the Rs. 30,388 stated in the last paragraph to the amount of realizations in

1255 Fasli were paid in reality on 32,559 acres and not on 25,087 acres, as recorded in the Mámílatdár's accounts, so that the rate of realizations is reduced from Rs. 1-3-4 to Re. 0-15-3, which is the true rate that has hitherto been paid. I have, however, already stated in my paragraph 7 that I do not think these 36 villages should be assessed at higher rates than the highest obtained in the Táluka of Poona Haveli, and I find that these rates will produce in these 36 villages an average rate of assessment on the cultivated land of Re. 0-14-1 per acre. The reduction therefore that I propose in this district is very trifling, scarcely exceeding an anna per acre.

9. The rates by which I propose to effect an average assessment on the cultivated land of 14 annas are as follows:—

1st ...	...	...	Gadi	...	...	...	...	1,200 Reas.
2nd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	900 "
3rd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	600 "
1st ...	...	...	Black	...	...	...	...	600 "
2nd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	475 "
3rd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	350 "
1st ...	...	...	Red	...	...	...	...	525 "
2nd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	375 "
3rd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	237 "
1st ...	...	...	Bardi	...	...	...	...	275 "
2nd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	150 "
3rd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	75 "
1st ...	...	...	Dongari	...	...	...	...	150 "
2nd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	100 "
3rd...	...	...		...	...	...	...	50 "

These are in effect, allowing for the alteration of having only 3rd classes of blacks, reds and barads, the same as the highest rates introduced into Poona Haveli of the dongari or hill classes of soil I have spoken in my report on Khed. I propose assessing them at the same rate as in Khed, as if there is a difference in their value in the two districts; it must be very minute indeed.

10. In addition to the above jiráit rates the usual bágáit rates will also be introduced into this district not exceeding Rs. 2 an acre on motasthal and Rs. 3 an acre on pásthal lands. It is probable that the extra bágáit assessment will amount to at least Rs. 1,600.

11. It has been mentioned in my 7th paragraph that the assessment on the cultivated land in the villages under report stands at present at Rs. 32,373. The new assessment will be as follows:—

Jiráit assessment	...	...	...	...	Rs.
Bágáit "	...	...	...	...	28,648
					1,600
Total					30,248

so that the total assessment will be reduced by about Rs. 2,000. If the new assessment obviates the necessity for remissions, the sum actually realized by Government will remain very nearly the same as before. I have already shown that the Government receipts may be taken at 15 annas and 3 pies an acre, while the new assessment, without considering bágáit extra assessment, will average 14 annas and 1 pie. The extra bágáit assessment of Rs. 1,600 will bring the average new assessment up to 14 annas 10 pies per acre, which is only 5 pies an acre less than former receipts.

12. For the same reasons, as detailed in my report on Khed, the question of dalirán cultivation will be postponed until reporting on a district in which it is more prevalent.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) A. NASH,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Camp Poona, 26th September 1846.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Lieut.,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

*Statement of the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Collections in the Mdmlatdār's
Division of the Junnar Tāluka for the within-mentioned years.*

Years Fasli.	Cultivated Khālsa Bhīgha.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Remissions.	Realizations.	Average Rate realized.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1230	77,459½ 1 4	83,673 15 8	1 1 3	.....	8,3673 15 8	1 1 3
1231	77,185½ 4 3½	83,181 13 1	1 1 2	821 1 4	82,360 11 9	1 1 0
1232	72,862½ 2½ 1½	79,773 4 7	1 1 6	2,580 11 9	77,192 8 10	1 0 11
1233	69,388½ 4½ 1½	77,048 2 7	1 1 9	31,660 3 10	45,387 14 9	0 10 5
1234	64,663 1½ 0½	72,073 4 1	1 1 10	28,974 9 6	43,098 10 8	0 10 7
1235	71,370½ 1½ 3½	75,264 3 4	1 0 10	2,099 1 11	73,163 1 5	1 0 4
1236	71,302½ 1 3½	76,438 5 10	1 1 1	20,723 1 0	55,715 4 10	0 12 6
1237	65,323½ 3 1	72,926 4 1	1 1 8	16,818 3 7	55,408 0 6	0 13 6
1238	62,890½ 1 3½	69,943 0 1	1 1 9	11,502 11 8	58,440 4 5	0 14 10
	6,32,447½ 0½ 1½	6,89,622 5 4	.....	1,15,179 12 6	5,74,442 8 10	...
	70,271½ 3½ 0	76,624 11 3	1 1 5	12,797 12 0	63,826 15 2	0 14 6
1239	46,386 30 6½	55,548 10 11	1 3 1	30,478 12 6	25,069 14 5	0 8 7
1240	44,631 37 9	55,802 12 8	1 4 0	10,441 13 5	45,360 15 3	1 0 3
1241	46,218 0 12½	54,217 6 2	1 2 9	13,191 0 2	41,026 6 0	0 14 2
1242	51,457 27 15	56,997 0 2	1 1 8	16,194 10 3	40,802 5 11	0 12 8
1243	53,405 21 0½	59,073 4 7	1 1 8	393 1 4	58,680 3 3	1 1 5
1244	52,420 10 5	60,001 15 4	1 2 3	48 2 9	59,953 12 7	1 2 3
1245	52,697 38 2	39,100 12 1	1 1 11	844 0 10	58,256 11 3	1 1 8
1246	52,682 12 5	58,993 5 6	1 1 10	18,875 10 0	40,117 11 6	0 12 2
1247	55,831 13 8½	61,534 2 3	1 1 7	2,080 14 2	59,453 4 1	1 1 0
1248	58,250 34 5½	61,143 10 4	1 0 9	26,158 8 5	34,985 1 11	0 9 7
1249	51,787 21 13	63,213 11 1	1 3 6	15,214 10 0	47,999 1 1	0 14 9
1250	54,293 10 6	62,151 10 6	1 2 3	4,699 15 3	57,451 11 3	1 0 11
1251	56,052 18 0½	62,580 15 2	1 1 10	12,672 6 0	49,908 9 2	0 14 2
1252	57,151½ 13 9½	64,730 13 7	1 2 1	1,523 13 8	63,206 15 11	1 1 8
1253	57,437 11 2½	63,778 3 7	1 1 9	7,720 1 3	56,058 2 4	0 15 7
1254	54,287 27 4	60,765 0 3	1 1 10	13,173 0 7	47,591 15 8	0 14 0
	8,44,992 8½ 0½	9,59,633 6 2	.....	2,88,890 5 1	7,85,922 13 7	...
	52,812 0 0	59,977 1 4	1 2 2	18,055 10 3	49,120 2 10	0 14 10

*Statement of the Cultivation and Assessment in the 36 Villages under report
for the year 1255 Fasli.*

TOTAL ACRES.	Unculturable.	Culturable.	Deduct Inām.	Remaining.	Deduct Waste.	Remaining Cultivated.	Assessment or Cultivated Land.	Baptas.	Jamābandi.	Remissions.	Remaining.
44,753 15 4½	8,144 6 1½	36,609 85 8½	4,438 38 2	32,171 2 6½	7,083 9 2½	25,087 33 4	32,373 5 2	996 11	35,369 13 1	2,931 12 1	30,338 1 0

Statement of the Assessment that will be produced in the 36 Villages under report by the proposed Rates.

B 333-14

Deductions														
Proposed Rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Waste.		Inam.		Kurans, &c.		Total.		Remaining Cultivated.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Gaddi	1st	1,200	7 38	23 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 38	23 13 7
	2nd	900	70 12	158 8 2	4 31	10 11 11	2 18	5 8 8	.....	.....	7 4	15 15 7	68 14	142 8 7
	3rd	600	90 4	135 3 7	9 16	14 1 7	5 33	8 11 9	.....	.....	15 9	22 12 4	74 37	112 6 3
Dali	1st	650	20 12	32 15 9	.....	.....	1 20	2 7 0	.....	.....	1 20	2 7 0	18 32	30 6 2
	2nd	625	17 1	26 9 8	.....	.....	1 0	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 0	1 9 0	16 1	25 0 8
Kheotah	1st	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black	1st	800	5,478 20	8,217 12 0	191 39	287 15 5	489 21	734 4 7	6 12	9 7 2	687 32	1,031 11 2	4,790 28	7,186 0 10
	2nd	475	4,128 19	4,902 9 0	271 8	322 0 9	481 34	572 3 2	12 20	14 13 6	765 22	909 1 5	3,362 37	3,993 7 7
	3rd	350	3,936 22	3,444 7 8	864 20	310 2 2	454 31	397 14 0	18 30	16 6 6	838 10	733 7 6	3,098 12	2,711 0 2
Red	1st	525	3,896 11	5,113 13 2	308 89	405 8 6	536 16	704 0 5	11 0	14 7 0	856 15	1,123 15 11	3,039 36	3,989 13 10
	2nd	375	4,644 29	4,354 6 10	583 1	546 9 4	579 17	543 3 4	25 8	23 10 0	1,187 26	1,113 0 2	3,457 3	3,241 0 2
	3rd	237	5,925 38	5,511 2 0	1,094 20	848 7 10	570 24	338 1 3	39 30	23 8 10	1,704 34	1,010 1 11	4,221 4	2,501 0 1
Bardi	1st	275	5,687 22	3,910 3 0	896 8	616 1 8	632 28	434 15 8	58 20	40 3 6	1,587 14	1,091 4 10	4,100 8	2,318 14 2
	2nd	150	6,168 33	2,313 4 11	1,857 19	696 8 10	442 0	165 12 0	164 20	61 11 0	2,463 39	923 15 10	3,704 34	1,389 5 1
	3rd	75	4,979 9	933 9 8	1,861 22	847 2 8	337 14	63 4 1	372 38	69 14 10	2,561 34	480 5 7	2,417 15	463 4 1
Dongari	1st	150	1,253 38	470 3 9	1,107 28	449 2 2	4 0	1 8 0	30 0	11 4 0	1,281 28	461 14 2	2,210 0	8 5 7
	2nd	100	2,221 10	555 5 0	2,050 34	512 11 4	41 0	10 4 0	122 12	30 2 2	2,214 6	553 8 6	7 0	1 12 6
	3rd	50	4,413 25	551 11 3	4,143 20	517 15 0	12 0	1 8 0	101 15	12 10 9	4,256 35	532 1 9	156 30	19 9 6
Total	.....	52,940 31	38,655 11 7	14,825 32	5,694 3 2	4,592 11	3,984 14 9	963 5	328 10 3	20,381 8	10,007 12 2	32,559 23	28,647 15 5	

LETTER from the Revenue Commissioner for Southern Division, No. 1346, dated the 15 th March 1851.

1. I have the honour to transmit a correspondence as per margin containing the new rates proposed by the Superintendent of the Deccan Revenue Survey for the Mámlatdár's division of the Junnar (or Shivner) Táluka and 9 villages of the Bráhmañwádi Petha, together with Captain Wingate's opinion on the rates proposed, and a further letter from Lieutenant Francis commenting on the alterations proposed by the Superintendent of the Southern Marátha Country.

Superintendent of Deccan Revenue Survey, 25th November 1850.
 Captain Wingate, 12th February (No. 57).
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, 27th February (No. 66.)
2. As any recapitulation of the Superintendent's report would needlessly occupy the time of Government, I will merely refer to the points on which these officers differ in opinion.
3. Lieutenant Francis proposed to divide the 109 villages of the Mámlatdár's division into 5 groups. Captain Wingate, to make the changes more gradual, would divide them into 9 groups. Lieutenant Francis in his letter of 27th February defends his original plan, and so far as the theory is concerned, I agree in his opinion that on the borders of hilly country like the one under discussion, the changes of soil and general circumstances between two adjoining villages may be so great as to justify a large difference of rates.
4. In his 7th paragraph Captain Wingate questions whether higher rates might not be applied to the villages near Junnar on account of the abundance of manure. In the 9th paragraph of his reply Lieutenant Francis states reasons for thinking that the present rates will be sufficient.
5. Captain Wingate (paragraph 10) expresses a decided opinion that in moist climates the light soils are comparatively better than those in districts further from the hills. He nevertheless thinks that this may have gradually entered into the system of valuation of these lands, by the classifiers, and that the Indápur scale recommended by Lieutenant Francis may therefore be retained.
6. The Superintendent of the Deccan Survey proposes a system of management regarding fields that require a periodical fallow. Captain Wingate shows that this plan would not agree with the Joint Report, and so far as I may offer an opinion I concur in his views. Lieutenant Francis asks that the question lie over till he can report on it more fully, and to this there can, I presume, be no objection, as it does not affect the rates to be proposed.

Report, 37th paragraph.
 Captain Wingate's 16th paragraph. Reply, 12th paragraph.
7. Lieutenant Francis was incorrectly informed as to the term of Mr. Dickinson's lease of the Hafiz Bágh, the 4th clause of which distinctly leaves it optional with Government to introduce the new assessment there or not as they may choose.

Paragraph 40.
8. For 3 villages near Junnar Lieutenant Francis hesitates to introduce the survey rates because of the reduction that they would cause in the shares of certain amaldárs. I quite agree with Captain Wingate that this is not an adequate reason, and Lieutenant Francis yields to his argument. If the amaldárs can prove their right to a fixed allowance, they of course should do so, otherwise they must take their percentage on the new revenue as on the old.

Report, 42nd and 43rd paragraphs. Captain Wingate's 23rd paragraph. Reply, 15th paragraph.
9. The Superintendent solicits the authority of Government to collect old bágáit rates during the first year, and to remit new rates where they are for the first time imposed. To this Captain Wingate objects as contrary to the usual practice. Lieutenant Francis replies by assigning the imperfectness of classification which makes it "far too imperfect to form the basis for calculating the new assessment." In that case it would seem that sufficient data have not yet been obtained to fix the rates—a supposition hardly consistent with the fact of their being recommended in this report. There may,

however, be some explanation of this apparent incongruity which does not occur to me.

10. The Superintendent proposes various and reduced rates for kohita cultivation, to which Captain Wingate objects as a departure from practice for which cause has not been shown, and Lieutenant Francis withdraws his proposal suggesting a reference to Dr. Gibson, whose opinions, however, are very hostile to this sort of cultivation as being injurious to forests, a fact of which, I believe, Government are aware. The old rate therefore of 12 annas per kohita may be continued.
Report, 45th paragraph.
 Captain Wingate's 26th paragraph. Reply, 18th paragraph.
11. The Superintendent proposes to assess rice-land at Rs. 2 per acre, but on being shown by Captain Wingate that there was an error in his calculations, he proposes Rs. 3 per acre instead.
Report, 50th paragraph.
 Captain Wingate's 20th paragraph. Reply 19th paragraph.
12. Captain Wingate considers the rates now proposed as very liberal, especially those on rice and garden lands, but he says that this, if an error, is one on the right side, and in all other respects he agrees in the rates proposed.
13. The Superintendent solicits an early sanction for the rates here proposed; which will afford a considerable relief (*via.*, about 34 per cent.) to this district, and for which I solicit the sanction of Government. The delay in forwarding this report arose from my desire to obtain Captain Wingate's opinion which I doubt not His Lordship in Council will think well worth the delay.
14. Rather than detain this report I forward all the accompaniments without retaining any copies which I solicit may be provided from the Secretary's office.
15. The transfer of villages referred to in the report has formed the subject of a correspondence between this office, the Superintendent of Dāng Survey, and the Collectors of Poona and Ahmednagar. A further reference was made to the two latter officers on the 11th instant. The result shall, if necessary, be reported to Government when their replies are received.
Paragraph 48.
16. The rates now reported, as well as those which they replace, are shown to include all haks of whatever sort and from whatever quarter.
Paragraph 54.

Government letter to the Acting Revenue Commissioner for the Southern Division,
 No. 4180, dated the 15th April 1851.

I have placed before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council Mr. Townsend's letter No 1346 of the 15th ultimo, with its accompaniments, relative to the operations of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona Collectorate, in the Māmlatdār's division, and nine villages of the Brāhmanwādi Petha of the Shivner Tāluka, and I have been directed to communicate to you the following observations.

2. The report of Lieutenant Francis bears date the 25th November last. It is to the address of the Acting Collector, Mr. H. P. Malet, but no copy of the letter of the latter officer, transmitting the report to your predecessor, has been placed before Government, nor is the existence of such a letter referred to by Mr. Townsend.

3. The Governor in Council requests you will submit an explanation as to the cause of these omissions. The opinion of the Collector of a district on the rates proposed and suggestions made by the Superintendent of a Revenue Survey, ought, as a general practice, to be given, and in the present case it appears to Government there can be no sufficient reason for deviating from that practice, since Mr. H. P. Malet was for several years employed in the Poona Collectorate as an officer of land revenue, and for some time had charge of the very district now under report.

4. Lieutenant Francis, Captain Wingate, and Mr. Townsend have omitted to bring to the notice of Government that neither the diagram nor the figured statement in the body of the report (paragraph 46) referring thereto gives a fair contrast of the new kamál or rental with past collections, inasmuch as the new kamál is the amount which would be realizable were all the plough land under cultivation, whereas the fact that part of the plough land is incapable of continuous cultivation shows that such cannot be the case.

5. Captain Wingate's arguments in favour of a more gradual change of rates than can be effected by dividing villages into but few groups are correct, but the changes in the district under report are doubtlessly much more sudden and marked than those to be met with in districts at a greater distance from the gháts and hills, and His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the explanation given by Lieutenant Francis in his letter of 27th February last (No. 66) is sufficient to warrant Government accepting the divisions as made by him.

6. The arguments used by Lieutenant Francis for adhering to the relative valuation of classes adopted in Indápur are well discussed by Captain Wingate in his letter of 12th February 1851 (No. 57). The terms "1st Black," "1st Red," and "1st Barad" as used in Indápur, were used to exhibit the relative value of the soil, when ascertained by reference to its colour, depth, surface (sloping or otherwise), and faults. Consequently soil in colour black may be found entered in the Indápur returns as "1st Red," in consequence of the relative value of the soil to the best sample in the pargana considered by the classer to be as 220 to 300.

7. Now it might have been assumed from the fact of Lieutenant Francis having had much practical experience as a classer in the Southern Marátha Country where the system described in the 38th and subsequent paragraphs of the Joint Report is in force, as also from his having been instructed in classing by Pages 9 to 13 of printed copy. Captain Davidson, that he would have adhered to that system. If he has deviated from it, Government consider he has acted most wrongly, for he must be aware that the rules in the Joint Report were well considered, and that they were printed for the guidance of the Survey Officers and Collectors. Any deviation from those rules without the special sanction of Government is, in the opinion of His Lordship in Council, deserving of severe censure.

8. If Lieutenant Francis adhered to the system of classification, prescribed for his guidance in the tables, and instructions to be found in paragraphs 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the Joint Report, the relative value of his 9 classes, as compared with the 9 classes of Indápur, would be as follows: Reas 300 being substituted for the 16 annas given in paragraph 42 of Joint Report:—

CLASSIFICATION.								RELATIVE VALUE OF EACH CLASS IN REAS.	
Indapur.				Joint Report.				Indapur.	Joint Report.
First Black	...	..	...	First Class	...	...	...	300	300
Second Black	...	...	...	Second "	...	..	...	240	262
First Red	...	...	...	Third "	...	...	...	220	225
Third Black	...	...	...	Fourth "	...	...	...	170	187
Second Red	...	...	...	Fifth "	...	...	...	130	150
First Barad	...	...	...	Sixth "	...	...	...	100	112
Third Red	...	...	...	Seventh "	...	...	...	*75	84
Second Barad	...	...	...	Eighth "	...	...	...	60	56
Third Barad	...	...	...	Ninth "	...	...	...	35	37

*Lieutenant Francis has given 75, but 75 reas were the assumed value of 3rd Red in a portion of the district only, in the rest 3rd Red soil was valued at 90 reas, which would raise Lieutenant Francis' proposed rate of 175 to 210.

9. It is, however, to be inferred from his report that instead of regulating his classification as directed by Government, he adopted the Indápur mode—a mode devised when the survey operations were in their infancy, and carried on by a very small establishment of chosen classers, constantly watched, at first by Mr. Goldsmid and Captain Wingate, and subsequently by Lieutenant Nash—a mode which was never supposed to be capable of ensuring uniformity of classification, and consequently uniformity of assessment in districts, where large numbers of classers were to be employed. If Lieutenant Francis did adopt the Indápur mode, there is every reason to suppose that the allowance which he thinks he did not make must have been made by him for difference of climate, for much under the Indápur system was of necessity left to the ability and experience of the native classer and the judgment and constant test kept up by the European officer, and if the same were done in Shivner, soil which was thrown into 2nd Red at Indápur must, it is to be assumed, have been often thrown into 3rd Black at Shivner, and other similar variations must have been constantly made even had there been no diversity of judgment between the officers of the two departments.

10. Government cannot however but doubt whether a practical man and experienced classer, such as Lieutenant Francis is known to be, could have fallen into the errors apparent from the report. Government trust that he has merely failed to show on paper the current mode and merits of his field and kacheri operations.

11. *Bágáit Assessment.*—The Joint Report prescribes the manner in which the lands are to be classed with reference to soil and supply of water, and in which the relative value of gardens is to be deduced, and as regards these processes it would have been sufficient for Lieutenant Francis to have referred to those rules and stated he had been guided by them. Moreover, having adopted the virhunda mode of assessment, and considering the lengthy discussions which had so recently taken place relative to the working of the virhunda system in other districts of the Poona Collectorate, and of the instructions which have been given for apportioning it on the land, it would have been more satisfactory had Lieutenant Francis expended some portion of the time he must have devoted to the writing his long report to detail the manner in which his arrangements may have been made, and are to be acted on so as to prevent their working in the manner complained of by the Collector's department and Mr. Mansfield, with reference to other districts of the Collectorate.

12. Government do not understand Lieutenant Francis' explanation in paragraph 13 of his letter of 27th February. In his report of 25th November 1850 (No. 205) he states that motasthal land pays Rs. 2 per acre in excess of jiráit assessment, pásthal Re. 1 to Rs. 3 in excess of jiráit; further explanation is therefore necessary to understand how he has given effect to the instructions in paragraph 62 of the Joint Report.

13. The course pointed out in Captain Wingate's 25th paragraph should in all cases be followed. Mr. Townsend appears (paragraph 9) to misunderstand Lieutenant Francis' first report, and therefore to read it as contradictory of what is urged in the second (paragraph 17). Lieutenant Francis does not profess to have calculated the amount of bágáit assessment imposed in the district, but merely proposed certain rates, and till those rates were worked out and applied to the quantity of land determined by his field operations as proper to be assumed as irrigable, all that could be done was to give an estimate of the probable amount.

14. The three nominal villages (Bhagaet Budrukh, Bhagaet Khurd, and Hátban) appear to be capable of easily bearing a higher assessment than is imposed on them. Captain Wingate and Mr. Townsend are no doubt perfectly correct in their opinion that the rayats are not to suffer by the imposition of a heavier assessment than it otherwise appears proper to impose, merely because the in-

"Nominal because the cultivators live in the city of Junnar, there being no separate villages."—(See Captain Landon's report of 1st June 1847, No. 29.)

crease will advantage parties having shares of the Government proceeds of that

"7. One remark may be necessary before closing this letter. Mr. Davidson at paragraph 10 makes some observations on the subject of *bágáit* rates, and gives the fluctuations in the assessment of the village of Bhagaet Budruk close to Junnar, where he states that the proposed rates make the *jiráit* rate to yield Rs. 127, and the *virhunda* will not make it Rs. 300 more. Captain Landon at paragraphs 20 and 21 of his report, dated 10th March last, No. 54 (appended to this letter), explains this circumstance, and states that although this village and some others in the Junnar Haveli, bearing at present a high *bágáit* assessment, are not mentioned in Lieutenant Nash's report at being special cases to be exempt from the operation of the survey, he particularly asked Lieutenant Nash before he left what his intentions were regarding them, and he distinctly informed him that he did not intend to alter the present assessment of these villages."

assessment: but the question is whether some of the *amaldárs* are not entitled to a fixed allowance and the fact of this question not having been disposed of, coupled with the information quoted in paragraph 7 of Mr. Courtney's letter to the address of Mr. Townsend, dated 7th August

1847, No. 1665, lead Government to think that the proposed rates should not be sanctioned without further consideration. Mr. Townsend should have referred Government to the above letter, the more especially so as the report quoted herein had escaped Lieutenant Francis' notice (*see* paragraph 15th of his letter dated 27th February 1851).

15. As regards the "*Hafiz Bág*" I have been directed to refer you to paragraphs 4 and 5 of my letter of 12th March 1850 (No. 1885) to the Collector of Poona (a copy of which is hereto annexed), in which the rule referred to in Captain Wingate's 24th paragraph is to be found.

16. In paragraph 11 of his letter under acknowledgment Mr. Townsend refers to the portions of the correspondence relative to the rice-land assessment of 9 villages in the *Bráhma*n-wádi Petha, as though they also related to the assessment of rice-land in the *Mámlatdár's* division of the *táluka*. Lieutenant Francis in paragraph 51 of his report states he has adopted Mr. Tytler's scale of relative valuation, but omits to mention that it is the scale of valuation laid down for the first 8 classes of dry-crop land in the Joint Report, paragraph 42.

17. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the proposed assessment for the lands in the villages of the *Bráhma*n-wádi Petha, modified consequent on Captain Wingate having exposed an error into which Lieutenant Francis had fallen.

18. The Governor in Council considers Lieutenant Francis must be mistaken (paragraph 15) in attributing to excess of moisture the deterioration of land, which he describes as incapable of continuous cultivation. If he be correct, the portions of land in the localities referred to, which are situated on the slope of hills, and which from their position cannot be overflowed, must be of more value than underlying lands. Government know from reports on their records that in the *Násik dāngs* the latter, termed "*káli*" and which are capable of producing rabi crop, are much more valuable than the former or "*mál*" lands which can yield only kharif; and if Lieutenant Francis be correct, the system of classification as prescribed in the Joint Report and found to answer in other parts of the Deccan would require to be changed.

19. Government are inclined to favour the adoption of Captain Wingate's arrangement for the revenue management of this description of land, even though it may not be worth anything as grass land.

20. It is to be recollected that land of this description does not produce crops of equal value each year it is under cultivation. The description and value of the crops vary according to the number of years for which the land has been under culture, and to cultivate such land with advantage it is generally found that a rayat must have a portion in each stage of cultivation; consequently unless the extent of available land is very large as compared with the extent of population, it is probable that a rayat would keep part or parts of his number or numbers in fallow, and on each stage of cultivation, so as to have a constant succession of crops; but then to enable him to do this, if the grass is of no value, it is necessary the assessment, based on a classification according to ordinary rates should be lowered. For instance, if the land can produce for three years, and then requires a rest of five, and if, on taking its average value with reference to the several

stages of cultivation, its assessment were fixed at one rupee per acre for so long as it was under culture, it would require to be assessed at six annas per acre. But then again were this system pursued in villages where there is much more available land than suffices for the population, the rayat might work the whole of his number for three years, paying six annas per acre for it instead of one rupee, and then abandon it for another. Difficulties

	Rs.	Rs. a.
3 years at 1=	3 0	
5 " " 0=	0 0	
	8) 3 0	
	Rs. 0 6	

would also, as suggested by Captain Wingate, present themselves when giving effect to the Joint Report Rules, with regard to the responsibility of the remaining occupants, when portion of a pumber was abandoned by one of its occupants.

21. The question is one replete with difficulty, and there is nothing in Lieutenant Francis' report to enable Government to meet it. The Collector, whose opinion on such a point ought to have been of value, has either written nothing, or Mr Townsend has omitted to send or take any notice of his letter.

22. The Governor in Council approves of the old rate of twelve annas per bill-hook or lands inaccessible to the plough being continued as proposed by Mr. Townsend and Captain Wingate.

Dali land.

23. The present papers, I am to observe, have been handed up to Government in a very unsatisfactory manner.

24. For Lieutenant Francis had been but nine months in the Collectorate when he penned his report, and of these about five were monsoon months; he had not at any time before 22nd April 1850 been at the head of a department, and in fact had had but little experience in revenue survey matters, excepting as a classer. The points on which his long report is peculiarly defective in information, *viz.*, effects in the district under report of previous assessment, effect of proposed rates with regard to the existing assessment (revised) of neighbouring districts, management for revenue purposes of land incapable of continuous cultivation, and the much-vexed question regarding the three garden-villages of Bhagaet Khurd, Bhagaet Budrukh and Hátban, are questions regarding which the opinions of the Collector and Revenue Commissioner ought to have been of value; but for all that can be learnt to the contrary from the papers before Government, the Collector has handed on the report without a single remark. Mr. Townsend has merely given a very incomplete summary of the arguments adduced on several points by Captain Wingate and Lieutenant Francis, and confined his opinion to but three points—one, the general question as to whether a large difference of rates between two adjoining villages on the borders of a hilly country can be safely made; another, that the circumstance that the shares of persons having percentage amals will be reduced is an inadequate reason for refusing to reduce an assessment; and the third and only one affecting any of the points in the particular case before Government, on which Mr. Townsend gives a positive opinion, is that the present rate of assessment for the dali land should be continued.

25. Considering that the season has been unfavourable, and that Lieutenant Francis' qualifications as a classer have been well ascertained, Government will not object to the proposed rates being introduced by the Assistant Collector and Lieutenant Francis for one year, the garden assessment in the three bágáit villages being excepted. This arrangement you will accordingly be pleased to have carried into effect. But further information on the points above discussed appears to Government necessary before a thirty years' lease can be given.

26. To avoid the lengthy correspondence which would be entailed by a reference to the Collector and yourself for the necessary information, His Lordship in Council has directed me to place myself in direct communication with Lieutenant Francis when we are at Poona during the next monsoon, and after referring to the subsidiary papers, to inform Government whether satisfactory explanations have been obtained or what modifications appear necessary.

27. Lieutenant Francis should be given to understand with reference to the remarks made in the 12th paragraph of his letter of 27th February 1851 (No. 66) that no jamábandi report is required from him; the usual annual report should be furnished by the Assistant Collector in charge of the district, who, as enjoined in paragraph 83 of the Joint Report and its foot-note, is to introduce the settlement in conjunction with the Superintendent. The Assistant Collector and Lieutenant Francis cannot, I am to observe, guard too carefully against the settlement being attended by acts of extortion and bribery on the part of the native establishments.

MEMORANDUM BY THE REVENUE SECRETARY.

The Revenue Secretary has the honour to submit the results of his consultations with Lieutenant Francis, the Superintendent of the Poona Revenue Survey, on the several points adverted to in Government letter of 15th April 1851, relative to the revised assessment of the principal division, and of 9 villages in Bráhmánwádi Petha of the Shivner Táluka.

Paras 6 to 8.

2. Lieutenant Francis explains that the mode of classification of dry-crop land was adopted and carried out in the principal division of the Shivner Táluka by Mr. Mansfield before he (Lieutenant Francis) joined the Department, and before the printed Joint Report Rules were circulated for the guidance of the Revenue Survey Officers.

3. The classification was tested by Lieutenant Francis according to the system required in the Joint Report Rules, and the result of original classification and test found to correspond notwithstanding the difference of system pursued for framing the two returns.

4. The knowledge of the fact that the classification had been made with reference to the relative value of the soils as affected by climate, &c., induced Lieutenant Francis to adhere to the relative rates of Indápur, and thus, it may be fairly inferred, he avoided the error into which Lieutenant Nash and his officers had fallen of increasing the relative assessment on soils which had already been raised by the classer to higher classes than they would have been arranged under in Indápur.

5. The following table shows the manner in which the instructions in Government letter, para. 12. paragraph 62 of the Joint Report have been carried out:—

Class of Path.	RATE PER ACRE.						Rate when valued as a minor source.	REMARKS.	
	1st Class Soil.			Middling or Inferior.					
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1st	...	...	3	0	0	2	8	0	Well to be assessed at 8 annas per acre.
2nd	...	...	2	4	0	2	0	0	
3rd	...	...	2	0	0	1	12	0	
4th	...	...	1	8	0	1	4	0	Full amount of Virhunda to be imposed.
5th	...	...	1	0	0	0	12	0	
6th	...	...	0	10	0	0	8	0	

6. The accompanying papers show the realization for a series of years from the garden lands in the three nominal villages of Bhagaet Budruk, Bhagaet Khurd, and Hatban. These lands are in the immediate vicinity of Junnar, and would be eagerly taken up by others of the inhabitants of that city if abandoned by present occupants; moreover, the several portions are very small in extent. Lieutenant Francis concurs with the Secretary in opinion that instead of subjecting these lands to the present processes existing rates should be adhered to.

7. Lieutenant Francis explains that he intended by attributing to excess of moisture the deterioration of mál lands to explain that excess of rain washed away the soil of sloping ground when ploughed up, not that the soil suffered by retention of moisture, the contrary being of course the case.

8. The Secretary has consulted several Natives as well as Lieutenant Francis relative to the manner in which the lands incapable of continuous cultivation are to be treated as regards the portions of the Shivner District re-

Government letter, paras. 19, 20 and 21.

ported on by Lieutenant Francis, there would appear to be no difficulty. Lieutenant Francis explains that the "numbers" consist of not more than about 12 to 15 cultivable acres, and probably these, when the soil is exhausted, will in many instances be retained by the occupants for grass, population being numerous and land not over-abundant. In cases where land is abandoned, the rayat who takes it up should not be liable to be ousted for so long as he pays assessment, but in event of the original mirásdár and another rayat simultaneously applying for land that has been abandoned for rest, the preference should of course be given to the mirásdár, and in fact if in the villages at the time he may be offered the option of taking it, this will preclude the necessity of any deviation from the Joint Report Rules relative to the administration of survey settlements.

9. With respect, however, to the Máwals and thinly populated districts where there are large quantities of mál land, it will be a subject for anxious consideration by Lieutenant Francis how the abuses indicated in Government letter of 15th April are to be avoided and difficulties met. Lieutenant Francis, instead of waiting till the operations are concluded, and he has to report on those operations, will keep himself in communication on the subject with Captain Wingate and the Secretary, and endeavour to devise some practicable arrangements.

10. The Secretary has some doubts whether the classification of the mál lands of Shivner has been made sufficiently with reference to the fact of their being incapable of continuous cultivation. In the case of Shivner, however, this will be comparatively of trifling importance. In the Máwal Táluka, the fact will have to be carefully attended to by the Classers and Testing Officers.

(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,
Revenue Secretary to Government.

Poona, August 1851.

Statement for the Village of Baghaet Khurd.

Year.	Collections each year, 100 being substituted for largest amount ever collected, viz. Rs. 694.	Total number of Acres.	Total number of Fields.	Average size of Number or Field.	Number of Baghaet Cultivators.
		A. g. a.		A. g. a.	
1239-40	100	51 4 0	396	0 5 2½	240
1240-41	80	.....	.....	.....	...
1241-42	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1242-43	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1243-44	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1244-45	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1245-46	88	.....	.....	.....	...
1246-47	90	.....	.....	.....	...
1247-48	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1248-49	95	.....	.....	.....	...
1249-50	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1250-51	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1251-52	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1252-53	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1253-54	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1254-55	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1255-56	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1256-57	90	.....	.....	.....	...
1257-58	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1258-59	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1259-60	99	.....	.....	.....	...

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

Statement for the Village of Baghaet Budrukh.

Year.	Collections each year, 100 being substituted for largest amount ever collected, viz. Rs. 1,170.	Total number of Acres.	Total number of Fields.	Average size of Number or Field.	Number of Baghaet Cultivators.
		A. g. a.		A. g. a.	
1246-47	81	116 28 0	420	0 11 1½	535
1247-48	59	.....	.....	.....	...
1248-49	57	.....	.....	.....	...
1249-50	89	.....	.....	.....	...
1250-51	88	.....	.....	.....	...
1251-52	89	.....	.....	.....	...
1252-53	87	.....	.....	.....	...
1253-54	85	.....	.....	.....	...
1254-55	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1255-56	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1256-57	96	.....	.....	.....	...
1257-58	100	.....	.....	.....	...
1258-59	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1259-60	99	.....	.....	.....	...

Note.—The collections for this village are only given from 1246-47, as previous to this the revenue was collected according to the Mámul and Mr. Pringle's rates of assessment, but since the above year 1246-47 according to Mr. Rose's settlement.

Statement for the Village of Hátban.

Year.	Collections each year, 100 being substituted for largest amount ever collected, viz. Rs. 236.	Total number of Acres.	Total number of Fields.	Average size of Number or Field.	Number of Baghaet cultivators.
		A. g. a.		A. g. a.	
1239-40	100	15 39 0	159	0 3 15½	36
1240-41	80	.....	.....	.....	...
1241-42	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1242-43	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1243-44	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1244-45	98	.....	.....	.....	...
1245-46	94	.....	.....	.....	...
1246-47	96	.....	.....	.....	...
1247-48	94	.....	.....	.....	...
1248-49	84	.....	.....	.....	...
1249-50	95	.....	.....	.....	...
1250-51	95	.....	.....	.....	...
1251-52	95	.....	.....	.....	...
1252-53	100	.....	.....	.....	...
1253-54	100	.....	.....	.....	...
1254-55	100	.....	.....	.....	...
1255-56	100	.....	.....	.....	...
1256-57	97	.....	.....	.....	...
1257-58	99	.....	.....	.....	...
1258-59	100	.....	.....	.....	...
1259-60	91	.....	.....	.....	...

(Signed) J. FRANCIS, Lieutenant,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) H. E. GOLDSMID,
Secretary to Government.

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 Taluka of the Poona Collectorate ...	142 Government villages ...	Bajri	44.7	44.7	...
		Wheat	10.7	.....	10.7
		Jowari	8.7	.....	8.7
		Gram	8.9	.....	8.9
		Nagli	8.9	8.9	...
		Khorasni	8.7	8.7	...
		Rice... ..	2.4	2.4	...
		Sawa	2.1	2.1	...
		Ulga	1.3	1.3	...
		Vegetables	1.1	1.1	...
		Bhumug	0.8	0.8	...
		Warai	0.4	0.4	...
		Tur... ..	0.4	0.4	...
		Wal	0.4	0.4	...
		Sugarcane	0.4	0.4	...
		Mat... ..	0.3	0.3	...
		Fair crops	0.2	0.2	...
		Ambadi	0.1	0.1	...
		Tobacco	0.1	0.1	...
		Miscellaneous	0.9	0.9	...
		Total ..	86.5	63.2	23.3
		Occupied Waste or Fallow ...	13.5	.....	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	100.0	.....	...

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Details 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
142 Government villages of the Jannar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate ...	Christians	...	4	4	3	3	6	10	2	50.0	2	33.3
	Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats	69	107	176	73	108	181	357	82	46.6	...	...
	Musalmáns	986	1,257	2,243	724	1,301	2,025	4,268	211	9.4	1	...
	Hindus ... { Bráhmans	1,099	1,866	2,965	743	1,937	2,680	5,645	2,350	79.3	1	...
	Low-caste	1,493	2,140	3,633	1,196	2,427	3,623	7,256	31	0.9	...	...
	Others	15,212	20,488	35,700	11,782	23,066	34,848	70,548	1,987	5.6	1	...
Total ...	18,859	25,862	44,721	14,521	28,842	43,363	88,084	4,663	10.4	5	...	

Data of the revenue survey not forthcoming.

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

STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Survey Villages.				Occupation.				Number.
1	2				3				4
Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate ...	...	142 Government villages	...	...	Agricultural ...	...	...	...	56,525
					Partly agricultural ...	...	...	...	13,586
					Non-agricultural ...	...	...	...	17,973
					Total ...				88,084

Data of the revenue survey not forthcoming.

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.
		Chaidis.	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.	142 Government villages.	428	9,759	1,952	4,170	16,918	2,165	919	721	3,805	1,827	6,608	770	118	888	4,799	3,792	8,591	11,946	12,802	24,248	22,318	11,963	11,806	890	..	..

Data of the revenue survey not forthcoming.

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 sub-let 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 sub-let for money payments.	Number of Survey Numbers sub-let for grain payments.	Number of Survey Numbers waste.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
142 Government villages of the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate ...	27,963	11,041	951	422	1,058	41,435

B.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages in 142 Villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona Collectorate.

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
9,920	Rs. 3,57,847	Rs. a. p. 36 0 4	Rs. 11,217	Rs. a. p. 1 2 1	31.8	For 142 villages in which there were 4,232 cases of mortgage.
3,952 1,539	cases in which the land 3,45,233	was mortgaged for sums 87 5 8	from 50 to 100 times the 4,388	survey assessment. 1 1 9	78.7	
890 514	cases in which the land 1,26,418	was mortgaged for sums 142 0 8	from 100 to 150 times the 925	survey assessment. 1 0 8	136.7	
281 205	cases in which the land 54,961	was mortgaged for sums 195 9 5	from 150 to 200 times the 258	survey assessment. 0 14 8	213.0	
128 120	cases in which the land 30,785	was mortgaged for sums 240 8 1	from 200 times, and upwards the 112	survey assessment. 0 14 0	274.9	

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,

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C.

An Abstract Statement showing sales in 142 Villages of the Junnar Taluka, Poona Collectorate.

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.	Rs.	For 142 villages in which there were 496 cases of sale.
3,968	1,31,224	33 1 2	2,250	0 9 1	58.3	
908 227	cases in which the land 82,975	was sold for sums from 91 6 1	50 to 100 times the 760	survey assessment. 0 13 5	109.2	
306 120	cases in which the land 51,753	was sold for sums from 169 2 0	100 to 150 times the 304	survey assessment. 0 15 11	170.2	
153 71	cases in which the land 36,994	was sold for sums from 241 12 8	150 to 200 times the 178	survey assessment. 1 2 8	207.8	
68 41	cases in which the land 18,157	was sold for sums from 267 0 3	200 times and upwards, 65	the survey assessment. 0 15 4	279.3	

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

D.

Statement showing sub-letting in the Villages of the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

Number	Year of Sub-letting.	Villages.	Survey Number.	Land Inám or Government.	Area.	Survey Assessment.	Sum for which Sub-let.	Period for which Sub-let.	Remarks.	Information where obtained.
					A g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Years.		
1	1882	Narayangaon...	Part of 341	Government	1 ½	2 6 3	60	5	Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.	
2	1881	Bori Budruk...	{ Do. 51 ... Do. 159 ...	Do. ... Do. ...	4 20 3 35	5 14 0 4 8 0	300	11	Do. do.	
			Total		8 15	10 6 0				
3	1880	Bori Khurd...	Do. 85	Government	0 33	1 1 0	100	12	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	
4	Do.		Do. 56	Do.	6 26	3 8 0	50	8		
5	1882	Rajur	Pot No. 6 of 15	Do.	6 16½	5 0 0	200	13	Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.	
6	1880	Chawand	49	Do.	2 0	1 0 0	36	6	Do. do.	
7	Do.	Sangnora	9	Do.	14 10	6 0 0	264	9	Do. do.	
8	Do.	Khireshwar	71	Do.	4 18	1 8 0	40	5	Do. do.	
9	1881		15	Do.	2 15½	2 1 6	30	1	Do. do.	
10	Do.	Netwad	Part of 66	Do.	1 0	0 7 5	50	4	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	
11	Do.	Umbraj	Do. 182	Do.	2 9	3 15 0	100	4		
12	1880	Basti	81	Inám	14 9	12 0 0	273	7	Do. do.	
13	1881	Arvi	Part of 166	Government	2 7½	2 8 3	200	10	Government assessment to be paid by the individual cultivating the land.	
			Do. 76	Do.	0 6	0 4 8	200	7	Do. do.	
			Do. 77	Do.	3 28½	4 2 0				
			Do. 87	Do.	0 5½	0 7 3				
			Do. 123	Do.	3 21	1 12 6				
			Total		7 20½	6 10 5				
15	Do.	Pimpalgaon Joga	Do. 136	Government	6 36	2 0 0	35	9	Government assessment to be paid by the owner of land.	
			Total		80 16½	60 7 10	1,938	111		

Sub-Registrar's Office.

E.

Statement showing the average yearly price of the principal grains and oil-seed in seers of 80 Rupees in weight for the last 39 years; information obtained through the Mamlatdār of Taluka Junnar, and the adjoining Talukas, Khed, Sirur, Pärner and Sangamner.

Years.	TALUKA JUNNAR.					TALUKA KHED.					TALUKA SIRUR.					TALUKA PARNER.					TALUKA SANGAMNER.					Remarks.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.		Kardal.
	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
1848-44 ..	57	51	50	56	28	44½	86½	34	39½	..	91	66	37	48	74½	78½	57	41½	42½	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1844-45 ..	45	46	42	42	26	44	34½	30½	32½	..	52	40	27	29	41½	39½	40½	31½	31½	16½	..	58½	46½	34½	34½	46½	
1845-46 ..	62	80	27	23½	24	34½	34½	21½	16½	..	63	52	23	31½	56½	37½	38½	18½	29	19	54	58½	10½	19½	16½	20	
1846-47 ..	31	80½	23	24	17½	22	31	17	13	..	91	66½	38	40	58½	30	29½	16½	12½	16	2½	112½	98	46½	49½	106½	
1847-48 ..	56	57½	34½	37	28	49	68½	40½	14½	..	101	59	38	44	50½	85	113	36½	31½	18½	59	106	87	68	54	46	
1848-49 ..	87	88	64	56	26	59	61	40½	38½	..	70	40½	32	32	60	101	71	30	38	17½	57	60	48	28	54	45	
1849-50 ..	66½	69½	62	61	27	59	63½	40½	38½	..	57	42	23	32	67	45½	36½	30½	34½	17	30½	54	44	38	42	37	
1850-51 ..	44	82	38	43	27	32	29½	26½	20	..	36	30½	27	31½	85	43½	33½	31½	32½	16½	36½	53½	33	38	38	53	
1851-52 ..	45	48	45½	43	27	37	38	31½	29	..	45	32	29½	27	38	42	36	33	27	17½	36	66	48	37½	84½	46	
1852-53 ..	55	53	48	35	20½	69	51	30½	32½	..	68	42	29	26	39	63	62½	30	19½	50	46½	50	46½	37½	45	45	
1853-54 ..	51	48	48	42½	24	48½	42	36½	34	..	89	37	30½	29	39	30	28	24	26	14½	32½	61½	49½	45	46½	49½	
1854-55 ..	38½	30	36	35	27	24½	23	21½	20½	..	35½	23½	25½	26	32½	41½	35½	28	27½	14½	42½	53½	46½	34½	30	46½	
1855-56 ..	35½	35	35	36½	25	36½	33	26½	22½	..	33	23½	25	26	30	33½	28	24	26½	15	36½	58½	46	36	31½	57	
1856-57 ..	40½	35	27½	40	18	33	26½	24½	24	..	38	27	24	24	37½	39½	29½	24½	26½	17½	36	51	46½	28½	22½	46½	
1857-58 ..	41½	34	32½	33	21½	40½	36½	22	31½	..	38½	28	22	22	45	38	33½	27½	24	13½	41½	46½	40½	25	19½	40½	
1858-59 ..	39	57	32½	32½	25	34½	30½	10	19½	..	42	36	26	27½	44	49	40	34½	32	11½	48½	48½	34½	28	17	34½	
1859-60 ..	4½	42	32½	29½	18½	41½	36	10	19½	..	49	35	29	26	45	47	39½	32½	29	12	46	41	34	24	19½	39	
1860-61 ..	40	33½	27	30	13½	33	30½	23½	20½	..	42	39½	24½	16½	37	40½	32	21½	18½	18	28	29	25	23	19	39	
1861-62 ..	30	29	23	22	13	20½	13½	12	14½	..	33	27	21	20	29½	39	35½	23	20½	14½	36	23	16½	25	20	22	
1862-63 ..	21	17	12½	13	11	19½	15½	12½	18	..	27	20	16	16	18	29	26½	21½	20½	13½	27	22	14	14	13½	20½	
1863-64 ..	16	12	12	12	10	19½	14½	12½	14½	..	17½	14½	12	16	18½	15½	13	12	12½	9	19½	23	16	18	12	33	
1864-65 ..	20	16½	14	17	10	13	11½	9½	10½	..	18½	15	11	11½	17	16	11	11	11	6	14½	43	30	11	11	28½	
1865-66 ..	21	19	12	16	9	23	17	9	10½	..	19	18	11	10	16	32½	25	11½	10½	8	..	16½	14	14	11	20	
1866-67 ..	24	19	14	12	8	21	17½	10½	10½	..	25	20	11	11	16	10	16	10½	10	6½	..	31	25	17	13½	27	
1867-68 ..	24	18	14	16	9	18½	15	13	14½	..	25	20	11	11	21	26½	20½	14	12½	7½	..	34½	21	18	12	34	
1868-69 ..	24	20	10	21	9½	24½	19	12½	18½	..	26	17	11	12	25	10½	17	11½	12½	6½	..	21	13½	13½	14	28	
1869-70 ..	21	19	19½	12	9	18½	15	10	11	..	20	17	11	11	16	21½	19½	10	10½	7	..	34	27	16½	18	31	
1870-71 ..	21	18	13½	18½	11	20	17	10	14½	..	20½	17	13	12	15	16	22	18½	12½	14	8½	..	30	24	16	34	
1871-72 ..	20½	17	13½	17	10½	14½	12½	11	13	..	17	13	12	18	17	15½	12	11½	10½	7½	..	28½	19	16	14	28½	
1872-73 ..	23	20	18	15½	10	20	16	11½	13	..	24	18	13	18	17½	25½	21½	14	14½	8½	..	35	31	23	19½	23	
1873-74 ..	29½	24½	17½	16½	11½	28½	25	16	15½	..	68½	26	15	18	22	37½	30½	18½	16½	11½	..	49½	36	24	22	52½	
1874-75 ..	38½	30	20½	21	12	32½	27½	17½	21½	..	89	31	18	21	27	45	38	19	20½	12	..	49½	37½	22½	28	36	
1875-76 ..	34	24	18	24	11	28	23½	18	25	..	82½	23	18½	24	26	33	26½	17½	23	10½	24½	38	27	19½	25½	33	
1876-77 ..	19	10½	10½	13	8	12½	11½	12	12	..	12	11½	10½	14	12½	13	18	11	12½	8	12½	15	13	13	13½	14	
1877-78 ..	10½	9	7½	8	7½	11	10	7½	9½	..	10	9½	7	9½	18½	10½	11½	7	8	6	12½	11	10	8	9	18	
1878-79 ..	10	9½	8	9	8½	11½	10½	7½	9	..	11	10½	6½	9	..	11	12	7½	8	7	14	12	12	9	9	..	
1879-80 ..	12	11	9	12½	8	13	11	9	11	..	11½	11	6½	10	..	13½	13	9½	11	8	20	14	18	10	12½	16	
1880-81 ..	23	17	14½	18	10	24	20	15	18	..	27	20	14½	20	..	32	23½	17	17	9	23	26½	22½	16½	22½	22½	
1881-82 ..	29½	20½	15½	19	12½	33	24½	16½	18	..	36	24½	14	22	..	41½	30	16½	21½	10½	20½	33	26½	15½	22½	24	

G. A. LAUGHTON, Colonel,
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F.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village Nārāyangaon situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1843-44. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8, 9, and 11.	Full Assessment of 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1838-39	3,840	8,058	47	..	47	8,006	2,592	2,799	16	833	977	48	7,365	11,829	8,070	619		
1839-40	4,078	7,611	46	208	240	7,362	2,354	3,241	..	838	977	48	7,365	11,829	8,900	1,760		
1840-41	3,305	7,331	46	451	497	6,884	3,127	3,521	18	838	977	48	7,365	11,829	7,410	458		
1841-42	3,271	6,987	46	1,236	1,432	5,555	3,161	3,865	16	838	977	48	7,365	11,829	5,619	1		
1842-43	3,274	7,090	99	293	392	6,698	3,158	3,319	20	838	937	49	7,265	11,846	6,766	838		
1843-44	4,647	6,615	79	124	203	6,412	1,774	1,118	22	833	662	46	7,254	8,395	6,470	309		
1844-45	6,090	7,485	97	37	134	7,351	816	458	13	848	452	46	7,254	8,395	7,410	403		
1845-46	6,162	7,518	103	7	110	7,408	744	425	32	848	452	46	7,254	8,395	7,466	492		
1846-47	6,204	7,568	103	..	103	7,465	702	875	13	848	452	46	7,254	8,395	7,524	889		
1847-48	5,985	7,458	103	10	113	7,340	941	490	48	848	452	46	7,254	8,395	7,434	249		
1848-49	5,598	7,157	12	96	108	7,049	1,500	511	868	845	431	11	7,443	8,099	7,438	1,145		
1849-50	5,325	6,938	12	..	12	6,931	1,778	726	190	845	431	17	7,443	8,099	7,138	..		
1850-51	6,293	7,497	12	..	12	7,485	805	394	106	845	431	24	7,443	8,322	7,616	5		
1851-52	6,475	7,589	12	..	12	7,577	485	279	39	845	431	16	7,805	8,299	7,632	..		
1852-53	6,847	7,729	12	85	47	7,682	117	148	20	841	427	17	7,805	8,299	7,739	..		
1853-54	6,841	7,724	12	..	12	7,712	135	157	23	829	418	46	7,305	8,299	7,781	..		
1854-55	6,810	7,680	12	..	12	7,668	166	201	88	829	418	46	7,305	8,299	7,752	..		
1855-56	6,763	7,690	12	..	12	7,678	213	198	31	829	418	46	7,305	8,301	7,765	48		
1856-57	6,778	7,676	..	..	..	7,676	198	176	49	829	421	46	7,305	8,278	7,771	..		
1857-58	6,118	7,417	35	..	35	7,382	904	447	136	829	421	46	7,351	8,385	7,864	..		
1858-59	5,559	7,203	60	..	60	7,143	1,444	637	106	826	420	45	7,339	8,250	7,294	..		
1859-60	5,268	7,096	60	..	60	7,006	1,737	764	141	824	420	45	7,829	8,250	7,192	..		
1860-61	5,861	7,344	60	..	60	7,284	1,142	486	149	826	420	45	7,329	8,250	7,478	..		
1861-62	6,452	7,542	60	..	60	7,482	551	288	83	826	420	45	7,329	8,250	7,610	..		
1862-63	6,387	7,464	60	..	60	7,404	766	366	117	826	420	45	7,329	8,250	7,566	..		
1863-64	6,676	7,649	60	..	60	7,589	327	181	105	826	420	45	7,329	8,250	7,739	..		
1864-65	6,809	7,721	60	..	60	7,661	197	117	90	823	418	45	7,329	8,250	7,796	..		
1865-66	6,744	7,694	90	..	90	7,634	262	144	124	823	412	45	7,329	8,250	7,803	..		
1866-67	6,630	7,639	62	..	62	7,577	376	129	147	823	412	154	7,329	8,250	7,878	..		
1867-68	6,798	7,331	60	..	60	7,671	218	107	60	823	412	154	7,329	8,250	7,885	..		
1868-69	6,798	7,726	60	..	60	7,666	218	107	97	823	412	154	7,329	8,245	7,917	..		
1869-70	6,848	7,698	..	..	..	7,698	158	139	59	823	412	154	7,329	8,249	7,911	..		
1870-71	6,916	7,737	..	..	..	7,737	88	104	76	823	412	154	7,329	8,253	7,967	..		
1871-72	6,926	7,740	..	..	..	7,740	80	101	90	823	412	154	7,329	8,258	7,984	..		
1872-73	6,926	7,740	..	..	..	7,740	80	101	90	823	412	154	7,329	8,258	7,984	..		
1873-74	6,926	7,740	..	..	..	7,740	80	101	95	823	412	147	7,329	8,253	7,977	..		
1874-75	6,926	7,740	..	..	..	7,740	80	101	91	823	412	147	7,329	8,258	7,978	..		
1875-76	6,926	7,746	..	..	..	7,746	80	95	95	823	412	147	7,329	8,253	7,928	..		
1876-77	6,922	7,744	..	..	..	7,744	84	97	82	823	416	150	7,329	8,257	7,976	..		
1877-78	6,922	7,744	..	..	..	7,744	84	97	82	823	416	148	7,329	8,257	7,974	..		
1878-79	6,922	7,744	..	..	..	7,744	4	77	146	823	416	148	7,219	8,237	8,037	..		
1879-80	6,810	7,695	..	..	..	7,695	116	186	88	823	416	148	7,249	8,237	7,921	..		
1880-81	6,854	7,708	..	..	..	7,708	72	118	42	823	416	148	7,249	8,237	7,898	..		
1881-82	6,582	7,712	..	..	..	7,712	64	109	42	823	416	148	7,249	8,237	7,908	..		
1882-83	6,862	7,712	..	..	..	7,712	64	109	42	823	416	148	7,249	8,237	7,902	..		
1883-84	6,838	7,709	..	..	..	7,702	93	119	48	823	416	148	7,249	8,237	7,898	..		
1884-85	6,833	7,702	..	..	..	7,702	93	119	7	823	416	148	7,249	8,237	7,867	..		
1885-86	6,833	7,702	..	..	..	7,702	93	119	5	823	416	148	7,219	8,237	7,855	..		

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14, for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlement, have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 guathas.

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

Revenue Statement for 18 Villages, situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1848-49. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections Quit-rent &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 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.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1836-39 ..	28,787	33,815	1,547	16,075	18,222	15,593	15,758	15,983	162	3,805	4,216	324	48,350	54,014	16,079	1,709	
1839-40 ..	30,645	25,423	1,691	4,876	6,567	23,861	14,224	14,662	257	3,481	3,924	324	48,350	54,014	29,442	2,388	
1840-41 ..	31,301	26,288	1,635	3,665	5,350	30,938	13,533	13,773	237	3,517	3,953	271	48,350	54,014	31,496	4,712	
1841-42 ..	31,038	26,175	1,448	7,549	9,097	27,178	13,833	13,938	307	3,479	3,906	301	48,350	54,014	27,786	4,042	
1842-43 ..	23,140	37,292	1,063	1,445	2,508	34,784	12,731	12,816	411	3,479	3,906	324	48,350	54,014	35,519	901	
1843-44 ..	31,121	36,341	812	4,859	5,671	30,670	13,768	13,783	314	3,463	3,890	313	48,350	54,014	31,297	690	
1844-45 ..	29,754	34,973	755	9,393	10,148	24,825	15,143	15,157	437	3,453	3,884	313	48,350	54,014	25,570	268	
1845-46 ..	30,417	35,674	764	1,846	2,610	33,064	14,405	14,489	466	3,437	3,849	324	48,349	54,012	23,854	1,343	
1846-47 ..	34,635	40,078	819	162	921	39,157	10,305	10,033	503	3,437	3,849	324	48,277	53,965	39,984		
1847-48 ..	27,972	42,927	789	4,993	5,782	37,145	6,375	7,177	374	3,428	3,835	324	48,275	53,939	37,843	47	
1848-49 ..	37,182	29,717		4,799	4,799	24,918	15,059	7,161	340	3,488	2,501	315	55,729	29,379	25,473	6,416	
1849-50 ..	37,888	29,808				29,808	11,451	6,937	275	3,483	2,498	342	52,772	39,293	30,425	2,627	
1850-51 ..	39,861	30,664	265	193	458	30,196	9,247	6,099	497	3,539	2,528	342	52,646	39,281	31,035	632	
1851-52 ..	39,203	30,688				30,688	9,867	5,164	538	3,515	2,463	348	52,584	38,315	31,574		
1852-53 ..	38,250	30,353				30,353	10,771	5,483	519	3,513	2,465	348	52,536	38,301	31,220		
1853-54 ..	35,550	28,615		236	236	28,379	13,449	7,209	668	3,504	2,459	341	52,503	38,283	29,388		
1854-55 ..	34,852	28,365				28,365	14,789	7,921	697	2,962	1,997	591	52,503	38,283	29,653		
1855-56 ..	38,963	29,674		5	5	29,669	12,885	6,451	620	2,853	1,983	584	52,701	38,113	30,873		
1856-57 ..	38,809	30,603		1,077	1,077	28,926	11,040	5,522	530	2,868	1,983	584	52,102	38,113	30,040		
1857-58 ..	38,622	30,465				30,465	10,115	5,660	656	2,853	1,983	584	51,590	38,113	31,705		
1858-59 ..	38,396	30,369				30,369	10,341	5,736	550	2,853	1,983	582	51,590	38,113	31,521		
1859-60 ..	39,786	31,241				31,241	8,936	4,903	644	2,818	1,970	532	51,590	38,113	32,467		
1860-61 ..	40,271	31,596				31,596	8,525	4,559	618	2,794	1,958	626	51,590	38,113	32,840		
1861-62 ..	41,905	32,387				32,387	6,936	3,787	502	2,794	1,958	780	51,635	38,132	33,669		
1862-63 ..	43,640	33,391				33,391	5,202	2,784	423	2,799	1,959	780	51,641	38,134	34,594		
1863-64 ..	45,104	34,023				34,023	3,738	2,147	367	2,799	1,959	844	51,641	38,134	35,239		
1864-65 ..	47,460	35,808				35,808	1,382	867	164	2,799	1,959	860	51,641	38,134	36,332	143	
1865-66 ..	47,974	35,633				35,633	869	537	92	2,800	1,960	865	51,643	38,135	36,595		
1866-67 ..	48,088	35,712				35,712	755	463	112	2,800	1,960	865	51,643	38,135	36,689		
1867-68 ..	48,310	35,841				35,841	533	334	66	2,800	1,960	882	51,643	38,135	36,779		
1868-69 ..	47,719	35,444				35,444	574	347	53	3,350	2,344	1,226	51,643	38,135	36,717		
1869-70 ..	47,703	35,467				35,467	556	233	55	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,608	38,094	36,742		
1870-71 ..	48,044	35,601				35,601	388	193	32	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,782	38,138	36,853		
1871-72 ..	47,859	35,538				35,538	574	256	34	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,783	38,138	36,792		
1872-73 ..	47,907	35,565				35,565	378	147	17	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,635	38,066	36,802		
1873-74 ..	47,638	35,546		123	123	35,423	447	166	14	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,635	38,066	36,657		
1874-75 ..	47,023	35,196		17	17	35,179	1,083	472	44	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,461	38,012	36,443		
1875-76 ..	46,189	34,797		40	40	34,757	1,922	671	105	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,461	38,012	36,082		
1876-77 ..	45,005	34,339		290	290	34,079	3,106	1,329	133	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,461	38,012	35,482		
1877-78 ..	44,079	33,894		277	277	33,907	4,032	1,784	105	3,350	2,324	1,220	51,461	38,012	34,932		
1878-79 ..	43,680	33,653				33,653	4,233	1,953	61	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,818	37,950	34,934	89	
1879-80 ..	43,344	33,473				33,473	4,624	2,133	35	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,818	37,950	34,723		
1880-81 ..	43,326	33,466				33,466	4,643	2,140	32	3,350	2,344	1,220	51,818	37,950	34,718		
1881-82 ..	43,274	33,444		35	35	33,409	4,694	2,162	65	3,350	2,314	1,220	51,818	37,950	34,694		

The areas entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14, for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlement, have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 gunthas.

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

Revenue Statement for 5 Villages situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1849-50. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED, ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realizations from Auction sale of grading.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit- Collections, 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 12.		
			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.	
1839-40 ..	9,986	18,908	610	4,458	5,068	18,846	1,618	2,086	95	2,287	4,780	82	18,846	25,876	14,028	1,292	
1840-41 ..	9,942	19,029	588	523	1,061	17,968	1,607	1,915	160	2,237	4,780	82	18,846	25,874	18,210	2,616	
1841-42 ..	9,890	19,002	485	5,020	5,455	13,547	17,14	1,934	168	2,242	4,738	82	18,846	25,874	18,707	2,901	
1842-43 ..	10,108	19,165	272	629	901	18,264	14,96	1,771	169	2,242	4,788	82	18,846	25,874	18,515	1,718	
1843-44 ..	10,085	19,168	261	3,892	4,153	15,015	1,519	1,768	123	2,242	4,788	82	18,846	25,874	15,230	828	
1844-45 ..	10,069	19,207	195	5,087	5,282	18,925	1,535	1,728	164	2,242	4,744	88	18,846	25,874	14,177	431	
1845-46 ..	10,019	19,058	280	673	953	18,105	1,578	1,864	174	2,242	4,744	393	18,839	25,666	18,672		
1846-47 ..	10,583	19,674	269	126	395	19,279	1,015	1,203	185	2,242	4,741	393	18,790	26,018	19,857		
1847-48 ..	10,767	19,990	261	2,788	3,044	16,952	638	862	138	2,242	4,741	393	18,697	25,599	17,483	48	
1848-49 ..	10,606	19,632	266	4,198	4,464	15,168	850	1,226	167	2,242	4,741	393	18,697	25,599	16,728	78	
1849-50 ..	12,506	12,168	85	177	212	11,956	1,694	842	110	2,448	2,663	393	16,648	15,673	12,459	64	
1850-51 ..	12,901	12,524	85	..	85	12,439	1,809	490	187	2,448	2,663	393	16,658	15,677	13,019	59	
1851-52 ..	13,088	12,092	12	..	12	12,080	1,142	388	83	2,448	2,666	393	16,658	15,766	13,156	..	
1852-53 ..	12,888	12,574	12	..	12	12,562	1,372	506	151	2,448	2,666	393	16,658	15,766	13,106	..	
1853-54 ..	12,179	12,375	..	750	750	11,516	2,031	802	129	2,448	2,666	393	16,658	15,768	12,038	..	
1854-55 ..	11,176	11,783	..	181	181	11,652	2,091	1,846	177	2,391	2,634	511	16,658	15,768	12,840	..	
1855-56 ..	10,876	11,714	..	..	..	11,714	2,382	1,413	168	2,391	2,634	481	16,649	15,761	12,363	..	
1856-57 ..	11,846	11,995	..	..	..	11,995	2,912	1,132	150	2,391	2,634	511	16,649	15,761	12,056	..	
1857-58 ..	11,862	12,175	..	..	..	12,175	2,896	962	136	2,391	2,634	511	16,649	15,761	12,822	..	
1858-59 ..	12,393	12,380	..	..	..	12,380	1,880	797	241	2,391	2,634	511	16,664	15,761	13,082	..	
1859-60 ..	13,080	12,769	..	..	..	12,768	1,282	513	101	2,279	2,492	464	16,641	15,763	13,323	..	
1860-61 ..	13,267	1,892	..	..	..	12,892	1,172	451	233	2,202	2,420	478	16,641	15,763	13,603	..	
1861-62 ..	13,733	13,067	..	..	..	13,067	706	276	93	2,202	2,420	815	16,641	15,763	13,975	28	
1862-63 ..	13,864	13,164	..	..	..	13,164	648	243	111	2,177	2,372	782	16,689	15,779	14,067	..	
1863-64 ..	14,001	13,266	..	..	..	13,266	511	150	123	2,177	2,372	782	16,689	15,778	14,161	..	
1864-65 ..	14,096	13,287	..	..	..	13,287	416	119	163	2,177	2,372	859	16,689	15,778	14,309	588	
1865-66 ..	14,075	13,283	..	..	..	13,283	437	123	152	2,177	2,372	914	16,689	15,778	14,349	..	
1866-67 ..	14,062	13,281	..	..	..	13,281	450	125	115	2,177	2,372	911	16,689	15,778	14,807	..	
1867-68 ..	14,117	13,300	..	..	..	13,300	395	106	121	2,177	2,372	911	16,689	15,778	14,332	..	
1868-69 ..	14,001	13,248	..	..	..	13,248	395	106	146	2,233	2,424	945	16,689	15,778	14,339	..	
1869-70 ..	14,104	13,280	..	..	..	13,280	521	109	158	2,233	2,424	945	16,948	15,813	14,383	..	
1870-71 ..	14,199	13,277	..	..	..	13,277	512	104	29	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,251	..	
1871-72 ..	14,242	13,284	..	..	..	13,284	469	97	27	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,256	..	
1872-73 ..	14,241	13,283	..	..	..	13,283	470	98	44	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,272	..	
1873-74 ..	14,432	13,315	..	..	..	13,315	279	66	37	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,297	..	
1874-75 ..	14,496	13,328	..	..	..	13,328	215	53	24	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,297	..	
1875-76 ..	14,568	13,343	..	..	..	13,343	203	38	17	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,803	14,305	..	
1876-77 ..	14,563	13,345	..	..	..	13,345	148	36	30	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,803	14,320	..	
1877-78 ..	14,566	13,348	..	..	..	13,348	145	33	59	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,352	..	
1878-79 ..	14,566	13,348	..	..	..	13,348	145	33	11	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,304	..	
1879-80 ..	14,566	13,348	..	..	..	13,348	145	33	20	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,313	..	
1880-81 ..	14,566	13,348	..	..	..	13,348	145	33	20	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,313	..	
1881-82 ..	14,566	13,348	..	..	..	13,348	145	33	20	2,233	2,424	945	16,944	15,805	14,313	..	

The acres entered in columns 2, 8, 11 and 14, for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlement, have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 20 gunthas.

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

I.

Revenue Statement for 112 Villages situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1850-51. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED, ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA M.			Balance Outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 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.	
1840-41 ..	56,203	65,213	2,300	5,245	7,605	57,608	20,783	16,303	552	10,028	12,645	844	87,014	94,251	59,004	9,418	
1841-42 ..	56,164	65,459	2,367	12,912	16,279	49,189	20,408	16,744	642	10,449	13,048	877	87,023	94,251	59,609	11,278	
1842-43 ..	57,194	66,331	1,849	1,655	3,504	62,327	19,233	14,790	825	10,587	13,140	869	87,014	94,251	64,521	14,638	
1843-44 ..	57,493	66,223	1,789	8,600	10,389	55,857	18,949	14,903	1,000	10,585	13,180	854	87,027	94,319	57,741	1,862	
1844-45 ..	54,558	63,558	1,474	14,486	15,960	47,598	22,174	18,305	996	10,295	12,456	1,071	87,027	94,319	49,665	58	
1845-46 ..	54,500	63,607	1,374	6,758	8,082	55,575	22,202	18,208	1,514	10,293	12,459	1,082	86,995	94,274	58,121	178	
1846-47 ..	57,084	66,556	1,180	2,357	3,537	63,019	18,810	14,906	1,148	10,137	12,301	1,082	86,031	93,768	65,349	64	
1847-48 ..	57,611	67,633	1,083	3,630	4,713	62,940	18,945	14,338	1,364	10,007	12,094	1,085	86,568	94,085	66,339	38	
1848-49 ..	57,884	67,247	1,046	3,610	9,656	57,591	18,465	14,636	699	10,019	12,029	1,093	86,348	93,942	59,383	9,793	
1849-50 ..	55,614	65,397	991	13,151	14,142	51,253	20,786	16,503	1,413	9,968	11,977	1,091	86,368	93,942	58,759	238	
1850-51 ..	68,662	44,970	..	1,224	1,224	43,746	21,600	7,291	1,151	11,121	6,926	1,084	1,04,383	79,187	45,991	4,921	
1851-52 ..	80,640	50,206	..	..	..	50,206	12,636	3,476	7,178	11,097	6,722	1,148	1,04,373	60,404	52,582	26	
1852-53 ..	83,512	60,703	..	..	..	50,705	9,754	3,003	711	11,098	6,723	1,148	1,04,304	60,431	52,561	67	
1853-54 ..	83,002	50,396	..	5,740	5,740	44,656	10,183	3,297	1,123	11,090	6,716	1,106	1,04,336	60,400	46,846	..	
1854-55 ..	82,596	50,431	..	966	966	49,466	12,795	4,245	1,306	8,911	5,721	1,149	1,04,402	60,397	51,900	..	
1855-56 ..	81,235	50,174	..	13	13	50,161	13,958	4,458	1,628	8,911	5,721	1,174	1,04,099	60,353	52,903	..	
1856-57 ..	85,011	51,541	..	5	5	51,536	10,223	3,134	1,253	8,831	5,671	1,174	1,04,070	60,351	53,963	..	
1857-58 ..	86,171	51,874	..	..	..	51,874	9,238	3,001	1,032	8,606	4,476	1,137	1,04,045	60,351	54,048	..	
1858-59 ..	87,784	52,486	..	..	..	52,486	7,575	2,389	707	8,606	5,476	1,137	1,04,065	60,351	54,930	..	
1859-60 ..	92,833	53,591	..	..	..	53,591	7,225	1,963	661	8,573	5,406	1,137	1,03,131	61,024	55,389	..	
1860-61 ..	93,878	54,216	..	204	204	54,012	6,837	1,754	713	7,704	5,100	1,112	1,03,419	61,070	55,337	..	
1861-62 ..	95,450	54,717	..	..	..	54,717	5,298	1,251	590	7,694	5,097	2,373	1,03,419	61,065	57,680	259	
1862-63 ..	95,981	54,732	..	..	..	54,732	5,359	1,251	605	7,924	5,267	2,456	1,03,764	61,136	57,838	..	
1863-64 ..	96,798	55,212	..	..	..	55,212	3,960	697	593	7,938	5,157	2,400	1,03,716	61,146	58,298	26	
1864-65 ..	97,940	55,453	..	..	..	55,453	2,817	562	589	7,957	5,15	2,572	1,03,714	61,173	58,614	22	
1865-66 ..	98,370	55,541	..	..	..	55,541	2,387	475	495	7,957	5,158	2,68	1,03,714	61,174	58,670	..	
1866-67 ..	98,577	55,606	..	..	..	55,606	2,210	432	433	7,927	5,100	6,273	1,03,714	61,174	58,712	..	
1867-68 ..	98,854	55,665	..	..	..	55,665	1,933	373	190	7,927	5,136	2,475	1,03,714	61,174	58,330	..	
1868-69 ..	96,196	54,431	..	..	..	54,431	2,143	401	272	10,371	6,362	3,34	1,03,710	61,194	58,045	..	
1869-70 ..	97,332	54,809	8	..	8	54,801	4,591	798	837	10,370	6,362	3,342	1,12,798	61,949	58,980	1	
1870-71 ..	1,00,411	55,229	..	..	..	55,229	2,017	388	547	10,363	6,367	3,342	1,12,793	61,960	59,118	..	
1871-72 ..	1,00,414	55,226	..	..	..	55,226	2,016	382	570	10,365	6,367	3,342	1,12,795	61,965	59,133	..	
1872-73 ..	1,00,536	55,249	..	..	..	55,249	1,723	325	723	10,365	6,367	3,342	1,12,670	61,949	59,314	..	
1873-74 ..	1,01,118	55,330	..	..	..	55,330	1,300	264	697	10,344	6,349	3,331	1,12,758	61,944	59,361	..	
1874-75 ..	1,01,031	55,296	8	19	27	55,269	1,272	267	299	10,345	6,349	3,334	1,12,611	61,912	59,392	..	
1875-76 ..	1,00,835	55,294	8	14	22	55,242	1,465	327	313	10,300	6,322	3,317	1,12,650	61,9	59,377	..	
1876-77 ..	1,00,509	55,091	8	8	11	55,080	1,798	435	469	10,345	6,327	3,316	1,12,612	61,963	59,365	..	
1877-78 ..	1,00,312	55,008	8	12	20	54,983	1,945	513	532	10,345	6,330	3,320	1,12,612	61,876	59,340	..	
1878-79 ..	99,956	54,917	7	..	7	54,910	2,111	570	833	10,303	6,331	3,320	1,12,402	61,817	59,568	..	
1879-80 ..	99,843	54,899	7	..	7	54,892	2,104	577	5	10,303	6,330	3,320	1,12,318	61,803	59,317	..	
1880-81 ..	99,731	54,847	..	..	..	54,847	2,25	620	16	10,305	6,338	3,320	1,12,293	61,811	59,183	11	
1881-82 ..	99,710	54,843	..	10	10	54,843	2,20	633	20	10,305	6,338	3,320	1,12,293	61,814	59,17	..	

The acres entered in columns 2, 8, 11, and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is one bigha equals 30 gunthas.

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

Revenue Statement for 3 villages, situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1852-53. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALTERNATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M.)			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 2, 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.	
1842-43	206	1,089	...	29	29	1,040	11	166	...	23	6	...	240	2,181	1,040	264	
1843-44	198	1,092	...	48	48	1,014	19	168	3	23	6	...	240	2,181	1,017	5	
1844-45	207	2,089	...	...	...	2,089	10	36	...	23	146	...	240	2,271	2,089	3	
1845-46	206	2,074	...	...	...	2,074	9	26	1	23	146	...	238	2,246	2,075	...	
1846-47	201	2,065	...	107	107	1,958	12	33	...	23	146	...	236	2,244	1,958	...	
1847-48	204	2,065	...	...	...	2,065	9	38	...	23	116	...	238	2,244	2,065	...	
1848-49	203	2,060	...	...	...	2,060	10	38	...	23	148	...	236	2,244	2,060	...	
1849-50	210	2,056	...	...	...	2,056	3	42	...	23	146	...	236	2,244	2,056	...	
1850-51	211	2,076	...	...	...	2,076	2	22	...	23	146	...	236	2,244	2,076	15	
1851-52	211	2,071	...	...	...	2,071	2	27	...	23	146	...	236	2,244	2,071	14	
1852-53	169	2,092	...	...	...	2,092	2	23	...	11	144	...	182	2,258	2,092	161	
1853-54	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	1	...	11	144	...	182	2,258	2,113	...	
1854-55	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	1	...	11	144	...	182	2,258	2,113	...	
1855-56	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	1	...	11	144	...	182	2,258	2,113	...	
1856-57	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	1	...	11	144	...	182	2,258	2,113	...	
1857-58	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	1	...	11	144	...	182	2,258	2,113	...	
1858-59	172	2,119	...	...	...	2,119	...	1	...	10	188	...	184	2,258	2,119	...	
1859-60	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	1	...	10	128	...	182	2,258	2,129	...	
1860-61	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	1	...	10	128	...	182	2,258	2,129	...	
1861-62	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	1	...	10	128	44	182	2,258	2,173	...	
1862-63	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	1	...	10	128	44	182	2,258	2,173	...	
1863-64	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	...	...	10	128	64	182	2,257	2,193	...	
1864-65	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	...	...	10	128	64	182	2,257	2,193	...	
1865-66	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	...	...	10	128	64	182	2,257	2,193	...	
1866-67	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	...	...	10	128	64	182	2,257	2,193	...	
1867-68	172	2,129	...	...	...	2,129	...	...	...	10	128	68	182	2,257	2,182	...	
1868-69	171	2,118	...	...	...	2,118	...	...	...	11	144	59	182	2,257	2,172	...	
1869-70	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	...	...	11	144	59	182	2,257	2,172	...	
1870-71	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	...	...	11	144	59	182	2,257	2,172	...	
1871-72	171	2,113	...	...	...	2,113	...	...	...	11	144	59	182	2,257	2,172	...	
1872-73	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1873-74	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1874-75	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1875-76	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1876-77	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1877-78	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1878-79	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1879-80	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1880-81	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	
1881-82	173	2,114	...	...	...	2,114	...	...	...	11	144	59	184	2,258	2,173	...	

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

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

Revenue Statement for 2 Villages situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1856-57. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSEABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INA'M.				REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Quit-Collections rent &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.	
			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.	
1846-47																	
1847-48																	
1848-49																	
1849-50																	
1850-51																	
1851-52								No record.									
1852-53																	
1853-54																	
1854-55																	
1855-56																	
1856-57	3,240	2,420		545	545	1,875	160	54	16	297	303	29	3,697	2,737	1,920		
1857-58	3,254	2,420				2,420	123	48	37	297	303	29	3,673	2,731	2,486		
1858-59	3,375	2,534				2,534	93	35	22	205	162	29	3,673	2,731	2,585		
1859-60	3,375	2,534				2,534	93	35	22	205	162	29	3,673	2,731	2,585		
1860-61	3,457	2,563				2,563	11	6	2	205	162	29	3,673	2,731	2,694		
1861-62	3,449	2,561				2,561	19	8	1	205	162	32	3,673	2,731	2,694		
1862-63	3,439	2,556				2,556	29	12	1	205	162	32	3,673	2,731	2,589		
1863-64	3,447	2,557				2,557	21	11	2	205	162	75	3,673	2,730	2,631		
1864-65	3,460	2,565				2,565	8	4	1	205	162	90	3,673	2,731	2,656		
1865-66	3,597	2,603				2,603	8	4	2	197	152	90	3,802	2,759	2,695		
1866-67	3,523	2,599				2,599	82	18	4	197	152	121	3,802	2,759	2,714		
1867-68	3,523	2,599				2,599	82	18	5	197	152	106	3,802	2,759	2,700		
1868-69	3,436	2,492				2,492	77	15	4	239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,658		
1869-70	3,434	2,492				2,492	234	42	4	239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,658		
1870-71	3,668	2,540				2,540				239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,702		
1871-72	3,668	2,540				2,540				239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,702		
1872-73	3,668	2,540				2,540				239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,702		
1873-74	3,668	2,540				2,540				239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,702		
1874-75	3,668	2,540				2,540				239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,702		
1875-76	3,668	2,540		23	23	2,517				239	252	162	3,957	2,792	2,619		
1876-77	3,601	2,482				2,482	63	56	6	239	252	162	3,953	2,790	2,650		
1877-78	3,601	2,482				2,482	63	56	15	239	252	162	3,953	2,790	2,659		
1878-79	3,557	2,433				2,433	107	75	3	239	252	162	3,933	2,790	2,631		
1879-80	3,532	2,427				2,427	107	75	3	239	252	162	3,928	2,784	2,622		
1880-81	3,532	2,427				2,427	107	75	3	239	252	162	3,928	2,784	2,622		
1881-82	3,532	2,427				2,427	107	75	3	239	252	162	3,928	2,784	2,622		

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

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

L.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village Ala, situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1868-69.
The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

YEARS.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY. (INAM.)			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance Collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
I	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.	
1858-59	4,288	7,212	...	...	...	7,212	661	978	...	287	432	24	5,256	8,622	7,236	5,142	
1859-60	8,911	6,693	...	1,794	1,794	4,899	1,068	1,497	...	287	432	24	5,256	8,622	4,923	3,866	
1860-61	4,012	6,839	...	...	...	6,839	957	1,351	...	287	432	24	5,256	8,622	6,863	2,657	
1861-62	4,185	7,089	...	...	...	7,089	784	1,101	...	287	432	24	5,256	8,622	7,113	7,040	
1862-63	4,489	7,500	...	...	...	7,500	547	779	...	220	343	24	5,256	8,622	7,524	5,037	
1863-64	4,760	7,880	...	...	...	7,880	287	414	...	220	343	29	5,267	8,637	7,909	7,249	
1864-65	4,994	8,276	...	...	...	8,276	256	368	...	206	289	29	5,456	8,933	8,305	7,932	
1865-66	5,022	8,313	...	...	...	8,313	228	331	...	206	289	29	5,456	8,933	8,342	4,562	
1866-67	5,047	8,327	...	...	...	8,327	225	327	...	206	289	29	5,478	8,943	8,356	3,861	
1867-68	4,917	8,157	...	1,988	1,988	6,169	355	497	...	206	289	29	5,478	8,943	6,198	...	
1868-69	6,393	6,901	...	615	615	6,286	330	189	...	134	82	29	6,857	7,172	6,315	...	
1869-70	6,370	6,909	...	...	...	6,909	353	181	8	134	82	29	6,857	7,172	6,940	...	
1870-71	6,183	6,892	...	...	...	6,892	367	190	10	134	82	29	6,684	7,164	6,931	...	
1871-72	6,143	6,859	...	...	...	6,859	407	217	12	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,900	...	
1872-73	6,060	6,820	...	...	...	6,820	490	256	10	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,859	...	
1873-74	5,809	6,685	...	9	9	6,676	741	391	15	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,720	...	
1874-75	5,801	6,675	...	...	...	6,675	749	401	15	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,719	...	
1875-76	5,561	6,546	...	13	13	6,533	989	530	22	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,584	...	
1876-77	5,256	6,350	...	35	35	6,315	1,294	726	25	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,369	...	
1877-78	5,310	6,410	...	...	...	6,410	1,240	666	7	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,446	...	
1878-79	5,301	6,409	...	...	...	6,409	1,249	667	2	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,440	8	
1879-80	5,301	6,409	...	...	...	6,409	1,249	667	1	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,439	...	
1880-81	5,300	6,408	...	...	...	6,408	1,250	668	1	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,438	...	
1881-82	5,300	6,408	...	73	73	6,335	1,250	668	3	134	82	29	6,684	7,158	6,367	...	

The areas entered in Columns 2, 8, 11, and 14 for the 10 years preceding the introduction of the survey settlement have been converted into acres from the bighas recorded in the Taluka accounts. The proportion assumed is 1 bigha equals 30 ganthas.

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

S T A T E M E N T M .

General Statement referred to in para. 55 of the Survey Superintendent's Report No. 583, of

Former Taluka.		Present Taluka.		Number.	Name of Village.	By Former Survey.													Water Cons.	Total Assessment.
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	Government occupied Land.								16	17		
						Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total available acres including inam.	Total unarable acres.	Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
						Rs. a. p.			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				
				Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
		1	Ala	2 0 0	6,684	2,450	5,780	5,014	501	827	..	..	5,300	5,841	494	6,335				
		2	Nalwana	1 3 7	2,950	1,803	2,709	725	15	15	..	..	2,784	740	82	772				
		3	Rajur	1 7 2	5,708	1,602	4,067	3,598	856	499	..	..	4,423	4,037	11	4,048				
		4	Bori Budruk	1 8 7	4,472	349	3,539	3,429	92	165	..	..	3,681	3,594	17	3,611				
		5	Sakori	1 8 7	1,587	132	1,308	1,085	109	137	..	..	1,412	1,222	52	1,274				
		6	Mangrul	1 8 7	2,338	406	2,182	1,979	44	63	..	..	2,226	2,042	8	2,050				
		7	Pimpri Kawal	1 8 7	864	155	707	836	10	16	..	..	777	402	..	402				
		8	Bhagdi	1 3 7	930	276	666	350	26	35	..	..	692	885	..	885				
		9	Pargan Tarf Ala	1 3 7	3,836	603	2,916	1,693	40	40	..	..	2,956	1,733	..	1,733				
		10	Nimgaon Saws	1 7 2	2,780	632	2,208	1,761	75	50	..	..	2,233	1,861	..	1,861				
		11	Sultanpur	1 8 7	1,149	171	588	562	22	34	..	..	605	396	..	396				
		12	Siroli Tarf Ala	1 8 7	2,131	118	1,186	735	18	28	..	..	1,204	768	..	768				
		13	Bori Khurd	0 15 7	2,124	89	1,908	1,162	40	78	..	..	1,948	1,235	..	1,235				
		14	Wadgaon Kandali	1 3 7	2,878	460	2,242	1,284	44	54	..	..	2,296	1,388	..	1,388				
		15	Kandali	1 7 2	3,301	413	2,679	1,665	88	136	..	..	2,767	1,801	10	1,811				
		16	Waishakh Kheda	1 7 2	367	122	324	246	6	11	..	..	330	257	..	257				
		17	Pimpalwandi	1 7 2	6,695	464	6,055	5,913	321	454	..	..	6,376	6,367	120	6,487				
		18	Wadgaon Bhikar	1 7 2	2,754	387	2,443	1,785	97	155	..	..	2,540	1,890	..	1,890				
		19	Pimpri Pendhar	1 7 2	4,463	911	3,872	2,968	112	162	..	..	3,984	3,190	26	3,216				
		20	Khamundi	0 15 7	1,953	325	1,396	750	2	1	..	..	1,398	751	2	753				
		21	Ambegawhan	1 8 7	2,609	2,680	2,253	1,094	2	2	..	..	2,255	1,096	..	1,096				
		22	Rohokadi	1 8 0	636	266	619	680	5	7	..	..	624	696	..	696				
		23	Otur	1 8 0	9,799	3,236	7,918	9,120	104	164	..	..	8,022	9,284	28	9,307				
		24	Udapur	1 8 0	2,021	797	1,781	1,722	95	95	..	..	1,876	1,817	212	2,029				
		25	Netwad	1 12 0	1,503	108	1,277	1,050	37	51	..	..	1,314	1,101	40	1,141				
		26	Hivra Khurd	1 12 0	1,656	281	1,314	1,181	27	39	..	..	1,341	1,222	2	1,224				
		27	Dholwad	1 12 0	1,407	378	1,563	2,177	8	17	..	..	1,571	2,194	..	2,194				
		28	Umbraj	1 12 0	3,434	309	3,105	3,425	76	117	..	..	3,181	3,542	..	3,542				
		29	Hivra Budruk	1 12 0	2,029	510	1,888	2,038	48	77	..	..	1,736	2,115	10	2,125				
		30	Dhangarwadi	1 12 0	555	57	545	362	10	15	..	..	555	377	..	377				
		31	Narayangaon	1 8 7	7,240	926	6,466	9,363	367	440	..	..	6,833	8,303	3,899	7,762				
		32	Arvi	1 12 0	2,926	297	2,208	2,128	301	270	..	..	2,469	2,896	61	2,467				
		33	Pimpalgaon Arvi	1 12 0	1,920	506	1,233	1,049	53	77	..	..	1,286	1,126	4	1,130				
		34	Wadgaon Sandani	1 12 0	1,226	51	1,080	938	40	71	..	..	1,120	1,059	..	1,059				
		35	Sawargaon	1 12 0	2,643	695	2,296	1,542	163	227	..	..	2,459	1,769	36	1,805				
		36	Basti	1 12 0	1,101	89	837	618	25	24	..	..	862	642	33	675				
		37	Khanapur	1 12 0	312	257	652	447	40	51	..	..	692	408	12	610				
		38	Kuran	1 12 0	796	257	746	491	17	28	..	..	763	519	..	519				
		39	Dhalewadi Tarf Minher	1 12 0	1,490	192	1,172	688	3	12	..	..	1,180	700	..	700				
		40	Siroli Budruk	1 12 0	2,117	355	1,742	1,244	61	86	..	..	1,803	1,710	..	1,710				
		41	Tejewadi	1 12 0	1,086	247	851	774	14	20	..	..	865	794	..	794				
		42	Siroli Khurd	1 12 0	1,289	364	969	766	15	26	..	..	984	792	..	792				
		43	Kumset	1 12 0	725	133	604	597	24	38	..	..	628	635	..	635				
		44	Pangri Tarf Otur	1 8 0	433	105	375	156	..	..	..	..	375	156	..	156				
		45	Dingora	1 8 0	3,880	1,772	3,637	2,402	40	57	..	..	3,677	2,450	63	2,522				
		46	Balalwadi	1 8 0	1,672	633	1,521	677	30	37	7	6	1,558	720	4	724				
		47	Aldara	1 8 0	609	648	500	265	11	6	..	..	511	210	11	221				
		48	Koradhol	1 8 0	566	218	330	186	..	..	..	..	330	166	..	166				
		49	Pimpalgaon Sidhnath	1 8 0	1,358	310	1,182	459	3	1	10	9	1,196	469	4	473				
		50	Bagait Khurd	1 14 0	51	1	8	4	42	693	..	..	50	697	..	697				
		51	Bagait Budruk	1 14 0	119	32	41	71	68	1,112	..	..	109	1,183	..	1,183				
		52	Hatban	1 14 0	14	8	2	1	12	233	..	..	14	234	..	234				
		53	Golgaon	1 8 0	1,233	632	969	474	2	4	..	..	971	478	..	478				
		54	Junnar	1 14 0	6	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	5				
		55	Peth Phasamba	1 14 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
		56	Agar	1 12 0	1,493	522	1,299	999	67	127	..	..	1,366	1,126	316	1,442				
		57	Anrapur	1 12 0	132	31	110	85	3	4	..	..	113	89	..	89				
		58	Barw	1 8 0	353	327	62	24	..	..	..	..	62	24	..	24				
		59	Dhamankhol	1 8 0	963	511	881	357	24	28	..	..	905	335	5	339				
		60	Nimgaon Mahalinga	1 8 0	645	160	608	295	17	20	..	..	625	315	16	331				
		61	Nimdari	1 8 0	1,076	611	804	535	42	42	..	..	936	677	48	625				
		62	Chincholi	1 8 0	1,207	677	1,012	551	53	69	..	..	1,065	610	54	664				
		63	Wadaj	1 8 0	1,477	516	1,244	873	104	75	..	..	1,348	248	268	1,216				
		64	Parunda	1 6 0	2,260	1,601	2,035	922	33	15	3	3	2,011	910	20	930				
		65	Kated	1 8 0	921	174	814	603	10	13	..	..	824	616	9	625				
		66	Baglohora	1 8 0	116	17	85	45	31	35	..	..	110	101	64	165				
		67	Kusur	1 8 0	2,141	599	1,816	987	86	75	..	..	1,902	1,042	122	1,164				
		68	Nirguda	1 2 0	1,214	437	1,068	697	78	79	..	..	1,141	778	46	822				
		69	Somatwadi	1 8 0	684	403	658	230	..	..	1	1	654	231	..	231				
		70	Pidali	1 8 0	1,084	678	973	375	18	13	2	2	993	390	18	408				
		71	Belsar	1 8 0	545	228	439	276	48	27	..	..	487	303	31	334				
		72	Enera	1 8 0	1,474	474	1,281	786	86	21	..	..	1,316	805	55	861				
			Total		139,043	38,524	116,218	87,963	4,370	7,683	23	31	219,611	95,667	6,275	101,942				

the 7th May 1883, for 142 Villages situated in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Collectorate.

By Revenue Survey.																	
Government occupied Land.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total arable acres including Lan.	Total unarable acres.	Dry-crop.		Gardens.		Rice.		Total.		Water Cuts.	Total Assessment.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Average assessment rent land per acre.	Increased percentage.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.			
Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
2 0 0	6,221	3,189	4,567	2,915	1,035	1,260	1	5,603	4,176	724	4,900	478	194	0 13 5	22.7		
2 0 0	3,078	2,033	2,365	1,221	47	83	1	2,913	1,200	15	1,275	..	..	0 7 0	65.2		
2 0 0	5,501	2,551	3,575	2,521	1,032	1,488	..	4,657	4,009	372	4,231	439	138	0 13 9	5.8		
2 0 0	4,400	978	3,502	3,813	305	533	..	8,807	4,351	54	4,405	372	383	1 2 2	22.0		
2 0 0	1,680	361	1,304	1,383	231	499	..	1,435	1,373	103	2,066	2	1	1 6 3	62.2		
2 0 0	2,595	474	2,260	2,392	191	390	..	2,451	3,082	90	2,772	..	..	1 8 7	84.0		
2 0 0	897	216	794	894	28	49	..	822	642	..	742	1	1	0 12 6	69.7		
2 0 0	974	373	736	361	66	82	..	852	444	..	444	60	22	0 8 2	15.3		
2 0 0	3,686	985	2,972	2,254	57	124	..	2,059	2,388	..	2,388	371	205	0 12 1	37.8		
2 0 0	2,667	1,039	2,269	1,915	160	252	..	2,369	2,167	14	2,181	113	48	0 14 4	21.1		
2 0 0	915	467	586	443	33	154	..	619	602	..	602	204	114	0 13 11	52.0		
2 0 0	1,002	763	1,130	954	90	194	..	1,220	1,143	..	1,143	391	162	0 14 2	50.5		
2 0 0	2,083	268	1,766	1,579	142	292	..	1,908	1,841	..	1,841	..	..	0 16 5	49.1		
2 0 0	2,799	510	2,182	1,806	150	238	..	2,332	1,933	4	1,937	251	186	0 12 10	44.8		
2 0 0	3,462	463	2,825	1,950	255	354	..	2,830	2,304	24	2,328	1	1	0 15 9	33.5		
2 0 0	402	96	326	290	23	44	..	2,838	343	..	343	3	1	1 4 2	27.5		
2 0 0	6,909	882	5,024	5,734	940	1,392	..	6,570	7,115	1,140	8,276	3	2	0 13 9	28.2		
2 0 0	2,963	1,018	2,336	1,566	444	556	..	2,780	2,122	..	2,122	76	35	0 13 7	14.0		
2 0 0	4,578	1,201	3,739	2,830	450	412	..	4,189	3,242	357	3,609	166	98	0 10 6	72.6		
2 0 0	2,033	641	1,395	1,211	33	42	17	1,974	1,284	16	1,300	..	..	0 10 11	38.6		
2 0 0	2,461	2,393	2,227	1,507	2	9	3	2,332	1,519	..	1,519	1	1	0 10 11	38.6		
2 0 0	686	234	611	801	73	16	..	825	817	..	817	..	..	1 4 11	17.4		
2 0 0	10,221	2,760	8,201	9,114	306	639	5	8,512	9,751	148	9,899	10	3	1 2 7	0.4		
2 0 0	2,079	813	1,707	1,122	168	236	2	1,927	1,361	520	1,881	..	..	0 15 7	7.3		
2 0 0	1,489	123	1,218	1,048	86	135	..	1,304	1,176	23	1,201	80	16	0 14 7	5.3		
2 0 0	1,699	176	1,320	1,088	62	95	..	1,382	1,183	4	1,187	104	49	0 13 4	3.0		
2 0 0	1,755	178	1,637	2,304	74	136	..	1,711	2,340	..	2,340	..	..	1 5 11	6.7		
2 0 0	2,404	339	2,999	2,940	251	448	..	3,250	4,388	..	4,388	..	..	1 5 7	23.9		
2 0 0	2,121	480	1,781	2,163	47	74	..	1,828	2,237	18	2,250	..	..	1 3 8	5.9		
2 0 0	592	61	530	343	12	18	..	592	366	..	366	..	..	0 9 11	2.9		
2 0 0	7,669	1,567	6,651	4,377	616	1,018	..	7,267	5,395	2,553	7,948	65	34	1 1 5	3.2		
2 0 0	2,966	321	2,125	1,668	420	686	..	2,645	2,364	215	2,569	39	11	1 0 0	4.6		
2 0 0	1,932	303	1,225	1,031	124	218	..	1,349	1,249	32	1,281	..	..	0 15 2	13.4		
2 0 0	1,226	81	974	924	142	243	..	1,116	1,172	..	1,172	1	1	1 0 10	10.7		
2 0 0	2,437	710	2,096	1,113	333	526	..	2,479	1,639	319	1,958	2	1	0 12 8	8.5		
2 0 0	1,137	68	813	646	73	90	..	771	736	143	879	..	..	0 15 9	30.2		
2 0 0	875	170	685	232	93	123	..	893	355	83	438	43	11	0 8 9	14.1		
2 0 0	919	134	537	504	40	64	..	877	568	..	568	11	2	0 10 3	9.4		
2 0 0	1,493	197	1,156	643	39	40	..	1,195	683	..	683	130	34	0 8 8	2.4		
2 0 0	2,151	334	1,708	1,495	127	184	..	1,335	1,679	57	1,736	1	1	0 15 2	0.8		
2 0 0	1,045	239	848	799	60	90	..	908	895	..	895	56	15	0 15 1	12.7		
2 0 0	1,179	452	971	749	72	125	..	1,043	875	..	875	..	..	0 13 6	10.6		
2 0 0	759	114	597	492	61	112	..	658	604	..	604	..	..	0 14 3	4.9		
2 0 0	473	72	411	206	16	20	..	427	226	7	238	..	..	0 8 9	49.3		
2 0 0	4,102	1,226	3,888	2,212	33	152	12	3,933	3,382	213	3,595	..	..	0 14 5	42.5		
2 0 0	1,994	364	1,320	1,033	59	38	13	1,392	1,141	11	1,152	..	..	0 9 9	69.1		
2 0 0	639	407	505	567	26	22	..	631	289	60	339	..	..	0 10 8	53.4		
2 0 0	661	126	381	201	6	10	..	337	211	..	211	..	..	0 8 9	27.1		
2 0 0	1,517	191	1,281	622	31	30	20	1,332	690	34	724	..	..	0 8 8	53.1		
2 0 0	61	16	11	8	49	91	..	60	99	247	336	..	..	5 9 7	51.8		
2 0 0	125	34	30	36	75	156	..	114	192	307	499	..	..	4 6 0	57.8		
2 0 0	17	6	2	2	15	30	..	17	82	61	93	..	..	5 7 6	60.3		
2 0 0	1,294	386	990	539	13	14	..	1,008	558	..	558	20	10	0 8 10	15.7		
2 0 0	55	2	43	42	7	8	..	55	60	..	60	..	..	0 14 7	900.0		
2 0 0	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0	800.0		
2 0 0	1,035	392	1,364	957	140	182	..	1,604	1,139	466	1,605	1	1	1 1 1	11.3		
2 0 0	149	16	121	95	8	12	..	129	107	..	107	..	..	0 13 3	20.2		
2 0 0	440	209	93	37	..	..	..	92	37	..	37	..	..	0 3 6	54.2		
2 0 0	1,097	330	963	464	62	78	..	1,025	542	22	564	..	..	0 8 10	44.6		
2 0 0	654	123	621	323	32	40	..	653	363	69	432	..	..	0 10 7	30.5		
2 0 0	1,115	359	878	621	92	126	..	970	747	180	927	..	..	0 15 3	43.3		
2 0 0	1,218	461	950	669	139	158	..	1,079	827	195	1,022	..	..	0 15 2	33.9		
2 0 0	1,613	339	1,323	941	139	204	..	1,467	1,145	582	1,727	..	..	1 2 10	42.0		
2 0 0	2,643	1,054	2,389	1,176	79	92	31	2,480	1,293	69	1,362	2	1	0 3 9	40.8		
2 0 0	907	167	792	645	21	32	..	813	677	83	710	..	..	0 14 0	13.6		
2 0 0	121	30	93	87	28	48	..	121	135	186	271	..	..	2 3 10	61.3		
2 0 0	2,239	405	1,921	1,077	127	183	..	2,048	1,250	301	1,560	..	..	0 12 2	34.0		
2 0 0	1,230	313	933	627	194	264	..	1,177	891	147	1,038	..	..	0 14 1	26.3		
2 0 0	770	311	730	325	3	8	..	374	329	1	330	..	..	0 7 2	42.9		
2 0 0	1,415	302	1,255	673	23	25	8	1,286	708	51	759	..	..	0 9 5	36.0		
2 0 0	578	183	432	302	89	127	..	521	389	45	434	..	..	0 13 4	29.9		
2 0 0	1,455	380	1,253	1,006	46	68	..	1,299	1,074	163	1,237	..	..	0 16 3	43.7		
..																	

Former Taluka.		Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.													Water Cons.	Total Assessment.
1	2	3			4	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total arable acres including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	Government occupied land.										
									Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.				
									Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
Rs. a. p.				Rs.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
73	Kala	1 8 0	1,277	1,022	1,204	535	5	5	2	2	1,211	542	10	552					
74	Tamba	1 8 0	1,700	1,043	1,619	571	..	..	18	18	1,637	586	..	586					
75	Ralegaon	1 8 0	544	290	490	243	..	..	2	2	501	251	..	251					
76	Botarda	1 8 0	866	437	737	339	23	7	..	..	760	346	19	365					
77	Khangaoon	1 8 0	966	837	771	440	25	13	..	..	796	459	25	484					
78	Surala	1 4 0	536	107	512	327	1	1	4	5	517	233	..	233					
79	Manikdoho	1 4 0	636	935	912	106	..	..	41	32	923	508	..	508					
80	Khangaoon	1 4 0	1,744	1,232	1,589	488	19	7	49	41	1,680	531	30	541					
81	Mulki	1 4 0	263	111	251	96	4	2	..	..	255	98	8	104					
82	Godra	1 4 0	1,557	1,521	1,583	420	12	4	34	35	1,622	440	4	453					
83	Pimpalgaon Joga	1 8 0	2,242	1,864	2,817	1,604	..	..	51	137	2,908	1,781	..	1,781					
84	Alu	1 4 0	357	770	289	105	..	..	1	1	290	106	..	106					
85	Alma	1 4 0	1,961	2,279	1,724	572	64	16	12	12	1,200	600	48	648					
Total				..	10,009	11,948	14,197	5,837	159	57	230	276	14,586	6,170	196	6,396			
86	Hivra Pathar	1 4 0	855	845	760	169	..	..	1	1	770	170	..	170					
87	Ghangaldara	1 4 0	782	990	704	171	..	..	15	15	719	186	..	186					
88	Warsauna	1 4 0	388	231	334	66	..	..	..	..	334	66	..	66					
89	Sinda	1 4 0	418	320	301	167	..	..	6	7	397	174	..	174					
90	Kolhewadi	1 0 0	756	2,144	504	153	..	..	81	86	585	239	..	239					
91	Pangri Tarf Madh	1 4 0	608	788	558	258	..	..	23	17	581	275	..	275					
92	Watkhal	1 4 0	785	1,095	649	246	..	..	34	31	686	277	..	277					
93	Sitewadi	1 4 0	1,212	794	1,056	331	..	..	73	87	1,129	418	..	418					
94	Kalewadi	1 4 0	611	1,355	580	162	..	..	18	14	578	176	..	176					
95	Sanguora	1 0 0	1,375	2,553	1,048	672	..	..	199	164	1,247	536	..	536					
96	Karanjala	1 0 0	945	509	675	247	..	..	137	169	812	416	..	416					
97	Madh	1 0 0	1,369	675	1,578	747	..	..	141	135	1,719	584	..	584					
98	Pargan Tarf Madh	1 4 0	1,226	722	1,079	233	..	..	97	118	1,176	351	..	351					
99	Hadsar	1 0 0	1,520	1,053	1,372	357	..	..	68	76	1,435	433	..	433					
100	Kewdi	1 0 0	662	247	547	118	..	..	67	108	614	226	..	226					
101	Undekhadak	1 0 0	554	523	423	103	..	..	12	18	434	121	..	121					
102	Rajur	1 0 0	1,349	530	1,239	361	..	..	32	46	1,271	407	..	407					
103	Tejur	1 0 0	1,013	724	903	204	..	..	32	37	936	241	..	241					
104	Mankeeshwar	1 3 0	712	303	605	151	..	..	41	68	646	219	..	219					
105	Keli	1 0 0	816	222	282	70	..	..	6	6	287	75	..	75					
106	Aptala	1 0 0	886	192	785	276	..	..	11	13	776	239	..	239					
107	Wanewadi	1 0 0	271	135	242	79	..	..	8	8	250	87	..	87					
108	Dhalewadi Tarf Havell	1 0 0	464	806	401	110	..	..	7	6	408	116	..	116					
109	Sonaula	1 0 0	618	406	557	154	..	..	30	45	587	199	..	199					
Total				..	20,144	23,212	17,240	5,310	..	..	1,133	1,269	18,378	6,579	..	6,579			
110	Taleran	1 0 0	1,507	2,665	1,258	225	..	..	163	260	1,421	485	..	485					
111	Nimgiri	1 0 0	814	1,944	611	98	..	..	126	175	737	268	..	268					
112	Khadkala	1 0 0	479	473	409	78	..	..	43	52	462	130	..	130					
113	Khaira	1 0 0	414	239	338	66	..	..	37	47	375	113	..	113					
114	Hirdi	1 0 0	270	133	209	47	..	..	50	37	259	134	..	134					
115	Jalwandi	1 0 0	219	309	177	41	..	..	33	41	210	62	..	62					
116	Khadkumb	1 0 0	430	343	336	74	..	..	42	58	378	132	..	132					
117	Usran	1 0 0	277	135	229	63	..	..	34	45	268	108	..	108					
118	Chawand	1 0 0	690	538	559	126	..	..	79	115	638	241	..	241					
119	Pur	1 0 0	389	593	315	44	..	..	22	38	397	52	..	52					
120	Siroli Tarf Kukadner	1 0 0	480	393	411	78	..	..	24	38	435	116	..	116					
121	Uchli	1 0 0	621	1,297	476	133	..	..	41	40	517	173	..	173					
122	Bhiwada Budruk	1 0 0	363	183	272	50	..	..	47	73	319	123	..	123					
123	Bhiwada Khwad	1 0 0	473	256	387	57	..	..	45	65	432	122	..	122					
124	Siwli	1 0 0	236	92	163	71	..	..	34	60	205	135	..	135					
125	Englum	1 0 0	312	413	675	176	..	..	97	143	772	319	..	319					
126	Pimpalwadi	1 0 0	234	217	242	44	..	..	..	..	242	44	..	44					
127	Sukalwada	1 0 0	1,141	1,170	973	191	..	..	6	5	983	196	..	196					
Total				..	9,898	13,563	8,045	1,657	8	4	922	1,347	8,975	3,008	8	3,016			
128	Chilewadi	0 15 7	567	539	515	163	..	..	..	..	515	163	..	163					
129	Muthalna	0 12 0	845	953	756	103	..	..	16	25	772	181	..	181					
130	Mandwa	0 12 0	1,030	1,404	946	136	..	..	9	15	955	151	..	151					
131	Jambuli	0 12 0	425	364	401	44	..	..	6	8	407	52	..	52					
132	Kopra	0 12 0	1,043	2,230	962	106	..	..	18	18	975	124	..	124					
133	Khireswar	0 12 0	1,012	4,608	599	132	..	..	74	60	673	222	..	222					
134	Khubi	0 12 0	736	349	580	199	..	..	50	60	630	259	..	259					
135	Anjanwala	0 12 0	1,661	5,268	1,402	133	..	..	154	209	1,556	392	..	392					
136	Dewla	0 12 0	985	1,013	764	111	..	..	155	222	919	338	..	338					
137	Ghatghar	0 12 0	568	2,447	392	107	..	..	33	45	475	172	..	172					
138	Phangulgawhan	0 12 0	305	1,352	267	41	..	..	18	18	285	59	..	59					
139	Amboli	0 12 0	880	1,129	748	124	..	..	36	124	834	246	..	246					
140	Dhak	0 12 0	613	2,392	538	81	..	..	..	..	638	81	..	81					
141	Hawij	0 12 0	1,587	1,048	1,393	163	..	..	9	10	1,302	172	..	172					
142	Amba	0 12 0	1,106	912	1,008	105	..	..	4	5	1,007	110	..	110					
Total				..	18,508	27,651	11,166	1,800	..	..	677	687	11,343	2,637	..	2,637			
GRAND TOTAL				..	198,602	107,898	165,866	102,567	4,587	7,744	2,935	3,730	173,383	1,14,091	6,409	1,20,500			

continued.

By Revision Survey.																			
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total arable acres including inland.	Total Unarable acres.	Government Occupied land.										Water Cost.	Total Assessment.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Average assessment of Government land per acre.	Increased percentage.	Remarks.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.									
Rs. a. p.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
1 8 0	1,542	575	1,431	606	40	32	5	6	1,468	644	46	690	..	..	0 7 6	35.0			
1 8 0	1,679	831	1,530	587	4	3	24	26	1,568	616	4	620	..	..	0 6 4	5.8			
1 8 0	623	195	849	262	14	18	14	24	679	804	38	342	..	..	0 9 6	34.1			
1 8 0	881	237	744	810	61	71	8	5	808	416	166	582	..	..	0 11 6	59.5			
1 8 0	964	324	738	822	62	66	1	1	796	889	190	579	..	..	0 11 8	19.6			
1 8 0	640	88	511	254	5	6	14	26	530	286	9	295	..	..	0 8 11	26.6			
1 8 0	616	498	877	292	..	..	25	29	902	321	..	321	..	..	0 5 8	54.3			
1 8 0	2,049	731	1,826	618	37	30	97	148	1,900	794	87	881	1	1	0 7 2	62.8			
1 8 0	291	64	268	117	9	9	5	4	282	130	25	155	..	..	0 8 10	40.0			
1 8 0	2,310	696	1,990	531	18	9	92	128	2,095	608	16	688	19	2	0 16 2	80.3			
1 8 0	3,474	1,386	3,020	1,462	20	19	119	139	3,159	1,020	39	1,659	84	45	0 8 6	4.8			
1 8 0	375	465	8 9	144	..	..	4	7	313	151	..	151	3	1	0 7 8	42.5			
1 8 0	2,107	1,061	1,837	603	117	88	22	30	1,976	720	208	923	9	1	0 7 5	42.4			
..	W,760	7,146	15,615	6,135	384	351	425	763	16,424	7,069	822	7,981	116	49	0 7 8	25.2			
1 4 0	1,002	99	947	268	..	..	3	3	950	271	..	271	..	..	0 4 7	59.4			
1 4 0	937	612	824	244	..	..	28	48	692	292	..	292	..	..	0 5 5	57.0			
1 4 0	490	73	443	117	..	..	..	..	448	117	..	117	..	..	0 4 3	77.3			
1 4 0	469	160	423	302	1	1	22	36	446	236	1	240	..	..	0 8 7	37.9			
1 4 0	858	1,012	679	267	..	..	75	101	754	368	..	368	35	10	0 7 8	54.0			
1 4 0	602	893	625	327	1	1	41	45	667	873	1	374	1	1	0 9 0	36.0			
1 4 0	827	734	719	380	4	4	62	76	776	480	3	468	..	..	0 9 8	62.1			
1 4 0	1,497	895	1,337	400	5	5	87	146	1,429	651	10	597	1	1	0 6 4	35.6			
1 4 0	588	540	908	258	..	..	39	54	947	812	..	812	19	3	0 5 3	77.3			
1 4 0	1,934	1,044	1,618	622	..	..	233	268	1,846	885	..	885	..	..	0 7 8	65.1			
1 4 0	991	856	696	819	..	..	159	243	857	662	..	662	..	..	0 10 4	35.1			
1 4 0	2,999	458	1,705	1,012	..	..	236	282	1,940	1,294	..	1,294	..	..	0 10 8	46.7			
1 4 0	1,474	375	1,265	327	4	2	142	236	1,411	566	3	566	..	..	0 6 6	61.8			
1 4 0	1,015	892	1,466	341	..	..	104	158	1,570	499	..	499	..	..	0 5 1	15.2			
1 4 0	782	187	616	137	..	..	104	175	730	312	..	312	..	..	0 6 11	35.1			
1 4 0	734	320	563	151	..	..	22	39	585	190	..	190	8	1	0 5 2	57.0			
1 4 0	1,655	238	1,500	451	2	1	71	103	1,573	555	4	559	..	..	0 5 8	37.3			
1 4 0	1,201	823	1,105	294	..	..	61	89	1,166	878	..	878	..	..	0 5 1	54.8			
1 4 0	742	231	629	184	..	..	47	87	676	271	..	271	..	..	0 6 5	28.7			
1 4 0	836	131	297	82	..	..	14	23	311	106	..	106	..	..	0 6 5	40.0			
1 4 0	885	149	769	289	4	3	80	59	803	251	8	359	3	1	0 7 2	24.2			
1 4 0	282	120	242	87	..	..	19	28	261	110	..	110	..	..	0 6 9	28.4			
1 4 0	467	263	393	153	..	..	13	16	411	169	..	169	..	..	0 6 7	45.7			
1 4 0	708	270	625	188	5	3	46	89	676	280	6	280	..	..	0 6 9	49.7			
..	23,784	9,345	20,396	7,090	26	20	1,657	2,394	22,079	9,504	42	9,540	82	22	0 6 11	46.1			
1 2 0	2,120	1,173	1,777	292	1	1	245	381	2,023	674	1	675	..	..	0 5 4	39.2			
1 2 0	1,439	1,366	1,132	191	..	..	179	320	1,311	411	..	411	..	..	0 5 0	53.4			
1 2 0	729	233	625	115	..	..	63	85	688	201	..	201	..	..	0 4 8	54.6			
1 2 0	533	157	438	77	..	..	61	81	489	158	..	158	..	..	0 5 2	39.8			
1 2 0	836	93	265	62	..	..	56	67	321	149	..	149	..	..	0 7 5	11.2			
1 2 0	439	203	382	75	..	..	47	63	429	138	..	138	..	..	0 5 2	69.3			
1 2 0	677	163	471	88	..	..	55	58	626	146	..	146	..	..	0 4 5	10.6			
1 2 0	377	34	321	87	..	..	40	60	361	147	..	147	..	..	0 6 6	36.1			
1 2 0	790	342	628	136	..	..	102	105	730	341	..	341	..	..	0 5 3				
1 2 0	429	484	331	58	..	..	35	43	367	101	..	101	..	..	0 4 5	23.2			
1 2 0	538	213	431	82	..	..	32	49	483	131	..	131	..	..	0 4 4	12.9			
1 2 0	689	508	500	174	..	..	73	112	573	258	..	258	..	..	0 8 0	65.3			
1 2 0	429	88	309	60	1	1	62	82	872	143	3	146	..	..	0 6 8	14.1			
1 2 0	514	182	402	99	..	..	69	80	470	149	..	149	..	..	0 5 1	22.1			
1 2 0	255	61	187	65	18	14	36	74	221	153	28	181	..	..	0 13 1	26.6			
1 2 0	981	246	794	164	..	..	184	188	923	347	..	347	..	..	0 6 0	8.8			
1 2 0	406	80	329	70	..	..	2	2	331	72	..	72	..	..	0 3 6	66.6			
1 2 0	1,347	803	1,242	231	..	..	8	6	1,250	287	..	287	..	..	0 8 0	20.9			
..	12,918	6,374	10,564	2,096	20	16	1,289	1,772	11,873	3,884	32	3,916	1	1	0 5 3	29.8			
1 0 0	634	512	500	133	..	..	..	..	600	188	..	188	..	..	0 4 5	75.3			
1 0 0	1,121	452	1,006	129	..	..	25	..	1,031	170	..	170	..	..	0 2 8	29.3			
1 0 0	1,293	758	1,189	191	..	..	25	45	1,208	236	..	236	..	..	0 3 2	56.3			
1 0 0	674	558	554	88	..	..	13	24	567	112	..	112	..	..	0 8 2	115.4			
1 0 0	1,094	1,252	1,610	259	..	..	23	46	1,633	286	..	286	..	..	0 2 10	129.8			
1 0 0	1,212	2,554	1,062	236	..	..	80	120	1,142	356	..	356	..	..	0 5 0	60.4			
1 0 0	1,053	438	904	345	..	..	84	147	989	492	..	492	..	..	0 8 0	90.0			
1 0 0	1,829	3,831	1,519	226	..	..	222	296	1,741	522	..	522	..	..	0 6 10	33.2			
1 0 0	1,482	1,098	1,190	170	..	..	196	268	1,385	438	..	438	..	..	0 5 1	31.6			
1 0 0	1,069	1,790	925	119	..	..	116	127	1,041	246	..	246	..	..	0 3 9	43.0			
1 0 0	465	1,224	406	52	..	..	33	23	439	75	..	75	..	..	0 2 9	27.1			
1 0 0	938	800	741	128	..	..	147	160	588	298	..	298	..	..	0 5 2	17.1			
1 0 0	751	1,413	716	82	..	..	..	..	716	82	..	82	2	1	0 1 10	1.2			
1 0 0	1,283	752	1,140	154	..	..	17	10	1,157	164	..	164	..	..	0 2 8	4.7			
1 0 0	1,249	741	1,142	152	..	..	11	10	1,158	162	..	162	..	..	0 2 8	47.3			
..	16,647	18,242	14,598	2,449	..	..	991	1,											

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

*Below Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment Poona and Násik's
Report No. 583, dated 7th May 1883.*

No. 3323 of 1883.

Lonauli, 15th May 1883.

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

2. I have very carefully considered Colonel Laughton's proposals and I have no hesitation in recommending them for adoption, as I hold that they are most moderate, indeed I am inclined to think that for the central and eastern group, coloured pink on the map, they are a trifle too low.

3. The táluka or that portion of it, which forms the subject of this report, has been divided into five belts, each with a different maximum rate of assessment :—

	Rs. a. p.
The maximum rate for the central and eastern belt coloured pink is	... 2 0 0
That for the next belt westward coloured purple is	... 1 8 0
The next coloured pale blue is	... 1 4 0
The fourth coloured green is... ..	... 1 2 0
The fifth or most westward and a small block on the north coloured brown is	... 1 0 0

4. The central and eastern belt, or block, is favoured by nature; the soil, if not exactly of the very best description, is generally of a fair quality, the rainfall is certain, it is watered by three rivers, the Pushpawati, the Kukdi and the Mina, on all of which there are dams for Pátasthal and wells for Motasthal irrigation. There are also numerous wells away from the rivers. The climate is good and the communications sufficient and easy. No one who has visited the táluka can have failed to have been struck with the fertile appearance of the valleys, and of the garden land, particularly in the vicinity of Junnar.

5. The 72 villages in this group are at present assessed at maximum rates varying from Re. 0-15-7 to Rs. 1-14-0, one village only (Ala) being assessed at Rs. 2-0-0 and this last is what Colonel Laughton proposes as his maximum rate for the whole group, and looking to the circumstances of the several villages concerned, I consider it to be a very fair rate.

6. It is impossible to draw a just comparison between the existing and proposed maximum rates, because no less than seven assessments have been introduced since 1843-44 and from instances given by Colonel Laughton in his 39th para., the rates appear to have been very unequally assessed, a jump from the present assessment of Re. 0-15-7 to Rs. 2-0-0 in the village "Khamundi" seems great, but there is no reason why Khamundi should have been assessed at Re. 0-15-7 when "Pimpri Pendhar" close to it is assessed at Rs. 1-7-2, between which and the proposed rate the leap is not so wide.

7. The other four belts or groups are situated in the mountainous broken land to the west of Junnar, and they differ from each other in degree of ruggedness and rainfall, and a distinction of 4-2 and 2 annas respectively has been properly drawn between them. The nearest belt to Junnar, where the country is more open and the rainfall not excessive, being assessed at Rs. 1-8-0 instead of an average of Rs. 1-8-3, the next belt at Rs. 1-4-0 instead of Rs. 1-1-4, the third at Rs. 1-2-0 instead of Re. 1-0-0, and the extreme west belt, and the 2 small isolated blocks, both to the north, being assessed at a maximum rate of Re. 1-0-0 instead of Re. 0-12-0.

8. And looking to the facts that since the first survey settlement the population has increased by 16,355 souls and that there are 3,756 more flat-roofed and tiled houses and 936 more thatched houses than in 1843-44 and that agricultural cattle, ploughs and carts have increased by 1,957, 1,618 and 901 respectively, it may reasonably be assumed that the material condition of the people has greatly improved in the last thirty years.

9. The statistical figures compiled from the Registration Department also support the above conclusion. It is true that the figures in documents do not, invariably, represent *bond fide* transactions but, taken as a whole they sufficiently indicate everywhere that the value of land as assessed by the people is higher than that placed upon it by the Settlement Department.

10. Another sign of the prosperity (I use the word advisedly) of the people is that their revenue is punctually paid, that the remissions from 1860-61 to 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 46 only in the aggregate, and that during the last three years there have been only 2 cases in which land has been sold in payment of arrears of revenue.

11. The revision rates give an increase of Rs. 24,199, the average rate per acre on each description of crop being—

		Present rate.			Proposed rate.				
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
Dry-crop	...	0	9	11	0	10	0	+ One pie.	
Rice	...	1	4	3	1	6	3	+ Two annas.	
Motasthal	...	2	3	9	1	8	4	— Eleven annas five pies.	
Pátasthal	...	4	9	4	4	2	3	— Seven annas one pie.	
On the whole occupied Government area	...	0	11	1	0	12	0	+ Eleven pies.	

12. The most ardent agitator against land rent enhancement could scarcely find fault with this revision.

13. Colonel Laughton mentions the case of five villages in group 1, the percentage increase of which by the proposed rate exceeds the limit laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874, but he has shown that this is, partly, due to the unequal assessment at the first survey of certain villages as compared with adjoining villages similarly circumstanced but, principally to an increase in the cultivated area discovered by the revision survey. Such being the case the proposed rate of Rs. 2-0-0 per acre should be sanctioned.

14. An instance of the incomplete character of the former survey is given in the 5th para. of Colonel Laughton's report, the area formerly demarcated as Forest and now claimed by the Forest Department in Khireshwar being actually in excess of the area of the whole village as obtained by the present survey.

15. I wish that the paper industry at Junnar were as flourishing as the description given of it by Captain Black (para. 18). The value of paper made scarcely amounts to Rs. 10,000 per annum, there being only 5 or 6 factories. It used to be a thriving trade but it has greatly declined of late years.

16. The state of the Bandhara (para. 34) on the Mina at Narayangaon has been brought to the notice of the Irrigation Department as will be seen from the following extract from my diary for the 19th March 1882:—

"Inspected the Dharan on the Mina which is very much silted up. The people complain that their water-supply is very deficient. I should be much obliged if the Executive Engineer for Irrigation would cause this work to be inspected with a view to the removal of the silt which might probably be effected by opening the sluices and erecting a scour during the rains."

J. MOORE,
Collector of Poona.

No. 1264 of 1883.

FROM

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

TO

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

Survey Commissioner's Office, Poona, 16th June 1883.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report No. 583, dated 7th ultimo, from the Superintendent, Poona and Násik Revenue Survey, in which he submits full proposals for the revision-settlement of 142 villages now comprised in the Junnar Táluka of the Poona Collectorate. These proposals have been very favourably commented on by the Collector, Mr. Moore, in whose memorandum No. 3323, dated 15th idem, the rates are pronounced to be most moderate, and it is even suggested that in one portion of the táluka they are a trifle too low. While it will be my duty to suggest a few alterations in the proposals, I trust to be able to show to the satisfaction of Government that the comparatively small enhancement of the assessment, which is doubtless suggestive of an exaggerated moderation, is not the result of an unduly low pitch of the rates, but of an equable adjustment of values, which the circumstances of the old classification of the soils has rendered very necessary as the basis of the Government demand.

2. At a very early period of my connection with this Department I realized the fact that the revision settlement of the Junnar Táluka would prove one of the most intricate and difficult operations with which we have yet had to deal, and in order to arm myself with full information to discuss the question with confidence, I spent a month of last fair season in the táluka, testing the old and new classification of soils and observing the results of the expired settlement as displayed in the condition of the people and the resources of the country. The rates as now proposed are the result of much deliberation between Colonel Laughton and myself and have been subjected to several modifications and alterations which, although they have delayed the submission of the proposals to some extent, have, I hope, rendered them more suitable and equal.

3. The very chaotic state of things from which we have had to invoke order and uniformity in the settlement of these villages may be judged from the fact that the original survey rates have been introduced into them at seven different periods between 1843 and 1869, while the measurement and classification of the bulk of the villages, settled between 1848 and 1851, were carried out at straggling dates preceding those years. Not only are villages contiguous to one another settled on very varying maximum rates, but there is no uniformity in the methods of field classification, in the scales of values applied to the several classes of soils, and in the manner in which the money assessment of the fields has been worked out from the classification returns. In some villages there are statistics collected by the survey officers of population and agricultural stock at the time of first settlement, in others there are none. In former revision settlements, although we have had to deal with many crudities of system, the grouping of villages has been so far methodical as to afford a regular base of operations, but in this case there is no such facility and the bringing together and arranging of discordant elements causes this settlement to partake more of the character of an original operation than of an ordinary and systematical revision of settlement.

4. Even in the initiatory process of measurement the functions of the present survey have been to all intents and purposes original, as it has not been found possible to make use of any of the old work towards a survey on the present

standard of accuracy in demarcation and mapping. The old surveys are known to have had for their main object the measurement of the cultivated and culturable lands only, and it is believed that the amount of accuracy aimed at in a hilly tract such as Junnar was not very great. It is difficult to ascertain to what extent error was allowed in test, but if we may judge from the opinion expressed by Lieutenant Nash, under whom the operations were carried out, with regard to the comparatively easy country of Indápur that "measurements within 10 per cent. of the truth were not to be considered as out of keeping with or as vitiating the rest of the work," the standard of accuracy could not have been very high. It is true that the work done from 1841 to 1847 under Lieutenant Nash did not commend itself to the Government of the day and that on his departure on furlough in the latter year a revision was ordered to be made by Mr. Mansfield, C.S., and subsequently by Captain Francis, but it is not known exactly what detailed steps were taken to place it upon a correct footing, and it is believed that the operations of these officers were chiefly directed to patching up work of a rather unsatisfactory character and making it answer the requirements of a not very exacting standard.

5. If this was the character of the work in the level and cultivated portions of the district, it will be readily understood that the measurements of the large hill tracts are found to be still further wanting in accuracy, and it is chiefly due to this defect that such a large number of survey fields have been found to contain upwards of 30 per cent. of error. At the same time in the hilly country there has undoubtedly been a great deal of encroachment on waste lands, not necessarily deliberate on the part of the cultivators, but facilitated by imperfect demarcation and the difficulty of recognizing the limits of the large fields adjoining jungle. It was not until 1846 that an Act was passed for the proper preservation of boundary marks, and it is well known that these marks were not punctually erected until a later period in the history of the survey.

6. As regards the manner in which the area of the lands lying outside cultivation was computed, we are left a good deal to conjecture. If we may judge, however, from the description given by Captain Francis in his letter No. 55 of 9th February 1858 of the measures adopted in the case of the warkas lands of Thána, there must have been a good deal of rough calculation, if not of guess work. The present survey, which has been conducted throughout on Trigonometrical and Topographical data, which leave little room for error, has shown the areas of waste and hilly lands to be generally less than they were formerly computed to be, and in the case of one village (Khireswar) the area of the forest lands alone as laid down by the old survey is found to be actually greater than the area of the whole terrain of the village. It is probable that, on the principle of *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, difficult tracts of country, which were puzzling to the measurer unassisted by scientific instruments, were given a larger area than they really contained. The area of the taluka is now found to be 12,807 acres or 20 square miles less than has hitherto been recorded.

7. But very necessary as the entire re-measurement of these villages has been shown to be for all purposes, both revenue and statistical, I think there can be no doubt that for revenue purposes the total re-classification of the soils has been even a greater necessity. In dealing with this subject, which lies at the root of all settlement, it will be necessary for me to follow Colonel Laughton into the discussion of several technicalities, and I can only trust that I may be able to treat them in a popular manner so as to avoid mystification. I may say that the classification of the soils in the Junnar Taluka presents a most interesting study to those who have to deal with the Bombay system of settlement, as we may trace in it every stage of progress, almost from the very germs to its full development by the able triumvirate which met at Poona in 1847 and placed upon record a scheme, which has not been materially departed from during the long period which has ensued.

8. The first British settlement of the revenue of the Junnar Taluka was made in 1829-30 by one of the earliest advocates of revenue settlements, Mr. Pringle. His method, as is well known, was founded on a careful estimate of the net produce of each class of soil, the actual percentage taken as the Government share being fixed on a consideration of the range of prices and previous collections.

This system, however, was soon admitted to have failed, partly on account of the severity of the assessments obtained thereby and partly on account of the inequality it gave rise to in the amount of profit left to the cultivator of the several classes of soil. After much correspondence and discussion it was decided to substitute in its place a system in which a classification of the intrinsic capabilities of each field should be an indispensable element, and in which the assessment should be based on an intelligent estimate of net profit.

9. The first experiment with the new system was made in the eastern districts of Poona and subsequently the classers were moved to the western districts. It is in 1841 that we first meet the system of classification in Junnar, and a very rough operation it then was. There was no digging to ascertain depth, the classes being decided according to the colour and the general character of the soil. The classer made no plan of the field, but merely recorded a brief description of it and roughly divided it into shares, each share being assigned to one of three classes of the main orders of soil, viz., black, red and grey-gravelly. Beyond this the classer registered no details. His functions ended here, and the money rate of each field was worked out in the Superintendent's office, after the maximum rate of the village had been decided upon and the graduation of the values of the different classes had been fixed. At this period, and for about 8 years after, the classes used to have their valuation in reis (the reis being a small Portuguese coin of which $400 = 1$ rupee) and the money rate was arrived at by adding up the total of reis of all the shares and dividing it by 400. If 12 annas were decided upon as the maximum rate for a village, it follows that the valuation of the 1st class of soil of the first order would be 300 reis. The graduation of the scale giving the reis valuation to each of the lower classes continued from 1841 to 1850 to be worked out very much according to the individual opinion, and perhaps caprice, of the Superintendent of the day, and it was not until the issue of the Joint Report that there was any attempt made to prescribe a pattern scale for adoption in all but exceptional circumstances.

10. Such was the first phase of the classification system as applied to Junnar, and next to its crudeness and imperfectness what will cause most surprise is the absence of any efficient means of test, which must at that time have been a very rough and indefinite process. There appears to have been no change whatever in the system until 1844, when we begin to meet with a little more care and attention to detail in the classer's field books. We find a rough plan of each field on which an attempt is made to show geographically the actual limits of each description of soil. In fact the field is mapped according to the varieties of soil existing in it, and from this rough map the classer calculated the number of shares of each class of soil to be adopted to obtain a general average. A year or two later we come upon signs of a systematic division of the fields into compartments of about 1 acre and even less in extent, with a separate rough classification of each compartment, and in 1847 we find that this system had become fully established. Up to 1850, however, before which year 139 out of the 142 villages were classed, there is not a record or a conventional mark to show that the depth of the soil was in any way gauged. I have heard it stated that digging to ascertain the depth of soil was commenced in the Poona Survey about 1846, but it must have been practised in other parts of the Collectorate, because if digging had been resorted to in Junnar such a laborious operation would scarcely have been left without notice in the classer's books. I have examined many field books and find that there is absolutely nothing to show that this very essential factor in the value of a Deccan soil was ever taken into consideration.

11. I have dwelt at some length on the system of classification followed in this taluka, because it is important that its many imperfections should be kept in view. I am no advocate for stereotyping the character of the test by superior agency, but the absolute necessity of tying the native classer down to some systematic course of field operations and of requiring him to express by conventional signs in his field book the reasons which led him to adopt the various classes has long been recognized, and the absence of such facilities of test would now be considered as endangering, if not fatal to, efficiency. Again, digging to ascertain the depth of the soil has been considered for years past a

most important element in the classification of all soils, and more especially of those in tracts where the rainfall is not excessive. And it must be remarked that, although the Junnar Taluka enjoys generally a good climate, it is only in the hilly country to the west that there is any excess of moisture. The eastern villages differ but little in rainfall from the neighbouring villages of Sirúr and Pábal, while in the central plain there is a rainfall which is comparatively good, but certainly not more than is sufficient to call out into full play the productive capabilities of the land. Captain Black, the officer by whom the classification of the soil was carried out from commencement to finish, writes thus: "In the eastern portion of the district the soil is generally either black or of a poor gravelly description. The black soil, except in a few villages in the centre of the taluka and in a few places along the rivers, has usually but little depth, its general characteristic being the eccentric way in which depth varies within short distances." This is surely not a tract in which a classification of soils would be likely to be of much value without a careful gauging and recording of depth.

12. I need scarcely say that the absence of the test of depth in a tract such as Captain Black describes can only have one result, and that is the undue raising of the classification of all descriptions of soil. Any one who has classed in the Deccan knows how deceptive is appearance as regards soil and how often a rich and fertile-looking soil is found to have the trap underlying it at a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cubit and less. Even with digging, a careful classer has frequently to dig two or three holes in one share of the field to obtain any thing like a correct estimate of average depth. And in Junnar the result is what might have been expected. The old classification of this taluka, however, differs from the classification of the districts we have lately had to deal with in one particular. Throughout the Deccan it has been a reproach against the old classers that their tendency was to raise the classification of the poorer soils, while unduly lowering that of the superior, and one explanation which has been given of this tendency is that at the time of the old classification the best soils were as a rule lying waste and covered with scrub, and that not only was appearance against the realization of their full value, but there was a direct object in keeping their valuation low. However that may be, it is a fact that in Junnar the good soils have been as much over-classed as the poor ones, and although one reason of this is probably that depth was not gauged, it is, I believe, in some degree due to the fact that in Junnar, unlike other parts of the Deccan, the best soils were, and had been for a long time past, under cultivation and there was consequently no special reason for easing their valuation. Captain Black found soils in the eastern villages classed at 16 annas, which it would require a stretch of the present standard to class at 12 annas, and upon such soils he was compelled to make a considerable reduction.

13. As regards the poorer descriptions of soils, it is not difficult to see from the reports of the early settlement officers the danger in which they were placed of over-classification and over-valuation. There was a theory which found great favour in the early years of settlement that the inferior soils approached more nearly in value to the good in a moist than in a dry climate, and, as Junnar had the reputation of being comparatively a moist taluka, it was the practice of the Superintendents to meet this supposed relative superiority by making a considerable addition to the scale value of the lower classes of soil. Against the wholesale application of this theory Lieutenant Francis made a vigorous protest in paras. 28 to 30 of his report No. 205 of 25th November 1850, which is appended to Colonel Laughton's report, but the general opinion appears to have been in favour of continuing the distinction. I have very carefully thought over this question and discussed it with the most experienced classers, but I can find no real justification for such a theory. Whatever additional advantage is claimed for a poor soil in a moist tract of country does not appear to me to be due to any intrinsic capability of the soil which should be considered in the field classification, but is called into existence and developed by climatic influences only, and as climate is the chief consideration upon which the pitch of our maximum rates is based, the advantage is fully allowed for in the rate of assessment. To warrant a higher classification of the poorer soils in their relation to the richer, it must, I think, be shown that the qualities of the latter are

in some way or other deteriorated by the same causes which increased the value of the former. It would seem that in the settlement of Junnar, besides an increased rate of assessment by the differentiation of the maximum rates according to rainfall, the poorer soils have become burdened by a classification and a valuation scale which are founded on the theory of their relatively greater productiveness. This is especially the case in the earlier classed villages and its result is apparent when the present standard and valuation scale come to be applied to them.

14. When the orders for the re-classification of the Junnar Táluka were issued in 1879, it does not appear that any directions were given by the late Survey Commissioner, Colonel Anderson, to make any special difference in the scale of valuation and consequently that which had been applied to districts more to the eastward and to the táluka of Sangamner which adjoins Junnar on the north-east was adopted by Colonel Laughton. This scale has been frequently described in recent revision settlement reports, and as its distinctive feature is the easing of the lower classes of soil, its use has been recommended by me for districts with a capricious rainfall. As Government is aware our present standard of classification, which is the result of much experience gained and many bitter lessons learnt, is directed towards giving to the best and the worst soils alike their true relative valuation, and in the districts we have hitherto had to deal with its result which has almost invariably been the raising of the higher classes of soil and the putting down of the lower. In the case of Junnar it will not have its customary effect on the higher soils, but its influence will be felt in a considerable reduction of the classification of the poorer soils. Considering therefore the advantages of climate enjoyed by Junnar it appeared to me wholly unnecessary to superadd a further reduction of the values of the poorer soils by applying Colonel Anderson's revision scale. I accordingly directed Colonel Laughton to value the classes according to the scale of the Joint Report, which was drawn up by a Committee fresh from experience of ghát tracts, and which, I believe, to be specially suited to districts with a fairly good and certain rainfall. I was the more encouraged to adopt this scale by the fact that it was deliberately used for the two villages settled subsequent to the mass of the Junnar villages in 1856-57. In the absence of any regular fixed scale applied to the old classification, it seemed to me that by adopting the Joint Report scale I would be best carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State that arbitrary scales should not be employed without the special sanction of Government. The following table exhibits the effect of the various scales in the valuation of the three classes which represent the poorer cultivable soils:—

Class.					Specimen of old Scales in.	Colonel Ander- son's Revision Scale.	Joint Report Scale.
					Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
7th	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 0	4 6
8th	...	...	...	...	3 4	2 6	3 0
9th	...	...	...	...	1 11	1 6	2 0

The difference between the scales appears small upon paper, but so great is the area of the inferior classes of soil in Junnar that the substitution of the Joint Report scale, which was ordered by me, has saved Government an entirely undue and unnecessary loss of some 5,000 rupees per annum.

15. An interesting description of the physical features and characteristics of the Junnar Táluka as now constituted from the pen of Captain Black is given in para. 9 of Colonel Laughton's report. The marked variations in the rainfall, the character of the soils, the condition of the population, and the circumstances of agriculture are such as are met with in all tracts stretching from the verge of the Sayádhri range into the plains immediately to the eastward. In the compass of 35 miles, which constitutes the breadth from west to east of the Junnar Táluka, we pass through all stages of prosperity and fertility from the rugged and broken country on the summit of the gháts with its shallow soils,

sparse rice cultivation and poor inhabitants to the broad, productive valleys of a comparatively favoured Deccan tract with lands producing wheat and gram and a population enjoying a standard of comfort perhaps second to no other in the Poona Collectorate.

16. The actual rainfall registered at the town of Junnar for the last 20 years averages 23 inches 19 cents, and this fall, which is heavier and more certain than that of the neighbouring towns of Khed and Sangamner, may be said to be representative of the great central plain of the taluka. To the westward of Junnar, as the gháts are approached, the fall becomes very much heavier, while in the eastern villages there is a gradual falling off both in the heaviness of the rainfall and its seasonableness and certainty.

17. The details of the various crops grown in the taluka are given in Table No. III. appended. It would appear that out of the total land under cultivation in 1881-82 more than 50 per cent. was under "bájri" but the correctness of these figures are doubted by both Captain Black and Colonel Laughton, who think that while the area under this crop is over-stated, the area under the more valuable crops has been considerably under-estimated. There is no doubt that a tendency exists among the village officers, upon whom we are dependent for these statistics, to avoid registering row-crops and crops grown in patches among the common cereals, which, although occupying but little space, form a very important share of the produce of the country. The statistics, however, show that about 1 acre in every 8 acres is under wheat cultivation and that there is a considerable area under rice, gram and garden products. The comparatively large area of fallow land is accounted for by the practice in the hilly country to the west, where the soil is poor and shallow, of cultivating parts of fields in rotation and keeping the uncultivated portion under grass.

18. Colonel Laughton has gone so fully into the chief questions relating to the progress of the taluka in development and resources during the period of the expired settlement that it is unnecessary for me to follow him closely into each particular. He has shown most clearly that, whereas at the first settlement there was not a single made-road in the taluka, it is now intersected by numerous roads which render communication with all the bázár towns simple and convenient. There is moreover no want of markets for the disposal of produce, the chief town Junnar being a centre of trade, influencing not only the taluka itself, but the Konkan tract lying below the gháts. The chief industries are the manufacture of paper in the town of Junnar and weaving in a few of the larger towns. The former industry is said to be decaying, but it is not in the altogether moribund condition described by Mr. Moore, and there is still a considerable demand for the paper in many parts of India. As far as my information goes the value of the outturn of paper must be nearer that given by Captain Black than Mr. Moore's estimate of Rs. 10,000 only. There are about forty establishments altogether engaged in the manufacture, and it is scarcely possible that the average value of the paper manufactured in one year by each establishment could be only Rs. 250. Even a net profit to that amount could barely support the number of hands employed, while it would leave nothing for the profits of management. There is no doubt that at one time this industry was a very important one, but the low price at which European manufactured paper is sold in the market is fatal to enterprise of the kind. The gradual decline of these scattered native industries in the outlying rural tracts is a public loss, because through them the introduction and circulation of the precious metals used to be brought about and the prices of all commodities kept from undue lowering in consequence.

19. For a Deccan district the population of the Junnar Taluka is comparatively dense, being 192 to the square mile. The total average for the Deccan according to the last census report is 144, while for the Poona Collectorate it is 168·40. The density of the population is chiefly due to the large town of Junnar with its 10,373 inhabitants and the existence of several very large villages in the central and eastern portions of the taluka, where there is some pressure of the population on the land relieved by timely migration to Bombay. The great subdivision of land, remarked on by Colonel Laughton, arises to some extent from

the presence of a considerable partly-agricultural population in Junnar and the larger villages. Many persons who have made a little money in Bombay and elsewhere return to this part of the country and settle down to the cultivation of small plots of land to eke out their living.

20. The pressure of the population on the land will be best illustrated by figures. The total area of Junnar is 458½ square miles and the number of houses 15,880 or 34·4 to the square mile. There are 2·3 acres of cultivated land to every head of the entire population. The average area per head of purely-agricultural population is 3·7, and if the partly-agricultural population is added, the area becomes 3 acres. The average number of souls to each house is 5·4.

21. It would appear from the village records of the time of the survey settlement, which in this case have had to be used for the purpose of comparison, that the population of the taluka has increased by 16,355 or 22·8 per cent. Looking, however, to the very untrustworthy nature of such records, it would be dangerous to assume that the increase has been so great. It is to be expected that in Junnar, where the famine was scarcely felt and where there have been no abnormal checks to population, a considerable increase has occurred, but we have no means of properly gauging the measure of it. If we had had trustworthy data of the last settlement to go upon, the result would have been valuable as illustrating the probable normal rate of increase of a Deccan population in a fairly flourishing tract and during a series of favourable years.

22. The same uncertainty as to the trustworthiness of the basis of our comparison compels caution in accepting the other items of increase and decrease. It is certain, however, from the number of agricultural cattle now registered, that the increase has kept pace with the increasing exigencies of cultivation, as there is now one yoke of oxen to every 18·8 occupied acres. The number would appear still more favourable if we could deduct from the area of occupation the considerable extent of land on and near the gháts which is not brought under tillage with bullock-power. In relation to population there is one head of agricultural cattle to every 2·5 souls.

23. The incompleteness of the old information available does not permit of a comparison under some of the minor heads of agricultural and pastoral wealth. A great increase is observable in carts which have nearly doubled in number during the period under review. The multiplication of carts to a still greater extent has only been impeded by the barrier of the gháts on the west, down which the traffic must be carried by pack bullocks. Only a short time ago there was a very strongly supported project for taking a good road down the Malsej Ghát to Kalyán in the Konkan, but I find that for some reason or other the scheme is hanging fire. Whatever may be the arguments for and against this line of road, and I believe there are many on both sides, there is no question that it is the one great thing wanting to open out the resources of the Junnar taluka.

24. The statistics put forward by Colonel Laughton as to the amounts realized by the sale, mortgage and sub-letting of land are more than usually striking, but as I have pointed out before it would be dangerous from the figures of sales and mortgages to assume more than the general position that the land has a high value in such transactions. It must be remembered in the first place that the assessment adopted for comparison is the result of a classification of from 33 to 40 years ago since when the land may have come under the influence of public and private improvements, and in the second place that native documents often represent more than the one transaction specified. It is not uncommon for a man hopelessly in debt to transfer his fields to the money-lender, the transfer being effected by a deed of sale in which the whole amount of the debt is entered as the purchase money. The facts relating to sub-letting are more valuable as indicative of the lightness of the present assessment. The few leases which have been registered since 1880 show (Appendix D.) that the land has let at an average of 4½ times the Government assessment, in some cases the assessment also being paid by the sub-tenant. The cases given by Colonel Laughton are those available from the Sub-Registrar's returns, but in the course of very extensive enquiries I have lately made into the sub-letting value

of lands in the Deccan, and in which I have collected all the evidence available from the petitions for assistance in recovering rents from sub-tenants which have been made under Section 86 of the Land Revenue Code, I find that in the Junnar Táluka the above average is fully sustained and even exceeded.

25. The area under irrigation of all kinds has increased during the period of settlement from 4,537 to 11,185 acres. Out of the latter area 4,375 acres are irrigated from "páts" or water-channels sometimes assisted by wells, and the remainder from wells only. The number of substantial wells has increased by 603 and of unsubstantial by 110, making a total under both heads of 1,826, and 165 respectively. The lie of the country is very favourable to pásthal or water-channel irrigation, which is largely practised in the central and eastern villages and for which altogether 461 'bandhárás' or dams exist or are constructed from year to year. It is evident that the old rates have contributed to the extension of improvement in this direction to no small degree, as the construction of 603 new wells alone must represent an expenditure of capital to the extent of about 2½ lakhs of rupees.

26. The figures contained in Appendices F. to L. show more clearly than any words could describe the revenue history of the expired settlement. Colonel Laughton has selected for criticism Appendix L, which contains the statistics for by far the largest group of 112 villages settled together in 1850-51 and representing a revenue of nearly one lakh of rupees. It will be seen that after a leap of about 12,000 acres as the immediate result of the settlement, cultivation increased fairly steadily until it reached its highest point in 1874-75, when there only remained 1,272 acres unoccupied, the assessment of which averaged 3 annas 4 pies per acre. Since that date there has been a slight decline and in 1881-82 there were 2,280 acres of arable waste with an average assessment of 4 annas 5 pies per acre. The only remission of assessment of any significance took place in 1853-54, since when the revenue appears to have been promptly and easily collected. But it is fair that attention should also be directed to Appendix G, which contains the facts for 18 villages only, but villages of much importance, the revenue of which has exceeded Rs. 48,000 during the period of settlement. The highest figure of cultivation occurs in 1867-68 when 48,310 acres were under tilth and only 533 arable acres waste with an average assessment of 10 annas per acre. The falling off in cultivation since the year above quoted has been somewhat marked, there being now 4,694 acres of arable waste bearing an average assessment of a little over 7 annas 4 pies per acre. I would wish specially to direct attention to the comparative highness in this group of the rates of the abandoned lands, as it tends to show the over-assessment of the poorer soil to which class the lands out of cultivation presumably belong.

27. The table given in Appendix E. to Colonel Laughton's report shows the range of prices of the principal grains and pulses in the Junnar market and in the markets of neighbouring tálukás from the year 1843-44 to 1881-82. Colonel Laughton has adopted the year 1848-49 as the first year of the first decade, but as in that year only 18 villages were settled it would be advisable to commence our calculations from 1850-51 when 112 villages were brought under settlement. And there is an additional advantage in this that we avoid introducing into the calculation the years 1848-49 and 1849-50 which seem to have been years of abnormal depreciation of the value of produce. Taking the market prices of Junnar as our guide, we find that the range of prices has been as follows :—

Years.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.	Sers.
1850-51 to 1859-60 or 1st decade ...	43	35½	37	37	24½
1860-61 to 1869-70 or 2nd decade ...	24½	20½	17	17	10½
1870-71 to 1881-82, 12 years ...	21½	17½	16	16	10
Actuals for 1882-83 ...	28	21½	15½	16½	12½
Existing prices (June 1883) ...	21	16½	14½	16½	11½

It will be observed that instead of adopting for the purpose of comparison the average of the third period of ten years, I have taken that of twelve years so as to include the years 1880-81 and 1881-82, during which a very unexpected fall has occurred in the price of agricultural produce. It is clear that since the period when the present rates were fixed there has been a very substantial increase in the value of all produce, the rise between the prices of the first decade and the actual rates for 1882-83 amounting in the cases of bajri, rice and wheat, which are the principal food-grains produced in this taluka, to 66, 138 and 92 per cent. respectively. Compared with the prices of the twelve years' period the increase would be greater. Within the last year there has been a gradual recovery in prices and there is every prospect of the rise continuing. Although there have been very considerable oscillations of prices in late years, it will be noticed that the fluctuations were also very marked in the first decade of the settlement.

28. Having reviewed all the statistics quoted in Colonel Laughton's report and having, I trust, satisfied Government that the expired settlement has witnessed a great improvement in the condition of the people and the resources of husbandry, that the revenues levied under it have been collected punctually and without pressure, and that the value of produce has risen very appreciably, I think that a considerable enhancement of the Government demand will be held to be justifiable. Had we to deal with an existing assessment founded upon a classification which was trustworthy, and had the old maximum rates been arranged on any uniform system, I would not have considered an enhancement of the revenue up to the full limit of 33 per cent. beyond the mark. But the amended standard of classification and the valuation of the classes of soils according to one approved scale instead of many arbitrary scales, will cause this settlement to be in a great measure an adjustment of inequalities, and it will be impossible with this aim at adjustment to propose maximum rates for the various groups of villages which will result in an enhancement at all proportioned to the rise in the value of produce.

29. I will now proceed to consider Colonel Laughton's proposals for the grouping of the villages and for the rates of dry-crop, garden and rice lands respectively. The map appended to his report gives a clear view of his scheme, which contemplates the formation of five groups. The largest or eastern group represents the entire champaign from the boundary of the Ahmednagar Collectorate to the very foot of the ghát range and comprises 72 of the most populous and fertile villages of the taluka. The remaining four groups lie between this tract and the verge of the ghát range and represent villages in belts of country enjoying gradually diminishing advantages of climate, intercommunication and accessibility to markets. The following table exhibits clearly Colonel Laughton's proposals:—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Present Rate or Rates.	Proposed Rate by Colonel Laughton.	Revenue according to present Rate.	Revenue according to proposed Rates.	Percentage Increase.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st ...	72 {	From 0 15 7 To 2 0 0	2 0 0	1,01,942	1,19,510	17.2
2nd ...	13 {	From 1 4 0 To 1 8 0	1 8 0	6,296	7,881	25.2
3rd ...	24 {	From 1 0 0 To 1 4 0	1 4 0	6,579	9,546	45.1
4th ...	18 {	From 1 0 0 To 1 0 0	1 2 0	3,016	3,916	29.8
5th ...	15 {	From 0 12 0 To 0 15 7	1 0 0	2,667	3,766	41.2
Total ...	142 {	From 0 12 0 To 2 0 0	1 0 0 2 0 0	1,20,500	1,44,819	20.0

30. With regard to the grouping and rating of the last four classes I have no objection to offer, as they are appropriate and symmetrical. The knowledge

however, which I gained during my recent visit to the táluka, and a very careful consideration of facts enable me to suggest an improvement in the treatment of the first group of 72 villages, which, while rating them according to the several advantages they enjoy, will result in a better distribution of the burden of taxation. I would recommend the formation of a distinct group out of the

* Marked B.

central villages of Colonel Laughton's first group. The new map * which I have prepared and appended will show the extent of this group, but it is almost identical with the fine plain of the Haveli 'tarf' which Lieutenant Francis so graphically describes in paragraph 8 of his report. It is in the locality of these villages that all advantages seem to culminate. In geniality of rainfall, amenity of climate, convenience of markets and general accessibility, the position of these villages is superior to the villages immediately to the east as well as to those on their western border, and their circumstances therefore demand a higher rate. They include the town of Junnar with its flourishing market and such good bázár towns as Náráyangaon and Otúr. I propose to mark this distinction by raising their maximum rate to Rs. 2-4-0, keeping the villages to the east and west comprised in Colonel Laughton's 1st group on the maximum rate of Rs. 2-0-0, recommended by him, as I consider that his reasons for fixing this rate for the eastern villages, taking the comparatively lately settled village of Ala as the key-note, are correct. The higher rate I now propose for the central group of villages dovetails in with the maximum rate of Rs. 2-6-0 on which the villages of Nándur and Sakora lying immediately to the south, which formerly belonged to the Pábal Táluka, were settled on revision in 1871-72. The belt of country to the west of my new group I place upon an equality with the eastern villages as regards rating, because, although enjoying a heavier and more certain rainfall, the villages comprised in it are not so favoured in the matter of communications. The country at this point commences to be more broken, and the few roads which do open out these villages are bad, especially that leading from Otúr to the Málsej Ghát, which is almost impassable for cart traffic.

31. The grouping of the remainder of the villages requires but little explanation. They are chiefly those lying in the hilly country towards the gháts where rice, nágli and khurásani are the chief products grown. Colonel Laughton's 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th groups will become my 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th groups respectively. In these the pitch of the maximum rates is fairly graduated according to the advantages they enjoy, the lowest rate being given to those villages on the Ghát Mátha itself and a few villages to the north-west of the táluka on the precipitous slopes of the hills running into the Akola Táluka, where the country is very mountainous, the rainfall excessive, the climate unhealthy and population sparse. I propose to make no alteration in the maximum rates of these groups. There is a somewhat sudden transition from Rs. 2-0-0 for the second group, coloured blue in the map, to Rs. 1-8-0 for the third class, coloured brown, but the character of the country fully justifies such a distinction in rates. On the boundary of these groups the mountains rise like a wall, communication by carts virtually ceases, while there is a marked difference in the geniality of the climate and the health of the inhabitants. The following table shows the dry-crop rates as now finally recommended :—

Group.	Existing Rates.						Rate as proposed.		
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
1st ...	From	1	3	7	to	1	14	0	2 4 0
2nd ...	"	0	15	7	"	2	0	0	2 0 0
3rd ...	"	1	4	0	"	1	8	0	1 8 0
4th ...	"	1	0	0	"	1	4	0	1 4 0
5th ...	"	1	0	0	"	.....	.....	.....	1 2 0
6th ...	"	0	12	0	"	0	15	7	1 0 0

The financial result of these rates will be considered after I have explained my recommendations with regard to garden and rice land.

32. The garden lands of the Junnar Táluka lie chiefly in the central and eastern villages comprised in my 1st, 2nd and 3rd groups, there being only an insignificant area of 46 acres in the three groups to the westward. They consist of lands watered by wells, of lands irrigated from páts and lands using advantages of both kinds. Following the orders of Government regarding the assessment of lands under wells on revision of rates, there has been no bágáit rate applied to land under newly constructed wells, while lands dependent on old wells have been rated at nothing above the maximum dry-crop rate of the village. All special well assessment ceases to exist in this táluka, and as may be supposed, there has been a considerable sacrifice of revenue on account of this liberal provision, which has tended to check the increase which might be expected from the enhancement of the dry-crop rates.

33. As regards pástasthal or irrigation by water-channels from rivers and streams the greatest advantages are possessed by the villages at the foot of or near the hills, where the streams upon which the dams are constructed are fed by the heavy rains of the gháts and the supply is usually plentiful and certain for irrigation. And this is not the only advantage possessed by these villages, for the majority of the streams which run through them become much swollen in the rains and flood the lands on their banks covering them with a fine alluvial deposit of silt. This is the secret of the great value of the lands in the villages close to Junnar. The villages to the eastward have very fine pástasthal lands, but there is a falling off in the plentifulness and certainty of the water-supply. It is proposed to mark this distinction by dividing the táluka into two parts, the eastern portion having a maximum rate of Rs. 8 and the western of Rs. 10. Colonel Laughton recommends the latter rate for all villages in the latitude of Náráyangaon and to the west of it. This is rather an indefinite description of the line of division, but it will be better understood when I explain that it corresponds with the boundary line shown in my map between the villages of the first class and the eastern block of the second class. The rate of Rs. 8 for the best soil and perennial water combined is that which has been applied to the district of Násik and the inland tálukas of Poona, while the addition of Rs. 2 in the villages to the west only fairly represents the additional advantages they enjoy. I propose, moreover, to apply a slightly higher rate to the three villages of Hátban, Bágáit Budrukh and Bágáit Khurd, which are really suburbs of Junnar, and which enjoy exceptional advantages in having a ready market for their produce and obtaining manure for cultivation, and I think that their pástasthal lands should be settled on a maximum rate of Rs. 12. This is a rate which is imposed on very similar irrigated lands in Khándesh under the survey settlement and is paid with ease. There is no question that as regards these villages the rate I propose will be hailed with great rejoicing by the cultivators, who have been very heavily assessed for many years past.

34. The slight enhancement of the maximum rates for the three villages of Hátban, Bágáit Budrukh and Bágáit Khurd is the only alteration I have suggested in Colonel Laughton's recommendations for the rating of pástasthal lands. The existing rate on garden land in these villages is, as pointed out by Colonel Laughton, extremely high, but it should have been more clearly explained than the rate of Rs. 21 per acre in Hátban and the equally high rates which prevail in the other two villages are imposed for both well and water-channel advantages combined. The páts supply water up to about February, after which date the lands are dependent upon wells and water-lifts. We are unable consistently with the principles of revision settlement to retain any distinctive assessment on the wells and must tax these lands for their pástasthal advantages alone. The consequence will be a very great measure of relief to the cultivators. They will now be assessed for their land and pát advantages combined at rates averaging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 only. It will be observed that Lieutenant Francis in para. 41 of his settlement report recommended that these lands should bear a water-rate of Rs. 4 in addition to the soil assessment, and Captain Wingate concurred, but the proposal was not carried into effect for the reasons given in Mr. Secretary Goldsmid's memorandum, dated August 1851, which will be found among the printed correspondence. But these reasons are not such as would warrant us at the present time in continuing a much higher rate upon these lands than upon similar lands in neighbouring villages. At the time of the survey settlement

much loss of revenue had to be encountered in order to bring the assessments within the paying capabilities of the people, and there might have been some justification for continuing, as a special case, a high rate which the cultivators had been paying and which others were ready to pay if they did not. But there can be no justification for that course now when circumstances permit us to make a very considerable enhancement of the general assessment of the taluka, even after allowing for the loss of revenue which an observance of the first principles of the survey compel us to incur in the case of the garden lands of these villages.

35. The high garden rates which prevail at present in these villages are a relic of Mr. Pringle's survey, and this is, I believe, the first occasion on which in revision of assessments we have come across a rate of his ordaining which has been specially retained. I hope I may be pardoned, therefore, if I digress somewhat to notice the existence of a rate such as we have not dared under the present system to apply even to the most prolific spice gardens of North Kánara. Mr. Pringle's system of assessment was an attempt to take for Government a certain share of the net produce of the land after a careful estimate of the costs of cultivation. In the particular case of the Junnar Taluka the share elected to be taken was 55 per cent. It would be impossible for any department or any staff of officers to exceed the care and attention to detail which Mr. Pringle and his assessors exercised in the working out of their calculations. They did not leave out a single possible item of expenditure which could fall upon the produce of the land, even going so far as to assess the costs of sacrifices to propitiate the gods in favour of the crops. And yet the system failed utterly, the revenue was never fully collected and much land was thrown out of cultivation. These results show how problematical would be the success of assessments in the Bombay Presidency founded on a share of the estimated gross or net produce. I know no way in which the revenue of the Presidency would be more certain to be enhanced than by a system based on estimates of gross produce and of costs of cultivation. But such a system would fail as surely as Mr. Pringle's did, because it is not founded on a consideration of the true rent of the land, that is to say, the portion of the net produce which the rayat can afford to pay the landlord for the occupation of the land. Mr. Pringle's assessments on the good soils were heavy, while those on the poor lands swallowed up the entire rent and proved prohibitive. The existing garden assessments in the three villages referred to may possibly not absorb too great a share of the rent, but it undoubtedly absorbs a greater share than the Bombay settlement system considers it safe to take. It is certain that the cultivators know this and are eagerly looking forward to the revision settlement for relief. In fact, I found a great deal of curiosity displayed in Junnar as to how we should deal with these lands when we came face to face with a probable sacrifice of revenue, and I feel sure that confidence will be increased if they are rated according to the moderate principles which have been followed elsewhere.

36. Colonel Laughton's proposals for assessing the rice lands of the taluka will be found in paras. 53 and 54 of his report. Of this kind of cultivation the area has increased from 3,324 acres recorded at the introduction of the expired settlement to 4,865 acres found under cultivation at the recent survey. The rice lands of this taluka are of an inferior kind. They lie almost entirely in the four groups of villages to the west, where the country is hilly and the soil usually poor, and where there are no water advantages for the lands to fall back upon in the absence of seasonable rain. The assessment under the maximum rate proposed by Colonel Laughton will be Rs. 6,201 against Rs. 3,780 under the expired settlement, the average rate per acre being Rs. 1-6-3 against Rs. 1-4-3.

37. It may appear at first sight strange that the old maximum rice rates being Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-8 and the present rate Rs. 8, there should be a resulting difference of only 2 annas in the average rate per acre. But the system of classification which was followed formerly differed very materially from that which has been adopted in later years after greater experience of this kind of cultivation. The system under which the rice lands of Junnar were classed allowed only 8 annas as the extreme valuation for soil, while 4 annas represented the best water-supply (Jheel) and 4 annas the best embankments. The maximum

rate applied to this valuation was specially fixed on a consideration of the circumstances of the locality, so that, in the case of Junnar the average rate per acre came to nearly half the maximum rate. The classification scale, however, which appears to have been prescribed by the late Survey Commissioner for the neighbouring Táluka of Sangamner and which Colonel Laughton has applied to these villages is one which has been adopted for the rice-growing tracts of Dhárwár, where the chief feature of the rice lands is the raising upon them of sugarcane in due rotation and where the rainfall is supplemented by costly tanks, canals and wells. In this scale there are six classes of water advantages, from the plentiful and perennial supply which will enable sugarcane to be produced, down to simple rainfall without even drainage from the hills. In a country like Western Junnar with the application of this scale the attainment of anything approaching a maximum rate of Rs. 8 is utterly impossible. The two first classes of water advantages do not exist, the third and fourth are but rarely attained, while the great proportion of lands come under the fifth and sixth classes, it being so arranged that the 6th class water advantages combined with the best soil should only take a rate equal to the maximum dry-crop rate of the village. While I consider that this water classification scale is well suited for inland rice tracts where the rainfall is uncertain, I do not think it suitable for the ghát country of Junnar where there is a heavy rainfall and the relative value of lands dependent upon the fall alone is consequently greater. I think that the scale which has been applied to the western districts of Sátára and which is less elaborate, embracing only four classes and giving a higher classification to pure rainfall, should have been applied to Junnar. In the future classification of rice lands in ghát districts due attention will be paid to this necessary distinction.

38. Although it would be possible even now to adjust the six classes of water advantages to a four-class scale, by which an addition of a few annas per acre would be added to the average rate of assessment, there are special reasons in this settlement which make me hesitate to do so, and they are the same which appear from paragraph 35 of his report to have influenced Lieutenant Francis in keeping his rice rates on a very moderate level. The present average rate of Rs. 1-6-3, although showing an increase on the all-round rate of only 2 annas per acre, is spread over a largely increased area, the difference in the extent of rice cultivation now found being 1,541 acres in excess of that recorded in the accounts. Owing to the imperfectness of the old survey it is impossible to ascertain in nine cases out of ten which is the new rice land and which is the old. The new lands have generally been gradually added on to the old, a little fresh levelling or terracing being done year by year, till the rayats themselves cannot say what was made before and what after the settlement. The rice plots were measured at the old survey but they were included in large survey numbers interspersed with dry-crop and pot kharáb, and upon imperfect maps it may be easily understood that their position and configuration were very roughly shown. All that we know is that the old rice area of a survey field which is recorded as, say, 3 acres, is now 4 acres, it being left to conjecture whether there has been any improvement at all, and if so, which portion of the land has been improved. The same difficulty cannot happen after the present careful separate definition and demarcation of rice plots, but as the difficulty has now presented itself to us the only way in which it can be met, and by which we may avoid the reproach of taxing improvements made by the cultivator's industry and expenditure of capital is to exercise moderation all round. Looking at the very low average rate of Rs. 1-6-3 per acre and remembering that the old rice lands are presumably the richest and highest assessed, while the newly added lands are relatively inferior, I think we have as good a guarantee as possible under the circumstances that the rates on the new rice are well within the maximum dry-crop rates and will not weigh unduly on possible improvements and discourage their continuance.

39. I have now to consider the general financial results of the alterations I have suggested in Colonel Laughton's grouping and rating. The following table gives the information for the whole of the villages and for each proposed group separately :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Present Maximum Rates.		Proposed Maximum Rates.	Assessment according to present Rates.	Assessment according to proposed Rates.	Percentage Increase.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	
I ...	25	1 3 7 to	1 14 0	2 4	40,519	46,092	18.8
II ...	47	0 15 7 to	2 0 0	2 0	61,423	77,971	26.9
III ...	18	1 4 0 to	1 8 0	1 8	6,296	7,881	25.2
IV ...	24	1 0 0 to	1 4 0	1 4	6,579	9,546	45.1
V ...	18	1 0 0	.....	1 2	3,016	3,916	29.8
VI ...	15	0 12 0 to	0 15 7	1 0	2,667	3,766	41.2
Total ..	142	0 12 0 to	2 0 0	{ 1 0 to 2 4	{ 1,20,500	1,49,172	23.8

The enhancement of assessment on the whole settlement becomes Rs. 28,672, or 23.8 per cent. in excess of the existing revenue. The increase over and above Colonel Laughton's proposed enhancement is Rs. 4,553. The difference is not very large, but it will tend to do away with the suspicion of under-assessment which the Collector has given utterance to and for which there was undoubtedly some reason.

40. In considering the above table, there is but little to say with regard to the enhancement of the last four groups of villages, as they show the increase which might be expected considering the advance in maximum rates and the increase of cultivated area. The villages of these groups were classed last of all, and the standard seems to have been a more even one and is less disturbed by the present improved standard. In the fourth and sixth classes the enhancement is beyond 33 per cent., but that is fully accounted for by the large increase in cultivation. In the 4th group the area of land under cultivation has increased by 3,156 acres of dry-crop and 524 acres of rice land, while in the sixth group the increased area is 3,432 and 314 acres respectively.

41. It is in the 1st and 2nd groups of villages, which are those paying by far the greater portion of the revenue, that the enhancement is comparatively small, considering the increase which has been made to the maximum rates. As the whole result of the settlement is affected thereby I will give in detail the reasons which have checked the increase of assessment in these two groups and which cause the percentage enhancement in the case of this taluka to be considerably less than that which has resulted from the settlements in the talukas further inland, which have lately been sanctioned by Government. They are :—

1st.—The rates of the expired settlement, although considerably less than Mr. Pringle's, were not unduly low. In other talukas further inland, where there was much waste land, the early settlement officers made a great sacrifice of revenue to tempt cultivation. This was not thought necessary in Junnar, which has for a long time past been a comparatively cultivated taluka.

2nd.—The classification and valuation of the good soils in these villages is generally high. In other talukas, owing to the under-estimation of these soils, an increase has been obtained by the relative raising of their valuation which has been forced upon us. No increase of this kind is possible in these villages.

3rd.—The poorer soils are found to have been relatively overburdened both by classification and scale valuation. They have now been eased considerably and their assessment reduced thereby.

4th.—The rate upon land watered from old wells, "motasthal," has been reduced to the level of the highest jirāft rate. As there is a fair number of old wells in these villages, the decrease under this head is considerable.

5th.—A very heavy garden rate for well and water-channel cultivation in four villages has been reduced to a moderate rate for water-channel advantages only.

42. In a somewhat complicated settlement like this it might be expected that the percentage increase in the cases of single villages would not unfrequently turn out very high. But it is satisfactory that only in the twelve villages

• Mangrul.
Khámodi.
Junnar.
Peth Phansámbe.
Pádli.
Warsowane.

Watkhal.
Kolevádi.
Jalwandi.
Jámbolshi.
Kopra.
Khubi.

marginally noted* does the enhancement exceed the limit of 66 per cent. prescribed by the order of the Government of Bombay, No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874.† In the case of all these villages except two, the increases are due either to encroachment on waste lands or

to the assessment of the area which was under the former lax system thrown in as Pot Kharáb, and which is now found to have been brought under cultivation with the ordinary operations of husbandry. In Junnar itself and its suburb of Peth Phansámbe there are sensational increases of 1,020 and 800 per cent. respectively. In Junnar the result is caused by the area of dry-crop land under cultivation having increased from 6 acres to 48 acres, while in Peth Phansámbe it is solely due to the rating of a few "Pardi" numbers which raises the assessment from *nil* to Rs. 8. In Pádli the area of dry-drop land is increased by 282 acres and of garden by 10 acres, and it is nothing but extension of cultivation which has caused the enhancement in the seven villages of the last three groups to overstep the usual limits. In Mangrul and Khámodi only, which were settled on maximum rates of Rs. 1-3-2 and Re. 0-15-7, is the increase attributable in any great degree to the sudden raising of the maximum rates, Mangrul has been described to me by Captain Black as a very rich village, almost the only one containing any continuous stretch of black soil of full depth, while Khámodi, as I have seen for myself, is a flourishing village, with patches of very good wheat-growing land. There is no reason why these villages should be excepted from the general method of rating, because they have had eccentric maximum rates applied to them for years past, which have unduly decreased their burden.

43. The following table shows the average rate per acre of each description of cultivation which will result from the application of the revised rates as now recommended :—

Description of Cultivation.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.		BY PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.	
	Total Area.	Average Rate per Acre.	Total Area.	Average rate per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop	125,866	0 9 11	176,678	0 10 4
Rice	2,985	1 4 8	4,451	1 6 3
Well garden	2,830	2 8 9	7,016	1 9 4
Pát garden	1,707	4 9 4	4,169	4 2 11

The average rate on all description of land taken together, which was 11 annas 1 pie under the expired settlement, will become 12 annas 5 pies, if these proposals are sanctioned. The difference is 1 anna 4 pies per acre.

44. The enhancement of the assessment which I now recommend will, I am respectfully of opinion, impose a sufficient additional burden on these villages for the term of the ensuing settlement. Looking to the many anomalies which have to be removed in the present settlement, it has to be approached with all that caution with which an original settlement should be taken in hand. The portion of the enhanced value of produce which it is proposed to adopt as the Government share leaves a very ample margin with the cultivator for increase of his standard of comfort and makes full allowance for the increased and daily increasing cost of labour, stock and implements. It will be a safe settlement in every way, as it takes into full consideration not only the low range to which prices have hitherto fallen, but also the level to which they may probably fall.

It is not likely to be shaken by any depreciation in the value of produce except of a very abnormal kind.

45. In paragraph 60 of his report the Superintendent contemplates the introduction of the revised rates during the current year, but that is manifestly impossible. This report only reached me on the 22nd ultimo, and if the greatest haste had been observed in carrying the papers through the several channels, the cultivating season must have been far advanced before the rates could have received sanction, while the preparation of the "Akárbands" (assessment registers) and finishing off of the "Potpáháni" or field inspection by the revenue officials would have occupied the rest of the year. There would be little advantage in giving the cultivators the option of resigning after their fields had been sown or prepared for sowing. It is a pity that the report could not have been sent in earlier in the season, but this is attributable to the recent changes made in the valuation scale, which required a complete revision of the registers, and to the pressure of work to get the Sirur revision settlement report ready for punctual submission to Government. The period of guarantee for all the villages settled up to 1852-53 and of the village of Ala settled in 1868-69, making in all 140 villages, has now expired, and the rates sanctioned may be introduced into them early in next fair season and guaranteed for a period of 30 years. The existing rates for the two villages of Rohokri and Pimpalgaon Joga, settled in 1856-57, will not expire until 1885-86, in which year they will, with the permission of Government, be introduced.

46. It will be noticed from the accompanying map that there are 14 villages of the Junnar Táluka to the south-east which do not come under this settlement. They formerly belonged to the old Pábal Táluka and were resettled with the other villages of that sub-division in 1871-72. The rates of these villages are guaranteed only up to the date of the revision of the bulk of the villages of the Junnar Táluka and the proposals for revision of their rates will form the subject of a separate report as soon as the orders of Government on these proposals are issued.

47. With reference to the printed appendices to Colonel Laughton's report I think it necessary to explain that the proposals contained in the letter from Lieutenant Nash to the Collector of Poona, No. 212 of 1846, regarding the settlement of 36 villages of the Haveli Pargana of the Junnar Táluka were apparently not accepted and allowed to drop. The villages to which the letter refers were four years afterwards taken in hand and settled by Lieutenant Francis together with other villages. Search has been made for the reports relating to the settlement of the villages dealt with in 1848-49 and 1849-50, but they have not been found up to the present time.

48. In conclusion I have the honour to state that as directed in Government Resolution No. 5743, dated 14th August 1882, I have carefully considered the question as to whether any alteration is necessary in the dates of payment of the revenue instalments fixed for these villages. I see no reason to propose any change.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. H. STEWART,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

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

No. according to the Survey Commissioner'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 Budrukh		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 Budrukh		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 Budrukh		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 Budrukh... ..		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	Umbraj		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	Karaujala		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 Kukedner ...		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	Hatwiji... ...		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 Sahyādrī 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 Dhārwar scale, which contains 6 classes of water advantages, has been applied. Mr. Stewart thinks the Sātāra 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
Pāt 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 Phansāmbé 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.

JUNNAR TALUKA
जुन्नर of the तालुका
POONA COLLECTORATE

Scale of Miles.
मैलाचे स्केल



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

Inam Villages are colored yellow

REFERENCES

Alienated Villages हुनाम गांव 

Barzar Villages बाजाराचे गांव 

Edmund C. Thompson Colonel.

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	2.7	...	...	
	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 Antique 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	16,875	..		
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	663	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	5,998	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	Hivra.. ..	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.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total arable acres, including Inam.	Total unarable acres.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED WASTE.		Average Assessment of Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage.	Remarks.
			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	284	511	..	..	2,368	2,396	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	4.9	
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	14.6	
2 0 0	1,460	392	1,204	800	42	62	..	..	1,246	862	3	865	124	64	0 10 0	10.5	
2 0 0	1,332	558	1,109	848	51	105	..	..	1,180	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 0	34.8	
2 0 0	2,941	1,638	2,801	1,444	260	424	..	..	2,561	1,868	..	1,868	125	6	0 11 6	40.7	
2 0 0	2,341	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	20,643	698	21,341	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 Cháwandi.
 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.