

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCXLV.—NEW SERIES

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

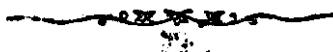
REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT

OF THE

VÁLVA TÁLUKA

OF THE

SÁTÁRA COLLECTORATE.



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FROM

W. S. TURNBULL, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

To

THE COLLECTOR OF SATARA.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 24th June 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit through you, for the consideration of Government, my proposals for the revised settlement of the Válva Táluka of your Collectorate.

2. At the time of original settlement in 1862-63 the Táluka comprised 103 Government and 74 Inám villages. The changes which have occurred since are as follows: In the year of settlement 9 Government and 5 Inám villages were transferred to the Karád Táluka. In 1866-67, 5 Government and 1 Inám village were transferred from the Karád to this Táluka. In 1873-74, 29 of the so-called Inám villages which were actually Jághir villages were reduced from the list of the villages of the Táluka, and transferred to that of their respective States. In 1880-81, one Government village was transferred to the Tásgaon Táluka, and one Inám village of that Táluka was transferred to this. Also in 1862-63 the village of Mola-Kumboj, which belongs to the Kolhápúr State except a very small portion, was entered in the list of Inám villages of the Táluka as one entire Inám village, and again reduced from the head of Inám and entered under the head of Government villages in the year following; similarly pieces of land included in several villages all entered as a separate village named Sanade Gadkari were in 1862-63 included in the respective villages in which each piece was situated, and the village Sanade Gadkari as a separate village was reduced from the list of villages of the Táluka. All these changes have resulted in leaving 98 Government and 42 Inám villages in the Táluka as it is constituted at present. In the number of Government villages, pieces of land situated in the two villages of Yeda-Machindra and Kola belonging to the hill fort of Machindragad have been reckoned as one entire separate village. Besides the 98 villages there is land belonging to Government in scattered pieces which are situated in 9 Inám villages. This report deals with the 98 villages and the lands included in the 9 Inám villages.

3. The settlement now in force in the villages under report was introduced in the years and under the authority shown below:—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Authority under which Settlement was introduced.
1	2	3	4	5
31	Válva	Válva,	1862-63 ...	Government Resolution No. 2110, dated 27th June 1863.
5	Karád	Do.	Do. ...	Government Resolution No. 693, dated 4th March 1863.
62	Válva	Do.	1863-64 ...	Government Resolution No. 2110, dated 27th June 1863.
98	.	.	.	.

4. The original survey operations of measurement and classification of the soil of dry-crop lands, Motasthal and Pátasthal garden lands were carried out under the rules of the

Joint Report. But the classification of the soil of rice lands, and that of the water-supply in Pátasthal garden and rice lands was done under the new Sátara Hill Rules. The hill dry-crop lands which came under the denomination of Kumri and Tisáli were also classed under these new Hill Rules.

5. Revision survey operations were sanctioned by Government in the orders marginally noted, and were commenced and completed in the field seasons of 1890-91 and 1891-92. The first operation as usual was the examination of the old measurement record which was brought up to date as regards changes of ownership, correction of boundaries, and conversion from one description of cultivation to another, and all other changes caused by new roads, and by accretion and erosion on the banks of rivers and streams. The examination of the old measurement resulted in the re-measurement of 2,196 old survey numbers with an area of 18,198 acres and the confirming of 27,051 survey numbers with an area of 2,47,600 acres. The 2,196 old numbers which were re-measured have been broken up into 4,314 new survey and pôt numbers, the area of which has been found to be 18,597 acres. The numbers re-measured represent a percentage of 7.5 per cent and the acres of 6.8 per cent on the total old survey numbers and acres.

6. The differences between old and revised measurements found in individual numbers are tabulated below :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	NUMBERS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in village-sites, forests, &c.	Numbers confirmed.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Above 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
98	29,247	834	498	220	75	24	60	485	27,051

Out of the small total of 84 numbers in which the differences found exceeded 15 per cent and therefore must be considered as serious, they are satisfactorily accounted for in 77 numbers by having been caused by alluvion and diluvion, in 1 by other causes such as area of number being very small, and in 6 only by mistakes in the old measurement which is thus proved to be of very high quality.

7. The examination of the old classification of the soil was commenced and finished in 1891-92. New classification has been done to a very limited extent, and only for lands brought under irrigation during the currency of the expired lease, or which had not been previously classed. The main operations in this branch of the work comprised the imposition of a general position class on all dry-crop lands, of a hill class on all hill lands and the reclassification of the water supply of all rice and Pátasthal garden lands. The extent to which classification has been done is shown in the statement below :—

Number of Villages.	Total Survey Numbers and Pôt Numbers.	Total Acres.	RECLASSIFIED.		PERCENTAGES.		Village-sites, roads, &c., not reclassified. Acres.
			Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
98	31,365	2,57,508	680	1,921	2.8	0.7	8,689

8. The different areas under every head, obtained by the revision operations are contrasted below with those recorded by the original survey :—

Description.	By Original Survey.	By Revision Survey.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	1,96,194	1,91,504	.....	4,690
Garden	7,075	10,993	3,918	.....
Rice	6,701	7,654	953	.....
Unassessed unarable	55,828	56,046	218	.....
Total	2,65,798	2,66,197	5,089	4,690

The total difference between old and new areas amounts only to 399 acres ; this needs no comment as it represents a percentage difference of .1, which is very small considering the large amounts dealt with.

9. The Válva Táluka is situated in the south-west corner of the Collectorate. On the north it is bounded by the Karád and Patan Tálukas, a lofty spur of the Sahyádris separating it from the latter. On the south it is bounded by the Malkápur and Panála Tálukas of the Kolhápúr State, from both of which it is separated by the River Wárna which, taking its rise in the western gháts, flows along the whole length of the boundary, till it falls into the Krishna near the town of Sángli. On the east it is bounded by the Khánápur and Tásgaon Tálukas and by the Miraj State. From the first it is separated by the chain of small hills which run down the eastern side of Karád, and from the second and third by the Krishna. The lofty range of Sahyádris forms its western boundary and separates it from the Konkan.

The shape of the Táluka may be likened to that of the hind leg of a horse. It is broad and compact from about the centre to its eastern boundary, but long and narrow towards the west. To describe its physical features properly it is necessary to divide it into two parts. The eastern part to about the centre is a flat plain mostly of black soil of good quality with rolling uplands of Mál separating the rich bottoms. The western half is elevated, hilly and broken into small separate valleys by minor spurs running southward from the large one which forms the northern boundary of the Táluka. The line between the plain country and the more elevated and hilly portion is well defined by a chain of small hills which runs diagonally across the district nearly parallel to the course of the Krishna. The line may be taken as running from Panumbra in the north to Thánpada in the south. This line not only divides the two portions topographically, but also climatically, for the two parts differ as materially in this respect as they do in their physical features. The rainfall at the western gháts and about up to Shirála is about double that of the eastern part, and consequently whilst jowári and other superior dry-crops are grown as early crops east of Shirála they can be grown only as late crops to westward of it, the common hill grains such as náchni and sáva taking the place of jowári. The hills in the centre and eastern part are bare of large timber and even of scrub jungle in many parts, but in the vicinity of the gháts they are heavily wooded. The flat monotony of the eastern plains is broken by numerous gardens and groves of mango trees.

From the number of streams, large and small, met with in the district, it might be inferred that it is well watered, but the supply of water is scanty, for as a rule there are few streams in which the supply lasts after the end of January. Most of the streams flow between high banks and the water therefore cannot be utilized for irrigation without lifts. Subsoil water, however, can be obtained generally within 15 or 20 feet of the surface and is plentiful in all parts of the plain country. In some of the villages on the banks of the Krishna

The early and late crops of jowári are not entered separately in the appendix, but from returns furnished by the Mámátdár the late crops are about $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total area under this crop; the percentage proportion of the total kharif cultivation is therefore 65·8 to 18·5 rabi. The rabi crops are not confined to the eastern portion of the district, but are also cultivated successfully in the central villages near Shirála, and towards the west as far as Bilási; jowári is a favourite rabi crop and is grown as a second crop after kharif, or early rice to a great extent in the western villages; it is occasionally irrigated but only when facilities existing for irrigation are not otherwise employed, and there is fear of drought. Gram is the chief pulse crop. Earthnuts are not as yet grown to the extent they are in the Karád Táluka. Tobacco is largely grown in the villages situated on the banks of the Krishna.

Of the total net area cropped, 9,583 acres representing a percentage of 4·7 are irrigated. The percentages of the areas covered by the different crops grown are given below:—

Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	34·6
Non-food crops	...	...	...	...	23·2
Food crops	...	...	...	...	17·2
Wheat	...	...	...	...	13·2
Various	...	...	...	...	6·0
Rice	...	...	...	...	5·1
Fodder crops	...	...	...	...	0·7
Total					100·0

12. The only made-roads which were in existence at the time of the original settlement were the Poona-Belgaum high road and the road from Peth to Shirála. The first with a length of 19 miles traverses the eastern part of the district from north to south running through the large market towns of Kásegaon, Nerla, Peth, and Kámeri. This is the only provincial road in the Táluka; it has been greatly improved by the missing link, a bridge across the Wárna having been built about twenty years ago. This was very much required, for when the river was in flood the passage across by ferry boat often delayed carts a day or more. The second road is maintained out of Local Funds; it branches off from the high road at Peth and is murumed, partly drained and bridged as far as Shirála, a distance of 10 miles. From Shirála it runs up the valley to Arla, but it is a mere cart-track after leaving Shirála, very broken, difficult and, with heavy gradients as it crosses the different spurs which have been mentioned in paragraph 9, as breaking up the western part of the district into separate valleys. The only additions to the internal communications which have been made during the lease are two. The first is a road made out of Local Funds which runs from Peth through the Táluka town of Urun to Áshta and meets the road to Miraj on the opposite bank of the Krishna. This road is metalled, culverted and bridged (except across the Krishna) along its whole length in the district of 18½ miles. The second is the road from Karád to Tásgaon which passes through the villages on the north-east bank of the Krishna. It is partly murumed and has a length of about 8 miles in the district. The want of made-roads in the eastern part is not felt, for the flat nature of the country and of the hard uplands admits of easy intercommunication between nearly all villages situated in that part, consequently there are numerous cart-tracks. One of the most important of these is that from Urun to Chikurda on the banks of the Wárna through Ládegaon, Aitavda Budruk and Karanjavda; this is improved from time to time and kept in slight order out of Local Funds. A second track of some importance is one from Shirála to Ságaon on the Wárna through Bhát-Sirgaon, Chikhli and Nátohi to Ságaon on the Wárna; this is the connecting link between Shirála and the villages mentioned with the made-road from Kolhápúr *via* Malkápur down the Amba Ghát to Sangameshwar in the Konkan; from Ságaon to this high road there is only about 4 miles of flat rice country to be traversed. A third short track connects Áshta in the south with the Áshta Road Station of the Southern Marátha Railway distant about 10 miles. This track is fair whilst it is in this district and the crossing of the river Krishna has been improved by an Irish bridge, but it is exceedingly rough

between Bhilawdi on the opposite bank of the river and the station. Though internal communications have not received many additions, those effected outside of the district but yet near enough to be easily available have made some important changes in facilitating the export of produce. The first of these to be noticed is the Southern Marátha Railway which runs on the opposite bank of the river within a distance varying from 6 to 10 miles of the large local markets of Nerla, ~~Urun~~ and Ashta. Four stations of the railway are available to the villages of the Taluka, viz., Shenoli in the north, Takári and Kundal about the centre, and Ashta Road in the south. The second improvement referred to is the making of the road from Kolhápur *via* the Amba Ghát to the tidal port of Sangameshwar in the Konkan. At the time of the original settlement and prior to 1870, this road only existed as a second class one for a distance of 7 miles from Kolhápur, after that distance there was only a rough track over which carts could travel with great difficulty to the vicinity of the head of the ghát, to descend which there was only a track for pack bullocks available. In 1871 the work of improving the track and continuing the road was commenced and it was completed from Kolhápur to Amba Ghát as a first-class road in 1884. This road has greatly improved the communication of the villages of the old third and fourth groups with the coast, in fact in this respect they are rather better off than the villages of the first and second groups which either have to go to the coast *via* Karád and the Kumbhárli Ghát, a distance of from 70 to 85 miles, or first to Kolhápur and along the whole length of the road to Amba. The villages in the extreme west at the head of the Wárna valley are the worst off for communications, now as they were at the time of original settlement, for the Amba Ghát road is not available for carts from them except with great difficulty, and this only from Arla; above Arla no carts can go. The only track available to these villages is the old bullock track mentioned* by Colonel Anderson as running along the left bank of the Wárna and descending to the Konkan by the Tivra Ghát to Sangameshwar. If the cart-track from Shirála to Arla was improved and properly kept in order it would be a great boon to the villages between the two places.

*Report No. 116, dated 5th May 1863, paragraph 8, Appendix R.

13. Road tolls are levied at or near the places shown in the statement given below, in which the amount realized from the sale by auction of the farming of the tolls is also given:—

Road.	Village near which toll is placed.	AMOUNT REALIZED IN		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Poona-Belgaum ...	Kanegaon; sub-toll, Kámeri ...	2,550	2,600	2,010
Karád-Tásgaon ...	Takári ...	815	910	952
Peth-Sángli ...	Gotkhindi; sub-toll, Urun ...	995	1,175	750

14. There are 4 ferries across the Krishna and 2 across the Wárna rivers; the situation of each and the amount realized by the farms of ferryage are shown below:—

River.	Village near which situated.	AMOUNT REALIZED IN		
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Krishna ...	Masadwádi ...	150	65	30
	Támbva ...	16	15	13
	Válva ...	13	15	65
	Báha ...	14	10	9
Wárna ...	Shigaon ...	280	90	68
	Ságaon ...	21	20	17

15. Full information regarding the local markets in the district will be found in Appendix C. The district is well off for Markets—Appendix C. local weekly bázárs; large and small, it has 17 within its own borders, and these are so situated that one at least if not two or more are available for nearly all the villages. They may be divided into large, those at which a trade of Rs. 1,000 and more is transacted; medium, those at which the business done is under Rs. 1,000 but over Rs. 500; and small, those whose trade is within Rs. 300 and less. Of the first class there are three—Urun, Bágni and Shirdla. The first is situated about the centre of the eastern portion of the taluka and is thus available to villages of the first and second groups. The second is an Inám village in the south-east corner of the taluka on the banks of the Wárna and serves the villages south of Ashta. The position of the third makes it easily available to all the villages of the third group and also to some of those of the fourth group. Of the second class there are four market towns. The first, Yelur, is on the Poona-Belgaum road and is the market for the southern villages on and about that road. The second, Mángla, is available for the villages of the third group which are situated on the banks of the Wárna, and the third, Kokrud, is on the bank of the Wárna at the west corner of the fourth group and is available for the villages of that and also to some villages of the fifth group. The fourth market is that of Arla, which marks the point up to which cart traffic is possible, and this is the principal market for the villages of the two last groups. The remaining markets are small local ones, which do not need any special notice. Besides these markets there are many outside the limits of the district conveniently situated for resorting to; of these, Shenoli in Karád and Kundal, a village of the Aundh State in Tásgaon, are used by the villages of this taluka which are situated on the northern bank of the Krishna in the north-east corner; both are stations of the Southern Marátha Railway. Sirur and Kápsi on the bank of the Wárna in the Kolhápúr territory are available to the villages of the third and fourth groups. Of the large trade centres that are near enough to influence prices and draw trade to themselves, Karád is the one most resorted to, and is easily available to all the villages of the eastern part which have good made-roads to serve them. The next nearest is Sàngli; this is an unfailing market for absorbing all the produce taken to it, especially so as regards unrefined sugar. Kolhápúr is a third trade centre which is always good for the disposal of gram. From enquiry I find that the greater or less distance of villages from these trade centres does not act as a deterrent to the rayats in taking their surplus produce to them or much affect prices; many of the rayats prefer to sell in their villages to itinerant Vánis and agents of merchants residing in the trade centres, but a good few utilize their carts and bullocks in the slack season for carrying produce to the larger markets and doing a small trade of their own; for example, I met a string of four or five carts on the Urun-Ashta road, the owners of which were rayats of Sáspada, a village in the south of Sátára Taluka, noted for its cultivation of ginger, who had taken ginger for sale to Sàngli and after selling it at a profit of 8 or 9 rupees a cart-load had gone on to Athni and bought oilcake there for home consumption; this is only one of many such instances, as I came across many rayats who had taken produce not only to the three trade centres mentioned but also to Sangameshvar, the tidal port in the Konkan. I have said that distance from the large trade centres does not much affect prices, I deduce this from the fact that distance has little effect on the rates for transport; from Karád to Chiplun, distant 58 miles, the cart hire is Rs. 7 or Rs. 8, and the trip takes five days; from Kolhápúr to Chiplun the cart hire rules only about one rupee higher, although the distance between Karád and Kolhápúr is 44 miles, and two days more are required for the trip to Chiplun; another fact corroborative of the correctness of my conclusion is that the route from Kolhápúr *via* Karád, though involving a longer land journey, is more used than that from Kolhápúr *via* the Amba Ghát to Sangameshvar. To this port the rate of cart hire from the villages of the third group varies from 6 to 7 rupees, the distance is about 50 miles, and the trip takes about 7 days.

16. No reliable statistics are procurable regarding exports and imports, but from general information the exports are rice, tobacco, unrefined sugar, chillies, earthnuts, gram,

jowari and tur. The imports are cloths, oil, salt, coconut, kernels and spices. Rail transport is used for tobacco and the various grains, but never for the sugar, as the rough treatment on the railway injures the cakes. Earthnuts are not exported to the extent that occurs in Karad.

17. The manufactures carried on in the district are only the usual ones of weaving coarse cotton cloth and blankets; in the first named 642 looms are employed and in the second

29. There are 315 hand-gins for the cleaning of cotton in the district and 225 oil-presses. The manufactured articles are not exported but all consumed within the district.

18. The present condition of the villages under report is contrasted in the statement given below with their condition at the time of the original settlement. The figures showing the present population are the results of a special census taken by the Revenue Department; those under the other heads have been furnished by the Agricultural Department. The figures representing the former condition have been taken from the old census returns which used formerly to be prepared by this department:—

Head.	1862-63.	1892-93.	Increase.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
Population	97,836	1,53,527	55,691	+56.9
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes...	25,309	31,843	6,534	+25.8
Milch cattle and young stock...	35,021	44,665	9,644	+27.5
Sheep and goats	32,572	49,115	16,543	+50.7
Horses and ponies	1,380	1,992	612	+44.3
Carts	1,018	3,920	2,912	+286.0
Wells and budkis for irrigation	1,632	2,485	853	+52.2

The increase under every head shows that great progress has been made in general prosperity; this has not been confined to the more advantageously situated villages of the eastern portion of the district, but has been general throughout the different groups as will be seen from the statement given below:—

Head.	INCREASED PERCENTAGE IN GROUP					
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population	+63.5	+56.6	+51.4	+63.5	+47.7	+12.9
Cattle for agricultural and other purposes	+30.9	+17.3	+14.8	+42.7	+39.6	+140.7
Milch cattle and young stock	+34.5	+25.1	+20.8	+51.2	+14.5	+11.6
Sheep and goats	+57.3	+39.3	+36.8	+109.9	+118.0	+39.4
Horses and ponies	+78.6	+22.8	+4.6	+53.3	+88.4	...
Carts	+273.7	+281.1	+281.7	+925.0	+122.5	...
Wells and budkis for irrigation	+71.1	+62.0	+30.7	-50.0	-15.7	...

The decrease under the head of wells and budkis in the IV and V groups is explained thus; the budkis were only temporary and erected for irrigation when required; they have been allowed probably to fall into disuse because it has been found that more remunerative crops which do not require irrigation can be grown especially as owing to the generally high banks of the streams two

or more lifts were often required. In the last group there were no carts, wells or horses at time of original settlement, nor are there any now. The increase in carts in all the groups except the last is especially worthy of notice.

The density of the population to the square mile at time of original settlement was 235.2, it is now 369.1. About 57.1 per cent of it are Maráthi Kunbis, 4.1 Jains, 5.2 Lingáits, 4.2 Mahomedans, 2.9 Bráhmáns, and 26.5 belong to other castes. The proportions of the agricultural and non-agricultural population are 70.40 and 29.60 respectively. The total survey numbers of Government and Inám land held by the agricultural population are 31,365 : of these 53.9 per cent of the Government and 8.8 per cent of the Inám numbers are cultivated by the occupants or Inámdárs themselves, 9.2 of Government and 5.0 of Inám numbers are cultivated by the occupants and Inámdárs in partnership with others, and 12.7 of Government and Inám lands are cultivated by sub-tenants for money rents and 8.4 for grain rents. The daily wage for agricultural labour is 4 annas in cash or 2 annas cash and 2 sers. of grain for a man and a quarter less for a woman. About half of the non-agricultural population is engaged in crafts. There are 31 Government, 4 Municipal, and 15 private schools for boys and 2 Government, and 2 Municipal schools for girls in the district. The average attendance of boys is 1,941 in the Government, 417 in the Municipal, and 213 in the private schools, whilst the attendance of the girls averages 31 in the Government and 53 in the Municipal Schools. The percentage of the male population able to, or learning to, read at time of former settlement was 4.8 and is now 9.3 ; two women only were entered in the old record as being able to read then, at present there are 127 learning, or able to do so. The average birth rate for the 5 years ending 1893-94 per cent of the recorded population is 3.3 and the death rate is 2.2.

19. The general condition of the people may be recorded as good. They are well clothed and appear well nourished. Many of the new houses in the villages are of some pretensions, built of stone and brick, two stories high, with pretty balconies and iron railings. Nor are these the only evidences of a higher standard of comfort having been attained : kerosine oil has penetrated to the remotest village as an illuminant, the whirr of the sewing machine is a familiar sound in many others, the using of perambulators for the airing of children is coming into fashion and one or two of the larger towns can boast of having sent delegates to the National Congress. There is, I believe from personal enquiry, some considerable amount of indebtedness, but not more than is usually the case in other districts, nor does it appear to press very heavily on the debtors, the probability is that the debts in most cases could be easily liquidated if the borrower really wished to end the transaction. I infer this because much of the borrowed money appears not to have been totally lost through personal extravagance but spent in the sinking of wells which is a remunerative investment.

20. The appendices marginally noted are abstracts of the statements supplied by the Registration Department regarding the value of land as shown by prices realized by sales both ordinary and by decree of the Civil Courts, by mortgages and by terms of leases. The information has been collected for a period of 5 years from 1889 to 1893, and it only embraces transactions in Government land to the exclusion of Inám land or any other in which property besides land is involved.

By ordinary sales, of which there are 100 cases, the average value of an acre of land is shown to be Rs. 86-12-5, which represents 40 times the average assessment. The highest proportion in any single case that the price realized has borne to the assessment is 500 times and the lowest is 5 times. The cases in which the price was over 100 times the assessment are few, but excluding these and taking only the 80 remaining ones the average value of an acre works out to Rs. 63-1-0 or 30.9 times the average assessment of Rs. 2-3-2. There are only 15 cases of sales by decrees of Courts which is not a sufficient number to form a proper judgment on, but taking the result for what it is worth the value of the acre is shown to be Rs. 10-9-0 or 9 times the average assessment. The low average assessment indicates that the land sold was not of very good quality.

The mortgageable value is shown by 100 cases to be Rs. 53-11-6 for an acre or 21 times the average assessment. In the 100 cases of mortgages with possession the average value rises to Rs. 83-10-8 or 33 times the average assessment.

Mortgages.
Appendices L and L(1).

In the 100 cases of subletting the average leaseable value of the acre is shown to be Rs. 9-8-4 or 4 times the average assessment. The highest proportion that land has been sublet for in any single instance is 25 times the assessment and the lowest is for the mere assessment only.

Leases.
Appendix M.

In my report on Karád I showed that the value of land in that taluka under the different heads noticed was very much higher than in other districts that had been recently settled. Compared with the values in this taluka those of Karád will be seen to be only a very little higher:—

Taluka.	VALUE OF AN ACRE AS SHOWN BY.				
	Sales.		Mortgages.		Leaseable value.
	Ordinary.	By Decree of Court.	Simple.	With possession.	
	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Karád ...	113 5 2	11 6 0	64 0 1	90 12 11	9 13 6
Wálwa ...	86 12 5	10 9 0	53 11 6	83 10 8	9 8 4

21. The appendix marginally noted gives the ranges of prices for the staple grains grown in the district in detail for each year of the expired lease; summarized it gives the following results:—

Period.	LBS OF 39 TOLAS PER RUPEE.			
	Jowári.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.
	2	3	4	5
10 years preceding settlement from 1853-54 to 1862-63.	71½	58	46½	58½
1st decade from 1863-64 to 1872-73 ...	36	33½	22½	21½
2nd decade from 1873-74 to 1882-83. ...	47½	43½	31½	30½
3rd period of eleven years from 1883-84 to 1893-94.	40	33	26½	33½

The return showing prices before settlement is wanting for one or two years under each grain, and for bajri out of the ten years the prices are only forthcoming for one year, which is useless for purposes of comparison. The prices for the period before settlement are a little higher for all the grains except jowári than those which ruled in Karád, therefore I have shown the Karád price for bajri as that ruling in this taluka for the purpose of showing its rise during the lease. Prices seem to have been subject generally to much fluctuation during the lease though they show a large rise now at the end of it. They appear to have risen and fallen very much in the same years as in Karád and the reasons for the fluctuations are no doubt the same in both cases. They rose for the first four years of the first decade, fell in the fifth year, rose in the next four, and fell in the last year, the fall continuing during the first two years of the second decade, after

which they rose again to the fifth year, culminating then to the highest figure they have risen to during the lease; this however was abnormal and evidently the consequence of the famine years of 1876-77. Prices fell again in the next three years after the famine but beginning to rise in the last two years of the second decade, they have continued to do so with but slight fluctuations during the whole of the last period. Comparing rise and fall from one decade to the other the result will be found to be as follows:—

	PERCENTAGE RISE IN PRICE FOR,			
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.
End of 1st decade	+98.6	+74.4	+104.3	+167.8
End of 2nd decade	-24.2	-23.5	-27.2	-29.2
End of 3rd period	+18.7	+31.8	+16.8	-6.2
Total rise during the lease	+78.7	+75.7	+73.8	+73.8

22. The revenue history of the Taluka is very satisfactory. In the batch of 36 villages settled in 1862-63, the settlement caused an apparent immediate decrease of Rs. 5,142 in the revenue of the occupied land, although the area of it had been increased by 13,730 acres newly brought to book. The old full standard assessment however was subject to the granting of large remissions, and if the average of the balances actually collected for the 10 years previous to settlement, which will be found to be Rs. 96,980, be taken only and compared with the assessment resulting from the settlement, it will be seen that this last actually caused an increase in the revenue demand of Rs. 15,135. In the second year of settlement, the revenue rose by Rs. 5,404, owing to the taking up of 17,593 acres of the waste; this large amount appears to have been taken up somewhat intemperately for the area of occupied land began to suffer diminution yearly, till in 1893-94 the total area so absorbed from the waste is represented by 5,175 acres only; but the diminution has not been caused altogether by land having been thrown up voluntarily, part of it has been absorbed into forest and some has been granted for public purposes. The area that has been taken into forest is 12,049 acres, 1,915 acres, have been granted in Inam, and 655 acres for public uses. Notwithstanding that all the assessment of the land thus reduced from the cultivated area is lost to revenue, this shows an increase over the average collection of 10 years previous to settlement of Rs. 12,097 and a percentage rise of 12.5. The outstandings at the close of the year are only large in the two years 1871-72 and 1876-77; in the first of these the whole was recovered, the second was the famine year, but of the whole amount outstanding all but Rs. 43 was eventually paid. The outstandings in other years have been caused by the various changes in the cultivated area, occurring from land being taken into forest or for public purposes. The remissions have been small considering the amount of revenue involved, and have been granted for reasons of insolvency and poverty; the casual remission of Rs. 35 shown from 1867-68 to 1882-83 has been given on land taken up for a Babhulban, and the remission in 1889-90 and subsequent years was on account of land taken up for the railway.

In the batch of 62 villages the history is very similar. The increase caused by the settlement over the actual collections of the 10 years previous was Rs. 14,378, the area being increased by 17,140 acres. The area absorbed from the arable waste into the cultivated area during the lease amounts to 11,761 acres. Of the balance in the shrinkage in the waste 2,265 acres have been taken up for forest, 141 acres have been granted for public purposes, and 875 in Inam, leaving only 267 now available under this head; the deficiency of 87 acres unaccounted for is made up of small amounts which have been transferred from one head to the other at different times which it would be only a waste of time to try and trace. The outstandings are of trifling amounts, except in the famine year, but they have always been recovered; the only remissions granted have been 4 in number, all of very trifling amounts.

23. The revenue history of adjacent villages of the Tasgaon and Khanapur Talukas, which have come recently under revised settlement, will be found in Appendices P, P⁽¹⁾ and P⁽²⁾.

24. The revenue has been collected without difficulty; in no case has there arisen any necessity to resort to any harsher measures than the usual preliminary notices, and the number of these given during the last 3 years is, it will be seen from the subjoined statement, not very large considering the size of the district :—

Year.	Villages.	Number of notices.
1	2	3
1891-92	41	267
1892-93	42	471
1893-94	49	467
Total ...	132	1,205
Yearly average ...		402

With reference to the above it may be remarked that though a small number of notices, or none at all, would be the most satisfactory proof of the ease with which the revenue was paid, yet that the necessity for issuing notices does not always imply inability to pay up their assessment by occupants,—such dilatoriness often occurs on their part in consequence of quarrels as to the respective shares for which each is liable between relations or partners cultivating in common.

25. All the information that is necessary to enable a judgment to be formed as to the advisability of enhancing the present assessment of this district or not, has now been furnished in this report. I am of opinion that in consideration of the very great progress shown during the lease the consequence of improved communications and the great rise in the prices of all agricultural produce, sufficient grounds exist to justify an enhancement. The ease with which the present revenue is collected and the absorption of nearly all the available waste into the cultivated area shows also that the present assessment is light, and may be therefore increased without encroaching on the profits of the cultivator too largely. Such being my opinion I will now explain my views of what may be considered a reasonable enhancement calculated to repay Government in some measure for its fostering care, which has made progress and prosperity possible and on the other hand still be effectual in producing a smiling landscape and a contented peasantry.

26. The old grouping and rates and the number of villages in each group is shown in the statement below :—

Group.	Number of villages.	MAXIMUM RATE FOR		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Patasthal.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
I	4	3 0 0	...	9
II	8	2 10 0	8	8
III	33	2 6 0	7½	7½
IV	9	2 2 0	7	7
V	15	1 14 0	7	7
VI	12	1 10 0	6	6
VII	17	1 0 0	5	5
	98			

The first group contains the 4 villages which had been settled previously with the Karád villages as part of that Táluka. Colonel Anderson has not included these villages at all in the statement given in the 16th paragraph of his report,* therefore it must be remembered that the group alluded to in his report as the first is actually the second.

*Vide Appendix R. The second group comprises the 8 villages in the eastern part which are the nearest to Karád. The third group contains the central eastern villages south of the second group. The fourth group contains Shirála and some of the villages on the banks of the Wárna. The fifth group includes those villages near Shirála not included in the next higher group, and others between Shirála and Bilási. The sixth group is made up of villages more to the westward but not pure hill villages, and the last group contains all the hill villages.

27. The old grouping was based on the same considerations as are now generally taken into account for this purpose; there have been as I have shown no such material changes in internal communications as would necessitate entirely new or indeed violent dislocation of the old groups. I therefore propose to keep the old grouping almost intact, only modifying it where it manifestly requires change. In my first group I include the 4 villages of the first and all the villages of the second old groups, also 6 villages of the third old group which fall, it will be seen, by natural position into the new first group. I also include Retra Dharnácha and Kámeri in this group as their advantages of position are too good I consider to allow their being left in the second group. The first has the made-road from Peth to Shirála running through its lands and close to the village site, and the second is equally advantageously situated on the Poona-Belgaum high road.

My second group includes all the villages of the old third group except the 8 mentioned as to be included in the first group. The position of all these villages is very little inferior to those of the first group.

In my third group I include all the 9 villages of the old fourth and 10 villages of the old fifth group. The natural conformation of the country and the advantages as to position, markets, and communications enjoyed by the latter fully justify their transfer to a higher group. Shirála is a market town, communication by cart is easy from each village to Shirála, and from thence either to Peth or to Sagaon and from there to the coast *via* the Amba Ghát. In fact it is not intelligible, unless it was to avoid too great enhancements on the *mámul* assessment, why two only of these villages, Avadhi and Khed, should have been placed in the old fourth group and others nearer to Shirála such as Pádli should have relegated to a lower group. The only village whose position by natural conformation does not place it in this group is Panumbra, which is in the Krishna valley on the borders of the Karád Táluka, but it is not sufficiently well situated there to justify its inclusion in a higher group than the one I have placed it in.

My fourth group comprises all the remaining villages of the old fifth group and 2 of the old sixth group, Sirsi and Vákurda Budruk, which are not in the same valley as the other villages of this group but at the head of the valley in which Shirála and the villages of the new third group are situated; they have been placed in the lower group because they cannot communicate by cart with Shirála, as the others can.

With the exception of the transfer of the two villages just mentioned, I have adopted the old sixth and seventh groups without other change, as the two new lowest groups. The last group as in the old grouping contains all the pure hill villages.

28. The old rates were based on those previously formulated and sanctioned for the Karád Táluka but pitched a little lower on the consideration that none of the villages in Válva had the same advantages of climate and communications as were enjoyed by those in Karád. Consequently the rate adopted for the first group in Válva was Rs. 2-10-0 or that of the second class villages of Karád. Similarly the rates for each successive group of the Válva villages were the same as those of the next lower corresponding group in Karád. For the hill villages of Válva the

same rates were adopted as had been imposed on the hill villages of the Targaon, now Pátan, Táluka. I concur in the opinion of Colonel Anderson that in Válva lower rates than those imposed in Karád now as then are necessary, and for the same considerations which to a great extent are still valid; but as regards at least the eastern villages, I do not think that so much differentiation between the rates in Karád and those of the two first groups of Válva need now be made. The new rates I propose for each group are shown below:—

Group.	Villages.	MAXIMUM RATE FOR		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I	20	3 4	8 8	8 8
II	25	3 0	8 0	8 0
III	19	2 8	8 0	8 0
IV	7	2 4	7 8	7 8
V	10	2 0	7 0	...
VI	17	1 4	6 8	6 8
	98			

Taking my proposed rates for the revised settlement of Karád as a basis I have made the rates for the first group of this Táluka 4 annas lower than for the first group in Karád. The differentiation between the two in the old settlement is 6 annas. Between my first and second groups the differentiation is 4 annas, which is the same as that of the old rates; this is ample in the case of these groups, for the villages of the second group are quite on a par in my opinion with those of the first in all respects except that of proximity to Karád, and to counterbalance this the south-eastern villages have the large local market of Sàngli and the southern ones that of Kolhápúr available, and in consideration of this I should have proposed their amalgamation in one group with a rate of Rs. 3-4-0, but that the enhancement would have been greater than is allowed by the standing orders of Government. Between the second and third groups the differentiation of the old rates is 4 annas, whilst that of my new ones is 8; this greater differentiation is necessary because I have included a number of villages in this group whose original rates are lower than those of the villages which form the old group and therefore a higher rate would entail too great an enhancement and because the transition from the ordinary early dry-crop cultivation of the plains to that of the coarser hill grains takes place within the group, otherwise I should have preferred making the greater differentiation not between this group and the second but between this group and the fourth, on the consideration that there is less inferiority as regards communications between it and the second than there is between it and the fourth. Between the third and fourth and between the fourth and fifth groups the old differentiation is 4 annas and the same proportion has been preserved in the new rates for each group. In the sixth group the enhancement of 4 annas in the rate is more

No. S.—1650, dated 9th July, 1894, paragraph 16, from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

nominal than real. The old rate is Re. 1, but as explained by the Survey Commissioner in his remarks on the Pátan revised settlement report the assessment was worked out by a calculation table which began at Rs. 1-2-0. The proposed rate of Rs. 1-4-0 is actually in effect nearly the same rate as has been sanctioned as the Rs. 1-2-0 rate for the Pátan hill villages. For soil values of from 12½ to 11½ annas, of 10 annas, and from 7½ to 6½ annas and from 4½ to 2 annas and of 1 anna the assessment worked out by either table is the same and for most of the remaining soil values the Rs. 1-4-0 table works out the assessment only 6 pies higher than the other.

29. By the recent decision of Government on the revised settlement of Pátan the hill lands Kumri and Tisáli will come under the same rates as the ordinary dry-crop lands, subject

only to such reduction of the rates as may be effected by the Dongar class. The area of Kumri and Tisali in each group coming under the different Dongar classes and reduced rates is shown below :—

Group.	AREA COMING UNDER DONGAR CLASS.					
	I.		II.		III.	
	Rate.	Acres.	Rate.	Acres.	Rate.	Acres.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
III ...	2 8	324	2 4	126	2 0	86
IV ...	2 4	153	2 0	314	1 4	1,333
V ...	2 0	638	1 4	2,660	1 4	840
VI ...	1 4	2,356	1 4	3,236	1 4	664

There are no hill lands in any of the villages of the first two groups, and the area shown for Group III is contained in a single village Panumbra. Judging from its position and the fact that the rainfall is not so great as to prevent the cultivation of ordinary dry-crops, it is very doubtful whether the hill rules should have been applied to this village at all. In the fourth and fifth groups it will be noticed that out of a total area of 5,933 acres the greater part of the hill lands, amounting to 4,833 acres and representing a percentage area of 81.3, comes under the rate of the lowest group. The enhancement of the assessment according to my proposed rates on this particular kind of land does not mount up to a very high figure. In the villages in which the lowest maximum rate prevails, the enhancement is small owing to the small difference noticed in the preceding paragraph between the old calculation table of Rs. 1-2-0 by which the old assessment was worked out and the Rs. 1-4-0 table. There are 31 villages in which Kumri Tisali land is recorded; in 17 of these the enhancement is under 10 per cent, in 7 over 10 and under 20, in 2 over 20 and under 30, in 2 over 40 and under 50, in 1 it is 70, and in 2 between 80 and 90. In the two villages Khujgaon and Bhogiv, in which the enhancement is over 40 per cent, in the one Chincholi, in which it is 70, and in one of the two, Charan, in which it is over 80, the reason for the increase is that the whole of the land comes under the first Dongar class. The other village in which it is over 80 per cent is Panumbra which I have remarked on above as being a village to which it is doubtful whether the hill rules should have been applied at all; the fact that out of 536 acres of Kumri Tisali land 450 are in the first and second Dongar class, and only 86 in the third, bears out my assertion in a great measure.

30. Comparing the rates proposed for the rice with those proposed for Karad it will be seen that in Valva they have been reduced nearly double the ratio in which the dry-crop rates have been, for in the first group of Valva the proposed rate is $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees or a reduction of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 10 as against a reduction of 4 annas in $5\frac{1}{2}$. The explanation of this will be found in the remark made in my report on Karad that it was on the verge of the country in which the climate allowed rice cultivation to be carried on to any extent. I spoke then more of the country to the east of Karad which I knew and not as regards that to the south with which I was not so well acquainted, but after touring through Valva before commencing this report I have come to the conclusion that the eastern part of it is just as little a rice-growing district as the country to the east of Karad, and that it is only about the west of the third group that the proper country and climate for rice cultivation begins to be met with; consequently I am of opinion that a light rate slightly higher on account of better rainfall than the usual rate imposed on this description of cultivation in the plains will be sufficient for the first two groups. For the third and lower groups the comparison must be made with the rates sanctioned for the Patan Taluka, with which it will be seen that my proposed rates are in accord; the rate for the third group is slightly

higher than that of the nearest villages of Pátan, in consideration of superior facilities of communication, but the rates for the other groups are the same. The rates proposed are applicable only to the old rice, the new rice as usual will be assessed at dry-crop rates with a small addition on account of the water-supply advantages which have rendered conversion possible.

31. The rates for pátasthal are formulated to agree with those proposed for Karád. The rate for the first group in Válva is half-way between that of the first and second groups of Karád; this is quite high enough in my opinion; there is not the area under páts in this táluka that there is in Karád, nor is there the same quality of water-supply for irrigation. The beds of the streams are deep below the level of the banks in nearly all cases and therefore the area irrigable by páts is restricted and incapable of much expansion, and the supply of water in few instances lasts longer than the end of January. Though the rates proposed are light for a country of fairly certain rainfall I think they are sufficient for these reasons.

The old rates for pátasthal are nominally identical with the rice rates of each group, but they were subjected to the same system of arbitrary treatment as I have explained in my report on the Karád Táluka; consequently my proposed rates applied to full standard correspond with them very nearly as regards the water-cess alone; this will be apparent from a comparison of the average incidence of the water-cess resulting from both, which is given later on.

The old area recorded at original settlement as pátasthal garden amounts to 1,321 acres of Government and 271 of Inám land; the area now found to be garden is 1,115 acres Government and 149 Inám land. Of the total old area of Government land only 557 acres are pure pátasthal, the remainder being irrigated by páts and wells combined. The reasons for the decrease between the old recorded and present areas are the abandonment of some Bandhárás owing to changes in the beds and course of streams, the conversion of garden to rice land, and the elimination of land formerly assessed as pátasthal, but which being irrigated by "Sup" (a flat basket worked by a man on each side to throw up water to a higher level) is not now considered as coming under the denomination of pátasthal, which is only applied to land irrigated by the natural current of a stream being diverted into a suitable channel without lifts of any kind being employed. The total area found irrigated by "Sup" is 43 acres of Government and 32 acres of Inám land; though this land cannot be assessed as pátasthal, it undoubtedly possesses an advantage over other land not so favourably situated in having a water-supply available; I have therefore put the same increase on the dry-crop soil valuation of all the irrigable area as is imposed on dry-crop land for river frontage. The decrease from the first cause mentioned has not been made up wholly by the expansion of the area under other old Bandhárás, or the exploitation of new areas under new Bandhárás, because, as I have before stated, there is not much margin for expansion owing to the high banks and deep beds of most of the streams. The decrease from the second cause mentioned amounts to 98 acres for Government land alone, but the assessment will probably not be affected either one way or the other to any great extent on account of the conversion.

The old area and assessment for pure pátasthal Government land is shown contrasted with the area now recorded and the assessment resulting from my proposed rates in the subjoined statement:—

By ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.							By REVISION SETTLEMENT.						
Acres.	Assessment on			Average rate for an acre.			Acres.	Assessment on			Average rate for an acre.		
	Soil.	Water.	Soil and water combined.	Soil.	Water.	Soil and water combined.		Soil.	Water.	Soil and water combined.	Soil.	Water.	Soil and water combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
557	1,235	1,596	2,831	2 3 6	2 13 10	5 1 4	1,115	3,110	3,143	6,253	2 13 9	2 13 1	5 0 9

It will be apparent from this statement that the orders* of Government with reference to the enhancement of the water-cess have been carried out; in fact there is a small decrease of Rs. 52; this is unavoidable for the reasons which I have given in my report on Karád (No. 1471, dated 29th November 1894, paragraph 38).

* Government Resolution No. 3205, dated the 4th April 1892.

The following statement gives information regarding old and new Bandháras :—

Number of Villages.	BANDHÁRAS OF WHICH WATER-SUPPLY LASTS,			Total Bandháras.	Out of Total Number those with well aid.	TOTAL AREA OF GOVERNMENT LAND IRRIGATED	
	Beyond 15th March.	Up to 15th March.	Up to end of January or less.			By Bandháras alone.	By Bandháras and wells combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
98	22	46	37	105	52	566	476
	1	13	20	34	23	7	66

The Bandháras are all temporary ones built annually, or when required, of stones and mud. During the first decade after settlement no new Bandháras were built, in the second decade 14 were made, and in the last period of the lease the remaining 20 have been made.

32. The Krishna Canal passes through 8 of the villages in the north-eastern corner; the total area of Government land irrigated under it in 1893-94 was 793 acres and 350 acres of Inám land; on the Government land the water-cess paid amounted to Rs. 8,707, or an average rate of Rs. 10-15-8 an acre; on the Inám land the cess paid was Rs. 3,564, or an average of Rs. 10-2-11 an acre.

33. The area under wells shows a very large expansion since original settlement. The old area and that found at revision survey with the old and new assessment is shown contrasted below :—

BY ORIGINAL SURVEY.			BY REVISION SURVEY.		
Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
4,427	21,017	4 12 0	7,713	26,131	3 6 2

The increase of the total assessment shown is the result of the expansion in area only, as is apparent from the decrease in the average rate for an acre. As usual the land has been assessed only at dry-crop rates with a small increase on the old wells; on the new wells the only increase given is that to which all dry-crop land is now liable on account of general position. The Inám land is not included in the total given above, it amounted formerly to 1,056 acres and is now 2,016. It has to be noticed that the old area shown above as under wells includes a small area of 216 acres (Government land 153 and Inám 63) which comes under the denomination of Kuvé Bágáit. This description of cultivation

is carried on only on the bank of a large river; it is not made in the same spot year by year, but in rotation in different plots over a large or small area which is obtained by a number of occupants clubbing their holdings together for the purpose. As the river banks are generally high, two or more lifts, up to an extreme limit of six or seven are employed to raise the water, each lift raising it to a pit (kuva) for the next highest in succession to raise it from. This cultivation, being irrigated by lift in the same manner as ordinary motasthal, has been treated now as dry-crop land only.

34. Pardi land requiring separate division and demarcation under the rules has been found in seven villages only, the total area is 17 acres divided into 40 numbers. Of the total area 10 acres are dry-crop, 1 acre motasthal garden and 6 acres rice. I do not propose to make any distinction on account of its position between this land and other ordinary land of the same description of cultivation as regards the maximum rates to be imposed.

35. The estimated assessment resulting from the proposed rates is contrasted below with that of the existing settlement:—

Group.	Dry-crop maximum Rate.	Number of Villages.	By Original Settlement.		By Revised Settlement.						Percentage Increase.
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Land.		Government occupied and unoccupied Land.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I ...	Rs. a. 3 4	20	46,004	Rs. 93,146	46,048	Rs. 1,22,334	268	Rs. 153	46,316	Rs. 1,22,492	31.3
II ..	3 0	25	55,931	1,10,417	55,970	1,50,072	639	237	56,609	1,50,309	25.9
III ...	2 8	19	22,420	21,816	22,534	26,954	19	17	22,553	26,971	23.6
IV ...	2 4	7	11,596	8,368	11,623	9,663	10	50	11,633	9,683	15.5
V ...	2 0	10	13,502	8,147	13,556	9,637	237	156	13,793	9,793	18.3
VI ..	1 4	17	6,604	1,825	6,601	2,151	6,498	1,170	13,099	3,321	17.9
Total ...		98	1,56,057	2,43,719	1,56,332	3,20,811	7,671	1,758	1,64,003	3,22,569	31.6

The total assessment shown above includes the water-cess of the pátasthal; excluding this both from the old and new assessment the total percentage increase becomes 32.5; and that for each group respectively, 32.3, 36.3, 26.0, 17.9, 18.7, and 18.4. It will be noticed that the largest enhancements occur in the three first groups; these are the groups which have benefited most from improved communications, and are most advantageously situated with regard to markets. In the second group the enhancement is slightly over that allowed by Government orders, but the cause can be satisfactorily explained. The enhancement is not the result wholly of the proposed rates, but is due in a great part to the increase on account of general position which has been applied at revision to all dry-crop lands. Owing to the favourable situation of all the land of the villages of the eastern part of the district in the valleys of the Krishna and Wárna and also to its good quality, an exceptionally large portion of it comes under the highest rates of increase applicable under the general position class rules. In the first and second groups the part of the total percentage increase which is due to this cause is respectively 10.5 and 12.1, the percentage increase due to my proposed rates being only 20.8 and 23.8.

36. There are only two villages in which the enhancement exceeds the limit prescribed by Government orders. These are not whole villages, but only parts of villages. The first Mola-Kumbhoj is a village belonging to the Kolhápúr State; the Government land in it amounts to 45 acres divided into 3 survey numbers. The percentage increase is 68.6 and the reason of it is that only one rate has been put on formerly for all classes of soil without the use of a calculation table to work out the assessment for the different classes; as the

soil is all alluvial and mostly over 16 annas in value the mere using of the calculation table to work out the assessment has had the effect of increasing the old assessment by Rs. 94. The second village is the Inám village of Kárya, in which the Government land is only 5 acres; the old rate for this land was Rs. 2-2-0, that of the fourth old group, but as the village falls by natural position into the new second group for which the proposed rate is Rs. 3, the percentage increase becomes high. In the remaining 106 villages and parts of villages in 103 the percentage increases are well within limits, in 10 it is within 10 per cent, in 29 within 20 per cent, in 34 it is under 30 per cent, in 17 under 40 per cent, in 11 under 50, and in 2 under 60 per cent.

In three villages there is a decrease of revenue. In the first, Girjavda, the decrease is small, 0-5, and the cause is that owing to the Dongar class acting as a factor to reduce the rate of the hill lands, 586 acres formerly assessed at Rs. 1-10-0 have been classed at revision as second and third Dongar class and therefore come under the rate of Rs. 1-4-0, that of the next lower group. In the two other villages Rundhiv,—16-7, and Chándoli Khurd,—3-2, the reduction has occurred from the same cause, viz., reduction of the pátasthal area consequent on the silting up of the stream bed and abandonment of the Bandhás.

37. The assessment resulting from the proposed settlement under all heads is contrasted in the statement below with that of the existing settlement:—

Description.	By ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.		By REVISION SETTLEMENT.		Judi.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,56,057	2,43,719	1,56,332	3,20,811	...
Government unoccupied land...	7,578	1,779	7,671	1,758	...
Inám... ..	46,335	97,956	46,148	1,31,275	37,317
Unarable unassessed ...	55,828	...	56,046	...	...
Total ...	2,65,798	3,43,454	2,66,197	4,53,844	37,317

The average incidence of the proposed settlement on an acre of the occupied land is Rs. 2-0-10 as against Rs. 1-9-0 formerly; this includes the water-cess; excluding this the average incidence is Rs. 2-0-6 as against Rs. 1-8-7.

38. I have only now in conclusion to recommend that the new settlement shall be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Islampur, District Sâtara, for the years 1886—1894.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1886	...	...	4.43	7	12.27	19	7.81	18	5.65	9	30.16	53	Rainfall above average. September rain was scant, but rain in October was most opportune. Late rains were slightly excessive and injurious in places. Season was good on the whole.
1887	0.31	1	3.15	9	12.89	25	7.41	18	4.69	7	28.45	60	Rainfall slightly above average but was seasonable throughout. Kharif and rabi outturn estimated at 11-18 annas. Season good.
1888	2.09	5	4.40	11	7.16	18	8.61	16	3.76	6	26.02	56	Little below average but was sufficient. Season fair on the whole.
1889	...	...	4.49	10	7.07	18	19.08	25	...	...	30.64	53	Rainfall above average. September and October rains were excessive and injurious to reaped and ripening crops in places. Season fair on the whole.
1890	0.59	1	1.21	4	15.95	29	5.94	9	2.54	5	26.23	48	Rainfall up to average. August rains slightly harmful. December rain though unusual was good for rabi crops except jowari. Season good.
1891	2.71	4	3.39	8	7.14	24	4.30	11	1.77	1	19.31	48	Much below average. September rain deficient but relief came in October for withering crops. Late rains very scant. Season poor on the whole.
1892	0.94	3	3.06	7	11.62	25	14.06	23	5.94	7	35.62	65	Much above average. Till October, rain was seasonable. Later rains proved injurious to kharif crops ready for harvest and rabi seedlings. Season good on the whole.
1893	0.02	...	4.99	5	9.10	18	8.78	15	0.86	3	23.25	41	Below average. July rain was scant. August rain was light but subsequent rains were seasonable and sufficient. Rabi harvest damaged by February rain. Season fair on the whole.
1894	1.23	4	1.05	2	14.29	25	3.99	9	3.11	4	23.67	44	Kharif rain sufficient and seasonable. Rabi rains scant and crops began to wither but October rains improved crops. Season on the whole good.
Average	0.88	2	3.35	7	10.83	22	8.88	16	3.09	5	27.03	52	

APPENDIX A⁽¹⁾.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Shirála, District Sátára, for the years 1886—1894.

B 1092-6

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1886	...	...	4.24	7	23.79	33	14.15	25	2.18	5	44.36	70	The remarks made for Islámpur are also applicable here.
1887	0.68	1	2.62	2	26.02	44	7.47	9	4.90	5	41.69	61	
1888	1.73	1	2.02	5	16.68	34	8.37	20	4.10	4	32.95	64	
1889	0.90	1	5.29	9	15.54	33	21.29	33	...	...	43.02	76	
1890	0.20	1	0.69	2	30.76	45	7.63	8	2.70	3	41.98	59	
1891	0.50	1	3.85	3	14.30	31	5.23	9	0.40	1	24.28	45	
1892	3.12	2	5.26	8	19.03	29	17.12	23	7.31	7	51.84	69	
1893	...	...	7.49	10	16.78	30	8.98	21	0.68	3	33.93	64	
1894	2.32	6	1.56	3	31.07	44	4.63	11	2.51	3	42.09	67	Rainfall up to average. Kharif rain sufficient and seasonable though slightly injurious in July. Rabi rains scant and crops began to wither, but October rains improved crops. Season on the whole good.
Average	1.06	1.4	3.67	5.4	21.55	35.9	10.54	17.7	2.75	3.4	39.57	63.8	

APPENDIX B.

Details of Cultivation and Crops.

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																	
Taluka.	Number and Area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.										
	Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in Acres.	Percentage of Column 9 on the gross area.	Area cultivated.				Area uncultivated.			
	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.	Number.	Area, square miles.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		
										Irrigated.	Not irrigated.				Forest.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
													Acres.				Acres.
Valva Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.	98	417	42	127	140	244	98	267,272	70.6	9,583	149,361	45,861	204,705	7,209	37,744	17,614	62,567
	Percentage of cultivated area.						...	...	...	4.7	73.9	22.4	100.0	...	...	...	...

Taluka.	Crops.																
	Cereals.							Pulses.						Orchard and Garden Produce.			
	Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Urad.	Moth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
							Acres.						Acres.				Acres.
Valva Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.	71,898	5,748	9,513	8,901	18,408	2,474	115,025	5,632	15,178	6,907	1,843	1,151	30,681	722	250	132	1,094
	35.1	2.8	4.6	4.4	9.1	1.2	56.2	2.8	7.4	3.3	0.9	0.6	15.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5

District.	Crops—continued.																	
	Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Fibres.			Grass area cropped.	Deduct—Area twice cropped.	Remainder, net area cropped.	
	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Kajale.	Linseed.	Ground-nut.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.				Total.
1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Valva Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.	4,896	3	4,399	3,725	3,402	1,433	29	5,821	1,413	133	8,329	..	3,320	2,336	6,156	172,761	13,617	153,944
	2.1	...	2.1	1.9	1.7	0.7	..	2.6	0.6	0.1	4.0	..	1.6	1.4	3.0	84.9	6.7	77.6

APPENDIX C.

* Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazar are held in the Valva Taluka of the Sátara Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Urun	Sunday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,000 500 200 25 1,725	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, mug, udid, tur, pulse, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghi, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betelnut, turmeric, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
2	Bágni	Wednesday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	1,000 250 382 85 1,717	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, mug, udid, rále, &c. Sáris, khans, &c. Oil, ghi, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betelnut, turmeric, assafetida, cumin, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
3	Shirála	Monday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Cattle... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	500 350 75 50 25 1,000	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghi, kernel, jagri, sugar, dry date, chillies, salt, betelnut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
4	Yelur	Saturday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Cattle... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 150 60 500 15 925	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghi, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betelnut, cocoanut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
5	Mángla	Wednesday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Cattle... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 100 100 300 5 705	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, kernel, jagri, sugar, ground-nut, chillies, salt, betelnut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.

APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
6	Kokrud ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Cattle... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	400 200 50 30 10 690	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, pulse, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloth of European manufacture. Oil, ghi, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betelnut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
7	Arala ...	Saturday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	150 200 125 15 490	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, nágli, vari, tur, pulse, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betelnut, cumin, tobacco, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
8	Borgaon ...	Friday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 80 20 10 310	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Kernel, chillies, salt, assafetida, cumin, cloves, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
9	Aitavda Bk..	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 50 20 25 295	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betelnut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
10	Nerla ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 50 25 15 190	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, maize, mug, udid, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghi, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betelnut, turmeric, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.

APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
11	Ashta	Thursday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 50 25 5 180	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, udid, rále, tur, pulse, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betel-nut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
12	Pet Lond	Friday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	50 60 25 5 140	Rice, wheat, gram, nágli, niger-seed, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, &c. Oil, kernel, jagri, sugar, chillies, salt, betel-nut, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
13	Peth	Wednesday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	75 25 10 3 113	Rice, wheat, jowári, gram, udid, mug, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Khans, &c. Oil, kernel, sugar, chillies, salt, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
14	Kámeri	Thursday	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	35 10 5 50	Rice, wheat, bájri, gram, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Assafœtida, cumin, cloves, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
15	Válva	Friday	All kinds of grain ... Cloth and clothes ... Groceries ... Total ...	20 25 3 48	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, blankets, turbans, and cloths of European manufacture. Oil, ghi, kernel, jagri, sugar, dry date, chillies, salt, betelnut, cocoanut, &c.

APPENDIX C—concluded.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
16	Chikurda ...	Friday.	All kinds of grain ...	28	Rice, wheat, jowári, mug, udid, pulses of tur and gram, &c. Sáris, khans, &c. Oil, kernel, sugar, chillies, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	10	
			Groceries ...	3	
			Miscellaneous ...	1	
			Total ...	42	
17	Kásegaon ...	Monday and Thursday.	All kinds of grain ...	15	Rice, wheat, jowári, pulses, &c. Assafostida, cumin, cloves, &c. Vegetables, fruits, &c.
			Groceries ...	1	
			Miscellaneous ...	1	
			Total ...	17	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES		Total Males.	FEMALES		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	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.			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
98 Government Villages of the Válva Táluka of the Sátára Col-lectorate.	Christians ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ... {	877	1,215	2,092	510	1,437	1,947	4,039	116	5.5	...	...
		1,335	1,968	3,303	1,006	2,048	3,054	6,357	817	24.6	27	0.8
	Lingáyats ... {	1,139	1,615	2,754	575	1,890	2,465	5,219	185	6.7	...	...
		1,597	2,508	4,100	1,243	2,568	3,811	7,911	817	19.9	14	0.3
	Musalmánas ... {	868	1,098	1,966	500	1,326	1,826	3,792	23	1.1	...	...
		1,453	1,806	3,259	1,211	1,955	3,166	6,425	293	8.9	16	0.5
	Bráhmíns ... {	820	1,442	2,262	471	1,530	2,001	4,263	1,462	64.6	...	...
		831	1,445	2,276	720	1,476	2,196	4,472	1,743	76.5	17	0.7
Hindus.	Kunbis ... {	11,728	14,883	26,611	5,948	17,859	23,807	50,418	295	1.1	2	...
		18,930	26,427	45,357	14,518	27,742	42,260	87,617	2,429	5.3	30	...
	Others ... {	7,206	8,927	16,133	3,684	10,288	13,972	30,105	444	2.7	...	...
		8,700	12,208	20,908	7,198	12,639	19,837	40,745	1,300	6.2	23	0.1
	Total ... {	22,638	29,180	51,818	11,588	34,330	46,018	97,836	2,525	4.8	2	...
		32,846	46,357	79,203	25,896	48,428	74,324	153,527	7,399	9.3	127	0.1

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

APPENDIX E

Detail of Population according to Occupation by percentages for Vālva Tāluka in the Sātāra District.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					LABOURERS.			Total agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2.88	51.06	8.82	0.05	62.81	0.79	6.80	7.59	70.40	14.01	3.13	12.46	29.60

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 98 Government Villages in the Vālva Tāluka of the Sātāra Collectorate during the year 1893-94.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.										Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.					Total.	Small.	large (i.e. of over 2 cattle).	For passengers.		For produce and goods.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes	Oxen.	He-buffaloes	Cows.	She-buffaloes	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
98	Vaiva Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.	25,309						9,402	7,427	11,388	6,804	60,330	1,380	32,572		No record.		349	669	13
		25,147	5,290	308	72	878	148	13,429	10,748	11,898	8,590	76,508	1,992	39,081	10,034	2,784	2,502	115	3,815	10

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON GINS.		BIRTHS, DEATHS AND VACCINATION.				Liquor Shops.	Talim-khanas.	Dharam-shalas.	Temples.	Masjids.
				Cotton.	Woollen.	Steam-gins.	Hand-gins.	Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
98	Válva Taluka, Sátara Col- lectorate.	486	225	642	29	...	315	1889-90.	5,003	3,391	4,745	7	7	44	395	89
								1890-91.	4,986	3,139	4,799					
								1891-92.	5,235	3,291	5,481					
								1892-93.	5,288	3,569	5,495					
								1893-94.	5,527	4,143	6,041					
								Total ...	26,039	17,533	26,561					
								Average ...	5,207	3,506	5,312					

APPENDIX—H.

Statement of Schools together with their average Attendance in the year 1893-94.

Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
41	Válva Taluká of the Satára Collectorate.	31	1,941	2	31	4	417	2	58	15	213	

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by Occupants and Sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1895.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants on Money-rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by Sub-tenants for Produce of Grain-rent.		Waste Num- bers.	Para- mpok Num- bers.	Total Numbers.	
		Govern- ment.	Inám.	Govern- ment.	Inám.	Govern- ment.	Inám.	Go- vern- ment.	Inám.			Govern- ment.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
98	Válva Taluka of the Satára Collectorate.	16,916	2,771	2,885	1,557	2,187	1,791	1,610	1,022	872	254	24,224	7,141
		53.2	8.8	9.2	5.0	7.0	5.7	5.1	3.3	1.2	0.8	77.2	22.8

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks, and other sources of Water-supply in the 98 Government villages of the Válvá Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate for the year 1891-92.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								REMARKS.
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle* and washing and other purposes but not for Irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse..		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
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
98	Vávla Taluka of the Satára Col-lectorate.	456	2,030	181	161	35	88	292	71	...	2	2	2	1	34	1	2	...	56	5	19	...	8	...	6	

Abstract.

Number	Details.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.		TANKS.		OTHER SOURCES.		REMARKS
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For irrigation ...	455	2,030	...	2	...	56	The number of villages to which this return relates is as follows: Surveyed Government Rajat-wari villages ... 98 Other Government villages ... 9 Alienated villages ... Total ... 107
2	For drinking supply of human beings only.	181	191	2	2	5	19	
3	For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings	35	33	1	34	...	8	
4	In disuse	292	71	1	2	...	6	
	Total	963	2,325	4	40	5	89	
	Total of wells, &c. used for Irrigation recorded at the original Settlement.	8,288	1,632	44	...	94	...	

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales in 98 Villages of the Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 25 times.	29	180 23	483	2 6 4	5,925	32 12 11	13
Class II — 26 to 50 times.	27	125 0	229	1 13 3	7,979	63 13 3	34
Class III — 51 to 100 times.	24	81 37	191	2 5 3	12,470	152 3 4	65
Class IV — 101 to 200 times.	15	43 0	73	1 11 1	9,150	212 12 7	125
Class V — 201 to 320 times.	4	4 10	6	1 6 7	1,725	405 14 1	287
Class VI — 500 times.	1	0 10	1	4 0 0	500	2,000 0 0	500
Total ...	100	435 0	933	2 2 3	37,749	86 12 5	40

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Ordinary Sales by Court in 98 Villages of the Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sold.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per Acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 5 times ...	9	89 31	78 14	0 13 11	111	1 3 9	1
Class II — 6 to 10 times ...	1	1 3	4 0	3 11 6	40	37 3 4	10
Class III — 11 to 25 times ...	2	14 7	20 10	1 6 10	480	33 13 9	23
Class IV — 26 to 52 times ...	2	4 30	12 1	2 8 6	461	97 0 10	38
Class V — 94 times ...	1	0 12	0 12	2 8 0	71	236 10 8	94
Total ...	15	110 3	116 5	1 0 10	1,163	10 9 0	9

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing Simple Mortgages in 98 Villages of the Válva Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 25 times.	61	358	929	2 9 6	12,716	35 8 3	13
Class II — 26 to 50 times.	26	106	232	2 3 0	8,025	75 11 3	34
Class III — 51 to 75 times.	9	40	81	2 0 4	4,950	123 12 0	61
Class IV — 76 to 100 times.	2	2	7	3 8 0	600	300 0 0	85
Class V — 101 to 118 times.	2	2	9	4 8 0	1,000	500 0 0	111
Total ...	100	508	1,258	2 7 7	27,291	53 11 6	21

APPENDIX L⁽¹⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in 98 Villages of the Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is mortgaged.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per Acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I——— 1 to 25 times	42	243	610	2 8 1	9,789	40 4 6	16
Class II——— 26 to 50 times.	30	87	219	2 8 3	7,675	88 3 5	35
Class III——— 51 to 100 times.	21	79	192	2 6 10	13,175	166 12 4	68
Class IV——— 101 to 200 times.	4	8	16	2 0 0	2,070	258 12 0	129
Class V——— 201 to 457 times.	3	5	10	2 0 0	2,600	520 0 0	260
Total ...	100	422	1,047	2 7 8	25,309	23 10 8	33

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 98 Villages of the Válva Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

Class of Cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which Land is sub-let.	Number of Cases.	Total Acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per Acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I——— 1 to 5 times...	73	549	1,134	2 1 0	3,414	6 3 5	3
Class II——— 6 to 10 times...	20	71	197	2 12 4	1,384	19 7 10	7
Class III——— 11 to 15 times...	4	25	87	3 7 8	1,110	44 6 4	12
Class IV——— 16 to 25 times...	3	3	11	3 10 8	264	88 0 0	24
Total ...	100	648	1,429	2 3 3	6,172	9 8 4	4

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Válua Táluka from 1853-54 to 1893-94.

Years.	Lbs. of 39 Tolás per Rupee.			
	Jowári.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5
1853-54 ...	80	...	56½	73½
1854-55 ...	60½	...	36½	46
1855-56 ...	54½	...	38½	36½
1856-57 ...	...	...	...	67
1857-58 ...	114½	...	63½	78½
1858-59 ...	76½	...	50½	61½
1859-60 ...	75½	...	...	81½
1860-61 ...	66½	...	41½	42
1861-62 ...	54½	50½	38½	34½
1862-63 ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	572½	50½	325½	525½
Average ...	71½	50½	46½	58½
1863-64 ...	22½	21½	18½	17½
1864-65 ...	25½	23	16½	15½
1865-66 ...	31½	30½	16½	16½
1866-67 ...	24	...	13½	12½
1867-68 ...	60½	52½	35½	42
1868-69 ...	48	43½	38½	33½
1869-70 ...	33½	31½	17½	16½
1870-71 ...	33½	28½	26½	16½
1871-72 ...	33½	28½	22	25
1872-73 ...	48	40½	23½	22½
Total ...	360	299½	223½	218½
Average ...	36	33½	22½	21½
1873-74 ...	60½	57½	41½	33½
1874-75 ...	72½	69½	44½	36½
1875-76 ...	39½	34½	26½	27½
1876-77 ...	33½	31½	23½	27½
1877-78 ...	10½	10½	8½	9½
1878-79 ...	27	26	23½	22½
1879-80 ...	60½	52½	38½	38½
1880-81 ...	60½	52½	35½	38½
1881-82 ...	57½	49	32½	36½
1882-83 ...	54½	52½	38½	33½
Total ...	476	435½	313	309
Average ...	47½	43½	31½	30½
1883-84 ...	54½	52½	32½	38½
1884-85 ...	51½	23	38½	47½
1885-86 ...	42½	34½	29½	33½
1886-87 ...	42½	34½	29½	33½
1887-88 ...	42½	34½	29½	36½
1888-89 ...	39½	28½	26½	33½
1889-90 ...	33	31½	23	35
1890-91 ...	34½	29½	24½	30½
1891-92 ...	35	31½	21½	26
1892-93 ...	31½	31	18½	22½
1893-94 ...	33½	34½	22½	32½
Total ...	440	365½	296½	368½
Average ...	40	33	26½	33½

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 36 Government Villages, situated in the Vâlva Taluka of the Sâdra Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1862-63.

[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.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation 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, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1852-53	22,808	1,01,281	10,785	15,177	25,962	75,299	33,326	...	707	18,477	...	564	79,805	1,01,281	76,540	...	...	
1853-54	24,533	1,11,728	10,570	6,306	16,876	84,852	35,009	...	1,010	18,979	...	561	83,421	1,11,728	96,423	...	...	
1854-55	25,539	1,12,801	11,078	3,747	14,825	97,981	35,013	...	942	13,330	...	575	94,422	1,12,801	99,498	...	...	
1855-56	35,557	1,12,412	11,370	1,793	13,063	1,00,249	35,110	...	948	13,762	...	575	94,419	1,12,412	1,01,872	...	...	
1856-57	37,939	1,14,394	11,175	2,867	13,642	1,00,532	34,671	...	1,057	13,751	...	575	96,411	1,14,394	1,03,464	...	...	
1857-58	36,470	1,14,963	11,083	16,214	27,296	87,657	34,448	...	1,338	12,468	...	730	84,336	1,14,963	89,615	...	...	
1858-59	36,803	1,15,058	11,043	1,658	12,701	1,03,352	34,112	...	1,237	12,464	...	678	84,330	1,15,058	1,04,367	...	...	
1859-60	37,201	1,15,432	10,935	3,453	14,443	1,00,989	33,743	...	1,974	13,437	...	661	84,331	1,15,432	1,03,524	...	...	
1860-61	38,131	1,17,537	10,985	2,371	13,356	1,04,181	33,182	...	2,517	13,567	...	876	84,830	1,17,537	1,07,574	...	...	
1861-62	37,711	1,17,257	10,972	866	11,838	1,05,419	33,608	...	1,409	13,739	...	6,219	85,048	1,17,257	1,13,047	...	...	
1862-63	51,441	1,12,115	...	17,278	17,278	94,837	36,418	6,989	207	16,862	33,791	5,399	94,711	1,12,115	1,00,448	...	...	
1863-64	60,034	1,17,519	...	...	...	1,17,519	9,535	2,901	2,392	16,598	33,875	11,468	95,167	1,17,519	1,23,264	...	...	
1864-65	66,898	1,18,541	...	...	...	1,18,541	9,865	2,715	4,145	18,432	42,944	13,919	95,195	1,18,541	1,31,605	...	...	
1865-66	66,115	1,18,115	...	...	...	1,18,115	10,413	2,705	4,428	18,604	63,360	14,613	95,132	1,18,115	1,32,156	...	...	
1866-67	65,984	1,13,138	...	...	...	1,13,138	10,541	2,701	1,541	18,592	43,338	14,494	95,127	1,13,138	1,30,161	...	...	
1867-68	64,587	1,12,925	...	30	30	1,12,895	11,336	2,590	1,478	18,080	43,615	13,973	95,083	1,12,925	1,28,340	...	...	
1868-69	64,126	1,13,033	...	35	35	1,12,998	12,336	2,674	1,345	18,538	43,398	14,322	95,070	1,13,033	1,28,638	...	...	
1869-70	67,775	1,13,667	...	30	30	1,13,637	8,708	2,011	1,236	18,568	43,898	13,960	95,071	1,13,667	1,28,913	...	...	
1870-71	66,483	1,12,804	...	39	39	1,12,775	9,634	2,137	1,937	18,331	44,150	13,020	94,997	1,12,804	1,28,223	...	...	
1871-72	64,680	1,12,297	...	39	39	1,12,268	11,435	2,514	150	18,873	44,130	14,293	94,955	1,12,297	1,26,710	6,210	...	
1872-73	64,254	1,12,217	...	34	34	1,12,183	11,879	2,610	211	18,865	44,115	15,994	94,998	1,12,217	1,28,388	...	...	
1873-74	68,272	1,12,038	...	35	35	1,11,993	2,967	608	32	18,865	44,115	15,994	95,124	1,12,038	1,28,019	60	...	
1874-75	62,814	1,11,722	...	35	35	1,11,687	3,347	676	31	18,950	44,247	15,995	95,111	1,11,722	1,27,712	248	...	
1875-76	61,622	1,10,991	...	35	35	1,10,956	4,327	873	40	19,153	44,833	16,163	95,112	1,10,991	1,27,164	648	161	
1876-77	61,041	1,10,877	...	35	35	1,10,842	4,917	987	48	19,133	44,833	16,163	95,111	1,10,877	1,27,053	9,837	48	
1877-78	60,081	1,10,661	...	108	108	1,10,553	5,735	1,170	47	19,153	44,832	16,152	95,019	1,10,661	1,26,752	938	70	
1878-79	58,811	1,10,392	...	140	140	1,10,252	7,033	1,414	378	19,153	44,680	16,176	94,997	1,10,392	1,26,806	642	...	
1879-80	58,509	1,10,318	...	117	117	1,10,196	2,147	713	693	19,153	44,680	16,175	94,903	1,10,318	1,27,304	358	6	
1880-81	58,407	1,10,233	...	108	108	1,10,125	3,339	762	1,176	19,162	44,905	16,188	94,905	1,10,233	1,27,464	...	...	
1881-82	57,138	1,09,598	...	68	68	1,09,530	3,399	1,254	1,297	18,948	44,154	15,906	92,284	1,09,598	1,26,038	304	...	
1882-83	57,187	1,09,533	...	35	35	1,09,543	5,805	1,249	1,361	18,847	44,151	15,905	91,839	1,09,533	1,26,114	9	...	
1883-84	57,292	1,09,577	...	...	...	1,09,577	5,323	1,213	32	18,842	44,139	15,927	91,436	1,09,577	1,24,836	321	34	
1884-85	56,832	1,09,811	...	34	34	1,09,777	5,751	1,270	30	18,843	44,139	15,928	91,426	1,09,811	1,24,735	...	...	
1885-86	56,746	1,09,687	...	6	6	1,09,681	5,911	1,170	24	18,933	44,117	15,916	91,390	1,09,687	1,24,771	...	...	
1886-87	56,771	1,09,904	...	6	6	1,09,898	5,809	1,170	19	18,808	44,059	15,900	91,336	1,09,904	1,24,817	...	...	
1887-88	56,761	1,09,843	...	...	...	1,09,843	5,806	1,164	33	18,831	44,116	15,930	91,395	1,09,843	1,24,806	...	...	
1888-89	56,697	1,09,833	...	5	5	1,09,833	5,937	1,192	686	18,831	44,116	15,930	91,396	1,09,833	1,24,446	131	131	
1889-90	56,651	1,09,876	...	235	235	1,09,641	7,735	1,623	493	18,813	44,068	15,916	91,189	1,09,876	1,24,055	639	...	
1890-91	56,654	1,09,885	...	235	235	1,09,650	7,725	1,523	235	18,808	44,068	15,903	91,182	1,09,885	1,24,333	639	...	
1891-92	56,637	1,09,895	...	234	234	1,09,661	7,257	1,416	17	18,803	44,059	15,903	91,747	1,09,895	1,24,581	650	...	
1892-93	56,585	1,09,931	...	234	234	1,09,697	7,012	1,366	16	18,778	44,003	15,875	92,375	1,09,931	1,24,588	659	...	
1893-94	56,603	1,09,977	...	234	234	1,09,743	7,014	1,512	232	18,783	43,977	15,860	92,399	1,09,977	1,24,935	639	...	

APPENDIX O⁽¹⁾.

Revenue Statement for 62 Government Villages situated in the Váha Táluka of the Satára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.

[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.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Relinquishment from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1853-54	68,519	1,37,233	16,919	3,385	20,304	1,16,929	8,157	...	1,816	24,756	...	1,505	1,01,432	1,37,233	1,30,250	...	...	
1854-55	70,072	1,37,696	16,822	1,490	18,312	1,19,383	6,680	...	1,984	24,708	...	1,505	1,01,440	1,37,696	1,22,872	...	...	
1855-56	70,154	1,37,539	16,837	681	17,518	1,20,021	6,625	...	2,091	24,664	...	1,879	1,01,443	1,37,539	1,28,491	...	...	
1856-57	70,255	1,38,131	17,001	271	17,272	1,20,859	6,526	...	2,057	24,666	...	1,519	1,01,447	1,38,131	1,24,435	...	...	
1857-58	70,276	1,37,771	16,857	4,296	21,153	1,16,618	6,496	...	2,423	24,665	...	1,543	1,01,427	1,37,771	1,30,588	...	...	
1858-59	70,479	1,38,993	16,779	52	16,831	1,22,161	7,164	...	1,937	24,666	...	1,523	1,02,808	1,38,993	1,25,521	...	...	
1859-60	71,058	1,38,771	16,886	361	17,247	1,21,524	5,672	...	3,347	24,667	...	1,523	1,01,897	1,38,771	1,36,392	...	...	
1860-61	71,566	1,40,324	16,740	52	16,792	1,23,532	5,145	...	3,349	24,676	...	1,628	1,01,387	1,40,324	1,29,009	...	...	
1861-62	71,582	1,40,350	16,765	637	17,402	1,22,948	5,149	...	3,355	24,678	...	5,438	1,01,604	1,40,350	1,31,741	...	...	
1862-63	71,909	1,41,719	16,621	...	16,621	1,25,098	4,196	...	3,460	24,656	...	7,246	1,00,661	1,41,719	1,35,804	...	...	
1863-64	68,949	1,35,385	...	24,256	24,256	1,11,129	15,693	5,397	444	26,723	52,113	6,431	1,31,365	1,35,385	1,18,004	...	...	
1864-65	102,997	1,39,679	...	...	...	1,39,679	1,583	576	1,346	26,792	53,018	16,519	1,31,272	1,39,679	1,57,544	...	...	
1865-66	103,993	1,39,283	...	...	...	1,39,283	1,328	537	1,333	26,981	53,104	17,348	1,31,250	1,39,283	1,57,808	...	...	
1866-67	103,130	1,39,330	...	...	...	1,39,330	1,179	434	1,461	26,941	53,109	20,140	1,31,350	1,39,330	1,60,931	...	...	
1867-68	103,069	1,39,273	...	...	...	1,39,273	1,207	433	1,326	26,941	53,127	17,780	1,31,347	1,39,273	1,58,379	...	...	
1868-69	103,059	1,39,276	...	...	...	1,39,276	1,219	438	1,167	26,920	53,067	18,037	1,31,198	1,39,276	1,58,490	28	...	
1869-70	102,367	1,39,076	...	...	...	1,39,076	1,889	616	1,889	27,028	53,104	18,048	1,31,282	1,39,076	1,59,008	30	...	
1870-71	101,903	1,38,087	...	...	...	1,38,087	1,834	815	1,105	27,495	54,144	18,556	1,31,282	1,38,087	1,57,699	...	...	
1871-72	101,866	1,38,000	...	...	...	1,38,000	1,919	647	135	27,497	54,149	18,558	1,31,282	1,38,000	1,56,693	...	...	
1872-73	101,866	1,38,000	...	...	...	1,38,000	1,919	647	145	27,497	54,149	21,632	1,31,282	1,38,000	1,59,777	44	...	
1873-74	101,866	1,38,000	...	...	...	1,38,000	347	324	42	27,497	54,149	21,632	1,29,710	1,38,000	1,59,874	84	30	
1874-75	101,776	1,37,982	...	...	...	1,37,982	474	266	42	27,497	54,149	21,632	1,29,747	1,37,982	1,59,616	743	6	
1875-76	101,723	1,37,896	...	...	...	1,37,896	509	309	51	27,515	54,172	21,640	1,29,747	1,37,896	1,59,567	57	22	
1876-77	101,666	1,37,886	...	...	...	1,37,886	538	319	44	27,515	54,172	21,640	1,29,747	1,37,886	1,59,570	2,989	...	
1877-78	101,454	1,37,829	...	1	1	1,37,828	778	376	42	27,515	54,172	21,640	1,29,747	1,37,829	1,59,510	414	...	
1878-79	101,446	1,37,828	...	...	...	1,37,828	782	378	319	27,510	54,163	21,641	1,29,741	1,37,828	1,59,787	342	...	
1879-80	101,426	1,37,907	...	7	7	1,37,900	588	277	240	27,507	54,155	21,635	1,29,521	1,37,907	1,59,675	2	...	
1880-81	101,403	1,37,801	...	7	7	1,37,794	587	277	217	27,507	54,155	21,634	1,29,497	1,37,801	1,59,645	...	...	
1881-82	101,896	1,37,775	...	1	1	1,37,774	604	308	419	27,502	54,135	21,628	1,29,492	1,37,775	1,59,814	22	...	
1882-83	101,279	1,37,667	...	...	...	1,37,667	607	307	324	27,465	54,079	21,611	1,29,351	1,37,667	1,59,802	...	...	
1883-84	101,218	1,37,659	...	...	...	1,37,659	633	330	49	27,465	54,079	21,611	1,29,346	1,37,659	1,59,319	...	...	
1884-85	101,248	1,37,659	...	...	...	1,37,659	633	330	46	27,465	54,079	21,612	1,29,346	1,37,659	1,59,317	...	...	
1885-86	100,886	1,37,640	...	...	...	1,37,640	508	285	47	27,437	54,017	21,582	1,28,831	1,37,640	1,59,269	...	...	
1886-87	100,907	1,37,685	...	...	...	1,37,685	504	280	49	27,415	53,979	21,572	1,28,828	1,37,685	1,59,308	...	...	
1887-88	100,890	1,37,680	...	...	...	1,37,680	521	285	70	27,415	53,979	21,572	1,28,828	1,37,680	1,59,322	...	...	
1888-89	100,947	1,37,734	...	...	...	1,37,734	481	276	69	27,399	53,934	21,561	1,28,827	1,37,734	1,59,354	8	9	
1889-90	100,950	1,37,751	...	...	...	1,37,751	604	309	104	27,401	53,931	21,555	1,28,825	1,37,751	1,59,500	253	...	
1890-91	100,942	1,37,737	...	16	16	1,37,721	601	308	46	27,392	53,910	21,549	1,28,825	1,37,737	1,59,316	256	...	
1891-92	100,945	1,37,747	...	...	...	1,37,747	513	284	37	27,392	53,910	21,549	1,28,840	1,37,747	1,59,333	333	...	
1892-93	100,684	1,37,476	...	...	...	1,37,476	566	289	36	27,622	54,155	21,549	1,28,872	1,37,476	1,59,061	38	...	
1893-94	100,710	1,37,516	...	...	...	1,37,516	564	287	58	27,538	54,101	21,526	1,28,872	1,37,516	1,59,102	...	...	

APPENDIX P.

Revenue Statement for 4 adjoining Government Villages, situated in the Tásgaon Tlúka of the Satara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-88.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLOCATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for 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	19
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1888-89 ...	15,854	31,616	...	3,228	3,228	28,388	...	...	...	4,618	8,675	1,694	20,472	40,291	30,082	...	...	
1889-90 ..	15,854	31,616	...	3,222	3,222	28,394	...	...	...	4,618	8,675	1,694	20,472	40,291	30,088	...	...	
1890-91 ...	15,865	31,642	...	362	362	31,280	...	...	...	4,618	8,675	1,694	20,483	40,317	32,974	...	...	
1891-92 ...	15,865	31,642	...	358	358	31,284	...	...	...	4,618	8,675	1,695	20,483	40,317	32,979	...	...	
1892-93 ...	15,869	31,644	...	20	20	31,623	...	...	...	4,618	8,675	1,695	20,487	40,319	33,318	...	...	
1893-94 ...	15,869	31,643	...	20	20	31,623	...	...	...	4,618	8,675	1,694	20,487	40,318	33,317	...	...	

APPENDIX P⁽¹⁾

Revenue Statement for 5 adjoining Government Villages, situated in the Khánápur Táluka of the Súttra Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1890-91.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ANABLE 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.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full stand-ard. Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12	Grand Total for collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1891-92	10,065	9,106	...	845	845	8,261	194	41	39	2,740	3,205	781	12,999	12,352	9,081	...	...	
1892-93	10,065	8,764	...	577	577	8,187	194	41	34	2,740	3,098	780	12,999	11,903	9,001	...	...	
1893-94	10,065	8,764	...	97	97	8,667	76	20	30	2,740	3,098	780	12,881	11,882	9,477	...	...	

APPENDIX P.⁽¹⁾

Revenue Statement for one adjoining Government Village, Samdoli, situated in the Tásgaon Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1891-92.

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 out-standing at close of year.	Amount finally remit-ted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assess-ment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collec-tion.	Acres.	Full Assess-ment.	Realiza-tion from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Stand-ard Assess-ment.	Collec-tions, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assess-ment—Total of columns 8, 9, and 12.	Grand Total for collec-tions—Total of columns 7, 10, and 18.			
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1892-93 ...	2,666	7,430	...	12	12	7,418	...	...	...	551	1,492	798	3,217	8,922	8,216	...	...	
1893-94 ...	2,674	7,445	...	12	12	7,433	...	...	...	543	1,477	791	3,217	8,922	8,224	...	...	

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group I.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Shena...	I.	8 0	9 0	9 0	J. 596	1,064	1 12 7	...	...	...	M. 29	145	5 0 0	625	1,209	1 14 11
2	Kāsegaon ...	I.	8 0	9 0	9 0	J. 2,077	6,559	2 8 3	...	...	...	{ P. 181 M. 136 }	1,868 693	7 6 11 5 1 6	3,294	8,620	2 9 10
3	Kola ...	I.	3 0	9 0	9 0	J. 496	1,086	2 3 0	...	...	...	M. 3	16	5 6 4	499	1,102	2 3 4
	Kola (part of Killa Machindragad) ...	I.	3 0	9 0	9 0	J. 467	1,110	2 6 0	...	...	...	M. 18	87	4 13 4	485	1,197	2 7 6
4	Killa Machindragad.	Has not culturable land of its own, but contains portion of different villages.										These are shown as they occur in the group					
5	Urun ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 4,937	11,086	2 3 9	...	...	...	M. 198	871	4 7 1	5,133	11,907	2 5 1
6	Borgaon ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 4,251	11,398	2 10 11	...	...	...	M. 16	70	4 6 0	4,267	11,468	2 11 9
7	Shirga...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 672	1,789	2 10 7	...	...	...	M. 11	49	4 7 8	683	1,838	2 11 1
8	Peth ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 4,332	6,137	1 4 6	3	12	4 0 0	{ P. 143 M. 259 }	866 1,783	6 0 11 4 15 6	5,337	8,848	1 10 6
9	Tāmbva ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 2,238	5,551	2 7 8	...	...	...	M. 154	707	4 15 8	2,302	6,318	2 10 3
10	Kāpuskheda...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 737	1,206	1 10 2	...	...	...	{ P. 32 M. 133 }	192 862	6 0 0 4 15 8	902	2,060	2 4 6
11	Nerla ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 5,428	9,313	1 11 5	...	...	...	{ P. 90 M. 362 }	502 1,839	5 9 3 5 1 8	5,890	11,654	1 15 9
12	Yeda Machindra ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 1,066	1,270	1 3 1	...	...	...	{ P. 5 M. 40 }	32 193	6 6 5 4 13 2	1,111	1,495	1 5 2
	Yeda (part of Killa Machindragad) ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 1,285	2,336	1 13 1	...	...	...	M. 5	22	4 6 5	1,290	2,358	1 13 3
13	Retra Harnākehi ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 2,116	4,127	1 16 2	...	...	...	M. 34	150	4 6 7	2,150	4,277	1 16 10
14	Takāri ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 588	844	1 7 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	568	844	1 7 0
15	Dahyāri ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 353	537	1 8 4	...	...	...	.....	...	...	353	537	1 8 4
16	Dudhāri ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 773	1,208	1 9 0	...	...	...	M. 1	5	5 0 0	774	1,213	1 9 1
17	Kāmeri ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 4,338	7,909	1 13 10	9	30	3 5 4	M. 263	1,307	4 15 6	4,510	9,246	2 0 10
18	Sākhraā ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 2,038	2,659	1 4 11	...	...	...	{ P. 1 M. 26 }	8 121	3 0 0 4 10 6	2,065	2,763	1 5 7
19	Retra Dharnācha ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 3,200	2,619	0 13 1	14	40	2 13 9	{ P. 101 M. 89 }	526 433	5 3 4 4 13 10	3,404	3,618	1 1 0
20	Sherid ud hāndi Government land in the Islām village of Islāmpur.	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 243	514	2 1 10	...	...	...	.....	...	...	243	514	2 1 10
		II.	2 10	8 0	9 0	J. 19	40	2 1 8	...	...	...	.....	...	...	19	40	2 1 8
20	Total of the 1st Group ...		...	...	...	J. 43,550	80,362	1 13 6	28	82	3 2 6	{ P. 558 M. 1,375 }	3,499 9,213	6 4 11 4 14 7	46,004	98,146	2 0 6
	Group II.																
21	Kanegaon ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 701	1,859	2 10 5	...	...	...	.....	...	...	701	1,859	2 10 5
22	Wālvā ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 6,408	14,342	2 3 10	...	...	...	M. 39	174	4 7 5	8,447	14,516	2 4 6
23	Sherikavtha ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 1,265	2,084	2 7 0	...	...	...	M. 1	7	7 0 0	1,266	2,091	2 7 0
24	Ashta ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 14,249	24,894	1 11 11	...	...	...	M. 173	759	4 6 2	14,422	25,653	1 12 6
25	Dudhgaon ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 4,139	9,961	2 6 6	...	...	...	M. 55	240	4 5 10	4,194	10,201	2 6 11
26	Gotkhindi ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 3,508	6,329	1 15 1	1	2	2 0 0	{ P. 16 M. 138 }	89 647	5 9 0 4 13 10	3,668	7,561	2 1 1
27	Devarda ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 231	554	2 6 4	...	...	...	{ P. 45 M. 6 }	286 36	5 11 0 6 0 0	281	646	3 0 0
28	Thānpada ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 755	786	1 0 8	2	7	3 8 0	M. 34	169	4 15 6	91	963	1 3 1
29	Yeda Nipāni...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 2,393	4,535	1 14 4	...	...	...	M. 73	344	4 11 5	2,466	4,879	1 15 3

DIX Q.

on Government Occupied Land.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group I.		
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 558	1,137	2 0 11	...	...	...	M. 71	244	3 7 0	623	1,381	2 3 6	+	14-2 Shena ...	1	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 2,889	7,479	2 9 9	...	...	...	P. 197	1,631	8 0 5	3,301	9,934	3 0 2	+	15-2 Kasegaon ...	2	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 485	1,271	2 9 1	...	...	...	M. 235	874	3 11 6							
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 485	1,271	2 9 1	...	...	...	M. 4	13	3 4 0	409	1,284	2 9 2	+	16-5 Kola ...	3	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 475	1,307	2 12 0	...	...	...	M. 20	68	3 6 5	485	1,375	2 12 5	+	14-9 Kola (part of Killa Machindragad), Killa Machindragad	4	
but without serial numbers.																		
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 4,899	15,548	3 2 9	...	...	...	M. 238	861	3 11 5	5,131	16,404	3 3 2	+	37-8 Urun ...	5	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 4,287	15,863	3 11 6	...	...	...	M. 49	186	3 12 5	4,316	16,048	3 11 6	+	39-9 Borgaon ...	6	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 669	2,898	3 9 4	...	...	...	M. 26	104	4 0 0	695	2,502	3 9 7	+	38-1 Shirts ...	7	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 4,588	7,400	1 9 10	O. 4	17	4 4 0	P. 116	771	6 10 4	5,328	10,482	1 15 5	+	12-5 Peth ...	8	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 2,261	7,780	3 6 11	...	...	...	M. 632	3,294	3 10 4							
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 2,261	7,780	3 6 11	...	...	...	M. 143	559	3 14 7	2,394	8,289	3 7 5	+	31-2 Tambva ...	9	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 628	1,301	2 0 11	...	...	...	M. 200	1,011	3 12 2	697	2,302	2 9 1	+	11-7 Kapuskheda ...	10	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 3,320	12,429	2 5 5	N. 2	6	3 0 0	P. 92	448	4 13 11	5,892	14,703	2 7 11	+	26-2 Nerla ...	11	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 1,041	1,602	1 8 7	...	...	...	M. 478	1,820	3 12 11							
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 1,041	1,602	1 8 7	...	...	...	P. 5	27	5 6 5	1,108	1,866	1 10 11	+	24-8 Yoda Machindra ...	12	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 1,232	2,880	2 4 10	...	...	...	M. 62	237	3 13 2							
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 1,232	2,880	2 4 10	...	...	...	M. 17	42	2 7 6	1,249	2,876	2 4 10	+	22-1 Yoda (part of Killa Machindragad), Retra Harnakshi	13	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 2,153	6,398	2 15 7	...	...	...	M. 6	29	4 13 4	2,159	6,428	2 15 8	+	50-3 Sheriondhandi, Government land in the Indan village of Indanpur.	20	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 577	1,245	2 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	1,245	2 2 6	+	47-8 Takkari ...	14	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 347	780	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	780	2 4 0	+	45-3 Dabhyari ...	15	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 759	1,784	2 4 7	O. 9	32	3 8 11	M. 1	3	3 0 0	780	1,787	2 4 7	+	43-2 Dabhyari ...	16	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 3,972	11,445	2 12 6	N. 8	10	3 5 4	P. 1	3	3 0 0	4,534	13,115	2 14 3	+	41-8 Kakeri ...	17	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 1,937	3,646	1 14 1	...	...	...	M. 549	2,025	3 11 0							
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 1,937	3,646	1 14 1	...	...	...	M. 137	465	3 6 4	2,074	4,111	1 15 9	+	47-7 Sakhrala ...	18	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 8,120	3,533	1 2 1	O. 11	38	3 7 3	P. 66	875	5 10 11	3,405	4,649	1 5 10	+	28-5 Retra Dharnacha ...	19	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 3,392	762	3 4 7	N. 4	14	3 8 0	M. 204	688	3 6 0							
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 3,392	762	3 4 7	...	...	...	M. 3	10	3 5 4	286	772	3 4 7	+	50-3 Sheriondhandi, Government land in the Indan village of Indanpur.	20	
8 4	8 8	8 8	J. 19	49	2 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	49	2 9 3	+	22-3 Total of the 1st Group.	20	
...	...	...	J. 42,400	1,07,479	3 8 7	O. 24	87	8 10 0	P. 477	3,205	6 11 6	46,043	1,22,334	2 10 6	+	Group II.		
...	...	...	J. 42,400	1,07,479	3 8 7	N. 9	30	3 5 4	M. 3,138	11,533	3 10 10							
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 689	2,483	3 11 5	...	...	...	M. 39	126	3 13 1	702	2,609	3 11 6	+	40-3 Kanegaon ...	21	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 6,309	20,484	3 3 10	...	...	...	M. 140	480	3 6 10	6,449	20,914	3 10 11	+	44-1 Walva ...	22	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 1,266	4,383	3 7 10	...	...	...	M. 14	51	3 10 3	1,270	4,484	3 7 10	+	43-4 Sherikavtha ...	23	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 13,932	35,712	2 9 0	...	...	...	M. 485	1,299	2 12 8	14,307	37,011	2 9 2	+	44-8 Ashta ...	24	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 4,178	14,820	3 6 8	...	...	...	M. 72	249	3 7 4	4,251	14,469	3 6 6	+	41-8 Dandgaon ...	25	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 3,448	9,511	2 12 2	...	...	...	P. 36	146	4 0 11	3,656	10,251	2 12 10	+	35-6 Gotkhindi ...	26	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 190	639	2 5 10	...	...	...	M. 178	594	3 6 11							
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 190	639	2 5 10	...	...	...	P. 47	281	5 15 8	282	1,085	3 13 7	+	28-3 Dovarda ...	27	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 719	968	1 5 6	...	...	...	M. 45	165	3 10 5							
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 719	968	1 5 6	...	...	...	M. 72	249	3 6 0	793	1,312	2 8 5	+	28-0 Thapada ...	28	
3 0	8 0	8 0	J. 2,223	5,942	2 9 6	...	...	...	M. 173	609	3 8 4	2,485	6,561	2 10 6	+	34-3 Yoda Nipani ...	29	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SURVEY.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. s.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
30	Yelur ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 2,041	3,078	1 0 3	...	...	...	{ P. 17	81	4 12 8	2,360	3,669	1 8 10
												{ M. 802	1,610	5 0 0			
31	Sigaon ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 1,623	2,425	2 1 6	...	...	...	M. 43	191	4 7 2	1,671	3,616	2 2 7
32	Koregaon ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 1,093	2,320	2 2 0	...	...	...	M. 118	670	4 13 8	1,211	2,890	2 0 2
33	Altavda Khurd ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 1,859	3,973	2 1 4	27	112	4 2 4	M. 125	596	4 8 6	2,011	4,651	2 4 8
34	Karanjavda ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 651	860	1 5 3	...	...	...	{ P. 1	5	5 0 0	697	1,080	1 8 10
												{ M. 45	315	4 12 5			
35	Kurlep ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 1,191	1,863	1 9 0	...	...	...	M. 107	957	4 13 9	1,388	2,819	2 0 6
36	Bavchi ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 2,738	4,996	1 13 2	...	...	...	M. 65	304	4 10 10	2,502	5,300	1 14 8
37	Tandulwadi ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 838	1,449	1 11 10	...	...	...	{ P. 8	19	6 5 4	970	2,134	2 3 2
												{ M. 134	686	4 15 6			
38	Kupdalwadi ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 654	1,488	2 4 5	...	...	...	M. 92	431	4 10 11	746	1,919	2 9 2
39	Malewadi ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 998	1,081	1 1 5	...	...	...	{ P. 17	35	5 9 5	1,021	1,329	1 2 3
												{ M. 11	53	4 13 1			
40	Itkara ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 1,207	1,837	1 1 9	...	...	...	{ P. 53	327	6 3 9	1,409	1,919	1 7 5
												{ M. 49	255	5 3 3			
41	Dhavl ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 613	1,069	1 11 11	...	...	...	M. 92	460	5 0 0	705	1,529	2 2 8
42	Ladegaon ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 413	584	1 6 7	...	...	...	{ P. 11	54	5 13 1	494	966	2 0 8
												{ M. 70	348	4 15 7			
43	Tunjarpur ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 713	1,920	2 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	1,920	2 4 4
44	Altavda Budruk ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 3,172	3,532	1 1 10	14	51	3 10 3	{ P. 106	375	5 4 4	3,539	5,382	1 8 4
												{ M. 187	994	4 15 1			
45	Mola-Kumbhoj ...	III.	2 6	7 8	7 8	J. 45	137	3 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	137	3 0 9
Government land in the following Inam villages:—																	
	Bahadurwadi ...	II.	2 10	8 0	8 0	J. 17	50	2 15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	50	2 15 1
	Karva ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 5	9	1 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	1 12 10
25	Total of the 2nd Group ...	...	...	...	...	J. 53,514	98,608	1 13 6	44	172	3 14 7	{ P. 329	1,811	5 8 1	55,931	1,10,417	1 15 7
												{ M. 2,044	9,926	4 12 11			
<i>Group III.</i>																	
46	A'vadhi ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 1,023	502	0 7 10	46	134	2 14 7	{ P. 7	23	8 4 7	1,982	688	0 10 2
												{ M. 7	29	4 3 3			
47	Punvat ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 513	541	1 0 10	125	451	2 9 9	M. 13	56	4 4 11	651	1,048	1 9 9
48	Kandur ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 699	614	0 14 1	153	573	2 11 9	M. 17	60	3 8 6	809	1,245	1 6 11
49	Chikhli ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 773	790	1 0 3	36	124	2 7 1	{ P. 19	81	4 4 3	873	1,179	1 5 7
												{ M. 40	184	4 9 7			
50	Kanda ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 1,200	1,359	1 2 1	123	484	2 12 6	M. 8	39	4 14 0	1,336	1,882	1 6 8
51	Sigaon ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 960	1,605	1 10 7	306	1,155	3 12 5	M. 38	394	4 7 8	1,354	3,144	2 5 2
52	Khed ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 672	458	0 10 11	14	51	3 10 8	{ P. 33	137	4 2 5	724	608	0 14 9
												{ M. 5	22	4 6 5			
53	Phupera ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 273	363	1 4 11	50	207	3 11 2	M. 20	48	2 6 5	354	613	1 11 11
54	Shirala ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 299	311	1 1 2	19	75	3 15 3	{ P. 1	3	3 0 0	319	430	1 5 7
												{ M. 9	41	4 8 11			

DIX Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
Group II—contd.																			
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 1,896	2,488	1 8 0	...	...	...	{ P. 17	475	4 8 7	2,358	3,050	1 10 10	+	7-9 Velur ...	30		
									{ M. 448	1,401	2 2 3								
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 1,552	4,500	2 14 8	...	...	...	M. 117	432	2 11 1	1,669	4,985	2 15 4	+	20-5 Sigaon ...	31		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 1,007	8,182	2 15 0	N. 2	7	2 8 0	M. 146	857	2 10 10	1,215	8,728	2 1 1	+	28-9 Koregaon...	32		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 1,714	5,027	2 14 11	{ O. 27	118	4 5 11	{ M. 215	738	2 6 11	2,013	6,5 9	2 8 2	+	23-1 Altavda Khurd...	33		
						{ N. 37	176	2 1 5											
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 907	1,089	1 11 1	N. 2	2	2 0 0	M. 87	518	2 10 6	605	1,349	1 15 1	+	24-9 Karanjavda ...	34		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 908	1,958	1 15 6	...	...	...	M. 304	1,410	2 9 8	1,387	3,366	2 6 10	+	19-4 Kurlap ...	35		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 2,668	8,809	2 8 10	...	...	...	M. 167	489	2 5 8	2,813	7,328	2 9 6	+	37-7 Barchi ...	36		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 769	1,798	2 5 2	...	...	...	{ P. 19	89	4 10 11	971	2,810	2 9 4	+	17-6 Tandulwadi ...	37		
									{ M. 182	633	2 7 4								
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 587	1,848	2 2 4	...	...	...	M. 186	608	2 10 4	763	2,454	2 4 2	+	27-9 Kundalwadi ...	38		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 976	1,410	1 7 2	N. 1	2	2 0 0	{ P. 19	90	4 11 9	1,020	1,562	1 8 6	+	27-1 Malewadhi...	39		
									{ M. 26	60	2 4 11								
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 2,108	1,551	1 8 5	...	...	...	{ P. 75	377	5 0 5	1,808	2,207	1 11 9	+	18-1 Itkara ...	40		
									{ M. 137	339	2 10 9								
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 542	1,350	2 4 11	...	...	...	M. 187	528	2 5 10	609	1,778	2 8 2	+	10-3 Dhavli ...	41		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 381	740	1 15 1	...	...	...	{ P. 16	103	6 7 0	493	1,206	2 7 2	+	21-1 Ladegaon ...	42		
									{ M. 96	368	3 12 6								
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 718	2,280	2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	2,280	2 2 2	+	40-7 Tunjarpur ...	43		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 2,921	4,157	1 8 0	{ O. 8	20	2 12 0	P. 171	942	5 8 2	2,532	6,478	1 12 4	+	20-4 Altavda Budruk ...	44		
						{ N. 2	5	2 8 0	M. 480	1,344	2 2 0								
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 45	231	5 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	231	5 2 2	+	68-6 Mola Kumbhoj ...	45		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 15	57	2 12 10	...	...	...	M. 2	6	3 0 0	17	68	3 11 4	+	66-0 Bahadurwadi ...	46		
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 5	15	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	2 0 0	+	66-7 Karva...	47		
...	...	...	J. 51,544	1,34,608	2 9 9	{ O. 37	154	4 2 7	P. 400	2,108	5 4 1	55,970	1,50,072	2 10 11	+	Total of the Ind Group ...	28		
						{ N. 63	192	8 0 8	M. 2,920	13,020	3 5 1								
Group III.																			
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,010	870	0 9 0	{ O. 45	188	8 11 9	P. 8	29	3 10 0	1,032	800	0 11 10	+	16-8 A'vadhli ...	48		
						{ N. 1	1	1 0 0	M. 18	32	1 12 5								
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 502	690	1 6 0	{ O. 124	518	4 2 10	M. 13	35	2 11 7	673	1,334	1 15 9	+	27-3 Punvat ...	49		
						{ N. 33	91	2 12 1											
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 718	862	1 2 0	{ O. 156	658	4 3 11	M. 9	28	2 7 1	898	1,584	1 17 0	+	25-6 Kandur ...	50		
						{ N. 11	32	2 14 7											
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 743	940	1 4 8	{ O. 34	138	4 0 11	M. 33	215	2 9 5	975	1,335	1 8 5	+	18-2 Chikhli ...	51		
						{ N. 15	42	2 12 10											
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,168	1,720	1 7 6	{ O. 127	544	4 4 6	M. 25	47	1 12 12	1,341	2,250	1 12 0	+	24-9 Kanda ...	52		
						{ N. 22	49	2 8 8											
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 380	1,365	2 1 11	{ O. 300	1,284	4 4 9	M. 111	250	2 14 8	1,854	3,691	2 11 4	+	17-4 Sagan ...	53		
						{ N. 73	222	3 0 8											
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 667	590	0 14 2	{ O. 16	64	4 0 0	P. 19	73	3 13 6	726	780	1 1 5	+	18-1 Khed ...	54		
						{ N. 18	40	2 8 0	M. 8	22	2 12 0								
8 0	8 0	8 0	J. 275	465	1 11 1	{ O. 58	238	4 4 0	M. 12	45	2 3 5	304	805	2 3 5	+	20-2 Phupera ...	55		
						{ N. 19	57	3 0 0											
3 8	8 0	8 0	J. 269	355	1 5 1	{ O. 19	82	4 5 1	P. 1	5	5 0 0	811	499	1 9 8	+	16-0 Shirala ...	56		
						{ N. 12	32	2 7 6	M. 25	25	2 12 5								

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	per a/c.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
55	Pádali ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 2,229	1,118	0 8 0	206	741	8 9 7	{ P. 48 M. 16	198 4 1 4 58 3 13 10	{	2,408	2,113	0 13 8
56	Antri Budruk ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,082	627	0 9 8	109	879	8 7 6	{ P. 66 M. 9	207 4 8 0 30 3 5 4	{	1,266	1,333	1 0 10
57	Wakurda Khad ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,158	473	0 6 6	148	449	3 0 6	{ P. 16 M. 10	78 4 9 0 66 4 2 0	{	1,338	1,061	0 12 8
58	Wádibhágá ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,052	524	0 8 0	30	107	3 9 1	M. 18	58 4 1 3		1,095	684	0 10 6
59	Bhát Sirgaon ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,050	497	0 7 7	98	375	2 12 11	{ P. 5 M. 2	17 3 6 6 4 2 0 0	{	1,155	793	0 11 9
60	Upavla ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 599	375	0 10 0	52	165	3 2 9	{ P. 8 M. 3	17 8 6 5 25 5 0 0	{	659	572	0 12 13
61	Tadavla ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,717	788	0 7 4	135	415	3 1 2	{ P. 87 M. 16	166 4 7 9 63 3 15 0	{	1,906	1,433	0 12 1
62	Reda ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,338	611	0 7 4	16	51	3 3 0	{ P. 11 M. 4	41 3 11 8 23 5 12 0	{	1,369	726	0 6 6
63	Bihur ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,570	617	0 8 4	105	359	3 6 8	{ P. 4 M. 10	19 4 12 0 43 4 4 10	{	1,689	1,338	0 11 9
64	Panumbra tarf. Shi- rála ... Government land in the following inam villages:— Shivni ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	{ J. 1,128 K. 642	359 98	0 5 1 0 2 11	49	161	3 1 4	{ P. 26 M. 11	130 4 9 10 36 3 4 4	{	1,754	764	0 7 0
	Mángla ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	2	7	3 8 0	...	...	...	2	7	3 8 0
	Kápri ...	IV.	2 2	7 0	7 0	J. 50	39	0 12 6	2	5	4 0 0	{ P. 6 M. 1	36 6 0 0 6 6 0 0	{	50	39	1 3 2
	Ingrul ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 3	5	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1 10 8
	Tákva ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 4	5	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1 4 0
10	Total of the 3rd Group ...					{ J. 10,452 K. 542	13,863 98	0 10 7 0 2 11	1,836	6,359	3 7 5	{ P. 284 M. 307	1,226 4 5 1 1,270 4 2 2	{	22,430	21,816	0 15 7
<i>Group IV.</i>																	
65	Khujgaon ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	{ J. 480 K. 153	305 30	0 10 2 0 3 2	127	420	3 4 11	{ P. 2 M. 11	8 4 0 0 43 3 14 7	{	778	806	1 0 8
66	Bilái ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	{ J. 1,186 K. 669	1,009 136	0 13 7 0 3 8	277	946	3 6 8	{ P. 5 M. 57	19 3 12 10 215 3 13 4	{	2,168	2,325	1 1 6
67	Bila ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	J. 1,732	804	0 7 5	78	274	3 9 8	{ P. 12 M. 3	57 4 12 0 10 3 5 4	{	1,833	1,145	0 10 1
68	Mángul ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	{ J. 827 K. 714	471 123	0 9 1 0 2 10	196	659	3 5 10	{ P. 13 M. 20	66 3 1 0 75 3 12 0	{	1,770	1,399	0 12 6
69	Chinohol ...	V.	1 14	7 0	7 0	{ J. 250 K. 267	140 50	0 9 6 0 3 0	57	203	3 9 0	M. 27	86 3 8 0		601	488	0 13 0
70	Sirsi ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	J. 2,073	609	0 4 8	129	323	2 8 1	{ P. 30 M. 11	113 3 12 3 49 4 7 3	{	2,243	1,094	0 7 10
71	Wakurda Budruk ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	J. 2,012	606	0 4 10	174	470	2 11 3	{ P. 6 M. 2	26 5 3 2 9 4 8 0	{	2,193	1,111	0 9 1
7	Total of the 4th Group ...					{ J. 8,540 K. 1,802	3,953 344	0 7 5 0 3 1	1,036	3,295	3 2 11	{ P. 67 M. 131	239 4 5 0 487 3 11 6	{	11,596	8,368	0 11 7
<i>Group V.</i>																	
72	Girjajda ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	J. 975	323	0 5 3	40	93	2 5 2	{ P. 2 M. 2	5 2 8 0 6 3 0 0	{	1,019	427	0 9 8
73	Dhāmavda ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 1,017 K. 143	305 22	0 4 6 0 2 6	58	127	2 4 3	...	...	...	1,276	454	0 5 3
74	Charan ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 718 K. 559	290 103	0 6 5 0 2 11	211	600	2 13 6	{ P. 5 M. 12	18 3 9 7 38 3 2 8	{	1,506	1,049	0 11 2
75	Karanguli ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 650 K. 171	415 30	0 10 3 0 2 10	153	471	3 1 8	M. 17	61 3 0 0		901	967	0 15 7
76	Mandur ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 813 K. 557	407 110	0 8 0 0 3 2	133	465	3 7 11	P. 8	10 3 5 4		1,506	992	0 10 6
77	Khardia ...	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 370 K. 453	144 92	0 5 10 0 2 3	92	315	3 6 9	...	...	...	915	541	0 9 6

DIX Q—continued.

By Revision Survey.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III—contd.	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 2,211	1,802	0 11 7	{ O. 206 N. 12	830 4 0 0	P. 40	177 4 6 10	55 1 15 5	2,407	2,098	1 1 3	+27.6	Pādālī ...	55	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,080	895	0 13 3	{ O. 109 N. 3	418 3 12 4	P. 59	292 4 15 2	85 2 2 0	1,287	1,047	1 4 10	+23.6	Antri Budruk ...	56	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,181	598	0 8 4	{ O. 161 N. 7	588 3 10 5	M. 19	55 2 14 4		1,338	1,368	0 15 1	+18.6	Wakurda Khurd ...	57	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,042	690	0 10 7	{ O. 31 N. 5	128 4 2 1	M. 16	49 2 10 0		1,094	873	0 12 9	+27.6	Wādībāgālī ...	58	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,048	677	0 10 4	{ O. 98 N. 1	326 3 5 3	P. 6	22 3 10 8	15 1 10 8	1,100	1,042	0 14 4	+31.4	Bhāt Sirgaon ...	59	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 604	615	0 12 8	{ O. 53 N. 4	199 3 9 4				661	714	1 1 3	+24.9	Upavā ...	60	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,719	1,076	0 10 0	{ O. 151 N. 9	593 3 14 9	M. 26	60 2 6 5		1,804	1,754	0 14 9	+22.4	Tadavā ...	61	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,310	612	0 9 11	{ O. 16 N. 21	61 4 0 0	M. 22	47 2 2 2		1,309	981	0 11 6	+35.1	Rede ...	62	
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 1,571	1,132	0 11 5	{ O. 112 N. 2	454 4 0 10	M. 14	27 1 14 10		1,699	1,610	0 15 2	+30.0	Bihur ...	63	
2 8	8 0	8 0	{ J. 1,152 K. 536	475 163	0 6 7 0 5 6	{ O. 59 N. 7	308 3 8 8	P. 10	78 4 0 0	17 1 4 11	1,736	978	0 8 9	+28.0	Panumbra ... Shirī ... Government land in the following Inām villages— Shivni...	64	
2 8	8 0	8 0	.....	...	...	O. 2	9 4 0 0				2	8 4 0 0		+14.3			
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 63	117	1 13 9						63	117	1 13 4	+28.6	Māngla ...		
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 48	37	0 12 9	O. 2	10 5 0 0	{ P. 7 M. 7	38 5 6 10 12 1 11 5		59	97	1 10 4	+9.0	Kāpri ...		
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 8	6	2 0 0						8	6 2 0 0		+20.0	Ingrul ...		
2 8	8 0	8 0	J. 4	6	1 8 0						4	6 1 8 0		+20.0	Takva ...		
...	...	...	{ J. 19,229 K. 538	16,865 163	0 12 10 0 5 0	{ O. 1,376 N. 274	7,510 4 0 1	P. 159	712 4 7 8	1,128 2 7 3	22,534	20,954	1 8 2	Total +23.6 Jirāt +21.6 Kumri +28.7 Old rice +18.1 Pātasthal—41.9 Motasthal—11.2	Total of the 3rd Group ...	19	
2 4	7 8	7 8	{ J. 478 K. 153	389 44	0 12 2 0 4 7	{ O. 127 N. 8	474 3 11 6	M. 21	47 2 3 10		782	971	1 3 10	+20.5	Khulgaon ...	65	
2 4	7 8	7 8	{ J. 1,201 K. 683	1,202 135	1 0 0 0 3 4	{ O. 275 N. 7	1,301 3 10 3	M. 62	157 2 8 6		2,313	2,517	1 2 2	+8.3	Bilāī ...	66	
2 4	7 8	7 8	J. 1,783	854	0 7 11	O. 88	362 4 1 10				1,821	1,316	0 10 8	+6.2	Bila ...	67	
2 4	7 8	7 8	{ J. 836 K. 712	633 128	0 12 1 0 2 11	{ O. 197 N. 1	711 3 9 9	M. 26	65 2 9 0		1,772	1,539	0 12 11	+10.6	Māngul ...	68	
2 4	7 8	7 8	{ J. 252 K. 107	198 85	0 12 8 0 5 1	{ O. 57 N. 8	217 3 12 11	M. 21	61 2 14 6		600	565	0 15 1	+15.8	Chincholi ...	69	
2 4	7 8	7 8	J. 2,098	837	0 6 6	{ O. 148 N. 3	490 3 8 11	P. 9	26 2 14 8	20 1 10 8	2,243	1,875	0 9 10	+25.7	Strai ...	70	
2 4	7 8	7 8	J. 2,012	863	0 8 10	{ O. 173 N. 2	602 3 7 8	M. 6	11 2 3 2		2,193	1,480	0 9 10	+33.2	Wākurdā Budruk ...	71	
...	...	...	{ J. 9,575 K. 1,800	4,971 395	0 8 8 0 3 6	{ O. 1,065 N. 24	3,845 3 9 9	P. 9	26 3 14 3	286 2 7 0	11,623	9,663	0 12 4	Total +11.5 Jirāt +25.8 Kumri +14.8 Old rice +18.7 Pātasthal—91.0 Motasthal—24.8	Total of the 4th Group ...	7	
2 0	7 0	...	J. 975	306	0 5 0	{ O. 41 N. 6	110 2 10 11				1,021	425	0 6 8	-0.5	Girjāvda ...	72	
2 0	7 0	...	{ J. 1,079 K. 143	359 24	0 5 4 0 2 8	{ O. 57 N. 6	143 2 8 2				1,285	540	0 6 9	+18.9	Dhāmavda ...	73	
2 0	7 0	...	{ J. 708 K. 559	380 156	0 8 7 0 5 6	{ O. 215 N. 43	712 3 5 0				1,524	1,379	0 14 5	+30.9	Charan ...	74	
2 0	7 0	...	{ J. 610 K. 169	466 81	0 12 3 0 2 11	{ O. 152 N. 47	636 3 8 4	M. 17	36 2 1 11		996	1,175	1 2 11	+31.5	Karavāli ...	75	
2 0	7 0	...	{ J. 809 K. 556	426 110	0 8 5 0 3 2	{ O. 124 N. 8	556 4 2 5				1,507	1,110	0 11 1	+11.9	Mandur ...	76	
2 0	7 0	...	{ J. 364 K. 461	180 111	0 6 7 0 3 11	{ O. 92 N. 8	362 3 14 11				915	639	0 11 2	+18.1	Kharāla ...	77	

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group V—continued.																	
78	Kherivda	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 383 K. 288 }	151 68	0 6 4 0 3 6	56	160	2 13 9	M. 16	59	3 11 0	746	483	0 9 4
79	Meni	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 1,304 K. 1,030 }	892 303	0 4 10 0 3 2	75	170	2 4 3	.....	...	...	2,409	765	0 5 1
80	Mohara	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 128 K. 25 }	88 6	0 11 0 0 3 10	64	177	2 12 3	M. 6	17	2 13 4	223	228	1 4 8
81	Paumbra tari Wārun.	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	{ J. 1,604 K. 916 }	844 178	0 8 5 0 3 1	364	1,117	3 1 1	{ P. 1 M. 13 }	77 39	0 0 3 0 0	2,898	2,185	0 12 1
	Government land in the Inām village of Nātvāda	VI.	1 10	6 0	6 0	J. 4	5	1 4 0	10	31	3 1 7	M. 3	10	3 5 4	17	46	3 11 4
10	Total of the 5th Group... ..	...	...	...	...	{ J. 8,026 K. 4,142 }	3,354 807	0 6 8 0 3 1	1,264	3,726	2 15 6	{ P. 11 M. 68 }	40 220	3 10 2 3 3 0	13,502	8,147	0 9 8
Group VI.																	
82	Aloli	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 1 K. 274 }	1 57	1 0 0 0 3 4	7	16	2 2 3	M. 1	11	0 0	283	74	0 4 2
83	Weti	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 259	46	0 2 10	3	6	2 0 0	P. 12	36	3 0 0	274	88	0 5 2
84	Nivla	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 230	60	0 2 10	1	2	2 0 0	P. 10	26	2 9 7	291	78	0 6 3
85	Lotiv	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 1 K. 514 }	1 97	1 0 0 0 3 0	...	...	...	.....	...	...	515	98	0 3 1
86	Rundhiv	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 41	7	0 2 9	...	...	...	P. 2	52	8 0	43	12	0 4 6
87	Gava	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 7	1	0 2 3	...	...	...	P. 3	72	5 4	10	8	0 12 10
88	Chandoli Khurd ...	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 131	23	0 2 10	...	...	...	P. 4	62	0 0	135	31	0 3 3
89	Javli	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 147	28	0 3 1	...	...	...	P. 3	41	5 4	150	52	0 3 5
90	Ambla... ..	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 183	38	0 3 4	2	5	2 8 0	.....	...	...	185	43	0 3 9
91	Siddheshwar	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 37	7	0 3 0	6	14	2 5 4	.....	...	...	43	21	0 7 10
92	Bhogiv... ..	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	K. 39	7	0 2 10	2	2	1 0 0	.....	...	...	41	9	0 3 6
93	Nandoli	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 14 K. 677 }	6 129	0 6 10 0 3 1	50	156	3 1 11	P. 5	10	3 0 0	746	301	0 6 5
94	Jholambi	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 4 K. 845 }	1 162	0 4 0 0 3 1	10	22	2 3 2	P. 14	34	2 6 10	873	219	0 4 0
95	Tākle	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 4 K. 465 }	1 88	0 4 0 0 3 0	5	14	2 12 10	P. 10	26	3 9 7	484	129	0 4 3
96	Petiond	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 1 K. 1,268 }	1 239	1 0 0 0 3 11	12	33	2 12 0	P. 11	31	2 13 1	1,312	303	0 3 8
97	Konhall	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 7 K. 609 }	4 113	0 9 2 0 3 0	35	89	2 8 3	P. 1	33	0 0	652	209	0 5 2
98	Devhāra	VII.	1 0	5 0	5 0	{ J. 11 K. 834 }	5 108	0 7 3 0 3 3	20	52	2 9 7	P. 2	52	8 0	567	170	0 4 10
17	Total of the 6th Group... ..	...	...	...	...	{ J. 43 K. 6,330 }	20 1,199	0 7 5 0 3 0	158	410	2 10 11	{ P. 77 M. 1 }	195 11	3 8 6 0 0	6,604	1,926	0 4 5
98	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	{ J. 1,33,145 K. 12,816 }	1,99,160 2,448	1 7 11 0 3 1	4,348	14,044	3 3 8	{ P. 1,321 M. 4,427 }	7,050 21,017	5 5 5 4 13 0	1,56,067	2,49,719	1 9 0

Explanation—J.=Jirāl, K.=Kumri, P.=Pātārth.

DIX Q—concluded.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rate.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	34	35	36	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Group V—contd.			
2 0 7 0	...	...	{ J. 323 K. 228 }	180 0 7 6 08 0 3 9	O. 57 N. 1	187 3 4 6 2 2 0 0	M. 14	20 2 2 2	743	467 0 10 1	+7.9	Kheriyda...	78					
2 0 7 0	...	...	{ J. 1,801 K. 1,491 }	446 0 5 6 212 0 3 8	O. 74 N. 16	191 2 9 4 30 1 14 0	...	...	2,432	879 0 5 10	+14.0	Meni ...	79					
2 0 7 0	...	...	{ J. 128 K. 25 }	118 0 14 9 7 4 6	O. 63	306 4 4 4	M. 6	14 2 5 4	322	345 1 8 10	+19.8	Mohara ...	80					
2 0 7 0	...	...	{ J. 1,584 K. 917 }	1,080 0 10 11 187 0 3 8	O. 265 N. 28	1,281 3 8 2 89 2 5 8	...	...	2,904	2,637 0 14 6	+20.7	Panumbra tarf Wárun ...	81					
2 0 7 0	...	...	J. 7	12 1 11 5	{ O. 9 N. 1 }	28 4 0 0 3 3 0 0	M. 3	4 2 0 0	17	47 2 12 8	+2.2	Government land in the Inám vil- lage of Nátáda.						
...	...	...	{ J. 7,048 K. 4,138 }	3,923 0 7 11 938 0 3 8	O. 1,258 N. 173	4,315 3 6 11 377 2 2 10	M. 39	34 2 2 6	13,558	9,637 0 11 4	Total +19.3 Jirait +17.0 Kumri +16.3 Old rice +15.8 Motasthal—81.8	Total of the 5th Group ...	10					
Group VI.																		
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 1 K. 270 }	1 1 0 0 04 0 3 10	O. 6 N. 5	18 8 0 0 7 1 6 5	...	...	282	90 0 5 1	+21.6	Atoli ...	82					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 1 K. 255 }	1 1 0 0 53 0 3 4	O. 3 N. 1	8 2 10 8 1 1 0 0	P. 14	50 3 9 2	274	113 0 6 7	+28.4	Weti ...	83					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 274 K. 274 }	80 0 2 11 ...	{ O. 1 N. 4 }	2 2 0 0 4 1 0 0	P. 10	26 2 9 7	289	82 0 4 7	+5.1	Nivla ...	84					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 1 K. 515 }	1 1 0 0 108 0 3 4	...	...	...	...	516	107 0 3 4	+9.2	Lotiv ...	85					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 2 K. 41 }	1 0 3 0 9 0 3 8	...	...	...	...	48	10 0 3 9	-16.7	Rundhir ...	86					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 2 K. 5 }	1 0 3 0 1 0 3 2	...	...	P. 3	7 2 5 4	10	9 0 14 5	+12.5	Gava ...	87					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 3 K. 131 }	1 0 5 4 26 0 3 2	...	...	P. 1	3 8 0 0	135	30 0 3 7	-3.2	Chándoli Khurd ...	88					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 1 K. 143 }	1 1 0 0 32 0 3 7	...	...	P. 5	9 1 12 10	149	42 0 4 6	+31.2	Jávli ...	89					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 1 K. 175 }	1 1 0 0 42 0 3 10	O. 2 N. 7	6 3 0 0 7 7 0 0	...	...	185	56 0 4 10	+30.2	Ambia ...	90					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 35 K. 35 }	8 0 3 8 ...	{ O. 6 N. 2 }	18 3 2 8 2 1 0 0	...	...	48	29 0 10 9	+33.1	Siddeshwar ...	91					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 40 K. 40 }	10 0 4 0 ...	N. 1	1 1 0 0 ...	...	...	41	11 0 4 4	+22.2	Bhogiv ...	92					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 14 K. 680 }	6 0 6 10 135 0 3 4	O. 56 N. 19	221 4 0 3 26 1 5 11	...	...	748	389 0 8 4	+29.2	Nándoli ...	93					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 5 K. 389 }	2 0 6 5 173 0 3 4	O. 11 N. 3	36 3 4 4 5 1 10 8	P. 14	46 3 4 7	872	262 0 4 10	+19.6	Jholambi...	94					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 5 K. 469 }	2 0 6 5 28 0 2 3	O. 5	18 2 9 7	P. 12	35 2 14 8	481	148 0 4 11	+14.7	Tákla ...	95					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 1 K. 1,270 }	1 1 0 0 234 0 2 11	O. 12 N. 9	41 3 6 8 10 1 1 9	P. 11	31 2 18 1	1,312	317 0 3 10	+4.6	Petlond ...	96					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 6 K. 408 }	4 0 10 8 124 0 3 8	O. 37 N. 5	122 3 4 8 7 1 6 5	...	...	654	257 0 6 3	+23.0	Konboli ...	97					
1 4 6 8	6 8	6 8	{ J. 10 K. 529 }	5 0 8 0 114 0 3 5	O. 21 N. 7	70 2 5 4 10 1 6 10	...	...	557	199 0 5 7	+17.1	Devhára ...	98					
...	...	...	{ J. 53 K. 6,366 }	26 0 8 5 1,275 0 3 3	O. 159 K. 63	561 2 8 5 80 1 4 4	P. 70	207 2 15 4	6,601	3,151 0 5 8	Total +17.9 Jirait +40.0 Kumri +6.3 Old Rice +26.8 Pátasthal +6.2	Total of the 6th Group ...	17					
...	...	...	{ J. 129,749 K. 12,730 }	267,690 2 1 1 2,791 0 3 6	O. 4,419 N. 606	16,472 3 11 8 1,495 2 7 6	P. 1,115 M. 7,713	6,252 5 9 9 26,181 3 6 2	1,56,332	3,20,811 2 0 10	Total +31.8 Jirait +34.4 Kumri +14.0 Old Rice +17.3 Pátasthal—11.3 Motasthal+24.3	Grand Total ...	98					

M. = Motasthal, O. = Old, N. = New.

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Showing Area of Villages for Settlement, with details.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.
			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT ASSESSED LAND.			Gross area including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT ASSESSED LAND.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group I.														
1	Shena ...	Karad	853	83	825	...	...	852	84	873	...	...	470	
2	Kasegaon ...		4,714	469	3,794	...	...	4,760	490	3,801	...	...	4,691	
3	Kola ...		961	259	409	9	28	962	260	499	9	32	190	
4	Kola (part of Killa Machhindragad) ...		518	11	485	...	...	510	7	486	...	...	1,320	
5	Killa Machhindragad ...		Has no culture on the land of its own, but contains portions of different villages. These are shown as they occur in the group but without serial numbers.											
6	Uran ...	Valva	8,287	541	6,339	...	...	8,285	568	5,131	...	...	11,655	
7	Borgaon ...		7,912	503	4,287	...	...	7,985	508	4,310	...	...	5,198	
8	Shirga ...		1,510	180	498	...	...	1,517	180	695	...	...	794	
9	Peth ...		7,325	892	5,337	...	...	7,370	932	6,339	...	...	6,748	
10	Tambva ...	Karad	3,587	294	2,392	...	...	3,671	297	2,394	...	...	2,399	
11	Kapuskheda ...		1,486	108	902	...	...	1,485	106	897	...	...	2,171	
12	Nerla ...		8,987	967	5,980	...	...	9,000	998	5,892	2	3	7,825	
13	Yeda-Machindra ...		1,983	335	1,111	10	7	2,007	367	1,108	10	6	1,698	
14	Yeda (part of Killa Machhindragad) ...	Valva	1,806	424	1,250	17	17	1,791	446	1,249	16	19	212	
15	Retra Harnakshi ...		4,155	593	2,150	...	...	4,140	584	2,159	...	...	2,317	
16	Takarl ...		1,082	324	589	...	...	1,094	383	677	...	...	811	
17	Dahyari ...		690	232	353	...	...	684	222	347	...	...	269	
18	Dudhari ...	Karad	1,235	316	774	11	17	1,231	328	760	11	23	643	
19	Kameri ...		7,015	1,136	4,110	...	...	7,081	1,164	4,514	...	...	4,841	
20	Sakhrala ...		3,012	174	2,065	...	...	3,028	189	2,74	8	10	1,661	
21	Retra Dharnakshi ...		8,010	1,569	3,404	217	54	8,118	1,620	3,105	217	63	2,655	
22	Sheridudhandi ...		261	...	243	...	...	245	10	235	...	...	...	
23	Government land in the Inam village of Islampur ...		19	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	
24	Total of the 1st Group...		73,455	9,513	46,004	264	128	73,077	9,601	46,048	268	158	58,448	
Group II.														
25	Konegaon ...	Valva	1,074	97	701	...	...	1,078	100	702	...	...	798	
26	Valva ...		10,448	829	6,447	...	...	10,441	813	6,449	19	3	5,961	
27	Sherikavitha ...		1,346	26	1,246	...	...	1,385	2	1,270	...	...	...	
28	Ashla ...		20,650	1,746	14,322	376	90	20,617	1,176	14,397	587	144	11,441	
29	Dudhgaon ...	Karad	4,900	231	4,289	67	108	4,907	239	4,251	4	12	4,310	
30	Gokhindi ...		6,028	942	3,958	36	44	6,018	971	3,855	20	42	3,944	
31	Devarda ...		482	46	282	...	...	480	46	282	...	...	328	
32	Thampada ...		1,080	85	791	17	5	1,013	86	793	17	8	663	
33	Yeda-Nipani ...	Valva	4,100	559	2,465	...	...	4,100	580	2,415	...	...	2,751	
34	Yelur ...		3,320	885	2,360	...	...	3,327	887	2,318	...	...	3,195	
35	Sigaon ...		2,793	177	1,671	...	...	2,810	181	1,619	...	...	2,398	
36	Koregaon ...		1,650	128	1,211	...	...	1,616	129	1,115	...	...	1,707	
37	Aitavada Khurd ...	Karad	2,609	244	2,011	...	...	2,620	204	2,018	13	6	2,574	
38	Karnajavada ...		1,116	102	697	...	...	1,115	104	695	...	...	1,230	
39	Kurlop ...		1,810	10	1,889	...	...	1,811	114	1,817	...	...	2,131	
40	Bavchi ...		4,325	570	2,813	...	...	4,313	590	2,813	...	...	2,701	
41	Tandulwadi ...	Valva	1,400	127	970	1	1	1,399	128	971	1	3	1,257	
42	Kundulwadi ...		1,103	80	746	...	...	1,114	79	753	1	8	1,367	
43	Malewadi ...		1,812	500	1,021	...	...	1,816	504	1,020	...	...	711	
44	Ikara ...		2,260	639	1,309	...	...	2,270	709	1,308	...	...	1,813	
45	Dhaval ...	Karad	1,919	52	705	...	...	1,918	58	699	...	...	1,134	
46	Karegaon ...		813	164	494	...	...	812	164	493	...	...	690	
47	Tanjarpur ...		1,291	189	713	67	30	1,293	222	713	25	15	662	
48	Aitavada Budruk ...		5,627	1,428	3,539	...	...	5,526	1,472	3,532	9	8	3,529	
49	Molakhumbhoj ...		45	...	45	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	
50	Government land in the following Inam villages:-													
51	Bahadurwadi ...		17	...	17	...	...	18	1	17	...	...	...	
52	Kafva ...		5	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	
53	Total of the 2nd Group...		83,286	9,074	55,031	544	328	83,983	9,080	55,970	689	237	56,803	
Group III.														
54	A'vadi ...	Valva	1,459	258	1,083	...	...	1,317	172	1,082	...	...	840	
55	Punvat ...		974	176	651	...	...	994	176	673	...	...	784	
56	Kandur ...		1,266	142	869	...	...	1,278	143	868	...	...	1,478	
57	Chikhli ...		1,283	161	873	...	...	1,285	147	875	13	7	826	
58	Kanda ...	Karad	1,988	324	1,396	...	...	1,961	297	1,341	...	...	1,486	
59	Sagaon ...		2,112	248	1,354	1	1	2,114	221	1,354	3	5	2,115	
60	Khed ...		1,901	116	724	...	...	1,905	117	726	...	...	271	
61	Kampera ...		543	110	314	...	...	543	110	361	...	...	586	
62	Shirala ...	Valva	2,392	351	319	...	...	2,405	365	311	4	5	4,381	
63	Pardhi ...		3,075	164	2,495	...	...	3,076	163	2,497	...	...	1,243	
64	Antri Budruk ...		1,765	143	1,266	...	...	1,768	144	1,267	...	...	897	
65	Wakurda Khurd ...		1,688	16	1,339	...	...	1,619	160	1,388	...	...	869	
66	Wadibhagat ...	Karad	1,066	348	1,066	...	...	1,084	348	1,094	...	...	402	
67	Bhat Sirgaon ...		1,691	195	1,155	...	...	1,683	196	1,161	...	...	604	
68	Upavla ...		953	125	659	...	...	914	125	661	...	...	116	
69	Tudavla ...		2,130	300	1,905	...	...	2,529	300	1,904	...	...	772	
70	Roda ...	Tarf	2,017	296	1,389	...	...	2,016	295	1,381	...	...	640	
71	Bibur ...		2,208	288	1,689	...	...	2,212	297	1,699	...	...	708	
72	Panumbra ...		2,623	179	1,754	...	...	2,621	179	1,786	...	...	1,007	
73	Shirala ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	Government land in the following Inam villages:-													
75	Shivaj ...		3	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
76	Mangla ...		74	12	62	...	...	64	1	63	...	...	...	
77	Kapari ...		60	1	59	...	...	60	1	59	...	...	...	
78	Ingrul ...		8	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
79	Takya ...		4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	
80	Total of the 3rd Group...		53,459	4,037	22,420	1	1	53,135	3,972	22,534	19	17	12,518	

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY FORMER SURVEY.					BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population.	Remarks.	
			Gross area including thim.	Of which not avail- able for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT ASSESSED LAND.			Gross area including thim.	Of which not avail- able for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT ASSESSED LAND.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				Occupied.	Unoccupied waste.				
						Area.	Assess- ment.				Area.	Assess- ment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Group IV.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.			
66	Khujgaon ...	Valva	1,129	195	773	...	...	1,144	201	782	...	...	611		
66	Bilal ...		3,843	1,809	2,198	...	...	3,856	1,258	2,213	...	...	2,012		
67	Rita ...		3,213	1,020	1,823	...	...	3,214	1,020	1,821	...	...	1,365		
68	Mangrul ...		3,236	309	1,770	...	...	3,242	310	1,772	...	...	1,138		
69	Ohincholi ...		774	97	601	...	...	781	104	600	...	...	637		
70	Siral ...		3,051	389	2,243	...	...	3,080	373	2,243	...	...	1,125		
71	Wakurda Budruk ...		3,132	528	2,193	...	...	3,134	530	2,192	...	...	992		
7	Total of the 4th Group...		17,378	3,807	11,596	...	...	17,407	3,796	11,623	10	20	7,775		
Group V.															
72	Girjarda ...	Valva	1,537	278	1,019	...	...	1,536	279	1,021	...	...	444		
73	Dharmavda ...		1,956	390	1,276	...	...	1,956	391	1,285	...	...	555		
74	Charan ...		2,163	391	1,505	16	6	2,171	387	1,524	16	8	1,223		
75	Karanguli ...		1,458	303	991	94	89	1,400	304	996	94	89	793		
76	Mandur ...		3,267	1,508	1,506	103	47	3,270	1,504	1,507	103	52	758		
77	Kharala ...		1,216	210	915	2	1	1,217	210	915	2	2	803		
78	Kherivda ...		925	98	748	5	3	925	98	748	5	3	843		
79	Mani ...		3,870	335	2,409	6	3	3,871	336	2,422	6	3	944		
80	Mohara ...		386	125	223	...	...	401	132	223	...	...	193		
81	Fanumbra ...														
	Warun ...		4,334	1,024	2,998	12	2	4,348	1,031	2,904	13	4	1,700		
	Government land in the thim village of Nativda ...		18	1	17	...	...	18	1	17	...	...			
10	Total of the 5th Group...		20,084	4,558	13,502	235	132	20,103	4,578	13,556	237	156	7,344		
Group VI.															
82	Aloli ...	Valva	801	384	283	134	26	801	385	282	134	32	101		
83	Veti ...		2,172	1,344	374	554	106	2,171	1,343	274	554	102	300		
84	Nivla ...		2,334	1,023	221	418	77	2,335	1,000	289	446	77	126		
85	Lotiv ...		1,699	744	615	340	65	1,698	748	616	339	64	312		
86	Bundhiv ...		4,547	4,134	49	370	67	4,547	4,134	48	370	61	151		
87	Gava ...		1,867	925	10	422	81	1,866	942	10	404	78	51		
88	Chandoli Khurd ...		2,869	1,958	135	776	146	2,868	1,958	135	775	139	176		
89	Javli ...		1,506	1,054	160	302	48	1,504	1,053	149	302	47	106		
90	Ambla ...		1,525	1,056	165	384	46	1,526	1,057	165	384	46	99		
91	Siddheshwar ...		4,719	3,776	43	800	143	4,719	3,776	43	800	143	187		
92	Bhogiv ...		1,921	1,493	41	337	72	1,921	1,493	41	337	71	86		
93	Nandoli ...		2,440	1,452	746	192	41	2,470	1,513	748	159	36	443		
94	Jholambi ...		4,440	2,898	373	527	106	4,440	2,899	372	555	115	472		
95	Takla ...		2,218	1,191	484	518	100	2,218	1,194	481	518	95	244		
96	Petlond ...		3,341	619	1,313	410	78	3,340	657	1,312	371	66	619		
97	Konholi ...			692	82	552	...	...	698	81	654	...	...	224	
98	Devhara ...			635	95	567	...	...	635	97	567	...	...	137	
17	Total of the 6th Group...		38,166	24,779	6,604	6,534	1,195	38,192	24,845	6,601	6,498	1,170	3,640		
98	Grand Total...		265,796	55,628	156,067	7,578	1,779	266,197	56,046	156,338	7,671	1,758	163,527		

APPENDIX R.

No. 116 of 1863.

FROM

MAJOR W. C. ANDERSON,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Southern Marátha Country;

To

F. S. CHAPMAN, ESQUIRE,

Collector of Sátára.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report on the revised rates of assessment I propose for the entire old Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, comprising 103 Government villages. Several alterations have been made in the boundaries of the táluka in the course of the last few months, but it will be more simple to deal with it according to the old boundaries.

2. This táluka is the southern of the western táluka of Sátára. It is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Wárna from near its source on the western gháts to its confluence with the Krishna in the south-eastern corner of the district; on the east and north-east it is mainly bounded by the river Krishna, a few villages only being situated on the east or left bank of that river; on the north it is bounded by the Karád Táluka, into which the old boundary of the Válva Táluka projects considerably, even up to within some seven miles of the town of Karád; on the western half of the northern boundary the Válva Táluka is separated from the Karád Táluka by a lofty spur of the western gháts which immediately overhangs the Wárna. The táluka for some fifteen miles to the westward is thus reduced to a mere strip of country frequently not more than three miles wide.

3. This táluka is thus composed of the country situated in the angle between the Wárna and Krishna rivers. The eastern part near the confluence is a dead plain, generally of black soil of very superior quality. Proceeding westward the character of the country becomes more hilly, small off-shoots from the great spurs of the gháts occur, tracts of "mál" or stony land also become much more common.

4. The western part of the táluka is exceedingly hilly. The great spur of the gháts separating this táluka from that of Karád, which must be from 1,200 to 1,500 feet high above the plain, breaks up into a number of smaller spurs which take up the greater part of the interval between the Wárna and the northern boundary.

5. As regards fall of rain a great variety of climate is met with. On the western gháts and for some miles down the Wárna valley the fall is too heavy for any dry-crop cultivation except that of the hill or uncontinuous kind. In proceeding eastward the fall of rain becomes more and more moderate and seasonable, till towards the eastern centre of the district the general average of the rains is all that could be desired for the most successful prosecution of dry-crop cultivation of the most superior kind.

6. There is a good deal of turi or rice land and of bágáyat or garden land in the centre and west of the táluka, the latter watered both from wells and from "páts" or watercourses led from streams. The cultivation of sugarcane is carried on to a very considerable extent.

7. Some cotton is grown in the Válva Táluka in the eastern villages. The soil and climate from analogy I should there imagine to be particularly favourable to the cotton plant, but the high prices of grain and fodder commonly prevalent in these parts must render cotton a less paying crop than grain when the cotton market is in its ordinary state. The outturn of New Orleans cotton per acre is, however, at least 50 per cent. more in value than that of native cotton, and should the attempt which you have informed me you propose to make to introduce that variety prove successful, some considerable addition to the supply of cotton might be expected from this and adjacent districts; for there is much land belonging to the Kolhápur State and Jághirs and to the Sângli and Miraj Jághirs where I feel certain New Orleans cotton would grow well and prove a paying crop if the prejudices of the people could be overcome, and this can be only done by showing them that the cotton will grow and pay. Once introduce New Orleans cotton successfully in the Válva Táluka and the cultivation of it will of itself extend into the adjacent districts in the same manner as it has extended from the Dhárwár tálukas into the included jághirs and adjacent districts.

8. The Válva Táluka is traversed from north to south by the made-road from Kolhápur to Sátára, from which a cleared branch of about ten miles communicates with Bati Siraleh. These are the only made-roads in the district. The eastern and central part is

indeed generally of sufficiently level surface to admit of cart traffic by the ordinary country tracks during nine months of the year. The main lines of export are two—to the east for rice and ghat produce to the great bazárs of Sāngli and Miraj, and to the coast for grain and oil-seed produce. The communication with the coast is either by the circuitous route of Karād and the Kumbhāra ghat to Chiplun, or by bullock track *via* Malkāpur (a large entrepôt in the Kolhāpur State down the Amba ghat to the tidal port at Rājāpur), or by a second bullock track which follows the left bank of the Wārna and descends the Tevra ghat to Sangmeshvar—another tidal port in the Ratnāgiri Collectorate.

9. In ready means of communication with great markets the bulk of the old Vālva Tāluka is decidedly inferiorly situated to the Karād Tāluka, with the exception of the northern portion which projects into the vicinity of Karād itself and is nearly on a par with the villages south of that place.

10. The people of the Vālva Tāluka appear on the whole to be prosperous. Their assessment hitherto has certainly been light on the average compared with that which has existed hitherto in the neighbouring táluka of Karād or in Tāsgaon (some villages of which are contiguous to the Vālva boundary) while under the rule of the Chief previous to the lapse in 1848. There are indeed great inequalities to be found both in the case of entire villages and in that of individual assessments, but on the whole the old assessment is beyond all doubt low compared with that which has prevailed in contiguous districts, and this I attribute to the distance from Sātara. In the tálukas near the capital we find the assessment without exception to have been run up under the former rule to the highest point. In the more distant tálukas, such as Bījāpur and Pandharpur, we found the revenue management to have been very lax, the distance from the capital permitting the district and village officials to settle matters among themselves with much less check or interference on the part of the head-quarter officials than would be experienced in districts nearer home.

11. I have obtained complete accounts for all the villages of the Vālva Tāluka since the accession of British rule, of which the following statement is an abstract as regards the Government land. The areas have been deduced from a conversion of the bighas of the former survey into acres :—

Years.	Occupied.	Lávrí Total or Permanent Reductions.	Remissions on account of Poverty, &c.	Realizations.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48 ...	110,711	31,986	13,031	2,10,768
1848-49 ...	108,499	31,820	28,073	1,98,458
1849-50 ...	108,738	30,163	40,294	1,87,875
1850-51 ...	108,921	29,272	12,984	2,15,463
1851-52 ...	109,189	28,637	36,348	1,91,781
1852-53 ...	109,776	27,968	24,495	2,05,076
1853-54 ...	108,543	27,743	9,506	2,20,063
1854-55 ...	110,012	27,792	3,900	2,26,415
1855-56 ...	110,232	28,168	2,524	2,26,419
1856-57 ...	110,370	28,058	2,189	2,28,943
1857-58 ...	111,409	27,834	21,425	2,10,686
1858-59 ...	112,312	27,743	1,994	2,31,086
1859-60 ...	113,012	27,676	4,134	2,30,051
1860-61 ...	114,264	27,639	2,423	2,33,842
1861-62 ...	113,711	27,661	1,470	2,34,605

12. The fluctuations in the occupied area above shown are exceedingly small. Little reliance, however, is to be placed upon this part of the statement, as from the classification returns made out in the field for the majority of the villages last year (1861-62) and for the remainder in the present year, the area of Government land actually occupied amounts to 157,129 acres, or more than one-fourth in excess of the area brought to account in 1861-62. When it is considered that no less than 10,777 acres of the above area consist of garden and rice land, very much of which is of most excellent quality, and that of the remaining dry-crop land a considerable proportion is fine black soil, it is evident that the pressure of the old assessment (Rs. 1-7-11 per acre) on the ascertained occupied area could not be heavy on the average, though faulty distribution might, and in fact did beyond all doubt, cause it to press very unequally.

13. The remissions in the early years of our tenure of the district were very heavy. About 1853-54 a stricter system of management was introduced generally through the collectorate, and the annual amount of remissions rapidly decreased. In the exceptional year 1857-58 alone were they heavy. In this year the rains failed to a great extent in this táluka. The prices prevailing twelve and fifteen years back, added to inequalities of assessment, may have rendered the heavy remissions then granted necessary. At the present time prices are at least double what they were then, and the revenue realized of late years must on the average have pressed very lightly.

14. I do not consider that any villages of the Válva Táluka have advantages of climate and communications together equal to those of the 1st class of the Karád Táluka, the maximum dry-crop rate of which was fixed at Rs. 3. On the whole the northern or 1st class villages of Válva appear to me to require rates corresponding to those of the 2nd class of Karád, namely, Rs. 2-10 per acre maximum dry-crop. For the eastern and central portions of the táluka, constituting the 2nd class, rates similar to those of the 3rd class of Karád will, it appears to me, prove suitable, and so on up to the gháts, the rates for the villages corresponding in westerly position to those of Karád being in each class fixed on the same standard as those of the next lowest class in Karád down to the 4th class. For the 5th or lowest class, excluding hill villages, consequently I propose rates one step lower than for the 5th class in Karád.

15. For the hill villages of Válva I propose rates identical with the hill villages of Targaum south of the Koina river. They are contiguous to them and identically situated in every way. In fixing the above rates my intention has been to adopt for villages similarly situated, as regards climate, with Karád villages, rates one class lower than those sanctioned for their corresponding Karád villages on account of inferiority of advantages as regards communications.

16. The following statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates, the number of villages in each class, the maximum rate under each head of dry-crop, garden, and rice land, and the revenue realizable is shown in comparison with the realizations of last year :—

Class.	Number of Villages	Maximum Dry-crop Rates.	Maximum Rice Land and Garden Rates.	Total Collections in 1861-62 on Occupied Land.	Estimated Revenue under Survey Rates of Occupied Land.	Survey Assessment of Government Arable Unoccupied Waste.	Survey Kamal or Assessment of Government Occupied and Unoccupied Arable Waste.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	10	2 10 0	8 0 0	64,163	62,873	2,166	65,029
2	37	2 6 0	7 8 0	1,28,664	1,46,756	4,437	1,51,193
3	11	2 2 0	7 0 0	13,958	13,639	379	14,018
4	15	1 14 0	7 0 0	14,811	16,934	418	17,402
5	12	1 10 0	6 0 0	9,635	10,223	735	10,598
6	18	1 0 0	5 0 0	2,909	3,026	1,395	4,421
Total	103	.....	.....	2,34,605	2,53,491	9,170	2,62,661

17. The villages of the 1st class are those adjacent to the Karád Táluka in the valley of the Krishna, and the high standard of the old assessment of that táluka appears to have extended in some degree to these villages. In this class the new assessment involves a decrease, namely, from Rs. 64,163 to Rs. 62,873. In the 2nd class the new assessment effects an increase of from Rs. 1,28,664 to Rs. 1,46,756. These villages comprise the whole of the south-eastern and central part of the táluka to a little to the westward of the Kolhápúr and Sátára made-road. They are contiguous on the east to some of the villages of the Tásgaon Táluka of Belgaum, the maximum dry-crop rate in which was Rs. 2. These villages I settled in 1852-53, and the new assessment was considered to be extraordinarily low. Prices are now double what they were then.* The climate of the central part of Válva is decidedly more certain than that of Tásgaon generally. In the better class of soils our standard of classification is now about one anna in the rupee higher than it was when Tásgaon was classed, so that the difference in the assessment of corresponding soils of the better kind in the two tálukas will be more than is represented by the difference in the maximum rate, six annas, or Rs. 2-6 for Válva against Rs. 2 in Tásgaon. The remaining classes (the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th) call for no particular remark. They pay at present but a fraction more on the average than they did fifteen years ago, and the small fluctuations in the assessment and collections show that even under the low prices then prevalent the assessment was far from overwhelming. The small increase now proposed will only bring up their taxation to a par with that of adjacent districts recently settled.

18. A considerable part of the increase of revenue will result from the assessment of inferior soils, of which there are considerable tracts in the central part of the táluka. Under the prices formerly prevailing the cultivation of these soils would not pay: they were considered to be unarable, never having been cultivated within the memory of man, and were either held at a nominal assessment or were used by the nearest cultivator, or any one else that chose, for grazing, without being brought to account at all. This will explain to some extent the great excess in the area ascertained to be claimed as occupied by the Survey and that recorded in the accounts. The present high prices have rendered these poorer lands profitable for cultivation and the object frequently of keen competition at the settlement; thus the assessable area is very considerably increased.

* See table at end of this letter.

19. The general result of the proposed settlement shows an increase on the revenue of last year of from Rs. 2,34,605 to Rs. 2,53,491, and besides Rs. 9,170 assessment of Government arable waste, much of which will be doubtless taken up. An immediate increase of revenue was the ordinary result of the settlement in the eastern talukas; so there is nothing unusual in the estimated result in the Válva Táluka.

20. Regarding the rates to be imposed there is less scope for doubt in this taluka than in most; for in physical characteristics it is almost identical with districts bounding it on two sides and in which the settlement has been successfully introduced.

21. I propose to settle the hill villages of this taluka, for the settlement of which on the old system no preparations have been made, and also those in the eastern frontier, the early settlement of which is advisable this season—in all about probably one-third of the taluka; the rate papers for the whole taluka cannot be completed in time for the settlement this year. The classification was only completed in the middle of the present season, and the making up the papers, before the completion of which I could not attempt to decide upon the rates, has only been very recently accomplished.

22. I append to this letter a statement of the prices prevailing at Karád, the chief market of the south-western districts of Sátára, in January and June of each year from 1851. The materials for this statement I have obtained from the records of the taluka kacheri.

23. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this letter to the Revenue Commissioner, as soon as you conveniently can, that it may be disposed of as soon as possible.

Statement of Prices prevailing in the Market of Karád in January and June of each year since 1851. The Sátára Ser is about 2 Pounds.

Years.	Months.	Sers for One Rupee of—			
		Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Báji.
1851...	January	39.	31	37	35
	June... ..	37	30	36	No data.
1852...	January	36	22	27	34
	June... ..	34	29	28	No data.
1853...	January	30	26	24	30
	June... ..	24	18	21	23
1854...	January	36	30	34	30
	June... ..	22	17	17	No data.
1855...	January	24	20	17	23
	June... ..	17	16	18	18
1856...	January	24	17	22	24
	June... ..	29	21	30	27
1857...	January	32	21	28	31
	June... ..	28	19	23	26
1858...	January	28	20	19	29
	June... ..	25	20	22	23
1859...	January	26	18	20	25
	June... ..	22	19	25	22
1860...	January	22	16	19	23
	June... ..	20	15	14	19
1861...	January	21	14	17	21
	June... ..	18	15	12	18
1862...	January	16	15	15	15
	June... ..	12	15	11	11
1863...	January	11	10	14	13
	May... ..	10	9	10	9

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Supdt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

*Superintendent's Office, Camp Adhole, }
5th May 1863.*

No. 1376 of 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FROM

W. HART, ESQUIRE,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the accompanying report (No. 116, dated the 5th instant, received through the Collector of Sátára from Major Anderson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, proposing revised rates of assessment for the entire Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate according to its original boundaries.

2. Mr. Chapman, in submitting this report, writes as follows (No. 639, dated 9th May 1863):—

“Major Anderson does not consider the Válva to be equally favoured with the adjacent Karád Táluka in point of climate or communications.

“2. While therefore taking the Karád rates which have recently received the sanction of Government* as his standard, he proposes adopting the 2nd class rates of that táluka as the first class Válva ones, the third for the second, and so on down to the 5th. According to this arrangement Rs. 2-10-0 will be the maximum rates in lieu of Rs. 3, and so on in the same proportion. With regard to the sixth class or hill villages one rupee per acre has been fixed as a maximum, as was done in the case of the Karád and Tárgeon tálukas.

“3. The financial results are that there will be an increase on the actual realizable revenue in excess of that of last year of Rs. 18,886. Land of the assessed value of Rs. 9,170 is waste, and judging from what has taken place elsewhere, this will be immediately taken up. It may, therefore, be assumed that the total realizable revenue of the táluka will be some Rs. 28,056 in excess of that previously collected.

“4. Major Anderson has annexed a statement from which it will be seen that the price of the principal grains has about trebled within the last twelve years. Throughout the country a very great revolution, the importance of which we are as yet, perhaps, far from realizing, has and is taking place in this respect. It is a common saying that the rayats can now meet the Government demands by the sale of their straw, and are not compelled to bring their corn into the market at all. We need then be under no apprehension that our revised rates are excessive. On the contrary it is, perhaps, a question whether they are sufficiently high to meet the just demands of Government on the soil.

“5. With reference to the remarks contained in Major Anderson's 7th paragraph, the Collector begs to state that when visiting the Válva Táluka last season he was much struck with what appeared to him its extraordinary cotton growing capacities. He accordingly wrote to Dr. Forbes for a supply of New Orleans seed. He hopes to revisit the táluka at the sowing season, about the end of next month, and will use his best efforts to ensure a fair trial being given to the experiment of growing this description of produce.

“6. It only occurs to the Collector to suggest that Government should reserve to themselves the right of increasing the assessment in the proportion of one anna in the rupee for local improvements and schools. In* tálukas hitherto surveyed the right to only half an anna has been reserved.”

3. I beg to state my general concurrence in Major Anderson's proposals, which are also approved by Mr. Chapman, and I solicit the early sanction of Government to the proposed new rates, to admit of their being introduced during the current season.

4. The observations in paragraph 5 of Mr. Chapman's memorandum above transcribed and in paragraph 7 of Major Anderson's report are interesting and merit the attention of Government. I would suggest that Mr. Chapman should be furnished by Government with some of the Peruvian cotton seed, supplies of which have recently been placed in the hands of some of the other Collectors in this Division. The Collector will himself be able to assist cultivators in obtaining New Orleans cotton seed in any quantity that may be required.

5. With respect to the suggestion made in the 6th paragraph of Mr. Chapman's memorandum, I think that in this as in all similar cases it should be explained to the people that the settlement now made affects only the claim of Government upon them for Imperial revenue, and is not intended to preclude such taxation for local purposes as may be necessary with a guarantee, however, that the tax on land for such local purposes shall not at any time during the thirty years' settlement bear more than a certain maximum proportion to the Imperial land revenue. The maximum I would propose for such local cases is described in paragraph 10 of my letter No. 1427, dated 21st June 1862, to which letter and its continuations (No. 1884, dated 4th August, and No. 2348, dated 22nd September 1862), with their accompaniments, I respectfully beg the early attention of Government, as there is no subject of more vital importance to the progress of this country than that which is discussed in them, viz. the best means of teaching the people to help themselves in matters of local improvement, instead of remaining as heretofore as dependent on Government for every improvement in their condition as if they were children or idiots.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. HART,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 15th May 1863.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2110 OF 1863.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1863.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1376, dated 15th May 1863, with accompaniment, relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Válva Táluka of the Sátara Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council approves and sanctions the rate of assessment which Major Anderson has proposed for the Válva Táluka, and which are recommended for adoption by the Revenue Commissioner and the Collector.

2. The right to impose hereafter an additional cess of one anna for every rupee of assessment for local purposes, the proceeds of which will be expended on roads and schools within the districts, should be reserved to Government. The power also of adding a water rate to the rates of assessment now sanctioned, should new works of irrigation be constructed, should also be reserved.

3. With reference to paragraph 4 of Mr. Hart's letter, the Governor in Council regrets to state that Government are unable to forward any of the Peruvian cotton seed to the Collector of Sátara. Only 32 lbs. weight of this seed was received from the Home Government, and the whole of it was distributed at once to the Collectors of those districts which were known to be peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The Secretary of State will, however, be requested to procure, if possible, further supplies of the Peruvian seed, and to forward them in time for next year's sowing. Should he do so, Mr. Chapman's request will be borne in mind.

A. D. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 5059 OF 1895.

Sátara, 16th July 1895.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, C. D., with compliments.

2. The undersigned has never seen Válva and has no personal knowledge on which to ground any criticism of the Superintendent's proposals. He has, however, read the papers carefully and has consulted the Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka. Mr. Aurther approves of Mr. Turnbull's report unreservedly and has no modifications to suggest. The Collector thinks the increases proposed very moderate and is not aware of any objection to the sanction of Government being accorded.

C. B. WINCHESTER,

Collector of Sátara.

Through the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.

No. S.—2325 of 1895.

FROM

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER, AND DIRECTOR
OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

Bombay;

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.*Poona, 27th September 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to hand up the proposals for a revision of rates in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, drawn up by the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

2. The Collector Mr. Winchester has forwarded this report without detailed review, because of his want of knowledge of the locality. Under these circumstances I may be allowed to recall the fact that there is probably no officer in the Presidency who has so minute an acquaintance with the whole Sátára District as myself. I have served in it for 7 years, first in the famine of 1876-77 when I was sent to Mán and had afterwards to make a special report upon the degree to which the talukas of Mán and Khatáv had recovered from its effects. Subsequently I have held revenue charge at one time and another of all the talukas in the district, and lastly I conducted the forest settlement of the whole district except a small portion of the Sátára Táluka which had been already settled by Mr. Shewan. I have been in almost every single village of the district and every hill-fort, and I wrote most of the Gazetteer account articles which required the aid of a local officer. The talukas with which I was most intimately acquainted were Karád, Pátan, Khánápur, Koregaon, Khatáv, Mán and Válva, the settlement proposals for which are now under consideration.

3. It will not perhaps, under these circumstances, be considered out of place for me to record my opinion that the revision demand throughout the district is moderate even to leniency, notwithstanding the considerable enhancements which have been taken in several of the talukas. In some leniency has, I venture to think, been carried decidedly further than was necessary, particularly in Karád, which, though probably the richest taluka in the district, has got off with the smallest enhancement. On the other hand, the enhancements of the talukas with most precarious rainfall are among the heaviest, for example, Khánápur, Khatáv and Mán, and I am convinced these tracts will require most careful watching in order to secure that the demand does not overstrain them in bad years. The enhancements in them are to a large extent due to the extension of *pátasthal* irrigation. But the supply of water in these *páts* depends entirely on the precarious rainfall of the taluka in question, how variable and precarious is shown by the varying supplies of water in the Public Works Department tanks of Pingli, Nerh, Máyni and Mhasvad.

4. In the extreme variety of its cultivation and climate the Válva Táluka perhaps compares best with that of Wái. It has the same wild or even wilder hills in the west, with the overwhelming rainfall during the south-west monsoon, gradually yielding to more open country, with rapidly diminishing rainfall, until at the delta formed by the Krishna with its tributary the Warna, are found some of the finest alluvial soils in the district, with a scarcely ever failing supply of rain, moderate in amount, but sufficient for agricultural purposes.

5. Without pressing any undue meaning from the figures, it can hardly be gainsaid that the statistics given in the report show, by the uniformity of their indications, that the taluka has made undoubted progress during the lease under expiry. The prices ruling during the last decade of the settlement show an upward tendency and a very large increase over those of the decade preceding the settlement upon which the rates then sanctioned were largely based. Communications have been greatly improved by the addition of the Peth Sánгли road and the Southern Marátha Railway. And the object during the lease which is

to run ought undoubtedly to be to connect the villages west of the Krishna more satisfactorily with the railway which is certain to become more and more the channel of export for the táluka. One important effect of these improvements has been to do away largely with the advantage which the villages of the Karád Táluka were supposed to enjoy formerly, of greater proximity to a considerable market town. For besides the four comparatively small stations mentioned by Mr. Turnbull in his report, paragraph 12, the táluka is brought by the Peth Sàngli road into easy connection with Miraj—the one of the principal depôts on the railway.

6. The rich eastern villages of Válva were considered by Colonel Anderson to labour under ~~some~~ disadvantage with respect to climate as compared with similar villages in Karád. In this Mr. Turnbull agrees. But I venture to think that the disadvantage is easily capable of exaggeration. The large village of Ashta is, I believe, from my intimate knowledge of the tract, the only one on which the rainfall is ever so short as to create anything like a disastrous failure of crops. And I much doubt whether, even there, such a failure occurs as often as once in twenty years. With the exception of the famine year I cannot recall any instance. The cultivators of other villages on the banks of the Krishna have boasted to me and Mr. Shewan who for some time was in charge of this táluka that they were able to pay their assessment by sale of fodder to the carts travelling along the Karád-Kolhápúr road. The amount of rain, no doubt, diminishes towards the east in this táluka. But the cultivators are enabled to grow valuable crops such as cotton and tobacco which are not to be seen further west or in Karád. Again the villages on the north bank of the Wárna always used to strike me as the richest I had ever seen. The soil and cultivation, the prosperous appearance of the cultivating classes, the abundance of large well-built houses, never failed to impress me. In these villages the money-lending was largely done by pátils and rich Kunbis who made it their business to add field to field in the hopes of increasing their garden cultivation.

7. I have dwelt on these facts in order that no doubt might be felt regarding the moderation of Mr. Turnbull's proposals, under which Válva with some slight disadvantage as alleged in climate and communications is to be enhanced over 31 per cent, Karád, with the superiority in these advantages, having been enhanced only a little over 24. My own strong conviction is that while Karád has been let off very, perhaps too, leniently, Válva can bear the increased assessment with the most perfect ease.

8. I now turn to Mr. Turnbull's grouping and rating which is very clearly explained in his paragraphs 26 to 28. Colonel Anderson's groups under the original settlement were seven in number, reckoning as a separate group four villages which were settled as part of Karád Táluka. These four villages Mr. Turnbull has taken down, as I must call it for reasons explained below, into his first group, while he has re-arranged Colonel Anderson's Válva groups by taking up villages from lower groups and placing them in higher ones. He has then proposed higher jirayat maximum rates for all his groups. The general effect may be seen from the following diagram:—

COLONEL ANDERSON'S			MR. TURNBULL'S		
Rates.	Number of Group.	Number of Villages.	Number of Villages.	Number of Group.	Rates.
Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
3 0 0	Karád I ...	4	20	I	3 4 0
2 10 0	Válva II ...	8			
2 6 0	" III ...	33 { 8	25	II	3 0 0
2 2 0	" IV ...	9			
1 14 0	" V ...	15 { 10	7	IV	2 4 0
1 10 0	" VI ...	2			
1 0 0	" VII ...	10	17	V	2 0 0
		17			
				VI	1 4 0

9. The result is a considerable difference in the enhancement of different villages. Thus in the 4 Karád villages the maximum rates have been raised only from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-4 or 8-3 per cent.

In 8 villages of Colonel Anderson's Group II they have been raised about 24 per cent.

" 8	"	"	III	"	"	37	"
" 25	"	"	III	"	"	24	"
" 9	"	"	IV	"	"	18	"
" 10	"	"	V	"	"	33	"
" 5	"	"	V	"	"	20	"
" 2	"	"	VI	"	"	38	"
" 10	"	"	VI	"	"	23	"
" 17	"	"	VII	"	"	25	"

10. It will thus be seen that while in the villages which have not been placed in a higher group by Mr. Turnbull the maximum rates have been raised from 20 to 25 per cent. only, those villages which have been placed in a higher group the maximum rates have been raised from 33 to 38 per cent. On the other hand the four villages which belong to Karád have actually been brought down a group, entailing an enhancement of their maximum rates less than nine per cent.

11. To the treatment of these four Karád villages I feel bound to take serious exception. If they had been still included within the boundaries of Karád Táluka, there can be no doubt that Mr. Turnbull would have placed them in the first group of that táluka, and would have proposed for them a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8, whereas simply because they have been territorially included in Válva, they obtain the lower maximum of Rs. 3-4. The actual enhancement which they are estimated to yield is shown by Appendix Q to vary between 14 and 16 per cent, whereas other villages grouped with them have to pay more than double or treble this enhancement. There is no reason whatever for this lenient treatment, except perhaps the chance that the total enhancement of the group, if the maximum rates of these villages were raised to Rs. 3-8, would exceed the 33 per cent limit. But this difficulty will be avoided by placing these villages in a group by themselves, and if Government is unwilling to accept the more drastic suggestions which I propose below, I hope this will be done. The creation of a separate group will be less pretty on the map, but it will be more logical. These villages, I may mention, are notoriously well off; particularly Kásegaon, a large and populous bázár village, with one or two very rich money-lending houses in it, members of which control many of the best lands, and whom it would be the worst possible policy to spare in the matter of revenue.

12. But I am anxious to record the deliberate opinion that not only these four villages but all those in Mr. Turnbull's groups I and II could perfectly bear assessment up to a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0. Mr. Turnbull, while agreeing (paragraph 28) with Colonel Anderson that all villages of Válva should be rated slightly lower than Karád (even apparently those villages which, had they been territorially part of Karád, would have been rated no lower) expressly states that he does not believe that the villages in group II labour under any real disadvantages as compared with those in group I, the disadvantage of distance from Karád being balanced by the advantage of proximity to Sangli. In the latter view I am certain Mr. Turnbull is right. The only reason he has made two groups is that he might avoid proposing for the villages in his second group enhancements beyond the limit. But this reason, it is submitted, is not sound or sufficient. It means that villages which have been let off easily in the past are on that account to be let off easily now, while those which were not spared in the past are now treated with a full measure of severity. The right course is to put on the higher maximum rate, that is of Rs. 3-8-0, to all the villages in groups I and II and to postpone taking more than the enhancement now proposed by Mr. Turnbull on the villages for, say, 15 years. This will prevent the taking of too large an increment per saltum, while at the next settlement these villages will be all grouped together and will be subject to a uniform rate of enhancement unless in the meantime any of them have gained advantages over the others.

13. If these proposals are thought too severe, I would suggest the following compromise. In Karád the maximum rates of thirteen villages, which under the original settlement stood at Rs. 2-10-0, were without hesitation raised to Rs. 3-8-0 on revision. I would suggest that the same course be followed with the Válva villages which Colonel Anderson assessed at Rs. 2-10-0. Again I feel little doubt that had these villages been territorially included in the Karád Táluka, they would have had the Rs. 3-8-0 maximum, and moreover although by being grouped as they are they show an enhancement above the limit for the group, had they been thrown into the large group with the Karád villages they would not have brought the low enhancement of that táluka up to the 33 per cent limit. To these Rs. 2-10-0 villages there ought in bare justice to be added the 13, 14, 15 and 16 which, though originally rated at only Rs. 2-6-0, now have the extraordinary advantage of being on the railway with a station Takari at their doors.

14. Respecting the other groups I am on the whole in accord with Mr. Turnbull. It might be thought that group IV had received unnecessarily lenient treatment, when it is seen that its total enhancement is only 15 per cent. And I must admit that the village of Bilási seems to escape easily. But it will be seen that the total enhancement on *jiráyat* amounts to 25 per cent, a respectably high figure for a village lying so far off the main line of communications.

15. The only observation called for as regards the groups V and VI is that the *jiráyat* enhancement in the latter group appears unduly large. But on scrutiny it will be found to apply to an insignificant area of 46 acres made up of an acre here and an acre there in different villages. The increase also amounts to no more than one anna per acre and will not add appreciably to the burden of the holders, poor as they are.

16. As regards the rates for rice, pásthal and motasthal, I have no alteration to suggest in Mr. Turnbull's proposals. I think that his observations respecting the extent of pásthal irrigation and the defective character of the water-supply are without doubt correct, except perhaps as regards the four first villages which formerly belonged to Karád, and which, especially Kásegoon, have as good a supply as the neighbouring Karád villages which have a maximum rate of Rs. 9 for pásthal. According to Mr. Turnbull's proposals the pásthal rate of these villages will be actually reduced from what it was under the original settlement. The increase in the area of motasthal is very gratifying, and shows that although the streams do not tend themselves readily to flow irrigation, there is nevertheless plenty of water to be had, and that the enterprise necessary to obtain it has been adequately stimulated by the liberal provisions of Government for the encouragement of well construction.

To sum up I propose—

(a) That Mr. Turnbull's groups I and II should be amalgamated into one group with a maximum *jiráyat* rate of Rs. 3-8-0, for villages of his group II the enhancements in excess of those yielded by a maximum rate of Rs. 3 to be remitted for 15 years;

or (b) that villages 1 to 15 should be made into a separate group with a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0;

or (c) that villages 1 to 4 should be made into a separate group with a maximum of Rs. 3-8-0;

I believe none of these proposals err on the side of severity and press (c) as the very *minimum* of what ought to be done, and suggest (b) as a fair compromise between (a) and (c).

(d) The pásthal rates of villages one to four should be raised to Rs. 9, otherwise Mr. Turnbull's rice and garden rates should be adopted even if proposals (a) or (b) are accepted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. MUIR MACKENZIE,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. R.—4867 of 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Mádha, 27th November 1895.

Submitted to Government.

2. Owing to his want of knowledge of the district the Collector hardly had any choice but to accept the proposals made by the Superintendent of Survey, but the Acting Survey Commissioner, Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, on the strength of a long and intimate connection with the Sátára District and with that portion of it to which the present report relates, has proposed some sweeping alterations in Mr. Turnbull's rates for his two highest groups.

3. Mr. Mackenzie's connection with the Sátára District closed rather more than 10 years ago. My own acquaintance with the district is of considerably older date but was quite as intimate. I was Assistant Collector in charge of the Válva Taluka for three years and can well remember the magnificent crops that used to be raised on the black soil plain lying between the Krishna and Várna rivers and the Sátára-Belgaum road. There is no finer soil anywhere, and as far as communications and reliable rainfall are concerned, the tract is in no way inferior to the best part of the Karád Taluka. Even at this distance of time it is difficult to understand why villages such as Ashta, Válva and Dudhgaon should be rated lower than any in the taluka.

4. I am, therefore, prepared to support Mr. Mackenzie's proposal that Mr. Turnbull's first two groups should be amalgamated with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0. I would go even further and see no reason why enhancements in excess of those yielded by a maximum rate of Rs. 3 should be remitted for 15 years in the villages included in Mr. Turnbull's 2nd group. In making the revision of the Karád Taluka Mr. Turnbull raised 13 villages, formerly included in the 2nd group with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-10-0, into the 1st group with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0. In his present proposals he has raised 8 villages from a rate of Rs. 2-10-0 and 8 villages from a rate of Rs. 2-6-0 to one uniform rate of Rs. 3-4-0. There seems no reason why at least the same enhancement should not take place in the 25 villages which he has left in his 2nd group.

5. Mr. Turnbull acknowledges that had it not been for certain reasons he would have raised the rate for his 3rd group. His reasons are that he has included a number of villages in the group whose original rates were lower than that of the group into which they have been raised, and that the transition from ordinary early dry-crops to the coarser hill-grains takes place in the group. The first reason is, however, inevitable when any re-arrangement of groups takes place, and it is a question whether the other reason should govern the rating of a group. As Mr. Turnbull has raised 10 villages of the old 5th group into the new 3rd group, I should feel inclined to raise the remaining five villages of the old 5th group into the same group and give a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0. The two villages of the old 6th group which have been raised to Mr. Turnbull's 4th group I should leave as they are.

6. The result of my proposals would be:—

Group.	Rate:
	Rs. a. p.
I.—45 villages included in Mr. Turnbull's 1st and 2nd groups ...	3 8 0
II.—24 villages—19 included in Mr. Turnbull's 3rd group, and 5 in his 4th group ...	2 12 0
III.—12 villages—2 included in Mr. Turnbull's 4th, and 10 in his 5th group ...	2 0 0
IV.—17 villages included in Mr. Turnbull's 5th group ...	1 4 0

7. When the above proposals are worked out, if any excessive enhancements should be found they might be specially dealt with.

8. I would accept Mr. Turnbull's proposals as regards rates for rice and garden land. I see no reason for putting a special pátasthal rate on the four villages of the old 1st group, as proposed by Mr. Mackenzie. Before passing orders perhaps Government might think it advisable to consult Mr. Ozanne.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

No. 9777 of 1895.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1895.

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner and Director Land Records and Agriculture for favour of any remarks he may have to make with reference to the concluding portion of the Commissioner C. D.'s memorandum No. 4867, dated 27th November 1895.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. S.—2982 of 1895.

*Camp Gandeva, Surat District,
14th December 1895.*

The papers are herewith returned with the following report.

2. The Commissioner apparently desires that I should record my opinion specially as to the pátasthal rating of the four villages which formerly belonged to Karád. Appendix Q shows that there is pátasthal in only one of them. It would not be worth while making an exception, therefore, for one village, even if there be strong grounds for the exception, which I do not think can be shown to exist. In spite of the apparent reduction of the maximum rate, which Mr. Turnbull explains, the average rate is still 8 annas above the old average. Pátasthal is not so profitable in Válva as in Karád.

3. I can hardly suppose that this is the only point on which I am invited to comment. I would urge therefore that if a higher maximum dry-crop rate had been proposed for groups I and II, the 33 per cent. limit would have been overstepped. For this reason alone, whether a higher rate could be justified or not, the Superintendent could not have acted otherwise than he has acted. The limit would be still further passed if the four old Karád villages (or rather three, for the group in which the 4th village is placed will not affect its land, situated elsewhere) were relegated to a separate group. Moreover, the grouping appears to be quite correct.

4. The amalgamation of groups I and II would raise the enhancement far above the group limit, even if a higher rate were not also proposed. Nothing in the history of the tract seems to show ground for disturbing the line of demarcation drawn by Colonel Anderson.

5. As to the lower groups Mr. Muir Mackenzie has agreed with the Superintendent. The Honourable Mr. Spence, however, proposes several modifications as to the removal of villages Nos. 70 and 71 to a lower group. I have not sufficient local knowledge to give an opinion, but I do think that Mr. Turnbull's reasons for making a difference with respect to Nos. 65 to 69 are very strong. The raising of the dry-crop rate in group III from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 would probably not offend against the group limit, but I would urge that the proposed rating gives more weight to the climatic difference, indicated by the disappearance of the better kinds of dry-crop cereals, in favour of the inferior hill grains, and that therefore the rating should not be disturbed.

E. C. OZANNE,
Survey Commissioner, and Director of
Land Records and Agriculture.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Survey Settlement of the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District.

No. 1147.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—4867, dated 27th November 1895—

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 707, dated 24th June 1895, and accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Sátára, No. 5059, dated 16th July 1895.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2325, dated 27th September 1895.

Submitting with his remarks the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revision survey settlement of the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. S.—2982, dated 14th December 1895.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 98 Government villages and of Government land in 9 inám villages in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District. Of the total number 31 villages were settled in 1862-63 and 62 in 1863-64. The remaining five originally formed part of the Karád Táluka, which was settled in 1862-63, and were transferred to this táluka in 1866. The period of survey guarantee has therefore expired in every case.

2. The revision survey operations have been of the usual partial character, the excellence of the original work rendering a fresh examination in the field for the most part unnecessary. The total area of the cultivable land in the táluka differs little from that previously recorded, but it is to be noted that the area of motasthal cultivation has increased 77 per cent. and that of rice land 14 per cent. since the original settlement.

3. The account of the existing condition of the táluka and of its progress during the currency of the original settlement is very satisfactory. The population has risen in numbers and there has been simultaneously a marked increase in every form of material wealth. Communications, though still somewhat defective in the extreme western part of the táluka, have been very greatly improved in the east and centre. With the railway on the east, the high road from Kolhápúr to the Konkan on the south, and the main road to Karád and Poona in the centre of the táluka, the cultivators of all but the hill villages in the west have every facility for transporting their produce to favourable markets. The revenue history of the táluka indicates a general advance in prosperity. Under the encouraging influence of moderate rates the area of cultivation has shown a marked increase. Though the total assessment now levied is less than that for the year preceding the settlement, the area is nearly 50 per cent. in excess. The figures for collections are also satisfactory; remissions on account of poverty or failure of crops have been rare and except in two years when postponements were necessary, the outstanding balances have been insignificant. As regards the price history of the táluka it seems from the statement appended to Colonel Anderson's report on the original settlement that the prices prevailing during the year which preceded its introduction were owing to the outbreak of the American War and other causes quite as high as those of the present day and the remarks in paragraph 21 of Mr. Turnbull's report which point to a large rise in the price of food-grains are to a certain extent misleading. At the same time it must be remembered that thirty years ago prices fluctuated much more largely than they do now: communications were so deficient that the slightest excess in supply or demand at once produced a very marked effect, and consequently what the cultivator gained by high prices in one year he lost by low prices in the next. At the present day on the other hand owing to the opening up of new markets and the construction of railways, the level of prices is, comparatively speaking, steady, and there

can be little doubt that on the average the cultivator secures a much larger return for his produce than he did thirty years ago. Having regard to this fact and to the marked improvement which has taken place in the circumstances of the taluka in other respects, His Excellency the Governor in Council is satisfied that the moderate increase in the assessment which Mr. Turnbull's proposals involve is fully justified.

4. As regards the grouping and rates there is considerable difference of opinion as to the right course to be adopted. Mr. Turnbull proposes to retain in the main the grouping in force at the original survey, the only alterations he suggests being the transfer of 8 villages from the second to the first group, of 10 from the fourth to the third, of 2 from the fifth to the fourth, and the inclusion in the first of the 4 villages transferred from Karád. In fixing his rates also he has had regard to the principle observed at the original survey and pitched them somewhat below those already sanctioned for Karád. The effect of his proposals on the grouping and rates at present in force is shown in the following table:—

	ORIGINAL.					REVISED.				Increase per cent.
	Villages.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.		Villages.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	
		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
I	8	2 10 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	I	20	3 4 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	31.1
Karád	4	3 0 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	33	2 6 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	II	25	3 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	35.9
III	9	2 2 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	III	19	2 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	23.6
IV	15	1 14 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	IV	7	2 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15.5
V	12	1 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	V	10	2 0 0	7 0 0	...	18.3
VI	17	1 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	VI	17	1 4 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	17.9
	98					98	Increase on the whole taluka...			31.6

5. The Survey Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., however, both of whom speak from intimate knowledge of the taluka, are of opinion that having regard to the wealth and fertility of the taluka and to the improvement which has taken place in its circumstances, more especially in the villages in the south-east corner, the enhancement resulting from the rates recommended by Mr. Turnbull is altogether inadequate. To bring the assessment of the eastern villages up to a figure commensurate with their resources Mr. Muir-Mackenzie makes three alternative proposals—

(i) to amalgamate Mr. Turnbull's first and second groups and raise their rate to Rs. 3-8-0, remitting, if necessary to prevent hardship, for about 15 years the difference between the assessment at this rate and at the rates proposed by Mr. Turnbull;

(ii) to raise the rate of the first 16 villages of the first group from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0;

(iii) to raise the rate of the villages transferred from Karád from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.

He is of opinion that the adoption of proposal (i) would be in every way equitable; but if Government are unable to sanction it, he would recommend the adoption of either of the remaining two. Mr. Spence goes even further and suggests the adoption of Mr. Muir-Mackenzie's first proposal without any condition of remission. He also suggests that the rate for the third group should be raised from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 and that the fourth group should be altogether abolished by transferring five villages to the third and two to the fifth groups.

6. These modifications of Mr. Turnbull's recommendations are supported by arguments which contain considerable force, but Government on full con-

sideration are unable to approve of them. It is no doubt true that the assessment hitherto imposed has been moderate, that the richer soils of the taluka have got off more lightly than the hill lands, and that higher rates than those proposed by Mr. Turnbull could be paid without difficulty; but the adoption of the higher rates can only result in an enhancement of the assessment considerably above the limit approved by the Secretary of State, and the Governor in Council does not think that there are sufficient reasons for making an exception to the rule in the case of this taluka. The increase proposed by Mr. Turnbull, which amounts to 31.6 per cent., seems to Government to be sufficient and his grouping and rates are therefore approved.

7. As regards kumri and tisali lands their assessment should, as proposed by Mr. Turnbull, be regulated by the orders contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Government Resolution No. 1069, dated February 8th, 1895.

8. The area of patasthal land has from various causes declined, the total recorded being 1,264 acres only as against 1,592 acres under the original settlement; of the total however only 557 acres are pure patasthal, the remainder being irrigated from pats and wells combined. Mr. Turnbull's explanation of the manner in which he proposes to assess this land is not quite clear; but his intention apparently is to apply the same rates as those proposed for rice lands. These result in the small increase of rather more than four annas in the average rate per acre and are therefore approved.

9. The rates proposed by Mr. Turnbull should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years, subject to such modifications as may be necessitated by any petitions of objection received hereafter and subject also to the usual concessions in cases where the increase in the assessment on individual survey numbers exceeds 25 per cent.

G. S. CURTIS,

Under-Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Satara,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land
Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.

} By letter.

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