

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXLI.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 55 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

KHATAV TALUKA

OF THE

SATARA COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL

1890.

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Extract from the Proceedings of
the Committee of Visitors of the Re-
formatory School yearoda held on
23rd August 1889 at the School.

The following programme was
agreed to for the year commencing
from September 1889.

September. The Collector and the Judge.
October. Mr. Hari Raoji and Mr. Ramjoshi.
November. The City Magistrate & Mr. Kulkarni.
December. The Judge and the Collector.
January 1890. Mr. Hari Raoji and Mr. Ramjoshi.
February. The Civil Surgeon and the Principal
College of Science.
March. The Collector and the Judge.
April. The City Magistrate & Mr. Kulkarni.
May. Mr. Hari Raoji and Mr. Ramjoshi.
June. The Judge and the Collector.
July. Mr. Hari Raoji and Mr. Ramjoshi.
August. The Civil Surgeon and the
Principal College of Science.

2640) of 1885

Poona Collectors Office.

26th August 1885

True Extract forwarded to Rao
Sahib Mahadeo Ballal Ramjoshi with Com-
mittments.

W. L. S.
Collector of Poona

W. L. S.

No. 825 OF 1890.

FROM

COLONEL T. M. WARD,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF SÁTÁ'RA.

Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
Sátára Districts, Camp Malhárpeth,
29th April 1890.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 442, dated 28th February last, to your address, I have now the honour to submit proposals for the revised survey settlement of 55 Government villages now forming the Khatáv Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate. I say "in continuation", because all the villages now reported on formed, together with those of Mán, one and the same táluka when the original rates were introduced. (See Appendix R.) The circumstances of both tálukas are therefore identical, as far as proposals for revision are concerned.

2. Besides the 55 separate villages mentioned above, the present proposals include several pieces of land appertaining to the old hill-forts of Bhushangad and Vardhangad: and also those lands which were

* See para. 2 of the Mán revision report- omitted * from the Mán report in consequence of their being situated within the limits of Khatáv, and which belong to the fort of Mahimángad. On the other hand, there are some lands of Bhushangad which are necessarily excluded from this report, as they lie in the adjoining táluka of Khánápur. They will be dealt with when that táluka is revised. Included in these proposals there are, besides the villages and scattered lands already mentioned, portions of Government land in the inám villages of Pimpri and Sundarpur.

3. The villages now reported on came under original settlement, as shown below:—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Authority.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
31	Khatáv	1858-59	Government Resolution No. 652, dated 22nd February 1859.	
24	Khánápur			
55				

4. The revision measurement and classification of all these villages were carried out at the same time, and under the same rules and system described in my report above mentioned: and I need not go over the same ground again by minutely describing the processes. It will be enough to give the results. They are, for measurement, as shown below:—

Old Numbers.	Acres.		New Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Acres.
7,207	1,29,587	Remeasured have become	11,670	1,30,033
7,898	1,09,649	Confirmed	7,898	1,09,649
14,605	2,39,236		19,068	2,39,682

And the following table is a summary of the difference found in individual numbers between the old and new measurements :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Numbers.	NUMBERS MEASURED IN WHICH DIFFERENCE WAS						Included in village sites, forest, &c.	Numbers not re-measured.
		Within 1 per cent.	2 to 5 per cent.	6 to 10 per cent.	11 to 15 per cent.	16 to 20 per cent.	Over 20 per cent.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55	14,605	373	5,327	757	218	87	113	332	7,398

while the annexed statement shows the causes to which the larger differences are attributable :—

Total Numbers in which difference exceeded .15 per cent.	NUMBERS IN WHICH DIFFERENCE IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO			
	Alluvion or Diluvion.	Alterations in Roads, &c.	Mistakes in Old Work.	Other reasons.
1	2	3	4	5
200	141	17	10	32

5. I give below a statement showing the number of fields and the area actually reclassified :—

Total Survey Numbers and Pot Numbers.	Total Acres.	RECLASSIFIED.		Remarks.
		Numbers.	Acres.	
1	2	3	4	5
19,068	2,33,498	1,508	5,469	Column 2 excludes village sites, roads, &c., 6,184 acres.

which amounts to 7.9 per cent. of survey numbers and 2.3 per cent. of area.

6. The following table contrasts, under all heads, the area obtained by revision survey with that of the original record :—

Description.	Original Survey.	Revision Survey.	Difference.,
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dry-crop	1,89,297	1,86,783	-2,514
Garden	6,579	10,257	+3,678
Rice	76	48	-28
Unassessed	43,284	42,594	-690
Total	2,39,236	2,39,682	+446

The total revised area of the táluka is thus seen to exceed that of the original survey by 446 acres only, or 0·2 per cent., a difference which is hardly appreciable: though, as pointed out in preceding paragraphs, internal differences have been found to be neither few nor unimportant.

7. The irrigated area has largely spread during the lease. The people of Khatáv are in no way behind those of Mán in their industry and ingenuity in the matter of utilising the water of streams: and streams available for this purpose are numerous, especially in the northern and western villages of the táluka. Many new wells have been sunk and old ones repaired since the first settlement: and I have little doubt that a further stimulus to the construction of wells and consequent spread of irrigation would be afforded to the population of Khatáv, and would be one of which they would avail themselves, were Government to decide to place at the disposal of the Mámlatdár, as recommended in paragraph 23 of my report on Mán, an enhanced yearly sum to be advanced as "takávi" for this purpose. The area under rice is unimportant, and has decreased during the lease.

8. The Khatáv Táluka lies to the west of Mán, but may still be described as one of the eastern tálukás of Sátára. It is of a regular triangular outline, with a southern base some 30 miles in length, the western boundary running from south to north for 34 miles at right angles to the base. The northern extremity is a mere point, and from thence the eastern side of the táluka, which thus forms the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, joins the extreme northern and eastern points. On the western side of Khatáv is Koregaon and on the south Khánápur, both of these tálukás forming part of the Sátára Collectorate.

9. Along the whole western and eastern sides Khatáv is bounded by well-defined ranges of hills, with occasional spurs running into the level country of the interior. From the northern corner the land gradually slopes down towards Khánápur. The Yerla River, rising in the extreme north, intersects the táluka throughout its whole length, dividing it into two somewhat unequal portions, east and west. The soil is on the whole better than that of Mán, but a good deal of it is of poor quality. In the valleys, however, where garden cultivation is chiefly carried on, the accumulations are rich and deep, and, as in Mán, water is found within a moderate distance from the surface—a fact which renders the sinking of wells comparatively easy and profitable. The Yerla River, of which the flow of water is perennial, is of extreme value for purposes of irrigation, especially in the northern villages, where its breadth and volume of water are moderate. There are, besides the Yerla, numerous streams which flow throughout the year, or at all events until the middle or end of April. Thus irrigation by channel (pát-asthal), as already stated, is common throughout the táluka.

10. Appendix A is a statement, received from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, of the total rainfall registered at Vadúj during the past ten years. I have besides been furnished by the same department with a record of the monthly fall for the same period. From the latter of these returns I gather that the monsoon is somewhat precarious, particularly in the early months, viz., June and July. Nevertheless a complete failure of rain in any month, from June to October inclusive, is almost unknown, and at all events has not occurred since 1876. I learnt during a recent tour in the táluka that there is no doubt that the climate of the north and west is better and more certain than that of the villages in the south-east, and this information agrees with the statement of Captain Anderson,* that on the western side of the táluka the monsoon is sufficient and certain.

11. Appendix B is a record, compiled from the accounts kept by the village officers, of the average for the last five years of the areas devoted to the cultivation of the crops specified. The following table is a summary of the appendix:—

						Kharif.	Rabi.	
<i>Cereals</i> —Bájri, jowári, wheat, Indian corn, rála, rice	62.2	11.7	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	68.5	10.8
<i>Pulses</i> —Hulga, matki, gram, tur, khorásni, udid, mug	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	8.1	2.6
<i>Fibre</i> —Ambádi,	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...
<i>Oil-seeds</i> —Kardai, bhaimug	1.2	1.0	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.2
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —Chillies, tobacco, miscellaneous	0.3	0.1	0.6	...	...	...	0.7	0.3
<i>Garden cultivation</i> —Sugarcane, garden crops	0.6	0.3	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.2
						79.1	15.1	
Total						94.2		
Grass or fallow						5.8		
Grand Total						100.0		

Bájri, an early crop, is thus seen to be by far the most extensively grown of all grain. Jowári, of both the late and early kinds, covers a considerable area. The principal exportable crop is wheat, to which between 8,000 and 9,000 acres are devoted: but the area under wheat given in this return does not, I believe, represent the true state of the case, because, for the reasons pointed out in my report on Mán (para. 14), the newly formed pásthal area has not been included in the returns of the village officers, by whom this land is still entered as dry-crop.

12. Khatáv is now well supplied with the means of communication.

Communications. There are no Imperial or Provincial roads in the táluka, all being constructed and maintained from Local Funds.

The roads in existence are as follows:—

(1). Pusesávli to Vaduj, and thence on into the Mán Táluka: and another running north-west from Pusesávli to Koregaon, which is a large market town, with a station of the West Deccan Railway.

(2). Pusesávli to Máyni, and thence in an easterly direction to Pandharpur.

(3). The Sátára-Pandharpur road running east and west through the northern part of the táluka.

(4). Pusegaon to Vaduj and thence to Kátar-Khatáv. This road has just been constructed, and will be of great value to the central portion of the táluka.

(5). A road running north and south, *viá* Máyni and Kátar-Khatáv, from Tásgaon to Pingli (in Mán), where it joins the Sátára-Pandharpur road.

(6). A road from Pusesávli to Tásgaon.

The villages to the north of the Pandharpur-Sátára road are without a made road, and their condition would, I think, be improved were a road constructed from Pusegaon to the large town of Phaltan. But this part of the country is fairly level, and is for the most part easily traversed by carts during the greater part of the year.

13. Besides the markets entered in Appendix C, weekly sales take place

Markets—Exports and Imports—Appendix C.

at the inám villages of Khatáv in the centre of the táluka, and Kaldhon in the south-east corner, and also at Aundh. There are thus 8 bazárs within

the limits of the táluka. Outside, Koregaon on the west, Vita on the south, and Phaltan on the north, are the most important market towns within reach of the villages under report.

The exports and imports are much the same as those mentioned in paragraph 16 of my report on the Mán Táluka. More wheat, however, is grown in Khatáv than in Mán and exported thence, and in this respect the western táluka is decidedly superior to the eastern.

14. I give in the subjoined statement an abstract of Appendices D, F and J, which contain the statistics of population, cattle, houses, &c., both for last year and for the year of the introduction of the original settlement. The latter are the figures of the first survey census: those for 1888-89 have been furnished by the Revenue Department as the result of a special enumeration taken in July last for the purposes of this report:—

Description.	Year of Settlement.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ...	53,873	70,166	16,293	...	30·2
Houses { Tiled and flat-roofed ...	7,430	9,928	2,498	...	33·6
{ Thatched ...	1,831	1,255	...	576	—31·5
Total ...	9,261	11,183	1,922	...	20·8
Agricultural cattle ...	18,628	20,902	2,274	...	12·2
Cows, buffaloes, and young ...	23,110	23,052	...	58	—0·3
Sheep and goats ...	33,046	41,549	8,503	...	25·7
Carts ...	377	1,250	873	...	231·6
Horses and ponies ...	1,397	1,434	37	...	2·6
Wells and budkis ...	1,584	2,729	1,145	...	72·3

The comparison here afforded points to a gratifying increase in prosperity in all important particulars. Population has risen by 30·2 per cent. and now shows a density of 187 to the square mile.*

* 2,39,682 acres=375 square miles. Total population 70,166, which gives 187 to the square mile.

Houses have at the same time increased by 20·8 per cent., the increase being altogether in those of the superior kind, thatched huts having been largely supplanted by tiled or flat-roofed dwellings. Agricultural cattle are more numerous by 12·2 per cent. than they were thirty years ago, and now exist

in the proportion of one pair to every 17 acres.†
 Acres.
 † Total occupied acres, including inám ... 1,90,807
 Deduct fallow 5·8 per cent. ... 11,067

1,79,740
 Divide by 10,451 pairs of oxen=
 17 acres per pair.

Milch cattle remain at almost exactly the same figure as before. Sheep and goats have gone up in numbers by 25·7 per cent. Horses and ponies also show a small increase. In the valuable property represented by carts and wells there has been a very substantial increase, and in these respects Khatáv is seen to be better off and more wealthy than Mán. Thus, the total area of Mán is 593 square miles, that of Khatáv being 375. The present population of both tálukás is almost exactly the same, being 71,059 in the one case and 70,166 in the other. But whereas Mán possesses 1,070 carts and 2,733 wells and budkis, the numbers for Khatáv are respectively 1,250 and 2,729—a comparison much in favour of the latter táluka.

15. I have re-arranged below the statistics given for the whole táluka in the above paragraph according to the groups of villages into which I propose to divide the táluka for the purposes of the revised assessment. The results are as follow:—

Group I.—28 Villages.

Description.	Year of Settlement.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population ...	32,514	42,648	10,134	...	31.2
Houses { Superior ...	4,564	6,435	1,871	...	41.0
{ Inferior ...	867	409	...	458	-52.8
Agricultural cattle ...	10,829	11,874	1,045	...	9.7
Cows, buffaloes, and young	14,465	15,530	1,065	...	7.4
Sheep and goats ...	12,188	20,062	7,874	...	64.6
Carts ...	282	800	518	...	183.7
Horses and ponies ...	796	845	49	...	6.2
Wells and budkis ...	714	1,219	505	...	70.7

Group II.—16 Villages.

Population ...	14,962	18,716	3,756	...	25.1
Houses { Superior ...	2,216	2,566	350	...	15.8
{ Inferior ...	503	438	...	65	-12.9
Agricultural cattle ...	4,896	5,847	951	...	19.4
Cows, buffaloes, and young	5,335	4,289	...	1,046	-19.6
Sheep and goats ...	14,273	14,501	228	...	1.6
Carts ...	57	315	258	...	452.6
Horses and ponies ...	402	397	...	5	-1.2
Wells and budkis ...	619	1,001	382	...	61.7

Group III.—11 Villages.

Population ...	6,397	8,800	2,503	...	39.1
Houses { Superior ...	650	927	277	...	42.6
{ Inferior ...	461	408	...	53	-11.5
Agricultural cattle ...	2,903	3,181	278	...	9.6
Cows, buffaloes, and young	3,310	3,233	...	77	-2.3
Sheep and goats ...	6,585	6,986	401	...	6.1
Carts ...	38	135	97	...	255.3
Horses and ponies ...	199	192	...	7	-3.5
Wells and budkis ...	251	509	258	...	102.8

These figures point to a fairly even distribution of that increase of wealth indicated by the general statement, and in my opinion go far towards justifying the moderate enhancement of assessment which I shall propose in subsequent paragraphs of this report.

16. Although I believe the famine of 1876-77 was not so severely felt in Khatáv as in Mán, yet the district under report by no means escaped the visitation, and the following figures will show the extent to which human and animal life was thereby affected:—

Description.	In 1858-59.	In 1875-76.	Increase during 17 prosperous years.	Per cent.	In 1877-78.	Decrease from 1875-76 to 1877-78.	Loss per cent.	In 1888-89.	Increase over figures of column 8.	Gain per cent. in 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population ...	53,873	60,605	6,732	12.5	51,737	8,868	14.6	70,166	18,429	35.1
Agricultural cattle...	18,628	19,985	1,357	7.2	12,996	6,989	35.0	20,902	7,906	60.0
Milch cattle ...	23,110	18,807	-4,303	-18.6	8,256	10,551	56.1	23,052	14,796	179.0

Group I.—28 Villages.

Description.	In 1858-59.	In 1875-76.	Increase during 17 prosperous years.	Per cent.	In 1877-78.	Decrease from 1875-76 to 1877-78.	Loss per cent.	In 1888-89.	Increase over figures of column 9.	Gain per cent in 11 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population ...	32,514	37,399*	4,885	15.0	32,681	4,718	12.6	42,648	9,967	30.5
Agricultural cattle...	10,829	12,268	1,439	13.3	8,164	4,104	33.5	11,874	3,710	45.4
Milch cattle...	14,465	14,498	33	0.2	5,967	8,531	58.8	15,530	9,563	160.3

Group II.—16 Villages.

Population ...	14,962	15,536	574	3.8	13,754	1,782	11.5	18,718	4,964	36.1
Agricultural cattle...	4,896	5,140	244	5.0	3,186	1,954	38.0	5,847	2,661	83.5
Milch cattle...	5,335	2,458	-2,877	-53.9	1,505	953	38.8	4,289	2,784	185.0

Group III.—11 Villages.

Population ...	6,397	7,670	1,273	19.9	5,302	2,368	30.9	8,800	3,498	66.0
Agricultural cattle...	2,903	2,577	-326	-11.2	1,646	931	36.1	3,181	1,535	93.3
Milch cattle...	3,310	1,851	-1,459	-44.1	784	1,067	57.6	3,233	2,449	312.4

It will be seen from the entries in column 8 of the above statement that the loss under all heads was heavy, while those of column 11 show the gratifying recovery which has taken place with the continued recurrence of more favourable seasons.

17. The Educational Department has, as usual, furnished the information regarding Government schools summarised in Appendix H. From this it appears that there are 19 schools in the villages under report, with an average attendance of 752 boys. There are no girls' schools. The private schools entered in the return have been reported by the classing establishment of this Department. Of these it appears that there are 12, attended by 166 boys. The proportion of the population able to read has risen during the expiring lease from 5.5 to 8.4. The number of females who can read is said to be only 13 altogether.

18. The classing establishment collected the information regarding sub-tenures tabulated in Appendix I. From this statement it appears that 68.3 per cent. of the fields are cultivated by the khatedárs, either by themselves or in partnership with others; 17.6 per cent. are sublet for money rents; and 10.9 per cent. for a share of the produce. These figures do not differ very materially from those of the corresponding appendix for the Mán Táluka.

19. Appendices K, L and M are summaries of information regarding the value of land supplied by the Inspector-General of Registration. Cases involving property other than land have been as far as possible excluded. Appendix K shows that land was sold for sums ranging from Rs. 13-8-2 to 350 per acre. The average rate of sale, deduced from 113 cases taken at haphazard, was Rs. 15-0-8.

20. One hundred cases of leases have been taken, and the results are given in Appendix L. Two-thirds of the recorded transactions are those in which the land was let for sums less than five times the survey assessment: the rest are those where the sums given for possession ranged from 5 to 25 times the Government demand.

21. Two hundred cases of mortgage have been given; 100 being those of simple mortgage, and 100 of mortgage with possession. It will suffice to say of this record that it appears that 1,737 acres were accepted as security for debts aggregating Rs. 28,239—a fact

which at least shows that the possession of land in Khatáv, as elsewhere, is looked upon as desirable.

22. The range of prices of the principal food-grains grown in Khatáv and in 3 other adjacent tálukás is tabulated in Appendix O, and the average of four periods of ten years each is entered. The Mámlatdárs of the several tálukás have furnished the returns; I give below a table of the averages for Khatáv, and one also for the four tálukás taken together:—

For Khatáv Táluka.

Kind of Grain.	PRICE PER RUPEE IN SEERS.				Difference of Columns 2 and 5.	Percentage increase in prices.
	Before Settlement.	First Decade.	Second Decade.	Third Decade.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jowári	64½	30½	17½	24½	40½	167·0
Bájrí	60½	27½	17¼	22	38½	163·6
Wheat	43½	21	18	15	28½	190·0

Average for Khatáv, Mán, Koregaon and Khánápur Tálukás taken together.

Jowári	54½	25½	19½	20½	34	165·9
Bájrí	55½	23½	18½	19	36½	190·8
Wheat	40½	18½	13½	13½	27	196·4

23. In my recent report on the Mán Táluka I discussed very fully* the question of prices and its bearing on proposals for a revision of assessment. I need not therefore go so deeply into the matter on the present occasion. Since writing the Mán report, it has been brought to my notice that my figures were not altogether correct, especially those of the first decade of the lease. I much regret that this should have been so; but while acknowledging the inaccuracy, here and there, of the data on which I based my conclusions, I submit that on the whole those conclusions are sound. The appendix attached to this report has been examined with great care, and the result for Khatáv is much the same as that which I expressed regarding Mán, viz., that during the period of settlement, prices have risen on the whole by considerably more than 100 per cent. It is, however, in spite of every care, impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the figures embodied in this appendix. The Mámlatdárs of the several tálukás all report that they are not in possession of official records of prices for the whole period embraced—in some cases there is no such record at all—and that they have consequently been obliged to compile the returns from information furnished by the leading shopkeepers of the respective towns.

24. The revenue history of the táluka is given, year by year, for the táluka under report, in appendices P¹ and P². The remissions granted since the introduction of the settlement have been, with the exception of that in the first year, insignificant. Outstanding balances, in the year of the famine and those following (altogether five), were considerable; but as during those years land was not thrown up to any great extent, it is not easy to account for this feature in the return. In the last seven years there is but one entry of a balance of trifling amount, and waste land has been gradually absorbed until there are at present only 5,705 acres unoccupied, bearing a total assessment of Rs. 1,532, or an average of Re. 0-4-4 per acre. This indicates on the whole a poor quality of soil, better fitted for grazing than for cultivation.

25. The following return, which has been furnished by the Mámlatdár, illustrates the ease with which the land revenue has been collected during the last three years :—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was resorted to.
1	2	3	4
1886-87	30	228	.....
1887-88	26	123	.....
1888-89	23	138	.....
Total	79	489	.....

26. It will be convenient to state here briefly the general conclusions which I draw from an examination of the statistics presented with this report.

Summary.

(1). Internal communications have greatly improved since the introduction of the settlement. It is to be noted, too, that Khatáv is more favourably situated with regard to railways than Mán: the whole of the western half of the táluka being within easy reach of the West Deccan line, which runs north and south through the adjoining táluka of Koregaon. In that táluka there are three stations—Wáthár, Koregaon and Rahimatpur.

(2). Prices of agricultural produce have steadily improved during the lease, till they are now more than 100 per cent. better than they were thirty years ago.

(3). Population has increased, and concurrently with this increase there has been a marked growth of wealth, as shown by the figures regarding superior houses, carts, wells, and cattle.

(4). Cultivation has spread steadily, and the land revenue has been, after making due allowance for the check imposed by the famine, collected with ease and regularity.

(5). The population has benefited, I have no doubt, by the recent depreciation of silver, regarding which I ventured to offer some remarks in my report on Mán.

I shall accordingly now proceed to suggest that the lease to be renewed shall be at rates moderately exceeding those of the present settlement.

27. The old scheme of grouping was referred to in my report on Mán (paragraph 42), and in now regrouping the táluka I shall propose no change, except an amalgamation of Captain Anderson's first and second groups: and the inclusion in my second class of one village (Anphala, close to Máyni) formerly in the lowest class. Neither on the score of climate, communications, nor proximity to markets, does there now seem sufficient reason for perpetuating the distinction made by Captain Anderson between the villages of his 1st and 2nd groups, and I therefore propose that they shall in future form but one. With regard to Anphala, it should beyond doubt take the same rate as the adjoining village of Máyni, within the lands of which it is almost entirely enclosed.

28. I propose 3 groups, of which the particulars and maximum rates are as follow :—

Group I.—*Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2-4-0*—28 villages, together with 3 portions of the Mahimángad lands which were omitted from the Mán proposals: also 1 portion of the land belonging to Bhushangad, and 10 portions of that appertaining to Vardhangad: and a piece of Government land situated in the inám village of Sundarpur. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-14-0 for the old first group, and Rs. 1-10-0 for the old second.

*Group II.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 2.—*16 villages, together with 7 portions of the lands of Bhushangad, and a piece of Government land in the inám village of Pimpri. These villages formed the original third group, of which the maximum was Rs. 1-8-0, and one village (Anphala) was in the fourth, with a maximum of Rs. 1-6-0.

*Group III.—Maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-12-0.—*11 villages. These formed the old fourth group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0.

29. By the original survey there were altogether 6,579 acres of garden land, of which the area belonging to Government was 5,113 acres, assessed at Rs. 15,466, or an average of Rs. 3-0-5 per acre. This includes both land irrigated from wells and from channels. By the revised survey the total garden area comes to 10,257 acres, of which 8,048 are Government land bearing an assessment of Rs. 21,889, which gives an average rate of Rs. 2-11-6 per acre. The new area is divided below :—

Description.				Acres.	Rupces.	Average per acre.	
1				2	3	4	
						Rs. a p.	
Motasthal	...	...	...	3,763	4,552	1	3 4
Pátasthal...	...	...	...	4,285	17,337	4	0 9

Every pátasthal number has been rated by myself according to the individual circumstances of each garden. This has been a work of great labour, and it is mainly owing to this that the submission of the report has been delayed beyond the usual date. The maximum combined rate for soil and water has been fixed, as usual, at Rs. 8-0-0.

30. Land under wells has been assessed in strict accordance with the orders of Government on the subject. No additional assessment has been placed on land irrigated from wells sunk within the period of the lease, while land watered from old wells has been assessed within the highest dry-crop rate.

31. For the small area of rice I propose a combined soil and water maximum rate of Rs. 6-0-0, as in Mán.

32. The estimated result of the new rates is shown for each village in Appendix Q, of which the following table is an abstract for each of the new groups :—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of Villages.	By former survey.		By Revision Survey.				Percentage.		
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government un-occupied Land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	2 4 0	28	71,832	42,435	72,320	60,562	2,142	819	74,462	61,381	42.7
II	2 0 0	16	46,833	21,717	47,065	30,341	2,876	1,090	49,941	31,431	39.7
III	1 12 0	11	25,605	9,075	25,864	12,706	1,263	321	27,127	13,027	40.0
Total	..	55	1,44,270	73,227	1,45,249	1,03,609	6,281	2,230	1,51,530	1,05,839	41.5

33. It thus appears that the estimated increase of revenue amounts to Rs. 30,382, or 41.5 per cent. over the present demand. This includes the whole

amount payable for new water cess on account of the extension of pátasthal irrigation. As with Mán, so with Khatáv, it is not possible to state positively the amount of the old water cess. Adopting, however, the same method of calculation for the táluka under report as was adopted for Mán, I find that the increase of revenue due to new water cess alone is Rs. 6,869. Dividing this amount among the three groups proposed, the sum to be deducted is Rs. 4,148, Rs. 1,728 and Rs. 993 respectively. The estimated result of the new rates for each group will accordingly be as given in the statement below.—

Group.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of Villages.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.						Percentage.
			Government occupied Land.		Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Land.		Total.		
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. a. p.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
I	2 4 0	28	71,832	42,435	72,320	56,414	2,142	819	74,462	57,233	32·9
II	2 0 0	16	46,833	21,717	47,065	28,613	2,876	1,090	49,941	29,703	31·8
III	1 12 0	11	25,805	9,075	25,864	11,713	1,263	321	27,127	12,034	29·1
Total	...	55	1,44,270	73,227	1,45,249	96,740	6,281	2,230	1,51,530	98,970	32·1

34. The increase of demand, after excluding new water cess, is thus seen to amount to Rs. 23,513, or 32·1 per cent. over the old.

35. In the 3 individual villages named in the margin the enhancement of demand exceeds the allowed limit of 66 per cent. This, however, is in every case due to the new water cess imposed on account of the conversion of dry-crop land into pátasthal. When this has been deducted, the percentage increases are reduced to 41·8, 56·4 and 38·4 respectively.

- Group I.*
1. Part of Killa Mahimángad situated in Darjai. } Below No. 23.
 2. Do. do. in Daruj. } Below No. 28.
 3. Kumtha } Below No. 28.

36. The results of the two surveys are contrasted below under every head:—

Description.	ORIGINAL SURVEY.		REVISION SURVEY.		Judi.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land ...	1,44,270	73,227	1,45,249	1,03,609	...
Government unoccupied land ...	5,705	1,532	6,281	2,230	...
Inám land... ..	45,977	28,157	45,558	40,241	11,135
Government unassessed unarable land	43,284	...	42,594	...	...
Total ...	2,39,236	1,02,916	2,39,682	1,46,080	11,135

37. The average rate of assessment on Government occupied land of all kinds was by the former survey Re. 0-8-1 per acre, and by the new rates will be Re. 0-11-5. The increase, therefore, amounts on the average to Re. 0-3-4. This includes the new water cess, and this portion of the extra demand falls only on those who have utilised the available supply of water, and who are best able to pay it.

38. I forward with this letter a map of the táluka on which the proposed new groups are shown in different colours. I attach also a printed copy of my recent report on Mán, together with a copy of the original settlement report (Appendix R).

1st group	...	Red.
2nd "	...	Blue.
3rd "	...	Yellow.

39. In conclusion, I trust that it will be found possible—in the event of my proposals being approved by Government—to sanction the new rates in time for their introduction within the current revenue year, under the usual guarantee of thirty years. I would further suggest that the period for handing in relinquishment of land be extended in the case of this táluka to the 20th of July next.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Agricultural Department.

Years.	RAINFALL AT									
	Khatáv.		Mán.		Koregaon.		Karád.		Khanápur.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1880	16	48	16	09	21	14	22	60	20	25
1881	14	37	19	13	21	85	24	37	20	35
1882	26	69	24	69	33	02	51	49	31	89
1883	25	56	21	43	27	44	36	22	39	70
1884	16	94	13	66	30	59	33	34	17	81
1885	22	80	20	13	33	15	33	88	22	56
1886	30	49	28	47	28	21	38	36	34	27
1887	24	26	26	14	28	93	37	29	22	66
1888	19	71	24	16	27	05	36	43	20	73
1889	27	81	30	62	32	09	41	98	36	70
Total ...	225	11	224	52	283	47	355	96	266	92
Average ...	22	51	22	45	28	35	35	60	26	69

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation, average of five years from A.D. 1884-85 to 1888-89.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INA'M LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Acres.	Acres.
Khatáv Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate	55 Government villages ...	Bájeri	62.2	1,17,821	.....
		Jowári (early)	5.5	10,419	.....
		Hulga	2.7	5,074	.....
		Matki	2.3	5,369	.....
		Tur	1.5	2,827	.....
		Bhuimug	1.0	1,983	.....
		Khorásni	0.6	1,170	.....
		Sugarcane	0.6	1,086	.....
		Indian corn	0.5	1,039	.....
		Miscellaneous	0.4	745	.....
		Udid	0.3	631	.....
		Chillies	0.3	568	.....
		Rála	0.2	449	.....
		Mug	0.2	294	.....
		Garden Crops	0.1	229	.....
		Ambádi	0.1	190	.....
		Rice	0.1	131	.....
		Jowári (late)	6.2	.....	11,773
		Wheat	4.6	.....	8,639
		Gram	2.6	.....	4,839
Kardai	1.2	.....	2,299		
Miscellaneous	0.2	.....	442		
Garden crops	0.2	.....	310		
Tobacco	0.1	.....	202		
Grass or fallow	5.8	.....	11,040		
		Total ...	100.0	1,50,025	39,544

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Khatáv Taluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	Pusesávli ...	Wednesday	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	300 80 100 5 485	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur grains. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, Sárís, cholis or women's bodices, chaváli kádís and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables, fruit, &c.
2	Máyri ...	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	150 25 200 20 395	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur grains. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, Sárís, cholis or women's bodices, chaváli kádís and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables, fruit, &c.
3	Vaduj ...	Saturday	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 50 2 177	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur grains. Oil, dried cocoanuts, jagri, chillies, salt, & Sárís, cholis or women's bodices, chavális cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables, fruit, &c.
4	Budh ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	32 35 100 3 170	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur grains. Oil, ghee, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, Sárís, cholis or women's bodices, chaváli kádís and cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables, fruit, &c.
5	Kátar Khatáv	Sunday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	50 25 40 2 117	Rice, wheat, jowári, bájri, gram, tur grains. Oil, dried cocoanuts, jágri, chillies, salt, &c Sárís, cholis or women's bodices, chavális, cloths of European manufacture. Vegetables, fruit, &c.

T. M. WARD, Colonel
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Taluka.	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.	10	11	12	13			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
55 Government villages of the Khatav Taluka, Sátara Collectorate.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	14	20	34	9	21	30	64	4	11.8	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	21	42	63	17	39	56	119	42	66.7	...	...
		528	784	1,312	281	896	1,177	2,489	155	11.8	1	0.1
	Musalmans ...	483	810	1,293	383	827	1,210	2,503	376	29.1	...	...
		301	364	665	181	461	642	1,307	5	0.8	...	...
	Hindus. {	372	551	923	288	602	890	1,813	84	9.1	...	...
		540	860	1,400	271	886	1,157	2,557	884	63.1	...	...
		535	1,063	1,598	425	942	1,367	2,965	1,212	75.8	5	0.4
Others ...	11,245	13,711	24,956	6,426	16,074	22,500	47,456	517	2.1	...	...
	13,077	19,611	32,688	9,317	20,761	30,078	62,766	1,355	4.1	8	...	
	Total ...	12,628	15,739	28,367	7,168	18,338	25,506	53,873	1,565	5.5	1	...
		14,488	22,077	36,565	10,430	23,171	33,601	70,166	3,069	8.4	13	...

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

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.
STATISTICAL TABLE No. V.
Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
			No.	Percentage.
Khatáv Táluka, Sátára Collectorate	... 55 Government villages ...	Agricultural ...	26,616	49·4
		... ..	40,732	58·1
		Partly agricultural ...	13,070	18·6
		Non-agricultural ...	27,257	50·6
		... ..	16,364	23·8
		Total ...	53,873	100·0
			70,166	100·0

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

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

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

Táiluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs' Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Khatáv Táiluka, Sâ-tára Collectorate.	55 Government villages.	4	4,324	3,202	1,831	9,261	No record.				1,422	377	39	No record.		1,397	2,738	2,312	5,050	9,196	8,864	18,060	18,628	33,046	...	326	...	...
		13	6,566	3,350	1,255	11,183	1,860	224	391	2,465	1,250	2,238	1,199	236	1,434	3,328	1,917	5,245	11,242	6,565	17,807	20,902	37,419	4,180	412	...	...	...

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

T. M. WARD, Colonel,

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in 55 Villages of the Khatáv Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		Hand-gins.	Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Tálmkhánda.	Dharmshálas.	TEMPLES.	
				Cotton.	Woolen.						Hindu.	Musalman.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
55	Khatáv. Táluka, Sátára Collectorate.	349	136	92	224	4	1884-85 ... 2,697	1884-85 ... 1,682	1884-85 ... 2,255	9	14	46	243	34			
							1885-86 ... 2,530	1885-86 ... 1,909	1885-86 ... 1,643								
							1886-87 ... 3,274	1886-87 ... 2,297	1886-87 ... 1,981								
							1887-88 ... 3,126	1887-88 ... 1,745	1887-88 ... 2,206								
							1888-89 ... 1,654	1888-89 ... 1,017	1888-89 ... 1,736								
							Total ... 13,281	Total ... 8,650	Total ... 9,821								
							Average ... 2,656	Average ... 1,730	Average ... 1,964								

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1888-89.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.	
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.			
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
55	Khatáv Táluka, Sátára Collee-torate.	Villages under re- port	19	752	...	...	12	166	
		Inám villages not under report ...	...	...	...	...	2	18	
		Total ...	19	752	...	...	14	184	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1888-89.

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 Numbers.	Parampok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
55	Khatáv Táluka of the Sátára Collee-torate.	8,936	1,402	1,795	817	1,735	1,629	1,418	662	381	233	14,498	4,570
		46.9	7.7	9.4	4.3	9.1	8.5	7.4	3.5	2.0	1.2	76.0	24.0

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in Villages of the Khatav Taluka of the Satara Collectorate in the year 1888-89.

Number of Villages.	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BUDKIS.			
		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.			Pakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.		Old.	New.	Old.	New.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
65	Khatav Taluka, Satara Collectorate ...	5	...	190	4	1,845	383	34	4	2,465	1,422	1,043	...	2	...	...	2	99	66	63	36

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing Sales in 55 Villages of the Khatāv Tāluka of the Sātāra Collectorate.

Total acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,528	Rs. 22,982	Rs. a. p. 15 0 8	Rs. a. p. 931 8 0	Rs. a. p. 0 9 9	25	The total number of cases is 113.
51 cases in which	the land was	sold for sums	from 10 to 50	times the survey	assessment.	
693	9,362	13 8 2	426 0 0	0 9 10	22	
22 cases in which	the land was	sold for sums	from 50 to 100	times the survey	assessment.	
196	7,149	36 7 7	113 0 0	0 9 3	63	
11 cases in which	the land was	sold for sums	from 100 to 200	times the survey	assessment.	
19	3,266	171 14 4	26 0 0	1 5 11	126	
2 cases in which	the land was	sold for sums	from 200 to 500	times the survey	assessment.	
2	850	425 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	425	
1 case in which	the land was	sold for sums	from 500 to 800	times the survey	assessment.	
1	350	350 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	700	

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in 55 Villages of the Khatāv Tāluka of the Sātāra Collectorate.

Total acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,307	Rs. 3,073	Rs. a. p. 2 5 7	Rs. 920	Rs. a. p. 0 11 3	3	The total number of cases is 100.
23 cases in which	the land was	sub-let for sums	from 5 to 10	times the survey	assessment.	
167	882	5 4 6	142	0 13 7	6	
8 cases in which	the land was	sub-let for sums	from 10 to 15	times the survey	assessment.	
40	244	6 1 7	22	0 8 10	11	
3 cases in which	the land was	sub-let for sums	from 15 to 25	times the survey	assessment.	
11	195	17 11 8	10	0 14 7	19	

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages in 55 Villages of the Khatāv Tāluka of the Sātāra Collectorate.

Total acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per acre.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,737	Rs. 28,239	Rs. a. p. 16 4 1	Rs. 1,210	Rs. a. p. 0 11 2	23	The total number of cases is 200.
56 cases in which	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 10	to 25 times the	survey assessment.	
620	5,769	9 4 11	365	0 9 5	16	
52 cases in which	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 25	to 50 times the	survey assessment.	
305	8,530	27 15 6	243	0 12 9	35	
45 cases in which	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 50	to 100 times the	survey assessment.	
122	8,803	72 2 6	140	1 2 4	63	
11 cases in which	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 100	to 200 times the	survey assessment.	
25	2,100	84 0 0	18	0 11 6	117	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX N.

No. 268 of 1889.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS,
3rd Division;

TO

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, ESQUIRE,
Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps,
Bombay.

Ratnágiri Districts,

Camp Devgad, 25th October 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the five returns of local statistics prepared for the taluka of Khatáv in the Sátára district, as required in your No. 1755 dated 10th July 1889.

2. The statistics have been collected from the registers of the Sub-Registrar and those of the village registrars of the taluka for the last five years 1884 to 1888, and the returns have been prepared in the specimen forms which accompanied your above letter of instructions. All the instances noted down in every return relate only to Government lands and lands without buildings and no instance has been noted down which affected partly lands and partly moveable property. The instances have again been so widely picked up haphazard from the books of all the circles as to touch different parts of the taluka.

Ordinary Sales.

3. The return contains full 100 instances for the five years taken up, at 20 instances a year. The total area dealt with is 1,220 acres and $19\frac{1}{2}$ gunthás, paying total Government assessment of Rs. 689-2-0 and sold for the gross amount of Rs. 19,973-4-0. The proportion of the purchase-money to Government assessment by the number of instances contained in the return comes to 28 times, the highest such proportion being 700 times, and the lowest 2. In 19 of these instances the proportions are 10 times and less, in 25 they are above 10 and up to 25, in 25 up to 50, in 21 up to 100, in 7 above 100, in 1, 230 and in 1 again 480 and in 1, 700 times. Thus classified the instances are almost equal, such as give the proportions up to 25 times and those above 25 and up to 100 times. The last two instances giving the unusually high proportions are quite single. The average value of each sale is Rs. 199-11-8, and for each acre it is Rs. 16-6-3. The average Government assessment per acre is Re. 0-8-5.

Sales by Court.

4. There were found only 13 instances for this return. It seems, under the provisions of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, that agriculturists' lands are not sold by Courts, such sales being avoided for their benefit. The total area entered in the 13 instances comes to 236 acres and $38\frac{1}{2}$ gunthás paying Government assessment Rs. 205-12-0 and sold for Rs. 3,509, including value of mortgage liens. The two instances entered under Nimbsur for 1884 relate to lands for which the area, Government assessment and mortgage lien are the same, but apparently sold under two deeds in different lots. The average proportion to Government assessment by the 13 instances comes to 17 times, the highest proportion being 136 times and the lowest $\frac{1}{12}$. The average value of each sale is Rs. 262-3-8, and for each acre it is Rs. 12-10-8. The average Government assessment per acre is Re. 0-11-10.

Simple Mortgages.

5. Hundred instances have been noted down. The total area is 945 acres and $36\frac{1}{2}$ gunthás, Government assessment Rs. 625-13-0, and the total mortgage amount Rs. 13,792-6-6. The required average proportion to Government assessment is 22 times as calculated by the 100 instances, the highest such pro-

portion being 143 times and the lowest 1. Classified as under ordinary sales, the 100 instances would range themselves 24 in the class up to 10 times, 28 above 10 and up to 25, 24 up to 50, 21 up to 100 and 3 above 100 times. Thus arranged, half of the instances give such proportions up to 25 times, and nearly the other half those above 25 and up to 100, or with very little difference equal numbers of instances are found for the first four kinds of the proportions. The average value of each mortgage is Rs. 137-14-9, and for each acre it is Rs. 14-9-3. The average Government assessment per acre is Re. 0-10-7.

Mortgages with possession.

6. The return contains the full number of instances, giving the total area mortgaged to be 790 acres and 25½ gunthás, Government assessment Rs. 584-9-4 and the mortgage amount Rs. 14,447-0-0. The average proportion of mortgage money to the Government assessment by the 100 instances is 24 times, the highest such proportion being 200 times and the lowest 2. Of the above instances, 16 give proportions up to 10 times, 29 above 10 and up to 25, 33 up to 50, 18 up to 100 and 4 above 100, one of the last mentioned giving the proportion of 200 times. In two-thirds of the instances the proportions fall above 10 and up to 50 times, and half of the number is also found with proportions above 25 and up to 100. The average value of each mortgage is Rs. 144-7-6 and for each acre it is Rs. 18-4-4. The average Government assessment per acre is Re. 0-10-9.

Leases.

7. The return contains 100 instances. The total area leased is 1,306 acres and 12 gunthás, Government assessment Rs. 898-4-6 and total rent Rs. 3,017-10-6. The average proportion of rent to Government assessment is 3 times the highest proportion, being 24 times and the lowest 1. In 76 instances the proportions are only 5 times and less, in 15 they are up to 10, in 7 up to 15, in one 20 times and in one 24. There are two instances of perpetual leases. In those instances where assessment was payable by lessees, the rent fixed is often less than such assessment, and hence the proportions to be correct had to be taken on the total sums payable by the lessees, both as rent and assessment. The average rent of a lease is Rs. 30-2-9, and for each acre it is Rs. 2-4-2. The average Government assessment is Re. 0-11-0.

8. The instances of more and less proportion have been found in some villages and also in different parts of the taluka generally; hence it does not appear to me that saleable, mortgageable and leasable value in this taluka is specially high or specially low in a particular portion or portions, although in some of the villages of Pusegaon and Máyni and Pulusgaon circles such value appears to be comparatively higher than in villages of the remaining circles. I also find that lands described as bágáyat are generally more valuable than jiráyat lands.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) M. R. SALDANHA,

Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 3rd Division.

(True Copy)

T. M. WARD, Colonel,

Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Khatav Taluka of the Satara Collectorate and adjoining Talukas for 41 years, from 1848-49 to 1888-89, from information furnished by the Mamaludars.

Years.	KHATAV.						MAN.					KORGAON.					KHA'NA'PUR.					Remarks.		
	Measured Sars of 80 tolas per rupee.						Measured Sars of 80 tolas per rupee.					Measured Sars of 80 tolas per rupee.					Measured Sars of 80 tolas per rupee.							
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Rice.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardal.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1848-49	60½	55½	34½	44½	57½	...	...	67½	38½	35	...	61½	58½	44	36½	57½	No record						
1849-50	55	52½	41½	50	61½	70	47½	52½	...	56½	54	46½	45½	61½								
1850-51	71½	66½	52	58½	79½	...	66½	56½	38½	41	...	53½	54	48	62½	55½								
1851-52	45½	41½	41½	32	48½	...	57½	50½	46½	46½	48½	58½	66½	49½	62½	53½								
1852-53	66	63½	38½	48½	61½	...	54½	64½	51½	42½	...	53½	54	38½	51½	57½								
1853-54	77	76	40½	57	70½	...	56½	58½	49	41	...	45½	54	39½	40	41								
1854-55	83	83½	57½	72½	80	...	38½	38½	32½	29½	...	56½	54	44	40	41								
1855-56	40½	44½	39	44½	57½	...	31½	39½	30	33½	...	33½	36½	27½	40	41								
1856-57	60½	55½	36½	50	52½	34	27½	29½	...	50½	49	24½	34½	40½								
1857-58	74½	68	46½	62½	79½	45½	34	35	...	42½	44	30½	31½	28½								
Total	647½	606½	436½	510½	650½	...	234½	530½	395½	386½	48½	512½	524½	391½	458½	404½								
Average	64½	60½	43½	51½	65½	...	47½	53	39½	38½	48½	51½	52½	39½	45½	49½								
1858-59	55	50	34	36½	46½	26½	38½	36½	32½	35	44	21	22	24	16	28	52	41½	30	36½	78			
1859-60	44	38½	31½	33½	35½	20½	40½	39½	32½	41	42½	23	23	16	21	34	44½	41½	28½	31½	62½			
1860-61	41½	40½	21	33½	44	19½	38½	36½	24½	26½	39½	24	24	16	16	24	41½	41½	28½	31½	62½			
1861-62	22	20½	21	19½	27½	12½	27½	25½	21½	24½	35½	22	23	16	14	22	31½	29½	19½	28½	41½			
1862-63	26	23½	21	22½	23½	13½	17½	17	15½	17½	...	14½	13½	10	12	24	20½	19½	18½	18½	41½			
1863-64	22	19½	19½	22½	22	15	18	12½	12½	11	...	13½	11½	10	15	21	16½	14½	13	18	31½			
1864-65	27½	22½	17	20½	22	12½	14½	14½	12½	10½	...	15	12	8½	17	23	13½	12½	10½	20½	31½			
1865-66	22½	18½	18½	22½	26½	9½	18½	18	12½	8	...	17½	17½	7	14	21	14	9½	13½	23½	30½			
1866-67	13½	12½	10½	14	17½	9½	16	14½	11	9½	...	10	10	5	16	19	14½	18½	8½	24½	30½			
1867-68	33	29½	15½	32½	30½	11	26	20½	16½	15½	...	20	20	10	19	20	20½	25½	14½	23½	30½			
Total	308½	274½	209	255	302½	155½	250½	242½	192½	190	167½	184½	182½	129½	150	246	274½	242½	200	251½	458			
Average	30½	27½	21	25½	30½	15½	25	24½	19½	20	16½	18½	18½	13	16	24½	27½	24½	20	25	45½			
1868-69	19½	16½	14½	16½	22½	11	28	22½	13½	15½	...	14½	14½	9½	18	18	20½	19½	15½	14½	30½			
1869-70	17	14	11½	18	22	9½	19	19½	11½	13½	...	18½	17	9½	15	20	17½	15½	10	10	36½			
1870-71	18	16½	13	16½	17½	11	17	17	10	15½	...	13½	27½	9½	16	21	16½	14½	9½	22	31½			
1871-72	19½	16½	14½	16½	17½	9½	14½	13½	10	10½	...	13	11½	10	14	19	14½	11½	13½	20½	31½			
1872-73	23½	14	15½	16½	23	12½	19½	21½	17½	17	...	22	19½	14	10½	17	20½	19	13½	23½	31½			
1873-74	23½	25	15½	18	23½	11	34½	30	16½	18	...	34	31	20½	36½	14	30½	27½	20½	20½	31½			
1874-75	24	25	14½	22½	22	9½	32½	37	28	23½	...	31	28½	21	24	12	36½	31	23	20½	31½			
1875-76	13½	27½	15½	22½	20½	10½	27½	25½	21½	24½	30½	19	18	15	22½	10	21½	20½	17½	13	20½			
1876-77	6½	11	11½	11	22	5½	13½	13	12	13½	...	8	7	7	...	11	34	11½	11	10½	20½			
1877-78	13½	5½	5½	8½	13½	4½	11	11½	7½	7	...	8	8	5	6½	13	16½	14	8½	15	20½			
Total	176½	172	131	165½	217½	94½	227½	211	148½	165½	30½	180½	162½	121½	156½	156	201½	184	142½	170½	296½			
Average	17½	17½	13	16½	21½	9½	22½	21	14½	16½	30½	18	18½	12	17½	15½	20½	18½	14½	17	29½			
1878-79	10½	12½	6½	11	14½	5½	10½	10	7½	8½	...	7	7½	4½	8	14	6½	11	6½	7½	26			
1879-80	32½	13½	10½	15½	17½	8½	11½	11½	10	11	...	10	9	7½	10½	15	13½	18	10½	12½	31½			
1880-81	20	34½	19½	18	30½	9½	22½	22½	16½	17½	...	20	11	13	16	22	19½	14½	14½	17½	31½			
1881-82	35½	29½	15½	18½	24½	8½	35½	34	24½	26½	36½	26	24	11	13	16	31½	24½	19	21	31½			
1882-83	23½	33½	15½	18	26½	9½	28	27½	18½	19½	...	18	18	11	12	17	27½	21½	15	19½	31½			
1883-84	20½	20½	15½	22½	26½	11	22	22½	19½	20½	...	10	16	12	14	18	24½	21½	17½	17½	31½			
1884-85	23½	18	19½	19½	22	10½	18	19½	15½	19½	...	11	11	10	14	24	10½	11½	14½	21½	31½			
1885-86	22	22½	15½	18	17½	11	18½	17	15	14½	...	12	11	11	10	20	22½	16½	14½	17	26			
1886-87	18	20½	18½	19½	17½	12½	16	20½	19½	18½	...	20	16	12	12	20	24½	27	17	16	24			
1887-88	18½	15½	14½	19½	20	10½	22½	22	15½	20	...	16	15	10	15	16	19½	17	13½	19	28½			
Total	243	219	160½	177½	216	95½	205½	200½	162	173½	36½	166	146½	100	119½	176	214½	182½	143½	169½	294½			
Average	24½	22	15	17½	22	9½	20½	21	16½	17½	36½	16½	14½	10	12	17½	21½	18½	14½	17	29½			
1888-89	16½	15½	13	16½	18½	11	16½	16½	14	18½	17	14½	14½	13½	15	16	19½	16½	13	16½	23½			

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P¹.

Revenue Statement for 55 Villages, situated in the Khatav Taluka of the Satara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59.

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the survey settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grading.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1848-49	85,415	1,12,823	29,920	11,705	41,624	71,189	3,406	...	23	18,441	3,310	3,310	1,07,238	1,16,133	74,524	781	
1849-50	85,176	1,12,866	30,127	20,368	50,495	61,871	3,454	...	25	18,671	3,240	3,178	1,07,301	1,15,608	65,074	606	
1850-51	84,978	1,12,525	30,273	12,603	42,876	69,649	3,683	...	117	18,671	3,310	3,310	1,07,352	1,15,835	73,076	437	
1851-52	84,834	1,12,172	30,240	10,219	40,459	62,718	4,303	...	189	18,667	3,306	3,306	1,07,359	1,15,478	66,158	29	
1852-53	84,223	1,12,016	30,019	10,854	40,873	71,043	4,499	...	163	18,668	3,306	3,300	1,07,396	1,15,316	75,111	20	
1853-54	84,357	1,11,503	30,850	31,041	61,391	60,112	4,868	...	271	18,652	3,254	3,170	1,07,377	1,14,767	53,562	23	
1854-55	83,306	1,10,703	30,136	5,325	35,461	75,242	5,320	...	342	18,653	3,276	3,276	1,07,369	1,13,979	73,860	29	
1855-56	82,960	1,10,034	29,972	20,288	50,260	50,324	5,720	...	309	18,669	3,306	3,255	1,07,349	1,13,389	63,387	20	
1856-57	83,249	1,10,671	30,047	11,145	41,192	69,479	5,430	...	477	18,660	3,305	3,305	1,07,348	1,13,976	73,261	23	
1857-58	83,869	1,11,407	30,116	10,222	40,338	71,069	4,832	...	1,041	18,670	3,300	3,300	1,07,371	1,14,707	75,410	29	
1858-59	1,33,777	72,525	62	8,625	6,987	69,898	14,987	3,075	570	47,759	23,238	865	1,96,473	1,03,883	65,375	...	
1859-60	1,51,037	77,319	...	...	...	77,319	3,947	1,893	693	30,033	24,604	813	1,96,392	1,03,906	73,325	...	
1860-61	1,52,451	77,333	...	...	...	77,333	3,379	1,939	1,065	33,136	24,698	4,637	1,96,993	1,03,920	82,985	...	
1861-62	1,51,532	77,220	...	...	...	77,220	7,964	1,674	507	37,734	25,045	7,223	1,97,130	1,03,639	84,950	...	
1862-63	1,51,197	76,935	...	38	36	76,999	7,240	1,403	1,217	38,655	25,251	3,543	1,97,092	1,03,679	86,659	...	
1863-64	1,56,035	76,476	...	...	...	76,476	4,631	906	1,229	42,403	26,237	12,600	1,97,009	1,03,669	90,493	...	
1864-65	1,49,233	74,300	...	...	...	74,300	1,383	264	940	46,441	23,605	13,703	1,97,112	1,03,669	89,448	...	
1865-66	1,49,370	74,893	...	...	...	74,893	810	175	317	46,431	23,602	13,802	1,97,111	1,03,670	89,012	...	
1866-67	1,50,214	75,190	...	...	...	75,190	1,036	230	1,697	46,075	23,513	3,301	1,97,325	1,03,653	85,638	...	
1867-68	1,50,149	75,135	...	...	...	75,135	1,134	260	1,130	46,075	23,523	12,524	1,97,368	1,03,903	83,339	...	
1868-69	1,40,970	75,143	...	...	...	75,143	1,345	237	303	46,074	23,513	3,735	1,97,339	1,03,943	84,033	...	
1869-70	1,49,684	75,100	...	9	9	75,091	1,629	331	1,450	46,097	23,516	3,653	1,97,390	1,03,947	85,197	10	
1870-71	1,49,551	75,056	...	...	...	75,056	1,633	396	963	46,097	23,516	3,647	1,97,431	1,03,963	84,671	...	
1871-72	1,49,704	75,100	166	...	166	74,934	1,399	417	54	46,024	23,420	3,694	1,97,026	1,03,997	83,622	3,373	
1872-73	1,49,640	75,031	27	7	34	75,047	1,745	375	43	46,235	23,541	3,634	1,97,026	1,03,997	83,729	355	
1873-74	1,49,206	74,993	...	...	...	74,993	1,703	342	61	46,273	23,543	11,326	1,97,192	1,03,873	86,330	307	
1874-75	1,48,512	74,723	...	359	359	74,369	2,134	430	110	46,125	23,461	11,302	1,96,321	1,03,660	85,731	107	
1875-76	1,48,053	74,637	...	...	...	74,637	3,314	793	142	46,025	23,461	11,349	1,97,395	1,03,841	80,073	7,621	
1876-77	1,47,916	74,503	466	...	466	74,042	2,917	733	141	46,123	23,460	11,312	1,96,956	1,03,706	85,495	3,044	
1877-78	1,47,859	74,507	453	...	453	74,049	2,933	715	60	46,124	23,446	11,311	1,96,916	1,03,668	85,410	15,699	
1878-79	1,47,750	74,474	453	...	453	74,016	3,042	743	46	46,124	23,459	11,311	1,96,916	1,03,631	85,372	2,360	
1879-80	1,47,111	74,305	30	...	30	74,216	1,031	233	33	46,124	23,459	11,311	1,94,316	1,03,633	86,560	19,295	
1880-81	1,43,649	73,236	...	8	8	73,228	4,536	1,369	37	46,092	23,431	11,233	1,94,277	1,03,636	84,593	3,863	
1881-82	1,39,765	71,892	...	107	107	71,785	3,430	2,713	135	46,092	23,431	11,252	1,94,277	1,03,636	83,172	959	
1882-83	1,33,417	70,993	...	...	...	70,993	9,534	3,093	243	45,370	27,863	11,016	1,96,321	1,01,949	82,252	...	
1883-84	1,40,004	71,940	...	...	...	71,940	3,704	2,533	213	45,379	27,013	11,044	1,94,037	1,02,391	83,332	...	
1884-85	1,41,073	72,059	...	...	...	72,059	7,754	2,179	306	45,377	27,355	11,005	1,94,104	1,02,693	83,370	3	
1885-86	1,41,396	72,135	...	...	...	72,135	6,516	1,330	245	45,211	27,955	11,002	1,93,123	1,01,920	83,332	...	
1886-87	1,41,926	72,260	...	...	...	72,260	5,656	1,540	297	45,520	27,993	11,046	1,93,101	1,01,796	83,573	...	
1887-88	1,42,113	72,303	...	...	...	72,303	5,411	1,400	262	45,496	28,006	11,049	1,93,025	1,01,769	83,614	...	
1888-89	1,42,239	72,359	...	...	...	72,359	5,316	1,413	320	45,050	27,732	10,995	1,92,596	1,01,554	83,674	...	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P².

Revenue Statement for 3 Villages, (parts of Killa Mahimangad), situated in the Min Taluka of the Satara Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1858-59.

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the survey settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 2, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1848-49	...	1,069	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	78	...	89	...	...	1,158	1,147	...	
1849-50	...	1,069	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	78	...	89	...	...	1,158	1,147	...	
1850-51	...	1,628	...	...	...	1,628	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	1,717	1,628	...	
1851-52	...	1,628	...	...	...	1,628	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	1,717	1,628	...	
1852-53	...	1,480	...	...	...	1,480	...	...	82	...	85	...	...	1,565	1,562	...	
1853-54	...	1,480	...	...	...	1,480	...	...	82	...	85	...	...	1,565	1,562	...	
1854-55	...	1,480	...	...	...	1,480	...	...	82	...	85	...	...	1,565	1,562	...	
1855-56	...	1,396	...	...	...	1,396	...	...	165	...	85	...	...	1,481	1,561	...	
1856-57	...	1,386	...	...	...	1,386	...	...	176	...	85	...	...	1,471	1,562	...	
1857-58	...	1,399	...	...	...	1,399	...	...	162	...	85	...	...	1,484	1,561	...	
<hr/>																	
1858-59	3,341	1,376	...	...	...	1,376	297	86	...	207	107	...	3,845	1,569	1,376	...	
1859-60	3,328	1,369	...	...	...	1,369	341	99	...	176	101	...	3,845	1,569	1,369	...	
1860-61	3,396	1,399	...	...	...	1,399	273	69	...	176	101	...	3,845	1,569	1,399	...	
1861-62	3,443	1,415	...	...	...	1,415	226	53	...	176	101	33	3,845	1,569	1,448	...	
1862-63	3,443	1,415	...	...	...	1,415	226	53	...	176	101	33	3,845	1,569	1,448	...	
1863-64	3,473	1,419	...	...	...	1,419	196	49	...	176	101	33	3,845	1,569	1,452	...	
1864-65	2,871	1,177	...	...	...	1,177	45	16	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,414	...	
1865-66	2,871	1,177	...	...	...	1,177	45	15	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,414	...	
1866-67	2,861	1,182	...	...	...	1,182	55	10	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,419	...	
1867-68	2,861	1,182	...	...	...	1,182	55	10	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,419	...	
<hr/>																	
1868-69	2,861	1,182	...	...	...	1,182	55	10	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,419	...	
1869-70	2,811	1,160	...	...	...	1,160	105	32	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,397	...	
1870-71	2,811	1,160	...	...	...	1,160	105	32	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,397	...	
1871-72	2,801	1,154	...	...	...	1,154	115	38	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,391	...	
1872-73	2,801	1,154	...	...	...	1,154	115	38	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,391	...	
1873-74	2,851	1,167	...	...	...	1,167	65	25	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,404	...	
1874-75	2,851	1,167	...	...	...	1,167	65	25	...	929	377	237	3,845	1,569	1,404	...	
1875-76	2,685	1,074	...	...	...	1,074	155	60	...	1,005	435	257	3,845	1,569	1,331	...	
1876-77	2,638	1,038	1,038	202	96	...	1,005	435	257	3,845	1,569	1,295	...	
1877-78	2,638	1,038	1,038	202	96	...	1,005	435	257	3,845	1,569	1,295	...	
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1878-79	2,638	1,038	1,038	202	96	...	1,005	435	257	3,845	1,569	1,295	...	
1879-80	2,638	1,038	1,038	95	36	...	1,005	435	257	3,738	1,509	1,295	...	
1880-81	2,285	930	...	...	...	930	448	144	...	1,005	435	257	3,738	1,509	1,187	...	
1881-82	1,941	836	...	...	...	836	868	296	10	929	377	237	3,738	1,509	1,083	...	
1882-83	1,924	827	...	...	...	827	885	305	10	929	377	237	3,738	1,509	1,074	...	
1883-84	1,952	834	...	...	...	834	795	278	26	929	377	237	3,676	1,489	1,097	...	
1884-85	1,893	820	...	...	...	820	777	273	19	922	375	236	3,592	1,468	1,075	...	
1885-86	1,940	832	...	...	...	832	512	159	17	928	375	236	3,380	1,366	1,085	...	
1886-87	1,940	832	832	512	159	25	928	375	236	3,380	1,366	1,093	...	
1887-88	1,940	832	832	512	159	33	928	375	236	3,380	1,366	1,101	...	
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1888-89	2,040	868	868	389	119	25	927	375	140	3,356	1,362	1,033	...	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q.

General Statement referred to in paragraph 32 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 81

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Water-cess.	Total Assessment.		
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
				Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Khatav.	Khatav.	1	Diska	1 14 0	7,717	2,008	5,892	2,240	152	492	1	1	6,045	2,742	...	2,74		
		2	Lalgun	1 14 0	3,894	2,184	2,086	1,433	17	68	...	...	2,708	1,601	...	1,50
		3	Lalgun (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	1,164	424	1,037	569	19	45	...	...	1,050	614	...	61
		4	Budh	1 14 0	4,444	1,665	2,730	1,578	81	261	...	...	2,820	1,329	...	1,32
		5	Budh (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	96	...	81	76	...	...	...	...	81	76	...	76
		6	Vetna	1 14 0	3,110	1,424	2,273	979	49	170	...	...	2,322	1,140	...	1,14
		7	Vetna (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	316	62	258	160	7	25	...	...	205	185	...	18
		8	Ner	1 14 0	1,950	1,324	1,266	656	65	226	...	...	1,381	692	...	69
		9	Killa Vardhangad	1 14 0	
		10	Ner (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	3,258	864	2,702	1,677	62	218	2	3	2,706	1,398	...	1,39		
		11	Pusegaon	1 14 0	2,059	529	2,008	1,033	94	407	...	...	2,102	1,440	...	1,44
		12	Pusegaon (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	20
		13	Katgun	1 14 0	2,154	601	1,598	820	74	290	...	...	1,672	1,110	...	1,11
		14	Katgun (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	691	69	582	369	40	185	...	...	622	544	...	54
		15	Visapur	1 14 0	2,718	1,475	1,889	880	120	440	...	...	2,009	1,329	...	1,32
		16	Visapur (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	1,217	174	1,07	51	2	6	...	...	109	67	...	67
Khatav.	Khatav.	17	Khategun	1 14 0	2,212	332	1,135	959	92	399	...	...	1,277	1,358	...	1,35
		18	Khategun (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	845	7	333	322	...	...	...	...	333	322	...	32
		19	Jakhangaon	1 14 0	2,563	733	1,956	1,191	34	98	...	...	1,990	1,289	...	1,28
		20	Jakhangaon (part of Killa Vardhangad).	1 14 0	438	16	66	80	1	3	...	...	67	33	...	33
		21	Rameshwar	1 14 0	438	570	308	127	...	...	...	...	308	127	...	12
		22	A'mbhari	1 14 0	1,840	1,158	1,405	772	16	58	30	73	1,461	808	...	80		
		23	Loni	1 14 0	1,540	157	950	703	61	205	1	2	1,002	610	...	61		
		24	Karoli	1 14 0	7,488	745	4,451	2,624	165	570	...	...	4,616	3,194	...	3,19
		25	Jaignon	1 14 0	2,481	691	1,710	840	49	175	14	27	1,773	1,042	...	1,04		
		Khatav.	Khatav.	26	Kharsinga	1 14 0	1,715	238	1,241	527	57	202	1,298	729	...	72
				27	Kalambi (part which belongs to Killa Bhushangad).	1 14 0	57	...	49	63	49	63	...	63
				28	Pusesavli	1 14 0	3,312	425	2,157	1,331	176	740	3	5	2,386	2,076	...	2,07
				29	Mol	1 10 0	5,322	1,431	3,322	961	5	13	3,327	974	...	97
				30	Rajapur	1 10 0	2,960	1,511	1,880	588	112	329	1,992	617	...	61
				31	Nidhal	1 10 0	4,760	1,944	3,452	1,211	136	300	3,590	1,691	...	1,69
				32	Dharpudi	1 10 0	874	49	488	162	34	108	522	270	...	27
33	Dharpudi (part of Killa Vardhangad).			1 10 0	608	31	625	321	16	50	...	...	641	391	...	39
34	Darjai			1 10 0	1,066	90	707	396	42	130	...	...	750	526	...	52
35	Darjai (part of Killa Mahimangad).			1 10 0	309	27	106	41	10	28	...	...	116	67	...	67
36	Daruj (part of Killa Mahimangad).			1 10 0	763	618	545	196	7	20	...	...	652	218	...	21
37	Sundarpur (Government portion).			1 10 0	544	8	532	196	4	10	...	...	536	206	...	20
38	Pedgaon			1 10 0	1,801	469	495	200	44	144	...	...	540	344	...	34
39	Pedgaon (part of Killa Mahimangad).			1 10 0	2,284	467	1,341	498	31	85	...	...	1,372	583	...	58
40	Vakeshwar			1 10 0	1,708	237	1,310	1,068	98	290	...	...	1,403	1,358	...	1,35
41	Vadaj			1 10 0	13,196	1,578	10,152	4,363	446	1,200	...	...	10,598	6,623	...	6,62
42	Nudhaval	1 10 0	1,649	168	803	463	21	60	...	...	824	534	...	53		
43	Kumtha	1 10 0	3,457	362	2,551	1,046	109	267	...	...	2,657	1,413	...	1,41		
Total of the 1st Group ... ..				...	1,01,011	28,150	69,254	33,769	2,527	8,556	51	111	71,832	42,485	...	42,4
Khatav.	Khatav.	44	A'mbvada	1 8 0	3,150	323	2,267	1,026	161	415	...	...	2,428	1,440	...	1,44
		45	A'mbvada (part of Killa Bhushangad).	1 8 0	103	4	83	58	6	16	...	...	89	74	...	74
		46	Gursala	1 8 0	6,036	664	4,877	1,463	172	476	...	...	5,049	1,989	...	1,98
		47	Sirasvadi	1 8 0	1,992	181	1,851	474	93	251	...	...	1,444	725	...	72
		48	Sirasvadi (part of Killa Bhushangad).	1 8 0	3,435	185	2,818	921	96	262	...	...	2,914	1,173	...	1,17
		49	Vanzoli	1 8 0	596	58	305	85	18	41	...	...	323	126	...	12
		50	Vanzoli (part of Killa Bhushangad).	1 8 0	1,822	150	1,609	591	76	208	...	...	1,685	799	...	79
		51	Rahatni	1 8 0	937	87	734	201	28	103	...	...	762	394	...	39
		52	Rahatni (part of Killa Bhushangad).	1 8 0	1,149	167	1,055	338	23	75	...	...	1,078	413	...	41
		53	Shenvadi	1 8 0	412	31	279	59	...	...	...	...	279	59	...	59
54	Shenvadi (part of Killa Bhushangad).	1 8 0	1,323	86	1,608	465	48	128	...	...	1,656	593	...	59		
55	Holichagaon	1 8 0	683	93	426	136	32	84	...	...	458	220	...	22		

of the 29th April 1890 for 55 Government Villages situated in the Khatav Taluka of the Satara Collectorate.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Indam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied Land.	Remarks.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cress.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
2 4 0	7,779	2,980	5,897	3,045	227	293	...	6,124	3,338	319	3,557	20	4	0 9 3	29.7		
2 4 0	4,058	2,000	2,058	1,815	47	87	...	2,053	1,882	111	1,093	283	34	0 11 3	32.3		
2 4 0	1,151	424	1,036	745	29	40	...	1,065	785	78	963	...	...	0 13 0	40.6	
2 4 0	4,509	1,634	2,730	2,192	136	189	...	2,868	2,331	292	2,673	39	7	0 14 9	46.1		
2 4 0	95	1	78	102	2	2	...	80	104	...	104	...	...	1 4 10	33.7	
2 4 0	3,111	1,418	2,248	1,268	72	97	...	2,320	1,363	175	1,540	26	4	0 10 6	34.0		
2 4 0	314	52	237	182	27	35	...	264	217	61	278	...	...	1 0 10	50.3	
2 4 0	1,937	1,234	1,237	878	74	119	...	1,361	997	240	1,237	7	2	0 14 6	33.7		
2 4 0	3,223	907	2,643	2,174	97	150	3	3	2,243	2,327	171	2,496	46	8	0 14 5	31.6	
2 4 0	2,901	629	2,000	1,373	110	173	...	2,110	1,546	487	1,933	...	...	0 16 0	37.7	
2 4 0	30	...	30	27	...	...	...	20	27	...	27	...	...	1 6 7	35.0	
2 4 0	2,171	485	1,679	1,045	92	139	...	1,671	1,184	249	1,438	27	4	0 13 6	29.1		
2 4 0	693	75	618	502	44	65	...	626	507	103	676	...	...	1 1 3	26.4	
2 4 0	2,734	1,476	1,833	1,184	181	245	...	2,014	1,879	639	2,018	...	...	1 0 9	51.9	
2 4 0	1,236	173	93	50	9	11	...	102	61	33	94	...	...	0 14 9	64.9	
2 4 0	2,325	349	1,253	1,376	102	169	...	1,355	1,645	201	1,746	...	...	1 4 7	28.6	
2 4 0	342	7	329	414	...	...	...	339	444	...	444	...	...	1 5 7	37.9	
2 4 0	2,536	767	1,877	1,578	103	143	...	1,980	1,721	311	2,032	...	...	1 0 5	57.6	
2 4 0	437	17	66	37	1	2	...	67	39	2	41	...	...	0 9 9	24.2	
2 4 0	440	563	305	150	...	...	...	305	150	...	150	...	...	0 7 10	18.1	
2 4 0	1,968	1,174	1,421	984	18	24	12	24	1,451	1,032	49	1,031	26	4	0 11 9	30.4	
2 4 0	1,563	153	954	837	66	112	...	1,030	1,049	122	1,171	...	...	1 2 4	25.7	
2 4 0	7,523	781	4,290	3,482	363	535	...	4,658	4,017	749	4,766	...	...	1 0 4	49.2	
2 4 0	2,467	703	1,715	1,080	78	110	15	20	1,303	1,210	84	1,294	0 11 5	24.2	
2 4 0	1,732	238	1,242	683	73	117	...	1,315	800	61	861	3	4	0 10 6	18.1		
2 4 0	57	...	48	89	1	2	...	49	91	...	91	...	...	1 18 9	44.4	
2 4 0	3,355	384	2,060	1,659	304	508	2	6	2,364	2,173	667	2,340	3	2	1 3 2	36.8	
2 4 0	5,409	1,356	3,259	1,944	50	61	...	3,343	1,405	36	1,441	137	25	0 6 9	47.9		
2 4 0	2,930	1,524	1,906	906	134	134	...	2,074	1,690	133	1,238	90	18	0 9 2	33.4		
2 4 0	4,771	1,942	3,421	1,847	181	237	...	3,602	2,984	419	2,503	...	...	0 11 1	56.3	
2 4 0	678	46	451	230	46	56	...	627	286	33	369	...	...	0 11 2	36.7	
2 4 0	700	32	623	613	23	29	...	640	542	47	539	...	...	0 14 7	54.6	
2 4 0	1,074	82	721	624	36	58	...	759	682	164	846	35	18	1 1 5	60.8		
2 4 0	312	29	103	70	14	25	...	122	95	24	119	165	45	0 9 2	77.6		
2 4 0	763	510	627	310	31	31	...	548	341	59	400	58	27	0 11 3	33.5		
2 4 0	545	7	534	299	4	6	...	533	305	10	315	7	2	0 9 4	52.9		
2 4 0	1,451	405	476	272	66	103	...	542	375	139	514	38	13	0 13 5	49.4		
2 4 0	2,282	488	1,323	708	44	60	...	1,367	768	81	849	170	90	0 9 9	45.0		
2 4 0	1,700	221	1,233	1,713	114	176	...	1,407	1,339	341	2,230	...	...	1 9 4	64.2	
2 4 0	18,174	1,627	9,863	6,333	768	1,133	...	10,631	7,966	452	8,418	595	290	0 12 5	49.6		
2 4 0	1,676	163	737	680	59	99	...	846	779	11	790	351	207	0 13 4	47.9		
2 4 0	3,473	1,010	2,365	1,401	221	379	...	2,646	1,730	638	2,466	13	2	0 14 10	74.6		
...	1,01,631	27,333	68,180	46,721	4,108	5,934	32	53	72,320	52,313	7,744	60,562	2,142	310	0 13 2	42.7	
2 0 0	3,156	329	2,215	1,540	220	234	...	2,435	1,324	6	1,330	...	...	0 12 0	27.1	
2 0 0	104	3	74	84	18	19	...	90	103	...	103	...	...	1 2 4	32.2	
2 0 0	6,091	627	4,806	2,052	271	315	...	5,077	2,363	73	2,441	26	10	0 7 8	25.9		
2 0 0	2,010	196	1,329	704	124	170	...	1,453	674	141	1,015	...	...	0 11 2	40.0	
2 0 0	3,464	188	2,743	1,340	190	234	...	2,933	1,564	176	1,740	...	...	0 9 5	43.3	
2 0 0	596	59	304	106	19	30	...	323	136	24	159	...	...	0 7 10	25.2	
2 0 0	1,830	133	1,613	873	61	39	...	1,694	977	66	1,043	...	...	0 9 10	30.5	
2 0 0	333	37	706	414	55	66	...	761	450	47	597	...	...	0 11 1	33.8	
2 0 0	1,333	137	1,018	459	69	76	...	1,087	638	23	569	...	...	0 8 1	35.4	
2 0 0	414	40	231	77	...	...	...	231	77	...	77	...	...	0 4 5	30.5	
2 0 0	1,329	86	1,498	595	123	152	...	1,621	747	160	897	...	...	0 2 10	51.3	
2 0 0	633	95	394	165	63	30	...	457	246	39	234	...	...	0 9 11	29.1	

Has no culturable land of its own, but contains portions of 10 different villages. These are shown as they occur in the group, but without serial numbers.

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.												
				Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.								Water-cost.	Total Assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.			
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Acres.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Khānāpur.	Khatāv.	36	Killa Bhushangad ... Holichagaon (part of Killa Bhushangad).	1 8 0	1,214	172	1,073	808	84	85	...	...	1,107	598	...	598
		37	Nimsod ... Nimsod (part of Killa Bhushangad).	1 8 0	7,705	477	5,068	1,940	810	890	...	...	6,282	2,809	...	2,809
		38	Mhāsurnā ...	1 8 0	6,517	688	4,423	1,820	178	518	...	...	4,596	1,833	...	1,833
		39	Chitli ...	1 8 0	7,772	1,197	5,964	2,791	299	773	...	...	6,263	2,561	...	2,561
		40	Morāla ...	1 8 0	1,150	92	914	463	86	237	...	...	1,000	700	...	700
		41	Mardvāk ...	1 8 0	842	91	673	361	18	41	...	...	691	402	...	402
		42	Dhondevādi ...	1 8 0	3,030	881	1,984	626	52	131	...	...	2,036	757	...	757
		43	Māyni ...	1 8 0	2,124	1,940	5,160	2,473	149	381	...	...	5,309	2,854	...	2,854
		44	Anphala ...	1 8 0	1,798	393	1,100	265	39	106	...	...	1,189	870	...	870
			Pimpri (Government portion).	1 6 0	196	14	87	14	37	14	...	14
	Total of the 2nd Group ...	...	31,794	7,573	44,911	16,533	1,922	5,184	...	...	46,838	21,717	...	21,717		
Khānāpur.	Khatāv.	45	Vikhala ...	1 8 0	5,137	793	3,911	952	82	196	1	1	3,994	1,149	...	1,149
		46	Pānchvad ...	1 8 0	3,250	1,769	2,696	655	136	319	1	1	2,838	955	...	955
		47	Hivarvādi ...	1 8 0	1,012	296	802	201	10	24	...	...	812	225	...	225
		48	Kānhorvādi ...	1 8 0	1,651	414	1,270	344	26	60	...	...	1,296	404	...	404
		49	Padul ...	1 8 0	2,378	606	1,454	479	36	79	1	2	1,401	560	...	560
		50	Khātval ...	1 8 0	2,359	472	1,364	600	44	104	...	...	1,908	764	...	764
		51	Kātar-Khatāv ...	1 8 0	3,100	1,080	5,332	2,011	155	569	...	...	5,487	2,520	...	2,520
		52	Bombāla ...	1 8 0	2,640	765	2,298	658	71	171	...	...	2,469	729	...	729
53	Dāmbhēvādi ...	1 8 0	1,658	553	1,556	408	11	25	...	...	1,687	428	...	428		
54	Tadvala ...	1 8 0	2,409	257	2,145	666	47	129	...	...	2,192	795	...	795		
55	Māndva ...	1 8 0	2,353	677	1,610	435	48	111	...	...	1,653	546	...	546		
	Total of the 3rd Group ...	...	33,147	7,559	24,933	7,344	664	1,727	3	4	25,605	9,075	...	9,075		
	Grand Total ...	...	1,95,952	43,284	1,39,103	57,646	5,113	15,466	54	116	1,44,270	73,227	...	73,227		

Q—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.																	
Maximum dry-crop rate.	Total area for cultivation including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average assessment of all Government land per acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.	Remarks.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cms.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		
2 0 0	1,219	171	1,087	436	62	64	1,119	490	85	625	0 7 6	23 6	Has no cultivable land of its own, but contains portion of 8 different villages. These as shown as the occur in the different group but without serial numbers.
2 0 0	7,712	808	5,358	2,966	434	600	...	...	6,292	3,566	397	3,968	82	8	0 10 1	41 1
2 0 0	307	4	206	99	1	2	...	...	207	101	...	101	...	...	0 7 10	53 0
2 0 0	6,556	561	4,898	1,788	275	436	...	...	4,673	2,224	471	2,695	560	116	0 8 7	47 0
2 0 0	7,833	1,162	6,070	4,594	271	410	...	...	6,341	6,004	8	5,010	342	88	0 12 2	40 6
2 0 0	1,150	94	899	698	102	134	...	...	1,091	832	41	878	...	...	0 13 11	24 7
2 0 0	841	83	662	530	29	33	...	...	691	563	14	577	84	26	0 18 6	28 8
2 0 0	3,172	483	1,971	892	70	78	...	...	2,041	970	5	975	166	0	0 7 0	43 8
2 0 0	9,113	1,952	5,068	3,757	300	252	...	...	5,308	4,109	283	4,392	345	498	0 12 3	53 9
2 0 0	1,798	388	1,100	446	43	48	...	...	1,143	494	40	534	265	83	0 7 1	44 3
2 0 0	194	15	26	19	1	2	...	...	27	21	...	21	157	84	0 8 8	50 0
...	62,116	7,403	44,246	24,629	2,819	3,672	...	...	47,065	28,801	2,040	30,341	2,876	1,090	0 12 7	39 7
1 12 0	5,144	777	3,939	1,830	164	165	...	...	4,103	1,665	231	1,796	316	54	0 6 8	56 3
1 12 0	3,274	1,765	2,609	876	192	195	...	...	2,861	1,071	306	1,377	...	...	0 7 8	44 2
1 12 0	1,018	316	800	267	23	30	...	...	823	287	18	805	...	...	0 5 11	35 6
1 12 0	1,060	396	1,244	435	31	30	1	1	1,298	466	7	478	92	14	0 5 7	17 1	
1 12 0	2,418	403	1,432	635	71	78	...	...	1,598	713	185	848	529	114	0 7 7	51 4
1 12 0	2,355	486	1,832	892	78	73	...	...	1,910	905	1	966	...	...	0 8 1	26 4
1 12 0	3,118	958	5,294	2,961	242	280	...	...	6,536	3,241	418	3,669	223	117	0 10 6	45 2
1 12 0	2,678	758	2,283	766	106	94	...	...	2,389	832	58	920	19	4	0 6 2	26 2
1 12 0	1,836	536	1,566	548	87	86	...	...	1,593	584	43	627	...	...	0 6 4	46 5
1 12 0	2,427	280	2,084	904	103	93	...	...	2,187	1,002	25	1,037	6	...	0 7 4	29 2
1 12 0	2,383	653	1,539	590	74	64	...	...	1,663	654	54	708	74	16	0 6 8	29 7
...	33,351	7,308	24,742	10,256	1,121	1,163	1	1	26,864	11,410	1,296	12,706	1,263	321	0 7 8	40 0	
...	1,97,068	42,594	1,37,168	61,666	8,048	10,809	33	34	1,45,349	92,529	11,080	1,03,609	6,281	2,230	0 11 2	41 5	

T. M. WARD, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX R.

No. 30 OF 1859.

FROM

CAPTAIN W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country ;

TO

J. N. ROSE, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Sátára.

*Superintendent's Office, Camp Waryela,
Sátára Districts, 27th January 1859.*

SIR,

The classification being nearly completed, I have the honour to forward the following report regarding the revised rates of assessment proposed to be introduced at the settlement for the current revenue year into the remainder of the Khatáv Táluka comprising 105 villages (27 villages comprising part of the Náteputa Maháلكari's charge were settled last year) and in 37 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, the Government villages of the entire charge of the Máyni Maháلكari.

2. With the exception of about 30 villages which are situated in the "Phaltan Desh" below the Mahádev range of hills in the north of the district, the Khatáv Táluka consists of an elevated table-land divided from the Pandharpur Táluka on the east by a well-marked line of ghát, on the north it is separated from the Phaltan Desh or low country between the Mahádev Gháts and the river Bhima by the Mahádev range, and on the west a third line of ghát forms the line of division between Khatáv and Koregaon tálukás, to the southward the country slopes gradually into the Khánápur Táluka.

3. The Khatáv Táluka is of a tolerably regular oblong form, from east to west about 40 miles and from north to south about 25 miles. The climate varies very much ; in the east, on the Pandharpur boundary the fall of rain is somewhat scanty and uncertain ; the monsoon becomes more plentiful towards the west, and on the western side of the táluka is sufficient and certain.

4. The district is, on the whole, well situated as regards markets ; but in this respect the northern and western villages have a decided advantage over those to the east and south-east. Phaltan and Sátára are the two great markets within reach of the district. The north-western villages are within 6 to 15 miles of the former town and the western villages within 16 to 20 of the latter. The made road from Sholápur to Sátára intersects the district from east to west, and with Phaltan there is ready communication by two roads down the Mahádev range. There are smaller markets in and in the vicinity of the district, which are more or less resorted to.

5. There are a few cotton and kámli weavers scatered about in the different villages, but upon the whole the population is agricultural.

6. The past revenue management of the district corresponds on the whole with that described with reference to the Pandharpur Táluka at para. 5 of my letter to your address, No. 20, dated 17th January 1857. The permanent reductions of revenue granted in the Rája's time do not, however, appear to have been so lavishly made, particularly in the western parts of the táluka. From all I can learn, excessive permanent reductions were only made in the eastern tálukás, those at the greatest distance from head-quarters ; in the western districts and in the vicinity of Sátára itself, where a stricter management prevailed, the existing rates will probably be found to err rather on the side of over than of under assessment.

7. The condition of the people in the western half of the district is certainly better than that of those in the east. They have a better climate ; the soil is on the whole superior. Streams available for irrigation are more abundant and extensively made use of, and large markets are more accessible. In the eastern villages the very low rates which have prevailed have also tempted rayats to retain more land than they could properly cultivate.

8. The following statement, which includes the years since our acquisition of the Sátára territory, shows the yearly amount of land occupied, with kamál or standard assessment, the "lávni tota" or permanent reduction, the remissions from failure of crops, &c., and the actual realizations. The area under cultivation is derived from a conversion of the bighás of the former survey into acres:—

Years.	* Cultivation.	Realized Assessment.	Remissions—failure of crops, &c.	"Lávni Tota" or permanent reduction.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48... ..	165,168	1,11,870	668	56,875
1848-49... ..	163,816	99,319	12,732	56,262
1849-50... ..	164,111	82,198	28,652	57,347
1850-51... ..	164,399	89,052	21,952	57,841
1851-52... ..	165,818	81,908	29,388	58,327
1852-53... ..	166,224	1,02,037	9,788	57,609
1853-54... ..	167,192	69,980	41,279	59,016
1854-55... ..	167,017	1,03,327	7,763	58,781
1855-56... ..	166,431	79,266	31,535	58,773
1856-57... ..	165,879	97,478	14,003	58,861
1857-58... ..	167,334	91,236	21,185	59,038
Average of eleven years ...	165,763	91,607	19,907	58,066
Average of last five years ...	166,771	88,257	23,153	58,894

According to the present accounts, 8,098 acres of arable land were unoccupied waste in the last year, 1857-58.

9. The return of area under cultivation in this statement cannot be considered in any degree trustworthy. In the first place, the variations in the yearly area are far less than experience shows will invariably occur in districts like Khatáv with much poor soil and over a great part a somewhat uncertain monsoon.

10. The occupied area of Government land at the time of the classification which was executed for the most part in 1857-58 is recorded at acres 2,76,760, and besides acres 23,376 are entered as arable waste. The survey thus shows upward of 1,00,000 acres to be occupied more than appears in the present accounts. As there are only 8,098 acres entered as arable waste in the present accounts, it follows that nearly the whole of the excess of occupied land appearing by the survey accounts consists of land not brought to account at all as arable by the former survey.

11. In the Pandharpur Táluka immediately to the east of Khatáv, maximum dry-crop rates of 14 annas in some villages and 15 annas in others were imposed in the villages settled last year, and in those villages of the Náteputa Mahálkari's division settled last year maximum rates of 15 annas and 1 rupee were imposed. I propose to take 1 rupee as the maximum dry-crop rate for the villages on the extreme east of Khatáv adjoining Pandharpur, and then proceeding towards the west divide the villages of the táluka into five more classes with an increasing maximum rate in each class, to meet the increasing advantages of climate and proximity to great markets. The following statement shows the number of villages in each class and the maximum dry-crop for each. On the completion of the classification papers it may appear advisable to transfer a few villages from one class to another. I do not however anticipate that the alterations required will be otherwise than very few, if any:

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.
		Rs. a. p.
1	10	1 14 0
2	14	1 10 0
3	27	1 6 0
4	21	1 4 0
5	20	1 2 0
6	13	1 0 0

16. The above rates of assessment correspond with those fixed in villages similarly situated in other settled districts. In the 1st and 2nd classes a considerable reduction of assessment appears. In many of these villages the old rates were excessively high, particularly those on the bágáit, of which there is much in these villages: the average rate on this is above Rs. 7 an acre in 5 villages of the 1st class and in 3 villages of the 2nd class. In the villages of the last four classes there is an increase of revenue under the new rates. In these there is much inferior soil not brought to account at all by the former Survey which is held at nominal rates, less even than the grazing is worth. The same was found to be the case in the Pandharpur Táluka and in the Náteputa Mahálkari's division of Khatáv, where the introduction of the new rates has greatly increased the revenue without creating any dissatisfaction.

17. The general estimated result of the new settlement is a survey kamál of Rs. 1,07,247, of which making due deduction for possible unoccupied waste Rs. 1,02,000 may be considered yearly realizable against Rs. 88,257, the average realizations of the last five years.

18. I now come to a consideration of the Máyni Mahálkari's division of the Khánápur Táluka.

19. The villages of this division are situated immediately to the south of the western half of the Khatáv Táluka, with which they correspond in climate and general character.

20. These villages are also fairly situated as regards markets. The large markets of Sátára and Karád are both within reach and have free communication with them by made roads. There is also a good market at Pusesávi, one of the villages of this division, and there are other minor bazárs conveniently available.

21. The following statement shows the past collections on the Government land of the Máyni Mahálkari's division:—

Year.	Area cultivated.	Realized assessment.	Remissions on account of failure of crops.	"Lávní Tota" or permanent reduction.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1847-48	19,153	42,699	1,184	9,927
1848-49	58,944	35,357	7,651	10,449
1849-50	58,806	28,085	13,858	10,761
1850-51	58,329	32,880	9,081	10,838
1851-52	57,722	35,837	5,932	10,621
1852-53	57,401	35,163	6,393	10,552
1853-54	57,618	27,122	14,360	10,539
1854-55	57,041	37,024	4,339	10,545
1855-56	56,779	30,400	10,876	10,564
1856-57	56,883	36,826	4,616	10,459
1857-58	57,309	37,208	4,589	10,478
Average of eleven years	57,799	34,418	7,534	10,519
Average of last five years	51,989	33,716	7,756	10,517

22. The acres of the statement are deduced from a conversion of the bighás of the old survey into acres. In 1857-58 there appear by the present accounts Government unoccupied waste bearing assessment Rs. 4,133. The entries of area under cultivation in each year are not more to be depended upon than in Khatáv. By the survey accounts acres 90,400 of Government land have been ascertained to be cultivated, or, more correctly, occupied in the present year and acres 15,070 remain besides of Government arable unoccupied waste. This great discrepancy arises beyond all doubt from much land fit for the plough and at present occupied not being brought to account at all by the former survey.

23. I propose to adopt for the Máyni Mahál the same rates as the corresponding classes of villages in the Khatáv Táluka. The eastern villages (15 in number) correspond with those of the 3rd class of Khatáv, assessed at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-6-0, the central villages (19 in number) with those of the 2nd class with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0, and the western villages (2 in number) with those of the 1st class with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14-0. The reason of so few villages being in the 1st class is that most of the villages which would otherwise fall in that class are alienated. Some small modification of the number of villages in each of the above classes may appear expedient when the classification papers are made up fairly.

24. There is a considerable quantity of bágáit in these villages, according to the survey accounts upwards of acres 3,800. The average rates in the villages of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes will, I estimate, be Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-4-0, respectively. The old bágáit assessment is in many villages oppressively high and a reduction will tend much to reconcile the people to an increase in the dry-crop land assessment.

25. The total revenue derivable from the above rates is shown in the following statement:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1858-59.		Assessment of Government arable waste.	Survey Kamál.
			Old Assessment.	New Assessment.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	1 14 0	3,634	2,563	165	2,728
2	19	1 10 0	21,384	27,785	1,557	29,342
3	15	1 6 0	12,190	13,109	986	14,095
Total	36	...	37,208	43,457	2,708	46,165

26. The survey kamál gives Rs. 46,165, of which, doubtless, after making due deduction for unoccupied waste, &c., Rs. 41,000 will be yearly realizable showing a considerable increase over the average realizations of the last five years, Rs. 33,716.

27. The direct levies hitherto collected by the village officers are abolished and absorbed by the survey assessment. These are claimed to the amount of—

Rs.
5,094 in Khatáv.
940 in Máyni.
—
6,034 Total.

Pending the permanent settlement of the emoluments of these officials, it is customary to grant some compensation for the loss of the direct levies. This is regulated both by the amount of other emoluments and by the amount to which these levies are after enquiry believed to have been actually collected. The claimed amount is always much exaggerated; it is probable that one-third of that sum, or Rs. 2,000, will furnish ample compensation.

28. Great facilities exist in these districts for the extension of works of irrigation. I would suggest that the provisions of para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 869 of the 26th January 1857, regarding works of irrigation, be extended also to these districts and as no immediate probability exists of steps being taken for the construction of such works, I would advocate an extension of the reserved time from three years to five years.

29. I would, however, here earnestly press on Government the expediency of appointing at once some Engineer Officer under Captain Kennedy, Executive Engineer at Sátára, who has given much attention to this subject, for the sole purpose of searching for spots on the several streams of the eastern districts of Sátára where works of irrigation may be cheaply and speedily constructed.

30. I shall be obliged by your forwarding this letter with as little delay as possible. The completion of the classification sufficiently to enable me to make this report has been delayed some weeks longer than I anticipated, the season is already advanced, and I am anxious to commence the settlement with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour, &c.,
 (Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, S.M.C.

No 107 of 1859.

Submitted for the consideration of Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

2. The Collector is of opinion that the rates proposed by Captain Anderson are equitable, and should be adopted.

3. He also recommends the adoption of the measures proposed in the 28th paragraph of Captain Anderson's letter.

(Signed) J. N. ROSE,
 Collector.

Sátára Collector's Office,
Camp at Padegaon, 28th January 1859. }

No. 272 OF 1859.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

FROM

J. D. INVERARITY, ESQUIRE,
 Revenue Commissioner, S. D. ;

TO

B. H. ELLIS, ESQUIRE,
 Acting Secretary to Government,
 Bombay.

*Belgaum Districts, Revenue Commissioner's
 Camp "Kittoor," 5th February 1859.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit for the early consideration of His Lordship in Council a communication from the Collector of Sátára, No. 107, dated 28th ultimo, with accompaniment, being Captain Anderson's report, No. 30, dated 27th idem, proposing the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 105 villages of the Khatáv Táluka, and into 37 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, the latter being the entire number of Government villages forming the charge of the Máyni Mahálkari.

2. In his 2nd to 7th paragraphs Captain Anderson describes briefly the chief characteristics of that portion of the Khatáv Táluka forming subject of his report, in regard to general features, climate, situation and advantages as respects roads, markets, &c., general condition and occupation of the population and character of the past revenue management; and in paras. 8 to 10 he proceeds to notice the results of the cultivation and assessment of these villages

during the eleven years 1847-48 to 1857-58, or since our acquisition of the Sátára territory. From the table referred to in his 8th paragraph it is seen that—

	During these 11 years.		During the last 5 years.	
The cultivation averaged... ..	Acres.	1,65,763	Acres	1,66,771
The realized assessment averaged.	Rs.	91,607	Rs.	88,257
The remissions averaged... ..	"	19,987	"	23,153
And that the "Lávni Tota" or permanent reduction averaged.	"	58,066	"	58,894

But the return of area under cultivation, as here represented, cannot, it is stated, be considered in any degree trustworthy. The occupied area of Government land recorded at the time of the classification, completed for the most part in 1857-58, was acres 2,76,760 and the arable waste was acres 23,367; and since according to the above return the cultivated area during the same year, represents but acres 1,67,334, while the waste is set down at acres 8,098 only Captain Anderson draws the inference that nearly 1,00,000 acres have hitherto been occupied in excess of what was recorded as arable by the former survey.

3. The Superintendent, after noticing (para. 11) the rates introduced last year into the Pandharpur* Táluka east of Khatáv, and into the Náteputa Mahál of the Khatáv Táluka, proposes in the case of the villages now reported on, to take 1 rupee as the maximum dry-crop rate for the villages to the extreme east of Khatáv adjoining Pandharpur, and then proceeding towards the west, to divide the villages of the táluka into five additional classes with an increasing maximum rate in each class to meet the increasing advantage of climate and proximity to great markets. The following shows the number of classes and the maximum rates of assessment proposed for each class by Captain Anderson, a small margin being allowed for subsequent necessary changes in the number of villages falling under each class after completion of the classification papers:—

1st class—10 villages	Rs. 1 14 0	maximum dry-crop rate.
2nd do. 14 do.	" 1 10 0	do.
3rd do. 27 do.	" 1 6 0	do.
4th do. 21 do.	" 1 4 0	do.
5th do. 20 do.	" 1 2 0	do.
6th do. 13 do.	" 1 0 0	do.

For bágáit lands Captain Anderson proposes, for reasons which appear satisfactory, a similar classification, with rates averaging from Rs. 2 per acre in the villages of the 6th class to Rs. 3-8-0 per acre in those of the 1st class,—the average rates gradually increasing in the intermediate classes.

4. The financial result of the proposed settlement is exhibited in para. 14 of Captain Anderson's report, and it shows that under the rates now recommended the survey kamál (allowing for a small difference of 2·003 per cent. in consequence of unfinished classification) will amount to Rs. 1,07,257, from which making due deduction for possible unoccupied waste, Rs. 1,02,000 have been set down as yearly realizable, against Rs. 88,257, the average realizations of the last five years.

5. From para. 18 the Superintendent commences consideration of the circumstances of the villages of the Máyni Mahálkari's division of the Khánápur Táluka, for which likewise he subjoins a statement showing the cultivation and assessment of the past eleven years 1847-48 to 1857-58. This statement shows that—

	During these 11 years.		During the last 5 years.	
The cultivation averaged... ..	Acres.	57,799	Acres.	51,989
The realized assessment averaged.	Rs.	34,418	Rs.	33,716
The remissions averaged... ..	"	7,534	"	7,756
And that the "Lávni Tota" or permanent reduction averaged.	"	10,579	"	10,517

No greater dependence can, it is stated, be placed upon the entries of area under cultivation in this district than in Khatáv; and the fact of 90,400 acres of

*Dry-crop maximum rate in some villages, of 14 annas and in others of 15 annas per acre.
† Do. do. 15 annas do. of 1 rupee.

Government land having been found by the present survey measurement to be under occupation in 1857-58, coupled with that of 15,070 acres being found waste, while the accounts of the yearly conversion of the bighás entered in them show but 57,309 acres of cultivation and Rs. 4,133 worth of waste, leads the Superintendent to the expression of a doubt similar to that expressed as regards the Khatáv Táluka, viz., that much land fit for the plough and at present occupied had not been brought to account by the former survey.

6. The dry-crop rates of assessment proposed for this mahál are the same as those for the corresponding classes of villages in the Khatáv Táluka, and providing for further slight adjustments after completion of the classification papers, are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For the eastern villages, 15 in number, which correspond with those of the 3rd class of Khatáv—a maximum dry-crop rate of	1	6	0
For the central villages, 19 in number, which correspond with those of the 2nd class of Khatáv—a maximum dry-crop rate of	1	10	0
For the western villages, 2 in number, which correspond with those of the 1st class of Khatáv, a maximum dry-crop rate of	1	14	0

For bágáit lands, the average rates in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes are estimated at Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 2-12-0, and Rs. 2-4-0 respectively.

7. The financial result of the proposed settlement in these villages is given in para. 25 of the Superintendent's report. It shows that the survey kamál under the new rates will amount to Rs. 46,165, which with due deduction for probable waste still gives a yearly realizable revenue of Rs. 41,000, showing an increase over and above the average realizations of the last five years, which amount to Rs. 33,716.

8. The Collector considers the proposed rates equitable and recommends their adoption. I beg to solicit the early sanction of His Lordship in Council to their introduction into the several villages reported on the power of imposing the usual school-rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee being reserved and the conditions applicable to land which may hereafter benefit by works of irrigation, approved in para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 869 of 21st February 1857 being extended to these villages, with this addition that five instead of three years be considered as the reserved time, for the reasons given by Captain Anderson.

9. The subject of para. 29 appears to be one for the consideration of His Lordship in Council, to whose attention I beg respectfully to recommend the Superintendent's proposal.

10. With respect to the direct levies of village officers, for which it is computed a probable compensation of Rs. 2,000 will amply suffice, the subject is one for separate enquiry and report.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) J. D. INVERARITY,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 652 OF 1859.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Dated, Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1859.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, submits for the early consideration of Government a communication from the Collector of Sátára, handing up a report by Captain Anderson, Superintendent of the Revenue Survey Southern Marátha Country, proposing the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 105 villages of the Khatáv Táluka and into 37 villages of the Khánápur Táluka, the latter being the entire number of Government villages forming the charge of the Máyni Mahálkari.

2. Captain Anderson describes briefly the chief characteristics of the villages forming the subject of his report in regard to general features, climate, situation, and advantages as respects roads, markets, &c., general condition, and occupation of the population and character of the past revenue management, and notices the results of the cultivation and assessment of these villages during the eleven years 1847-48 to 1857-58, or since our acquisition of the Sâtára territory.

3. The following statements show the estimated effect of the proposed rates of assessment :—

Villages of the Khatáv Táluka.

Class.	Number of villages.	Dry-crop maximum rate.	LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1857-58.		Survey assessment of arable waste in 1857-58.	Total Survey Kamál or assessment of Government land.
			Old assessment deduction, "Lávni Tota."	Assessment at proposed rates.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...	10	1 14 0	17,749	14,145	339	14,484
2 ...	14	1 10 0	21,660	19,819	633	20,452
3 ...	27	1 6 0	18,906	21,276	803	22,079
4 ...	21	1 4 0	15,309	20,910	984	21,894
5 ...	20	1 2 0	10,298	16,080	489	16,569
6 ...	13	1 0 0	7,314	11,337	442	11,779
Total ...	105	.....	91,236	1,03,567	3,690	1,07,257

Villages of the Khándápur Táluka.

Class.	Number of villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION IN 1858-59.		Assessment of Government arable waste.	Survey Kamál.
			Old assessment.	New assessment.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 ...	2	1 14 0	3,634	2,563	165	2,728
2 ...	19	1 10 0	21,384	27,785	1,557	29,342
3 ...	15	1 6 0	12,190	13,109	986	14,095
Total ...	36	.....	37,208	43,457	2,708	46,165

4. Captain Anderson concludes his report in the following terms :—

"27. The direct levies hitherto collected by the village officers are abolished and absorbed by the survey assessment. These are claimed to the amount of—

Rs. 5,094 in Khatáv.

" 940 in Máyni.

Rs. 6,034 Total.

Pending the permanent settlement of the emoluments of these officials, it is customary to grant some compensation for the loss of the direct levies. This is regulated both by the amount of other emoluments and by the amount to which these levies after enquiry believed to have been actually collected. The claimed amount is always much exaggerated; it is probable that one-third of that sum, or Rs. 2,000, will furnish ample compensation.

"28. Great facilities exist in these districts for the extension of works of irrigation.

* The assessment now fixed on any lands which may be affected by works of irrigation commenced or constructed by Government on the Mán river or its tributaries during the next 3 years shall be considered permanent only until these works may be completed, when it will be again considered, with a view to permanent settlement to the end of the 30 years' lease, and with reference to the supply of water which may be afforded by the new works.

But in case of lands for which the means of irrigation may be furnished at the expense of the cultivators, no interference whatever with the rates as fixed for 30 years is intended or will be permitted.

I would suggest that the provisions* of para. 3 of Government Resolution No. 869 of the 26th January 1857, regarding works of irrigation, be extended also to these districts, and as no immediate probability exists of steps being taken for the construction of such works, I would

advocate an extension of the reserved time from three years to five years.

" 29. I would, however, here earnestly press on Government the expediency of appointing at once some Engineer officer under Captain Kennedy, Executive Engineer at Sátára, who has given much attention to this subject for the sole purpose of searching for spots on the several streams of the eastern districts of Sátára where works of irrigation may be cheaply and speedily constructed."

5. The Collector of Sátára considers the proposed rates equitable and recommends their adoption, and the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, solicits early sanction to their introduction into the several villages reported on, the power of imposing the usual school rate not exceeding half an anna in the rupee being reserved, and the conditions applicable to lands which may hereafter benefit by works of irrigation being extended to these villages, with this addition that five instead of three years be considered as the reserved time, for the reasons given by Captain Anderson.

6. With reference to para. 29 of Captain Anderson's report, Mr. Inverarity states that the subject of it appears to be one for consideration of Government, to whose attention he recommends the Superintendent's proposal, and with respect to the direct levies of village officers, referred to in Captain Anderson's 27th paragraph, Mr. Inverarity intimates that the subject is one for separate enquiry and report.

RESOLUTION.—The rates proposed for the 105 villages of Khatáv and for the Máyni division of Khánápur are sanctioned with the reservation of power to impose a school rate of half anna in the rupee if necessary, and the condition of liability to alteration consequent on works of irrigation as provided for in the neighbouring districts, the period being extended from three to five years.

2. His Lordship in Council will gladly carry out Captain Anderson's suggestion for the early examination of this district, with a view to the formation of works of irrigation, provided the services of a competent officer are available. Enquiry will be made on this point, and further instructions communicated.

3. The settlement of the emoluments of village officers should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be coincident with the introduction of the new assessment, and the Revenue Commissioner should report what causes prevent Captain Anderson from settling them at once. In comparing the financial results of the new and old rates, the compensation for haks abolished and absorbed should be taken into account. This Captain Anderson does not appear to have done.

4. The Revenue Commissioner for Alienations to be informed that the revised rates are about to be introduced into the Khatáv and Khánápur tálukás, and to be requested to report what progress has been made in the adjudication of claims to whole villages and lands in those tálukás.

(Signed) B. H. ELLIS,

(„) (Not legible.)

(„) (Not legible.)

No. $\frac{D}{33}$ of 1890.

FROM

R. E. CANDY, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Sátára ;

To

G. F. M. GRANT, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, C. D.*Camp Málcómpeth, 7th May 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report by Colonel Ward, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey (No. 825, dated 29th April), containing proposals for the revised survey settlement of 55 Government villages now forming the Khatáv Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate, and to recommend that the proposals may be sanctioned, so that the new rates may be introduced within the current revenue year, and that the period for handing in relinquishments of land may be extended to the 20th of July.

2. My knowledge of the táluka under revision is nil, and I do not, therefore, venture to criticise the figures submitted by Colonel Ward, but I may say that after a careful perusal of this report and that submitted for the Mán Táluka on the 28th February, one must admit that the proposals of the Survey Superintendent are based on information most carefully prepared, and that the conclusions at which he arrives in para. 26 are correct, and it is, therefore, only equitable and right that Government should have a share in the material prosperity which has gradually overspread the táluka in question by levying an enhanced assessment. This increase of demand, after excluding new water-cess, amounts to Rs. 23,513, or 32.1 per cent. over the old assessment, which is very reasonable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. E. CANDY,
Collector.

No. 991 of 1890.

FROM

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Mahábaleshvar, 19th May 1890.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the sanction of Government, the proposals made by the Acting Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, for the revision settlement of 55 Government villages of the Khatáv Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate.

2. Colonel Ward describes in his first two paragraphs the formation of the Khatáv Táluka as it now exists, and in paragraphs 3 to 6 the effect of the revi-

sion survey operations. The configuration and physical characteristics are given in his paragraphs 8 and 9, and I have nothing to add thereto.

3. With regard to rainfall (paragraph 10), Colonel Ward gives data obtained from the Agricultural Department; this may be supplemented by results obtained in four different parts of the taluka where the rainfall is annually gauged, and which are as follows on an average of the last six years:—

At Ner, in the northern part of the taluka, the rainfall gauged by the Irrigation Department gives an average of 33 inches 89 cents.

At Pusesávi, the southernmost villages of Colonel Ward's 1st group, the rainfall gauged at the dispensary gives an average of 28 inches 37 cents.

At Vadúj, the rainfall gauged at the Mámlatdár's kacheri gives an average of 23 inches 25 cents.

At Máyni, in the south-western corner of the taluka, the rainfall gauged by the Irrigation Department gives an average of 26 inches 7 cents.

Thus the superiority of the northern and western part of the taluka as regards rainfall is clearly established, while the villages east of Vadúj and Máyni are shown to be the worst off in that respect.

4. The revision operations have shown that garden cultivation has increased from 6,579 to 10,257 acres, that is, by nearly 56 per cent. The details of the garden lands are given in Colonel Ward's paragraphs 29 and 30. In Khátav, besides the Yerla River there are numerous streams with flowing water in them for the greater part of the year, and as they are all more or less made use of for irrigation, the pásthal or channel gardens have increased very largely. I can corroborate the statements made in Colonel Ward's paragraph 7 that the water in streams is utilized wherever it seems possible to do so, and owing to the ingenuity and industry of the people, pásthal irrigation is becoming every year more common. At the same time well irrigation has also increased considerably, the number of wells and budkis having increased from 1,584 to 2,729, or 72·3 per cent.

5. In the original settlement report made by Captain Anderson (*vide* Appendix R) in paragraph 4 there is only one made road mentioned, while from paragraph 12 of Colonel Ward's report it will be seen that there are now numerous roads in all directions intersecting the district. The Southern Marátha Railway line runs all along the western boundary of the taluka, being distant from it $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Koregaon and Rahimatpur Stations and about 10 miles to the Wathar Station. The country being generally an open undulating plain, communication, wherever no made roads exist, is easy enough by the ordinary country cart roads; therefore the whole district is very well off for communications of all kinds, and being in easy reach of the railway has every facility for disposal of surplus produce in the very best markets within the vicinity.

6. The statistics, which have been thoroughly threshed out by Colonel Ward in his paragraphs 14 to 16, show that, in spite of the loss suffered in the famine years of 1876-77, large increases have taken place almost under every head. The increases in carts, wells, houses of the superior kind and agricultural cattle are satisfactory signs of progress in agricultural wealth and resources, and show clearly the increase in general prosperity.

7. The statements obtained by Colonel Ward from the Inspector-General of Registration, and commented on in his paragraphs 19 to 21, give a general idea of the value of lands, while the information collected by the classing establishment and given in Colonel Ward's paragraph 18 shows that the land is to a great extent in the hands of the Government registered occupants and is cultivated by them, which leads me to the conclusion that they are generally in easy circumstances and not overpowered with indebtedness.

8. The revenue history of the district is reported on in Colonel Ward's paragraph 24. From the appendices referred to it appears that remissions have in general been insignificant; except in the first year after the introduction of the survey rates and the famine years there were no outstanding balances until the year 1871-72; these outstanding balances continued fluctuating from year to year until 1880-81, after which, if we exclude the Rs. 8 outstanding in 1884-85,

there has been no outstanding balance up to this year. The reason for the whole revenue not having been collected during the years from 1871-72 to 1880-81 is not given, and therefore, except for the years of distress caused by the famine, I am unable to account for it; but be the reason whatever it may, gradually and in due course of time these outstanding balances have disappeared, and for the last seven years there have been none, the revenue having latterly been collected in full with great ease, as shown in Colonel Ward's paragraph 25. The Government assessed waste land was taken up extensively immediately after the introduction of the survey rates, so much so that in eight years it was reduced from 14,937 to 810 acres; but since then the land taken up has again been thrown up, probably owing to its being all land of poor quality, more fit for grazing than for cultivation, which it must be presumed did not pay, until it now stands at 5,705 acres assessed at only 4 annas and 4 pies per acre.

9. In his paragraphs 22 and 23 Colonel Ward reports on the increase in prices of agricultural produce during the last thirty years. The tables he has given of the range of prices of the staple grains grown in the district show clearly the rise which has taken place; the only matter which may create surprise or doubt is the very sudden rise in prices in the first decade after the settlement compared with the prices before the settlement; the prices are more than doubled in those first ten years, but, from a consideration of the averages given for four adjacent talukás just below, I am inclined to think that there is no mistake about it. Allowing, however, for inaccuracies which may exist in the information obtained as described in the latter part of paragraph 23 of Colonel Ward's report, it is certain that prices have risen considerably over 150 per cent.

10. I concur with the general conclusions drawn by Colonel Ward in his paragraph 26 and in the grouping of the 55 villages explained in paragraphs 27 and 28, which was decided upon, as well as the ratings, in consultation with me. The maximum rates proposed are as follows:—

					Rs.	a.	p.
For dry-crop land, 1st class villages	...	...	...	...	2	4	0
Do. do. 2nd do.	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Do. do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
For all pátasthal garden lands	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
For all rice land	...	...	...	...	6	0	0

The result of these rates, inclusive of new water cess on channel garden lands, is given in paragraph 32 of Colonel Ward's report, but as for reasons given in paragraph 4 of my forwarding report on the revision settlement of the Mán Taluka, the water-cess is to be excluded from the assessment, old and new, which has to be compared. The true result of the rates is shown in Colonel Ward's paragraph 35, from which it will be seen that the enhancement is greatest in the best or 1st group villages and is least in the worst situated or 3rd group villages, all groups being increased well within the 33 per cent. limit fixed by Government, the total revenue of the taluka being increased 32.1 per cent. (Colonel Ward's para. 34). The increases of over 66 per cent. in three individual villages are satisfactorily explained in Colonel Ward's paragraph 35.

11. In conclusion I have the honour to solicit early sanction to the rates now proposed, so that the akarbands may be prepared without delay and they may be introduced during the current revenue year. I beg to support Colonel Ward's proposal with regard to the limit for taking resignations being extended to the 20th of July.

12. No petitions of objections to the proposed rates have yet been received. The period for presenting such petitions extends to the 26th of the next month, and if any are received in the meanwhile they will be submitted to Government in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{S. R.}{53}$ OF 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mahábaleshvar, 20th May 1890.

Submitted to Government.

2. Colonel Ward's report describes fully the configuration and physical characteristics of the Khatáv Táluka, its climatic conditions, water-supply, and communications. That, setting aside the temporary effects of the disastrous famine, the material prosperity of the people has steadily increased, is clearly shown. Prices of agricultural produce have advanced, land is valuable as investment and security, and besides a fair number of local markets, there is now easy access to large ones by means of the railway.

3. Colonel Godfrey and Colonel Ward are agreed as to the expediency of amalgamating Captain Anderson's first and second groups, and the Commissioner, who has some personal knowledge of the táluka, sees no reason to differ from them. Colonel Ward writes:—

"Neither on the score of climate, communications, nor proximity to markets does there now seem sufficient reason for perpetuating the distinctions made by Captain Anderson."

4. The maximum rates for pásthal garden lands and the small area of rice are the same as those already proposed for Mán, and call for no comment here. The proposed maximum dry-crop rates for the three groups are, in the Commissioner's opinion, fair and reasonable. Excluding the water cess for purposes of comparison—a course already recognized by Government, the reasons for adopting which will be found in Colonel Godfrey's comments on the re-settlement report for the Mán Táluka, the enhancement is within the 33 per cent. limit laid down by Government, and no greater than the improved conditions as set forth by Colonel Ward fully warrant. That officer has sufficiently explained the excess over 66 per cent. in three individual villages. So far no objections have been raised to the proposed rates.

5. The táluka has many features in common with Mán, the report concerning which has been recently submitted, but the conditions on which rates are fixed are more favourable. The Commissioner considers it unnecessary to comment more fully on the proposals, which have been well considered by Colonel Ward. Early sanction to the introduction of the new rates under the usual thirty years' guarantee is solicited, as well as to the suggested extension of the period for submission of notices of relinquishment to the 20th of July.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of 55 Government villages of the Khatáv Táluka in the Sátára District.

No. 3935.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. S.R.—53, dated 20th May 1890—Submitting the papers noted in

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 825, dated 29th April 1890.

Letter from the Collector of Sátára, No. D.—66, dated 7th May 1890.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 991, dated 19th May 1890.

the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 55 Government villages of the Khatáv Táluka, in the Sátára District.

RESOLUTION.—Proposals are now submitted for the revision settlement of the 55 Government villages which form the Khatáv Táluka, and of which the original settlement is reported to have expired.

2. The circumstances of this táluka are similar to those of the Mán Táluka for which a revision settlement has recently been sanctioned. The facts indicating prosperity and progress during the original settlement and rise of prices since the introduction of that settlement are also similar to those reported in the case of the Mán Táluka; and the Governor in Council can entertain no doubt that an enhancement of the Government demand to the extent admissible under the rules is fully justified.

3. There is no difference of opinion as regards the suitability of the rates proposed by Colonel Ward. Their imposition will, excluding water-cess on pátasthal land, increase the assessment on Government occupied land by 32.1 per cent.

4. The proposed rates are sanctioned and should be introduced in the current season with the usual guarantee for thirty years. This sanction is, however, subject to reconsideration on receipt of petitions of objection, if any are hereafter submitted as a result of the notifications which, it is presumed, have been published in accordance with paragraph 1 of Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886. On this point the Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to report without delay. The period within which resignations may be accepted should as proposed be extended for the current year to 20th July.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sátára,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The 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. } By letter.

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.

NOTE.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has been informed by telegram.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of 55 Government villages of the Khatáv Táluka in the Sátára District.

No. 5525.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1890.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—3420, dated 22nd July 1890—Forwarding the following letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1476, dated 17th idem:—

“I have the honour to forward the accompanying petitions from the rayats of certain villages of the Khatáv Táluka, objecting to the revised survey rates lately proposed and sanctioned for that táluka, together with a précis thereof drawn up in English in the usual form.

“2. I have nothing to add to the remarks which I have recorded in the column of remarks in the précis against each of the petitions. The increase resulting from the revised rates in the case of 10 out of the 14 villages, from which the petitions have emanated, is within 30 per cent. exclusive of water-cess. In the case of the remaining four villages noted in the margin the increase exceeds 30 per cent., but is far within the limit prescribed by Government for individual villages.”

1. Nadhaval.
2. Mhasurna.
3. Mayáni.
4. Mardwák.

the Commissioner observing that he has nothing to add to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's remarks which dispose of the objections raised.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2.—3470, dated 24th July 1890—Submitting one No. 1500, dated 21st idem, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, who forwards in continuation of his letter No. 1476, dated 17th idem, a petition from the rayats of the village of Chitáli, Táluka Khatáv, District Sátára, who object to the revised survey rates proposed for that village.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2.—3634, dated 31st July 1890—Forwarding in continuation of his memorandum No. 3470, dated 24th idem, one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1534, dated 26th idem, together with a letter No. 3992, dated 22nd idem, from the Collector of Sátára, who submits a petition of objection from the rayats of Wákeshvar in the Khatáv Táluka of the Sátára District, who object to the revised survey rates recently introduced into their village; and makes remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The petitions disclose no valid reasons for considering the rates to be unsuitable.

J. D^rC. ATKINS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Sátára,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner (with the vernacular papers),
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

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