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No. Genl.—878 of 1916.

From

C. N. SEDDON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Commissioner, Central Division;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 17th June 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit Mr. Garrett's Second Revision Settlement Reports for the Párner and Nagar Talukas of the Ahmednagar District. They have been prepared from notes left by Mr. Hey whose health broke down before he could finish his work. Mr. Garrett has dealt with the matter very capably and deserves the commendation of Government. It is a very fortunate thing that he was available. The opinions of Messrs. Mead and Bell accompany.

2. Párner has now four groups rated at Re. 1-14-0, Re. 1-10-0, Re. 1-8-0, Re. 1-6-0 and Nagar three at Re. 1-10-0, Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-6-0. Ranjangaon in Párner is rated by itself at Re. 1. Mr. Garrett forms three groups in Párner at Rs. 2-2-0, Rs. 2 and Re. 1-14-0, and two in Nagar at Re. 1-14-0 and Re. 1-12-0. These proposals have been accepted by the Collector; in fact they were suggested after consultation with that officer. But Mr. Bell thinks that Nagar might perhaps retain its original three groups, and urges that the rates proposed are too high. He accepts the Párner grouping; the proposals seem to me correct and they may be approved. As for Nagar I find there is a good deal of force in what Mr. Bell says. I am not at all convinced that the proposed grouping is better than the present. The proposals produce considerable rises in certain villages—from the old third group to the new first. I adhere to the opinion I have given in regard to certain other talukas—there is no sufficient reason for any alteration, and the balance of advantages lies in leaving things alone. I am not persuaded that there is no profit in being near the great market of Ahmednagar; and it seems perfectly sound to put the city and the villages round it in a higher group than others. In any case with three groups at present differing in rates by two annas only no case is made out for change.

3. On the question of the rates again I am inclined to agree with Mr. Bell. Moderation is very desirable in these dry tracts. The proposals for the eastern parts of Junnar, Purandhar and Haveli, and the orders passed on Sirur, recognize the need for caution. A rise of nearly 30 per cent. in Párner and of 25½ per cent. in Nagar is perhaps rather more than we should look for. And one cannot agree to an increase of the assessments at Ranjangaon by 70 per cent. I recommend that the rates for Párner be as suggested by Mr. Bell, viz., Rs. 2, Re. 1-14-0, Re. 1-12-0; and that the Nagar groups be left as they are and their rates raised by 4 annas all round to Re. 1-14-0, Re. 1-12-0, and Re. 1-10-0. This leaves Ranjangaon in the Párner Taluka to be rated at Re. 1-12-0 in place of Re. 1 as at present. The change will bring the increase—as may be seen from Mr. Garrett's paragraph 72—below the 66 per cent. limit; and though I do not like an increase well over 50 per cent., it is not easy to see how it can be avoided and I would accept the assurances of the Collector that the increase can be borne.

4. I agree with the Settlement Officer's proposals as regards pátasthal. For reasons given elsewhere I do not agree with Mr. Bell that "the water cess on each pátasthal number should be diminished by the same amount as the soil

share of the combined assessment is raised." The land should have its jirayat assessment as if it were dry crop land, and a fixed rate should be charged for the water. In the case of these two semi-precarious talukas the water charge itself may remain as it is. If there is no water we can remit.

5. I would accept the proposals made regarding the grouping of inam villages in Párner. With regard to Nagar the villages should go into their proper groups as far as possible :—

Nandgaon	II at Re.	1-12-0.
Nimblak	II „	1-12-0.
Kedgaon	I „	1-14-0.
Sonewadi	II „	1-12-0.
Chas	II „	1-12-0.
Baburdi Ghumal	II „	1-12-0.
Walki	II „	1-12-0.
Hivre	III „	1-10-0.
Ambulwadi	III „	1-10-0.
Pimpalgaon Ujani	II „	1-12-0.
Devgaon	II „	1-12-0.
Ragho;Hivra	II „	1-12-0.
Karanji	II „	1-12-0.

All the villages, except Kedgaon, get by this arrangement slightly less increase than has been proposed. It amounts generally to a reduction from Group I to Group II, and is fair and necessary if we are to keep the present groups.

6. The original settlement of four villages in the Nagar Taluka presents difficulty because of their bagait lands. The survey settlement principles are to be followed, but the rates have to be modified so as to secure the Inamdars from loss. In the case of *Jamb* this must be done by imposing a special high rate of Rs. 2-2-0. I see no help for it. Similarly *Akolner* must apparently be rated at Rs. 2. *Takli Kazi* and *Nagar Dēoli* present a problem which we cannot solve except by allowing a special motasthal rate. This is contrary to our principles, but we must abandon these principles for we cannot otherwise save the Inamdars from loss. It is no use being pedantic about the matter. I entirely agree with what Mr. Bell writes, and with the proposals he makes in his paragraph 9.

7. The pátasthal proposals—for Inami villages in both talukas—may be accepted. The orders of Government are that we should "provide for remission when the supply of water fails".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,

Acting Commissioner, Central Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Ahmednagar.

Second revision settlement of the Párner and Nagar talukas.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6729.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Geul.—878 dated 17th June 1916—Sub-

Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, No. S.—395 dated 22nd May 1916. mitting, with his remarks,
 Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. L.N.D.—79 the papers specified in the
 dated 2nd June 1916. margin, containing proposals
 Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land for the second revision settle-
 Records No. S.T.—81 dated 12th June 1916. ment of the Párner and Nagar
 Letter from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, talukas of the Ahmednagar
 Ahmednagar, No. S.—396 dated 2nd June 1916. district.
 Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. L.N.D.—81
 dated 3rd June 1916.
 Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land
 Records No. S.T.—80 dated 12th June 1916.

RESOLUTION.—These papers refer to proposals for a second revision settlement of the Párner and Nagar talukas of the Ahmednagar district.

2. The proposals of the Assistant Settlement Officer were elaborated in close consultation with the Collector and have been accepted *in toto* by that officer. In each taluka the number of groups is proposed to be reduced by one by amalgamating the topmost group which in Párner consists of one village and in Nagar of 16 villages round the city of Ahmednagar, with the group next below. In Párner the further changes made are that ten villages at present in group II are combined with 25 villages of existing group III and one of existing group IV to form new group II, while the new group III will comprise 22 villages of group III and 7 of group IV as now existing, together with the villages of Ranjangaon which being a lapsed inam village was not previously included in any of the recognised groups. In Nagar it is proposed to include the bulk of the villages into group I, *viz.*, the 16 villages of group I already referred to, the whole of group II (57 villages) and 21 villages of group III; while new group II will comprise nine villages lying on the Shrigonda border. The proposed grouping in Párner which is based mainly on climatic considerations and to a lesser degree on the state of communications is accepted by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner and is approved. With regard to the Nagar taluka the Settlement Commissioner is inclined to think that the district officers have discounted unduly the advantages of proximity to the large market of Ahmednagar city. He therefore suggests for consideration the propriety of retaining group I and of adding to the lowest group a few villages in the south of the taluka. The Commissioner is of opinion that no change at all should be made in the existing grouping. This however would cause an anomaly between the rating of the villages in the north-east of the Nagar taluka with those just across the border in Párner. On full consideration Government consider that the central group of 16 villages in the Nagar taluka should be retained as group I and that the remainder of the grouping should be as proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer, *viz.*, 78 villages in group II and 9 in group III.

3. The Assistant Settlement Officer recommends an enhancement of the assessment in both talukas. His recommendation is based on the rise in the value of lands as indicated by sale prices and rents and on the increase in the prices of agricultural produce which are now at least 40 per cent. in excess of those prevailing at the beginning of the settlement period. In Párner the rain-

fall is on the average more reasonable than in Nagar and the Collector shows that it is also rather heavier. The facts brought out in the report indicate that Párner is a more favoured táluka than Nagar and this is allowed for in the rating proposed which is as follows:—

			Rs. a.
Párner	...	Group I	... 2 2
		Group II	... 2 0
		Group III	... 1 14
Nagar	...	Group I	... 1 14
		Group II	... 1 12

The Collector is of opinion that these rates are cautiously conceived and may be accepted. The Settlement Commissioner, on the other hand, after a careful and illuminating review of the revenue history of the tálukas and a comparison with the conditions and rating in the adjoining tálukas, suggests a caution in the application of the theory that the enhancement of assessments might justifiably be in proportion to the increase in prices. He recommends a reduction of two annas in the proposed maximum rate of each group. The Commissioner supports this recommendation so far as the Párner táluka is concerned, and proposes that the rates for the Nagar táluka should be Rs. 1-14, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-10. The Commissioner's proposals are approved and the following rates are sanctioned:—

			Rs. a.
Párner	...	Group I	... 2 0
		Group II	... 1 14
		Group III	... 1 12.
Nagar	...	Group I	... 1 14
		Group II	... 1 12
		Group III	... 1 10 *

4. The Assistant Settlement Officer recommends that no increase should be made in the pátasthal rates. The Settlement Commissioner, however, points out that if, as the Assistant Settlement Officer apparently intends, the land share of the assessment is enhanced under the increased maximum jirayat rate, the combined pátasthal rate will not remain the same as before. He is of opinion that for pátasthal of the poor and precarious quality now in question the combined rate is already sufficiently high and recommends that the water share be reduced by an amount equal to the enhancement of the jirayat share. The Commissioner opposes this proposal and Government accept his view which is based on the ground that the supply of water available is adequate in the páts which are still subject to water assessment, and that remission will be granted when water fails.

5. In Párner the inám villages present no difficulty and, as recommended by the Assistant Settlement Officer, should be included in the appropriate groups. The same is the case also with 13 of the inám villages in the Nagar táluka which should be rated as proposed by the Commissioner in paragraph 5 of his letter. There remain the four villages of Jamb, Nagar Devli, Akolner and Takli Kazi, into which the survey settlement is being introduced for the first time. In each case if the villages were rated with the groups to which they naturally belong, the revenue will be much less than what the inámdár has been accustomed to receive. This is mainly due to the high rates at present levied on bágáyat land and to the large proportion of bágáyat land in one of the villages. With regard to three of the villages there is a consensus of opinion as to the best course to be adopted in order to fulfil the promise to the inámdárs that the survey settlement will secure to them at least the same revenue as before. Jamb should be rated at Rs. 2-2 without a motasthal rate. Nagar Devli and Takli Kazi should be rated at Rs. 1-14, with special bágáyat rates of Rs. 7-6 for Nagar Devli and Rs. 3 for Takli Kazi. For Akolner the Assistant Settlement Officer suggests two alternatives, of which the Collector supports one and the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner are in favour of the other. It is desirable to dispense with a special motasthal rate if possible and the rating of Rs. 2 recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner should be adopted.

6. The pátasthal proposals for the inám villages are approved.
7. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1915-16, levied in 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

G. A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6729, R. D., dated 7th July 1916.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government Occupied

Number	Name of village	Number of Group	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop	Rice	Garden.	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group No. I.		Rs. a. p.	Ba. a.	Ba. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Kanbur	I	1 14 0	1 14	M. 1 14	9,290	5,187	0 10 0	2	1	0 8 0	M. 246	338	1 9 3	6,534	8,750	0 10 5
2	Farner	II	1 10 0	1 14	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	14,547	5,740	0 8 3	...	...	...	{ M. 428 P. 51 }	{ 558 73 }	{ 1 3 11 3 4 8 }	15,040	6,418	0 6 9
3	Ganji Bhojare	II	1 10 0	1 14	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	2,308	871	0 8 3	...	...	...	{ M. 77 P. 33 }	{ 94 68 }	{ 1 2 10 3 12 1 }	2,318	1,050	0 7 2
4	Pimpaci Jalasen	II	1 10 0	1 14	M. 1 10	1,650	443	0 4 3	...	...	...	M. 223	203	1 2 9	1,879	710	0 6 0
5	Chincholi	II	1 10 0	1 14	M. 1 10	1,916	605	0 4 10	...	...	...	M. 203	104	0 12 11	2,140	789	0 5 8
6	Wadkire	II	1 10 0	1 10	M. 1 10	3,731	1,474	0 6 3	13	13	1 1 4	M. 306	217	1 0 10	3,949	1,704	0 6 10
7	Koldara	II	1 10 0	1 10	...	610	179	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	370	0 4 8
8	Dowl Bhojare	II	1 10 0	1 10	M. 1 10	3,009	1,452	0 7 6	...	...	...	M. 370	203	0 15 7	3,339	1,715	0 8 2
9	Pahali	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	1,288	693	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 20	35	1 4 0	1,308	734	0 8 10
10	Bhimpur	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	3,009	1,337	0 5 11	...	...	...	M. 35	46	1 5 0	3,039	1,889	0 0 0
11	Chombbut	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	3,743	1,803	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 100	245	1 7 7	3,908	1,547	0 8 8
12	Bacawadi	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	570	512	0 14 4	...	...	...	M. 86	151	1 9 2	660	608	0 16 11
13	Kalasa	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	3,068	1,124	0 8 7	...	...	...	M. 91	94	1 0 6	3,177	1,218	0 8 11
14	Garkhindi	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	1,390	477	0 5 5	...	...	...	{ M. 82 P. 7 }	{ 46 10 }	{ 1 3 4 3 9 1 }	1,444	541	0 5 11
15	Majara Short	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	890	490	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 12	16	1 5 4	908	512	0 9 0
16	Randha	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	3,463	1,575	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 82	40	1 4 0	3,505	1,615	0 8 7
17	Darodi	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	1,440	414	0 4 11	...	...	...	{ M. 41 P. 19 }	{ 46 15 }	{ 1 1 9 1 6 8 }	1,600	817	0 5 6
18	Babulwada	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	2,754	1,334	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 121	108	1 4 7	2,874	1,540	0 8 8
19	Padaldarra	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	1,180	541	0 7 3	...	...	...	{ M. 142 P. 18 }	{ 181 13 }	{ 1 2 1 2 8 6 }	1,370	740	0 8 8
20	Natal Khind	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	780	383	0 5 9	...	...	...	{ M. 7 P. 4 }	{ 6 2 }	{ 0 13 8 1 0 0 }	791	302	0 5 10
21	Witoli	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	1,502	695	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 14	44	3 2 3	1,518	739	0 7 9
22	Yeedara	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	1,227	564	0 7 7	...	...	...	{ M. 12 P. 3 }	{ 20 4 }	{ 1 3 7 2 10 8 }	1,244	613	0 7 10
23	Wadgaondarya	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	1,187	544	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,190	547	0 7 4
24	Garagundi	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	1,301	696	0 8 8	...	...	...	{ M. 6 P. 1 }	{ 7 1 }	{ 1 2 8 2 0 0 }	1,306	705	0 8 7
25	Bhondare	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	859	373	0 6 10	...	...	...	M. 4	5	0 12 0	873	378	0 6 10
26	Pimpalgaon Botla	II	1 10 0	1 10	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	3,894	1,224	0 6 9	2	1	0 8 0	{ M. 72 P. 10 }	{ 77 14 }	{ 1 1 1 3 3 3 }	3,976	1,231	0 7 1
27	Kasare	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	1,321	417	0 5 0	...	...	...	{ M. 16 P. 9 }	{ 19 4 }	{ 1 4 3 1 8 0 }	1,345	447	0 5 3
28	Mander Pathar	II	1 10 0	1 10	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	3,592	1,102	0 6 9	2	1	0 8 0	{ M. 49 P. 14 }	{ 40 36 }	{ 0 13 4 3 5 8 }	3,666	1,191	0 7 2
29	Sawargon	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	8,081	309	0 4 3	...	...	...	M. 7	9	1 4 7	3,088	919	0 4 9
30	Karjane Karye	II	1 10 0	1 10	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	4,064	986	0 8 10	2	2	1 0 0	{ M. 55 P. 40 }	{ 47 24 }	{ 0 13 5 1 9 3 }	4,108	1,100	0 4 2
31	Wasunde	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	6,249	2,168	0 5 8	...	...	...	M. 200	323	1 2 8	6,890	2,467	0 6 1
32	Takali Dhokeshwar	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	4,027	1,774	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 150	171	1 6 9	4,147	1,865	0 7 6
33	Tikhhol	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	1,985	458	0 3 11	...	...	...	M. 12	11	0 14 8	1,977	499	0 4 0
34	Kiali	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	3,134	1,134	0 6 5	...	...	...	{ M. 53 P. 11 }	{ 51 16 }	{ 0 15 8 2 7 3 }	3,197	1,213	0 6 0
35	Pimpalgaon Turak	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	1,000	347	0 5 1	...	...	...	{ M. 21 P. 9 }	{ 13 12 }	{ 0 9 1 2 0 0 }	1,120	377	0 5 4

APPENDIX Q.

land in Parnar Taluks of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Misc.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.				
2 0	3 0	2 0	8,286	5,511	..	2	1	..	M. 246	412	..	8,334	5,934	..	+0'24	Kanhar	1
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	14,547	7,066	..	..	..	..	{ M. 442 P. 81 }	{ M. 851 S. 54 W. 73 }	..	15,040	7,904	..	+23 15	Parnar	2
		{ M. 1 0 P. 8 0 }	3,209	1,078	..	..	..	..	{ M. 77 P. 33 }	{ M. 116 S. 41 W. 53 }	..	3,318	1,320	..	+23 18	Ganji Bhojare	3
		M. 3 0	1,056	558	..	..	..	..	M. 228	923	..	1,379	876	..	+23'38	Pimpri Jalasen	4
		M. 3 0	1,948	747	..	..	..	..	M. 208	202	..	2,149	949	..	+23'41	Chiroboli	5
		M. 3 0	3,731	1,819	..	12	16	..	M. 203	288	..	3,949	2,108	..	+23 42	Wadire	6
			610	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	610	221	..	+23'46	Koldara	7
		M. 2 0	3,069	1,729	..	..	..	..	M. 270	226	..	3,389	2,117	..	+23'44	Devji Bhojare	8
		M. 3 0	1,228	898	..	..	..	..	M. 20	31	..	1,308	694	..	+23 46	Fahadi	9
		M. 3 0	3,603	1,650	..	..	..	..	M. 25	57	..	3,628	1,707	..	+23'48	Shirapur	10
		M. 3 0	2,741	1,907	..	..	..	..	M. 108	302	..	2,909	1,909	..	+23'40	Chombhut	11
		M. 3 0	576	681	..	..	..	..	M. 96	180	..	685	918	..	+23'38	Ronawadi	12
		M. 3 0	3,028	1,387	..	..	..	..	M. 91	116	..	3,127	1,502	..	+23'40	Kalaa	13
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	1,319	589	..	..	..	..	{ M. 38 P. 7 }	{ M. 87 S. 10 W. 10 }	..	1,444	688	..	+23'11	Garkhindi	14
		M. 3 0	999	612	..	..	..	..	M. 12	20	..	908	632	..	+23 44	Majara Sheri	15
		M. 3 0	3,953	1,944	..	..	..	..	M. 33	49	..	2,035	1,989	..	+23'41	Randha	16
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	1,440	549	..	..	..	..	{ M. 41 P. 19 }	{ M. 67 S. 17 W. 13 }	..	1,500	636	..	+23 32	Darodi	17
		M. 3 0	2,754	1,709	..	..	..	..	M. 121	193	..	2,975	1,901	..	+23 44	Bahulwada	18
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	1,189	608	..	..	..	..	{ M. 142 P. 15 }	{ M. 199 S. 16 W. 30 }	..	1,360	908	..	+23'70	Fadaldarya	19
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	780	248	..	..	..	..	{ M. 7 P. 4 }	{ M. 7 S. 2 W. 2 }	..	791	359	..	+23 95	Hatal Khind	20
		M. 3 0	1,608	958	..	..	..	..	M. 14	54	..	1,619	912	..	+23 41	Waroli	21
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	1,227	721	..	..	..	..	{ M. 19 P. 8 }	{ M. 25 S. 5 W. 9 }	..	1,349	755	..	+23'37	Yemara	22
		M. 3 0	1,187	671	..	..	..	..	M. 3	4	..	1,190	676	..	+23 40	Wadgaondarya	23
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	1,801	859	..	..	..	..	{ M. 6 P. 7 }	{ M. 9 S. 1 W. 1-8 }	..	1,806	870-8	..	+23'40	Garagundi	24
		M. 3 0	869	400	..	..	..	..	M. 4	4	..	875	404	..	+23 40	Bhondare	25
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	3,694	1,811	..	2	1	..	{ M. 72 P. 10 }	{ M. 94 S. 10 W. 14 }	..	3,978	1,831	..	+23'19	Pimpalgaoi Rotha	26
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	1,221	515	..	..	..	..	{ M. 16 P. 9 }	{ M. 22 S. 5 W. 7 }	..	1,345	650	..	+23'04	Kasara	27
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	2,803	1,392	..	2	1	..	{ M. 48 P. 14 }	{ M. 40 S. 14 W. 36 }	..	2,959	1,402	..	+22'78	Nandur Pathar	28
		M. 3 0	3,031	1,122	..	..	..	..	M. 7	11	..	3,038	1,133	..	+23'43	Bawargaoi	29
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	4,069	1,220	..	2	2	..	{ M. 55 P. 40 }	{ M. 18 S. 30 W. 39 }	..	4,168	1,340	..	+22 61	Karjune Harya	30
		M. 3 0	6,249	3,074	..	..	..	..	M. 200	396	..	6,509	3,070	..	+23 41	Wannde	31
		M. 3 0	4,037	2,190	..	..	..	..	M. 150	211	..	4,147	2,401	..	+23 44	Takali Dhokeshwar	32
		M. 3 0	1,965	692	..	..	..	..	M. 12	14	..	1,977	696	..	+23'45	Tikhol	33
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	3,124	1,823	..	..	..	..	{ M. 52 P. 11 }	{ M. 63 S. 10 W. 14 }	..	3,197	1,615	..	+23'08	Kinhi	34
		{ M. 2 0 P. 8 0 }	1,060	489	..	..	..	..	{ M. 21 P. 9 }	{ M. 18 S. 7 W. 12 }	..	1,120	482	..	+23'56	Pimpalgaoi Turuk	35

1	2	3	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Number of Group.	Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Group No. I—contd.																	
36	Akhalwadi	II	1 10 0	...	...	656	228	0 5 5	...	...	...	...	666	231	0 5 5	
37	Koregaon	II	1 10 0	...	P. 8 0	608	216	0 5 1	...	...	P. 16	{ S 81 W. 57 }	14 3 3	591	204	0 4 12
38	Padali Tarf Ale	III	1 8 0	1 8	M. 1 6	3,940	1,001	0 6 1	2	3	1 8 0	M. 85	112	1 5 1	3,737	1,110	0 5 6
39	Total of Group No. I	...	...	...	...	98,424	41,188	0 6 6	22	21	0 15 3	{ M 8,360 S 211 P 244 W. 570 8 }	{ M 8,910 S 211 P 201 }	101,945	46,710	0 7 2
Group No. II.																	
39	Dhok	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	1,706	402	0 3 9	...	...	M. 11	12	1 1 5	1,717	414	0 3 10
40	Dhotare Khurd	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	841	194	0 3 8	...	...	M. 2	2	1 0 0	849	190	0 3 9
41	Dhotare Budruk	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	2,387	638	0 3 10	...	...	M. 18	18	1 0 0	2,396	640	0 3 10
4	Hivare Konda	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	2,380	1,246	0 5 11	...	...	M. 45	62	1 6 0	2,376	1,300	0 5 2
41	Koregaon	II	1 10 0	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	3,940	1,273	0 6 4	...	...	{ M. 112 P. 90 }	{ S 128 W. 230 }	1 1 10	4,140	2,019	0 7 9
44	Nikal	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	1,380	663	0 7 8	...	...	M. 26	32	1 4 5	1,406	685	0 7 10
45	Padali Tarf Kanbur	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	1,566	923	0 9 0	...	...	M. 126	120	0 15 4	1,630	1,043	0 10 2
46	Jamgaon	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	4,989	2,686	0 8 7	...	...	M. 132	180	5 9	5,091	2,845	0 8 11
47	Shirsale	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	843	488	0 9 3	...	...	M. 24	26	1 1 0	867	514	0 9 3
43	Wadgaon Gund	II	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10	462	177	0 6 3	...	...	M. 56	70	1 4 0	506	247	0 7 2
49	Loni Kolhyashi	III	1 8 0	1 8	M. 1 8	2,746	1,117	0 6 6	1	1	1 0 0	M. 77	65	1 3 5	2,824	1,207	0 6 5
50	Hauge	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	5,043	3,224	0 10 2	...	...	M. 230	281	1 3 0	5,263	3,415	0 10 7
51	Supa	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	3,823	1,638	0 7 0	...	...	M. 144	194	1 5 6	3,773	1,782	0 7 6
52	Waghunde Khurd	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	729	415	0 9 1	...	...	M. 63	63	1 7 4	792	507	0 10 2
53	Waghunde Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,450	891	0 9 9	...	...	M. 40	47	1 2 0	1,490	938	0 10 9
54	Sultanpur	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	266	141	0 8 5	...	...	M. 10	15	1 8 0	270	166	0 9 0
55	Mungashi	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,037	602	0 10 5	...	...	M. 19	21	1 1 8	1,076	519	0 10 7
56	Wadner Haweli	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	2,018	921	0 7 3	...	...	M. 63	63	1 3 0	2,072	984	0 7 2
57	Gatewadi	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,197	459	0 6 3	...	...	M. 13	15	1 2 5	1,210	504	0 6 7
58	Ghanagaon	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	879	457	0 8 3	...	...	M. 16	18	1 2 0	905	470	0 6 9
59	Gatgaon	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,303	466	0 5 8	...	...	M. 28	20	0 13 10	1,225	466	0 5 10
60	Balegan Shundhi	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,375	382	0 4 6	...	...	M. 107	81	0 12 1	1,482	473	0 5 1
61	Paoshi	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	2,084	925	0 5 8	...	...	M. 120	110	0 14 8	2,206	1,035	0 5 10
61	Wadoole	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,160	556	0 7 5	...	...	M. 94	18	0 12 0	1,214	574	0 7 5
63	Sangawi Surya	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,773	671	0 6 0	...	...	M. 70	75	1 1 1	1,848	746	0 6 2
64	Pimpalner	III	1 8 0	...	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	3,513	2,068	0 9 5	...	...	{ M. 38 P. 13 }	{ S 24 W. 72 }	1 3 1	3,584	2,222	0 9 11
65	Majampur	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	717	304	0 4 0	...	...	M. 6	6	1 0 0	723	311	0 4 3
66	Hakitsapur	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,181	409	0 5 6	...	...	M. 30	30	1 0 0	1,191	433	0 5 9
67	Ralegan Therapal	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,903	796	0 7 0	...	...	M. 103	106	1 0 5	1,997	801	0 7 6
68	Gunore	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,306	670	0 8 11	...	...	M. 66	74	1 2 2	1,370	744	0 9 4
69	Gadilgaon	III	1 8 0	...	...	777	468	0 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	777	468	0 9 7
70	Wadner Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	3,111	1,017	0 7 8	...	...	M. 92	115	1 4 0	3,203	1,132	0 8 2
71	Ap Dhoop	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,029	674	0 8 11	...	...	M. 53	64	1 3 3	1,083	638	0 9 2
72	Palawe Khurd	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	2,130	1,130	0 6 5	...	...	M. 101	121	1 4 3	2,231	1,249	0 6 11
73	Palawe Budruk	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	2,963	1,456	0 7 10	...	...	M. 68	121	1 5 4	3,049	1,566	0 8 2
74	Wadgaon	IV	1 8 0	...	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	4,083	1,033	0 4 0	...	...	{ M. 28 P. 18 }	{ S 84 W. 22 }	1 1 0	4,143	1,050	0 4 2
75	Total of Group No. II	...	...	...	...	70,430	21,738	0 7 2	1	1	1 0 0	{ M. 4,165 P. 127 }	{ M 3,501 S 111 W 314 }	72,722	24,696	0 7 7

APPENDIX Q—continued.

By Revision Settlement																							
Maximum rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total			Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				33					
Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
No. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.						
20	654	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	286	...	+28 28	Akhalwadi	35		
20	...	P. 8 0	668	343	...	...	...	...	P. 18	88	...	...	343	...	...	343	...	+19 78	Koregaon	37
20	...	M. 9 0	2,640	1,329	...	3	4	...	M. 86	149	...	...	1,329	...	...	1,329	...	+32 80	Padali Tarf Ala	38
...	93,484	50,042	0 8 2	22	25	1 8 2	M. 2,255 P. 244	M. 4,781 S. 260 W. 370-8-0	3 7 6 2 9 4	...	50,042	...	...	50,042	0 8 2	+21 37	Total of Group No. I	36		
																		Group No. II.					
21	...	1 14	1,708	465	...	...	...	...	M. 11	14	...	...	465	...	...	465	...	+16 70	Dhaki	39
21	...	1 14	841	224	...	...	...	...	M. 2	2	...	...	224	...	...	224	...	+16 31	Dhotare Khurd	40
21	...	1 14	2,887	732	...	...	...	...	M. 13	15	...	...	732	...	...	732	...	+16 38	Dhotare Budruk	42
21	...	1 14	3,830	1,441	...	...	...	...	M. 45	72	...	...	1,441	...	...	1,441	...	+18 07	Hivare Konda	43
21	...	M. 1 14 P. 8 0	2,940	1,919	...	...	...	...	M. 112 P. 86	M. 144 S. 220 W. 320	...	...	1,919	...	...	1,919	...	+15 02	Goregaon	45
21	...	1 14	1,320	787	...	...	...	...	M. 26	37	...	...	787	...	...	787	...	+16 08	Dikali	44
21	...	1 14	1,508	1,008	...	...	...	...	M. 125	139	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	...	+16 04	Padali Tarf Kanhar	45
21	...	1 14	4,069	3,081	...	...	...	...	M. 139	308	...	...	3,081	...	...	3,081	...	+15 61	Jamagan	46
21	...	1 14	848	694	...	...	...	...	M. 24	30	...	...	694	...	...	694	...	+15 58	Shirsule	47
21	...	1 14	454	206	...	...	...	...	M. 59	81	...	...	206	...	...	206	...	+19 79	Wadgaon Gund	48
21	...	1 14	2,748	1,336	...	1	1	...	M. 77	111	...	...	1,336	...	...	1,336	...	+14 94	Loni Kolhyachi	49
21	...	1 14	5,048	4,080	...	...	...	...	M. 239	964	...	...	4,080	...	...	4,080	...	+20 01	Hange	50
21	...	1 14	3,820	1,985	...	...	...	...	M. 144	348	...	...	1,985	...	...	1,985	...	+24 97	Supa	51
21	...	1 14	729	513	...	...	...	...	M. 68	116	...	...	513	...	...	513	...	+26 06	Waghunde Khurd	52
21	...	1 14	1,450	1,114	...	...	...	...	M. 40	69	...	...	1,114	...	...	1,114	...	+28 08	Waghunde Budruk	53
21	...	1 14	868	179	...	...	...	...	M. 10	19	...	...	179	...	...	179	...	+25 00	Sultanpur	54
21	...	1 14	1,057	865	...	...	...	...	M. 19	26	...	...	865	...	...	865	...	+24 06	Murgabi	55
21	...	1 14	2,019	1,311	...	...	...	...	M. 83	78	...	...	1,311	...	...	1,311	...	+25 00	Wadner Haweli	56
21	...	1 14	1,197	611	...	...	...	...	M. 13	19	...	...	611	...	...	611	...	+22 00	Getawadi	57
21	...	1 14	879	371	...	...	...	...	M. 16	22	...	...	371	...	...	371	...	+28 38	Ghanagan	58
21	...	1 14	1,303	683	...	...	...	...	M. 36	25	...	...	683	...	...	683	...	+24 00	Getagaon	59
21	...	1 14	1,875	480	...	...	...	...	M. 107	101	...	...	480	...	...	480	...	+24 05	Ralegan Shindhi	60
21	...	1 14	2,688	1,164	...	...	...	...	M. 120	137	...	...	1,164	...	...	1,164	...	+24 28	Panoli	61
21	...	1 14	1,190	688	...	...	...	...	M. 24	23	...	...	688	...	...	688	...	+24 91	Wadoole	62
21	...	1 14	1,773	839	...	...	...	...	M. 70	94	...	...	839	...	...	839	...	+25 00	Sangavi Surya	63
21	...	M. 1 14 P. 8 0	2,619	2,610	...	...	...	...	M. 36 P. 18	M. 54 S. 27 W. 72	...	...	2,610	...	...	2,610	...	+24 18	Pimpalner	64
21	...	1 14	717	353	...	...	...	...	M. 6	7	...	...	353	...	...	353	...	+24 64	Majampur	65
21	...	1 14	1,101	602	...	...	...	...	M. 36	37	...	...	602	...	...	602	...	+24 77	Hakhatpur	66
21	...	1 14	1,800	885	...	...	...	...	M. 106	131	...	...	885	...	...	885	...	+24 97	Ralegan Thorapal	67
21	...	1 14	1,205	237	...	...	...	...	M. 65	92	...	...	237	...	...	237	...	+24 57	Gunore	68
21	777	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	...	...	386	...	+23 00	Gadgaon	69		
21	...	1 14	2,111	1,271	...	...	...	...	M. 92	144	...	...	1,271	...	...	1,271	...	+25 00	Wadner Budruk	70
21	...	1 14	1,028	717	...	...	...	...	M. 53	80	...	...	717	...	...	717	...	+24 92	Ap Dhoop	71
21	...	1 14	2,120	1,400	...	...	...	...	M. 101	180	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400	...	+25 00	Palawe Khurd	72
21	...	1 14	2,688	1,818	...	...	...	...	M. 83	126	...	...	1,818	...	...	1,818	...	+25 08	Palawe Budruk	73
21	...	M. 1 14 P. 8 0	4,008	1,407	...	...	...	...	M. 32 P. 18	M. 46 S. 11 W. 22	...	...	1,407	...	...	1,407	...	+25 21	Wadgaon	74
...	70,480	36,928	0 8 10	1	1	1 0 0	M. 2,168 P. 277	M. 5,067 S. 164 W. 314	1 6 9 2 11 1	...	36,928	...	...	36,928	0 8 4	+22 49	Total of Group No. II	86		

Number 1	Name of village. 2	Number of Group. 3	By Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Kios.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group No. III.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.		
75	Malakoop	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,685	922	0 8 10	...	...	...	M. 36	84	1 0 5	1,702	958	0 8 7
76	Kalakoop	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,493	1,006	0 10 9	...	...	...	M. 96	700	1 2 7	1,879	1,106	0 11 2
77	Balawani	III	1 8 0	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	4,324	2,741	0 10 1	...	...	...	{ M. 212 P. 17 }	{ 210 19 30 }	{ 1 3 1 3 6 7 }	4,858	3 029	0 10 8
78	Wadgaon Amali	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	968	883	0 14 7	...	...	...	M. 100	246	1 0 7	1,134	1,109	0 10 6
79	Bhandgaon	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,820	791	0 10 3	...	...	...	M. 96	118	1 8 8	1,938	909	0 10 11
80	Sarola Adabi	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,807	887	0 5 10	...	...	...	M. 90	96	1 1 7	1,907	888	0 6 6
81	Dalthane Gunjal	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	2,497	1,655	0 10 1	...	...	...	M. 206	250	1 3 10	2,873	1,521	0 10 10
82	Bhoyara Pathar	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,468	763	0 8 1	...	...	...	M. 83	36	1 0 11	1,541	788	0 8 4
83	Bhoyara Khurd	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,434	859	0 6 2	...	...	...	M. 84	45	1 5 3	1,484	804	0 6 0
84	Shahjapur	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	963	453	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 39	87	0 15 3	1,001	480	0 7 4
85	Pimpalgaon Kawada	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	2,162	812	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 86	63	1 0 0	2,171	881	0 6 5
86	Walawane	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	2,680	1,139	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 176	233	1 6 9	2,708	1,384	0 7 6
87	Hayatala	III	1 8 0	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	1,839	962	0 8 4	...	...	...	{ M. 102 P. 76 }	{ 138 114 147 }	{ 1 5 7 3 3 4 }	2,016	1,211	0 10 7
88	Asatgaon	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	2,278	1,432	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 108	274	1 5 4	2,444	1,247	0 7 7
89	Babardi	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,496	851	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 124	173	1 6 2	1,670	1,023	0 10 1
90	Bhoyara Gangarda	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	2,051	884	0 6 10	...	...	...	M. 63	88	1 6 9	2,138	972	0 7 4
91	Kandoo	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8 P. 8 0	2,738	1,351	0 7 2	...	...	...	{ M. 38 P. 13 }	{ 24 13 24 }	{ 1 1 0 3 1 4 }	2,829	1,323	0 7 6
92	Padal Yowati	III	1 8 0	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	2,058	792	0 4 1	...	...	...	{ M. 136 P. 48 }	{ 134 46 90 }	{ 0 15 9 3 1 1 }	2,267	1,056	0 5 2
93	Wadgawhan	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	5,122	1,715	0 5 3	...	...	...	M. 318	389	1 2 3	6,510	2,660	0 6 1
94	Kurend	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,919	512	0 4 9	...	...	...	M. 37	43	1 3 1	1,966	564	0 4 9
95	Kohokadi	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	2,787	1,286	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 55	72	1 4 11	2,842	1,267	0 7 7
96	Mhase Khurd	III	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,868	887	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 20	26	1 4 0	1,704	912	0 8 6
97	Gajadipar	IV	1 8 0	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	986	150	0 3 5	...	...	...	{ M. 16 P. 4 }	{ 9 4 }	{ 0 16 4 2 12 0 }	967	170	0 3 0
98	Wankote	IV	1 8 0	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	2,409	952	0 4 7	...	...	...	{ M. 60 P. 6 }	{ 64 4 }	{ 0 15 6 1 18 4 }	2,476	1,027	0 4 6
99	Tar	IV	1 8 0	...	879	312	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	312	0 8 11
100	Deshwandi	IV	1 8 0	M. 1 8	1,748	689	0 5 4	...	...	...	M. 16	17	1 2 1	1,765	600	0 5 5
101	Fokhari	IV	1 8 0	M. 1 8	9,190	1,684	0 3 3	...	...	...	M. 20	40	1 5 4	9,230	1,724	0 3 5
102	Falsapur	IV	1 8 0	M. 1 8	2,908	571	0 3 1	9	9	1 0 0	M. 19	22	1 5 4	2,936	628	0 3 3	
103	Katalwode	IV	1 8 0	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	3,220	697	0 2 11	15	12	0 12 0	{ M. 7 P. 7 }	{ 8 5 }	{ 1 3 3 1 9 1 }	3,249	629	0 3 1	
104	Ranjangaon	V	1 0 0	{ M. 1 0 P. 8 0 }	7,137	2,572	0 6 5	...	...	...	{ M. 176 P. 110 }	{ 469 211 }	{ 2 10 10 4 4 6 }	7,432	2,212	0 6 2
30	Total of Group No. III	...	...	...	76,807	30,857	0 6 4	24	21	0 14 0	{ M. 2,612 P. 278 }	{ M. 2,434 225 714 }	{ 1 5 0 3 5 9 }	79,216	34,721	0 7 0
104	Grand Total	...	...	...	245,161	108,281	0 6 8	47	43	0 14 7	{ M. 8,038 P. 644 }	{ M. 9,454 590-2 1,229-8 }	{ 1 3 3 3 1 7 }	203,264	1,15,176	0 7 2

M=Motasihal. P=Patasihal. S=Sal.

APPENDIX Q—concluded.

By Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
Dry-crop.	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. III.
1 12	...	1 12	1,008	1,000	...	...	M. 88	49	...	1,708	1,128	...	...	...	+17 12	Malakooop ... 7
1 12	...	1 12	1,468	1,179	...	...	M. 66	117	...	1,579	1,296	...	...	...	+17 16	Kalakooop ... 7
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	4,324	3,213	...	...	M. 212 P. 17	{ S. 23 W. 39 }	...	4,553	3,554	...	...	...	+18 05	Balawani ... 7
1 12	...	M. 1 12	969	1,038	...	...	M. 180	294	...	1,128	1,300	...	...	...	+17 23	Wadgaon Amali ... 7
1 12	...	M. 1 12	1,280	937	...	...	M. 98	188	...	1,328	1,005	...	...	...	+17 16	Bhandgaon ... 7
1 12	...	1 12	1,007	698	...	...	M. 90	110	...	1,007	804	...	...	...	+17 20	Sarola Adabat ... 8
1 12	...	1 12	2,467	1,634	...	...	M. 206	300	...	3,679	2,104	...	...	...	+17 19	Dalthane Gunjal ... 81
1 12	...	1 12	1,468	694	...	...	M. 53	51	...	1,861	935	...	...	...	+17 17	Bhoysare Pathar ... 81
1 12	...	1 12	1,484	655	...	...	M. 34	59	...	1,468	709	...	...	...	+17 22	Bhoysara Khurd ... 82
1 12	...	1 12	889	406	...	...	M. 39	49	...	1,001	839	...	...	...	+17 17	Bhainjapur ... 81
1 12	...	1 12	3,102	943	...	...	M. 66	60	...	3,170	1,032	...	...	...	+17 25	Pimpalgaon Kawade ... 85
1 12	...	1 12	2,580	1,318	...	...	M. 176	273	...	3,758	1,589	...	...	...	+17 18	Walawane ... 88
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	1,838	1,127	...	...	M. 108 P. 75	{ S. 163 W. 110 147 }	...	3,018	1,646	...	...	...	+16 29	Rayatale ... 87
1 12	...	M. 1 12	3,278	1,638	...	...	M. 108	252	...	3,446	1,850	...	...	...	+17 18	Asiagaon ... 88
1 12	...	1 12	1,468	997	...	...	M. 124	202	...	1,630	1,190	...	...	...	+17 20	Baburda ... 89
1 12	...	1 12	2,051	1,038	...	...	M. 63	193	...	2,113	1,126	...	...	...	+17 19	Bhoysara Gaugarda ... 90
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	2,768	1,468	...	...	M. 82 P. 12	{ S. 40 W. 15 24 }	...	3,226	1,545	...	...	...	+16 57	Kadode ... 91
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	3,038	928	...	...	M. 136 P. 42	{ S. 157 W. 67 80 }	...	3,267	1,223	...	...	...	+16 53	Fadafi Yowahi ... 92
1 12	...	M. 1 12	5,192	2,007	...	...	M. 319	448	...	5,510	2,455	...	...	...	+17 16	Wadgawhan ... 93
1 12	...	1 12	1,819	800	...	...	M. 37	49	...	1,859	646	...	...	...	+17 15	Kurund ... 94
1 12	...	1 12	2,787	1,608	...	...	M. 60	85	...	3,348	1,590	...	...	...	+17 17	Kohajadi ... 95
1 12	...	1 12	1,628	1,039	...	...	M. 30	39	...	1,708	1,058	...	...	...	+17 11	Mhase Khurd ... 96
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	968	190	...	...	M. 10 P. 4	{ S. 11 W. 4 6 }	...	980	313	...	...	...	+22 39	Gajndpur ... 97
1 12	...	1 12	3,408	1,205	...	...	M. 96 P. 6	{ S. 61 W. 5 7 }	...	3,476	1,298	...	...	...	+22 39	Wankote ... 98
1 12	879	358	...	...	...	...	...	379	268	...	...	...	+22 42	Tar ... 99
1 12	...	1 12	1,748	738	...	...	M. 15	31	...	1,768	759	...	...	...	+22 50	Deahwandi ... 100
1 12	...	1 12	3,190	2,131	...	...	M. 30	51	...	3,220	2,123	...	...	...	+22 56	Fokhart ... 101
1 12	1 12	1 12	3,306	723	...	9 11	M. 10	29	...	3,386	768	...	...	...	+22 58	Ralsapur ... 102
1 12	1 12	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	3,220	756	...	15 15	M. 7 P. 7	{ S. 10 W. 8 8 }	...	3,249	798	...	...	...	+22 27	Katalwedhe ... 103
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	7,137	5,026	...	...	M. 378 P. 110	{ S. 321 W. 122 401 }	...	7,469	5,370	...	...	...	+27 10	Ranjangaon ... 104
...	78,307	37,680	0 7 11	24	M. 2,612 P. 278	{ S. 4,200 W. 328 714 }	1 10 5 9 12 9	79,318	43,068	0 8 8	...	...	+22 32	Total of Group No. III ... 10
...	242,101	1,25,025	0 8 1	47	M. 4,025 P. 644	{ S. 12,137 W. 754 1,363 }	1 8 3 9 5 5	261,894	1,41,026-8	0 8 2	22-44	...	Grand Total ... 104	

W=Water. O=Old. N=New.

V. B. MA RDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government occupied

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENTS.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Bice			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Group No. I.																	
1	Alakuli	III	1 10	...	P. 8 0	3,327	1,980	0 8 11	...	...	...	P. 111	{ S. 61 W. 270 }	{ 2 15 8 2 10 6 }	3,694	2,300	0 10 1
2	Pimpri Pathar	III	1 10	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	777	694	0 10 2	...	...	...	{ M. 44 P. 18 }	{ S. 11 W. 87 }	{ 1 3 10 2 10 6 }	930	694	0 11 8
3	Kavandi	...	1 14	...	{ M. 1 14 P. 8 0 }	3,046	2,048	0 10 0	...	...	...	{ M. 80 P. 40 }	{ S. 26 W. 49 }	{ 1 3 8 1 14 9 }	3,110	2,101	0 11 1
4	Loni Mawalayachi	III	1 10	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	3,463	1,677	0 7 3	...	...	...	{ M. 91 P. 208 }	{ S. 110 W. 187 }	{ 1 3 4 2 1 6 }	3,708	2,128	0 9 1
4	Total of Group No. I	...	...	...	...	10,639	5,928	0 9 0	...	...	...	{ M. 186 P. 378 }	{ S. 198 W. 366 }	{ 1 9 2 2 8 10 }	11,162	7,060	0 10 2
Group No. II.																	
5	Nigboj	III	1 10	...	P. 8 0	9,399	5,097	0 8 8	...	...	...	P. 337	{ S. 431 W. 567 }	{ 2 14 10 2 0 9 }	9,726	6,086	0 10 10
6	Jawale	VI	1 8	...	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	3,745	2,367	0 10 1	...	...	...	{ M. 156 P. 137 }	{ S. 188 W. 123 }	{ 1 9 0 2 0 9 }	4,081	2,612	0 11 1
7	Narayan Gunhan...	II	1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	3,039	1,201	0 6 4	...	...	...	{ M. 24 P. 168 }	{ S. 33 W. 203 }	{ 1 6 0 1 25 8 }	3,218	1,567	0 7 6
8	Mhasane	VI	1 8	...	M. 1 8	1,219	460	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 73	{ S. 107 W. 1 7 5 }	{ 1 7 5 1 7 5 }	1,322	687	0 7 1
4	Total of Group No. II	...	...	...	...	17,425	9,145	0 8 5	...	...	...	{ M. 253 P. 637 }	{ S. 336 W. 781 }	{ 1 4 7 2 8 1 }	18,906	11,042	0 9 8
Group No. III.																	
9	Mandawa Khurd	IV	1 8	...	M. 1 8	1,147	914	0 12 11	...	...	...	M. 26	{ S. 36 W. 47 }	{ 1 8 1 0 12 5 }	1,173	960	0 12 11
10	Palaah	IV	1 8	...	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	12,936	3,656	0 4 9	...	...	...	{ M. 56 P. 76 }	{ S. 3 W. 4 }	{ 2 2 8 2 2 8 }	13,688	3,910	0 4 9
11	Dhawalpuri	IV	1 6	...	{ M. 1 6 P. 8 0 }	19,110	3,231	0 3 8	...	...	...	{ M. 79 P. 74 }	{ S. 298 W. 73 }	{ 1 3 8 2 4 1 }	19,372	3,600	0 3 11
12	Hool	IV	1 8	...	{ M. 1 8 P. 8 0 }	3,110	1,088	0 8 0	...	...	...	{ M. 96 P. 116 }	{ S. 136 W. 145 }	{ 1 6 10 1 1 9 }	3,401	1,711	0 11 4
13	Pimpri Gawali	IV	1 8	...	M. 1 8	2,341	1,300	0 9 6	...	...	...	M. 50	{ S. 75 W. 1 5 5 }	{ 1 5 5 1 5 5 }	2,367	1,375	0 8 10
5	Total of Group No. III	...	...	...	...	37,683	10,252	0 4 5	...	...	...	{ M. 413 P. 190 }	{ S. 568 W. 230 }	{ 1 8 6 2 5 2 }	38,241	11,446	0 4 9
13	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	68,897	26,426	0 6 2	...	...	...	{ M. 830 P. 1,201 }	{ S. 1,027 W. 1,620 }	{ 1 8 10 2 8 6 }	67,728	26,568	0 7 0

M = Motasbal. P = Patsabhal.

APPENDIX Q (INAM VILLAGES).

land in inam villages in the Pärner Taluka of the Amnagar Collectorate.

By REVISED STATEMENT.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group No. I.	
2 0	...	P. 8 0	2,353	2,337	...	...	...	...	P. 111	{ S. 73 } { W. 370 }	...	2,464	2,652	...	+20 55	Alskuti	1
2 0	...	{ M. 2 0 } { P. 8 0 }	777	610	...	...	...	...	{ M. 44 } { P. 18 }	{ M. 04 } { S. 14 } { W. 37 }	...	589	723	...	+22 05	Pimpri Pithar	2
2 0	...	{ M. 2 0 } { P. 8 0 }	2,016	2,178	...	...	...	...	{ M. 30 } { P. 40 }	{ M. 38 } { S. 40 } { W. 31 }	...	2,116	2,294	...	+8 16	Karandi	3
2 0	...	{ M. 3 0 } { P. 8 0 }	2,463	1,947	...	...	...	...	{ M. 51 } { P. 209 }	{ M. 138 } { S. 231 } { W. 251 }	...	2,763	2,565	...	+20 71	Loni Mawalyachi	4
..	10,633	7,040	0 10 7	...	...	...	{ M. 186 } { P. 378 }	{ M. 388 } { S. 803 } { W. 488 }	{ 1 7 1 } { 2 8 7 }	11,152	8,236	0 11 9	16 53	Total of Group No. I	4
1 14	...	P. 8 0	9,399	5,893	...	...	...	...	P. 337	{ S. 467 } { W. 567 }	...	9,786	6,947	...	+14 27	Nighoj	5
1 14	...	{ M. 1 14 } { P. 8 0 }	2,749	2,959	...	...	...	...	{ M. 156 } { P. 127 }	{ M. 235 } { S. 171 } { W. 129 }	...	4,031	3,465	...	+23 59	Jawale	6
1 14	...	{ M. 1 14 } { P. 8 0 }	3,029	1,325	...	...	...	...	{ M. 24 } { P. 133 }	{ M. 58 } { S. 219 } { W. 120 }	...	3,216	1,670	...	+7 39	Narayan Gawhan	7
1 14	...	M. 1 14	1,249	000	...	...	...	...	M. 72	M. 194	...	1,322	784	...	+25 04	Mhasane	8
..	17,426	10,747	0 9 10	...	...	...	{ M. 263 } { P. 627 }	{ M. 403 } { S. 877 } { W. 516 }	{ 1 9 5 } { 2 11 1 }	15,305	12,886	0 11 9	16 25	Total of Group No. II	4
1 12	...	M. 1 12	1,147	1,071	...	...	...	...	M. 26	M. 48	...	1,173	1,118	...	+17 16	Mandawa Khurd	9
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 } { P. 8 0 }	12,630	4,880	...	...	...	...	{ M. 50 } { P. 6 }	{ M. 58 } { S. 4 }	...	12,686	4,947	...	+26 52	Palahi	10
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 } { P. 8 0 }	10,119	4,060	...	...	...	...	{ M. 179 } { P. 74 }	{ M. 265 } { S. 91 } { W. 66 }	...	10,373	4,531	...	+25 59	Dhawalpuri	11
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 } { P. 8 0 }	2,190	1,351	...	...	...	...	{ M. 98 } { P. 116 }	{ M. 159 } { S. 182 } { W. 322 }	...	2,401	1,060	...	+13 07	Rodi	12
1 12	...	M. 1 12	2,241	1,408	...	...	...	...	M. 56	M. 88	...	2,297	1,494	...	+17 18	Phoyari Gawali	13
..	37,639	12,734	0 5 5	...	...	...	{ M. 412 } { P. 196 }	{ M. 613 } { S. 277 } { W. 421 }	{ 1 7 10 } { 3 9 0 }	38,241	14,035	0 5 10	+24 02	Total of Group No. III	5
..	65,027	30,611	0 7 5	...	...	...	{ M. 1,630 } { P. 1,201 }	{ M. 1,363 } { S. 1,533 } { W. 1,830 }	{ 1 8 2 } { 2 12 6 }	67,729	33,107	0 8 4	+18 73	Grand Total	18

S = Soil, W = Water.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

REFERENCE

- Inch: Head Quarter and Bazar Town
- Police do do
- Kaaba and Bazar Village
- Bazar Village
- Deserted Village
- Dist. Bungalow
- Traveller's Bungalow
- Forest Rest House
- P. W. D. Rest House
- P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow
- P. W. D. Irrigation Bungalow
- Dumushala
- Post Office
- Post & Telegraph Office
- Hospital
- Dispensary
- Municipality
- Places of Pilgrimage
- Patha Boundary
- Metallic Roads
- Unmetallic Roads
- Provincial Road under construction
- Other Roads and Cart Tracks
- Railway and Station
- Tanks
- Canals
- Salt Pan
- Inam Village
- Jaghir Village
- Jacfat Village
- G.T.S. Station (All India)
- Lamanantia
- Sharakati Inam Village
- Tribute Local Board Rest House
- Mahat
- Tarf
- Port
- Ferry
- Tankdara
- Naradara
- Shughara
- Makli
- Mahuar
- UdharJam
- Khadi Village
- Police Station
- Heights above mean Sea level

British Villages.
Class Villages Maximum Rate.

I	Do.	38	Rs. 2-0-0
II	Do.	36	Rs. 1-14-0
III	Do.	30	Rs. 1-12-0
		104	
		INAM 13	

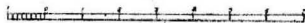
MAP

of the
PARNER TALUKA

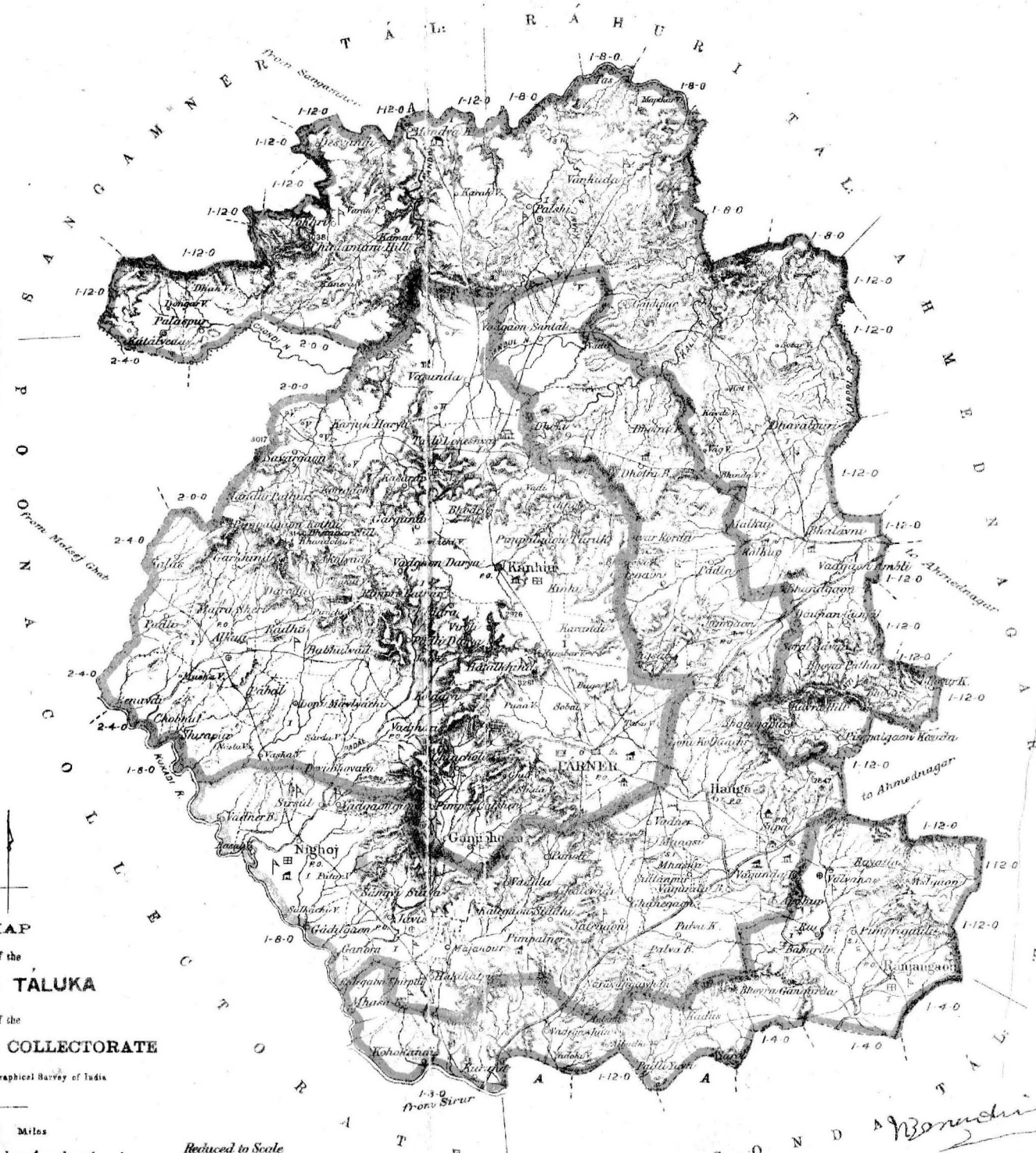
of the
AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale of Miles



Reduced to Scale
Govt. Photodupco Office, Poona, 1919.



B. B. Bhandari
Superintendent,
Land Records, C. D.

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1920 S.R.F.G.

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From

J. P. BRANDER, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Eastern Tálukas, Ahmednagar;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNAGAR.

Camp Ahmednagar, 22nd September 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second revision settlement of Shevgaon táluka, which includes Páthardi Mahál, of Ahmednagar District.

2. In this report the expressions Shevgaon, Shevgaon táluka and the táluka mean the táluka plus the mahál, while Shevgaon táluka proper, Shevgaon proper and the táluka proper mean the táluka without the mahál. The expressions old Shevgaon and old Shevgaon táluka mean Shevgaon táluka prior to 1913, the Shevgaon táluka of the first revision settlement report.

3. Old Shevgaon táluka consisted of 160 Government and 28 inám villages. In 1913 Páthardi Mahál was created, receiving 46 Government and six inám villages from old Shevgaon táluka and 16 Government and two inám villages from Jámkhed táluka. Shevgaon táluka proper received 10 Government and four inám villages from Nevása táluka. So now Shevgaon táluka proper has 124 Government and 26 inám villages. Two of the latter are unsurveyed. Páthardi Mahál has 62 Government and 8 inám villages. The total villages for revision are thus 186 Government and 32 surveyed inám. The inám villages are dealt with at the end of this report. The 10 Government villages transferred to Shevgaon táluka proper from Nevása táluka, and the 16 Government villages transferred from Jámkhed táluka to Páthardi Mahál are in this report called the old Nevása and old Jámkhed villages respectively. The facts and figures in this report relate to the 186 Government villages only unless where stated otherwise.

4. The first revision settlement of old Shevgaon táluka was introduced in 1884-85 and expired in 1913-14, that of the old Nevása villages was introduced in 1883-84 and expired in 1911-12, that of the old Jámkhed villages including one village, Sirasmarg, then inám, now Government, was introduced in 1886-87 and expires in 1915-16. (*Vide* Appendix S.)

5. The details of measurement and classification of the 160 old Shevgaon villages are given on pages 2, 3 and 80 of Government Selections CLXVII. In the original settlement two classification scales had been used, one for 104 villages settled from 1851-52 to 1858-59; the other, that of the Joint Report, for 56 villages settled in 1868-69. The latter scale has a lower set of values for the poorer soils. It was applied by experienced officers and at a time when the capabilities of soils were more accurately determined. So, at the revision settlement the classification of these 56 villages was retained untouched. The 104 villages settled from 1851-52 to 1858-59 were reclassified and a new scale applied, which, as compared with the Joint Report scale, eased the values of the 7th, 8th and 9th classes each by 6 pies and provided a 10th class for the poorest soil. The same scale was applied to the old Nevása and old Jámkhed villages. These were entirely reclassified. *Vide* pages 2 and 63 of Government Selections CCLX and pages 2 and 87 of Government Selections CLXXXIII. The lowered scale assesses lightly the poorer and shallower soils, irrespective of moisture and unable to support their crops during protracted breaks in the rains. There are thus two classification scales in the villages under revision. But in view of the small difference between the two, also the present high values of land, the difference is negligible.

6. The value of good land as measured by sales and rents in multiples of the assessment has generally increased in a much greater proportion than that of inferior land. Thus the assessment is not in proportion to the value of the land. The policy of assessing the better soils lower proportionately than the poorer soils is stated on page 19, Part II, of Volume II, Survey Manual, to have been meant to encourage cultivators to turn labour and capital preferentially on to the better soils. This object having been attained, this preferential rate was apparently given up in the Southern Marátha Country and a scale increase of bhág annas made on the better soils. No such scale increase was used in the Shevgaon classification. Deccan rates being light, the assessment does not bear heavily on the poorer soils. The better soils however could have stood a heavier assessment than the present classification gives. This is obvious both from sale and rental values and from the fact that a village prosperous because of good soils is often found side by side with another village much inferior because of poor soil. In practice different maximum rates can seldom be applied to the two villages. A partial rectification of the anomaly would be to throw the revision enhancement entirely on the better soils only. But considering the prosperity of Shevgaon, the enhancement to be proposed is light and can be borne easily by all soils, so no need for this course arises.

7. Some villages with heavy soils have suffered more from the bad years than those with medium soils. Heavy soil requires heavy rain to penetrate it, though with such it yields fine crops. It is also heavier to work. Medium soil produces with less rain, and yet is retentive of moisture. Heavy rain has been deficient in some years. One finds cases where a medium soil village has much less debt and more cattle, and is markedly better off than a neighbouring village with heavy soil. This difference cannot be adjusted either by classification or grouping. Again, villages with poor thin soil suffer more from breaks in the rains. This is allowed for in the classification; but clearly no method of classification can fully compensate for such a defect. Even abolition of assessment would not improve the economic position of such villages much.

8. The area of the táluka proper is 473, that of the mahál 368, in all 841 square miles. The táluka proper forms the northern, the mahál the southern portion. Shevgaon lies in the north-east corner of Ahmednagar district. Nevasa táluka forms the western, and part of Nagar táluka the south-west boundaries. On the north, east and south, Shevgaon borders on the Nizam's Dominions, the river Godávári forming the northern boundary. The old Jám-khed villages in the south form peninsulas jutting out into, or islands surrounded by the Nizam's territory. The most easterly are two days' journey from Páthardi town. On the south a high range of hills, with one peak of 2,922 feet, separates the mahál from the Nizam's country and includes some highlying villages. These have excellent rainfall. The centre and east of the mahál have many hills, out-crops of the southern range. The villages here lie in valleys or wide plains between the hills and have good rain. The isolated villages in the far east are in level country. Their rainfall is good. The hills extend north into the south-east corner of Shevgaon proper, affording good rain to the villages in and near them. The remainder of the táluka proper and the west of the mahál are level or gently undulating country enjoying a rainfall somewhat less than the above, but still good compared with most of Ahmednagar district. The general drainage is north into the Godávári, the chief tributary of which is the Dhor. The Dhor and some of the smaller streams are stated in the last settlement report to be perennial, but nowadays they cease to flow by the cold weather. The average soils is good and retentive of moisture. The Dhor valley villages, those in the centre of the táluka proper, and those near the Godávári, have deep black soil. Here and there are patches of thin soil, "mal" land. A few villages south of the Shevgaon-Bodhegaon road have thin poor soil. Near most village sites there are good trees in cultivated lands. There are 36,205 acres of pasture forest. This has mostly no trees, and the trees that exist are of small size and value.

9. The climate is dry and healthy and hot in the summer.

10. When the current lease began the taluka had only two made roads :
 one provincial, from Paithan in the Nizam's Dominions
via Shevgaon and the Imámpur Ghaut to Ahmed-

Communications. nagar; the other (Local Fund), from Shevgaon *via* Tisgaon and the Karanjí Ghaut to Ahmednagar. These roads are on the west side of the taluka. The old settlement report mentions some fair weather roads, but these can only have been cart-tracks. Great developments have occurred during the lease. The Ahmednagar-Tisgaon-Shevgaon road, excellent but involving considerable hill climbing and steep gradients, has had Rs. 50,000 spent on it in the ten years ending 1912. A good metalled road mentioned in the settlement report as being then under construction connects Páthardi town with Tisgaon, and gives the trade of the mahál access to Ahmednagar. In 1900-01 this road was extended nine miles east of Páthardi to Chinchpur Ijda. This has greatly stimulated cart-traffic. In the north an excellent metalled road has been made connecting Shevgaon with Nevása (25 miles). This road has been extended east to Balamtakli. Much traffic, local and from the Nizam's territory, goes by this section to Ahmednagar. The taluka is mostly level and has many tracks which are quite good in the fair weather when produce has to be moved. Thus Shevgaon is extremely well provided with tracks and good roads.

11. Roads made in other talukas shortly before or during the current lease have also benefited Shevgaon. About 1884 a road from Khospuri at the foot of the Imámpur Ghaut was lined out giving Shevgaon a made road to the nearest railway station (Vambori). A metalled road was made between Belápur railway station and Nevása. Its continuation to Shevgaon has been mentioned.

12. The main railway station for Shevgaon is Ahmednagar, distant 44 miles from Shevgaon town, 33 from Páthardi town. Vambori station (37 miles from Shevgaon town) is used to some extent. A railway from Belápur station to Nevása and Shevgaon and eastwards towards the Nizam's territory is under contemplation. It will greatly develop the taluka and attract much traffic from the Nizam's territory south of the Godávári.

Tolls. 13. The following are the figures for the last three years of toll farms for two local fund roads :—

Road.	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nevása-Shevgaon-Bodhegaon	4,900	5,725	5,950
Páthardi-Tisgaon-Ahmednagar	1,175	1,575	1,500

The former road has one of three toll nákas in Nevása taluka, and part of the traffic is local Nevása traffic. The other road has one náka in Nagar taluka, but nearly the whole traffic is from Shevgaon taluka. The figures indicate a large and growing traffic.

14. Appendix A gives the rainfall at Shevgaon town for 11 years 1904--
 Appendices A, A¹ (Rainfall). 1914; Appendix A¹ that at Páthardi town for 1914. The seasonal remarks attached to these appendices include talukas of less rainfall than Shevgaon, and so appear unduly pessimistic if applied strictly to Shevgaon. The taluka has for the Deccan a very good rainfall, superior to that of the other talukas of the district except Akola, as the following statement shows :—

Years.	Talukas or Mahál.											
	Páthardol.	Akola	Shevgaon.	Jám-khod.	Nagar.	Páner.	Neván.	Kopar-gaon.	Shri-Bonda.	Karjat	Báhari	Sangam-gaon.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1914	24.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of 11 years, 1904 to 1914.	23.15	22.07	21.00	19.00	16.90	16.70	16.32	17.68	17.21	16.12	16.90	...

The táluka is a long way to the east of the precarious central Deccan belt represented by the line of the Dhond-Manmár Railway, and lies more towards the Khándesh and Hyderabad region of greater rainfall. That the rainfall gets heavier towards the east, the following figures of the Nizam's tálukas east of Shevgaon show:—

		Average of ten years (1905—14).
		Inches.
Shevgaon	..	22.49
Bhid	...	23.42
Ghevrai	...	24.43

The rainfall of most of the Páthardi Mahál is even superior to that of the táluka proper, owing to the high hills in the south and the hills in the centre and east of the mahál. In the far east of the mahál running streams and green grass are evidence of more abundant rain. Shevgaon had fair rainfall most of the famine years, and so did not suffer to anything like the same extent as other tálukas. The difference between its rainfall and that of neighbouring Nevása táluka in the famine years is most marked, as the following figures show:—

Years.	Nevása.		Shevgaon.	
	Inches.	cents.	Inches.	cents.
1896	16	4	24	26
1899	12	16	18	23
1900	12	73	20	8
1905	10	0	14	9
1911	16	20	20	48
1912	15	37	10	3

In five of these six years Shevgaon had a much larger rainfall than Nevása.

In four out of the 11 years 1904 to 1914, *viz.*, 1904, 1905, 1912, 1913, rainfall has been below the general average. In 1912 the failure was great, resulting in famine conditions. The distribution and regularity of rainfall, however, are more important than the total annual amount received. Thus 1913 was a good year, though the rainfall was below average. Excessive rain, such as 45.40 inches in 1910, is injurious, untimely rain, such as the ante-monsoon 4.67 inches in 1909, is useless, and both such swell the annual average and require to be discounted. Appendix A shows that Shevgaon in most of the eleven years had good and regular monsoon kharif rain, so important for the cotton crop. The monsoon rabi rainfall has been less than the monsoon kharif and much more variable.

15. On the vexed question whether rainfall is less nowadays than formerly, figures are instructive. At first sight the rainfall seems to be less. Patasthal has entirely disappeared for many years. The streams referred to in the settlement report as perennial are now dry even in the cold weather. The water level in wells is low, and many wells are out of use. The people say the rain is less. Going back as far as statistics are available, the following are the figures for Shevgaon:—

Years.		Average Rainfall.
		Inches. cents.
Before Settlement ...	{ 13 years 1862-63 to 1784	22 34
	{ 10 " 1875 to 1884	25 21
	{ 10 " 1885 to 1892	29 02
Settlement Period ...	{ 10 " 1895 to 1904	24 18
	{ 10 " 1905 to 1914	22 49
23 years before Settlement		23 59
30 " of Settlement		25 24

Thus the decade before the settlement was one of abundant rainfall. This accounts for the settlement officer finding perennial streams and much patasthal. The first decade of the settlement was one of excessive rainfall and streams and páts must have run better than ever. The second decade included the famine years and had much less rainfall, though the average, 24.18 inches, was quite good. During this decade patasthal disappeared, and streams ceased to be perennial. The third decade had three years of short rainfall and had a still lower average. The ryot, contrasting the present state of things with that of twenty or thirty years ago, rightly holds that the rainfall now is much less than then. Yet by going far enough back we can see that there is no ground to suppose that the general tendency of the rainfall is to diminish. The average for the thirty years of the settlement 25.23 inches, is higher than that of the 23 years before the settlement, and that of the last decade 1905—1914, 22.49 inches, is higher than that of the 13 years 1862-63—1874 22.34 inches. Thus a cycle of reduced rainfall occurred in 1862-63—1874, and again in 1905—1914. The condition of streams and páts from 1862-63 to 1874 must have been much like the present. The patasthal water-rate of the original settlement Rs. 718 (160 villages), compared with that of the revision Rs. 4,081, is evidence to the same effect. There is therefore every reason to believe that as in the past so in the future cycles of heavy rainfall will re-occur, alternated by cycles of less rainfall. Similar facts and reasoning probably apply to the Deccan generally, and the common belief that the Deccan is gradually drying up appears erroneous and based on too short a view.

16. Appendix B shows crops from 1903-04 till 1912-13 for the 160 old Shevgaon villages; Appendix B¹ the average crops for 10 and 6 years for the old Nevása and old Jámkhed villages respectively, without yearly details, there being no important variation from year to year. For the total 186 villages the average areas in acres and percentages of each main class of crops on the gross cropped area are as follows for the years 1903-04 till 1912-13 :—

Gross cropped area.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.	Fallow.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Acres. 321,404	Acres. 224,402	Acres. 31,963	Acres. 18,484	Acres. 42,702	Acres. 49,597
.....	69.8	9.9	5.7	13.2	...

The above crops make up 98.6 of the gross cropped area. Bajri, 39 per cent. is the largest crop; next comes jowari, 26.8. Cotton is 13.2, math and kulthi with 18,353 acres are 5.8, wheat with 9,698 acres is 3, safflower 2.7, gram 2.1, sesame 1.8, tur 1.1, linseed .8 per cent. The area of superior crops like tobacco and sugarcane is small. Figures for comparing the crops of the 186 villages at the settlements and now are not available, but for the 160 old Shevgaon villages they are, as follows :—

160 villages.

Averages for	Cropped area.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton.	Fallow.
	Acres.					Acres.
1879-80—1883-84	236,946 (Area under cultivation.)	80.4	6.9	2.4	9.1	30,707
1903-04—1912-13	253,820 (Gross cropped area.)	69.56	9.56	6.16	13.63	36,272

In the old settlement report crop percentages included fallow, so far comparison with present figures, they have been calculated excluding fallow. The marked feature is the great decrease in cereals since the settlement and increase in the more valuable crops, such as pulses, oil-seeds, and cotton, especially the latter. The above table does not fully reveal the increase. The cotton average for the last ten years has been much lowered by the occurrence of two or three famine years, whereas from 1879-80 to 1883-84 there was no famine. The great variations in cotton area from year to year are mainly due to the nature of the rain in early June. When good rain occurs, the cultivators, encouraged by high rates, sow as much cotton as they can. In 1914-15 the area in the 160 villages was 27 per cent. the highest figure yet reached, equal to thrice the average of the period 1879-80 to 1883-84. For the total 186 villages the cotton area in 1914-15 was 34 per cent., for the taluka proper, 18 for the mahál. For the 16 villages wheat has decreased slightly from 3.6 per cent. in 1879-80—1883-84 to 3.27 in 1903-04—1912-13. Appendix B calls for no special remark, except that the old Jámkhed villages are seen to grow more pulses and less cotton and oil-seeds than the other villages.

17. For the total 186 villages the area actually irrigated at the settlements and now cannot be compared for want of old data. The following figures and remarks apply to the 160 old Shevgaon villages. As Appendix B and the following table show, the irrigated area varies greatly in different years:—

Year.		160 villages.
		Acres.
1887-88	... ..	5,325
1894-95	... ..	5,919
1903-04	... ..	3,893
1904-05	... ..	10,000
1906-06	... ..	7,013
1911-12	... ..	11,298
1913-14	... ..	6,054

The settlement officer classified 12,474 acres as garden, of which 630 were pure patasthal, 1,307 under páts and wells combined, and 10,536 under wells. The survey practice was to add to the area actually irrigated one-third as rotation area. So the net area irrigated at the settlement excluding pure patasthal would be 8,883 acres. The area irrigated by wells expanded in 1911-12 to 11,298 acres, an increase of 27 per cent. on the settlement figure. In the last decade the irrigated area has been greatest in a famine year or the year succeeding it, when fodder and grain were required to make up depleted stocks. Well irrigation nowadays has even for those possessing wells become of quite secondary importance compared with cotton. The profits from cotton are greater, and the expense and trouble less. Cattle, mols, labour have increased in price, manure is scarcer, so well irrigation is not so profitable. In many villages few or no wells have worked this year for the above reason, though water was admitted to be sufficient. The water level too owing to reduced rainfall in 1911, 1912, 1913 is no doubt considerably reduced in many villages. To sum up, well irrigation is no longer the main resource of the taluka, but only a stand-by, though a very important one in famine years. When used, it is the ordinary crops, cereals, etc., that are chiefly irrigated. The increase of 27 per cent. on the settlement figure in 1911-12 is remarkable.

18. Patasthal was abolished by Government Resolution No. 2759, dated 15th March 1907, Revenue Department, in old Shevgaon, Nevása, and Jámkhed talukas. Rs. 3,636 annual water-rate was struck off in the 160 old Shevgaon villages. At the settlement these villages had 630 acres watered by páts and 1,307 by páts and wells combined. Patasthal has not flowed for many years. The people may now use the water free if and when it should flow again. The facts given in paragraph 15 above show that a good cycle of years will probably recur in due course, and patasthal irrigation revive.

19. Appendix J gives the wells of the 186 villages in 1912-13. There are no irrigation tanks. If a canal from the river Mula above Rábhuri is ever made, the taluka will have much irrigation. The total irrigation wells at the settlement were 2,747; now they are 4,585, an increase of 1838, or 66 per cent. Appendix J is defective, as it cannot be relied on to show correctly which wells are in repair and which in disrepair. The figures indicate a large investment of capital in making wells during the lease. At the low estimate of Rs. 350 per well the expenditure is about 6½ lakhs. From 1895-96 to 1912-13 two lakhs tagai were advanced for constructing or repairing wells in the 160 old Shevgaon villages. Drinking supply is good.

20. For the 186 villages, the average fallow area for the last decade, noted in paragraph 16, was swollen by the famine years. Fallow in 1913-14 is as follows, in acres :—

186 villages.								
Rotation fallow.	Land set apart for grass and never sown.	Land, grass or prickly-pear bound, or under buildings, palis, trees, wells, or enclosures.	Land kept for grazing.	Grass patches in fields.	Land unsown owing to—			Total fallow.
					Absence of owners.	Want of cattle, poverty, or indifference of the owners.	Untimely or deficient rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. B.	A.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
1,284 16	4,603 12	8,111 86	661 3	1,016 20	1,063	14,275 22½	3,106 3	29,207 32½

The total fallow is 8·2 per cent. of the total cultivated area (that is net cropped area plus fallow). Analysed as above, however, the true fallow consists of the areas in columns 6 and 7 only, that is, 4·2 of the total cultivated area. Too much faith cannot be placed in the talátis' detailed classification of fallows. From inquiries, I found that a certain but not excessive area has not been cultivated in some localities owing to shortage of cattle; also a fair amount of inferior land not worth cultivating is kept for grazing. As the figures show, the fallow area in a normal year is small.

21. The lighter soils are sown with kharif crops, bájri, cotton, etc., and the cultivators try to plough them annually. In the mahál which is mainly kharif, most of the land especially from Páthardi eastwards is ploughed every year. But owing to cattle shortage, all kharif lands especially in the taluka proper are not ploughed yearly. They are ploughed in alternate years, or even less often, and harrowed in the intervening years. In the heavier land, which is mainly in the taluka proper, jowári is grown. No ploughing is done after jowári is removed, as by then the ground is too hard. Much medium soil land is sown with jowári and kharif in alternate years, and ploughing is done every second year when the kharif crop is removed. The land is then not too hard and the stubble, *e. g.*, of cotton, serves as green manure. In the heavy black soils on the Godávári and in the centre of the taluka proper, rabi crops are sown year after year after a rough preparation, and a kharif crop is sown only when the soil becomes full of weeds and needs ploughing. The lands in the taluka proper are heavier than in the mahál, the plough cattle are proportionately much fewer (28·8 acres to a pair in the taluka proper in 1914-15 as against 17·6 in the mahál), so the standard of cultivation is lower and in the north-east considerably inferior and dirty cultivation can be seen. This lower proportion of plough cattle in the taluka proper is only partially the result of the famine. It existed prior to then but in a less degree.

22. Garden land is as a rule manured yearly, but manure is scarce owing to decrease of cattle, and annual manuring is not always possible. Dry crop land is mostly either not manured or manured once in several years if manure is available. In the eastern half of the mahál some land is manured annually.

23. The agricultural implements in use are the wooden plough, the "a-ut" for levelling, the "pabhar" for sowing, and the "kolpe" for clearing weeds. No iron ploughs or mots have been introduced.

24. An Agricultural Association was started in the mahál in 1914, and distributed Khándesh cotton seed and groundnut. A demonstration was given this year at the Madhi fair. The iron plough, iron mot and iron mot-pulley have been shown to the people in some places, and demonstration plots ploughed with the former. Beyond this the tract has not yet come much under the influence of the Agricultural Department.

25. Three crop experiments are recorded for the táluka, one of irrigated bakshi wheat, 1883-84, one of dry crop wheat and safflower, 1888-89, one of irrigated bakshi wheat, 1907-08. The incidence of the assessment on the value of the gross produce was 3.67, 6.72, 1.47 respectively.

26. More up-to-date evidence as to the present values of gross outturn of crops is obtainable from statistics of "khoti," that is, sales of standing crop. These occur when the owner is in want of ready money. Part of the price is paid at once, the balance at harvest. Usually labourers, often Mahars who have no lands, buy such crops as food for their families and to utilise their own labour. The figures below are cases of the last year or two for dry crop lands only.

Sales of standing crops.

Crop.	Cases.	Average assessment per acre.		Average price per acre.		Average price in multiples of assessment.	Percentage of the assessment on the price.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		
Jowári, or jowári and kardai mixed	96	0	12 11	6	13 0	8.5	11.8
Báji	9	0	7 0	5	1 0	11.5	8.6
Cotton	6	0	10 4	21	8 0	33.	3.
Total	111	0	12 3	6	15 0	9	11.

Thus as a standing crop jowári sells for 8.5 times the assessment, báji for 11.5 times, and cotton brings a return about four times as great as jowári, though expenses of cultivation must be about the same. This explains the eagerness to grow as much cotton as possible. The above prices do not of course represent the full value of the gross outturn but the value of the latter, less risk of theft, cattle trespass, accident, and cost of watching and harvesting. When these and also the fact that the seller usually is pressed for ready money are reckoned in, it is clear that the value of the gross harvested outturn must be higher than the above figures. This is proved by the figures in the following paragraph.

27. The outturn of a normal crop on average land has been ascertained by inquiry at cultivators. The figures are as follows:—

Crop.	Averages per acre.						
	Weight of grain or raw cotton in mounds and seers.	Amount of by-product (straw) in sheaves.	Value of grain or raw cotton at local rates.	Value of by-product.	Total value.	A ressmnt of Government occupied land in the taluka.	Percentage of assessment on gross outturn
	M. s.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jowári ...	4 5	500	10	5 0 0	16 0 0	0 9 11	41
Jowári and kardai mixed ...	3 12 0 23	400 ...	8 2	4 0 0 ...	14 0 0	Do.	44
Bájrí ...	2 14½	1,000	6	2 8 0	8 8 0	Do.	7·2
Wheat ...	4 5	500	20	0 10 0	20 10 0	Do.	3
Gram ...	3 37½	...	20	...	20 0 0	Do.	3
Cotton ...	4 20	..	30	.	30 0 0	Do.	3

As a matter of fact, jowári, wheat, gram and cotton are grown on the better and higher assessed land, bájrí on inferior land, so, taking the average assessment per acre for each crop given in paragraph 26, the actual incidence of the assessment on the gross outturn would be 5·3 per cent. for jowári, 5·1 for bájrí, 2·1 for cotton. This incidence is very low especially for cotton. In "Land Revenue Policy" of the Government of India of 1902, page 21, it is stated that in the Deccan the incidence is over 7 per cent. Increase of prices since have made the incidence much smaller. Taking the average of the above figures the incidence does not exceed roughly four per cent. now.

28. Appendices C and C¹ show the chief markets in the taluka proper and mahál respectively. By far the most important is Pathardi. This town, the mahál headquarters, has a population of 6,552. It is the chief market for a very wide tract including part of the Nizam's territory. It is a great cattle market. Cultivators sell their cotton and grain here. Next important is Brandgaon in the north, an important cattle-market. Next come Shevgaon, a general market, Kharwardi, important for the east of the mahál, and Bodhegaon for the east of the taluka proper. There are many minor markets, where produce is not much sold in bulk, but in small head loads, and where the cultivators buy their groceries. Ahmednagar is really the chief market of the tract. Cotton and grain are exported there in great quantities by the wholesale merchants. The north-western villages resort to Kukana in Nevása taluka, an important market, especially for cattle.

29. A large fair is held in March at Madhi attended by 10,000 people, many coming from hundreds of miles, in honour of Kanhoba Dev, who is a Hindu god and also a Mohamedan saint. The panchayats of lowcastes such as Kaikadis, Vanjaris, etc., meet to settle caste disputes. A market is held, and business of Rs. 9,000 done. Many donkeys are sold by the Kaikadis for high prices. A petty fair is held at Midsangvi in April. A very large fair, attended by over 50,000 people, is held in March at Paithan, a Nizam's town on the border, and attracts 12,000 people from Shevgaon. The business done is in cloths, copper and brass pots, sweetmeats, fruits and fineries.

30. Appendix G¹ shows the chief industries and manufactures. There are 85 woollen looms for making country blankets and 866 cotton looms. Pathardi town is the chief centre of the latter industry. The old settlement report mentions 1,890 looms, woollen and cotton, in the 160 old Shavgaon

Appendix G¹.
Industries, Manufactures.

villages. These villages have now only 891. Thus the looms are reduced by one-half, showing how hand weaving has been displaced by the mill industry. Pathardi town had at the settlement 1,000 looms working as against 488 now. Plague is said to have killed many weavers and others have emigrated. Most of the cotton and woollen goods are sold in the taluka. Oil presses are 99. In the 160 villages there are 89 as against 95 at the settlement. There are three ginning factories doing a good trade. Most of the cotton is ginned before export. Hand-gins number 1,589 and much cotton is hand-ginned. For sowing hand-ginned seed is preferred. There are two yellow-metal hand foundries at Sirur. Hides are tanned and ropes made for local requirements. There are no other important industries. Fowls and eggs are raised in some villages by the lower castes, collected by merchants, and sold at Ahmednagar.

Income-tax. 31. There are 128 income-tax payers, paying Rs. 4,782 tax.

32. The main trade routes are two. The first is the Shevgaon-Imampur-Ahmednagar provincial road. At Shevgaon this divides into two, one coming from the Nizam's Paithan in the north-east, the other from Balamtakli and Bodhegaon in the east. To Balamtakli there is a cart-track from the Nizam's Gevrai taluka. Some grain goes to the railway by the road from the base of the Imampur Ghaut to Vambori railway station. The other trade route is the Pathardi-Tisgaon-Ahmednagar road. This divides at Pathardi into two, both coming from the east. The northerly and more important is a cart-track from Bhid a district town in the Nizam's Dominions *vide* Bhalgaon and Kharvandi to Pathardi. The southerly branch is a cart-track from Sirur in the east of the mahál to Chinchpur-ijde, thence by made road, nine miles, to Pathardi. A very large export and import traffic of Shevgaon and the Nizam's territory to and from Ahmednagar goes on. The absence of made roads east of Pathardi, Chinchpur-ijde, and Bodhegaon impedes but does not decrease the traffic. As to minor trade routes, a few of the mahál hill villages send carts by rough tracks to Kada on the Ahmednagar-Jamkhed road, and thence to Ahmednagar. The most easterly villages of the mahál send some cotton to Barsi and cotton and grain to Karmala and Jeur railway station of Sholapur District by cart-tracks of no great difficulty, a distance of 50 to 60 miles. The north-east villages have access by a metalled route to Kukana bazar in Nevasa taluka.

33. Off the main trade-routes, the number of carts plying regularly for hire is not great, though many agricultural carts take a hire on occasion. But the people of villages on the trade-routes especially in the east of the mahál do considerable carting and thereby supplement their earnings. Cart hire averages one rupee for ten miles. On made roads loaded carts can do 15 to 20 miles a day, on country tracks about 10.

34. Carts increased, *vide* Appendix F, from 2,494 at the settlements to 3,941 in 1909-10 and now stand at 3,723, an increase of 49 per cent. on the settlement figure. These include road carts, field carts and bullock tongas. The figures are evidence of large increase of produce, exports and imports.

35. Cotton is by far the most important export. During the fair season long strings of carts fill the main roads, bringing it to Ahmednagar. The average cotton area of the ten years 1903-04 to 1912-13 was 42,702 acres. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ pallas an acre, the average estimated outturn, and Rs. 20 a palla, the value of the crop would be Rs. 12,81,060 annually, *i. e.*, 5.8 times the annual revenue demand of Government and inám land and equal to Rs. 11 per head of the population. This year on a crop of 90,564 acres, at Rs. 20 a palla, the value would have been over 27 lakhs but for the war, *i. e.*, 12.4 times the revenue demand. As it is, most cultivators sold at Rs. 9 or 10, and the remainder sold in April 1915 at Rs. 15. Next in importance are exports of jowári, bajri, wheat, pulses, oilseeds. The total value of these must be large but cannot be estimated. Not much grain is stored in "pevs", *i. e.* grainpits, nowadays. Thirty years ago the practice

was extensive. Export is done mainly by the dealers. The bulk of these exports goes to Ahmednagar, a little to Barsi, Karmala, Jeur and Vambori. Minor exports are as follows. About Rs. 20,000 of handwoven cotton goods are exported from the mahál to Ahmednagar and the Nizam's territory. Much tarvad bark is collected in the mahál and Nizam's territory and exported by Mohamedan dealers of Pathardi to Bombay. Cattle are taken by butchers to Ahmednagar, and by cattle-dealers to the Berars and Khandesh. Sheep, hides horns are also exported.

36. -The return flow of imports comes mostly from Ahmednagar and consists of rice, salt, groceries, dried fish, spices, cocoanuts, oil, metals, metal pots and utensils, cloth and clothes, kerosine oil.

37. The extensive tracts of the Nizam's Dominions bordering on Shevgaon have Ahmednagar for an important market. Their produce is similar to that of Shevgaon. They send this produce, cotton, grain etc. to Ahmednagar, and receive back imports such as are described above. Thus Shevgaon is a transit area in respect to this trade. Many cartmen of the mahál are profitably employed in this traffic. The export of local cotton manufactures to the Nizam's territory has been mentioned.

38. To study the trade with the Nizam's Dominions, trade nakas were maintained in certain years. The following are their returns in maunds:—

Bodhegaon Naka.

	1906-07.	1907-08.	1910-11.
Imports from Nizam's Dominions	9,450	22,919	23,156
Exports to do. ... ..	.....	21,573	25,189

Tisgaon Naka.

	1905-06 (famine year).	1913-14.	
Imports from Nizam's Dominions	16,013	29,352	
Exports to do.	5,926	42,281	

There are some obvious mistakes and omissions in the above figures. Also the years are few and upset by famine. So, it cannot safely be argued on the basis of these figures alone that trade has increased, apart from variations of crop outturn from year to year. But as in Shevgaon, so in the Nizam's territory, the more valuable crops like cotton and superior grains must have been increasing yearly. Hence exports and imports must have increased. The above figures show a large volume of trade.

39. The old settlement reports refer to the hindrance to trade caused by the Nizam's customs system. It is satisfactory that as regards trade between British villages separated by the Nizam's territory there is now little complaint. Goods go without hindrance on the production of a certificate from the village officers. The only exception is salt. The Nizam's people charge Rs. 12 on each cart of salt entering their territory even though it comes from and is going to a British village, and give no refund. They probably fear smuggling into their own villages. Representations should, I think, be made to try to get the certificate system extended to salt also.

40. The idea of rectifying the frontier by exchanging villages with the Nizam has been finally given up. (*Vide* G. R. 8635 of 14th September 1911, R. D.)

*41. Cotton, grains, vegetables, fodder, fuel imported into the Nizam's from British territory pay no duty. Thus far free trade prevails. But on cattle, sheep, goats, hides, groceries, cloth and all manufactured articles entering or leaving, and on grains, cotton, tobacco, gul leaving the Nizam's territory, import or export duties, generally five per cent. are charged. Our cultivators thus enjoy free imports of their produce into the Nizam's territory. Some of the eastern mahál villages send produce there.

42. Appendices D and E give the population by the census of 1911 of the 160 Government and 28 *jinám* villages of old Shevgaon taluka. The agricultural population of these was 70.1, the non-agricultural 29.9 per cent. Of the former 36.7 per cent. had interest in land and 33.4 were labourers. Hindus formed the great majority of the population. The percentage of literates was 3.4 only.

43. The following is the population of the 186 Government villages :—

Villages.	Years of Settlement.	1891.	1901.	1911.
186	90,476	1,05,365	94,274	115,146

The increase in 1911 is 27 per cent. on the years of settlement, and 22 on the year 1901. The setback in 1901 was no doubt due to the famine years, but many persons would be away then from their villages for work. The general increase during the lease and quick recovery since 1901 are marked. There is no sign of pressure of population on the land. In the cultivating season all hands are required, as the large rise in wages at that time shows.

44. Appendix G shows births and deaths in the 186 villages for the years 1903 to 1912. The average birth-rate is 4,719, the death-rate 3,457. The taluka like the rest of the district has had its share of plague.

45. In normal years there is little emigration. Some labourers go to the Tata works at Lonavli. Many labourers and small cultivators from the kharif villages having nothing to do in the rabi season go to the British and Nizam's villages on the Godavari. In bad years many go to Khándesh and the Berars. Immigration there is none.

46. Appendix F shows agricultural stock in the years of settlement and now. The following table shows variations during the lease :—

186 villages.

Years.	Agricultural cattle.	Cows, she-buffaloes and their young.	Sheep and goats.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Horses and ponies.
Settlement ...	34,185	43,083	...	4,091	2,564	...
1909-10 ...	38,000	46,617	48,860	3,801	3,941	2,844
1913-14 ...	28,007	21,354	30,757	...	...	1,358
1914-15 ...	32,103	30,176	55,419	4,976	3,723	1,883

* The figures of 1909-10 show agricultural stock before the 1912-13 famine, those of 1913-14 show the reduction caused by famine, those of 1914-15 the recovery since. The famine reduced milch-cattle and young stock one-half, horses and ponies nearly one-half, sheep and goats over one-third, agricultural cattle one-third. The recovery after one year has been remarkable. Agricultural cattle are nearly at their old figure. Milch cattle and young stock have increased nearly 9,000 since 1913-14. Sheep and goats are 7,000 above the ante-famine figures. Horses and ponies have increased.

This quick replacement of cattle loss, notwithstanding the greatly increased price of cattle since the famine, must be due to large profits from enhanced prices of cotton and grain. Some villages especially in the taluka proper are no doubt short of cattle, and some land is not cultivated in consequence. But cultivation as a whole is not hampered or much decreased. Probably in good years cattle increase beyond real requirements. In some villages the people admitted there was excess before the famine. The excess stock are useful to produce manure, but cultivation can get on with a smaller number. In many villages where cattle are still one-third below ante-famine level cultivation is going on normally and no complaint of cattle shortage is made. The reduction at present is not in plough cattle much, but in milch and young stock.

47. In the taluka proper the loss was greater and recovery not so good. Milch and young stock fell over two-thirds, and are still less than one-half. Sheep and goats fell over one-half, and are still about 6,000 below the former figure. Agricultural cattle are about 2,000 below the former figure of 14,910, and to each pair of plough cattle there are 28.8 acres net cropped land as against 25.1 acres in 1909-10, whereas in the mahál there were 17.5 acres to each pair in 1909-10 and are 17.6 now. The better rainfall, and the plentiful grazing in the hills account for the greater number of cattle, the smaller losses in famine, and the quick recovery in the mahál.

48. My conclusion is that as regards agricultural cattle the mahál is satisfactory, the taluka proper has not recovered so fully, but should do so fully in a year or two. The reduction is not serious, is being quickly replaced, and too much weight should not be given to it. Cultivation has not been impeded to any great extent.

49. Though recovery is quick, fodder famines cause severe though temporary setbacks to agricultural prosperity. When short of cattle the ryot cannot plough his land and sow the whole before it dries, and he is short of manure. The substitution of cotton for fodder crops is possibly overdone. So when a bad year comes, the ryot has no reserve of fodder. Some villages knew of and practised feeding on prickly pear with success, but most did not know of it. It seems probable that cattle loss could be greatly minimised, if for each village apparatus for preparing prickly pear were kept ready at taluka headquarters and persons in each village taught its use and the correct method of feeding. But all such preparations would need to be made in ordinary years before there was famine. Once famine had begun, it would be too late to institute any comprehensive scheme with success.

50. The cattle markets of Pathardi, Erandgaon, and Kukana (Nevasa Taluka) have been mentioned. There is no professional cattle-rearing. Cattle come to the bazars from local villages and the Nizam's Dominions. Lamans of East Khándesh come every other year with cattle from Malva and sell in the villages on credit, charging one-fourth more than cash bazar prices as they have to wait for their money and run the risk of the purchaser decamping. Some cattle are bought at the bazars and exported by dealers to Khándesh, the Berars, and Poona District. The prices of cattle are much advanced beyond those prevailing at the settlement and up to the famine years, as the following table shows. When stock increases, some fall in price is probable.

Prices.

Annual.	Former.		Now.
	Rs.		Rs.
Pair medium bullocks	60		80
Cow	20		35
Buffalo	40, 50		75
Pony	20, 25		40, 45
Sheep	2, 2½		4, 5
Goat	6, 7		10, 12

51. The great increase of sheep and goats has been noticed. These animals have doubled in value. Sheep are sheared twice a year, each yielding one seer wool a year. The price of wool has doubled. Sheep would increase far more but for want of water. The construction of some small tanks would help to remedy this. Increase of sheep would provide much needed manure. Goats are to sheep roughly as three to one.

52. In some 20 villages of the mahál sheep and goats are still prohibited from grazing in revenue pasture forest as when the Forest Department had charge of the land. There is no tree-growth of any value. It is recommended that such grazing be allowed. This would greatly increase the number of sheep and goats and promote the prosperity of the locality.

53. Appendix H shows schools and attendance in the 186 Government and 32 surveyed inám villages. There are 58 Government schools for boys, 2 for girls, and 14 private schools for boys, in all 77, with an average attendance of 2,456. Some of the private schools are mission ones. The old settlement report mentions 28 Government and 5 private schools, in all 33 for the 160 Government and (apparently) the 28 inám villages of old Shevgaon Taluka, with 1,455 pupils. For the corresponding area there were in 1912, 42 Government and 13 private, *i. e.*, 54 schools, average attendance 1,941. There is thus a large rise in the number of schools. Also the old figures are those of pupils, not average attendance, which would be a much lower figure. Hence the increase in pupils is probably much greater than appears from the figures. There is nothing like the keenness for education of both sexes that one sees in Gujarát. The existing schools have not a large average attendance. Little interest except in Shevgaon and Pathardi towns is taken in female education. The average cultivator thinks his children more useful to him in the fields than in school.

Appendix I.
Sub-tenancy.

54. This appendix is with the approval of the Settlement Commissioner omitted as useless.

55. The marginal appendices show sales, mortgages, leases of dry crop lands from 1911-12 to 1914-15. Garden lands include a well or share in a well. This is an owner's improvement. So garden land is omitted as throwing no light on the value of land generally. Sale and lease statistics have been collected for all villages where possible. In many villages no cash rents were found. It therefore was necessary to get sale statistics for all villages, so as to have some clue to the value of land. In this taluka there are no factors, *e. g.*, as in Ratnagiri like over-population and settlement of many pensioners and of returned foreign emigrants, to give land a value enhanced beyond ordinary market value for cultivation purposes. So while the chief weight has been given to rentals, sale values are also useful to estimate land values, especially where rental data are few or none. It is found that rents and sale prices are in general proportion to each other. Statistics for groups can be relied on to demonstrate the value of land in the group. But as regards individual villages they cannot be so much relied on unless a village has a fair number of sales or rents and of a considerable area of land. Some villages have only one or two cases of each and these relating to small pieces of land, which often command a price higher than the general average of the village, being bought or rented for special reasons, *e. g.*, to round off a holding.

56. In Appendices K and M villages having no cases of sales and rents are omitted.

57. The statistics have been examined by me and the people of all villages questioned. The same has been done by Circle Inspectors. All transactions of a money-lending nature or concerning inám land have been weeded out. Many rents, ostensibly cash rents on paper, were found to be really kind rents, the sum entered as rent being really indemnity in case of default, generally a sum in excess of what a true cash rent would be.

58. For sales and leases, all those on record for the whole periods, settlement period, were collected and classed according to periods, viz. :—

- (1) settlement till 1905-06.
- (2) 1906-07 till 1910-11.
- (3) 1911-12 till date.

In the old settlement report moneylending sales and leases had not been weeded out. So it was necessary to find out the rate of true sales and leases during the earlier part of the current settlement. The great rise in prices did not begin till 1905. The first of the above periods represents land values during the first twenty years of the settlement. The second is one in which values were rapidly rising. The third is one in which they have risen still more.

59. The transactions in the old settlement report include both drycrop and garden land, and the higher values of the latter would swell the figures. The present figures include drycrop only. Hence the increases in values are really greater than stated below.

60. For the 160 old Shevgaon villages the old settlement report gives the sale price of land, as 9.3 times the antesettlement assessment, equal to 7.7 times the present assessment. Appendix K—Sales. It is true that moneylending sales were not eliminated from these. But from many genuine sales occurring just at or after the settlement, I consider that the above figure represents fairly well the rate for true sales then. The prices in moneylending sales and in true sales would approximate. The value of land then was very low. In some parts, the people tell me, land could at one time be had for the amount of the assessment. The following table shows the rapid and immense rise in values since the settlement.

160 Villages.

Period.	No. of sales.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
Antesettlement	231	*7.7	* Calculated on the present assessment.
1st period 1885-86 to 1905-06	951	15	
2nd period 1906-07 to 1910-11	711	26.9	
3rd period 1911-12 to 1914-15	507	38.9	

There has thus been a steady rise, during the lease, and the value of land is now five times as high as before the settlement. Appendix K shows the sale values for the 186 villages for the third period. For these the sale values were 15.3, 26.1, and 39.4 times the assessment in the first, second and third periods respectively. Land is in great demand. Brahmins, Mahars, and castes that do not mainly go in for agriculture, are investing in land and foregoing their usual occupations for cultivation.

61. Figures for mortgages have been collected for roughly one-third of the 186 villages, villages being taken at random in every locality, and for the third period only, viz. 1911-12 to date, as otherwise the compilation work would have been excessive. When sale figures are available mortgage figures are not important, nor are they so reliable for showing the value of land. The personal element affects mortgages much. The full mortgageable value of the land is not always borrowed. Again lenders look to the character and standing of the borrower and would advance more on the same land to one borrower than to another.

62. For the 160 old Shevgaon villages the old settlement report gives the average mortgage rate as 9.4 times the antesettlement assessment equal to 7.4 times the current assessment. For the selected villages belonging to these 160 villages, the mortgage rate is now 20.1 times the assessment. So the

mortgage value of land is now nearly thrice what it was at the settlement. For the total 186 villages the mortgage rate is now 21 times the assessment. Probably the figures are enhanced somewhat by the practice of savkars entering larger sums in the deeds than the sums actually advanced. But in any case, the great increase in sale prices and rents is bound to be accompanied by a similar increase in mortgage values.

63. Kind rents are far more common than cash rents. In the case of Kind and cash rents, the former the owner is on the spot, keeps his eye on the outturn and so can get his full share. Cash rents are mainly found in the case of the lands of minors, or owners living in other villages or Marwadis too busy to look after the crop outturn, in fact in all cases where supervision cannot be exercised. It follows that cash rents are a *pis aller*, and less than kind rents, which may be considered the true rents. Many villages have no cash rents. Many have only two or three, and perhaps only one in each of the three periods. Thus for many villages there is not enough basis to estimate the true average rent. As regards kind rents, for drycrop land the rent is half the produce, for garden one-third, as garden expenses are greater. In both cases the landowner nearly always pays the assessment, thus securing his title. The number of rent suits excluding suits by inamdars was 112 in 1913-14. The ryot is a strict landlord and has no remission policy as regards rents. Even if the crop fails, the rent is collected, though extra time may be allowed.

64. For the 160 old Shevgaon villages, the old settlement report gives the rental value of land as 2.6 times the antesettlement assessment equal to 2.07 times the present assessment. Many of the rents must have been interest, which is usually higher than true rent. Such interest cases were not weeded out by the settlement officer. Also the leases include both garden and drycrop. The rental value of drycrop land at the settlement thus was probably less than twice the assessment. The following table shows the great increase in rental value since then :—

160 Villages.

Period	No. of rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
Antesettlement	627	*2.07	* Calculated on the present assessment.
1st period, 1885-86 to 1905-08	294	2.78	
2nd period, 1906-07 to 1910-11	465	3.83	
3rd period, 1911-12 to 1914-15	189	3.85	

Thus on the above figures rents have risen 85.9 per cent. on the antesettlement rents, and as the latter include garden and interest rents, the actual increase for dry-crop rents is probably about 100 per cent. Appendix M gives leases for the 186 villages under report for the third period. For these villages the rents were 2.78, 3.76, and 4 times the assessment in the first, second and third periods respectively. The rise in drycrop rents may be taken to be 100 per cent. for the 186 as for the 160 villages.

65. The actual pitch of rentals in a village is not always a sure indication of the true value of the land. In some villages everyone has ample land of his own, and an owner wanting a tenant has to be content with a low rent. In other villages high rents have been paid for small pieces of land near the village site.

66. One cause of the increase in land values must be the great improvement in communications. But the chief causes are such as affect the Presidency generally. Almost complete security of life and property is one. A dacoity or highway robbery hardly ever occurs. I remember that fourteen years ago dacoities were fairly common in the district. The suspension and remission system has been a great

benefit. No longer is the cultivator obliged in famine to sell his cattle at one-fourth the normal price to pay the assessment as under the old rigid system. Large remissions have been given. Tagai is given when necessary in ordinary years, and given more liberally in famine years both in money and in grass for saving cattle. The tagai system is mainly a development since 1896. Owing to the great industrial and agricultural development of the Presidency well-paid labour is now available not far from the taluka in both ordinary and famine years, and the people have learnt to leave their homes for work. The increasing price of cotton and the suitability of Shevgaon soil and climate for this crop make cotton extremely paying. A failure of grain crops has lost its terrors and loss of cattle due to fodder famine is quickly replaced. Lastly the new land revenue accounts have largely stopped the misappropriation of land revenue by village officers and consequent double payment by cultivators, not uncommon occurrences fourteen years ago. These new accounts and the Record-of-Rights give a clear title to land, which must increase its value. The final and chief cause is the enormous rise in prices of grain, and cotton in the last ten years. The greatest rise in land values has occurred during this period.

67. Appendix N contains prices of the staple grains and cotton from 1888-89 to 1913. The old settlement report contains prices of jowari, bajri, wheat, gram, kardaï, (safflower-seed), only. The following table compares the average prices in seers and chhataks per rupee of these five grains for the five years 1879-80—1883-84 before the settlement with the average prices of (1) the ten years 1904-13, (2) the five years 1909-13. Also the average prices for turdal, kulthi, raw cotton of the five years 1888-89—1892-93, the earliest figures available, are compared with the average prices of periods (1) and (2) mentioned above. The average prices of the five years 1879-80—1883-84 are much the same as those of the 13 years 1871-72—1883-84, also quoted in the old report:—

Average prices.

Years.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Kardaï.	Years.	Turdal.	Kulthi.	Raw cotton.
	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.	1888-89—	S. chh.	S. chh.	S. chh.
1879-80— 1883-84	25 8	23 13	16 13	21 13	23 0	1888-89	13 11	21 11	8 2
1904-13	17 1	14 10	10 1	12 1	13 4	1904-13	9 1	19 6	5 14
1909-13	15 7	13 4	9 5	11 14	10 5	1909-13	9 0	19 3	5 6
Percentage increase of period 1904-13 on period 1879-80—1883-84	49 4	55 5	68 4	80 3	87 7	Percentage increase of period 1904-13 on period 1888-89—1892-93	40 0	11 9	38 2
Percentage increase of period 1909-13 on period 1879-80—1883-84.	65 1	71 6	79 8	88 1	123 0	Percentage increase of period 1909-13 on period 1888-89—1892-93	40 9	13 3	61 1

The Government of India (paragraph 20 of their review of Mr. Datta's prices report) point out that prices begun to rise greatly in 1905. The above table shows for the ten years 1904-13 the average prices of jowari and bajri to be 49·4 and 55·5 per cent. higher, respectively, than those of the antesettlement five years, while those of wheat, gram, kardaï are an even large percentage higher. But it is more accurate to take the prices of the latest five years as representing both present prices and the prices likely to prevail in future. In this period prices have continued to increase, jowari and bajri average 65·1 and 71·6 per cent. respectively higher than in the antesettlement period, while the increases in wheat, gram, kardaï are 79·8, 83·1 and 123 per cent. respectively. Probably if the antesettlement prices of turdal and raw cotton were on record, similar high increases would be revealed for them. As it is, the earliest figures are those of 1888-89 to 1892-93, and on them the percentage increases for these crops are 40·9 and 51·1 respectively. Kulthi (hulga), grown mainly for local consumption, has increased only 13·3 per cent. on the figure of 1888-89—1892-93. The great increases are in the crops which are exported or exportable. The increases are all extremely high. The causes, such as the world's demand for India's produce, etc., need not be gone into here. There was famine in 1912-13, and 1911-12 was also not a good year, but in every quinquennium during the last 20 years, there have been one or two famine years. So the latest quinquennium has nothing exceptional about it. There is no

reason to suppose that present prices will fall. The heavy fall in cotton prices this year owing to the war is a purely fortuitous occurrence.

68. Appendix O¹ shows changes in occupied area in the 160 old Shevgaon villages during the lease. Unoccupied assessed cultivable land has steadily decreased from 19,697 acres assessed at Rs. 7,256 in 1886-87 to 3,257 acres assessed at Rs. 1,006 in 1912-13. Similar land in the 10 old Nevasa villages decreased from 1,111 acres, assessed at Rs. 350, in 1884-85 to 227 acres assessed at Rs. 55 in 1912-13, and in the 16 old Jamkhed villages from 843 acres, assessed at Rs. 514 in 1886-87 to 273 acres assessed at Rs. 75 in 1912-13. There was thus all along a steady demand for assessed waste. The remaining area is in keen demand, but is not being given out, being reserved for grazing.

69. There are 36,205 acres pasture forest, of which 11,838 acres are cultivable. Much if not the whole of the 11,838 acres was formerly cultivated and is good soil. The people would very readily take up this area for cultivation.

70. These appendices give the revenue history during the lease of the (1) 160 old Shevgaon, (2) 10 old Nevasa, and (3) 16 old Jamkhed villages. As regards (1), no balance of any size remained outstanding till 1896-97, the first famine year. From that year inclusive to date there have been considerable outstandings in eleven of the years in all Rs. 6,27,772, *i.e.*, 3·4 times one year's revenue, and Rs. 2,28,092 remissions equal to slightly over 1½ year's revenue. Rs. 26,707 were outstanding at the end of 1913-14, but will be collected this year. While suspensions or outstandings were no doubt necessary in some of these years, there can be no doubt that some outstandings were due to the fluctuations in collection policy following the introduction of the new suspension and remission system and the amounts would not have remained uncollected now-a-days. That the remissions were not absolutely necessary, is shown by the fact that local inám villages, some assessed higher than the neighbouring Government ones, and with less resources in the shape of tagai received, apart from some pátasthal remissions, no remissions all these years except in three villages, and have very little outstandings now. As regards (2), the history is much the same. The total outstandings since 1896-97 were Rs. 42,571, *i.e.*, 4½ times a year's revenue and the remissions, Rs. 19,204, equal to two years' revenue. This group lies on the border of Nevasa taluka of which it till 1913 formed part. As regards (3), balance uncollected was never large even in famine years till 1912-13. Outstandings since 1896-97 were Rs. 38,992, *i.e.*, 1·3 times one year's revenue. The total remissions to date are Rs. 4,817, less than one-fifth of a year's revenue. This group is the favourably situated tract in the east of the mahal.

71. Appendix P shows coercive processes during the lease. Except for notices, processes have been few, *viz.*, 848 fines, most being in one year, 724 distraints, and 24 sales of land. The assessment is collected without difficulty, especially in the centre and east of the mahal. The old Jamkhed villages usually remit the revenue in a single instalment.

72. The total tagai advanced in the 160 old Shevgaon villages from 1896-97 to 1912-13 was Rs. 2,00,174 under Act XIX of 1883, and Rs. 332, 326 under Act XII of 1884. Remissions are inconsiderable. For the 186 Government villages the total outstandings, April 1915, are Rs. 230,687 principal, *i. e.*, somewhat more than one year's land revenue, and Rs. 11,622 interest.

73. Statistics were collected as to land at present encumbered by any kind of mortgage or conditional sale. The accuracy of the figures is not guaranteed as the talatis are of mediocre reliability, and much test was not possible. Of the total occupied Government and inám land 22·6 per cent. assessed at 23·8 per cent. of the total assessment is encumbered for Rs. 13,02,701, *i. e.*, 5·8 times the total assessment. Debts on hand account are not included. The total debt for which land is pledged is really less than the above, as part will have

been paid by instalments, and in many cases where land is given to the mortgagee to enjoy for a term of years in payment for the loan, some of the years will have expired, which is equivalent to partial repayment. The total debt is not large, being equal to the annual value of the average cotton crop from 1903-04 to 1912-13. Probably most was incurred for productive or economic purposes. Also it may be swollen by the practice of entering the debt as more than the amount really lent, to evade the reduced interest usually awarded by the courts. I enquired as to indebtedness in most villages, and consider the taluka not heavily indebted. The usual interest for average cultivators is 24 per cent., for better men 12 to 18, rates not excessive, considering the defects of the individual moneylender system, and the difficulty in recovering dues by civil process.

74. Villages adjoining one another vary greatly in indebtedness. A small amount of debt generally coincides with wellbeing, but many good villages have a considerable amount of debt. The amount of debt is thus not always a reliable guide as to the condition of a village. Hence figures for each village have not been given.

75. There are nine co-operative societies. Of these eight are agricultural, and one is a weavers society in Pathardi town.

76. Between 1897 and 1901 there were relief works at four places in the taluka, but apparently none after 1901. I toured in the taluka in 1901 and remember there was not much distress there compared with the rest of the district.

77. Appendix Q¹ which shows the population, and the area and assessment of unoccupied assessed Government land in each village, is, with the sanction of the Settlement Commissioner, omitted as unnecessary. In no village is the area of such land more than a very small amount. It is reserved for grazing, *vide* paragraph 68.

78. Appendix R gives the publications containing the former settlement reports.

79. Jamabandi Return No. 6 has not yet been prepared according to the new accounts. So the numbers of cultivators having holdings of the various sizes cannot be given. The average occupant has 21 acres, and pays Rs. 12-12-0 assessment. There are 17,078 occupants, of whom 7,162 are cultivators for the most part paying Rs. 10 assessment or more, while 9,616 either pay less than Rs. 10, or though they may pay over Rs. 10, are moneylenders or traders not living mainly by agriculture. The large proportion of small holders is thus apparent. They supplement their crop returns by local labour yielding enough for maintenance, and well-paid labour in the Godavari villages and outside the taluka. So their condition is satisfactory enough, and in fact often better than those with larger holdings, whose social standing prevents them working as manual labourers in times of stress.

80. Registered documents in the last two or three years show a much greater area of land passing from agriculturists to non-agriculturists than vice versa. But such deeds are unreliable as showing transfer and retransfer of lands, for redemptions are seldom registered. The savkars return the original documents with endorsements of repayment. The land held by the two classes in 1912-13 and 1913-14 was as follows for the total 220 Government and inam villages :—

Area held by			
Agriculturists.		Non-agriculturists.	
1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Acrs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
368,168	366,858	73,545	75,797

The percentage of land held by non-agriculturists thus stands at 17.1 of the whole. The slight increase in 1913-14 is probably due to borrowings to replenish cattle, and for agricultural operations. Too much reliance cannot be placed on the figures. The talatis have different notions of what constitutes an agriculturist, and class accordingly. There is no general tendency for lands to go more and more into the possession of savkars. People mortgage their lands, and in good years redeem them. Marvadis are not holding on to lands as they used to. They do not always easily get tenants, and are quite ready to sell. The cultivators are fully holding their own. No restriction on land transfer is advisable or necessary. As a result of the Deccan Relief Act, savkars often lend on saledeeds with oral agreement to return the land, and they get themselves registered as the occupants, so that clients will pay up without suits. They secure payment by the threat that otherwise they will keep the land. But when the clients pay up, they restore the land. The system though risky for the borrower works well enough in most cases. It is only natural that the savkar should protect himself. The borrowers as a whole make no complaint.

81. Agricultural wages vary in different villages and also with the season of year. The average rate is as. 2½, or as. 3. The rate 15 or 20 years ago was on enquiry stated to be as. 2. The general rise is thus 50 per cent. during the lease. That the rise is not higher is because there are no large industries, towns or railways near to draw away labourers. In harvest the general rate rises to as. 4. In the bazar villages and some large villages the rate is never less than as. 4. In some places when labour is in keen demand wages rise to as. 6 or 8 for a short time. Near the Godavari as. 5 and 6 are paid at the rabi harvest and even more is obtainable by harvesting on piecework. The wage of a skilled labourer has risen from as. 8 to 12 during the lease. This does not much affect the cultivator as he pays artisans usually in kind.

82. To see how far the cultivator has profited by the great rise in prices, and how far his profits may have been reduced by increased expenses, it is necessary to look into his economy. The remarkable feature of this is that the old system of paying artisans and village servants in kind only, (baluta), is still in full force. The twelve recipients of baluta are the priest, astrologer, barber, potter, shoe-maker, carpenter, the village Mahār, the ropemaker (Máng), water-carrier, Mohamedan priest, washerman, blacksmith. Going into detail, the leather mót for the well and shoes are repaired by the shoemakers for baluta. The Mángs make all ropes and cordage for beds out of raw materials supplied to them. The carpenter makes beds, ploughs and the other implements out of wood given him. The blacksmith puts on the ploughshare and the potter supplies pots for baluta. The village servants, Mahárs, are given baluta, but not so regularly as formerly. In addition, in the average village cooked bread is given every evening to two Mahárs, the gatekeepers, and to one watchman. Baluta is not any fixed amount. Thus the cultivator besides growing all his own foodgrain and fodder pays for the bulk of his requirements in grain. Cotton is never given as baluta. Payment in kind has two advantages. The cultivator has not to pay any more because of the general rise in cash wages, and is saved the expense of taking part of his crop to market and paying the dealer's expenses of conversion into cash. The only village articles or services for which the cultivator pays money are carts, both construction and repairs, new shoes and new móts. During the lease leather and mótbags have doubled in price, and wood has gone up. The wood needed for a plough costs Rs. 1½ to 2. Fuel, viz., cowdung cakes, costs the cultivator nothing. In paragraph 25 of the review on Mr. Datta's Prices report it is stated that as compared with 1890—1894, in the five years 1908—1912 cotton cloth rose 25, salt fell 3, sugar rose 9 per cent. and kerosine oil showed no great increase; whereas raw cotton, oil-seeds, cereals, pluses were respectively 45, 45, 42, 43 per cent. above the level of 1890—1894. Agricultural labour and cattle are in Shevgaon 50 per cent. higher than formerly. To sum up, a large share of the cultivator's ordinary expenses is paid for in kind as formerly and so shows no increase. Other expenses are paid for in cash; of these labour and cattle have increased 50 per-

cent. cloth 25, sugar 9. But the increased prices obtained for raw produce much exceed the increases on the expenditure side, and so there is a large gain in real income. The great increase in cash rents also proves this.

* 83. The increase in real income is shown by a marked rise in the standard of living. In 1885 the agriculturist used to wear a loin cloth and a blanket only, while a coarse dhoti and a turban made up his holiday dress. Now he wears good dhoties, coats and shirts and for headgear rumals. He spends twice or thrice as much on dress as formerly. In most villages I noticed the majority of the cultivators had fair to good clothes and looked comfortably off. For food they used to take the simplest sort of bread and condiments. Now they take better food and buy many sweetmeats. At marriages and ceremonies they spend more on display, such as lights, fireworks and music, and less on clothes and ornaments. Articles are used that were rarely used thirty years ago, e.g., tea. More is spent on pilgrimages and fairs.

84. Summing up, the chief features of the settlement period are the increase of cotton to nearly thrice the antesettlement figure, the substitution of the more valuable pulses and oilseeds for cereals, and the great increase in prices, jowari 65.1, bajri 71.6, wheat 79.8, gram 83.1, kardaī 123 per cent. on the antesettlement figures. Cotton has increased 51.1 per cent. on the prices of 1888-89 to 1892-93. The income of the taluka has thus greatly increased. New roads have been made and old ones improved. The handloom industry has gone down by one-half. It is however important in Pathardi town only, and the decline does not affect the agriculturists. Production, exports and imports have much increased, of which one evidence is the 49 per cent. increase of carts. There is a large and increased trade between the Nizam's Dominions and Ahmednagar passing through the taluka. Harassing customs restrictions on trade passing through the Nizam's territory no longer exist, and raw produce is for the most part admitted free of duty into that territory. Well irrigation though secondary in importance to cotton is used greatly in bad years and can expand on occasion to 27 per cent. in excess of the settlement area. This more than counterbalances the disappearance, probably temporary only, of patasthal. Wells have increased 66 per cent. representing an investment of $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There is normally little fallow. All assessed waste has been taken up, except that reserved for grazing. This area and cultivable forest lands would be readily taken up if allowed. Population has increased 27 per cent. yet does not press on the land, ample labour inside and outside the taluka being available. From the point of view of the agriculturist employer, labour is sufficient as a rule, and the general rise in wages, 50 per cent., not excessive. Many cultivators are labourers on occasion and profit by the rise in wages. Cattle fell heavily in the 1912-13 famine, but out of the proceeds of one year's crop, though prices of cattle have gone up 50 per cent., nearly all the agricultural cattle and a good proportion of the milch and young stock have been replaced thus showing great power of recovery. Milch cattle and young are still much reduced and manure scarce. A year or two should put this right. Cultivation has not been much hindered for want of cattle. Land (160 villages) has increased in sale value to five times, and in mortgage value to nearly thrice, the antesettlement values, while the cash rental value is at least 85.9 per cent. and probably about 100 per cent. greater than the antesettlement figure. The Record of Rights, suspension and remission system, and tagai have greatly strengthened the position of the agriculturist. The Shevgaon climate and soil are good and favourable to cotton and superior crops. The average rainfall is high for the district and the Deccan, and the taluka is much less liable to rain failure than other talukas. There is no reason to suppose the rainfall is decreasing. Many of the cultivator's expenses are paid by him in kind as before, and to this extent rise in general prices does not touch his pocket. The prices of some of his purchases have increased, but nothing like the increase in price of his produce. His net income is thus largely increased as is shown by his higher standard of living. The cultivators as a whole look comfortable and well dressed. Tagai debt is not great. Debt secured on land is moderate. The cultivators are quite holding their own with the sāvkaras and land is not passing

increasingly to the latter. The revenue is paid easily. This year, though cotton fell to one-half in price and many villages had to pay *tagai* dues and one and a half year's revenue, there has not been much difficulty in collection.

85. My conclusion is that there has been a very great increase in agricultural wealth and income during the lease, the famines and scarcities of the last decade have caused only temporary setbacks, the *táluka* is specially favoured as regards rainfall, soil, and superior export crops, and the maximum enhancement of 33 per cent. is necessary to adjust duly the State demand. No doubt increase of population and rise in the standard of living have absorbed part of the increase of income. But sufficient balance will remain for the cultivators. A comparatively small fraction of the cotton crop will pay for the enhancement proposed. The ryot with an average holding of Rs. 9 will pay Rs. 3 more, a sum which the cotton of one-tenth of an acre or a few days labour will cover. A glance at Maps A and B shows that most of the adjoining Nizam's villages, all settled on the Bombay survey system, have paid a higher assessment than the Shevgaon villages for over thirty years, and those in the north have all along paid Rs. 1-9-10 maximum rate (Halli Sioca rupees converted into British Indian currency) as against the adjoining Shevgaon rate of Rs. 1-2-0, *i.e.*, 43.5 per cent. more. Most of the Nizam's villages are less well situated than the Shevgaon villages. Map A also shows that various Shevgaon *inám* villages have paid all along Rs. 1-8-0 as compared with Rs. 1-6-0 in the Government villages adjoining, and one *inám* village Shahjapur has paid Rs. 1-12-0, *i.e.*, annas 6 or 27.2 per cent. more. These higher rated *inám* villages got no remissions except Rs. 148 in one village, or formal suspensions. For years before even the last settlement they paid rates about as high, for the present rates in excess of those of Government villages were imposed to get the *inám*dárs to accept the survey. The fact is that with soil and rainfall so favourable as in most of the Shevgaon villages and with present prices a considerably higher assessment than the present proposed increase, could be paid easily. Owing to the gradual rise in prices, the State has come to receive an ever decreasing share of the value of agricultural produce while having to pay out increasing sums because of higher rates for work and wages necessitated by the increased prices of produce. Produce has appreciated, money depreciated in value. Thus it is not so much an enhancement as a readjustment of the State demand that will be made. Even with 33 per cent. increase, the net income of the cultivators will be much larger than at the beginning of the current lease, and they will have to part with less produce to pay the assessment. They will retain by far the greater share of the increment, all unearned increment as far as they are concerned. I also consider that even if no remissions be granted in future, but only suspensions when necessary, the enhanced assessment will easily be paid.

86. In the 186 villages dry crop rents average four times the assessment. The rise in rents for these villages must be about the same as for the 160 villages, *i.e.*, about 100 per cent. The average assessment of Government occupied land is annas 9 pies 11 per acre. If this assessment is enhanced 33 per cent. it becomes annas 13 pies 2 per acre. The rent will then be thrice the assessment. The increase of rent per acre since the settlement is Rs. 1-3-10. Of this the increase of assessment annas 3 pies 2 absorbs 15.9 per cent. only, leaving 84.1 per cent. to the cultivator. If Government were to take half the increment of Rs. 1-3-10, *i.e.*, annas 9 pies 11 per acre, this would double the present assessment, and to take one-quarter of the increment, a reasonable enough share, *viz.* annas 4 pies 11 per acre, would yield $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the present assessment. Thus a 33 per cent. increase is extremely moderate and much less than the State could reasonably claim.

87. For all these reasons I have no hesitation in proposing a general enhancement of 33 per cent. for the *táluka*. The only problem then remaining is forming the groups, so that the increase will be distributed most equitably.

88. To see how the selling prices of agricultural produce vary locally, and as a help in grouping, prices at each local bazar have been recorded for three months, mid December

Proposed enhancement.

Incidence of proposed general assessment on rent.

Local prices.

1914 to mid March 1915. Out of these bajri and cotton are selected, the only crops grown nearly everywhere on a large scale. The average prices for the period are as follows. The bazars are arranged in order of price. Absolute accuracy is not guaranteed. I have omitted one or two bazars the prices reported from which seemed doubtful and not in harmony with those of other bazars near. I consider the prices noted below may be taken as fairly accurate, and what one knowing the locality would expect. Bazars not in the taluka are enclosed in brackets.

Bajri.		Raw cotton.	
Bazar	Price per rupee.	Bazar.	Price per palla of 240 lbs.
	Seers. chh.		Rs. a.
(Ahmednagar) ...	13 9	(Ahmednagar) ...	13 6
(Nevasa) ...	14 14	Pathardi ...	12 0
(Vambori) ...	15 5	Tisgaon ...	11 13
Tisgaon ...	15 8	Srur ...	11 9
Shevgaon ...	16 5	(Nevasa) ...	11 8
Pathardi ...	16 8	Shevgaon ...	11 8
Ghotan ...	16 9	Kharvandi ...	11 5
Brandgaon ...	16 13	Ghotan ...	11 1
Dahigaon ...	16 13	Takli ...	11 0
(Kulkana) ...	16 13	Brandgaon ...	11 0
Kambi ...	17 4	Mungi ...	10 14
Kharvandi ...	17 6	Koradgaon ...	10 13
Alhanvadi ...	18 5	Sirasmarg ...	10 13
Mungi ...	18 7	Bodhegaon ...	10 12
Bodhegaon ...	18 7		
(Paithan) ...	18 7		
Koradgaon ...	18 14		
Takli ...	19 0		
Srur ...	20 8		
Sirasmarg ...	24 0		

Ahmednagar has the highest prices. The other bazars are dependent on the Ahmednagar market, the bazars nearest Ahmednagar like Tisgaon, Pathardi, Shevgaon have the next highest prices, and prices get lower as one goes farther from Ahmednagar along both trade routes, until at Sirasmarg and Bodhegaon, farthest away of all, prices are lowest. The difference in prices between other bazars and Ahmednagar is the cost of cartage to Ahmednagar. Grouping however cannot be made wholly in accordance with the above table, as the table takes no account of the relative productivity of different tracts, a matter of greater importance than local prices.

59. The 160 old Shevgaon villages (*vide* Map A) were put into three groups at Rs. 1-6-0, Rs. 1-4-0, and Rs. 1-2-0, in the south-west, centre, and north and north-east of the taluka respectively, according to distance from Ahmednagar, and advantages of roads. It was also supposed that the south-west group had the best rainfall, the central less good, and the north and north-east still less. The ten villages received from Nevasa in 1913 lie due west of Shevgaon town. Of them 8 are Rs. 1-4-0, two are Rs. 1-2-0. The 16 old Jamkhed villages have superior rainfall and were classed at Rs. 1-6-0. The following table shows how far the sale, mortgage, and rent values of each group, for 1911-12 to 1914-15 in multiples of the assessment, support or not the accuracy of the above grouping. The usual method of measuring the comparative value of land in different groups by reckoning sale mortgage and rent values of different villages and groups in multiples of the actual assessment is misleading. The assessment varies according to the maximum rate of the village or group. So the multiple is of a variant not a constant. Hence I calculate in the following table the assessment of the land sold, mortgaged or leased as it would be if the maximum rate of all the villages were Rs. 1-6-0. The average assessment per acre of Government occupied land in each group is also given, adjusted to a Rs. 1-6-0 maximum

rate, to show the comparative quality of the soil in each group. Also in column 8 of Appendices K and M there is entered for each village the sale or rent multiple of the assessment reckoned on a Rs. 1-6-0 maximum rate basis. The relative rises in sale, mortgage and rental value of each group for each of the three periods were examined, but no definite conclusions were obtained therefrom, so the figures are not given.

186 villages, 1911-12 to 1914-15.

	Old Shevgaon.			Old Nevasa.	Old Jamkhed.
	Group I. 42 at Rs 1-6-0.	Group II. 68 at Rs. 1-4-0.	Group III. 50 at Rs 1-2-0	Group IV. 8 at Rs. 1-4-0 2 at Rs. 1-2-0.	Group V. 16 at Rs 1-0 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average assessment per acre on a Rs. 1-6-0 basis	0 11 10	0 9 1	0 13 6	0 10 4	0 9 4
Appendix K—Sales	35 4	37 2	33 3	29 6	50 1
Appendix L—Mortgages	17 7	22 7	15 2	14 7	27 8
Appendix M—Rents	3 23	3 74	3 15	4 2	4 97

Thus for sales and mortgages the order in value is (1) old Jamkhed Rs. 1-6-0, old Shevgaon (2) Rs. 1-4-0, (3) Rs. 1-6-0, (4) Rs. 1-2-0, and (5) old Nevasa; for rents (1) old Jamkhed, (2) old Nevasa, old Shevgaon (3) Rs. 1-4-0, (4) Rs. 1-6-0, (5) Rs. 1-2-0. I take the order in rental value as the deciding factor. The marked pre-eminence of the old Jamkhed villages is due to their superior rainfall. The old Nevasa group, coming next, has good enough rainfall, and good medium soil which crops without very heavy rain. This group is near to good roads. Third and not much inferior is the Rs. 1-4-0 the central group, with good rain. Fourth only come the old Shevgaon Rs. 1-6-0 villages, with markedly lower rents. The inference is that many of the Rs. 1-2-0 and Rs. 1-4-0 villages should have been or should be now assessed at least as high as some of the Rs. 1-6-0 ones. The fifth group at Rs. 1-2-0 was as regards the north-east section of the group more correctly grouped as rental values there are lowest. The inferiority is due partly to distance from markets, and probably also to the heavy soil needing heavy rain. The rainfall of the group is not inferior. My experience is that the comparative well-being of different parts of the taluka accords with these rental values.

90. In the matter of the comparative prosperity of different villages rainfall is by far the most important factor. Hence the old Jamkhed tract, though its communications are inferior, is the best off. Compared with rainfall, communications and distance from markets are in this taluka quite minor factors. Good roads or tracks are found everywhere. Also one or two journeys a year in the slack season suffice to market the ryot's produce. Next in importance comes soil. A good medium soil as in the Nevasa villages is the best year in and year out. Next best are the heavy soils of the Godaveri and Dhor villages. Worst are the thin poor soils in some villages south of the Shevgaon-Bodhegaon road.

Proposed groups.

91. The following rates are proposed, *vide* Map B:—

92. *Group I.*—Rs. 1-14-0, 28 villages. This group includes Pathardi and most of the villages in the centre and east of the mahál. This tract is the most prosperous owing to superior rain. Sale and rent values are highest here and produce prices good.

93. *Group II.*—Rs. 1-12-0, 30 villages. The main part of the group consists of a block of villages lying north of Group I. Rainfall and land values are good though less than those of Group I, the villages being farther away from the hills in the south. The hill village of Maneckdowndi in the south, and Kelvandi beside it, are included in this and not in the Rs. 1-14-0

group, as their communications are inferior as compared with those of the Rs. 1-14-0 group. The four most easterly villages of the mahál, Sirasmarg, Songaon, Mursatpur, Khokarmoho, are made Rs. 1-12-0, being isolated and having inferior communications; also produce prices here are low.

94. *Group III.*—Rs. 1-10-0, 92 villages. These villages form the whole western side of the táluka. They have the average rainfall of the táluka. Their well-being as measured in sale and rental values and their circumstances are much the same for all. Some parts of this tract are no doubt better than others but the difference is not so great as to necessitate different rates. Precedents for settling a large area at one rate are the whole of Kopergaon táluka settled at Rs. 1-8-0 and Sangamner táluka settled in two groups of Rs. 1-12-0 and 1-8-0. A few of the south-western border villages now rated at Rs. 1-6-0 are supposed to get rather less rainfall than the other villages of the group. But the difference, if any, is not enough to necessitate a lower rate. The average sale value in them is much the same as that of other adjoining villages, while their rents are too few to be conclusive: their communications are good. The enhancement for them is annas 4 only, whereas for most of the new Rs. 1-10-0 group it is annas 6 and for some villages annas 8. The new Rs. 1-10-0 group includes all the old Shevgaon Rs. 1-6-0 villages except Pathardi (these villages, as shown in paragraph 89, do not deserve the pre-eminence given them in the old grouping), a good number of the existing Rs. 1-4-0 villages, and the north-west corner of the táluka proper, at present rated mostly at Rs. 1-2-0, but which in prosperity, land values, and prices of produce is as good as any part of the proposed group. Grain prices at Shevgaon bazar are higher than those at Pathardi bazar though the former is farther from Ahmednagar. In estimating the difference in grading and formation between the existing and proposed groups the improved relative condition of the more distant villages due to the new or improved roads has to be remembered.

95. *Group IV.*—Rs. 1-8-0, 36 villages. This group includes the eastern section of the existing Rs. 1-2-0 villages. Rents and sales values are lowest, cultivation on the whole is inferior in this tract, and produce prices lower. The tract is remote from Ahmednagar. I enlarge this group to the west to include a small belt of inferior villages south of the Shevgaon-Bodegaon road, now rated at Rs. 1-4-0, having generally poor thin soil the crops on which suffer in long monsoon breaks. The rise in land values has been less in this belt than in the rest of the táluka. Their assessment will be raised by annas 4 only.

96. The incidence of rentals on the assessment for the proposed groups is as follows:—

Group.	Number of multiples the rent is of the		Percentage increase of assessment.
	Existing assessment.	Proposed assessment.	
I	4 70	3 39	41·09
II	4 15	3 02	37·57
III	4 52	3 34	29·57
IV	3 29	2 49	27 02
Total ...	4	3	.....

For the fourth group the assessment remains as in the case of the existing assessment a higher percentage on the rent than the others. The villages however are as a whole good and I am satisfied that they can all easily bear the increase proposed, *viz.* Rs. 1-2-0, and 1-4-0 to 1-8-0. An increase to Rs. 1-6-0 would be too low. The percentage increase of assessment is also smallest in this group. It should be remarked that the groups have been formed on general considerations not primarily according to rents. But the rent statistics fully support the grouping.

97. Difference of opinion may arise as to whether a village should be in a higher or lower group. Much anxious consideration hardly needs to be given to the matter. With present values of land a variation of annas 2 or 4 in maximum rate makes no appreciable difference to a village and will not be felt by the cultivators. The assessment enhanced as proposed still remains a peppercorn one.

98. At the first revision settlement lands irrigated by old wells were assessed within the highest rate on dry crop lands, and lands irrigated by new wells had the ordinary dry crop rates applied to them. The rice area is small and unimportant. At the first revision 197 acres were classed as rice and assessed at Rs. 227 according to a patasthal assessment of Rs. 4. The average area in recent years cultivated with rice was 123 acres. There is no reason to differentiate new rice lands from ordinary garden lands. At the present revision the existing assessment of both garden and rice lands is treated for purposes of enhancement like that of ordinary dry crop lands, and no special rates are applied.

99. The result is that the assessment on Government occupied land is increased from Rs. 2,13,241 to Rs. 2,83,630, *viz.*, by Rs. 70,389 or 33 per cent. The average assessment per acre of Government occupied land is increased from annas 9 pies 11 to annas 13 pies 2 per acre. The maximum increase for any village is 50 per cent. The lightness of the proposed assessment is clear from the fact that Sangamner taluka which has little cotton and valuable crops, grows mostly bajri, and has the lowest average rainfall of the district, was settled in two groups of Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 in 1905, before the great rise in prices began, while Shevgaon with superior rainfall and soil, and extensive cotton area, and when prices are now so enhanced, is proposed to be assessed only from Rs. 1-14-0 downwards. The fact is that the 33 per cent. maximum enhancement rule coupled with the 30 years' guarantee prevent Government getting anything like a fair share of the unearned increment. The present 33 per cent. increase gives Government only 15.9 per cent. of that increment. A fifty per cent. increase giving 25 per cent. of the increment would have been more suitable. The 33 per cent. rule and the thirty years' lease were prescribed at times when no one foresaw the possibility of these immense and sudden rises in the value of produce and land. The maintenance of these rules now results in injustice to the general tax-payer and the State while the agriculturist is unduly favoured. The under-assessment retards the development of the country, for a higher assessment would provide funds much needed for agricultural research and instruction and roads, and the cultivators would be stimulated to greater industry. The anomaly will have striking results when the rich talukas of Khandesh shortly come to be revised. These are now assessed practically at Deccan rates, whereas the present value of the land owing to cotton has risen so high as to justify the imposition of something like Gujerat rates. But the 33 per cent. rule will prevent this. Government on page 135 of Government Selections CCCCXL (Sangamner Settlement Report) have stated that it may be found necessary to abolish the limits of enhancement, as these prevent the full benefit to public revenues of public improvements.

100. The other anomaly strikingly illustrated by the present settlement is the thirty years' guarantee. It would be an uncalled for sacrifice of revenue to fix the proposed rates for thirty years, but such guarantee is only prevented by the accident of a railway being likely to be constructed. The Settlement Commissioner (page 130 of Government Selections DXX—Bhimthadi Taluka Settlement Report) has argued weightily against thirty-year leases. The Government of India (page 22 of their 1902 Resolution on Land Revenue policy) hold the thirty-year lease injurious to the cultivators and unjust to the general tax-payer when there is a rapid development of resources owing to making of roads, railways or canals or a rise in prices. But such development and rise in prices apply to the whole of this presidency. The main object of the long lease policy begun in 1840 was to induce the ryots to make permanent improvements which would not be taxed during the lease. With the passing of the Land Revenue Code which permanently exempted improvements from enhancements at revision, the reason for the long lease disappeared. No ryot

would be deterred from improving his land by a short lease, the enhancement at the end of which is made on general principles of prices and increase of roads and railways. The long lease in these days of quick and enormous rises of prices and land values is only a degree less harmful than a permanent settlement. It is like the Chancellor of the Exchequer guaranteeing not to raise the income tax for thirty years. A settlement for ten or at most twelve years appears ample. Revision need not involve the involved inquiry and report now in use, much of which is of little relevance.

101. I therefore consider that the circumstances of this taluka afford ample grounds for abolishing the 33 per cent. rule and thirty years' leases.

102. Government Resolution No. 8954 of 22nd September 1914, Revenue Department, states that the revised rates will be subject to revision if or when a railway is made, even though the period of thirty years has not expired. Though the war has lowered cotton prices, I do not think the introduction of revised rates need be deferred on that account.

103. In the old Jamkhed villages, noted below Appendix O^a b, revised rates cannot be introduced till 1916-17.

104. Finally, it is recommended that most of the 11,833 acres of cultivable forest (*vide* paragraph 69) be given out for cultivation. The system of reserving such area for grazing in proportion to the number of cattle in a village does not put the land to good economic use. As uncultivated grazing area it produces little grass. When cultivated it produces much valuable fodder or other crops, and it does not matter that the land is held by a number of private individuals instead of being common grazing area. Cattle owners can provide fodder for their cattle by purchase or keeping part of their land under fodder, as they have to do in some cotton tracts of East Khándesh where there is no grazing area. The forest cultivable area should be put to the best economic use, namely cultivation. It was formerly cultivated not so many years ago. It is sufficient to keep a hundred acres or so grazing area for each village where cattle can stand on in the rains when other land is under crops.

Inám villages.

105. There are 32 surveyed inám villages for revision. Their settlements expire concurrently with those of the adjoining Government villages. Particulars and authority are as follows:—

Number.	Villages.	Year of		Authority.
		Introduction of settlement.	Expiry of settlement.	
1	Jatdevle	1886-87	1913-14	Government Notification No. 5622-B, dated 24th August 1887.
8	Khánápur, Varkheda, Kambli, Avhane Budruk, Gadevadi, Karhetaki, Najuk-Babhulgaon, Susare.	1885-86	1913-14	Government Notification No. 5622-C, dated 24th August 1887.
4	Dirte, Shahaápur, Jaykheda-dumala, Somthan Khurd.	1886-87	1913-14	Government Notification No. 5622-D, dated 24th August 1887.
12	Bhagur, Avhane Khurd, Sakegaon, Badhegaon, Ladjalgaon, Gaikwad-Jalgaon, Warur Budruk, Kasarpumpalgaon, Sangvi Khurd, Vasu, Lakhimpuri, Hatgaon.	1885-86	1913-14	Government Notification No. 5622-E, dated 24th August 1887.
1	Gangapur	1890-91	1913-14	Government Notification No. 6841-D, dated 6th September 1890.
	The above 26	are old	Shevgaon villages.	
4	Devtakli, Dahigaon, Gumpna, Ranjani (old Navasa villages).	1883-84	1911-12	Government Notification No. 2171, dated 12th March 1884.
1	Tinkhadi (old Jamkhed village)	1887-88	1915-16	Government Notification No. 6080, dated 7th September 1887.
1	Alhanvadi (old Jamkhed village)	1906-07	1915-16	Government Notification No. 8321, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> , dated 27th April 1906.
32	Total.			

The old settlement reports of the above are to be had as follows: the old Shevgaon villages in File S 349, the old Nevása villages in File S 353 and Government Selections OCLX, Tinkhadi, in File S 350. Papers of Ranjani are not forthcoming. The above files are of the District Survey Office, Ahmednagar. The papers of Alhanwadi are in Survey File B. No. 432, F. No. 93 of 1907 of the Collector, Ahmednagar.

106. The following surveyed inám villages are pure inam: Ladjalgaon, Avhane Budruk, Gadevadi, Dahigaon, Ranjani, Sangvi Khurd, Vasu, Somthan Khurd, Javkbed-dumala, Jatdevle, Kasarpimpalgaon.

The rest are sharakati.

107. All the inám villages but three were visited by me.

108. The marginal Appendix for the year 1913-14 shows that the kinds of crops and proportions in which they are grown resemble those of the Government villages, and need no remark.

109. There are 301 acres patasthal in 5 inám villages, with a water-rate of Rs. 755. Patasthal conditions are exactly the same as in the Government villages. For many years no pats have flowed, but the water-rate could not be struck off during the lease. Equity demands that patasthal water-rate should be abolished. The jághirdárs, some of whom have given patasthal remissions, will be compensated by increases proposed in the maximum rate of the village. The bandharas were all kacha ones. Their sites have been examined by the general duty glasser this season. For 15 years no pats have flowed anywhere except this year when in Jatdeole three small pats flowed, watering two or three numbers only. In the neighbouring inám village of Albanvadi the jághirdár tells me the pats have not flowed since 1902-03, and he does not collect patasthal assessment when pats do not flow. Nowhere do the people want the water.

110. The population has increased from 18,678 in 1881 to 22,706 in 1911, an increase of 21 per cent. which is satisfactory.

111. Inám Appendix F show agricultural stock in the 32 inám villages in 1914-15. The figures of the settlements are not available. The following table shows decrease due to the 1912-13 famine and recovery since :-

32 Inám villages.

Year.	Agricultural cattle.	Milch cattle and young stock.	Horses and ponies	Sheep and goats.	Ploughs.	Carts.
1909-10	8,600	8,475	448	12,777	727	974
1913-14	6,524	4,695	326	9,562	..	..
1914-15	6,184	5,001	357	11,334	840	819

Agricultural cattle have not recovered so much as in the Government villages, but otherwise there is no difference between Government and inám villages. The proportion of net cropped land to a pair of plough cattle is 24.3 acres, as against 21.4 for the Government villages.

112. At the settlements there were 527 irrigation wells in the 32 villages. There are 653 now, an increase of 23.9 per cent.

113. Figures of sales and leases for the third period, 1911-12 to 1914-15, have been tested and collected for the inám villages and are given in Inám Appendices K and M. In 79 sales, 1,179 acres assessed at Rs. 789 were sold for Rs. 28,730, i. e., 36.4 times the assessment. In 188 leases, 3,901 acres assessed at Rs. 2,614 were leased for Rs. 9,939, i. e., 3.95 times the assessment. These results are much the same as in the Government villages.

114. The total unoccupied assessed khálsa land in the 32 inám villages is now only 854 acres assessed at Rs. 135. From the low assessment it is clear it must be land too poor to be worth cultivating.

115. Apart from some patasthal remissions, and Rs. 3,434 remitted for Karhetakli from 1875-76 to 1903-04 when the village was under Government management, the only remissions given since the settlements are Rs. 1,798 in two villages only, Avhane Budruk and Lakhmapuri. The total revenue of khálsa (*i. e.* Jághirdár's) and inám land of the 32 villages is Rs. 61,945. The total arrears at present in all villages due to jághirdárs are Rs. 2,596. No arrears are due to Government. In famine years balances remained uncollected and were collected in subsequent years. The figures are not available on Government records. Formal suspensions were never given till 1911-12, in which year half suspensions were granted in a few villages. In 1912-13 the whole revenue was suspended in most villages.

116. The inám villages now get tagái from Government. Their total debt secured on land by documents and excluding debt on hand accounts is as follows. Twenty per cent. of the total khálsa and inám occupied land, assessed at 23 per cent. of the total assessment is encumbered for Rs. 2,95,919, *i. e.*, 4.7 times the total assessment of the villages. This is a smaller proportion than in the Government villages.

117. Economic condition and the value of land are much the same in the inám as in the adjoining Government villages. I propose that the inám villages take the same rates as those of the adjacent Government villages. The only exceptions are Shahjapur which should retain the present rate of Rs. 1-12-0, namely annas 2 higher than the adjacent Government villages; and Alhanvadi and Jatdevle, proposed to be Rs. 1-14-0 instead of Rs. 1-12-0, the adjacent Government rate, so as to compensate for the extensive patasthal assessment cancellations in these two villages, and give a small increase. I propose the cancellation of all patasthal assessment in the five villages in which it exists. The cancellation is more than compensated for by the proposed enhancements. The results are, three villages rated at Rs. 1-14-0, two at Rs. 1-12-0, eighteen at Rs. 1-10-0, nine at Rs. 1-8-0, *vide* Inám Appendix Q. The unsurveyed villages of Konosi and Kharadgaon should when settled be rated at Rs. 1-12-0 and Rs. 1-10-0 respectively, the rates of the adjoining Government villages, or higher, if necessary to avoid loss to the jághirdárs. The above enhancements are as in the case of Government villages considerably less than the villages could afford to pay. The total assessment on khálsa land from Rs. 58,696, inclusive of patasthal rate, becomes Rs. 72,863, an increase of 24.13 per cent. Excluding patasthal assessment the increase is 25.75 per cent. The increase in Inám Appendix Q for each patasthal village and for the total villages is calculated as including patasthal assessment so as to show the actual net increase when patasthal is abolished. The patasthal assessment cancelled is Rs. 755. The average assessment per acre for khálsa land from annas 12 becomes annas 14, pies 11.

118. It is recommended that the guarantee be for the same period as for the Government villages. The settlement cannot be introduced into the old Jamkhed villages of Tinkhadi and Alhanvadi till 1916-17.

119. This report deals with an area equal to two ordinary talukas, also inám villages. I therefore trust its length will not be considered excessive.

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

(Signed) J. P. BRANDEE,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Eastern Talukas, Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Shevgaon, District Ahmednagar, for the years 1905—1914.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1904	0.05	...	0.29	1	4.11	12	12.70	14	0.70	1	17.85	28	<p><i>Rainfall remarks with regard to the character of the seasons at Ahmednagar, Jambhed, Shevgaon and Newasa during the years 1904-1914.</i></p> <p>Except at Newasa the total fall of the year was in defect of the average. Ante-monsoon rain was fair. Monsoon opened early in June but the fall of the month was inadequate for general sowing which was confined to moist places only. July rain was received in light partial showers and the situation did not improve in August. The kharif seedlings were germinated began to wither. Relief, however, came in the middle of September when good rain was received and was followed by heavy rain in October. This saved greater part of the kharif crops and the rabi ones got good start. But there being no rain in November or December rabi crops suffered severely. Season on the whole was poor.</p>
1905	0.56	2	0.39	1	7.00	10	5.79	8	0.85	1	14.09	22	<p>The rain during the year was largely in defect of the average. Rain in the ante-monsoon period was very light. Monsoon commenced early in June but sowing rain did not come till the end of the month. The kharif sowing was completed in July under fair rain. Except in Nagar and Jambhed the fall in August was deficient and standing crops began to suffer. Rain in September was again inadequate and the break was prolonged till the middle of October when some rain was received. The kharif crops thus were lost in parts of Shevgaon, hilly portion of Jambhed and Eastern part of Newasa. The fall in October and very scanty showers in November were insufficient for general rabi sowings which were however taken in hand in places. Later rains were absent and rabi crops yielded poorly. Season on the whole was poor.</p>
1906	0.25	2	...	...	10.78	18	8.72	12	0.31	2	20.06	34	<p>Except at Shevgaon the total fall of the year was in excess of the average. There was practically no ante-monsoon rain. The monsoon rain commenced early in June enabling kharif sowing to be undertaken everywhere. It was completed in July under favourable rain and the seedlings were thriving. August rain was more than sufficient and the kharif crops promised well. But insufficiency of rain in September affected their yield and checked general rabi sowing. October gave only a few cents and November rain being partial did not improve the prospects of the rabi crops where sown. Rain in December was slight and helped them out little. Season on the whole was fair for kharif and poor for rabi crops.</p>
1907	0.49	2	1.65	5	15.65	25	3.23	0	...	...	21.05	41	<p>Rain during the year was below the average except at Newasa. Ante-monsoon rain was fairly heavy and useful for preparing land. Monsoon opened late in the third week of June and the fall being insufficient kharif sowing was only partially done. It was finished under sufficient and reasonable rain in July. August fall was in excess of the average and the standing crops fared well. There was no rain in September till in the last week. It was however useful for the withering kharif crops though much in defect of the average and helped to start rabi sowing in parts. Rain in October was very light and there was practically no rain in November. Rabi sowing was therefore greatly restricted. December was dry. Rabi crops suffered in outturn. Season poor.</p>

APPENDIX A—continued.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1909	0.82	3	0.08	...	8.34	16	11.22	16	...	...	21.01	35	Except at Nager the total fall of the year was in defect of the average particularly at Jaukhd. Rain in the ante-monsoon period was very light. Monsoon set in timely but the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to moist places only. July rain was light and partial and was far short of the average. General kharif sowing was delayed. August fall was again deficient and the crops were germinated began to wither. General and heavy rain was however received in September benefitting the surviving kharif crops and facilitating rabi sowings. Larger area was devoted to rabi crops than usual. The fall in October was continued to the last week but the intervening break was useful for completion of rabi sowings. November gave only a few drops and December was rainless. Rabi crops therefore, except those in favourable situations and protected by irrigation, suffered in outturn. Season on the whole was poor.
1909	0.31	1	4.07	6	16.15	13	9.90	14	0.07	...	31.10	84	Aggregate fall of the year in excess of the average. Good ante-monsoon rain fell and was useful for land preparations. Monsoon commenced early in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which were continued and completed in July under seasonable rain. The fall in August especially that of the last week was very beneficial to the standing crops which thrived well. In September the rain exceeded the average. It was useful for kharif crops which prospered except in parts of Newraa where they were damaged by grass-hoppers. It was also for rabi sowings which were completed in October though the month's fall was below the average and was received only in the first week. November was dry and only light partial showers were received in December. Rabi crops required more rain for their development and they therefore yielded poorly. Season on the whole was fairly good for kharif and poor for rabi crops.
1910	...	...	0.71	1	16.60	20	25.05	21	3.04	6	45.40	47	The total fall of the year was considerably above the average. Ante-monsoon rain was light. Monsoon opened timely in June and kharif sowing commenced in the last week of the month, was finished in July under seasonable rain. Rain in August was beneficial to the standing crops but heavy rains at the end of the month and early in September proved injurious preventing agricultural operations and in places turning the crops yellow. This rain also retarded rabi sowing owing to absence of a break. In October the rain fell in the first and last weeks. It affected cotton injuriously but was useful for rabi sowings and for the seedlings of the crops already sown. The crops were further favoured by useful rain in November, and their prospects appeared very bright. Absence of rain in December did no harm but a severe frost late in the season affected the rabi crops, and reduced their yield very considerably. Season on the whole was fair for kharif crops and poor to moderate for rabi crops.
1911	0.48	2	0.39	2	14.19	18	2.40	6	3.02	5	20.48	38	Rain during the year in defect of the average. Light to fair rain was received in the ante-monsoon period. Monsoon set in early in June but the fall of the month, though general, was insufficient for general kharif sowing which was confined to moist places only. The fall in July was sufficient to resume retarded kharif sowings. Rain in August was good and benefitted the crops. But September rain was far short of the average. It affected standing kharif crops and retarded rabi sowings. The fall in October was again meagre and rabi sowing received a further check. Some good rain however fell in the last week of November. It enabled rabi sowing to be resumed in places. There was practically no rain in December. Rabi seedlings required moisture for their development. Season on the whole very poor.

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6-81111111	1913	...	0-08	...	0-22	1	6-80	15	2-09	5	0-84	3	10-03	24
	1913	0-66	2	11-73	15	5-24	6	0-06	...	17-69	23
	1914	...	...	...	1-77	3	10-96	15	8-44	14	2-89	4	24-04	36
	Average		0-28	1	0-98	2	11-17	16	6-32	11	1-02	2	22-07	32

The total fall was considerably below the average. Ante-monsoon rain was light and partial. Monsoon commenced timely in June but the fall of the month was insufficient for kharif sowings which were confined to light soils only. July rain was about average and kharif sowings were pushed on though more rain was required for their completion. August rain was deficient and the standing crops suffered. The fall in September was a few cents against an average of 4 to 6 inches. Kharif crops withered and rabi sowing was delayed. Some good rain was received in October but it was very partial. It enabled rabi sowings being started in places of sufficient moisture but more rain was required to push them on. In the third week of November some rain fell which benefited the standing crops and permitted the sowings of wheat and other rabi crops to be resumed. Practically no rain in December though it was required for rabi crops. Season on the whole was very poor and necessitated declaration of famine conditions.

The total annual rain was in defect of the average except at Ahmednagar. Rain in the ante-monsoon period was fair. Monsoon established early in June and the fall being sufficient kharif sowing was started everywhere. It was completed under reasonable rain in July and the seedlings were in good condition. The fall in August was useful for the standing crops but it was not sufficient and further rain was needed at the end of the month. Rain in September was far short of the average. Rain was urgently required now for standing kharif crops as well as for rabi sowings. Some useful rain fell in October. It benefited the standing crops and facilitated rabi sowing which were in progress. There was no rain in November and December though badly required for the development of rabi crops. Season on the whole was fair except in Newasa where it was poor.

Except at Ahmednagar where it was about average, the total fall of the year was in excess of the standard. Ante-monsoon showers were fair. Regular monsoon opened early in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowing which commenced everywhere. It was completed in July under favourable rain and the seedlings are thriving. Rain in August was deficient and more rain was needed for the standing crops at the end of the month. The fall in September made up the deficiency benefiting the standing kharif crops and facilitating rabi sowings. Rain in October though under average was useful for furthering rabi sowing. This was completed in November under favourable rain and the seedlings were in good condition. There was practically no rain in December. Season on the whole was good.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Pathardi, Pathardi Māhal of Shengon Taluka, District Ahmednagar, for the year 1914.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Anto-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 81st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1914	0.21	3	11.67	23	11.75	23	1.27	4	24.90	61	Rain good throughout the year. The crops were also good.
Average	

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in the 160 Government Villages

Taluka	Years	Occupied and unoccupied area.												
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics						
		Government		Alienated		Total		Villages	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.			
		Num-ber.	Area in acres	Num-ber.	Area in Acres.	Num-ber.	Area in acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Acres.						Acres.	Per cent	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shivgaon.	1903-04	180	352,776	...	...	...	...	180	352,776	...	8,868	252,549	83,638	290,0
	1904-05	180	352,776	...	...	...	...	180	352,776	...	10,000	244,693	35,688	290,4
	1905-06	180	352,776	...	...	...	...	180	352,776	...	7,019	248,963	34,397	290,36
	1906-07	180	352,714	...	...	...	...	180	352,714	...	5,075	255,268	28,991	290,36
	1907-08	180	352,714	...	...	...	...	180	352,714	...	6,818	245,093	26,671	290,46
	1908-09	180	352,714	...	...	...	...	180	352,714	...	7,600	280,699	24,280	292,76
	1909-10	180	352,714	...	...	...	...	180	352,714	...	6,462	268,692	22,728	292,51
	1910-11	180	352,714	...	...	...	...	180	352,714	...	8,428	201,261	23,282	293,07
	1911-12	180	352,714	...	...	...	...	180	352,714	...	11,288	243,201	38,682	293,26
	1912-13	180	352,715	...	...	...	...	180	352,715	...	9,669	192,697	69,025	293,78
	Averages of 10 years 1903-04 to 1912-13	180	352,738	...	...	...	...	180	352,738	100	7,676	247,767	36,272	291,71
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 63)...													

Taluka.	Years.	Crop												
		Pulses—continued.			Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condi-ments and spices.	Sugar-cane	Sesame
		Mash and Kullth.	Others.	Total	Vege-tables	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
Shivgaon.	1903-04	10,500	39	25,768	141	2	66	99	417	...	417	284	71	5,124
	1904-05	7,688	107	22,069	203	70	60	383	384	...	384	390	143	2,022
	1905-06	14,236	7	24,678	134	65	86	284	185	...	185	418	223	3,288
	1906-07	15,208	18	25,208	143	287	103	519	268	...	268	399	490	8,250
	1907-08	16,422	14	22,419	144	124	112	390	297	...	297	423	195	7,579
	1908-09	13,459	8	22,277	186	200	98	484	448	...	448	454	137	3,142
	1909-10	20,098	13	24,143	117	183	103	263	181	...	181	368	174	6,073
	1910-11	17,583	43	23,383	129	147	88	368	227	...	227	316	162	5,277
	1911-12	14,491	14	22,555	141	265	80	466	141	...	144	419	183	3,629
	1912-13	11,949	65	18,020	177	249	82	1,239	219	...	113	324	124	3,418
	Averages of 10 years 1903-04 to 1912-13	14,075	32	24,747	153	223	87	463	266	...	266	362	167	4,510
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 63)...	5.44	0.01	6.56	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.13	0.10	...	0.10	0.15	0.07	1.86

B.

villages of the old Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

available.				Crops.									
Area unoccupied.				Cereals.							Pulses.		
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grain.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.
	Forest.	Others.											
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
7,178	16,697	28,840	62,705	53,846	89,069	43	13,639	1,208	76	180,001	4,452	8,096	2,076
6,846	20,687	28,850	62,355	182,089	42,997	94	17,668	619	281	198,477	1,784	11,067	648
6,879	26,687	28,877	62,443	89,082	85,509	13	7,274	1,688	178	188,617	3,615	5,334	1,584
6,787	26,687	28,878	62,358	55,735	93,393	50	5,744	1,923	318	187,058	4,024	3,852	2,001
6,725	26,687	28,843	62,280	79,135	93,189	57	6,159	1,869	120	182,320	2,702	3,473	1,806
5,249	26,243	28,679	60,165	97,608	1,09,323	33	8,990	2,274	167	218,295	1,455	6,030	1,325
4,824	10,281	28,738	59,839	60,611	99,681	93	7,191	2,746	105	169,377	4,602	6,340	2,238
4,723	26,281	28,639	59,643	68,049	99,089	94	10,637	2,103	99	174,111	3,538	9,664	2,061
4,752	26,687	27,994	59,643	99,608	98,309	23	6,661	1,683	179	208,984	2,051	4,907	1,092
3,976	26,687	28,272	58,935	52,651	1,21,304	.....	1,715	1,633	561	177,697	1,743	469	809
5,794	26,601	28,663	61,016	76,935	92,675	51	8,463	1,733	191	180,048	2,937	6,072	1,535
.....	.....	.....	.....	29.72	39.81	0.02	8.27	0.07	0.07	69.56	1.15	2.85	0.61

continued.

Oil-seeds.					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Grass area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.	Remarks.
Linseed.	Mustard-oil and seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
48	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	59
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	.....
4,730	33	7,540	1,011	13,437	.....	81,614	1,643	83,256	64	256,067	2,865	254,202	
6,590	34	16,983	440	23,068	.....	14,238	741	14,979	199	237,017	2,484	234,533	
2,108	39	8,110	736	11,093	.....	61,333	1,325	62,658	199	268,010	2,004	266,006	
785	35	6,269	339	16,579	.....	68,969	1,597	70,566	108	263,971	2,600	261,371	
1,640	37	7,068	236	17,041	.....	39,443	1,523	40,966	154	264,313	2,330	261,983	
2,217	30	9,789	173	12,607	.....	12,098	1,049	13,147	137	271,098	2,717	268,389	
1,612	40	4,024	481	16,860	.....	61,000	1,177	62,177	70	273,203	2,129	271,074	
2,617	60	7,952	439	11,067	.....	47,394	2,005	49,399	70	274,370	4,681	269,689	
2,138	23	7,732	449	11,396	.....	18,604	1,010	19,704	198	280,977	6,379	274,598	
.....	35	3,609	289	6,330	.....	4,883	305	5,237	300	266,349	4,594	261,755	
2,437	36	8,224	435	11,944	.....	35,619	1,333	36,952	151	258,820	3,377	255,443	
0.94	0.01	3.18	.17	6.16	.....	13.48	0.46	14.16	0.08	1.00	.....	.....

APPENDIX B.

Details of cultivation and crops in (I) 10 Government Villages formerly of Nevasa Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate and transferred to Shevgaon Taluka in 1913. (II) 16 Government Villages formerly of Jamkhed Taluka and transferred to Pathardi Mahal of Shevgaon Taluka in 1913.

Taluka.	Years.	CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA.																	Crops.						
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics are available											Cereals.						
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			Jowari.	Bajra.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grain.	Others.	Total.	
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.									Total.
Irrigated.	Not irrigated.										Forest.	Others.													
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
Shevgaon	Average of 10 years, 1903-04 to 1912-13	10	19,424	...	...	10	19,424	10	(I) Government villages formerly of Nevassa Taluka.	...	420	14,168	2,320	16,877	806	1,106	1,185	3,547	4,587	4,900	...	877	218	1	10,800
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 8).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.97	33.7	...	3.05	1.46	...	70.05
Shevgaon	Average of 6 years, 1907-08 to 1912-13	16	70,410.9	...	...	16	70,410.9	16	(II) Government villages formerly of Jamkhed Taluka.	...	1,378.6	45,220.9	5,045.0	51,651.1	490.6	12,177	6,168	18,778.6	4,917	37,908.1	73.1	658.1	...	469.1	24,046.6
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 8).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.27	53.20	0.15	1.87	...	1.12	71.13

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.																												
		Pulses.						Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and straws.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.	
		Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Urad.	Moth and Kulith.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil-seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Jute.	Cotton.	Others.					Total.
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
Shevgaon	Average of 10 years, 1903-04 to 1912-13	135	328	127	484	1	1,095	20	18	5	48	16	...	16	89	8	463	180	5	383	23	1,011	...	2,183	115	2,258	...	14,717	120	14,597
	.....	0.95	1.96	0.96	3.29	...	6.06	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.23	0.11	...	0.11	0.26	0.04	3.07	0.95	0.03	2.67	0.15	6.87	...	14.03	0.70	15.42	...	100	...	...
Shevgaon	Average of 6 years, 1907-08 to 1912-13	464.6	881.6	1220.1	2704.5	1.5	6191.3	110	89.9	4.1	14.7	61.6	...	61.5	163.3	45.5	715	100.5	8.9	381.1	236.5	1629	...	7,130.5	531.5	5,661.9	...	47,867.1	1,761.9	46,805.5
	.....	1.41	1.21	1.72	7.92	...	17.08	0.23	0.06	...	0.30	0.19	...	0.12	0.33	0.09	1.46	0.36	0.01	0.70	0.46	5.19	...	10.71	1.10	11.23	...	120	...	...

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which weekly Bazars are held in the Shevgaon Taluka (excluding Páthardé Mahál) of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Shevgaon	Sunday	All kinds of grain Cloth and clothes Groceries Sweetmeats Country shoes Miscellaneous	Rs. 2,500 250 400 100 50 100	Jowári, bájri, wheat, tur, cotton, pulses of gram and tur, saris, khans, countryblankets, turbans, oil, ghee, jágri, sugar, salt, chillies, vegetables and fruit.
			Total	5,400	
2	Ghotan	Monday	All kinds of gram Cloth and clothes Groceries Miscellaneous	500 50 50 10	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, pulses of gram and tur, saris, khans, country blankets, oil, sugar, salt, jágri, chillies, vegetables and fruit.
			Total	610	
3	Erandgaon	Friday	All kinds of grain Cloth and clothes Groceries Cattle Goats Pots Miscellaneous	3,000 200 200 1,000 200 50 50	Jowári, bájri, wheat, cotton, pulses of gram and tur, saris, khans, turbans, country blankets, oil, jágri, sugar, salt, betelnut, chillies, cows, bullocks, horses, vegetables and fruit.
			Total	4,800	
4	Bodhegam	Thursday	All kinds of grain Cloth and clothes Groceries Miscellaneous	700 100 100 15	Jowári, bájri, wheat, cotton, pulses of gram and tur, saris, khans, turbans, country blankets, oil, jágri, sugar, betelnut, salt, chillies, vegetables and fruit.
			Total	915	
5	Mungi	Monday	All kinds of grain Cloth and clothes Groceries Miscellaneous	500 50 50 15	Jowári, bájri, wheat, cotton, pulses of gram and tur, saris, khans, blankets, oil, salt, jágria, chillies, vegetables and fruit.
			Total	675	
6	Kambi	Wednesday	All kinds of grain Cloth and clothes Groceries Miscellaneous	700 50 50 15	Jowári, bájri, wheat, gram, saris, khans, blankets, oil, jágri, salt, chillies, vegetables and fruit.
			Total	815	
7	Koradgaon	Saturday	All kinds of grain Cloth and clothes Groceries Miscellaneous	400 50 50 15	Jowári, bájri, wheat, cotton, gram, saris, khans, blankets, oil, salt, jágri, chillies, vegetables and fruit.
			Total	515	

Note.—In addition there are small bazars at Tondoli (lately started) and Dahigaon.

APPENDIX C⁽¹⁾.

Statement showing the villages in which weekly Bazars are held in the Pdkhadi Mahal of the Shevgaon Taluka, Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Pethardi	Wednesday	All kinds of grain	Rs. 3,000	Cattle, cloth, groceries, cotton, cereals, pulses, oil-seeds and hides.
			Cattle	2,000	
			Cloth	1,500	
			Groceries	1,000	
			Cotton	1,000	
			Ghee	200	
			Hides	400	
			Miscellaneous	350	
	Total	9,450			
2	Tisgaon	Thursday	All kinds of grain	300	Cloth, cereals, oil-seeds and cotton.
			Cloth	200	
			Cotton	100	
			Miscellaneous	90	
			Total	690	
3	Sirur	Tuesday	All kinds of grain	180	Cereals, cloth and pulses.
			Cotton	40	
			Cloth	60	
			Miscellaneous	100	
			Total	380	
4	Khatwadi	Sunday	All kinds of grain	500	Cereals, oil-seeds, cotton, cloth and groceries.
			Cotton	200	
			Cloth	200	
			Groceries	250	
			Ghee	125	
			Miscellaneous	150	
			Total	1,405	

Note.—In addition there are small bazars at Alhanwadi (lately started), Takli and Birsamarg.

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages in the old Shevgaon Taluka consisting of 160 Government and 28 inám, in all 188 villages, as per Imperial Census of 1911.

Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
Having interest in land.				Labourers.				Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants.	Tenants and sharers.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population ...	586	89,952	36	40,574	...	36,897	...	77,471	18,226	741	14,019	32,986
Percentages ...	0.5	86.2	...	36.7	...	33.4	...	70.1	16.5	0.7	12.7	29.9

APPENDIX E.

Detail of population according to religion and education in the old Shevgaon Taluka consisting of 160 Government and 28 inám, in all 188 villages, as per Imperial Census of 1911.

Sex.	As Per Imperial Census of 1911.	Percentage on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.											
			Hindu castes.							Musalman sects		Christians.	Parsees.	Others
			Brahmins.	Dhangar.	Kunbi.	Mahar.	Maratha.	Vanjari.	Others.	Shaikh.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males ...	55,469	6.5	1,978	3,291	7,374	4,830	19,345	5,623	13,442	2,347	1,352	1,436	...	946
Females ...	54,968	0.2	1,768	3,894	8,219	4,651	12,541	5,654	13,118	2,286	1,841	1,229	...	787
Total ...	1,10,457	3.4	3,746	6,685	15,593	9,481	25,886	11,277	26,660	4,633	2,693	2,665	...	1,733

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 186 Government villages in the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate during the year 1914-15.

No. of Villages.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Total.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Net cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.									
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffaloes.	Calves.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
186	Shevgaon	31,010	37	85	38	820	48	14,460	2,984	10,785	1,977	62,270	1,833	15,349	40,070	4,061	2,564	21.5	
				84,185						63,090		77,365				4,061	2,564		
				33,108						30,176		62,270	1,833	15,349	40,070	4,078	2,723	21.5	

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing births and deaths in the 186 Government villages of the Shevgaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District, for the years 1903—1912.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Population according to last imperial census of 1911.
1903	4,748	4,726	1,15,046.
1904	4,800	3,589	
1905	4,003	3,086	
1906	4,641	2,984	
1907	4,645	3,672	
1908	4,630	2,541	
1909	4,766	2,493	
1910	5,115	4,013	
1911	5,654	2,404	
1912	4,689	5,065	
Average for 10 years.	4,719	3,457	

APPENDIX G⁽¹⁾.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the 186 Government villages of the Shevgaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.			Remarks.
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woollen looms.	Yellow metal foundries.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice-husking machines.	Cotton presses.	
656	2 (of which 1 is toddy.)	99	266	85	2	1,589	3	..	..	There are no silk looms

APPENDIX H.

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

Number of Village.	Taluka.	Government Schools.				Municipal Schools.				Private Schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government 186 Surveyed 88 Total .. 219	Shevgaon.	68	2,277	2	68	..	..	..	..	14	311	Some villages have two schools

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 186 Government villages of the Shergaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the year 1912-13.

Number of Villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.								OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	K gaha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
183	Shergaon	4,133	453	55	6	17	3	297	71	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	34	50	13	2	

Abstract.

District.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation	4,133	453	...	1	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	55	6	1	...	1,320	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	17	3	...	3	34	50
	In disuse	297	71	...	...	13	2
	Total	4,502	533	1	3	1,367	53
	Total recorded at the original settlement.	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the Shevgaon Taluka, Ahmadnagar District, for the years 1911-12 to 1914-15.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price	Remarks.
			Acres.	R.	Rs.		
	<i>Group I.</i>						
1	Pathardi	20	242	119	4,558	38.8	38.8
2	Mohori	4	59	21	900	42.8	39.18
3	Koregaon-Khurd	5	85	18	750	57.8	58.87
4	Mohote	6	20	5	574	114.8	104.36
5	Karodi	3	84	10	1,299	129.9	118.00
6	Mhoj-Budruk Dewdhyache	3	23	8	718	93.5	93.11
7	Jambhall	1	5	2	269	149.5	136.81
8	Yeli	1	5	1	99	99.0	90.0
9	Pimpalgawan	3	20	7	260	37.1	36.61
10	Bhut-Takli	2	4	4	375	93.7	78.0
11	Shakte	3	7	6	750	125.0	107.14
12	Akola	6	46	19	920	48.4	48.80
13	Agaskhand	3	52	11	450	40.9	37.5
14	Walunj	2	14	5	350	70.0	68.63
15	Dulechandgaon	1	18	3	65	21.6	19.89
16	Kharvandi	1	2	1	75	75.0	68.18
17	Chinchpur-Ijda	2	7	3	320	106.6	106.6
19	Takli	4	60	27	1,450	53.7	53.7
21	Midsangvi	2	15	10	350	35.0	35.0
24	Rakhasabhuvan	5	32	21	1,079	51.3	51.3
25	Sirur	2	9	6	750	125.0	125.0
26	Gomalvade	5	50	26	1,159	44.5	44.5
27	Vadgaon (Path.)	3	36	15	768	50.5	50.5
28	Chinchpur-Pangul	9	78	24	2,144	89.3	89.3
	Total of Group I	96	921	367	20,483	55.90	.....
	<i>Group II.</i>						
29	Kalwandi	2	21	7	175	25.0	21.87
30	Manikdaundi	31	446	119	6,214	52.2	47.42
32	Bhorde	1	11	11	325	29.5	27.08
33	Malegaon (Path.)	1	7	5	200	40.0	36.86
35	Pagonpimpalgaon	5	35	41	350	20.7	18.88
36	Somthan-Budruk	5	63	68	2,116	33.5	30.98
41	Kalaspimpri	1	14	4	300	75.0	68.18
42	Tondoli	1	11	2	150	75.0	68.18
43	Sonoshi	2	16	7	349	49.8	48.15
44	Aurangpur	2	37	15	399	59.9	56.18
45	Koradgaon	4	51	24	1,098	32.2	29.89
46	Nipani-Nalgaon	1	29	16	99	6.6	6.18

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
<i>Group II—continued.</i>			Acre.	Rs.	Rs.		
49	Nandur-Nimbadaitya	2	22	5	580	110.0	100.0
50	Nagalvadi	3	53	15	1,426	95.0	89.12
52	Golegaon	2	47	19	2,150	119.4	107.5
53	Banegaon	2	21	15	424	28.2	26.5
55	Songaon	1	7	6	125	20.8	20.8
57	Khokarmocho	1	3	1	99	99.0	99.0
58	Sirasmarg	7	95	90	3,250	36.1	36.1
	Total of Group II	75	1,088	473	29,799	43.97	.....
<i>Group III.</i>							
59	Madhi	5	31	16	925	57.8	57.8
60	Shirsapur	15	171	92	3,235	35.1	35.1
61	Ghataraei	13	132	95	2,545	26.7	26.7
62	Devrai	5	16	13	1,040	80.0	80.0
64	Tribhuvanvadi	1	7	5	500	100.0	100.0
66	Kandgaon	2	34	20	400	20.0	20.0
68	Mandwe	7	93	58	2,610	46.6	46.6
69	Tisgaon	3	57	18	810	45.0	45.0
70	Parowadi	2	33	17	550	32.3	32.3
71	Javkhed-Khalsa	5	91	41	1,250	30.4	30.4
72	Mohoj-Khurd	3	23	13	600	46.1	46.1
73	Mohoj-Budruk	6	71	40	1,225	30.6	30.6
75	Adgaon	5	84	48	2,094	43.6	43.6
76	Wagholi	2	20	24	600	25.0	25.0
77	Kopre	2	20	12	450	37.5	37.5
78	Hammant-Takli	9	40	35	1,194	34.1	34.1
79	Vadule Khurd	3	25	16	400	25.0	25.0
81	Garudwadi	2	21	17	700	41.1	41.1
82	Dhor-Jalgaon (Shev)	1	8	10	500	50.0	50.0
84	Mallegaon	2	16	16	425	26.5	26.5
85	Samangaon	12	181	214	5,810	27.1	27.1
86	Wadule-Budruk	5	47	52	2,150	41.3	41.3
88	Amrapur	7	52	59	2,575	43.6	43.6
89	Korlgaon-Fakir	1	20	26	700	26.9	26.9
90	Shahapur	1	4	4	150	37.5	37.5
92	Chitali-Navi	1	17	6	250	31.2	31.2
93	Chitali-Juni	1	18	7	200	28.5	28.5
94	Padali	5	90	49	2,000	40.8	40.8
96	Hatral	4	104	22	897	18.0	18.0
96	Saidapur						
97	Nivdango	1	20	9	200	22.2	22.2

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix G.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.		
98	Dhamangaon	1	28	11	400	36.3	36.3
99	Malibabulgaon	4	27	18	1,200	66.6	66.6
100	Prabhupimpri	2	29	18	400	22.2	20.0
101	Salvadgaon	1	19	3	50	16.6	15.15
102	Varar-Khurd	2	33	10	125	12.5	11.86
103	Shevgaon	27	447	213	6,934	32.5	20.63
104	Sarphe	7	137	51	1,450	28.4	26.89
105	Lolegaon	2	26	21	625	29.7	27.17
106	Joharapur	4	40	30	1,963	65.4	69.48
107	Khanggaon	3	72	62	2,599	41.9	38.23
108	Hingangaon (Nev)	1	16	10	581	58.1	48.41
110	Khuntaphal	2	40	16	550	34.8	37.5
111	Talni	3	53	12	230	19.1	16.38
112	Tajnapur	1	21	7	250	35.7	27.77
113	Dhorsade	11	173	112	4,850	48.3	36.40
114	Antre	2	14	15	450	30.0	25.0
115	Bodkhe	5	33	17	523	30.7	24.90
116	Karja f-Khurd	3	31	11	335	20.4	25.76
118	Bhabnimbgaoon	5	127	73	3,650	50.0	41.01
120	Nimbari	1	16	16	1,500	93.7	75.0
121	Devlane	1	10	7	268	38.2	29.77
124	Agarnandur	1	18	11	250	22.7	19.23
125	Ghevri	9	154	79	3,930	37.0	30.20
126	Dhorchandgaon	5	23	23	1,725	61.6	50.73
127	Dhorlungni	6	79	43	2,480	51.8	42.03
128	Hingangaon (Shev)	6	53	43	1,324	30.7	24.93
129	Nyabali	2	23	8	349	43.6	34.9
130	Morgavan	2	25	20	599	29.9	28.29
132	Lakhephal	6	49	44	1,636	38.5	31.40
133	Khirdi	5	67	60	3,800	63.3	52.05
134	Goglegaon	2	42	40	1,975	49.3	40.80
135	Dhas-Erandgaon	3	32	16	711	44.4	35.55
136	Samend-Erandgaon	4	53	33	1,449	43.9	36.22
138	Dahiphal	11	166	31	2,244	29.7	22.66
139	Ghotan	6	89	46	1,529	33.1	27.30
140	Autarwali-Khed (Nev)	4	78	26	439	16.8	13.71
141	Shabar-Takli	1	10	9	275	30.5	25.0
142	Majle-Shabar	2	13	6	475	79.1	67.86
143	Baktarpur	5	53	29	1,281	44.1	40.03
144	Nandurvihar	3	62	23	490	21.3	19.6
145	Akhatvade	2	46	11	449	40.8	37.41

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group III—concluded.</i>		Acres	Rs	Rs.		
146	Bhatkudgaon ...	2	33	15	485	32.3	30.91
147	Nimbe ...	1	14	9	99	11.0	9.9
148	Dhor-Jalgaon (New) ...	4	87	26	650	25.0	22.41
	Total of Group III ...	811	4,237	2,498	98,122	37.27	...
	<i>Group IV.</i>						
151	Shangori ...	3	18	6	474	79.0	67.71
152	Thate ...	1	23	5	500	100.0	90.90
153	Wadgaon (Shev.) ...	3	29	16	534	33.3	29.11
155	Kolgaon ...	2	37	17	425	25.0	22.36
156	Mangrul-Budruk ...	10	37	20	444	22.2	20.18
157	Mangrul-Khurd ...	1	4	1	30	30.0	27.27
158	Antarwali-Budruk ...	3	43	13	448	34.4	32.0
159	Antarwali-Khurd (Shev) ...	7	101	43	1,849	28.1	25.45
161	Chedechandgaon ...	2	19	8	199	24.8	22.11
162	Belgaon ...	1	21	7	200	28.5	27.68
163	Chapadgaon ...	2	40	21	399	19.0	17.34
164	Sonesangvi ...	2	24	7	198	28.3	27.33
165	Bartale ...	7	44	21	300	33.0	34.73
166	Kurudgaon ...	4	65	31	704	22.7	20.70
167	Bakahi ...	1	25	16	300	53.2	50.0
168	Thakur-Nimbgaon ...	2	39	8	299	37.3	33.23
169	Milogaon (New) ...	3	53	20	399	19.9	18.13
171	Khadke ...	3	12	8	158	19.7	15.8
173	Mangi ...	7	62	31	2,050	40.1	33.06
174	Waksari ...	2	25	18	300	50.0	40.90
176	Pingewadi ...	3	18	16	300	53.2	45.0
177	Khaupimpri ...	3	33	22	489	22.2	18.11
178	Prabhuwadgaon ...	3	14	10	250	25.0	20.38
181	Balamtakli ...	4	73	21	1,100	52.3	42.30
184	Murni ...	2	37	11	175	15.9	13.46
185	Batgavan ...	4	76	33	600	18.1	15.0
186	Adhodi ...	1	20	5	400	80.0	66.66
	Total of Group IV ...	86	1,002	460	15,324	33.31	...
	Grand Total ...	563	7,196	3,798	1,49,727	39.43	...

Note.—In the remarks column is noted the multiple of the assessment reckoned on a Rs. 1-6 maximum rate basis, vide paragraph 89 of report.

J. P. BRANDER,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Eastern Talukas, Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing mortgage value of dry-crop lands in the Government villages of the Shergaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District, for the years 1911-12 to 1914-15.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of Mortgages.	Area of land Mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Group I.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Patbardi ...	35	319	204 0 0	4,917 0 0	241	
4	Mohote ...	14	161	30 0 0	2,150 0 0	716	
8	Yedi ...	29	158	91 0 0	2,767 0 0	802	
12	Akola ...	7	70	32 0 0	684 0 0	213	
16	Kharwandi ...	28	271	115 0 0	4,077 0 0	354	
17	Chunchpur Jjdi ...	29	86	54 0 0	2,526 0 0	467	
19	Takli ...	38	369	185 0 0	4,181 0 0	229	
22	Bhalgaon ...	30	370	199 0 0	3,829 0 0	192	
24	Rakshashivan ...	26	245	114 0 0	6,496 0 0	569	
28	Chinchpur Pangul ...	61	893	277 0 0	6,365 0 0	229	
Total of Group I		297	2,932	1,301 0 0	37,932 0 0	2915	
<i>Group II.</i>							
30	Manikdowndi ...	54	1,055	315 0 0	9,313 0 0	295	
35	Pagori pumpalgaon ...	14	168	141 0 0	3,413 0 0	171	
42	Tondoli ...	3	43	15 0 0	299 0 0	199	
45	Koradgaon ...	54	787	469 0 0	9,997 0 0	213	
57	Khokarmoho ...	12	78	27 0 0	913 0 0	340	
58	Siras marg ...	5	86	86 0 0	1,774 0 0	206	
Total of Group II		142	2,217	1,053 0 0	24,714 0 0	2347	
<i>Group III.</i>							
61	Ghatsiras ...	10	131	113 0 0	1,955 0 0	174	
66	Kowdgaon ...	5	57	36 0 0	599 0 0	166	
69	Tisgaon ...	21	283	184 0 0	2,005 0 0	108	
72	Mohoj Khard ...	9	121	74 0 0	875 0 0	118	
76	Wagholi ...	12	142	151 0 0	2,365 0 0	156	
78	Hanmant Takli ...	3	35	27 0 0	2,250 0 0	833	
79	Wadale Khurd ...	7	124	86 0 0	1,022 0 0	118	
82	Dhor-Jalgaon (Shew) ...	21	173	186 0 0	3,629 0 0	195	
85	Sarangaon ...	7	97	112 0 0	2,280 0 0	203	
86	Wadale Dandruk ...	19	245	296 0 0	5,344 0 0	180	
88	Amrapur ...	30	381	398 0 0	5,216 0 0	131	
92	Chital-Navi ...	6	94	90 0 0	776 0 0	86	
93	Chital-Juni ...	1	8	3 0 0	99 0 0	330	
94	Padali ...	26	418	261 0 0	6,396 0 0	245	
97	Nirdunge ...	15	259	160 0 0	2,526 0 0	157	

APPENDIX I—continued.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of Mortgages.	Area of land Mortgaged.	Assessment.	Mortgage debt.	Number of times the assessment represented by mortgage debt.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
100	Prabhu pūmpri ...	4	56	38 0 0	405 0 0	10 6	
108	Shevgaon ...	20	489	282 0 0	7,043 0 0	24 9	
117	Karjat Budruk ...	12	189	159 0 0	2,278 0 0	14 2	
118	Bhabhi-nimbgaon ...	26	322	270 0 0	5,104 0 0	18 9	
121	Devlane ...	22	416	805 0 0	5,623 0 0	18 4	
123	Brahmangaon ...	2	39	21 0 0	900 0 0	42 8	
124	Agarnandur ...	15	204	177 0 0	2,941 0 0	16 6	
126	Dhorchandgaon ...	23	309	815 0 0	6,800 0 0	20 9	
133	Khirdi ...	1	19	11 0 0	250 0 0	22 7	
135	Dhas Erandgaon ...	7	60	32 0 0	859 0 0	26 8	
138	Dahiphal ...	11	268	109 0 0	1,579 0 0	14 4	
139	Ghotan ...	17	98	51 0 0	1,280 0 0	24 7	
141	Bhahartakli ...	13	220	135 0 0	2,176 0 0	16 1	
146	Bhatkudgaon ...	7	81	52 0 0	1,097 0 0	21 0	
Total of Group III ...		381	5,337	4,138 0 0	75,433 0 0	18 25	
<i>Group IV.</i>							
161	Shingori ...	3	48	17 0 0	799 0 0	47 0	
163	Antarvahi Budruk ...	6	58	19 0 0	1,130 0 0	59 4	
161	Chedechandgaon ...	9	168	97 0 0	829 0 0	8 5	
167	Bakshi ...	2	32	22 0 0	149 0 0	6 7	
170	Dahigson Khales ...	4	40	34 0 0	462 0 0	13 5	
173	Mungi ...	13	179	128 0 0	2,856 0 0	22 3	
174	Wakarai ...	3	29	26 0 0	189 0 0	7 2	
181	Balam Takli ...	6	123	63 0 0	906 0 0	14 3	
Total of Group IV ...		46	672	406 0 0	7,320 0 0	18 02	
Grand Total ..		886	11,158	6,898 0 0	1,45,404 0 0	21 09	

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the Government villages of the Shevgaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District, for the years 1911-12 to 1914-15.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Group I.</i>			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Pathardi ...	5	223	191	578	3-02	3-02
2	Mohori ...	5	100	23	98	4-26	3-92
5	Karodi ...	2	42	9	109	12-11	10-09*
6	Mohoj Budruk ...	3	89	23	128	5-56	5-12
7	Devdhyahe Jambhali ...	3	56	33	115	3-48	3-19
8	Yell ...	6	66	85	217	6-02	5-71
12	Akola ...	1	28	17	39	2-29	2-05
13	Agaskhand ...	1	38	10	50	5-00	4-54
15	Dulechandgaon ...	1	8	5	26	3-08	3-09
16	Kharwandi ...	2	15	7	62	8-35	7-75
19	Takli ...	4	65	39	94	2-41	2-41
22	Bhalgaon ...	10	138	90	551	6-12	6-12
23	Arwi ...	43	862	483	2,323	4-30	4-30
24	Rakehabhuvan ...	6	131	51	375	7-35	7-35
25	Sirur ...	4	52	44	220	5-00	5-00
Total of Group I ...		96	1,863	1,060	4,987	4-70	
<i>Group II.</i>							
30	Manikdowndi ...	13	498	181	620	3-42	3-11
35	Pagoripumpalgaon ...	9	131	114	396	2-47	2-16
36	Somthan Badruk ...	2	23	23	183	6-53	5-93
37	Somthan Nalwade ...	2	18	23	85	3-69	3-04
38	Aminpur ...	7	74	73	265	3-63	3-31
39	Dongar Akhegaon ...	3	28	32	180	5-62	5-14
40	Akhegaon Titarfa ...	8	107	102	427	4-18	3-31
41	Kalaspimpri... ..	4	73	32	153	4-78	4-37
43	Sonoshi ...	1	9	5	18	3-06	3-27
44	Aurangpur ...	1	15	16	55	3-43	3-05
45	Karadgaon ...	3	157	74	268	3-62	3-30
46	Nipani Jalgaon ...	2	55	68	147	2-22	2-01
49	Nandur Nimbadaitya ...	1	9	3	18	0-00	5-45
50	Nagalwadi ...	2	19	3	75	25-00	22-72
51	Chakte Khurd ...	3	110	56	500	8-92	8-06
56	Muraspur (Path) ...	6	72	18	30	1-66	1-66
57	Khokarmohi... ..	1	3	1	16	16-00	16-00
Total of Group II ...		78	1,310	827	3,436	4-15	
<i>Group III.</i>							
60	Shirapur ...	1	3	7	30	4-28	4-23
61	Ghatsiras ...	2	12	13	55	4-23	4-23

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
*	<i>Group III—continued.</i>		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
63	Deoral ...	1	13	10	66	6.06	6.06
68	Mandwe ...	7	143	77	276	3.58	3.58
69	Tisgaon ...	13	187	123	460	3.73	3.73
70	Parewadi ...	3	71	47	124	2.63	2.63
71	Jaykhd Khalsa ...	1	31	14	35	2.05	2.05
76	Waghdi ...	1	13	13	26	2.00	2.00
79	Wadule Khurd ...	3	90	99	216	2.18	2.18
84	Mālegaon ...	1	15	14	30	5.71	5.71
85	Samangaon ...	1	5	6	25	4.16	4.16
86	Wadule Budruk ...	3	26	26	70	2.08	2.08
88	Amrapur ...	5	57	76	285	3.75	3.75
97	Nivdange ...	2	36	22	60	2.72	2.72
100	Prabhu Pimpri ...	1	26	19	50	2.63	2.63
101	Salwadgaon ...	2	20	11	33	2.09	1.91
103	Sevgaon ...	23	646	270	1,121	4.15	3.77
104	Sarpha ...	2	45	21		2.33	2.17
105	Lolegaon ...	1	14	9	20	2.22	2.00
107	Khangaon ...	2	65	59	375	6.35	5
108	Hingangaon (Nev.) ...	4	60	53	475	3.35	7.30
110	Khantefal ...	2	32	15	30	3.33	4.44
112	Tajnapur ...	2	52	42	160	3.80	3.13
113	Phorsade ...	7	203	136	731	5.74	4.70
114	Anre ...	1	27	24	44	1.63	1.51
117	Karjat Budruk ...	1	17	17	60	3.52	2.85
118	Bhabhinimgaon ...	28	802	793	3,896	4.83	3.95
121	Daylane ...	1	34	27	150	5.55	4.54
125	Ghevri ...	1	67	76	500	6.57	5.37
126	Dhorchandgaon ...	1	14	17	70	4.11	3.33
127	Dhorhingni ...	1	8	4	12	3.00	2.04
132	Lakhefal ...	3	40	36	190	5.27	4.31
133	Khirdi ...	2	29	29	125	4.31	3.57
134	Goglegaon ...	3	72	75	286	3.81	3.10
135	Dhas Erandgaon ...	3	35	17	74	4.35	3.53
136	Samsud Erandgaon ...	1	23	7	24	3.42	2.66
137	Bhagvat Erandgaon ...	2	28	10	31	3.01	2.58
138	Dahiphal ...	2	42	30	88	2.93	2.37
139	Ghotan ...	1	20	14	125	3.92	7.35
140	Antarvahi Khurd (Nev.) ...	5	86	36	170	4.72	3.86
141	Shabar Takli ...	4	96	57	240	4.21	3.42
142	Majleshahar ...	5	101	50	270	3.04	4.42

APPENDIX M.—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	No. of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Group III—concluded.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		
144	Nandurvihar ...	2	32	8	40	5'00	4'44
145	Akhatvade ...	2	36	11	50	4'54	4'16
146	Bhatkudgaon ...	2	56	43	385	7'73	7'12
148	Dhorjalgaon (Nev.) ...	3	111	45	293	5'22	4'79
149	Bhajgaon ...	37	412	273	1,186	4'16	3'78
	Total of Group III ...	201	4,071	2,880	18,034	4'52	
	<i>Group IV.</i>						
153	Wudgaon (Shiv.) ...	1	22	11	31	2'81	2'58
160	Sulepimpalgaon ...	1	30	9	25	2'77	2'06
162	Belgaon ...	2	36	19	50	2'33	2'38
163	Chapadgaon ...	6	113	93	208	2'23	2'03
164	Sone-sangvi ...	2	51	19	75	3'31	3'57
167	Bakshi ...	3	107	56	210	3'75	3'38
168	Thakur Nimbgaon ...	1	32	9	25	2'77	2'05
169	Malegaon (Nev.) ...	1	7	5	15	3'00	2'72
173	Mungi ...	124	3,353	2,700	9,267	3'42	2'60
174	Waksan ...	3	56	21	56	2'65	2'15
175	Hingni ...	5	149	78	167	2'14	1'75
176	Pangewadi ...	1	10	8	10	1'25	1'00
179	Sonvihar ...	7	121	94	230	2'44	2'00
181	Balam Takli ...	11	198	137	397	2'39	1'37
183	Shakte Budruk ...	1	25	7	25	3'67	2'77
184	Mirmi ...	8	144	64	244	3'31	3'12
185	Batgavhan ...	3	109	89	92	1'2'35	1'31
	Total of Group IV ...	180	4,538	3,369	11,117	3'29	
	Grand Total ...	555	11,782	8,136	32,574	4'00	

* Note.—In the remarks column is noted the multiple of the assessment reckoned on a Rs. 1-6-0 maximum rate-basis, vide para. 59 of report.

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Shevgaon Taluka from 1888-89 to 1913.

Years.	Seer = 80 tolas and chhatak = 5 tolas.								Per maund of 3200 tolas.	Remarks.
	Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Kulthi.	Kardai.	Cotton (with seed).	Jowári kadbi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. s. p.	
1888-89	20 5	16 9	15 9	18 4	17 4	22 4	23 0	7 5	0 5 4	
1889-90	19 6	15 2	12 11	11 1	13 3	18 6	19 14	7 4	0 6 4	
1890-91	23 14	19 8	16 10	17 0	17 6	26 11	23 14	8 0	1 2 5	
1891-92	23 1	17 0	10 14	12 5	12 0	20 12	19 14	9 11	1 1 7	
1892-93	17 9	15 6	10 6	10 0	12 10	20 6	22 1	8 7	0 10 7	
1893-94	21 3	17 10	11 15	13 9	17 12	28 9	20 0	9 13	1 2 9	
1894-95	24 4	18 6	17 7	12 8	19 10	24 7	22 4	7 15	0 9 0	
1895	23 5	21 13	16 14	10 2	15 1	24 11	17 15	8 4	0 6 9	Figures from 1895 repre- sent average prices for the calendar year.
1896	17 3	14 10	11 2	10 8	12 10	20 15	16 7	7 15	0 8 2	
1897	9 11	7 15	5 15	7 13	6 11	17 7	18 12	10 13	2 0 11	
1898	16 8	16 9	9 15	8 1	12 9	18 7	14 9	10 11	0 5 7	
1899	14 1	12 3	9 8	8 9	11 8	14 0	17 4	10 3	0 11 10	
1900	8 7	7 12	7 4	6 15	8 4	10 6	11 2	6 13	1 3 2	
1901	12 6	12 11	7 7	7 3	10 3	...	13 7	6 10	0 10 6	
1902	19 5	17 10	8 6	10 11	12 10	...	13 7	8 1	0 9 3	
1903	31 15	26 10	12 7	10 7	13 15	...	17 8	8 0	0 6 4	
1904	26 8	23 14	15 3	12 13	18 10	...	21 3	6 1	0 9 3	
1905	20 8	14 10	14 0	11 1	13 2	13 5	18 12	6 7	0 3 8	
1906	14 2	11 14	9 11	7 15	9 10	17 5	11 3	6 0	0 14 5	
1907	17 12	16 14	8 11	8 1	10 2	22 6	10 5	7 1	0 10 6	
1908	14 12	13 4	6 13	5 12	7 1	20 12	9 7	6 10	1 1 6	
1909	19 8	15 15	8 15	6 14	10 0	20 7	13 0	6 5	0 12 0	
1910	13 7	16 11	8 4	10 10	11 2	23 3	11 1	4 10	1 3 4	
1911	14 13	12 10	11 8	11 13	15 12	23 2	10 2	5 0	1 0 4	
1912	13 11	10 11	9 6	8 12	11 8	18 6	8 5	5 8	2 5 3	
1913	11 0	10 5	8 8	7 2	11 3	15 8	9 3	5 6	2 8 9	

APPENDIX C.

Changes in occupied area for 160 Government Villages of the Shevgaon Taluka of Ahmednagar District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full Assessment		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied Unoccupied and total.		Remark
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Fall assessment.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1885-86	262,083	173,517	18,807	7,250	16,414	10,518	3,873	208,796	1,91,332	
1886-87	265,203	174,430	18,640	6,185	15,921	10,518	3,873	207,069	1,91,135	
1887-88	265,737	174,424	14,889	6,081	15,509	10,424	3,872	207,440	1,90,881	
1888-89	267,031	174,970	14,595	5,540	15,803	10,514	3,872	207,436	1,91,075	
1889-90	260,968	174,588	15,531	5,921	15,203	10,514	3,872	207,438	1,91,024	
1890-91	267,001	174,706	14,720	5,705	15,808	10,514	3,874	207,530	1,91,019	
1891-92	268,171	175,163	13,563	5,374	15,800	10,513	4,043	207,535	1,90,861	
1892-93	269,067	175,902	11,768	4,805	15,800	10,513	4,638	207,535	1,90,151	
1893-94	272,984	177,149	8,719	3,189	15,870	10,505	4,643	207,488	1,90,515	
1894-95	273,453	177,339	8,230	2,972	15,799	10,506	4,644	207,488	1,90,517	
1895-96	275,054	177,830	6,923	2,450	15,799	10,506	4,644	207,488	1,90,817	
1896-97	275,084	1,77,769	6,589	2,421	15,799	10,506	4,644	207,488	1,90,737	
1897-98	275,030	1,77,647	6,628	2,477	15,799	10,506	4,644	207,454	1,90,690	
1898-99	274,774	1,77,539	6,863	2,539	15,799	10,506	4,644	207,458	1,90,590	
1899-00	274,760	1,77,526	6,881	2,517	15,799	10,504	4,644	207,394	1,90,518	
1900-01	274,866	1,77,447	6,976	2,568	15,785	10,498	4,614	207,327	1,90,513	
1901-02	274,538	1,77,430	7,006	2,577	15,785	10,498	4,614	207,380	1,90,515	
1902-03	274,398	1,77,401	7,148	3,015	15,793	10,499	4,644	207,293	1,90,516	
1903-04	274,234	1,77,316	7,177	2,605	15,790	10,497	4,643	207,228	1,90,419	
1904-05	274,504	1,77,357	6,847	2,472	15,790	10,497	4,613	207,142	1,90,237	
1905-06	274,428	1,77,338	6,878	2,476	15,790	10,498	4,643	207,147	1,90,233	
1906-07	274,572	1,77,292	6,887	2,436	15,790	10,497	4,643	207,209	1,90,248	
1907-08	274,598	1,77,207	6,775	2,422	15,830	10,436	4,593	207,211	1,93,470	
1908-09	276,012	1,74,402	5,368	1,739	15,836	10,340	4,592	207,249	1,87,671	
1909-10	276,556	1,74,606	4,648	1,533	15,867	10,323	4,576	207,241	1,88,404	
1910-11	276,736	1,74,625	4,736	1,498	15,860	10,344	4,582	207,328	1,88,408	
1911-12	277,415	1,74,983	4,051	1,194	15,859	10,344	4,552	207,227	1,86,471	
1912-13	277,939	1,75,121	3,527	1,008	15,891	10,344	4,582	207,328	1,86,471	

The following are the 160 villages referred to above —

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Antre | 33 Ghotan. | 66 Balgaon. | 100 Sarphe | 171 Hanmant Tak'. |
| 2 Akhgaon Titaria. | 34 Chapadgaon. | 67 Bodkhe. | 101 Salwadgaon. | 172 Padal |
| 3 Agar Mandur. | 35 Chitali-Juni | 68 Drabmangron | 102 Sukali | 173 Batri |
| 4 Aigaon. | 36 Chitli-Nayk | 69 Bhugvat-Bhandgaon | 103 Suttapur Khurd. | 174 Saldapur. |
| 5 Atholi. | 37 Chedschadgaon. | 70 Bhabli Nimbgaon. | 104 Sultapur Budruk. | 175 Dhanagaon. |
| 6 Antarvalli Khurd (Newas 2). | 38 Jiravadi | 71 Mangrai Khurd. | 105 S lehmipalgaon | 176 helvandi |
| 7 Antarvalli Khurd (Shev) | 39 Joharnpur | 72 Masaral Budruk. | 106 Sovhar. | 177 Manik Daund. |
| 8 Antarvalli Budruk | 40 Thear Shubgaon. | 73 Madke. | 107 Son. Sangul. | 178 Mohori |
| 9 Aragaon | 41 Dongar Akhogaon. | 74 Malapur | 108 Sonohi | 179 Patardi. |
| 10 Anaspur. | 42 Dhorchadgaon | 75 Malegaon | 109 Somthan Budruk | 180 Mali Babulgaon. |
| 11 Amopur | 43 Dhor Jalgaon (Shev). | 76 Malegaon (Newas). | 110 Somthan-Nalvada. | 181 Kherde |
| 12 Arungapur. | 44 Dhorade. | 77 Mangli. | 111 Hasnapur | 182 Bhoris. |
| 13 Kamur | 45 Dhor Hingul. | 78 Marni | 112 Hingul. | 183 Malgaon (Shev-
zoon) |
| 14 Rajat Khurd | 46 Talu. | 79 Morshapur. | 113 Hingagaon (Newas) | 184 Watan. |
| 15 Karjat Budruk. | 47 Tansapur. | 80 Morgavan. | 114 Hingagaon (Shev-
zoon) | 185 Khergaon Khurd. |
| 16 Kalaspimpr. | 48 Tondoli | 81 Raktli. | 115 Tribhuvanvadi. | 186 Mohole. |
| 17 Kamat Shingwa | 49 Thero | 82 Ranggaon. | 116 Tumbhavanvadi. | 187 Akola |
| 18 Kalegaon Fakur. | 50 Bahgaon (Shev-
gaon). | 83 Ravale | 117 Kavdgaon.. | 188 Karode. |
| 19 Karadgaon. | 51 Dahiphal. | 84 Lakhepbal | 118 Joravadi. | 189 Aca Khond |
| 20 Kopar. | 52 Dandgaon. | 85 Vadule-Khurd. | 119 Mandve | 190 Shakte (Newas) |
| 21 Koradgaon. | 53 Devalga | 86 Vadule Budruk. | 120 Mohoj Khurd. | 191 Bhat Takli. |
| 22 Kolgaon. | 54 Dhas Erundgaon. | 87 Thakur Pimpalgaon. | 121 Mohoj Budruk (Newas). | 192 Nandur Nimbaldive |
| 23 Kolsenveni. | 55 Nacalvadi. | 88 Varur Khurd. | 122 Javkhele Khana. | 193 Kharvandi |
| 24 Khatke | 56 Nipani-Lalgaon. | 89 Varkoli. | 123 Parevadi. | 194 Vimplesavan. |
| 25 Khamsaon. | 57 Nimbati. | 90 Vazgaon. | 124 Nimbodi. | 195 Mohoj Budruk. |
| 26 Khan Pimpri | 58 Nvalali. | 91 Bichapur. | 125 Chhatra. | 196 Devalvaha Jodi. |
| 27 Khird. | 59 Pabou Pimpri. | 92 Shingoli | 126 Chhatra. | 197 Devalvaha Jodi. |
| 28 Kharnephal. | 60 Pralun-Vadgaon. | 93 Shakte Khurd. | 127 Marli | 198 Pasorimpalgaon. |
| 29 Karandvadi. | 61 Bedharaoggaon. | 94 Shingoli | 128 Leral. | 199 Bangi Budruk. |
| 30 Koggaon. | 62 Boranapur. | 95 Samsud Erundgaon. | 129 Tuzgaon. | |
| 31 Golegaon. | 63 Hatgaon | 96 Samsud Erundgaon. | 130 Nirvunge. | |
| 32 Ghevani. | 64 Balam Takli. | 97 Samsud Erundgaon. | | |

APPENDIX Q².

Collections of assessment on Government and indm land for 160 villages of the Shergaon Taluka of Ahmednagar District into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86	1,84,647	1,71,582	7	34	13,058	} Remissions on account of Revision Settlement increase.
1886-87	1,78,804	1,65,333	24	7	12,946	
1887-88	1,78,297	1,74,668	111	24	3,521	
1888-89	1,78,843	1,72,167	3,201	30	3,554	
1889-90	1,78,461	1,76,941	331	3,201	1,188	
1890-91	1,78,582	1,77,339	56	301	1,186	
1891-92	1,79,886	1,79,665	171	177	...	
1892-93	1,80,606	1,80,388	222	171	...	
1893-94	1,81,793	1,81,702	91	222	...	
1894-95	1,81,983	1,81,892	91	91	...	
1895-96	1,82,504	1,82,504	...	91	...	
1896-97	1,82,443	1,75,072	7,371	..	...
1897-98	1,82,290	1,70,960	11,330	4,896	...	
1898-99	1,82,174	1,77,706	4,467	12,326	...	
1899-00	1,82,170	1,06,812	75,358	1,332	...	
1900-01	1,82,091	96,829	85,261	38,559	...	
1901-02	1,82,088	1,43,867	37,996	38,508	88,030	
1902-03	1,82,045	1,74,248	7,753	18,225	20,894	
1903-04	1,81,959	1,78,653	3,180	4,965	2,365	
1904-05	1,81,900	1,12,591	69,282	256	26	
1905-06	1,81,902	90,820	87,361	7,233	8,362	
1906-07	1,81,936	1,64,932	13,284	52,035	5,874	
1907-08	1,78,300*	1,40,010	38,289	14,024	34,545	* Decrease due to abolition of patasthal water rate.
1908-09	1,78,995	1,47,929	31,036	32,960	34,817	
1909-10	1,79,183	1,78,361	821	41,115	...	
1910-11	1,79,208	1,59,290	63	4,158	22,755	
1911-12	1,79,515	1,39,396	40,119	1,919	10,168	
1912-13	1,79,704	34,970	1,44,571	165	161	
1913-14	1,79,702	1,79,697	...	1,57,616	95	† There were Rs. 26,707 arrears of 1913-14 outstanding at the close of 1913-14.

The 160 villages referred to above are the same as those given below Appendix O¹.

APPENDIX O² (a).

Collections of assessment on Government and inam land for 10 Government villages (formerly of Nandga Taluka and transferred in the year 1913 to Shevgaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District), into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1883-84.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85	9,121	9,113	8	...	...
1885-86	9,131	9,131	...	...	...
1886-87	9,182	9,171	10	8	...	
1887-88	9,247	9,247	...	10	...	
1888-89	9,292	9,271	20	...	...
1889-90	9,312	9,307	5	3	18	
1890-91	9,314	9,302	11	...	5	
1891-92	9,314	9,314	...	12	...	
1892-93	9,322	9,322	...	...	...
1893-94	9,343	9,343	...	...	...
1894-95	9,343	9,343	...	...	...
1895-96	9,366	9,366	...	...	...
1896-97	9,446	9,255	191	...	...
1897-98	9,446	9,238	208	147	...	
1898-99	9,439	9,259	179	244	...	
1899-00	9,435	5,267	4,168	99	...	
1900-01	9,435	2,371	7,064	406	...	
1901-02	9,435	5,769	3,665	2,531	8,526	
1902-03	9,435	9,216	219	177	3,193	
1903-04	9,435	9,366	69	222	...	
1904-05	9,435	6,424	3,011	54	...	
1905-06	9,435	6,546	2,889	...	...
1906-07	9,457	9,347	110	17	19	
1907-08	9,461	1,668	7,793	128	2,800	
1908-09	9,469	6,711	2,758	614	2,395	
1909-10	9,477	9,122	355	6,175	...	
1910-11	9,477	9,082	395	2,362	1,311	
1911-12	9,477	8,225	1,251	354	960	
1912-13	9,470	1,224	8,245	97	...	
1913-14	9,578	9,578	...	8,722	...	

The ten villages referred to above are :—

1 Nimba.
2 Nandur.
3 Dhorajgaon.
4 Akhatvade.

5 Bhatkudgaon.
6 Bhaigson.
7 Dandpur.
8 Baktapur.

9 Shahartaki.
10 Majleshahar.

APPENDIX O² (b).

Collections of assessment on Government and inam land for 16 Government villages (formerly of Jambhed Taluka and transferred in the year 1913 to Patkardé Mahal of Shevgaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District) into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1886-87.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	27,567	25,464	2,103	Remissions on account of increase of revenue in the Revision Settlement.
1887-88	27,567	25,464	...	...	2,103
1888-89	27,602	27,278	...	...	323
1889-90	28,448	28,125	...	...	322
1890-91	28,335	28,277	...	...	58
1891-92	28,477	28,419	...	...	58
1892-93	28,352	28,352	...	...	...
1893-94	28,383	28,383	...	...	...
1894-95	28,413	28,413	...	...	...
1895-96	28,366	28,366	...	...	...
1896-97	28,348	28,348	...	...	...
1897-98	28,371	28,129	242	...	...
1898-99	28,365	27,925	440	254	...	
1899-00	28,365	22,805	5,560	536	...	
1900-01	28,365	24,317	4,048	4,841	...	
1901-02	28,365	27,236	1,129	2,094	3,810	
1902-03	28,329	28,318	11	325	949	
1903-04	28,329	28,234	35	26	5	
1904-05	28,329	28,309	19	58	...	
1905-06	28,329	28,275	54	19	...	
1906-07	28,329	28,275	53	55	53	
1907-08	29,426	28,948	478	...	...
1908-09	29,427	29,399	28	475	...	
1909-10	29,424	29,424	...	31	...	
1910-11	29,423	29,423	...	...	...
1911-12	29,435	29,435	...	...	...
1912-13	29,435	2,540	26,895	...	...
1913-14	29,435	29,435	...	26,945	...	

The sixteen villages referred to above are:—

1 Gomalvado.	5 Takli.	9 Mungaswade.	13 Khokarmoro.
2 Rashashivan.	6 Chanchpur Ijde.	10 Arvi.	14 Chinohpur-Pangul.
3 Srur.	7 Vadgaon.	11 Songaon.	15 Pimpalgaoon Tapa.
4 Bhalgaon.	8 Midsangvi.	12 Mursatpur.	16 Shirasgaon.

APPENDIX P.

Statement of coercive processes in 136 Government villages of Shavgaon
Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Revenue year.	Notices.	One-fourth fine.	Distrain.	Land sold.	Others.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...
1890-91	678	1	4	...	...
1891-92	197	11	...	3	...	
1892-93	45	...	...	...	...
1893-94	45	...	...	...	...
1894-95	1,175	...	...	...	...
1895-96	1,172	...	...	...	...
1896-97	1,604	...	...	...	...
1897-98	7,779	...	...	...	...
1898-99	269	...	...	...	...
1899-00	5,011	1	3	...	...
1900-01	156	...	...	...	...
1901-02	1,734	...	7	...	10	
1902-03	2,484	...	11	...	...
1903-04	1,826	...	25	...	...
1904-05	2,180	...	107	1	3	
1905-06	3,707	...	...	...	...
1906-07	3,833	...	125	...	...
1907-08	2,471	...	267	11	212	
1908-09	1,058	2	118	2	36	
1909-10	15	791	37	1	3	
1910-11	11	10	15	1	4	
1911-12	1	23	5	...	...
1912-13	...	9	...	5	...	
Total	37,451	848	724	24	268	

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Under former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group I.</i>																	
1	Pathardi	I	1 6 0	...	...	7,563	4,332	0 9 1	...	...	...	963	1,818	1 6 1	8,810	5,860	0 10 7
2	Mohori	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,908	588	0 4 0	3	4	1 5 4	83	78	0 15 0	2,054	670	0 6 2
3	Karegaon-Khurd	...	...	...	...	938	490	0 7 4	...	...	...	149	108	1 5 9	1,077	528	0 9 3
4	Mohote	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,639	331	0 8 3	7	6	0 13 3	71	77	1 1 4	1,707	414	0 8 10
5	Karodi	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,082	593	0 4 8	4	3	0 13 0	81	66	1 0 11	2,107	682	0 6 2
6	Mohaj Budrak dhanche.	Deo-II	1 4 0	...	...	3,929	1,918	0 7 9	...	...	...	172	218	1 9 9	4,141	2,131	0 8 2
7	Jambhali	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,963	647	0 6 11	18	23	1 4 5	64	84	1 5 0	2,041	654	0 7 5
8	Yeli	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,624	1,872	0 8 3	...	...	...	309	400	1 5 9	3,018	2,973	0 9 3
9	Pimpalgawan	II	1 4 0	...	...	544	382	0 9 5	...	...	...	83	88	1 3 0	679	300	0 10 0
10	Bhut Takit	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,008	883	0 12 10	...	...	...	175	231	1 5 1	1,344	1,069	0 14 0
11	Shekte	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,878	619	0 7 2	...	...	...	73	89	1 3 6	1,440	708	0 7 9
12	Akole	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,578	360	0 6 2	1	2	2 0 0	261	306	1 3 9	3,940	1,888	0 7 0
13	Agsekhani	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,349	464	0 5 4	...	...	...	63	68	1 2 3	1,432	540	0 6 1
14	Walnoj	II	1 4 0	...	...	647	350	0 8 7	...	...	...	62	76	1 3 7	709	426	0 6 7
15	Dulchandgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,514	708	0 8 2	...	...	...	229	152	1 2 10	1,643	990	0 8 11
16	Kharwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	6,515	3,495	0 5 5	62	70	1 2 0	347	367	1 1 10	6,934	3,892	0 0 11
17	Chunohpur Idole	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,851	1,320	0 7 5	12	11	0 14 8	160	154	1 1 5	3,032	1,524	0 8 0
18	Pimpalgan Tapa	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,867	790	0 9 3	...	...	...	310	132	2 3 2	1,407	623	0 10 0
19	Takli	I	1 6 0	...	...	4,158	2,497	0 9 4	...	...	...	180	235	1 4 10	4,399	2,073	0 9 10
20	Mungasvade	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,693	1,682	0 7 6	...	...	...	183	210	1 2 4	3,781	1,908	0 8 0
21	Midsangri	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,078	1,467	0 8 10	7	7	1 0 0	75	91	1 3 4	2,700	1,585	0 9 2
22	Bhalgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	4,995	2,575	0 8 0	...	...	...	162	220	1 3 4	4,977	2,705	0 9 2
23	Ara	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,621	1,815	0 11 6	...	...	...	98	126	1 5 8	3,714	1,941	0 11 5
24	Rakshabhuvan	I	1 6 0	...	...	4,531	1,117	0 7 4	...	...	...	130	123	1 4 0	3,711	280	0 7 9
25	Sirur	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,640	2,386	0 10 6	...	...	...	254	356	1 5 1	5,804	2,732	0 11 2
26	Gomalvade	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,905	1,331	0 11 9	...	...	...	70	99	1 6 7	1,875	1,450	0 12 3
27	Vadgaon (Path.)	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,663	1,006	0 9 8	...	...	...	148	164	1 4 7	1,808	1,190	0 10 6
28	Chinchapur Pargul	I	1 6 0	...	...	4,520	1,023	0 5 8	...	...	...	185	232	1 4 0	4,705	1,855	0 6 2
28	Total of Group I	...	...	...	...	80,413	50,205	0 7 10	114	126	1 1 8	4,909	6,046	1 4 1	85,335	45,807	0 6 7
<i>Group II.</i>																	
29	Kelwandi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,137	461	0 6 5	2	3	1 0 0	59	64	1 1 4	1,199	628	0 7 0
30	Mankdaundi	II	1 4 0	...	...	12,079	3,156	0 4 2	44	50	1 5 9	96	125	1 4 10	12,219	3,3	0 4 4
31	Kherde	II	1 4 0	...	...	741	368	0 7 11	...	...	...	56	67	1 3 1	797	485	0 8 3
32	Bhordo	II	1 4 0	...	...	238	275	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	275	0 15 0
33	Malsgaon (Path)	II	1 4 0	...	...	603	494	0 13 1	...	...	...	48	60	1 8 8	661	437	0 10 6
34	Sangvi Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	667	579	0 14 1	...	...	...	83	88	1 4 0	710	647	0 15 6
35	Pagori Pimpalgan	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,558	1,739	0 10 3	...	...	...	111	127	1 3 8	2,680	1,970	0 11 1
36	Somthan Budruk	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,000	690	0 15 10	...	...	...	25	26	1 5 8	1,026	1,026	1 0 0
37	Somthan Malvade	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,020	1,142	1 1 10	...	...	...	52	78	1 6 5	1,072	1,215	1 3 1
38	Annapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	393	346	0 14 1	...	...	...	19	58	8 0 10	412	404	0 12 9
39	Dongar Akhegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	342	355	0 15 8	...	...	...	50	63	1 4 1	393	298	1 0 2
40	Akhegaon Titaria	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,423	2,206	0 13 9	...	...	...	133	173	1 4 0	2,608	2,361	0 14 5
41	Kalaspurpri	II	1 4 0	...	...	2,031	628	0 7 1	3	5	1 10 8	47	51	1 2 4	2,131	922	0 7 4
42	Tondali	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,681	773	0 7 4	...	...	...	58	69	1 3 5	1,737	941	0 7 7
43	Sonoshi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,387	613	0 10 5	...	...	...	124	145	1 3 0	1,512	1,23	0 11 2
44	Anasapur	II	1 4 0	...	...	844	316	0 15 6	...	...	...	39	43	1 4 2	982	564	0 15 8
45	Koradgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,529	2,851	0 12 3	...	...	...	229	261	1 3 7	4,058	3,322	0 12 8

on Government occupied land.

Under revision Settlement.																Increase or decrease column 34 over column 17.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
10	20	31	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.				
1 14 0	7,653	5,607	0 12 5	...	...	...	953	1,728	1 14 2	8,518	7,705	0 14 5	38-38	Pathardi	1	
1 14 0	1,968	882	0 7 2	3	0	3 0 0	83	117	1 6 6	2,054	1,005	0 7 9	50-00	Mohori	2	
1 14 0	928	945	0 11 1	...	...	...	149	307	1 15 10	1,077	943	0 13 11	50-00	Koregaon-Khard	3	
1 14 0	1,629	497	0 4 10	7	9	1 4 6	71	115	1 8 10	1,707	621	0 5 9	50-00	Mohote	4	
1 14 0	2,022	890	0 7 0	4	4	1 0 0	81	129	1 9 6	2,107	1,023	0 7 9	80-00	Karodi	5	
1 14 0	3,869	2,877	0 11 7	...	...	...	172	319	1 13 8	4,141	3,196	0 12 4	80-00	Mohoj Budruk Dordhya-ho, Jamhalli	6	
1 14 0	1,939	1,371	0 10 4	18	34	1 14 2	84	138	1 15 6	2,041	1,441	0 11 2	50-00	Yeli	7	
1 14 0	3,624	2,908	0 13 4	...	...	...	254	490	2 0 7	3,918	3,408	0 13 11	50-00	Pimpalgavhan	9	
1 14 0	544	493	0 14 2	...	...	...	22	57	1 12 6	578	540	0 15 0	50-00	Bhut Takli	10	
1 14 0	1,069	1,267	1 3 3	...	...	...	175	346	1 15 7	1,311	1,038	1 5 0	50-00	Shakte	11	
1 14 0	1,876	929	0 10 9	...	...	...	78	133	1 13 1	1,449	1,063	0 11 8	50-00	Akola	12	
1 14 0	3,678	2,070	0 9 3	1	3	3 0 0	261	450	1 12 1	3,610	2,532	0 10 6	50-00	Agasband	13	
1 14 0	1,949	681	0 8 0	...	...	...	86	153	1 11 4	1,432	823	0 9 2	50-00	Watanj	14	
1 14 0	647	825	0 13 11	...	...	...	82	114	1 13 5	709	639	0 14 5	50-00	Dulchoandgaon	15	
1 14 0	1,514	1,162	0 12 2	...	...	...	129	223	1 12 3	1,643	1,380	0 13 5	50-00	Kharwandi	16	
1 14 0	8,518	5,159	0 9 8	62	105	1 11 1	347	590	1 10 8	8,823	5,838	0 10 5	50-00	Chunapur Idde	17	
1 14 0	2,851	1,913	0 10 2	12	13	1 4 0	169	251	1 7 9	3,032	2,078	0 10 11	38-89	Pimpalgavhan Tapu	18	
1 14 0	1,357	1,077	0 12 8	...	...	...	110	180	1 10 3	1,647	1,257	0 12 3	38-36	Takli	19	
1 14 0	4,158	3,328	0 13 9	...	...	...	180	321	1 12 6	4,339	3,644	0 13 9	38-36	Mungasvade	20	
1 14 0	3,559	2,807	0 11 1	...	...	...	168	305	1 9 1	3,761	3,003	0 11 0	38-36	Midnangvi	21	
1 11 0	2,078	2,228	0 12 1	7	9	1 4 0	75	124	1 10 5	2,760	2,161	0 12 6	38-83	Arvi	22	
1 14 0	4,695	3,011	0 11 11	...	...	...	182	300	1 10 4	4,877	3,611	0 12 6	38-38	Bhalgaon	23	
1 14 0	2,621	2,475	0 15 1	...	...	...	93	172	1 13 7	2,714	2,047	0 15 7	38-38	Rakshasganvan	24	
1 14 0	4,861	2,887	0 10 1	...	...	...	120	223	1 11 3	4,711	3,109	0 10 8	38-38	Burut	25	
1 14 0	3,640	3,267	0 14 4	...	...	...	251	458	1 12 10	3,894	3,725	0 15 3	38-38	Gomulrade	26	
1 14 0	1,805	1,515	1 0 1	...	...	...	70	135	1 14 10	1,875	1,960	1 0 7	38-38	Vadgaon (Pathardi)	27	
1 14 0	1,983	1,373	0 13 2	...	...	...	143	251	1 12 1	1,806	1,023	0 14 4	38-38	Chunapur Pangul	28	
1 14 0	4,620	2,213	0 7 10	...	...	...	185	317	1 11 4	4,705	2,530	0 8 7	38-38	Total of Group I	29	
...	30,413	56,144	0 11 2	114	185	1 9 11	4,808	8,589	1 12 6	35,335	64,915	0 12 2	41 52			
Group II.																		
1 12 0	1,137	646	0 9 0	3	4	1 5 4	89	93	1 8 4	1,190	739	0 9 10	40-00	Kelwandi	30	
1 12 0	13,079	4,418	0 5 10	44	84	1 14 6	96	175	1 13 2	12,219	4,077	0 0 1	40-00	Mankdaundi	31	
1 12 0	741	616	0 11 1	...	...	...	56	94	1 10 10	797	399	0 12 2	41-00	Bhorde	32	
1 12 0	293	885	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	385	1 5 0	40-00	Mahagan (Path)	33	
1 12 0	608	692	1 2 4	...	...	...	43	52	1 11 4	651	774	1 3 0	40-00	Sangvi Budruk	34	
1 12 0	657	611	1 3 0	...	...	...	53	85	1 12 8	710	608	1 4 6	43-00	Pagoripimpalgavhan	35	
1 12 0	2,518	2,426	0 14 11	...	...	...	111	163	1 11 8	2,689	2,618	0 15 0	40-00	Somthan Bl.	36	
1 12 0	1,900	1,896	1 6 3	...	...	...	29	53	1 14 5	1,928	1,430	1 6 4	40-00	Somthan Nalwade	37	
1 12 0	1,029	1,599	1 9 0	...	...	...	52	102	1 15 4	1,672	1,701	1 9 4	40-00	Amleapur	38	
1 12 0	893	436	1 3 9	...	...	...	19	61	4 4 2	412	188	1 5 11	40-00	Dougar Akhga n	39	
1 12 0	343	409	1 5 11	...	...	...	50	88	1 12 1	392	557	1 6 8	40-00	Akhagaon Tota-ta	40	
1 12 0	2,403	2,091	1 3 10	...	...	...	138	243	1 12 0	2,631	3,333	1 4 3	40-00	Kalspimpri	41	
1 12 0	2,041	1,297	0 9 11	3	7	3 5 4	47	71	1 8 2	2,151	1,376	0 10 8	40-00	Tondoh	42	
1 12 0	1,681	1,083	0 10 3	...	...	...	76	95	1 11 1	1,737	1,177	0 10 10	40-00	Sonoshu	43	
1 12 0	1,337	1,378	0 14 8	...	...	...	125	303	1 9 11	1,512	1,431	0 15 8	40-00	Anarapur	44	
1 12 0	844	1,143	1 5 8	...	...	...	38	67	1 12 2	892	1,210	1 5 11	40-00	Koradgaon	45	
1 12 0	3,839	4,123	1 1 2	...	...	...	121	393	1 11 0	4,663	4,575	1 1 9	40-00			

Number.	Name of Village.	UNDRA FORMER SETTLEMENT.																	
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			Dry-crop	Rice	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<i>Group II.—contd.</i>																			
46	Nipani Jalgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,980	1,079	0 11 7	...	...	...	87	73	1 4 5	1,647	1,169	0 11 10
47	Kolmagwi	II	1 4 0	...	...	909	770	0 13 6	...	...	...	09	66	1 3 11	1,089	869	0 13 3
48	Jirewadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	667	247	0 5 11	...	...	...	30	47	1 3 3	766	394	0 6 7
49	Nandur Nimbadaitya	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,074	966	0 7 4	...	...	...	100	118	1 2 10	2,074	1,624	0 7 10
50	Nagdwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,637	404	0 4 2	6	8	1 5 4	7	4	0 9 1	1,540	416	0 4 2
51	Shakte Khurd	II	1 4 0	...	...	563	255	0 7 2	...	...	...	21	23	1 1 6	584	279	0 7 7
52	Golegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,441	522	0 5 9	...	...	...	61	59	0 15 5	1,509	591	0 6 2
53	Baregaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,907	1,076	0 9 0	...	...	...	84	65	1 3 3	1,661	1,141	0 0 3
54	Muratpur (Shev.)	II	1 4 0	...	...	361	310	0 13 6	...	...	...	15	20	1 5 4	876	330	0 14 0
55	Songao	I	1 0 0	...	...	293	248	0 13 6	...	...	...	10	14	1 6 4	393	282	0 13 10
56	Muratpur (Path.)	I	1 6 0	...	...	742	427	0 9 2	...	...	...	43	54	1 4 1	785	461	0 9 9
57	Khokarmobo	I	1 8 0	...	...	4,417	1,876	0 5 8	21	16	0 13 8	205	238	1 2 5	4,644	1,533	0 6 3
58	Sirsamng	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,773	3,333	0 14 3	...	...	...	127	184	1 7 3	3,906	3,547	0 14 7
59	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	53,307	29,680	0 8 10	77	64	1 3 6	3,014	3,568	1 3 10	53,329	32,396	0 9 3
<i>Group III</i>																			
60	Madh	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,351	1,054	0 7 4	...	...	...	93	119	1 4 6	2,449	1,203	0 7 10
61	Shurapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,960	1,619	0 8 11	1	1	1 6 0	194	218	1 4 0	3,145	1,839	0 9 7
62	Obataras	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,771	2,192	0 12 7	3	5	1 10 3	100	136	1 6 0	2,874	2,336	0 12 11
63	Safwad	I	1 6 0	...	...	900	685	0 11 9	...	...	...	55	76	1 6 1	965	741	0 11 4
64	Dovrai	I	1 0 0	...	...	673	433	0 10 3	...	...	...	73	91	1 3 11	746	554	0 11 2
65	Tribhuvanwadi	I	1 8 0	...	...	863	320	0 7 8	...	...	...	24	29	1 0 4	867	349	0 8 1
66	Nimbodi	I	1 6 0	...	...	414	368	0 10 3	...	...	...	36	34	1 4 11	460	300	0 10 20
67	Kandgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,276	770	0 9 7	...	...	...	62	62	1 0 0	1,338	833	0 9 11
68	Joharwadi	I	1 6 0	...	...	901	317	0 9 2	...	...	...	60	31	1 5 7	961	598	0 9 11
69	Mandwe	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,271	1,440	0 10 1	...	...	...	51	50	1 5 4	2,321	1,320	0 10 5
70	Tusgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,780	1,559	0 8 10	...	...	...	331	400	1 5 3	3,007	1,959	0 10 1
71	Parwad	I	1 6 0	...	...	806	618	0 13 2	...	...	...	30	37	1 3 8	836	663	0 12 6
72	Jarkhed Khalsa	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,454	2,023	0 9 4	...	...	...	99	117	1 5 9	3,440	2,140	0 9 6
73	Mohoj Khurd	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,288	1,621	0 11 4	...	...	...	150	209	1 6 2	2,439	1,829	0 12 0
74	Mohoj Budruk	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,326	1,699	0 10 11	...	...	...	104	139	1 5 4	2,430	1,787	0 11 5
75	Kamatsingga	I	1 6 0	...	...	584	550	0 15 0	...	...	...	21	26	1 3 9	606	379	0 15 3
76	Adgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,673	1,548	0 9 2	...	...	...	39	51	1 4 11	2,717	1,599	0 9 4
77	Wagholi	I	1 8 0	...	...	2,730	2,376	1 0 10	...	...	...	66	104	1 9 7	2,791	2,950	1 1 1
78	Kopre	I	1 6 0	...	...	703	534	0 13 3	...	...	...	6	7	1 0 4	707	591	0 13 4
79	Hanmant Takli	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,086	383	0 13 9	...	...	...	45	71	1 0 2	1,063	934	0 14 2
80	Wadule Khurd	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,421	1,747	0 11 5	...	...	...	60	70	1 6 4	2,461	1,817	0 11 8
81	Makapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	734	734	1 1 1	...	...	...	10	13	1 4 9	744	737	1 1 1
82	Garudwadi	I	1 6 0	...	...	988	740	0 11 10	...	...	...	20	38	1 4 11	1,027	778	0 12 1
83	Dhor Jalgaon (Shev.)	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,191	1,339	1 1 10	...	...	...	68	190	1 7 1	1,271	1,449	1 3 2
84	Apegaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	742	764	1 0 10	...	...	...	26	33	1 5 1	767	617	1 1 0
85	Mallegaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,002	1,023	1 0 4	...	...	...	76	103	1 6 8	1,079	1,131	1 0 9
86	Samangaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,239	1,426	1 2 1	...	...	...	41	55	1 5 10	1,300	1,494	1 2 3
87	Wadule Budruk	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,782	3,165	1 2 2	...	...	...	54	77	1 6 9	2,838	3,243	1 2 3
88	Sulaspur Khurd	I	1 6 0	...	...	494	461	1 0 2	...	...	...	13	17	1 4 11	497	609	1 0 4
89	Amrapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,249	1,295	1 1 1	...	...	...	155	224	1 7 1	2,301	2,510	1 1 6
90	Kalegaon Fakir	I	1 6 0	...	...	352	373	1 0 10	...	...	...	9	13	1 7 1	361	366	1 1 1
91	Shahapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	560	602	1 1 2	...	...	...	13	17	1 6 8	572	619	1 1 3
92	Barhanpur	I	1 6 0	...	...	919	549	0 9 6	...	...	...	49	62	1 4 2	907	610	0 10 1
93	Chitali Navi	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,012	863	0 13 7	...	...	...	34	78	1 7 1	1,066	941	0 14 1

Q.—continued.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase column 38 over column 17	Names of village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rs.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 12 0	1,460	1,611	1 0 2	...	...	...	57	102	1 12 7	1,547	1,613	1 0 2	40-00	Nipal Jalgaon	46	
1 12 0	899	1,076	1 1 9	...	...	...	69	120	1 11 9	1,038	1,198	1 2 5	40-00	Kolsangvi	47	
1 12 0	667	816	0 8 3	...	...	...	89	95	1 11 0	700	812	0 9 4	40-00	Jirewadi	48	
1 12 0	1,974	1,296	0 10 3	...	...	...	100	165	1 10 4	2,074	1,434	0 11 0	40-00	Nandur Nimbadaitya	49	
1 12 0	1,517	568	0 5 11	6	11	1 13 4	7	5	0 11 5	1,540	533	0 6 0	40 00	Nagalwad	5 0	
1 12 0	649	327	0 10 1	...	...	...	21	32	1 8 4	694	388	0 10 7	40 00	Shakte Khurd	51	
1 12 0	1,441	791	0 8 1	...	...	...	61	82	1 5 6	1,503	813	0 8 7	40 00	Golegaon	52	
1 12 0	1,907	1,500	0 12 7	...	...	...	54	91	1 10 11	1,981	1,597	0 13 0	40-00	Ranegaon	53	
1 12 0	391	494	1 3 2	...	...	...	15	28	1 13 10	873	462	1 3 7	40 00	Muraspur (Shew.)	54	
1 12 0	293	315	1 1 2	...	...	...	10	19	1 12 9	803	343	1 1 7	27-27	Songson	55	
1 12 0	742	846	0 11 8	...	...	...	43	93	1 8 8	785	612	0 12 5	27-27	Muraspur (Path.)	56	
1 12 0	4,417	2,068	0 7 3	21	33	1 1 0	308	303	1 7 3	4,644	2,333	0 8 0	27-27	Khokarwaho	57	
1 12 0	3,778	4,308	1 2 2	...	...	...	127	234	1 13 5	3,905	4,540	1 2 7	27-27	Siraswarg	58	
...	63,307	40,822	0 12 8	77	128	1 10 9	2,014	3,438	1 11 3	56,898	44,829	0 12 9	37-67	Total of Group II	26	
Group III.																		
1 10 0	2,351	1,321	0 8 8	...	...	...	82	140	1 8 4	2,443	1,421	0 9 3	18 18	Madhi	59	
1 10 0	2,960	1,949	0 10 6	1	1	1 0 0	194	297	1 7 2	3,146	2,237	0 11 4	18 18	Shirapur	60	
1 10 0	2,771	2,591	0 14 11	3	0	2 0 0	100	163	1 20 0	2,874	2,780	0 15 4	18 18	Ghatasra	61	
1 10 0	900	788	0 18 11	...	...	...	55	90	1 10 1	955	876	0 14 2	18 18	Satwad	62	
1 10 0	673	512	0 12 2	...	...	...	78	107	1 7 5	746	619	0 13 8	18 18	Devrai	63	
1 10 0	683	378	0 9 1	...	...	...	24	34	1 6 3	687	412	0 9 7	18-18	Trubhuvanvadi	64	
1 10 0	414	314	0 12 1	...	...	...	26	41	1 9 2	440	356	0 12 10	18 18	Nimbodi	65	
1 10 0	1,276	610	0 11 4	...	...	...	63	78	1 2 10	1,338	583	0 11 9	18-18	Kandgaon	66	
1 10 0	901	611	0 10 10	...	...	...	60	96	1 9 7	961	707	0 11 9	18 18	Joharvadi	67	
1 10 0	2,271	1,705	0 11 11	...	...	...	60	94	1 9 0	2,331	1,798	0 12 3	18 18	Mandwe	68	
1 10 0	2,796	1,841	0 10 6	...	...	...	801	473	1 9 1	3,007	2,314	0 11 11	18-18	Tiagaon	69	
1 10 0	865	729	0 14 5	...	...	...	80	44	1 7 5	835	772	0 14 9	18-18	Parewadi	70	
1 10 0	3,454	3,261	0 11 0	...	...	...	88	133	1 9 8	3,540	2,629	0 12 2	18 18	Javkhed Khalsa	71	
1 10 0	3,288	1,910	0 13 4	...	...	...	150	246	1 10 2	2,438	2,103	0 14 2	18 18	Mohoj Khurd	73	
1 10 0	2,326	1,980	0 12 11	...	...	...	104	183	1 9 2	2,480	2,063	0 13 6	18 18	Mohoj Budruk	73	
1 10 0	684	650	1 1 9	...	...	...	21	31	1 7 7	695	681	1 2 0	18 18	Kamntangwe	74	
1 10 0	2,678	1,890	0 10 11	...	...	...	39	60	1 8 7	2,717	1,800	0 11 1	18 18	Adgaon	76	
1 10 0	2,728	2,296	1 8 11	...	...	...	65	123	1 14 2	2,791	2,622	1 4 2	18 16	Wagholi	76	
1 10 0	702	600	0 15 8	...	...	...	5	8	1 9 7	707	688	0 15 9	18 18	Kopre	77	
1 10 0	1,036	1,355	1 0 3	...	...	...	45	84	1 13 10	1,083	1,139	1 0 9	18-18	Hanmant Talhi	78	
1 10 0	2,431	2,061	0 18 7	...	...	...	50	89	1 10 6	2,481	2,147	0 13 10	18 18	Wadno Khurd	79	
1 10 0	794	627	1 4 2	...	...	...	10	15	1 8 0	744	642	1 4 3	18 18	Malkapur	80	
1 10 0	998	874	0 14 0	...	...	...	39	45	1 8 9	1,027	919	0 14 3	18-18	Garudwadi	81	
1 10 0	1,191	1,570	1 5 0	...	...	...	63	142	1 11 4	1,274	1,713	1 5 8	18 18	Dhor Jalgaon (Shew.)	82	
1 10 0	742	837	1 3 11	...	...	...	23	39	1 8 11	767	863	1 4 1	18-18	Apegson	81	
1 10 0	1,003	1,215	1 8 4	...	...	...	78	122	1 9 8	1,078	1,337	1 3 10	18 18	Malgogson	81	
1 10 0	1,289	1,687	1 5 5	...	...	...	41	60	1 9 9	1,300	1,753	1 5 6	18 18	Samangson	85	
1 10 0	2,782	2,749	1 5 0	...	...	...	54	91	1 10 11	2,836	2,831	1 5 0	18-18	Wadno Budruk	86	
1 10 0	454	599	1 3 2	...	...	...	13	20	1 8 7	497	600	1 8 3	18 18	Sulaspur Khurd	87	
1 10 0	2,148	2,712	1 4 2	...	...	...	163	205	1 11 4	2,301	2,677	1 4 6	18 18	Amrapur	88	
1 10 0	352	441	1 4 0	...	...	...	9	15	1 10 5	381	456	1 4 2	18 18	Kalegaon Fakir	89	
1 10 0	600	711	1 4 8	...	...	...	13	21	1 12 0	673	733	1 4 5	18-18	Shahapur	90	
1 10 0	918	617	0 11 3	...	...	...	49	73	1 7 10	967	730	0 11 10	18-18	Bachapur	91	
1 10 0	1,012	1,020	1 0 1	...	...	...	54	98	1 11 9	1,056	1,119	1 0 8	18-18	Chitkai Nari	92	

		UNION FORMER SUPPLIERS.																	
Name of Village.	Number of Groups.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
83	Chitall Jami	I	1 6 0	...	1,050	799	0 12 0	...	...	...	38	40	1 0 10	1,087	850	0 13 4	...	...	...
84	Padali	I	1 6 0	...	2,855	1,501	0 10 3	...	...	...	125	175	1 6 4	2,460	1,076	0 10 9	...	...	...
85	Hatal	I	1 6 0	...	987	598	0 8 8	...	...	...	33	33	1 7 0	1,023	562	0 8 0	...	...	...
86	Endapur	I	1 6 0	...	1,399	480	0 5 3	...	...	...	31	43	1 6 3	1,400	493	0 5 7	...	...	...
87	Nivdunge	I	1 6 0	...	4,036	2,200	0 8 6	...	...	...	330	418	1 4 10	4,848	2,619	0 9 7	...	...	...
88	Dhamangaon	I	1 6 0	...	1,302	681	0 8 5	...	...	...	87	128	1 7 3	1,380	817	0 9 4	...	...	...
89	Malabbulgaon	I	1 6 0	...	1,808	937	0 8 0	...	...	...	111	139	1 5 7	1,974	1,087	0 8 9	...	...	...
90	Prabhupimpri	II	1 4 0	...	1,189	728	0 10 3	...	...	...	32	36	1 3 0	1,221	799	0 10 5	...	...	...
91	Selwadgaon	II	1 4 0	...	1,408	548	0 6 2	...	...	...	100	135	1 3 0	1,517	673	0 7 1	...	...	...
92	Warur Khurd	II	1 4 0	...	721	417	0 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	417	0 9 3	...	...	...
103	Shevgaon	II	1 4 0	...	10,038	4,130	0 6 7	...	...	...	467	762	1 10 1	10,508	4,802	0 7 6	...	...	...
104	Sarpha	II	1 4 0	...	774	345	0 7 1	...	...	...	7	9	1 4 8	781	554	0 7 3	...	...	...
105	Lolegaon	II	1 4 0	...	721	426	0 10 1	...	...	...	11	18	1 4 0	732	474	0 10 3	...	...	...
106	Joharapur	II	1 4 0	...	1,225	683	0 12 0	...	...	...	27	36	1 5 4	1,252	1,018	0 13 0	...	...	...
107	Khamgaon	II	1 4 0	...	1,316	1,207	0 14 7	...	...	...	17	22	1 4 9	1,335	1,219	0 14 4	...	...	...
108	Hingangaon (New)	III	1 2 0	...	1,668	1,303	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,663	1,303	0 13 1	...	...	...
109	Dodegaon	III	1 2 0	...	753	631	0 12 2	...	...	...	4	4	1 0 0	758	625	0 12 2	...	...	...
110	Khantephal	III	1 2 0	...	1,238	688	0 9 8	...	...	...	69	78	1 3 1	1,323	701	0 9 3	...	...	...
111	Talni	III	1 2 0	...	1,496	460	0 4 11	...	...	...	44	46	1 0 8	1,540	508	0 5 3	...	...	...
112	Tajapur	III	1 2 0	...	1,070	648	0 9 0	...	...	...	33	30	1 3 10	1,100	631	0 9 0	...	...	...
113	Dhoreade	III	1 2 0	...	1,373	930	0 10 8	...	...	...	14	16	1 3 3	1,388	930	0 10 7	...	...	...
114	Andre	III	1 2 0	...	782	721	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	783	731	0 14 9	...	...	...
115	Bodkho	III	1 2 0	...	1,020	611	0 9 7	...	...	...	11	13	1 1 5	1,031	623	0 9 8	...	...	...
116	Karjat Khurd	III	1 2 0	...	1,133	480	0 6 9	...	...	...	19	22	1 2 6	1,151	502	0 6 11	...	...	...
117	Karjat Budruk	III	1 2 0	...	975	886	0 14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	886	0 14 6	...	...	...
118	Bhahu Nimbgaon	III	1 2 0	...	3,680	3,008	0 13 5	...	...	...	59	69	1 3 0	3,634	3,071	0 13 0	...	...	...
119	Sullampur Budruk	III	1 2 0	...	761	538	0 11 3	...	...	...	18	23	1 3 6	779	559	0 11 6	...	...	...
120	Nimbari	III	1 2 0	...	1,163	1,493	0 14 7	...	...	...	2	3	1 0 0	1,165	1,493	0 14 7	...	...	...
121	Deolane	III	1 2 0	...	2,049	1,600	0 11 8	...	...	...	5	8	1 0 7	2,053	1,600	0 11 8	...	...	...
122	Budhavangaon	III	1 2 0	...	618	464	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	618	464	0 11 2	...	...	...
123	Brahmangaon	III	1 2 0	...	830	648	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	612	0 10 6	...	...	...
124	Agar Nandur	III	1 2 0	...	1,710	1,497	0 14 0	...	...	...	14	15	1 1 1	1,724	1,512	0 14 0	...	...	...
125	Gherri	III	1 2 0	...	2,132	2,048	0 15 6	...	...	...	45	59	1 4 11	2,177	2,107	0 15 7	...	...	...
126	Dhorchandgaon	III	1 2 0	...	2,203	2,206	1 0 0	...	...	...	10	10	1 0 0	2,213	2,216	1 0 0	...	...	...
127	Dhorhingri	III	1 2 0	...	727	673	0 12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	673	0 12 7	...	...	...
128	Hingangaon (Sher.)	III	1 2 0	...	1,694	973	0 13 5	...	...	...	14	17	1 3 5	1,698	1,300	0 13 0	...	...	...
129	Nyabali	III	1 2 0	...	681	418	0 9 11	...	...	...	6	8	1 5 4	687	421	0 10 1	...	...	...
130	Morgavhan	III	1 2 0	...	298	208	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	209	0 12 11	...	...	...
131	Kampur	III	1 2 0	...	845	728	0 13 9	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	848	732	0 13 9	...	...	...
132	Lakhephal	III	1 2 0	...	2,339	2,475	0 11 10	...	...	...	50	58	1 3 6	2,389	2,533	0 11 11	...	...	...
133	Khiron	III	1 2 0	...	1,603	1,406	0 12 3	...	...	...	9	11	1 2 0	1,512	1,507	0 12 3	...	...	...
134	Goglegaon	III	1 2 0	...	896	663	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	663	0 15 0	...	...	...
135	Dhas Erandgaon	III	1 2 0	...	1,321	700	0 9 3	...	...	...	82	93	1 2 1	1,413	899	0 9 9	...	...	...
140	Samsul Erandgaon	III	1 2 0	...	1,119	632	0 9 0	...	...	...	61	60	1 2 1	1,180	761	0 9 6	...	...	...
137	Bhagwat Erandgaon	III	1 2 0	...	1,130	640	0 8 10	...	...	...	63	79	1 2 4	1,209	816	0 9 2	...	...	...
138	Dabliphal	III	1 2 0	...	4,306	2,029	0 7 5	...	...	...	43	49	1 1 10	4,423	2,087	0 7 6	...	...	...
139	Ghotan	III	1 2 0	...	3,841	1,720	0 7 1	...	...	...	798	225	1 2 4	4,037	1,945	0 7 8	...	...	...
140	Antarali Khurd (New)	III	1 2 0	...	711	388	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	388	0 8 7	...	...	...
141	Shahar Takli	III	1 2 0	...	1,083	1,080	0 9 8	...	...	...	119	170	1 4 0	1,913	1,180	0 10 5	...	...	...
142	Majle Slakar	III	1 2 0	...	1,488	639	0 7 6	...	...	...	48	51	1 2 11	1,491	641	0 7 4	...	...	...

Q-continued.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry drop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				36
Rs a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group III - continued.			
1 20 0	1,059	945	0 14 3	...	...	...	28	47	1 10 10	1,067	992	0 14 7	18 18	Ohthal Juni	8		
1 10 0	2,855	1,774	0 13 0	...	...	...	125	207	1 10 5	2,480	1,991	0 13 9	18 18	Padali	9		
1 10 0	987	601	0 9 8	...	...	...	38	63	1 12 0	1,023	684	0 10 4	18 18	Ratal	9		
1 10 0	1,369	632	0 6 2	...	...	...	31	51	1 10 3	1,400	689	0 6 7	18 18	Sandapur	9		
1 20 0	4,026	2,600	0 10 3	...	...	...	320	494	1 8 8	4,346	3,094	0 11 4	18 18	Nivdunge	9		
1 10 0	1,802	817	0 10 0	...	...	...	37	148	1 11 4	1,369	966	0 11 1	18 18	Dhamgaon	9		
1 10 0	1,868	1,108	0 9 6	...	...	...	111	177	1 9 6	1,974	1,265	0 10 4	18 18	Mahababulgaon	9		
1 10 0	1,189	992	0 12 4	...	...	...	32	47	1 7 6	1,221	1,059	0 13 7	20 00	Prabhampuri	100		
1 10 0	1,408	708	0 9 0	...	...	...	109	176	1 9 9	1,517	891	0 9 8	30 00	Salwadgaon	101		
1 10 0	721	642	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	642	0 13 0	30 00	Warur Khurd	102		
1 10 0	10,088	5,369	0 8 6	...	...	...	467	891	2 1 11	10,503	6,369	0 9 8	30 00	Shaygaon	103		
1 10 0	774	448	0 9 3	...	...	...	7	12	1 11 5	781	440	0 9 5	30 00	Sharpie	104		
1 10 0	721	698	0 12 1	...	...	...	14	23	1 10 3	735	616	0 13 4	30 00	Lolegaon	105		
1 10 0	1,225	1,276	1 0 7	...	...	...	27	47	1 11 10	1,262	1,232	1 0 10	30 00	Joharapur	106		
1 10 0	1,318	1,609	1 8 0	...	...	...	17	29	1 11 3	1,325	1,638	1 8 1	30 00	Khamgaon	107		
1 10 0	1,983	2,012	1 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,983	2,012	1 3 0	44 44	Hingangaon (New)	108		
1 10 0	759	897	1 8 0	...	...	...	4	6	1 8 0	766	905	1 8 1	44 44	Dadegaon	109		
1 10 0	1,263	993	0 12 7	...	...	...	69	113	1 10 2	1,322	1,069	0 13 2	44 44	Khuntaphal	110		
1 10 0	1,496	665	0 7 1	...	...	...	44	66	1 8 0	1,540	791	0 7 7	44 44	Taini	111		
1 10 0	1,076	929	0 13 9	...	...	...	33	76	1 11 1	1,100	964	0 14 2	44 44	Tajnapur	112		
1 10 0	1,372	1,329	0 15 5	...	...	...	14	23	1 10 3	1,380	1,362	0 15 7	44 44	Dhorasade	113		
1 10 0	732	1,041	1 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	1,041	1 5 3	44 44	Antre	114		
1 10 0	1,020	833	0 13 10	...	...	...	11	17	1 8 9	1,021	900	0 13 11	44 44	Bodkhe	115		
1 10 0	1,122	693	0 9 9	...	...	...	19	32	1 10 11	1,151	725	0 10 0	44 44	Karjai Khurd	116		
1 10 0	975	1,378	1 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	1,378	1 4 11	44 44	Karjai Budruk	117		
1 10 0	8,590	4,328	1 8 4	...	...	...	66	100	1 11 7	8,638	4,439	1 8 6	44 44	Ebabi Nimbgaon	118		
1 10 0	761	777	1 0 4	...	...	...	18	32	1 12 5	779	809	1 0 7	44 44	Saitanpur Budruk	119		
1 10 0	1,193	1,579	1 5 2	...	...	...	2	3	1 8 0	1,195	1,592	1 5 2	44 44	Nimbari	120		
1 10 0	2,048	2,175	1 0 11	...	...	...	5	12	2 6 4	2,063	2,187	1 1 0	44 44	Deolane	121		
1 10 0	946	658	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	658	1 0 2	44 44	Badhavangaon	122		
1 10 0	820	793	1 15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	793	0 10 4	44 44	Brahmangaon	123		
1 10 0	1,710	2,192	1 4 2	...	...	...	14	22	1 9 1	1,724	2,184	1 4 3	44 44	Agar Nandur	124		
1 10 0	2,122	4,403	1 6 5	...	...	...	45	65	1 14 2	2,177	4,439	1 6 7	44 44	Ghevri	125		
1 10 0	2,208	3,165	1 7 1	...	...	...	10	14	1 6 4	2,218	3,199	1 7 1	44 44	Dhorchandgaon	126		
1 10 0	727	828	1 2 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	828	1 2 2	44 44	Dhorhingul	127		
1 10 0	1,084	1,319	1 9 6	...	...	...	14	24	1 11 5	1,099	1,343	1 9 6	44 44	Hingangaon (Shev.)	128		
1 10 0	651	697	0 14 5	...	...	...	6	11	1 12 4	667	699	0 14 7	44 44	Nyahali	129		
1 10 0	258	302	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	302	1 2 3	44 44	Morgavhan	130		
1 10 0	845	1,051	1 3 10	...	...	...	3	6	2 0 0	846	1,067	1 3 11	44 44	Kampur	131		
1 0 0	3,389	3,675	1 1 1	...	...	...	60	94	1 10 10	3,399	3,659	1 1 9	44 44	Lakhephal	132		
1 10 0	1,803	2,101	1 2 2	...	...	...	9	16	1 12 5	1,812	2,177	1 2 3	44 44	Khirdi	133		
1 10 0	898	1,246	1 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	898	1,245	1 6 5	44 44	Goglegaon	134		
1 10 0	1,321	1,107	0 13 4	...	...	...	32	134	1 10 1	1,403	1,241	0 14 1	44 44	Dhas Erandgaon	135		
1 10 0	1,119	912	0 13 0	...	...	...	61	100	1 10 2	1,180	1,013	0 13 8	44 44	Samsud Erandgaon	136		
1 10 0	1,620	1,228	0 13 9	...	...	...	69	113	1 10 7	1,688	1,326	0 13 4	44 44	Bhagwat Erandgaon	137		
1 10 0	4,336	3,945	0 10 8	...	...	...	49	70	1 10 0	4,429	3,915	0 10 10	44 44	Dahiphal	138		
1 10 0	3,841	2,496	0 10 4	...	...	...	198	325	1 10 6	4,037	3,809	0 11 1	44 44	Ghotan	139		
1 10 0	711	743	0 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	711	743	0 12 5	44 44	Antarvali Khurd (New)	140		
1 10 0	1,688	1,473	0 14 0	...	...	...	136	248	1 12 11	1,819	1,719	0 15 1	44 44	Shahar Takli	141		
1 10 0	1,436	910	0 10 9	...	...	...	49	74	1 11 6	1,481	984	0 10 7	44 44	Magle Shahar	142		

Number.	Name of Village.	Urdar Farms Settlement.																			
		Number of Group	Maximum Estates.			Dry-drop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
			Dry-drop.	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
Group III—concd.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
143	Baktarpar	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,082	658	0 7 7	..	..	..	..	14	21	1 8 0	1,076	680	0 9 9	..	..	..
144	Nandurvihr	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,380	617	0 7 4	..	..	..	..	36	45	1 4 0	1,373	692	0 7 8	..	..	..
145	Akhatvado	II 1 4 0	..	..	2,035	787	0 6 1	..	..	..	..	35	40	1 2 3	2,008	827	0 6 3	..	..	..
146	Bhatkingson	II 1 4 0	..	..	3,439	1,974	0 9 2	..	..	..	..	178	219	1 8 8	3,914	3,198	0 9 8	..	..	..
147	Nimbe	II 1 4 0	..	..	985	926	0 15 1	..	..	..	..	70	98	1 6 4	1,059	1,024	0 16 6	..	..	..
148	Dhor Jalgaon (Nov.)	II 1 4 0	..	..	2,051	888	0 6 11	..	..	..	..	62	119	1 4 8	2,143	1,007	0 7 9	..	..	..
149	Jalgaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	784	508	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	55	69	1 4 0	799	576	0 11 7	..	..	..
150	Dandpur	II 1 4 0	..	..	478	328	0 11 4	..	..	..	..	7	10	1 6 10	488	348	0 11 0	..	..	..
62	Total of Group III	..	..	..	146,984	98,982	0 10 9	..	..	..	4	6	1 8 0	5,297	6,911	1 5 2	162,145	1,05,890	0 11 1	..	..
Group IV.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Shingori	II 1 4 0	..	..	2,028	684	0 4 11	..	1	1	1 0 0	79	88	1 0 9	2,112	716	0 5 8	..	..	..	..
162	Thato	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,315	396	0 4 9	..	..	..	..	9	11	1 8 6	1,324	406	0 4 10	..	..	..	..
163	Wadgaon (Shev.)	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,920	820	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	39	46	1 4 1	1,668	860	0 8 4	..	..	..	..
164	Hasanpur	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,347	654	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	95	128	1 6 3	1,448	686	0 7 7	..	..	..	..
165	Kolgaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,132	502	0 6 9	..	..	..	..	69	80	1 4 7	1,245	537	0 7 6	..	..	..	..
166	Mangrul (Badruk)	II 1 4 0	..	..	826	373	0 5 2	..	..	..	..	34	71	1 8 0	869	344	0 6 3	..	..	..	..
167	Do. (Khard)	II 1 4 0	..	..	790	242	0 5 8	..	..	..	..	19	21	1 1 8	719	269	0 5 11	..	..	..	..
168	Antarvali (Badruk)	II 1 4 0	..	..	2,901	631	0 5 2	..	..	..	..	76	94	1 3 9	2,977	746	0 5 8	..	..	..	..
169	Do. (Khard)	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,394	669	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	61	75	1 9 9	1,866	798	0 6 10	..	..	..	..
170	Sulepimpalgaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	524	185	0 8 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	524	188	0 5 7	..	..	..	..
171	Chedechandgaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,765	1,061	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	65	82	1 4 2	1,820	1,138	0 9 11	..	..	..	..
172	Belgaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	781	529	0 10 8	..	..	..	..	39	51	1 4 11	820	574	0 11 2	..	..	..	..
173	Chapsagaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	3,101	2,007	0 12 6	..	..	..	..	155	198	1 4 5	3,316	2,705	0 12 6	..	..	..	..
174	Sonnesangri	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,261	607	0 7 8	..	..	..	..	36	47	1 4 10	1,297	654	0 9 0	..	..	..	..
175	Ravtala	II 1 4 0	..	..	767	361	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	10	10	1 0 9	777	371	0 7 7	..	..	..	..
176	Karudgaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	709	468	0 11 2	..	..	..	..	83	109	1 5 3	791	607	0 12 8	..	..	..	..
177	Bakali	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,419	791	0 8 4	..	..	..	..	69	125	1 4 4	1,501	686	0 9 1	..	..	..	..
178	Thakur Nimbgaon	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,695	861	0 5 7	..	..	..	..	149	209	1 5 0	1,734	747	0 6 11	..	..	..	..
179	Malegaon (Nov.)	II 1 4 0	..	..	1,384	559	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	22	24	1 3 5	1,309	597	0 6 10	..	..	..	..
170	Dahgaon Khalsa	III 1 2 0	..	..	1,378	974	0 12 2	..	..	..	..	69	72	1 2 6	1,340	1,046	0 12 5	..	..	..	..
171	Khadke	III 1 2 0	..	..	644	297	0 8 5	..	..	..	..	2	2	1 0 0	642	239	0 8 5	..	..	..	..
172	Madke	III 1 2 0	..	..	678	442	0 10 5	..	..	..	..	2	2	1 0 0	680	443	0 10 5	..	..	..	..
173	Mungl	III 1 2 0	..	..	4,726	3,611	0 12 2	..	..	..	..	89	108	1 8 6	4,914	3,714	0 12 4	..	..	..	..
174	Waksari	III 1 2 0	..	..	696	499	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699	498	0 11 11	..	..	..	..
175	Shingul	III 1 2 0	..	..	919	486	0 9 2	..	..	..	..	19	19	1 1 4	931	549	0 9 5	..	..	..	..
176	Pingewadi	III 1 2 0	..	..	591	617	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	37	44	1 3 0	628	591	0 15 4	..	..	..	..
177	Khampimpri	III 1 2 0	..	..	1,080	804	0 12 4	..	..	..	..	69	80	1 2 9	1,107	834	0 12 9	..	..	..	..
178	Prabhuwadgaon	III 1 2 0	..	..	690	411	0 10 5	..	..	..	..	73	88	1 2 2	708	494	0 11 2	..	..	..	..
179	Sonvihar	III 1 2 0	..	..	1,212	988	0 12 0	..	..	..	..	82	97	1 2 11	1,294	1,036	0 12 4	..	..	..	..
180	Thakurpimpalgaon	III 1 2 0	..	..	831	735	0 14 1	..	..	..	..	64	74	1 3 6	895	609	0 14 5	..	..	..	..
181	Balamtakhil	III 1 2 0	..	..	8,989	1,929	0 7 11	..	..	..	..	241	275	1 1 6	8,939	2,103	0 8 9	..	..	..	..
182	Sukli	III 1 2 0	..	..	1,426	805	0 9 0	..	..	..	..	88	99	1 2 1	1,460	854	0 9 4	..	..	..	..
183	Shakte (Badruk)	III 1 2 0	..	..	1,113	644	0 6 4	..	..	..	..	43	49	1 2 2	1,158	493	0 8 9	..	..	..	..
184	Mumli	III 1 2 0	..	..	689	349	0 4 6	..	..	..	..	16	20	1 1 9	677	296	0 4 10	..	..	..	..
185	Baigevhan	III 1 2 0	..	..	2,448	654	0 8 10	..	..	..	..	45	51	1 1 8	1,514	624	0 7 2	..	..	..	..
186	Adhodi	III 1 2 0	..	..	827	261	0 5 0	..	..	..	..	19	19	1 0 6	846	289	0 5 3	..	..	..	..
36	Total of Group IV	..	..	..	48,440	24,669	0 8 9	..	1	1	1 0 0	2,078	2,620	1 2 4	50,517	29,209	0 9 5	..	..	..	..
189	Grand Total	..	..	..	320,084	1,64,044	0 8 5	..	104	227	1 2 6	14,165	17,970	1 4 6	348,295	2,12,241	0 9 11	..	..	..	..

Q—concluded.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.														Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.	
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.				Average.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a p.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.			
10 0	1,069	630	0 12 6	...	...	...	14	27	1 14 10	1,076	657	0 12 6	30 00	Baktapur	143
10 0	1,386	802	0 9 7	...	...	...	36	59	1 10 2	1,372	801	0 10 0	30 00	Nandurvirhi	144
10 0	2,068	1,033	0 7 11	...	...	...	26	52	1 7 3	2,068	1,075	0 8 2	30 00	Akhatvade	145
10 0	3,430	2,598	0 11 11	...	...	...	178	235	1 9 7	3,614	2,851	0 12 7	37 00	Bhatkudgaon	146
10 0	952	1,804	1 3 7	...	...	...	70	127	1 13 0	1,052	1,331	1 4 2	30 00	Nimbe	147
10 0	2,051	1,154	0 9 0	...	...	...	92	135	1 10 11	2,143	1,309	0 9 0	30 00	Dhar Jalgaon (New)	148
10 0	734	658	0 14 4	...	...	...	56	80	1 9 10	739	747	0 15 1	30 00	Bhalgaon	149
10 0	476	439	0 14 9	...	...	...	7	13	1 13 8	423	452	0 14 11	30 00	Dandpur	150
...	146,924	1,29,527	0 13 11	4	7	1 13 0	5,207	6,988	1 10 8	163,146	1,37,223	0 14 5	29 67	Total of Group III	92
Group IV.																	
1 8 0	2,033	761	0 5 11	1	1	1 0 0	79	100	1 4 3	2,112	662	0 6 6	20 00	Shingori	151
1 8 0	1,315	474	0 5 0	...	...	...	9	13	1 7 1	1,324	427	0 5 10	20 00	Thate	152
2 9 0	1,629	994	0 9 7	...	...	...	39	59	1 8 2	1,669	1,043	0 10 0	20 00	Vadgaon (Shev.)	153
1 8 0	1,347	695	0 7 10	...	...	...	95	168	1 10 7	1,443	623	0 9 1	20 00	Hesnapur	154
1 8 0	1,168	623	0 8 1	...	...	...	62	96	1 8 9	1,245	693	0 8 11	20 00	Kolgaon	155
1 8 0	885	328	0 6 3	...	...	...	54	36	1 9 2	689	412	0 7 5	20 00	Mangrul (Badrak)	156
1 8 0	700	298	0 6 6	...	...	...	10	25	1 5 0	719	333	0 7 2	20 00	Do. (Khurd)	157
1 8 0	2,001	731	0 6 2	...	...	...	73	113	1 7 9	2,077	694	0 8 10	20 00	Antarvalli (Badrak)	158
1 8 0	1,324	532	0 10 0	...	...	...	61	90	1 7 7	1,385	622	0 8 0	20 00	Do. (Khurd)	159
1 8 0	624	232	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	232	0 6 9	20 00	Shevapalgaon	160
1 8 0	1,755	1,261	0 11 5	...	...	...	65	99	1 8 4	1,820	1,300	0 11 11	20 00	Chedechanggaon	161
1 8 0	751	628	0 13 10	...	...	...	39	51	1 9 0	820	689	0 13 5	20 00	Balgaon	162
1 8 0	3,161	3,008	0 15 2	...	...	...	185	228	1 8 6	3,316	3,216	0 15 7	20 00	Chapadgaon	163
1 8 0	1,261	729	0 9 2	...	...	...	33	56	1 8 10	1,297	785	0 9 6	20 00	Sonesangahi	164
1 8 0	707	439	0 9 0	...	...	...	10	12	1 3 2	777	448	0 9 1	20 00	Ravale	165
1 8 0	709	597	0 13 5	...	...	...	82	131	1 9 6	731	728	0 14 6	20 00	Kurudgaon	166
1 8 0	1,403	817	0 10 0	...	...	...	98	150	1 8 5	1,501	1,027	0 10 11	20 00	Rakhu	167
1 8 0	1,555	673	0 8 9	...	...	...	149	485	1 9 2	1,734	908	0 8 4	20 00	Thakur Nimbgan	168
1 8 0	1,334	868	0 7 11	...	...	...	28	41	1 7 5	1,362	794	0 8 9	20 00	Malegaon (New)	169
1 8 0	1,278	1,269	1 0 3	...	...	...	62	96	1 8 9	1,340	1,396	1 0 7	33 33	Dahigaon Khalse	170
1 8 0	544	383	0 11 2	...	...	...	2	3	1 0 0	545	355	0 11 3	33 33	Khedke	171
1 8 0	678	590	0 13 8	...	...	...	2	1	0 8 9	680	591	0 13 10	33 33	Madke	172
1 8 0	4,725	4,816	1 0 3	...	...	...	59	137	1 8 7	4,814	4,932	1 0 5	33 33	Mungi	173
1 8 0	680	664	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	664	0 15 11	33 33	Wakari	174
1 8 0	919	715	0 13 5	...	...	...	12	17	1 6 8	931	732	0 12 6	33 33	Hugri	175
1 8 0	891	1,139	1 4 3	...	...	...	37	59	1 9 6	928	1,168	1 4 5	33 33	Pingawadi	176
1 8 0	1,039	1,073	1 0 6	...	...	...	68	107	1 9 2	1,107	1,179	1 1 0	33 33	Khampipri	177
1 8 0	629	548	0 13 11	...	...	...	73	111	1 8 8	703	659	0 15 0	33 33	Prabhawadgaon	178
1 8 0	1,312	1,316	1 1 4	...	...	...	62	129	1 9 2	1,294	1,447	1 1 10	33 33	Sanvhir	179
1 8 0	631	930	1 3 10	...	...	...	64	99	1 8 9	685	1,079	1 3 3	33 33	Thakurpimpalgaon	180
1 8 0	3,636	2,437	0 10 8	...	...	...	231	367	1 7 4	2,839	2,804	0 11 4	33 33	Balantakli	181
1 8 0	1,428	1,073	0 13 8	...	...	...	63	79	1 8 3	1,490	1,162	0 13 6	33 33	Sukli	182
1 8 0	1,112	598	0 8 6	...	...	...	43	65	1 6 2	1,155	457	0 9 1	33 33	Shekte (Badrak)	183
1 8 0	869	528	0 6 1	...	...	...	18	27	1 8 0	877	355	0 6 5	33 33	Marmi	184
1 8 0	1,498	846	0 9 2	...	...	...	46	68	1 7 7	1,514	813	0 9 7	33 33	Ratgavhan	185
1 8 0	827	245	0 8 3	...	...	...	19	25	1 5 0	846	373	0 7 0	33 33	Adhodli	186
...	42,440	33,962	0 11 2	1	1	1 0 0	2,076	3,151	1 8 3	60,617	37,194	0 11 6	27 02	Total of Group IV	96
...	329,004	2,59,445	0 13 7	196	323	1 10 3	14,105	23,663	1 11 0	343,398	2,53,630	0 13 2	33 00	Grand Total	186

APPENDIX R.

The papers of the first Revision Settlement of Shevgaon Táluka, Ahmednagar District, are contained in Government Selections No. CLXVII, New Series.

The papers regarding the previous settlements of 10 Government and 4 inám villages transferred in the year 1913 from Neyása Táluka to Shevgaon Táluka and of 16 Government and 2 inám villages transferred in the year 1913 from Jamkhed Táluka to Pathardi Mahál, Shevgaon Táluka, are in Government Selections No. CCLX, New Series, and CLXXXIII, New Series, respectively.

APPENDIX S.

186 Government villages.

Number of villages (in detail).	Year of settlement.	Authority, Government Resolution No., Revenue Department.	Printed in selection No.	Year of expiry.	Old groups.	Old maximum rate.	New proposed groups.	New maximum rate.	Increase.					
									Per cent.	Annas to the rupee.				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
160	1884-85 ..	3889 of 10th May 1885.	CLXVII	1913-14	I	1-6	I	1-14	41'00	6 6				
					II	1-4					II	1-12	57'57	6 0
					III	1-3								
10	1883-84 ..	2985 of 6th May 1883.	CCLX	1911-12 ..	II	1-4	III	1-10	29 57	4 8				
					III	1-3								
16	1888-87 ..	2981 of 20th April 1889.	CLXXXIII	1916-16 ..	I	1-6	IV	1-8	27'02	4 3				
Total . 186	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	4	...	83'00	5 5

J. S. BRANDON,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Eastern Tálukas, Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX B.—Inám villages.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the 32 Surveyed Inám Villages of the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, for the year 1913-14.

SI-8011 B

Taluka.	Years.	OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.											CROPS.														
		Number and area of Villages.						Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.					Cereals.				Pulses.										
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Area occupied.					Area unoccupied.			Jowar.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Cane grain.	Others.	Total.	Pur.	Gram.			
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.										Not available for cultivation.		
											Irrigated.	Not irrigated.				Forest.	Others.	Total.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Shevgaon Taluka including Patherdi Mahat	32	88,686	...	88,686	32	88,686	...	1,720	71,400	9,191	82,311	258	...	6,117	88,686	29,060	29,276	1	1,843	708	30	49,008	869	1,028
Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 5)	81.03	81.36	...	1.81	0.85	0.04	60.23	1.17	1.88

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Taluka.	Years.	CROPS—continued.																										
		Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Oil-seeds.						Dyes.	Fibres.			Green area cropped.	Total area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped.	
		Mug and Udid.	Moth and Kulub.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Opium.	Total.			Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor oil and seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Tyal.				Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.
													39	40							41				42	43	44		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
		1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55								
Shevgaon Taluka including Patherdi Taluka	361	2,304	1	4,668	74	181	25	280	41	—	44	99	23	1,455	618	20	2,149	53	4,080	..	15,261	323	15,584	...	74,000	881	73,119
Percentages of crops on gross area cropped (column 5)	...	0.48	3.11	...	6.15	0.1	0.24	0.03	0.37	0.05	...	0.06	0.13	0.03	1.97	0.56	0.03	2.99	0.07	5.32	...	20.02	0.43	21.05	...	100	...	...

APPENDIX F.—Inām villages.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 32 surveyed inām Villages in the Shergaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate during the year 1914-15.

No. of Villages.	Year.	CATTLE.												Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Net-cropped land per pair of bullock cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.	Small.				Large (i.e., of over 4 cattle.)	For passenger.	For produce and stock.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Hei-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
32	Shergaon	5,939	57	10	3	105	20	2,239	419	1,968	265	11,185	367	3,378	7,965	340		519			
					6,134				5,001						11,334						

APPENDIX K.—Inám villages.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the inam villages of the Shergaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District, for the years 1911-19 to 1914-15.

Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of sales.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Maximum rate by existing settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Group I.</i>							
1	Alhanvadi ...	1	9	3 0 0	150 0 0	50 0	1.3
2	Jatdevle ...	5	39	3 0 0	574 0 0	71.7	1.4
Total of Group I		6	48	11 0 0	724 0 0	65.81	.....
<i>Group III.</i>							
6	Avhane Budruk ...	4	61	25 0 0	900 0 0	32.0	1.6
7	Avhane Khurd ...	2	13	22 0 0	599 0 0	27.2	1.3
8	Bhagur ...	2	20	23 0 0	1,350 0 0	58.6	1.3
9	Dahigson dumala ...	3	57	24 0 0	1,730 0 0	72.9	1.3
13	Javkhede dumala ...	2	24	22 0 0	699 0 0	31.7	1.6
14	Karhetakli ...	3	35	18 0 0	600 0 0	33.3	1.4
15	Kasarpimpalgaon ...	6	115	31 0 0	1,755 0 0	22.0	1.8
16	Khanapur ...	2	10	4 0 0	170 0 0	42.5	1.4
17	Najikbabulgaon ...	3	76	41 0 0	450 0 0	10.9	1.4
19	Salgaon ...	1	13	8 0 0	200 0 0	25.0	1.6
20	Sangvi Khurd ...	2	49	11 0 0	525 0 0	47.7	1.4
21	Samthan Khurd ...	5	22	21 0 0	850 0 0	40.4	1.3
23	Suare ...	7	103	118 0 0	5,400 0 0	45.7	1.6
25	Varur Budruk ...	3	33	41 0 0	1,475 0 0	35.9	1.3
Total of Group III		45	635	450 0 0	16,653 0 0	36.23	.....
<i>Group IV.</i>							
24	Bodhagaon ...	2	19	9 0 0	150 0 0	16.6	1.2
26	Gadevadi ...	5	115	44 0 0	1,075 0 0	24.4	1.4
27	Galkwadjalgaon ...	1	26	23 0 0	400 0 0	16.9	1.2
28	Hatgaon ...	10	132	136 0 0	5,600 0 0	41.1	1.2
29	Kamba ...	4	43	41 0 0	2,025 0 0	49.3	1.3
30	Ladjalgaon ...	2	13	8 0 0	249 0 0	31.1	1.2
31	Lakhmapuri ...	2	49	43 0 0	1,400 0 0	32.5	1.2
32	Varkhede ...	2	44	15 0 0	454 0 0	30.2	1.4
Total of Group IV		23	496	319 0 0	11,358 0 0	35.68	.....
Grand Total		79	1,179	789 0 0	28,730 0 0	36.4	.....

APPENDIX M.—Inám villages.

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the inam villages of the Shergaon Taluka, Ahmednagar District, for the years 1911-12 to 1914-15.

Ferial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Number of Leases.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Number of times the assessment represented by the rent.	Maximum rate by existing settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Group I.</i>		Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s.
1	Alhanvadi ...	6	217	52 0 0	266 0 0	5.11	1 6
2	Jatdole ...	1	14	29 0 0	50 0 0	1.72	1 4
	Total of Group I	7	231	81 0 0	316 0 0	3.90	....
	<i>Group II.</i>						
4	Shahjapur ...	2	28	0 0	175 0 0	4.16	1 12
	Total of Group II	2	28	42 0 0	175 0 0	4.16	....
	<i>Group III.</i>						
8	Bhagar ...	3	42	49 0 0	187 0 0	3.81	1 8
9	Dahgaon dumala ...	4	84	70 0 0	470 0 0	6.71	1 2
10	Deytakli ...	11	162	102 0 0	354 0 0	3.47	1 2
12	Gumpha ...	2	55	55 0 0	121 0 0	2.2	1 4
13	Jaykhede dumala ...	1	21	22 0 0	100 0 0	4.54	1 6
14	Karhetakli ...	2	42	37 0 0	124 0 0	3.35	1 4
15	Kasarpumpalgaon ...	1	27	23 0 0	75 0 0	2.77	1 3
16	Khanapur ...	2	39	22 0 0	96 0 0	1.63	1 4
17	Nejikhambulgaon ...	12	237	103 0 0	254 0 0	2.46	1 4
18	Ranjni ...	1	84	49 0 0	86 0 0	1.75	1 2
19	Sakegaon ...	8	126	74 0 0	401 0 0	5.41	1 6
21	Somthan Khurd ...	3	85	77 0 0	290 0 0	3.76	1 6
22	Sure ...	4	133	162 0 0	473 0 0	2.91	1 6
23	Varur Budrak ...	3	25	31 0 0	87 0 0	2.80	1 8
	Total of Group III	57	1,115	881 0 0	3,058 0 0	3.47	....
	<i>Group IV.</i>						
24	Bodhegaon ...	43	852	392 0 0	1,843 0 0	4.70	1 2
26	Gadwadi ...	1	15	7 0 0	23 0 0	4.0	1 4
27	Gaikwadjalgaon ...	2	32	18 0 0	40 0 0	2.22	1 2
28	Hatgaon ...	24	473	436 0 0	1,666 0 0	3.82	1 2
29	Kazbi ...	19	499	465 0 0	1,893 0 0	4.08	1 2
30	Ladjalgaon ...	29	518	102 0 0	672 0 0	6.53	1 2
31	Lakhsapuri ...	3	78	31 0 0	205 0	2.53	1 2
32	Varkhede ...	1	14	9 0 0	38 0 0	4.22	1 4
	Total of Group IV	123	2,486	1,510 0 0	6,390 0 0	4.22	....
	Grand Total	188	3,901	2,514 0 0	9,929 0 0	3.95	....

APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rios.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rios.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group I.			Rs. a.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Alhanvadi	1 6	...	...	1,918	655	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,004	691	0 6 10
2	Jodsole	1 4	...	...	9,913	703	0 4 4	15	30	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	9,909	1,206	0 6 6
3	Tikhadi	1 6	...	...	1,069	563	0 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	642	0 9 2
3	Total of Group I	...	...	...	5,900	1,921	0 5 2	15	30	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	8,255	2,529	0 7 4
Group II.																	
4	Shalajapur	1 12	...	...	907	1,269	1 8 10	...	...	...	...	19	63	3 5 0	626	1,310	1 0 6
5	Vasu	1 4	...	...	333	287	0 13 9	...	...	...	...	4	9	2 4 0	336	366	0 14 2
2	Total of Group II	...	...	...	1,240	1,556	1 5 8	...	...	...	...	23	72	3 2 1	1,162	1,676	1 6 2
Group III.																	
6	Avane Budruk	1 6	...	...	2,914	1,735	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	151	200	1 5 2	3,098	1,936	0 20 1
7	Avane Khurd	1 8	...	...	1,144	1,474	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	79	249	3 2 5	1,323	1,723	1 8 6
8	Rhagur	1 8	...	...	1,538	1,387	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	35	77	3 1 3	1,573	1,464	1 4 2
9	Daligaon Dumala	1 2	...	...	4,377	2,905	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	166	192	1 3 8	4,533	3,137	0 10 4
10	Dev Takli	1 2	...	...	2,375	1,514	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	111	117	1 0 10	2,389	1,631	0 10 11
11	Gangapur	1 4	...	...	304	344	1 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	26	1 7 1	304	344	1 2 1
12	Gumpha	1 4	...	...	369	369	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	18	93	3 9 2	404	368	0 15 4
13	Javkhed Dumala	1 6	...	...	1,544	1,569	1 0 2	...	...	...	...	37	8	1 0 0	1,581	1,650	1 0 9
14	Karhe Takli	1 2	...	...	2,030	1,410	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	8	429	2 10 6	2,038	1,418	0 11 1
15	Kasar Pimpalgaon	1 8	...	...	3,269	3,370	0 11 1	...	...	...	...	174	139	1 4 8	3,440	2,733	0 12 8
16	Khanapur	1 4	...	...	824	577	0 11 2	...	...	...	...	99	60	1 4 5	923	705	0 11 2
17	Najik Babulgaon	1 4	...	...	1,887	885	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	47	160	2 14 1	1,931	945	0 7 9
18	Ranjni	1 2	...	...	2,161	1,685	0 7 10	...	...	...	...	53	386	2 10 9	2,213	1,215	0 8 9
19	Sakegaon	1 6	...	...	5,259	3,744	0 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,414	3,170	0 8 4
20	Sangvi Khurd	1 4	...	...	946	427	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	22	53	2 5 9	968	530	0 8 11
21	Somthan Khurd	1 6	...	...	684	784	0 14 1	...	...	...	...	30	76	2 8 6	714	860	0 15 0
22	Suzare	1 6	...	...	3,459	3,735	1 1 8	...	...	...	...	199	386	1 6 10	3,658	4,020	1 1 7
23	Varur Bk.	1 8	...	...	2,707	3,495	1 4 7	...	...	...	...	114	385	3 6 0	2,821	3,879	1 6 0
18	Total of Group III	...	...	...	32,122	33,268	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,680	32,246	0 12 0
Group IV.																	
24	Bodhagaon	1 2	...	...	5,257	2,936	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,561	3,890	0 11 2
25	Divate	1 2	...	...	452	205	0 7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	345	0 8 6

Q.—INAM VILLAGES.

on Khalsa occupied land.

UNDER REVISION SUPPLEMENT.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop.	Ree.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Group I.																	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 14	1,938	778	0 6 5	...	...	...	125	222	1 12 4	2,084	1,001	0 7 9	12'34	Akhanvadi	1
1 6	8,007	1,278	0 8 9	15	80	2 0 0	58	78	1 4 11	8,080	1,884	0 7 2	6'87	Jaldeo	2
1 14	1,059	785	0 12 0	...	...	...	52	80	1 8 7	1,111	875	0 12 7	26'38	Tinkhadi	3
...	6,005	2,852	0 7 7	15	80	2 0 0	235	378	1 9 8	6,255	3,260	0 8 4	15'27	Total of Group I	3
Group II.																	
...	807	1,236	1 8 10	...	...	...	19	63	3 5 0	828	1,310	1 9 6	...	Shahjapur	4
...	352	402	1 3 4	...	...	...	4	12	3 5 0	338	414	1 3 8	40'00	Vasu	5
...	1,159	1,638	1 7 3	...	...	...	23	75	3 4 2	1,182	1,738	1 7 10	7'50	Total of Group II	2
Group III.																	
1 10	2,014	2,051	0 11 3	...	...	...	151	236	1 9 0	3,065	2,287	0 11 11	18'18	Avane Budruk	6
1 10	1,144	1,697	1 6 4	...	...	...	79	270	3 6 8	1,233	1,867	1 8 5	6'38	Avane Khurd	7
1 10	1,528	2,044	1 5 4	...	...	...	35	84	3 5 9	1,553	2,128	1 5 11	...	Bhagar	8
1 10	4,077	4,254	0 14 6	...	...	...	158	277	1 12 4	4,833	4,631	0 15 0	44'44	Dahggon Damala	9
1 10	2,275	2,187	0 15 4	...	...	...	111	199	1 8 4	2,338	2,358	0 15 9	...	Dev Takhi	10
1 10	974	447	1 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	804	447	1 7 6	30'00	Gangapur	11
1 10	888	470	1 3 5	...	...	...	18	34	1 14 2	404	504	1 3 11	...	Gumpha	12
1 10	1,544	1,851	1 3 2	...	...	...	37	110	2 15 6	1,581	1,961	1 9 10	19'18	Javkhod Dumala	13
1 10	2,080	1,833	0 14 5	...	...	...	8	10	1 4 0	2,038	1,843	0 14 5	30'00	Karhe Takhi	14
1 10	3,255	2,469	0 12 0	...	...	...	174	502	2 14 1	3,340	2,901	0 12 9	8'33	Kuar Pumpalgon	15
1 10	90	288	1 10 9	623	616	0 15 10	30'00	Khanapur	16
1 10	921	750	0 14 6	...	...	...	47	78	1 10 6	1,894	1,228	0 10 1	...	Najik Bahhalgon	17
1 10	1,887	1,160	0 9 9	...	...	...	47	78	1 10 6	1,894	1,228	0 10 1	...	Najik Bahhalgon	17
1 10	2,161	1,638	0 11 4	...	...	...	82	217	4 2 9	2,213	1,755	0 12 8	44'44	Ranjni	18
1 10	5,303	3,252	0 9 10	...	...	...	151	471	3 1 10	5,414	3,723	0 11 0	17'44	Sahgaon	19
1 10	944	633	0 10 8	...	...	...	32	68	3 1 5	966	701	0 11 7	30'00	Sangvi Khurd	20
1 10	864	908	1 0 8	...	...	...	80	90	3 0 0	894	963	1 1 9	19'19	Somthan Khurd	21
1 10	3,469	4,614	1 4 1	...	...	...	190	337	1 11 1	3,653	4,761	1 4 9	...	Susara	22
1 10	2,707	3,735	1 6 4	...	...	...	114	417	3 10 6	2,921	4,202	1 7 9	8'38	Varur Budruk	23
...	38,177	35,618	0 14 11	...	...	...	1,473	3,639	2 6 4	39,650	39,154	0 15 9	21'42	Total of Group III	19
Group IV.																	
1 8	5,590	3,687	0 12 0	...	...	...	271	877	3 3 9	5,691	4,364	0 13 11	26'99	Budheggon	24
1 8	459	375	0 9 8	...	...	...	17	55	3 4 8	459	331	0 11 8	38'38	Divate	25

No. of Villages.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Under Former Settlement.														
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group IV— continued.		Rs. a.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
26	Gadovail	...	1 4	...	...	3,147	1,882	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 168 P. 9	204 88. 25W.	1 4 0 4 2 0	5,618	1,619	0 9 7
27	Gaikwad Jalgaon	...	1 3	...	...	2,328	1,607	0 11 0	...	...	...	171	237	...	...	...	...
28	Hatgaon	...	1 2	...	...	6,231	5,088	0 13 0	...	...	...	29	71	5 7 2	2,858	1,873	0 11 1
29	Kambi	...	1 3	...	...	4,965	4,365	0 13 8	...	...	...	80	353	2 12 0	6,311	5,340	0 13 1
30	Ladlagarn	...	1 2	...	...	5,188	2,109	0 6 6	...	...	...	69	101	1 2 1	5,054	4,368	0 13 1
31	Lakhsapur	...	1 2	...	...	1,094	1,081	0 15 11	...	...	...	211	849	2 9 7	5,913	12,688	0 7 7
32	Varkhede	...	1 4	...	...	1,328	682	0 7 7	...	...	...	51	149	2 16 8	1,135	1,330	1 1 1
9	Total of Group IV.	...	...	...	...	30,988	19,655	0 10 5	...	...	...	M. 966 P. 64	2,075 793 207W.	2 2 8 4 5 8	31,003	23,008	0 11 1
												1,020	2,352				
32	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	75,184	62,383	0 11 1	15	20	1 5 4	M. 2,570 P. 801	5,279 254W. 755W.	2 0 10 3 5 7	78,070	68,680	0 13 1
												2,871	6,288				

INAM VILLAGES—continued.

Under Revision Settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	As assessed.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.			
1 8	3,168	2,024	0 10 8	..	..	..	108	248	1 7 10	3,328	2,372	0 10 11	18 30	Gadavadi	.. 26
1 8	3,329	2,142	0 14 8	..	..	..	29	95	9 4 4	3,358	2,237	0 15 2	33 68	Gaikwad Jalgaon...	.. 27
1 8	6,231	6,784	1 1 5	..	..	..	90	386	3 11 8	6,321	7,120	1 3 0	..	Hatgaon	.. 28
1 8	4,505	5,037	1 2 9	..	..	..	89	134	1 8 1	5,054	5,821	1 2 5	..	Kambi	.. 29
1 8	5,162	3,812	0 8 8	..	..	..	211	732	3 7 8	5,978	3,544	0 10 6	..	Ladjalgaon	.. 30
1 8	1,084	1,441	1 5 8	..	..	..	81	109	3 14 5	1,135	1,640	1 7 1	..	Lakmapuri	.. 31
1 8	1,363	759	0 9 1	..	..	..	83	129	1 7 3	1,414	837	0 10 0	30 03	Varkhede	.. 32
..	29,901	25,911	0 13 9	..	..	..	1,012	2,805	2 12 4	31,003	26,716	0 14 9	30 47	Total of Group IV	.. 3
..	75,312	65,030	0 14 0	18	30	2 0 0	2,743	6,794	2 7 7	73,070	72,863	0 14 11	24 13	Grand Total	.. 32

Note.—The percentage increase in column 34 is, in the case of five villages where patusathal is proposed for abolition, taken on the existing assessment which includes the actual assessment.

(Below No. M.—114, dated 22nd September 1915, from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Eastern Tálukas, Ahmednagar, to the Collector of Ahmednagar.)

No. Lnd.—179 of 1916.

Ahmednagar, 19th February 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona.

2. These proposals have been worked out in consultation with me at various stages and should, I think, be generally acceptable. I have seen the tract through the worst season it has had to face since the last settlement, though prices were far higher in 1897 and 1900 owing to the larger area affected by famine conditions. I have seen the tract recover in two good years, of which the first was marked by an exceptionally favourable kharif season and high prices but poor late rains, leaving the subsoil water-level lower than ever, and the second by good rains, both kharif and rabi. The latter would have put good money into the pockets of all cultivators, and substantially improved their position had prices, especially of cotton, been less cruelly unfavourable. This was the season in which Mr. Brander inspected the tract closely, and care has been taken to discount carefully any impression which may have been formed under special and unusual conditions. Now, as I write, a third good monsoon, inclining to excessive rainfall for some crops and soils, is with us, and reports from the tract under consideration all point to a generally prosperous year if prices are favourable. Throughout these good years there have been heavy arrears of land revenue and tagái to collect, but as regards the former we now start with a *rasa tabula* and there is no evidence that our collections have impeded unduly the material progress of the area under review.

3. It is unnecessary to support the proposed general enhancement for the táluka at any great length. The rise in prices demands an immediate adjustment of our previous valuation of all field produce. Mr. Brander has effectively analysed these prices in paragraph 67 of his report, and it is only necessary to remember in addition that cotton cultivation and the substitution of other valuable crops are steadily on the increase, to dispel any doubts as regards the considerable rise in value of the average harvest since the date when the last settlement was introduced. Improved communications contribute of course to these better prices. Metalled roads, as correctly pointed out by Mr. Brander, are not of much importance to villagers bringing in their produce to the nearest market in the fair season, but the local bazar rates vary directly with Nagar prices and a metalled road makes all the difference over a long lead.

4. This brings us to the question of grouping, and I have no hesitation in condemning with Mr. Brander the old grouping, which laid so much stress on distances from Nagar. When the old Jamkhed Táluka rates were revised in the year following the revision of Shevgaon rates, no objections were raised to the imposition of a rate of Rs. 1-6-0 on the villages adjoining the 2nd Class villages of Shevgaon, and I am convinced that climatic considerations far outweigh the disadvantages of distance from Nagar and inferior communication in the area east of Páthardi which Mr. Brander has now included in his first group. Last year I travelled up from Jamkhed through the Baleghát villages and so from Kharwandi to Páthardi through the area in question, and had ample opportunities to compare the old Jamkhed and new Páthardi villages. Their superiority to the Tisgaon group of villages was well marked, even after a severe famine which had for once attacked even the favoured Baleghát tract. Again I entirely endorse Mr. Brander's selection of villages for his second group. The villages north of Shevgaon were treated far too leniently at the last settlement. The westward extension of the last group is certainly sound. This group now contains areas of excellent as well as very thin soils but conditions of climate and prices are very similar and the resulting rates based on classification strike me as fair.

5. I have purposely not dealt with various minor points of administration raised in Mr. Brander's report, but I must correct the small errors. In paragraph 26 Mr. Brander has undervalued the expenses of cotton cultivation, but the fact remains that with average prices cotton is an exceedingly paying crop in this Táluka. In paragraph 45 Mr. Brander has failed to realise that emigration is, to a greater or less extent according to the season, a *yearly* occurrence. For the rest Mr. Brander has drawn an accurate description of agricultural conditions, and in spite of the undoubted rise in wages and in the cost of cattle I have no hesitation in supporting these proposals.

6. The proposed rates were published in the month of December 1915 in Shevgaon Táluka and November 1915 in the Páthardi Mahál and I attach the petitions of objections received. No special points for consideration are raised in these papers.

7. As new rates cannot be introduced in the old Jamkhed villages till 1916-17 and the first instalment this year is already passed (Government Resolution No. 1447, dated 27th February 1901, Revenue Department) it will be more convenient presumably to introduce the new settlement for the whole tract before the first instalment of 1916-17.

8. As regards the inám villages Mr. Brander's proposals are, I think, acceptable. In view of the facts stated in his paragraph 109 I think that the abolition of all pásthal is clearly advisable. I do not think the situation is affected by the recent orders contained in Government Resolution No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915. Pásthal advantages in this area are really non-existent except to a slight extent in a year of abnormal late rainfall. On an average there is nothing at all to assess.

(Signed) P. J. MEAD,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

Poona, ^{10th April}
_{8th May} 1916.

From

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

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Central Division, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour of transmitting the Revision Settlement Report on the Shevgaon Taluka prepared by Mr. J. P. Brander and forwarded by the Collector of Ahmednagar, Mr. P. J. Mead, C. I. E., with his L. N. D. 179, dated 19th February 1916 (see your 203-General, dated 22nd February 1916).

2. The statistics of the Taluka and Mahál have been carefully collected and presented by Mr. Brander, and in particular his statistics of sales of standing crops in paragraph 27 are an interesting variation from the usual Settlement statistics. They will be commended to the notice of other Settlement Officers, in case they may be able to find similar facts in other localities. These and all the other statistics show convincingly that the taluka is very easily able to bear a general increase of 33 per cent. This fact is so plain and unquestionable that it would be idle on my part to review or criticise any of the figures or discussion which Mr. Brander has given them. However we might differ on small points, the broad result is beyond question, and therefore I do not propose to take up any time in discussing details. I will say that I entirely concur (except as to the rates of enhancement) in the recommendations which the Collector supports; indeed, it would be an act of considerable temerity to differ from the views formed on the spot by two officers so well acquainted with the Ahmednagar District and so qualified to deal with these questions as Messrs. Brander and Mead.

3. I wish I could close my remarks with this concurrence, but unfortunately there is one point which must be dealt with, and which I am afraid may be held to vitiate the proposals. Mr. Brander has, I fear, overlooked the undertaking of Government that no increase should ordinarily be imposed upon any "group of villages subject to the same maximum dry crop rates" exceeding 33 per cent. (Resolution No. 2619, dated 28th March 1884). He has interpreted this to mean increase upon the whole taluka. He has increased particular blocks of villages, sometimes 18, sometimes 20, sometimes 33, 40, 44.4, and even 50 per cent. It has always in the past been held that this 33 per cent. limit applied not only to the whole taluka, but to any block or group of villages within it. An extreme instance of its application will be found in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4977, dated 17th July 1890, where it was applied to every field. The meaning of "group" has also been interpreted in Resolution No. 3671, dated 12th April 1906, to mean "group as re-formed at the Revision Settlement." This is now the Government interpretation, though very respectfully I do not myself assent to it, but agree with Mr. W. W. Drew in 1906, and would point out that in the present case it leads to the same absurdities as he then pointed out. In all other Settlements, the Settlement Officers have been much hampered by this 33 per cent. restriction. Mr. Brander has not only set it aside, but has argued against its retention and reasonableness even for the whole taluka. The question before us is whether the enhancements of 40, 44.4, and 50 per cent. which I find affect "batches" of 26, 35 and 15 villages, respectively, can be sanctioned, or the *Revision Groups* I and II in which they are included can be accepted at 41.52 and 37.57 per cent. all round enhancement. On general grounds no doubt Mr. Brander has successfully shown that these enhancements can be imposed without exacting more than the proper Government share. But we cannot feel ourselves tied and hampered by the 33 per cent. order in one taluka and ignore it in another. It is true that the order must necessarily result in the

levy of less than the proper State share and have all the effects painted by Mr. Brander in injustice to the general tax-payer and retardation of general progress. But Government cannot possibly have meant anything else by the pledge than this, that when statistics and all other arguments indicated that the proper increase on any group of villages might fairly and rightly exceed 33 per cent., nevertheless that shall be the limit of the enhancement. Whichever interpretation we apply to the old pledge, we must nevertheless apply it, however much we may regret it and however much we may agree that the taluka will remain lightly or under assessed. Certain of the proposals violate both of the possible interpretations.

4. The 15 villages round about Pimpalgavhan in the old Re. 1-4-0 group cannot be raised 50 per cent. to Re. 1-14-0—or on the Government interpretation (of 1906) cannot be included in Group I at Re. 1-14-0, which involves an enhancement of 41.52 per cent. over the whole re-constituted group. These 15 villages must be put in Group II at Re. 1-12-0 (even then the enhancement upon them as a single batch is 40 per cent.), and that will bring Group I within the limit, and also Group II after the change next to be indicated has been made.

5. The Aurangpur group of 26 villages now assessed at Re. 1-4-0 is enhanced 40 per cent. to Re. 1-12-0 or on the other interpretation is included in Group II with a total enhancement of 37.57 per cent. This can be cured by putting back the Aurangpur block to Re. 1-10-0 in Group III.

6. A difference in maximum rates of 2 annas corresponds to a difference in the rating of average soils of about 1 anna per acre. A difference of less than 2 annas is usually deprecated as being too petty to be worth making. But we might certainly put the whole of Group III at Re. 1-11-0 instead of Re. 1-10-0, especially after we have removed from it the block of highly enhanced villages of Nevása; and this modification would greatly mitigate the effect of my other recommendations and would retain the increase on the whole taluka closer to 33 per cent.

7. The 35 villages of Nevása formerly rated at Re. 1-2-0 are now proposed to be raised to Re. 1-10-0 or 44.4 per cent. This is permissible according to the 1906 interpretation, because the whole Group III by the inclusion of many villages raised only 18.18 per cent. shows an enhancement of only 29.57 per cent. This enhancement will go up by the inclusion of the Aurangpur group, and I think it would be politic and very proper not to take 44.4 per cent. from these 35 villages but to put them down into the Re. 1-8-0 group with an enhancement of exactly 33 per cent. only.

8. Group IV with 19 villages enhanced only 20 per cent. (the western extension of Group IV) then has a total increase substantially below 33 per cent., in spite of the inclusion of the Nevása group. To adjust the enhancement on the whole taluka, perhaps this block of 19 villages might go back to Group III at Re. 1-10-0 or even Re. 1-11-0 as above suggested. Mr. Brander himself emphasizes that as between the maximum rate Re. 1-14-0 and the minimum Re. 1-8-0 in the whole taluka there is a difference of only 6 annas, and it is not really a matter of much consequence whether a village is included in one group or the next one. In respect of these villages, Mr. Brander gives as his reason for the low rating, (1) that they have poor thin soil; (2) that they are "inferior" villages; (3) that they show less increment in land values. But in the next paragraph 96 he says these villages are "on the whole good"; and he generally observes that it makes very little difference in view of the price and rent statistics whether villages are put up or down one class or not. He thus withdraws his argument about the inferiority of the villages, and the first argument as to the "poor thin soil" is not admissible in grouping, because it is fully allowed for in classification. I am therefore inclined to recommend that Group IV should be restricted to the extreme north-east, and that the western part of it should go up into Group III.

9. By the adoption of these proposals we shall keep within the 33 per cent. limit whichever way it is interpreted. Briefly, the proposals are that 15 villages

in Group I, 26 in Group II, and 35 in Group III, in all 76 villages, should come down by 2 annas, while 19 villages should go up by 2 annas. If Group III is rated at Re 1-11-0, as it might be, then there would be practically no change in the aggregate assessment of the taluka, and all the enhancements would be within the limit. I admit that climatically and generally Mr. Brander's grouping is quite sound, but here as elsewhere we are hampered by the Enhancement Rule, and it will remain for the next Settlement to get all the villages exactly grouped, as upon first principles they ought to have been.

10. I am surprised that this point has not been touched by the Collector or the Assistant Settlement Officer. I also find no map showing the villages transferred from Nevása and Jamkhed, nor the present limits of the Pathardi Mahál. I therefore enclose a map showing the villages and the present limits of the Pathardi Mahál and the grouping suggested by me.

11. Minor points which I note are :—

In paragraph 46, it is obvious that the increase of cattle in 1914-15 must be due to the return of cattle from outside or to better counting. It is physically impossible for the number of sheep and goats to have nearly doubled in one year, or for the other large increases to have taken place naturally. I note that only 17 per cent. of the land is held by non-agriculturists at all. Of this probably not more than half is held by money-lenders, and this 8 or 9 per cent. (which is the same percentage as is held by them in Haveli) is only in most cases temporarily held in pledge. As to the general attack in paragraph 99 on the 33 per cent. limit and the 30 years' Settlement, I am not prepared to take up the discussion. It has always been the deliberate policy of Government not to press our demands upon the land to the hilt. Mr. Brander shows that we are not doing so, and this perhaps is a legitimate cause for satisfaction, not for reform.

In Appendix Q, for the Inám villages the Páthasthal assessments ought to have been excluded from calculation; this has been already clearly ordered (Resolutions Nos. 3880 of 1890 and 3205 of 1892) by Government in other cases. Unfortunately, this error vitiates the whole of that appendix, which will have to be reconsidered, and the rating of these villages must follow that of the Khálsa villages. I fear this will mean returning the Inám proposals for reconsideration. It is unfortunate that the Assistant Settlement Officer's attention was not called to these orders in time.

Your most obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Camp Mahabaleshwar, 16th May 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the orders of Government Mr. J. P. Brander's second revision Settlement Report for the Shevgaon taluka of the Ahmednagar District together with the Collector's endorsement and the Settlement Commissioner's letter. The report was sent up in September last and did not reach my office till 9th May—which is far too long a delay and unduly hurries my own submission of the matter to Government and, what is more important, the issue of Government orders. Mr. Brander has written exhaustively but his unfortunate overlooking of one little matter puts us into difficulties. I should also like to observe that there really is no need of these elaborate enquiries and voluminous details. It is perfectly obvious that much larger increases than are likely to be proposed would be quite justifiable. Any one could see this after a month's enquiry and convince Government of it in half a dozen pages. Mr. Brander himself observes:—

“Revision need not involve the involved enquiry and report now in use much of which is of little relevance.”

Then, if it is a nice adjustment of grouping for the villages which requires so much study, Mr. Brander writes:—“Difference of opinion may arise as to whether a village should be in a higher or lower group. Much anxious consideration hardly needs to be given to the matter. With present values of land a variation of 2 or 4 annas in maximum rate makes no appreciable difference to a village, and will not be felt by the cultivators. The assessment enhanced as proposed still remains a peppercorn one.” And this is perfectly true.

2. Now Mr. Brander shows that a large increase in assessment is indicated, and he sets out to get 33 per cent. over the taluka as a whole. He proposes four groups, and the increases he suggests amount to 41·52, 37·57, 29·57 and 27·02 for these four groups, working out on the whole to 33. The Settlement Commissioner points out that it is not the whole taluka to which the 33 per cent. restriction applies, but each group. There is no doubt about this. It is not only obvious from the wording of the rule but Government have definitely decided that this is how the rule is to be interpreted. Consequently it seems that something has to be done to reduce the increases in groups I and II. Mr. Anderson suggests reducing 15 villages from groups I to II, 26 from group II to group III, 35 from group III to group IV; while as a kind of compensation group III is to be rated at Rs. 1-11-0 instead of Rs. 1-10-0 and 19 villages are to be raised from group IV to group III. Mr. Anderson says these modifications will leave the total increase over the taluka much the same as Mr. Brander suggests, *viz.*, 33 per cent., while each group will be within the limit. I am afraid this is not quite the case, for group I will clearly show an increase of 36·36 and I find that group II will be raised 36·68 per cent. However the idea is a good one, and with a little more trouble we might manage to get something like 33 per cent. for each group and for the whole. But to get this result other considerations which usually decide grouping would have to be ignored. In fact the most accurate and satisfactory way of getting 33 per cent. on the whole taluka is to leave the groups as they now are, and simply to raise all assessments by this proportion. I believe this would be as good a way as any, but it would be a tame conclusion to so complicated an enquiry and such a mass of papers.

3. These would not be so very much wrong if we left the old grouping alone. In the first place it would not matter much, for the difference between maximum rates of Rs. 1-2-0, Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-6-0—or those amounts

increased 33 per cent.—is really negligible. Again I am not at all convinced that Mr. Brander's grouping is better than the old grouping—still less that it is better when the Settlement Commissioner has juggled with the villages in order to avoid the breach of an arbitrary rule.

The old grouping gave us a first group composed of the villages where every one seems to think—there is nothing scientific about it—that the rainfall is superior, and of a block nearest to Nagar. The other two groups were simply further from Nagar. This seems a perfectly sound arrangement. Mr. Brander is at some trouble to show us that the price of produce depends directly upon the distance from Nagar. It is a striking fact. But when it comes to grouping he ignores this fact, and bases his proposals on "rental value as the deciding factor." He gives a small consolidated statement in his paragraph 89 showing sales, mortgages and rents. On the face of it there are certain difficulties. For example can we believe that in the old Newasa villages rents are much higher than in old Shevgaon while sale values are considerably less? The explanation is that the rent figures do not really present

* Cf. para. 65 of the report. facts, or else are fixed for reasons other than economic; or that there is some difference* in conditions which is not explained. Mr. Brander observes that rents are generally produce rents—half the produce—as everywhere else in the Presidency. They may be considered, he writes, "the true rents." The fact that a cash rent is agreed to means of itself that there is some peculiar reason, and the case is an exceptional one. What trustworthy deduction can be drawn from adding together and calculating the average of exceptional cases? In actual fact rents at Tisgaon are greater than they are at Kharwandi for fields of equal quality unless the rainfall is better at Kharwandi. For half the produce is the same in amount, and it is worth more at Tisgaon than at Kharwandi. There is no attempt to show that the rainfall is more plentiful or consistent at Kharwandi than at Tisgaon, or that cotton grows at the one and not at the other. Nor can the revenue history given in Mr. Brander's paragraph 70 assist us to any definite conclusions.

4. For these reasons I am not quite convinced as to the necessity or wisdom of altering the grouping. Nor do I much like adding to the number of groups and making them four instead of three. I have suggested above that it would be quite as satisfactory to leave things as they are, and to add 33 per cent. increase all round. If Government do not like to reject the alterations proposed by a capable Settlement Officer and approved by an experienced Collector—and I must admit to great reluctance in suggesting it—Mr. Brander's proposals should be accepted as nearly as possible. If Government can be persuaded to alter the 33 per cent. rule the proposals may be sanctioned as they stand. If not, then Mr. Anderson's suggestions must, I think, be accepted with a little further modification so as to bring groups I and II down within the limit. I do not however agree that the reduction from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 in the case of the 35 old Newasa villages, suggested in paragraph 7 of Mr. Anderson's letter, is necessary. There is no harm in taking 4½ per cent. from single villages if it is fair and reasonable; and we often do it.

5. When forwarding the Raver and Yawal reports I discussed the interpretation of the 33 per cent. increase rule, and the meaning of that rule is now beyond question. But Mr. Brander attacks the whole idea of the three rules of which it is one. His paragraph 99 may be consulted. He says that 33 per cent. is not enough; that it means only 15.9 per cent. of the unearned increment; that it will be found to limit increases to a degree unfair to the general tax-payer and inadvisable when he comes to the Khandesh talukas. He observes that Government have already (*vide* Sangamner report) contemplated the necessity of abolishing these limits. The subject is not discussed by the Collector or by the Settlement Commissioner, but as it is a matter of very great importance I think it ought to be discussed. Personally I entirely agree with Mr. Brander. If Government consider that they can discard these rules I think it is very desirable that this should be done. The 33 per cent. rule not only limits the increase in a way very unnecessary and very unfair to the general tax-payer, but it hampers us seriously in our efforts to re-group. The

Sevgaon taluka affords an example of its effects in this direction, but much more striking examples are likely to be found later on.

6. The three rules prescribe limits:—

- (1) of 33 per cent. for each group,
- (2) of 60 per cent. for each village,
- (3) of 100 per cent. for each holding.

They were first applied to Poona and Sholapur in 1874, and to other districts in 1884. A perusal of the 1874 Resolution will show that the intention was to check the likelihood of heavy increases resulting from measurement or reclassification, the use of different valuation scales, and the inclusion in assessed area of land formerly classed as Kharab and unassessed. There does not seem to have been any idea of preventing Government from taking an increase in money assessments because a rise in prices had occurred. The increases we now propose are not really increases at all; they are simply the return to former rates. The monetary standard is changed; and, to get the same share of the produce as before, we are obliged to raise the assessments as expressed in money. There is really no fair reason why we should be prevented from returning to our original share by arbitrary rules. All the operations which were feared in 1874 are now impossible. There is no re-measurement or reclassification; controversies about Kharab have been long ago laid to rest; and if in any rare instances classification scales are altered it would be to reduce and not to raise assessments. Thus the third of the three rules has abrogated itself. It is not possible now—except in very extraordinary cases which would come to the notice of Government—that where the village increase is limited to 66 per cent. the individual holding should be increased 100 per cent. The village and the holding are increased by the same percentage. And, again, the first rule has certain anomalous results. For example, if four or five villages form a group by themselves they cannot be increased more than 33 per cent. But if they are included in a larger group, they may be raised twice as much. And this would seem to be an absurd result.

7. Mr. Brander also objects to the 30 years' settlement. He did the same seven years ago when dealing with Bhimthadi, when he was strongly supported by the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. F. G. Pratt, but not by the then Commissioner (the Honourable Mr. Carmichael). Government did not discuss the matter, but simply passed the usual order for the 30 years' settlement. Will Government reconsider the case now? I am respectfully, but strongly, of the same opinion as the Assistant Settlement Officer. The original idea was to guarantee land-holders against an early increase in assessments owing to improvements. But improvements are not now taxed, and the reason for the 30 years' lease has disappeared. It is perfectly plain that we cannot get the increase that we ought to have at this resettlement. We have to submit to a loss. Even if we are untrammelled by any 33 per cent. limit there are reasons against a very sudden single increase which would not apply to a graduated one or to a second increase after 10 or 15 years. Government cannot afford to sacrifice revenue for so long a period as 30 years, when lack of money is having such serious effects upon the efficiency of the administration and the progress of the country. There is hardly a single branch of the public service which is not underpaid compared with what it received thirty years ago. There are large numbers of interior servants who cannot live honestly and are expected to perform important duties for less than half what an unskilled loafer can earn. This is not all. For the proper development of the country it is essentially necessary not to stint such spending departments as, for example, those of agriculture, education and irrigation. In a country with so marked a lack of private initiative Government must take the first place in inaugurating improvement, carrying out investigation, and promoting enterprise. These things require a liberal expenditure; and that is not possible if we sacrifice the revenue. A good deal of the money will not "fructify in the pockets of the people," but will be spent on caste feasts, marriage ceremonies, and pilgrimages. It may be noted that if we retain the 33 per cent. rule it is the more necessary to abolish the long settlement.

8. I have noticed one or two minor suggestions in Mr. Brander's report. It was not primarily his business to make such suggestions, but when an officer is absorbed in the consideration of the conditions of a single taluka things must come to his notice, and it would be a pity if he did not mention them, and a pity if no further action was taken. I am asking the Collector to let me have his opinion on these points separately.

9. The proposals as to Inam villages may be accepted. The only question is whether patasthal should be abolished or not. In the circumstances described in paragraph 109 of the report I agree with the Settlement Officer and the Collector that patasthal should be abolished. It means a nominal loss of Rs. 755, and a real loss to the Inamdars of some smaller sum.

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Ahmednagar.

Revision settlement of the Shevgaon taluka,
including the Páthardi mahál.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6411.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. No. Genl.—203 dated 16th May 1916—Submitting,

with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Shevgaon taluka, including the Páthardi mahál of the Ahmednagar district, together with certain petitions of objections relating thereto.

Letter from Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, No. M.—114 dated 22nd September 1915.
Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. Lud.—179-1915 dated 19th February 1916.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 203-Genl. dated 22nd February 1916.
Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—54 dated 10th April 1916

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the revision settlement of 124 Government and 24 inám villages of the Shevgaon taluka and of 62 Government and 8 inám villages of the Páthardi mahál in the Ahmednagar district.

2. The first question which arises in connection with these proposals is whether the rules regarding the limits of enhancement of assessment which were laid down in Government Resolution No. 2619 dated 26th March 1884 should, as recommended by the Commissioner, C. D., be abandoned. The Commissioner refers to the origin of the rules and states that the intention of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5739 dated 29th October 1874, under which the rules were first applied to the Poona and Sholápur districts, was to check the likelihood of heavy increases resulting from remeasurement and classification, the use of different valuation scales and the new assessment of areas previously treated as uncultivable. It is true that the immediate question under consideration at the time was the mitigation of the difficulty of adjusting the errors of previous surveys. The points more particularly discussed in the orders were with reference to the enhancements on individual holdings and on single villages, while the reasons for the general principle of limiting the enhancement on groups and talukas were not stated. But when the position was again reviewed in 1884, it was decided on mature consideration that the principle was a sound one and it was stated that the reason why it had not been applied before to other districts than Sholápur and Poona was because of the imperfections of the measurement and classification done in the earliest years of the survey. It was stated that the revision of the earliest original settlements having been effected, the rules limiting enhancements could be adopted without injustice to the public interests, and a direction was given that they should be observed in the revision of all original settlements, of which the term expired after the revenue year of 1883-84. Thus the rules were adopted deliberately after the imperfections of the earlier surveys had been removed.

3. No doubt the imposition of the limits does, as the Commissioner, C. D. points out, hamper regrouping; but Government do not concur in the view that it necessarily leads to anomalies. It may not be possible to obtain, at any particular settlement, the whole increase which might be justifiable on other considerations. On the other hand, the observance of the limits obviates the risk of upsetting by too drastic an increase the economy of thousands of cultivators. Government are of opinion that the 33 per cent. limit has a solid basis both on political and on economic grounds, and they see no reason, in the circumstances of the Shevgaon taluka, to justify its abandonment.

4. The Commissioner, C. D., also questions the thirty years' settlement period on the ground that it is too long. Whether he is correct or not in saying that the original idea of the thirty years' settlement was to guarantee landholders against an early increase in assessments owing to improvements, there is the fact that the idea of exempting improvements from taxation dates very far back (to at least 1865) in the evolution of the revenue policy of this Presidency. There is the further consideration that, even though improvements are not taxed, long settlements promote the carrying out of improvements, because they give the cultivator greater security in the matter of assessment and consequently in the return he receives from any improvement scheme he may undertake. Government are therefore not prepared to depart from the policy of guaranteeing settlements in the Presidency proper for a period of thirty years as a rule.

5. The Settlement Officer's report clearly indicates that an enhancement of assessment up to the limits permissible under the rules laid down by Government is justifiable in the case of the Shevgaon taluka. The Settlement Officer and the Collector both hold strongly the opinion that the present grouping is incorrect. Their proposals for rating, however, involve a contravention of the limits to enhancement, and it is necessary to readjust them. The Commissioner, C. D., proposes to overcome the difficulty by rejecting the proposed grouping and by imposing an all-round increase of 33 per cent. on the existing groups. He appears, however, to be actuated mainly by a desire to secure the maximum enhancement permissible. As the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Records points out, this course precludes any rectification of the grouping at the next settlement. The Settlement Commissioner's own proposals are open in a modified degree to the same objections as are those of the Settlement Officer. It seems to Government that the proper course would be to reduce the maximum rate in group I from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 1-12 and to adjust the other groups accordingly, the four groups suggested by the Settlement Officer being reduced to three by the amalgamation of his groups II and III into one group. The following grouping and dry-crop rates for the Government villages are sanctioned :—

Group.	Number of villages	Rate.
		Rs. a.
I	28	1 12
II	122	1 10
III	36	1 8
	Total 186	

6. The Settlement Officer's proposals in paragraph 98 of his report regarding garden and rice lands are approved.

7. As in the case of the Government villages, the 32 surveyed inám villages should be formed into three groups and they should be given the rates which are sanctioned for the adjoining Government villages of the taluka, except that the villages of Alhanwádi, Jatdevle and Sháhjápúr should be rated at Rs. 1-12. Subject to this modification, the Settlement Officer's proposals as regards the inám villages are approved. The following statement shows the grouping and rates for the inám villages :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Rate.
		Rs. a.
I	4	1 12
II	19	1 10
III	9	1 8
	Total 32	

8. The revised rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years, subject to the condition that if or when a railway is constructed on or about the line of the railway already proposed, the rates will be subject to revision, even though the period of thirty years has not expired.

9. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

G. A. THOMAS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6441, B. D., dated 29th June 1916.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar (with the petitions of objections),
All other Collectors, including the Collectors in Sind and the Deputy
Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General, -
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMS SETTLEMENTS.																	
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
																		16	17	18
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Group I.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Pathardi	I	1 8 0	..	..	7,568	4,332	..	..	..	..	M. 868	1,318	..	8,816	5,650	..
3	Mohori	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,966	888	..	3	4	..	M. 88	78	..	2,054	870	..
8	Kharegaon Khurd	II	1 4 0	..	..	928	490	..	..	..	..	M. 148	186	..	1,077	628	..
4	Mohoti	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,629	331	..	7	6	..	M. 71	77	..	1,707	414	..
5	Karodi	II	1 4 0	..	..	3,023	588	..	4	3	..	M. 91	88	..	2,107	682	..
6	Mohaj Budrak (Do. Bhaigaha).	II	1 4 0	..	..	3,969	1,918	..	..	..	..	M. 178	213	..	4,141	2,131	..
7	Jambhall	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,659	347	..	18	23	..	M. 64	84	..	2,011	634	..
9	Yell	II	1 4 0	..	..	3,624	1,673	..	..	..	..	M. 264	400	..	3,818	2,272	..
9	Pimpalgawan	II	1 4 0	..	..	544	323	..	..	..	..	M. 28	38	..	578	380	..
10	Bhote Takli	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,068	368	..	..	..	..	M. 178	231	..	1,241	1,089	..
11	Bhote	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,376	619	..	..	..	..	M. 78	89	..	1,449	708	..
12	Akola	II	1 4 0	..	..	3,379	1,380	..	1	2	..	M. 261	303	..	3,910	1,688	..
13	Agarkhind	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,349	454	..	..	..	..	M. 88	96	..	1,432	549	..
14	Walupa	II	1 4 0	..	..	647	350	..	..	..	..	M. 62	76	..	709	426	..
16	Dhulechandan	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,614	788	..	..	..	..	M. 129	132	..	1,643	920	..
16	Kharwanli	II	1 4 0	..	..	8,616	3,485	..	62	70	..	M. 247	267	..	8,924	3,568	..
17	Chinapur Ijode	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,541	1,329	..	12	11	..	M. 189	194	..	3,028	1,524	..
18	Pimpalgaoon Tappa	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,357	790	..	..	..	..	M. 110	132	..	1,487	922	..
19	Tekali	I	1 6 0	..	..	4,138	2,437	..	..	..	..	M. 180	235	..	4,333	2,672	..
20	Mungawade	I	1 6 0	..	..	3,693	1,693	..	..	..	..	M. 189	218	..	3,731	1,908	..
21	Midnangvi	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,676	1,497	..	7	7	..	M. 76	91	..	2,780	1,585	..
22	Bhalegaon	I	1 6 0	..	..	4,686	2,676	..	..	..	..	M. 129	220	..	4,977	2,796	..
23	Aravi	I	1 6 0	..	..	2,621	1,215	..	..	..	..	M. 98	123	..	2,714	1,341	..
24	Bakhasa Bhuwan	I	1 6 0	..	..	4,581	2,117	..	..	..	..	M. 120	163	..	4,711	2,289	..
26	Siroor	I	1 6 0	..	..	3,640	2,399	..	..	..	..	M. 264	336	..	3,904	2,732	..
30	Gomalwadi	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,698	1,381	..	..	..	..	M. 79	99	..	1,870	1,480	..
27	Wadgaon	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,988	1,005	..	..	..	..	M. 149	184	..	1,808	1,190	..
28	Chinchpur Pungal	I	1 6 0	..	..	4,620	1,628	..	..	..	..	M. 123	222	..	4,705	1,854	..
26	Total of Group I	..	..	..	..	80,413	39,695	0 7 10	314	128	1 1 8	M. 4,805	5,048	1 4 1	86,226	46,187	0 8 7
Group II.																			
29	Kelwandi	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,187	461	..	3	3	..	M. 59	64	..	1,190	528	..
30	Hanikdamdi	II	1 4 0	..	..	12,079	3,160	..	64	60	..	M. 98	125	..	12,219	3,281	..
31	Rheradi	II	1 4 0	..	..	741	368	..	..	..	..	M. 56	67	..	797	436	..
32	Bhoradi	II	1 4 0	..	..	368	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	276	..
33	Malegaon Pat	II	1 4 0	..	..	693	494	..	..	..	..	M. 49	59	..	651	503	..
34	Gangavi Budrak	II	1 4 0	..	..	667	679	..	..	..	..	M. 53	65	..	710	647	..
35	Pagori Pimpalgaoon	II	1 4 0	..	..	3,588	1,733	..	..	..	..	M. 111	137	..	3,699	1,870	..
36	Somthan Hdrak	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,000	590	..	..	..	..	M. 29	38	..	1,028	1,028	..
37	Somthan Nalwade	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,020	1,142	..	..	..	..	M. 52	73	..	1,079	1,215	..
38	Amirpur	II	1 4 0	..	..	398	246	..	..	..	..	M. 19	28	..	412	40	..
39	Dongar Akhegaon	II	1 4 0	..	..	242	225	..	..	..	..	M. 40	45	..	282	264	..
40	Akhegaon Tilari	II	1 4 0	..	..	2,428	2,208	..	..	..	..	M. 128	173	..	2,621	2,381	..
41	Kalaspimpri	II	1 4 0	..	..	2,081	926	..	2	5	..	M. 47	61	..	2,131	820	..
42	Tondali	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,981	772	..	..	..	..	M. 66	68	..	1,737	841	..
43	Bonesi	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,367	613	..	..	..	..	M. 125	145	..	1,513	1,028	..

APPENDIX Q.

occupied land in the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

BY DIVISION SURVEYORS															Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
20	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Group I.																	
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	7,963	5,455	..	..	..	..	M. 963	1,068	..	8,516	7,133	..	+30 07	Pathardi	1
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1,963	827	..	3	0	..	M. 82	110	..	2,054	943	..	+40 75	Mohori	2
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	928	605	..	..	..	..	M. 146	278	..	1,077	838	..	+40 01	Kasegaon Khurd	3
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1,029	465	..	7	2	..	M. 71	108	..	1,707	581	..	+40 34	Mohoti	4
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2,023	834	..	4	4	..	M. 81	121	..	2,107	959	..	+40 63	Karoti	5
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	3,869	2,897	..	..	..	..	M. 172	300	..	4,141	2,907	..	+40 64	Mohoti Budruk (Deshaycha).	6
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1,959	1,191	..	16	32	..	M. 64	118	..	2,043	1,341	..	+40 67	Jambhal	7
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	3,824	2,632	..	..	..	..	M. 394	662	..	3,918	3,194	..	+40 68	Yeli	8
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	844	463	..	..	..	..	M. 38	53	..	876	606	..	+40 66	Pimpalgawan	9
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	1,068	1,267	..	..	..	..	M. 176	235	..	1,241	1,632	..	+40 68	Bhut Tekli	10
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	1,878	870	..	..	..	..	M. 78	125	..	1,449	985	..	+40 64	Shekale	11
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	3,573	1,941	..	1	3	..	M. 231	480	..	3,840	2,374	..	+40 64	Akola	12
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	1,349	638	..	..	..	..	M. 83	134	..	1,433	772	..	+40 63	Agnekhind	13
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	647	492	..	..	..	..	M. 62	107	..	769	539	..	+40 61	Walunja	14
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	1,314	1,030	..	..	..	..	M. 123	314	..	1,643	1,264	..	+40 66	Dhulechandan	15
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	6,515	4,330	..	63	63	..	M. 347	644	..	5,334	5,672	..	+40 60	Kharwadi	16
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2,851	1,882	..	13	14	..	M. 166	238	..	3,033	1,929	..	+36 87	Chinchpur Jhade	17
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	1,357	1,000	..	..	..	..	M. 110	167	..	1,467	1,187	..	+26 67	Pimpalgawan Tappa	18
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	4,158	3,064	..	..	..	..	M. 180	297	..	4,583	3,381	..	+36 65	Takali	19
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	3,938	2,141	..	..	..	..	M. 183	273	..	3,781	2,414	..	+26 63	Mungawade	20
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2,078	1,582	..	7	9	..	M. 76	115	..	2,760	2,008	..	+26 66	Mirangwi	21
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	4,036	3,350	..	..	..	..	M. 163	278	..	4,677	3,687	..	+26 66	Shalgawa	22
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	3,821	2,367	..	..	..	..	M. 98	169	..	3,714	2,466	..	+26 68	Aravi	23
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	4,651	2,978	..	..	..	..	M. 130	208	..	4,711	2,836	..	+26 64	Bakhas Bhuwan	24
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	3,840	3,033	..	..	..	..	M. 254	425	..	3,804	3,467	..	+26 64	Shoor	25
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	1,906	1,685	..	..	..	..	M. 70	125	..	1,875	1,810	..	+26 67	Gomalwadi	26
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	3,063	1,372	..	..	..	..	M. 143	235	..	1,808	1,506	..	+26 65	Wadgaon	27
1 12 0	..	1 12 0	4,520	2,054	..	..	..	..	M. 185	304	..	4,705	2,348	..	+26 69	Chinchpur Pargal	28
..	..	..	30,418	22,236	0 10 5	114	174	1 6 5	M. 4 808	3,002	1 10 8	35,335	30,461	0 11 6	+31 82	Total of Group I.	28
Group II.																	
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1,137	866	..	3	4	..	M. 59	83	..	1,199	835	..	+26 78	Helwadi	29
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	12,079	4,668	..	44	78	..	M. 96	163	..	12,919	4,833	..	+26 69	Mantalsandi	30
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	741	427	..	..	..	..	M. 56	87	..	797	564	..	+26 66	Kheradi	31
1 10 0	..	..	393	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393	267	..	+26 68	Shoradi	32
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	638	641	..	..	..	..	M. 48	78	..	651	717	..	+26 66	Malegaon Pat	33
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	337	751	..	..	..	..	M. 53	88	..	710	839	..	+26 66	Sangvi Budruk	34
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	3,538	2,347	..	..	..	..	M. 111	178	..	2,689	2,435	..	+36 68	Pargot Pimpalgawan	35
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,000	1,364	..	..	..	..	M. 38	49	..	1,038	1,333	..	+26 67	Somthan Budruk	36
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,040	1,461	..	..	..	..	M. 52	95	..	1,072	1,518	..	+26 71	Somthan Nalwade	37
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	336	449	..	..	..	..	M. 19	25	..	412	624	..	+26 70	Amrapur	38
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	312	454	..	..	..	..	M. 50	52	..	352	510	..	+26 65	Dongar Akhgaon	39
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	2,403	2,820	..	..	..	..	M. 138	224	..	2,631	3,087	..	+26 66	Akhgaon Talaf	40
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	4,061	1,304	..	3	6	..	M. 47	65	..	3,131	1,373	..	+36 68	Kulaspurpri	41
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,831	1,002	..	..	..	..	M. 56	86	..	1,737	1,060	..	+26 61	Tondali	42
0 0	..	1 10 0	1,367	1,166	..	..	..	..	M. 123	188	..	1,512	1,374	..	+36 68	Sonoli	43

Number.	Name of Village	By village settlement.															
		Number of Group	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group II—contd.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
44	Aurangpur	II	1 4 0	...	...	644	818	...	...	...	M.	38	68	...	889	864
45	Koradgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	3,639	2,951	...	...	...	M.	239	221	...	4,088	3,338
46	Nipani Jalgaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,489	1,078	...	...	...	M.	57	78	...	1,547	1,163
47	Kobangwa	II	1 4 0	...	...	969	770	...	...	...	M.	69	66	...	1,038	850
48	Jirewadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	687	247	...	...	...	M.	30	47	...	706	294
49	Nandur Nimbdaitya	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,974	906	...	...	...	M.	100	118	...	2,074	1,084
50	Nagshwadi	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,327	404	...	6	8	M.	7	4	...	1,540	416
51	Shukto Khurd	II	1 4 0	...	...	568	265	...	...	...	M.	21	23	...	634	278
52	Golegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,641	632	...	...	...	M.	61	59	...	1,502	661
53	Kanegaon	II	1 4 0	...	...	1,907	1,078	...	...	...	M.	54	66	...	1,961	1,141
54	Marshatpur (shew)	II	1 4 0	...	...	361	810	...	...	...	M.	15	30	...	376	830
55	Saugan	I	1 6 0	...	...	369	249	...	...	...	M.	10	14	...	303	359
56	Marshatpur (Path)	I	1 6 0	...	...	742	427	...	...	...	M.	43	54	...	785	461
57	Kbokwanohe	I	1 6 0	...	...	4,417	1,676	...	21	18	M.	256	238	...	4,644	1,829
58	Stramarg	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,778	2,388	...	...	...	M.	127	184	...	3,906	2,507
59	Mudhi	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,351	1,094	...	...	...	M.	62	118	...	2,443	1,202
60	Shirapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,950	1,949	...	1	1	M.	194	212	...	2,145	1,869
61	Ghatwara	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,771	2,192	...	8	5	M.	100	183	...	2,974	2,333
62	Satwad	I	1 6 0	...	...	900	666	...	...	...	M.	56	76	...	955	741
63	Dewarai	I	1 6 0	...	...	678	438	...	...	...	M.	78	91	...	740	534
64	Tribhuvanwadi	I	1 6 0	...	...	669	320	...	...	...	M.	24	22	...	697	349
65	Nimbodi	I	1 6 0	...	...	414	266	...	...	...	M.	26	34	...	440	300
66	Kandgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,376	770	...	...	...	M.	62	62	...	1,338	893
67	Jharwadi	I	1 6 0	...	...	901	517	...	...	...	M.	60	61	...	961	598
68	Mandve	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,271	1,440	...	...	...	M.	60	80	...	2,331	1,520
69	Tugaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,798	1,558	...	...	...	M.	301	400	...	3,097	1,958
70	Parowadi	I	1 6 0	...	...	805	616	...	...	...	M.	20	27	...	826	683
71	Jawkhod Khales	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,454	2,033	...	...	...	M.	86	117	...	3,540	2,140
72	Mohoj Khurd	I	1 6 0	...	...	3,293	1,631	...	...	...	M.	160	208	...	3,438	1,829
73	Mohoj Budruk	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,326	1,698	...	...	...	M.	104	129	...	2,420	1,737
74	Kamat Shingwo	I	1 6 0	...	...	584	550	...	...	...	M.	21	25	...	606	676
75	Adgaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,678	1,549	...	...	...	M.	39	61	...	2,717	1,599
76	Wagholi	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,738	2,876	...	...	...	M.	65	104	...	2,791	2,980
77	Hopare	I	1 6 0	...	...	702	584	...	...	...	M.	5	7	...	707	561
78	Hanmant Takli	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,038	638	...	...	...	M.	46	71	...	1,082	664
79	Wadole Khurd	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,431	1,747	...	...	...	M.	60	70	...	2,461	1,817
80	Malkapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	734	784	...	...	...	M.	10	13	...	744	797
81	Gandwadi	I	1 6 0	...	...	998	740	...	...	...	M.	29	38	...	1,027	778
82	Dhorjalgaon (shew)	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,101	1,329	...	...	...	M.	68	120	...	1,274	1,449
83	Apegaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	742	784	...	...	...	M.	26	28	...	797	817
84	Malgan	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,002	1,026	...	...	...	M.	79	108	...	1,078	1,131
85	Samangaon	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,259	1,438	...	...	...	M.	41	56	...	1,300	1,494
86	Wadole Budruk	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,762	3,195	...	...	...	M.	54	77	...	2,836	3,243
87	Sutanpur Khurd	I	1 6 0	...	...	464	491	...	...	...	M.	13	17	...	467	495
88	Amrapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	2,146	2,295	...	...	...	M.	155	224	...	2,310	2,519
89	Kalegam Fakir	I	1 6 0	...	...	353	373	...	...	...	M.	9	13	...	361	386
90	Shahapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	600	602	...	...	...	M.	13	17	...	607	619
91	Bahapur	I	1 6 0	...	...	913	848	...	...	...	M.	49	68	...	967	910
92	Chitali Navl	I	1 6 0	...	...	1,013	853	...	...	...	M.	54	78	...	1,068	941

Continued.

By Revision Settlements.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total							
Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.		Group II—contd			
1 10 0	...	1 30 0	844	1,058	...	...	...	...	M 85	82	...	883	1,130	...	+20.63	Aurangpur	44
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	8,430	8,827	...	...	...	...	M 229	364	...	4,038	4,191	...	+20.87	Koradgaon	45
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,400	1,590	...	...	...	...	M 57	95	...	1,547	1,404	...	+20.69	Nipani Jalgaon	46
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	969	999	...	...	...	...	M 60	112	...	1,038	1,111	...	+20.70	Kolsangvi	47
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	6,97	320	...	...	...	...	M 89	61	...	708	831	...	+20.69	Jirewadi	48
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,974	1,175	...	...	...	...	M 100	168	...	2,074	1,328	...	+20.69	Nandur Nimbdalya	49
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,527	534	...	6	10	...	M 7	5	...	1,640	538	...	+20.57	Nagavadi	50		
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	863	391	...	...	...	...	M. 21	80	...	584	861	...	+20.88	Shokte Khurd	51
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,441	677	...	...	...	...	M 61	77	...	1,502	754	...	+30.78	Golegaon	52
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,007	1,305	...	...	...	...	M. 64	64	...	1,961	1,470	...	+30.82	Baogaon	53
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	301	402	...	...	...	...	M 16	38	...	370	428	...	+20.70	Murshatpur (shev)	54
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	293	206	...	...	...	...	M 10	17	...	303	312	...	+19.09	Sonagaon	55
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	712	507	...	...	...	...	M 43	61	...	785	671	...	+18.71	Murshatpur (Fath)	56
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	4,417	1,873	...	21	21	...	M. 200	293	...	4,844	2,178	...	+18.78	Khokavmohe	57		
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	3,778	4,017	...	...	...	...	M 127	213	...	3,905	4,385	...	+13.78	Sirasnag	58
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,351	1,331	...	...	...	...	M 92	140	...	2,443	1,421	...	+12.22	Mandhu	59
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2,140	1,949	...	1	1	...	M 104	287	...	3,145	2,337	...	+18.17	Bharapur	60		
1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2,771	2,691	...	8	6	...	M 100	165	...	2,874	2,780	...	+13.30	Ghaterna	61		
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	930	738	...	...	...	...	M 55	90	...	955	878	...	+12.22	Satwad	62
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	673	612	...	...	...	...	M 73	107	...	746	619	...	+18.18	Dowari	63
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	603	878	...	...	...	...	M. 24	84	...	687	412	...	+18.65	Tribhuvanwadi	64
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	414	314	...	...	...	...	M 26	41	...	440	355	...	+18.33	Nimbodi	65
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,216	910	...	...	...	...	M 62	73	...	1,383	883	...	+18.15	Kwadgaon	66
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	301	611	...	...	...	...	M 00	96	...	961	707	...	+13.28	Joharwadi	67
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,271	1,702	...	...	...	...	M 6	94	...	2,331	1,789	...	+18.16	Mandya	68
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,780	1,811	...	...	...	...	M 301	473	...	3,007	2,314	...	+18.18	Tisgaon	69
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	976	728	...	...	...	...	M. 30	44	...	885	772	...	+13.22	Parewadi	70
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	3,454	2,391	...	...	...	...	M. 86	138	...	3,540	2,520	...	+18.18	Javkhed Khalsa	71
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,288	1,916	...	...	...	...	M 150	248	...	2,438	2,162	...	+18.21	Mohaj Khurd	72
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,326	1,839	...	...	...	...	M 104	104	...	2,430	2,058	...	+18.19	Mohaj Budruk	73
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	284	680	...	...	...	...	M. 21	31	...	605	681	...	+18.28	Kasot Shingwa	74
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,678	1,339	...	...	...	...	M. 39	60	...	2,717	1,890	...	+18.30	Adgaon	75
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,726	3,309	...	...	...	...	M 65	123	...	2,791	3,523	...	+18.19	Waghola	76
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	702	610	...	...	...	...	M 6	8	...	707	608	...	+18.10	Kopere	77
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,032	1,056	...	...	...	...	M 43	84	...	1,083	1,139	...	+19.15	Hammant Takli	78
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,431	2,064	...	...	...	...	M 80	83	...	2,431	2,147	...	+18.10	Wadule Khurd	79
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	731	927	...	...	...	...	M. 10	16	...	744	942	...	+18.18	Malkapur	80
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	998	874	...	...	...	...	M 30	48	...	1,027	919	...	+18.12	Garudwadi	81
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,101	1,670	...	...	...	...	M 88	143	...	1,274	1,713	...	+18.15	Dhorajgaon (shev)	82
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	742	827	...	...	...	...	M 25	30	...	797	908	...	+18.24	Yeggaon	83
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,908	1,916	...	...	...	...	M 76	122	...	1,978	1,837	...	+18.21	Malggaon	84
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,240	1,087	...	...	...	...	M. 41	66	...	1,300	1,158	...	+18.13	Saumangaon	85
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,738	3,740	...	...	...	...	M. 54	91	...	2,839	3,831	...	+18.17	Wadule Budruk	86
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	684	680	...	...	...	...	M 13	20	...	497	600	...	+18.11	Sutanpur Khurd	87
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	2,140	2,712	...	...	...	...	M 165	265	...	2,801	2,977	...	+18.16	Amarsapur	88
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	852	461	...	...	...	...	M. 9	15	...	361	458	...	+18.13	Kalegaon Fakir	89
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	880	711	...	...	...	...	M. 13	21	...	873	732	...	+18.28	Shahapur	90
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	918	847	...	...	...	...	M. 49	73	...	967	730	...	+18.03	Darhaapur	91
1 10 0	...	1 10 0	1,012	1,020	...	...	...	...	M. 54	92	...	1,086	1,112	...	+18.17	Chitahi Navi	92

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
		No of Group.	Maximum Rates			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group II—contd.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
93	Chitall Junt	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,059	799	..	..	..	..	M.	26	40	..	1,077	899
94	Padañ	I	1 6 0	..	..	3,355	1,501	..	..	..	..	M.	120	179	..	3,350	1,076
95	Hatrañ	I	1 6 0	..	..	987	509	..	..	..	..	M.	39	53	..	1,023	802
96	Saidapur	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,309	460	..	..	..	..	M.	31	43	..	1,400	403
97	Nivdunge	I	1 6 0	..	..	4,023	2,300	..	..	..	..	M.	320	413	..	4,346	2,616
98	Dhamangaon	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,302	691	..	..	..	..	M.	87	153	..	1,389	817
99	Mali Dubhulgaon	I	1 6 0	..	..	1,833	937	..	..	..	..	M.	111	130	..	1,974	1,087
100	Prabhu Pimpri	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,180	703	..	..	..	..	M.	32	38	..	1,221	799
101	Salvadgaon	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,403	543	..	..	..	..	M.	119	135	..	1,517	678
102	Warar Khurd.	II	1 4 0	..	..	731	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	721	417
103	Shaygaon	II	1 4 0	..	..	10,735	4,130	..	..	..	..	M.	407	763	..	10,703	4,382
104	Sarophe	II	1 4 0	..	..	774	345	..	..	..	..	M.	7	9	..	791	334
105	Lolegaon	II	1 4 0	..	..	721	450	..	..	..	..	M.	14	18	..	735	474
106	Joharapur	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,225	932	..	..	..	..	M.	27	30	..	1,253	1,013
207	Khangsaon	II	1 4 0	..	..	1,318	1,507	..	..	..	..	M.	17	22	..	1,336	1,250
108	Hingangaon New	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,683	1,383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,683	1,383
109	Dadegaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	763	631	..	..	..	..	M.	4	4	..	760	635
110	Kuntaphal	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,263	683	..	..	..	..	M.	60	73	..	1,322	781
111	Talaul	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,406	400	..	..	..	..	M.	44	48	..	1,540	500
112	Tadjanpur	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,076	613	..	..	..	..	M.	33	39	..	1,109	631
113	Dhorega	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,373	920	..	..	..	..	M.	14	16	..	1,386	933
114	Antre	III	1 3 0	..	..	782	721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	782	721
115	Rodke	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,020	611	..	..	..	..	M.	11	12	..	1,031	623
116	Karjat Khurd	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,132	480	..	..	..	..	M.	19	23	..	1,151	502
117	Karjat Budruk	III	1 3 0	..	..	975	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	975	385
118	Bhavinimbgaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	3,683	3,002	..	..	..	..	M.	69	69	..	3,683	3,071
119	Sultapur Budruk	III	1 3 0	..	..	781	338	..	..	..	..	M.	16	22	..	779	360
120	Nimbazi	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,193	1,093	..	..	..	..	M.	2	2	..	1,195	1,095
121	Devlane	III	1 3 0	..	..	2,049	1,608	..	..	..	..	M.	5	8	..	2,053	1,514
122	Budhavangaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	643	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643	454
123	Brahmangaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	320	342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	342
124	Agarandur	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,710	1,497	..	..	..	..	M.	14	15	..	1,724	1,512
125	Ghevari	III	1 3 0	..	..	3,133	3,043	..	..	..	..	M.	46	50	..	3,179	3,107
126	Dhorchangaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	2,203	2,205	..	..	..	..	M.	10	10	..	2,213	2,215
127	Dhorhugani	III	1 3 0	..	..	727	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	727	372
128	Hingangaon Shev	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,043	913	..	..	..	..	M.	14	17	..	1,058	910
129	Nyhal	III	1 3 0	..	..	631	415	..	..	..	..	M.	6	8	..	637	421
130	Morgayan	III	1 3 0	..	..	236	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	299
131	Kampur	III	1 3 0	..	..	345	723	..	..	..	..	M.	3	4	..	348	732
132	Lakhephal	III	1 3 0	..	..	3,739	2,475	..	..	..	..	M.	50	59	..	3,739	2,533
133	Chudl	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,363	1,436	..	..	..	..	M.	9	11	..	1,372	1,507
134	Gogalegaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	360	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	362
135	Dharyerandgaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,231	703	..	..	..	..	M.	22	23	..	1,253	359
136	Samsdyerandgaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,119	632	..	..	..	..	M.	61	69	..	1,180	701
137	Shaywatyerandgaon	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,530	340	..	..	..	..	M.	68	78	..	1,598	913
138	Lahphal	III	1 3 0	..	..	4,333	2,033	..	..	..	..	M.	43	43	..	4,323	2,097
139	Gholan	III	1 3 0	..	..	3,641	1,730	..	..	..	..	M.	103	233	..	4,037	1,966
140	Antarwali Khurd (Nov)	III	1 3 0	..	..	711	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711	333
141	Shabar Takli	III	1 3 0	..	..	1,333	1,020	..	..	..	..	M.	136	170	..	1,319	1,100

Q—continued.

By Revisor Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p	Group II—contd.			
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,060	946	..	..	..	..	M. 28	47	..	1,067	963	..	+18 24	Chitali Juni	83
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	2,365	1,774	..	..	..	..	M. 125	207	..	2,480	1,981	..	+19 20	Padali	84
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	187	601	..	..	..	..	M. 28	63	..	1,023	664	..	+15 15	Hatral	85
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,380	632	..	..	..	..	M. 31	51	..	1,400	683	..	+13 56	Saidapur	86
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	4,028	2,600	..	..	..	..	M. 350	401	..	4,366	3,094	..	+18 13	Nivhunge	87
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,303	817	..	..	..	..	M. 61	149	..	1,383	966	..	+18 24	Dhawanagaon	88
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,863	1,108	..	..	..	..	M. 117	177	..	1,974	1,255	..	+18 23	Mali Bahulgaon	89
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,139	992	..	..	..	..	M. 31	47	..	1,321	1,039	..	+30 04	Prabhu Fimpri	100
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,403	706	..	..	..	..	M. 106	175	..	1,517	861	..	+29 04	Salvagaon	101
1 10 0	721	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	721	542	..	+20 88	Warur Khurd	102	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	10,696	5,360	..	..	..	..	M. 407	961	..	10,603	6,260	..	+20 01	Shevgaon	103
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	774	448	..	..	..	..	M. 7	12	..	781	460	..	+29 64	Saraph	104
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	721	633	..	..	..	..	M. 14	23	..	735	618	..	+29 86	Lolegaon	105
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,325	1,270	..	..	..	..	M. 27	47	..	1,532	1,323	..	+29 06	Johorapur	106
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,318	1,560	..	..	..	..	M. 11	29	..	1,335	1,618	..	+30 02	Khamgaon	107
1 10 0	1,003	2,012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,093	2,012	..	+44 44	Hingangaon New	108	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	763	897	..	..	..	..	M. 4	8	..	760	903	..	+42 38	Dalegaon	109
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,264	938	..	..	..	..	M. 86	118	..	1,333	1,090	..	+44 42	Kasteghal	110
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,460	685	..	..	..	..	M. 44	66	..	1,540	731	..	+44 47	Talanti	111
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,070	923	..	..	..	..	M. 38	66	..	1,109	984	..	+44 40	Tapanpur	112
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,373	1,320	..	..	..	..	M. 14	23	..	1,368	1,363	..	+44 44	Dhorade	113
1 10 0	782	1,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	783	1,041	..	+44 38	Antre	114	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,020	388	..	..	..	..	M. 11	17	..	1,031	990	..	+46 48	Bodke	115
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,132	691	..	..	..	..	M. 11	32	..	1,151	725	..	+44 42	Karjat Budruk	116
1 10 0	676	1,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	675	1,273	..	+44 41	Karjat Budruk	117	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	3,650	4,366	..	..	..	..	M. 83	100	..	3,658	4,438	..	+44 45	Dhawanbagaon	118
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	761	777	..	..	..	..	M. 11	22	..	779	809	..	+44 46	Saitapur Budruk	119
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,133	1,679	..	..	..	..	M. 2	8	..	1,135	1,682	..	+44 47	Nimburi	120
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	2,048	2,176	..	..	..	..	M. 5	12	..	2,053	2,187	..	+44 45	Devlase	121
1 10 0	648	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649	656	..	+44 49	Badhavanagaon	122	
1 10 0	830	783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	830	783	..	+44 46	Brahamangaon	123	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,710	2,163	..	..	..	..	M. 14	22	..	1,734	2,184	..	+44 46	Agurnaudur	124
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	3,132	4,403	..	..	..	..	M. 41	65	..	3,177	4,465	..	+44 45	Ghovari	125
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	2,203	3,185	..	..	..	..	M. 16	14	..	2,213	3,190	..	+44 43	Dhorchangaon	126
1 10 0	727	826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	727	826	..	+44 41	Dhorbingani	127	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,934	1,310	..	..	..	..	M. 11	24	..	1,963	1,443	..	+44 31	Hingangaon (Shev)	128
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	661	697	..	..	..	..	M. 6	11	..	667	698	..	+44 42	Nyball	129
1 10 0	368	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	362	..	+44 60	Morgava	130	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	640	1,051	..	..	..	..	M. 3	6	..	648	1,057	..	+44 40	Kampur	131
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	3,320	3,573	..	..	..	..	M. 50	84	..	3,361	3,659	..	+44 45	Lakhephal	132
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,803	2,161	..	..	..	..	M. 9	16	..	1,812	2,177	..	+44 46	Khirdi	133
1 10 0	858	1,245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	860	1,246	..	+44 46	Gogalegaon	134	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,321	1,101	..	..	..	..	M. 53	134	..	1,403	1,235	..	+43 77	Dhavyerangaon	135
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,119	913	..	..	..	..	M. 61	100	..	1,160	1,019	..	+44 61	Sausadyerangaon	136
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,720	1,813	..	..	..	..	M. 68	113	..	1,688	1,800	..	+44 44	Bhagvatyangaon	137
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	4,380	2,647	..	..	..	..	M. 43	70	..	4,429	3,016	..	+44 47	Dahiphali	138
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	3,841	2,434	..	..	..	..	M. 116	325	..	4,037	2,900	..	+44 42	Ghotan	139
1 10 0	711	663	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	711	662	..	+44 46	Antarwali Khurd (New)	140	
1 10 0	..	1 10 0	1,038	1,473	..	..	..	..	M. 136	246	..	1,619	1,719	..	+44 45	Shabar Takli	141

Sl. no.	Name of village	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																
		Number of Group	Machum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>																	
142	Moylesbankar	III	1 3 0			1,333	630					M	49	51		1,441	691	
143	Bakhatapur	II	1 4 0			1,062	1,058					M	11	51		1,076	630	
144	Nanurebhir	II	1 4 0			1,338	617					M	50	45		1,572	662	
145	Akhatwada	II	1 4 0			2,053	787					M	33	40		2,463	827	
146	Bhatkudgaon	II	1 4 0			3,476	1,074					M	178	210		3,014	2,103	
147	Nimbe	II	1 4 0			883	928					M	70	98		1,059	1,024	
148	Dhorisgaon (New)	II	1 4 0			2,015	883					M	98	110		2,143	1,070	
149	Bhayaogaon	II	1 4 0			734	506					M	53	90		789	575	
150	Daudpur	II	1 4 0			476	878					M	7	16		498	316	
152	Total of Group II					20,241	1,28,651	0 10 5	81	100	1 3 9	M	7,251	9,514	1 4 10	27,548	1,42,100	0 10 8
	<i>Group III.</i>																	
151	Shigori	II	1 4 0			2,052	634		1	1		M	70	59		2,312	718	
152	Thate	II	1 4 0			1,816	385					M	9	11		1,821	400	
153	Wadgaon (Shew)	II	1 4 0			1,029	620					M	30	40		1,078	669	
154	Hasanapur	II	1 4 0			1,347	654					M	95	132		1,442	689	
155	Kolgaon	II	1 4 0			1,163	602					M	62	60		1,216	542	
156	Hangul Budruk	II	1 4 0			580	273					M	51	71		680	341	
157	Mangrol Khurd	II	1 4 0			700	243					M	10	21		713	210	
158	Antarwalli Budruk	II	1 4 0			2,011	651					M	76	94		2,077	716	
159	Antarwalli Khurd	II	1 4 0			1,324	609					M	61	71		1,341	705	
160	Sulejimpalgaon	II	1 4 0			624	135									624	135	
161	Gbedechandgaon	II	1 4 0			1,755	631					M	63	82		1,920	1,153	
162	Belagaon	II	1 4 0			781	523					M	30	51		824	674	
163	Chhapadgaon	II	1 4 0			3,181	2,507					M	167	188		3,316	2,705	
164	Sonesangai	II	1 4 0			1,231	607					M	36	47		1,297	674	
165	Rawatale	II	1 4 0			707	331					M	10	10		777	371	
166	Kurudgaon	II	1 4 0			709	408					M	62	104		791	671	
167	Rakhu	II	1 4 0			1,403	741					M	93	125		1,591	856	
168	Thakoor Nimbgaon	II	1 4 0			1,585	601					M	140	190		1,724	787	
169	Molegaon (New)	II	1 4 0			1,334	533					M	23	36		1,422	597	
170	Dabgaon Khalsa	III	1 2 0			1,278	974					M	62	73		1,310	1,046	
171	Khadake	III	1 2 0			544	297					M	3	2		640	289	
172	Machake	III	1 2 0			673	443					M	2	1		681	415	
173	Murg	III	1 2 0			4,725	3,611					M	80	106		4,814	3,711	
174	Watasari	III	1 2 0			603	486									600	496	
175	Hingri	III	1 2 0			919	530					M	12	13		931	546	
176	Pingowadi	III	1 2 0			381	547					M	37	44		429	601	
177	Rhampapri	III	1 2 0			1,039	804					M	63	80		1,107	884	
178	Prabhusaadgaon	III	1 2 0			629	411					M	78	85		702	491	
179	Sonwahir	III	1 2 0			1,312	978					M	97	97		1,494	1,086	
180	Thakur Pimpalgaon	III	1 2 0			631	735					M	64	74		695	809	
181	Falan Tekhi	III	1 2 0			2,668	1,323					M	271	275		3,000	2,103	
182	Santali	III	1 2 0			1,428	805					M	63	69		1,499	881	
183	Sukrate Budruk	III	1 2 0			1,112	443					M	44	46		1,156	483	
184	Muzani	III	1 2 0			639	266					M	15	20		677	280	
185	Dhargawan	III	1 2 0			1,468	634					M	46	61		1,514	695	
184	Adhodi	III	1 2 0			527	261					M	16	10		545	240	
184	Total of Group III					46,440	26,683	0 8 9	1	1	1	M	2,070	2,510	1 3 4	90,517	29,099	0 8
	Grand Total					32,084	1,86,044	0 9 5	196	227	1 3 0	M	14,105	17,070	1 4 4	44,376	2,12,243	0 9 1

continued.

By Revision Statement																Percentage increase	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.		Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
																Group II—contd		
100	1 10 0	1,488	910	..	..	..	..	M	43	74	..	1,481	984	..	+44 69	Maj-le Shankar	142
100	1 10 0	1,082	830	..	..	..	..	M	14	27	..	1,073	827	..	+30 05	Bakhatarpur	133
100	1 10 0	1,338	892	..	..	..	..	M	39	59	..	1,372	961	..	+30 08	Nandurvirhi	144
100	1 10 0	2,058	1,028	..	..	..	..	M	33	52	..	2,082	1,075	..	+30 36	Akhatwadi	146
100	1 10 0	3,436	2,560	..	..	..	..	M	178	265	..	3,614	2,851	..	+30 00	Bhatkudgaon	145
100	1 10 0	982	1,204	..	..	..	..	M	7	127	..	1,082	1,231	..	+30 98	Nimbe	137
100	1 10 0	2,051	1,154	..	..	..	..	M	92	155	..	2,148	1,209	..	+30 99	Dharjalgaoq (Nev)	148
100	1 10 0	774	838	..	..	..	..	M	85	89	..	789	747	..	+30 74	Bhargaoon	140
100	1 10 0	478	439	..	..	..	..	M	7	13	..	498	452	..	+29 80	Daudpur	150
		300,241	1,46,881	0 13 4	81	126	1 8 11	M	7,221	11,883	1 10 4	207,548	1,78,367	0 12 8	+29 11	Total of Group II.	129	
																Group III		
80	1 8 0	3,032	781	..	I	I	..	M	79	100	..	3,112	822	..	+26 05	Shingori	151	
80	1 8 0	1,315	474	..	..	..	..	M	9	19	..	1,324	487	..	+19 85	Thale	152
80	1 8 0	1,829	984	..	..	..	..	M	30	50	..	1,888	1,048	..	+20 02	Wadgaon (Shev)	153
80	1 8 0	1,347	667	..	..	..	..	M	95	158	..	1,448	833	..	+19 97	Hazarpur	154
80	1 8 0	1,189	603	..	..	..	..	M	62	86	..	1,245	698	..	+10 93	Kolgaon	155
80	1 8 0	835	338	..	..	..	..	M	54	85	..	889	413	..	+20 05	Mangrul Budruk	159
80	1 8 0	700	288	..	..	..	..	M	19	26	..	719	323	..	+20 07	Mangrul Khurd	167
80	1 8 0	2,001	781	..	..	..	..	M	76	118	..	2,077	894	..	+20 00	Antarwali Budruk	158
80	1 8 0	1,324	632	..	..	..	..	M	61	90	..	1,385	922	..	+20 08	Antarwali Khurd	169
80	1 8 0	534	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	524	222	..	+20 00	Sulepimpalgaon	160
80	1 8 0	1,755	1,261	..	..	..	..	M	65	99	..	1,820	1,360	..	+20 04	Chedechangaon	161
80	1 8 0	761	628	..	..	..	..	M	36	61	..	829	639	..	+20 03	Beilgaon	162
80	1 8 0	3,161	2,009	..	..	..	..	M	153	236	..	3,316	2,246	..	+20 01	Chapadgaon	163
80	1 8 0	1,361	739	..	..	..	..	M	36	66	..	1,397	785	..	+20 03	Songalgaon	164
80	1 8 0	787	483	..	..	..	..	M	10	12	..	777	445	..	+19 95	Rawatale	165
80	1 8 0	799	607	..	..	..	..	M	82	131	..	791	728	..	+19 93	Karudgaon	166
80	1 8 0	1,408	877	..	..	..	..	M	97	160	..	1,501	1,027	..	+19 98	Bakahi	167
80	1 8 0	1,585	678	..	..	..	..	M	142	235	..	1,734	908	..	+19 85	Thakoor Nimbgam	168
80	1 8 0	1,834	663	..	..	..	..	M	28	41	..	1,872	704	..	+19 98	Malogaon (Nev)	169
80	1 8 0	1,378	1,299	..	..	..	..	M	62	86	..	1,340	1,296	..	+20 37	Dahigaon Khalsa	170
80	1 8 0	544	322	..	..	..	..	M	2	2	..	546	325	..	+20 32	Khadake	171
80	1 8 0	678	593	..	..	..	..	M	2	1	..	680	601	..	+20 40	Madake	172
80	1 8 0	4,735	4,615	..	..	..	..	M	84	137	..	4,814	4,659	..	+20 33	Mungi	173
80	1 8 0	688	604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	686	604	..	+20 33	Wekasari	174
80	1 8 0	919	715	..	..	..	..	M	12	17	..	931	732	..	+20 33	Hingni	175
80	1 8 0	891	1,129	..	..	..	..	M	37	59	..	928	1,188	..	+20 33	Pingewadi	176
80	1 8 0	1,089	1,072	..	..	..	..	M	65	107	..	1,107	1,179	..	+20 37	Khamlimpri	177
80	1 8 0	639	548	..	..	..	..	M	78	111	..	702	639	..	+20 40	Prabhuwadgaon	178
80	1 8 0	1,213	1,318	..	..	..	..	M	62	129	..	1,291	1,447	..	+20 36	Sonwihar	179
80	1 8 0	891	960	..	..	..	..	M	64	99	..	895	1,078	..	+20 37	Thakur Pimpalgaon	180
80	1 8 0	3,668	2,437	..	..	..	..	M	281	387	..	3,989	2,904	..	+20 33	Balam Takli	181
80	1 8 0	1,439	1,073	..	..	..	..	M	52	79	..	1,490	1,152	..	+20 31	Sukali	182
80	1 8 0	1,112	692	..	..	..	..	M	43	65	..	1,155	637	..	+20 27	Shekate Budruk	183
80	1 8 0	899	339	..	..	..	..	M	18	37	..	877	355	..	+20 36	Murandi	184
80	1 8 0	1,169	945	..	..	..	..	M	46	85	..	1,214	918	..	+20 32	Bhalgawan	185
80	1 8 0	827	848	..	..	..	..	M	19	25	..	846	378	..	+20 21	Ashodi	186
		46,440	33,868	0 11 8	1	1	1 0 0	M	2,078	3,151	1 8 3	50,517	37,194	0 13 8	+27 08	Total of Group III	83	
		329,094	2,261,9	0 12 8	196	301	1 8 7	M	14,166	29,038	1 10 2	3,548,395	2,78,853	0 12 10	+29 41	Grand Total	250	

M. = Motasthal

P. = Patasthal

S. = Soil assessment.

W = Water assessment.

V. B MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on occupied land

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group I.																		
1	Alahanwadi	I	1 8 0			1,018	505	0 4 7					{ M. 58 P. 88 S.W. 187 }	107	1 13 6	2,04	891	0 0
2	Jadpole	II	1 4 0			2,018	798	0 4 4	15	20	1 5 4	{ M. 11 P. 143 S.W. 873 }	0	0 13 11	3,80	1,205	0 0	
3	Pinkhadi	I	1 8 0			1,089	683	0 8 8				{ M. 52 P. 89 S.W. 187 }	89	1 2 1	1,111	642	0 0	
4	Shahajapur	I	1 12 0			607	1,256	1 8 10				{ M. 19 P. 88 S.W. 873 }	88	3 5 0	680	1,710	1 0	
4	Total of Group I					6,697	9,187	0 7 7	15	20	1 5 4	{ M. 140 P. 348 S.W. 630 }	111	2	7,081	4,47	0 0	
Group II.																		
5	Vesu	II	1 4 0			338	289	0 13 9				{ M. 4 P. 8 S.W. 187 }	9	2 4 0	339	290	0 12	
6	Avane Budruk	I	1 8 0			2,914	1,786	0 9 0				{ M. 161 P. 249 S.W. 873 }	200	1 5 2	3,065	1,938	0 10	
7	Avane Khurd	I	1 8 0			1,145	1,474	1 4 7				{ M. 79 P. 81 S.W. 187 }	249	3 2 5	1,223	1,723	1 0	
8	Bhagar	I	1 8 0			1,628	1,827	1 3 9				{ M. 26 P. 77 S.W. 187 }	81	3 1 3	1,809	1,664	1 0	
9	Dahlgan Dumala	III	1 2 0			4,677	3,945	0 10 0				{ M. 156 P. 102 S.W. 187 }	102	1 3 8	4,833	3,137	0 10	
10	Devakali	III	1 2 0			2,276	1,614	0 10 7				{ M. 111 P. 117 S.W. 187 }	117	1 10 10	2,393	1,681	0 10	
11	Gangapur	II	1 4 0			304	344	1 2 7				{ M. 11 P. 8 S.W. 187 }	8	1 11 2	304	344	1 0	
12	Gumpha	II	1 4 0			388	389	0 15 0				{ M. 18 P. 25 S.W. 187 }	25	1 7 1	404	389	0 10	
13	Javkhd Dumala	I	1 8 0			1,544	1,596	1 0 2				{ M. 87 P. 93 S.W. 187 }	93	2 2 2	1,631	1,599	1 0	
14	Karhe Takah	II	1 4 0			2,930	1,410	0 11 1				{ M. 8 P. 2 S.W. 187 }	2	1 0 0	2,930	1,410	0 10	
15	Kasajimpalgaon	II	1 8 0			3,068	3,370	0 11 1				{ M. 174 P. 463 S.W. 187 }	463	2 10 6	3,460	2,743	0 12	
16	Khanapur	II	1 4 0			824	677	0 11 2				{ M. 69 P. 128 S.W. 187 }	128	1 4 8	923	705	0 12	
17	Najik Bahalgan	II	1 4 0			1,827	886	0 7 6				{ M. 47 P. 80 S.W. 187 }	80	1 4 5	1,934	945	0 7	
18	Ranjul	III	1 2 0			2,161	1,065	0 7 10				{ M. 82 P. 140 S.W. 187 }	140	2 14 1	2,318	1,215	0 8	
19	Sakagan	I	1 8 0			5,268	2,744	0 8 4				{ M. 16 P. 8 S.W. 187 }	8	2 10 9	5,411	3,170	0 9	
20	Sangvi Khurd	II	1 4 0			944	467	0 8 3				{ M. 22 P. 25 S.W. 187 }	25	2 5 0	969	539	0 8	
21	Somthan Khurd	I	1 8 0			864	784	0 14 1				{ M. 30 P. 76 S.W. 187 }	76	2 8 6	894	840	0 15	
22	Sunare	I	1 8 0			2,459	2,735	1 1 3				{ M. 198 P. 286 S.W. 187 }	286	1 6 10	2,660	4,080	1 1	
23	Varur Budruk	I	1 8 0			2,707	2,494	1 4 7				{ M. 114 P. 83 S.W. 187 }	83	3 6 0	2,821	2,670	1 6	
19	Total of Group II					38,604	29,545					{ M. 1,474 P. 2,096 S.W. 11 }	2,096	1 5 4	39,996	31,441	0 13	
Group III																		
24	Bodhgagan	III	1 2 0			5,227	3,938	0 9 0				{ M. 218 P. 56 S.W. 187 }	600	2 12 0	5,461	3,890	0 11	
25	Divate	III	1 2 0			462	306	0 7 3				{ M. 17 P. 42 S.W. 187 }	42	2 7 8	490	248	0 8	
26	Gadewadi	II	1 4 0			1,142	1,329	0 8 6				{ M. 168 P. 8 S.W. 187 }	204	1 4 0	1,318	1,319	0 9	
27	Galkwad Jalgaon	III	1 2 0			2,320	1,807	0 11 0				{ M. 29 P. 71 S.W. 187 }	71	2 7 2	2,398	1,673	0 11	
28	Hatgaon	III	1 2 0			6,231	5,068	0 13 0				{ M. 80 P. 262 S.W. 187 }	262	2 12 9	6,351	5,310	0 13	
29	Karnul	III	1 2 0			4,905	4,285	0 13 8				{ M. 30 P. 101 S.W. 187 }	101	1 2 1	5,004	4,200	0 13	
30	Lad Jalgaon	III	1 2 0			5,128	3,109	0 8 6				{ M. 211 P. 569 S.W. 187 }	569	2 9 7	5,373	2,843	0 7	
31	Lakhsapur	III	1 2 0			1,084	1,081	0 15 11				{ M. 61 P. 149 S.W. 187 }	149	2 14 8	1,132	1,230	1 1	
32	Varkhede	II	1 4 0			1,228	682	0 7 7				{ M. 88 P. 107 S.W. 187 }	107	1 2 5	1,411	738	0 8	
9	Total of Group III					29,068	19,656	0 9 6				{ M. 956 P. 64 S.W. 2,078 }	2,078	2 3 9	31,604	27,040	0 11	
33	Grand Total					75,164	62,389	0 11 1	15	20	1 5 4	{ M. 2,670 P. 201 S.W. 761 }	2,670	3 0 10	78,070	58,696	0 13	

Q.—INAM VILLAGES.

in inam villages in the Sheogaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

By Revision Settlement															Percentage increase.	Name of village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a p.			
1 13 0	..	M. 1 13 0	1,930	702	..	..	..	..	M. 128	237	..	3,064	929	..	+ 4'26	Ahanwad	1
2 13 0	1 13 0	M. 1 13 0	3,007	1,115	..	15	23	..	M. 58	155	..	3,090	1,288	..	+ 0 33	Jatdeole	2
1 13 0	..	M. 1 13 0	1,059	738	..	..	..	..	M. 52	75	..	1,111	813	..	+24'64	Pinkhadi	3
1 12 0	507	1,356	..	..	..	..	M. 19	63	..	898	1,319	..	..	Shahajapur	4
..	68,12	3,811	0 8 13	16	28	1 13 10	M. 354	520	2 0 8	7,031	4,359	0 9 10	+ 5 11	Total of Group I	4
Group II																	
1 10 0	..	M. 1 10 0	338	372	..	..	..	..	M. 4	13	..	336	384	..	+20'73	Vasu	5
1 10 0	3,014	2,051	..	..	..	..	M. 161	228	..	3,085	2,327	..	+18'19	Avane Budruk	6
1 10 0	1,144	1,397	..	..	..	..	M. 78	270	..	1,233	1,367	..	+ 8'38	Avane Khurd	7
1 10 0	1,528	2,041	..	..	..	..	M. 26	84	..	1,565	2,128	..	+ 8'35	Bhagar	8
1 10 0	4,677	4,354	..	..	..	..	M. 150	377	..	4,838	4,531	..	+44'44	Dahigaon Dnnala	9
1 10 0	2,375	3,187	..	..	..	..	M. 111	169	..	2,388	3,356	..	+44'45	Dev Takali	10
1 10 0	304	447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	447	..	+20'84	Gaogapur	11
1 10 0	388	470	..	..	..	..	M. 18	84	..	404	504	..	+20'80	Gumpha	12
1 10 0	1,544	1,851	..	..	..	..	M. 37	110	..	1,581	1,951	..	+18'20	Jaykhed Dumala	13
1 10 0	2,030	1,538	..	..	..	..	M. 8	10	..	2,038	1,549	..	+29'97	Karhe Takali	14
1 10 0	3,265	3,469	..	..	..	..	M. 174	503	..	3,440	3,951	..	+ 8'34	Kasarpimpalgaon	15
1 10 0	834	750	..	..	..	..	M. 90	166	..	933	816	..	+29'93	Khanapur	16
1 10 0	1,887	1,130	..	..	..	..	M. 47	78	..	1,934	1,228	..	+29'95	Najik Babbulgaon	17
1 10 0	2,161	1,588	..	..	..	..	M. 53	217	..	2,313	1,755	..	+44'44	Ranjil	18
1 10 0	5,283	6,253	..	..	..	..	M. 151	471	..	5,414	6,723	..	+17'44	Sakogadh	19
1 10 0	644	633	..	..	..	..	M. 23	68	..	636	701	..	+20'06	Sangvi Khurd	20
1 10 0	694	903	..	..	..	..	M. 30	90	..	694	903	..	+13'21	Somthan Khurd	21
1 10 0	3,459	4,414	..	..	..	..	M. 190	397	..	3,688	4,751	..	+18'18	Susare	22
1 10 0	2,707	3,735	..	..	..	..	M. 114	417	..	2,911	4,302	..	+ 8'33	Varur Budruk	23
..	38,509	35,990	0 14 11	..	..	..	M. 1,477	3,545	2 6 5	39,858	39,638	0 16 10	+21'60	Total of Group II.	19
Group III.																	
1 8 0	5,290	3,887	..	..	..	..	M. 271	677	..	5,561	4,264	..	+27'0	Bodhagaon	24
1 8 0	453	275	..	..	..	..	M. 17	50	..	460	331	..	+28'47	Divate	25
1 8 0	3,163	3,094	..	..	..	..	M. 165	349	..	3,218	2,972	..	+18'39	Gadevadi	26
1 8 0	3,329	3,142	..	..	..	..	M. 29	95	..	3,359	2,237	..	+23'31	Gaikwad Jalgaon	27
1 8 0	6,331	6,784	..	..	..	..	M. 90	336	..	6,321	7,120	..	+23'33	Hatgaon	28
1 8 0	4,065	5,027	..	..	..	..	M. 89	134	..	5,054	5,821	..	+23'33	Kanbi	29
1 8 0	5,132	5,613	..	..	..	..	M. 311	732	..	5,373	5,444	..	+3'53	Lad Jalgaon	30
1 8 0	1,061	1,431	..	..	..	..	M. 51	199	..	1,135	1,640	..	+23'33	Lokmapuri	31
1 8 0	1,326	730	..	..	..	..	M. 88	138	..	1,414	897	..	+20'03	Varkhede	32
..	39,991	35,911	0 13 10	..	..	..	M. 1,012	3,905	2 13 4	31,008	32,716	0 14 10	+20'46	Total of Group III.	9
..	73,313	65,713	0 14 0	15	29	1 13 10	M. 3,749	5,873	2 8 1	78,070	73,613	0 14 11	+23'73	Grand Total	32

M=Miscital.

F=Fiscital.

S=Soil assessment.

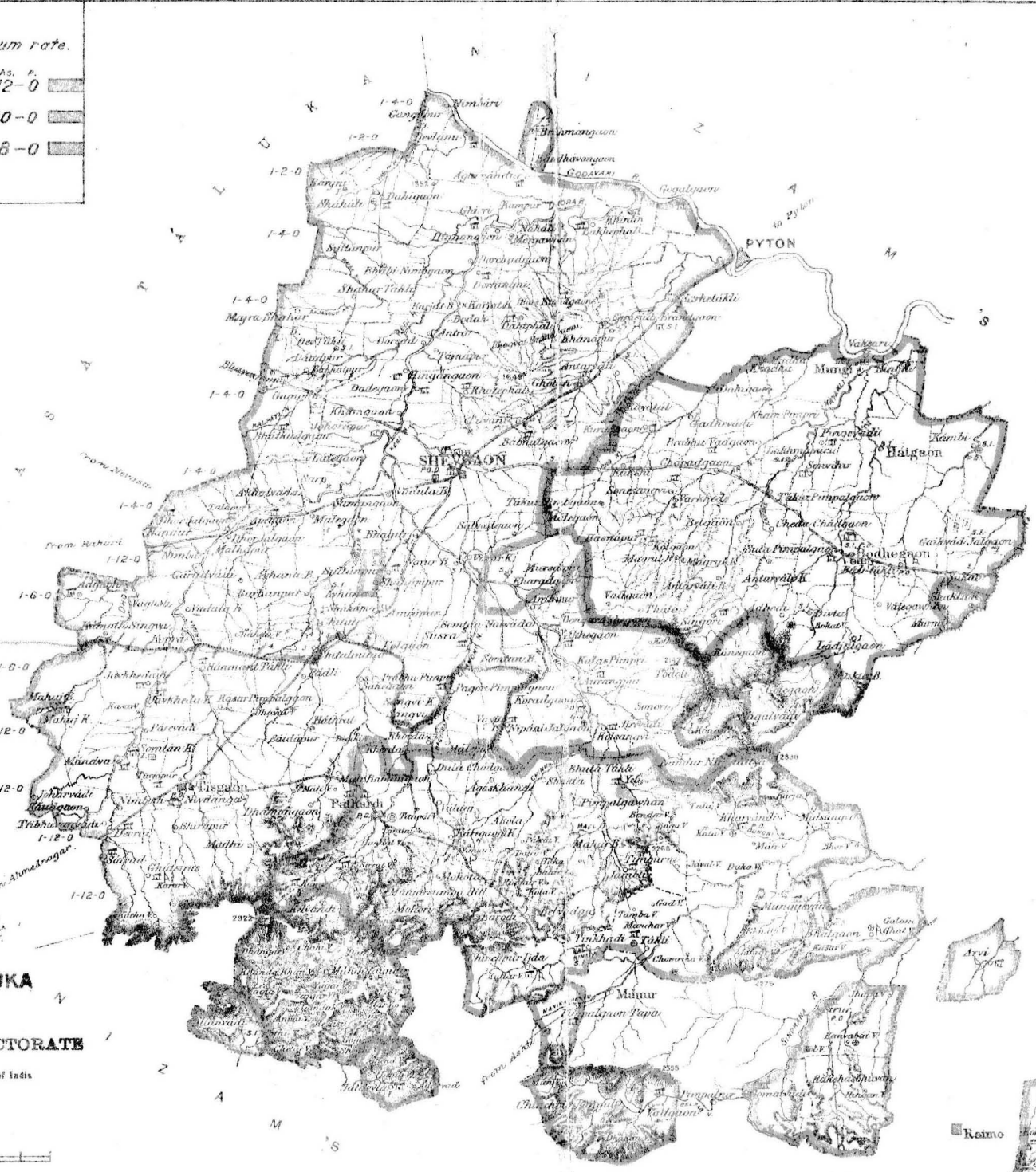
W=Water assessment.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Govt.

Villages	Group	Maximum rate.
Govt. 28	I. 4	I
Do. 122	Do. 19	II
Do. 36	Do. 9	III
186	32	

B. Manshild
 Superintendent,
 Land Records, G.D.



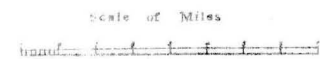
REFERENCE

Taluka Head Quarter and Bazar Town	⊠
Palha	⊠
Kaha and Bazar Village	⊠
Bazar Village	⊠
Disputed Village	⊠
Dist. Bungalow	⊠
Talukdar's Bungalow	⊠
Forest Rest House	⊠
P. W. D. Rest House	⊠
P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow	⊠
P. W. D. Irrigation Bungalow	⊠
District Office	⊠
Post Office	P.O.
Post & Telegraph Office	P.T.O.
Hospital	H.
Dispensary	D.
Municipality	M.
Peers of Pilyatode	⊠
Peers Boundary	⊠
Marked Road	⊠
Unmarked Road	⊠
Proposed Road under construction	⊠
Other Roads and Cart Tracks	⊠
Railway and Station	⊠
Tank	⊠
Canal	⊠
Silk Pan	⊠
Tam Village	T.
Zakur Village	Z.
Tasur Village	T.
O.T.S. Station (Altitude)	1539
Lavantank	L.T.
Sherkadi Loan Village	S.L.
Taluka Loan Bazar Rest House	R.H.
Mahel	M.
Tarf	T.
Peri	P.
Ferry	F.
Labdar	L.
Narodari	N.
Shadari	S.
Molek	M.
Mohari	M.
Udhar Jima	U.
Khori Village	K.
Police Station	P.S.
Heights above mean Sea level	464 (C)

In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map the symbol T (P, T, L) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown or indicated on this map are all first and second class irrigation tanks.

MAP
 of the
SHEVGAON TALUKA
 of the
AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India



Reduced to Scale
 Govt. Photozinc. Office, Poona, 1912.

T E R R I T O R Y

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REVISION SETTLEMENT OF THE AKOLA TALUKA OF THE
AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.**

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1920 S.R.B. 3-V.6-570

From

N. H. HEY, Esq., B.A., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Western Tálukas,
Ahmednagar;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR
OF LAND RECORDS,
Poona.

Camp Ahmednagar, 18th—19th May 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the second Revision of the Akola Táluka.

2. There are 153 Government and 4 Inám villages in the táluka all previously surveyed and settled.

No. of villages.	Year.	Authority.
50 Deshi ...	1886-97	2587 R. D.
		6-4-1886
1 " ...	"	8053 R. D.
		17-5-1887
1 Dangi ...	1887-88	835 R. D.
		6-2-1888

3. The current settlement was introduced in the years and under the authority shown in the margin and was guaranteed upto the revenue year 1915-16.

General Features.

4. The boundaries of the táluka have not altered since 1885.

Originally the whole táluka is really one high plateau, lying above the crest of the western Ghats. But it has so weathered and worn through the ages that it has become a welter of hills and dales, slopes steep and stony, or broad and rolling, small high tablelands and deep low hollows, with only the great peaks, like Kalsubai and Harischandra, left to mark the original level.

The táluka is sundered from Igatpuri Táluka of Násik District by a rugged range of hills, forming the highest crest of the western Ghats, and including the loftiest hill in the whole Presidency, namely Kalsubai. This range is pierced by only one good pass, that at Bari, up which the road from Ghoti runs. On the south the scarp of the Sahyadris, crowned by the big peak of Harischandra, sharply divides the Akola dangs from the Thána Konkan lying below.

5. The eastern side of the táluka, bordering on Sangamner, consists of fairly open daleland, formed by the widening out of the Pravara valley in the middle and of the Ardala valley in the north-east corner. It is broken in places by low ridges and ravines and hemmed in on the north, south and west by high hills, but open and flat to the east. (In the south-east there is a narrower strip of flattish land in the Mula valley. These together form what is known as the "desh" of Akola, where climate, crops and conditions are more or less like those of Sangamner and the other Deccan Tálukas.)

(All the rest of the táluka is pure "dang" country, of the hilliest, where rice is the only rich crop and nagali and sawa take the place of bajri.)

The valley of the Ardala, where a narrow strip on both banks is flat and fertile growing "deshi" crops, and irrigation can be had from the river, forms the only exception.

Soil.

6. In the "desh" the soil is for the most part darkish and moderately fertile. It varies a good deal in depth and hue, being thinner and lighter at the foot and on the slopes of the surrounding hills, deeper and darker in the east and centre. But nowhere is there real deep black cotton soil, and, cotton as a crop is hardly grown in the taluka.

In the dangs the soil is what is known as "mal", light reddish brown or grey in shade, coarse, thin, and gravelly. It is always poor and infertile and its comparative value depends more on the steepness or otherwise of the slopes, the natural drainage, and its position in relation to the set of the monsoon winds and local rainfall, than on its own inherent qualities, which do not vary very much.

The soil on the immediate banks of the Ardala is partly alluvial in type changing into "mal" on the high lands to the north and south and merging into the ordinary deshi soil where the valley opens out on the eastern border.

The soil of the rice lands is mostly an artificial accumulation, the result of silt and detritus washed down into the embanked area by successive rains. Hence, when properly maintained, the oldest rice "tals" are usually the richest.

Climate and Rainfall.

7. The eastern or "deshi" parts have a fairly good and healthy climate, not too wet, mostly cool in summer, and by no means very feverish.

In the "dangs" the very heavy rainfall brings widespread malaria—especially in the autumn and early winter,—while the cold raw nights and mornings often met with in winter and the sudden drops in temperature during the rains make colds, pneumonia, and other illnesses resultant on chills very common. In all these respects the west and south are worse than the north and east.

8. The below table shows the figures of total rainfall with the averages for the last 11 years of Akola itself and of the other rain gauge stations in the taluka. Some of them having been set up lately, the figures and averages can only be given for shorter periods.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at various centres in Akola Taluka for as many years as are available from 1904 to 1914 (at Akola from 1905-1915).

Station.	Years.											Average.										
	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		Average.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Akola	18	34	18	24	24	77	23	01	21	83	26	56	13	35	25	18	25	80	26	67	26	54
Harischandra	206	63	161	63	237	34	238	08	268	82	205	24	311	2	24	17	281	40	268	12	246	79
Pachnai	169	99	147	40	180	30	198	24	236	68	234	24	200	21	185	55	198	75	213	46	240	10
Kotul	10	79	13	52	8	65	26	12	20	40	19	45	2	32	14	73	20	65	29	76	33	47
Chas	7	23	11	19	15	00	12	03	19	12	14	23	32	82	13	00	13	9	20	10	21	60
Ghatgar							330	22	227	71	200	5	187	89	216	28	198	70	263	24	229	26
Savargaon																	25	12	46	04	37	08
Padosi																	49	84	126	12	52	72

Except Kotul and Chas in the extreme south-east the others all give a heavier rainfall than Akola.

By far the heaviest is in the far west and south-west as the figures for Ghatgar, Harischandra and Pachnai show. Up the Ardala and in the northern dangs the rainfall is much lighter as the records for Savargaon and Padosi show. Even in the south,—though there are no figures for this,—I found the rainfall to be lighter east of the great mass of the Harischandra peak.

9. Appendix A gives the detailed figures for Akola itself for the last 11 years, while appendices A' to A' give the same, so far as they are available, for the outstations. At the latter the ante-monsoon rains are not recorded, the measurements being only taken from the 4th June till the 31st December.

But neither in the "dangs" nor elsewhere in the "desh" are the ante-monsoon rains relatively any more certain or important than at Akola, despite occasional heavy showers in May on the exposed hill slopes roundabout Ghatghar, Harischandra and Kalsubai. The monsoon kharif rains are everywhere the most important, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total fall; and everywhere, too, the late rains are relatively scanty and uncertain.

10. Unlike Nagar itself the climate of Akola is a fairly certain one. Both the records of rainfall, and the details of Anewari, suspensions and remissions, furnished me by the Mámlatdár, show that Akola has commonly escaped drought and famine when other parts of the district have been suffering badly. The rains may have been scanty in the "desh" and a few villages in the extreme east and south-east may have suffered badly in some years, but there has seldom been anything like general drought and total loss of crops; while the "dangs", with their heavy rainfall, hardly know what drought means; damage from excessive rain being more their danger. This comparative certainty of rainfall gives Akola a great advantage over other talukas.

Crops and Cultivation.

11. Appendix B gives the area under each kind of crop.

Throughout the taluka the kharif crop is all in all. Shalu or late juari, so important in other parts of the district, is very little grown.

In the "desh" and up the Ardala valley, bajri is the main crop, mixed with kulthi, math, mug, udid, til (sessmentum) and some early juari; but cotton is almost unknown. Sugarcane is grown in a few places where there are good wells and so too papaias and plantains, while chillies are grown in small quantities nearly everywhere. There is next to no unirrigated rabi and wheat and gram form the great bulk of the irrigated rabi crops.

In the "dangs" nagali, sawa and warai, etc., take the place of bajri, but rice is the most valuable crop. Khorasni is also grown a good deal for export on the "mal" lands. There is hardly any well irrigation, and what few pats there are only water wheat and gram; some only last long enough to help the rice.

Besides this irrigated wheat, a fair amount of wheat and gram is grown as a second crop in the rice "tals" wherever the moisture lasts long enough. In some cases, where the "tals" are very wet, rice is not grown, only wheat or gram being sown later. Besides some watana (speckled pea) and masur (lentils). These are the only rabi crops.

A peculiar feature of the "dangs" is the existence, here and there, of unirrigated sugarcane, grown in deep "tals" like rice. This is of a reddish hard kind, needing less water than the soft white irrigated variety.

12. Fallows play an important part in this taluka chiefly in the "dangs". The average percentage of fallow on occupied area for the last 5 years is 29.7 per cent. for the whole taluka. Rice lands are not fallowed, but the mal lands everywhere have to be fallowed freely, they simply will not yield if cropped year by year. Compared with the above, the figures for the adjoining "deshi" talukas of Sinnar, Sangamner and Junnar respectively are 16.06 per cent., 10.9 per cent. and 15.2 per cent.; while in the wholly dangi talukas of Igatpuri fallows form 35.18 per cent. of the occupied area. The area of fallow varies a good deal from year to year according to the rainfall.

The total occupied area is 228,028 acres. Of this the net area cropped is 160,300 acres and the fallow 67,728 acres. Of the net area cropped 8,002 acres are twice cropped, making the gross area of crops 168,302 acres. The percentage for each crop is calculated on this last figure.

The following table summarizes the information contained in Appendix B.

Crop.	Area in acres.	Percentage of gross area cropped.
	Acres.	
Jowari	7,033	4.18
Bajri	59,573	35.40
Paddy	14,596	8.67
Wheat	4,285	2.51
Coarse grains	35,109	20.86
Others	3,329	1.98
Pulses (Tur, gram, Udid, and Kulthi are the most important)...	24,737	14.70
Tobacco	511	0.30
Sugarcane	410	0.24
Condiments and spices	312	0.19
Oil-seeds	17,200	10.22
Fibres	1,010	0.60

For comparison with the previous settlement report the attached two tables are given. The first relates to the 50 deshi villages the revision settlement of which was done in 1886 and the second to the 102 dangi villages done in 1887.

Statement for 50 Deshi villages (Taluka Akola).

	At 1st Revision.		At present time	
	Area.	Percentage of occupied area.	Area.	Percentage of occupied area.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Occupied area	72,710	100	87,825	100
Jowari (early)	3,749	5.15	5,725	6.51
Bajri	37,756	51.92	44,353	50.5
Wheat	2,559	3.51	2,251	2.56
Rice	490	0.67	737	0.84
Area irrigated	625	0.85	1,311	1.49
„ fallow	7,159	9.84	14,171	16.13
	* Average of 5 years from A. D. 1880-81 to 1884-85.		Average of 5 years from A. D. 1910-11 to 1914-15.	
Kharif pulses	7,285	10.01	9,003	10.25
Gram	1,548	2.12	2,533	3.22

Statement for 102 Dangi villages (Taluka Akola).

	At 1st Revision.		At present time.	
	Area.	Percentage of occupied area.	Area.	Percentage of occupied area.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Occupied area	130,722	100	130,423	100
Naghi	21,837	18.1	18,733	14.36
Bajri	16,805	12.85	11,527	8.83
Wheat	1,421	1.8	2,320	1.77
Rice	5,087	3.89	12,938	9.91
Area irrigated	Area not available.		582	0.44
„ fallow	34,855	26.66	51,371	39.33
	* Average of 5 years from 1881-82 to 1885-86.		Average of 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15.	
Khorasmi	20,300	15.7	13,775	10.56
Gram	1,678	1.28	2,799	2.14

* N.B.—The above figures are the average of 5 years.

The decrease in bajri and khorasni in the second table and the increase in fallows are to be accounted for by the fact that the 5 years up to 1884-85 were years of very good rainfall, when cultivation on the mal lands much increased, while the 5 years up to 1914-15 include two years of drought and another of actual famine, when the "mal" lands largely lay fallow. But the above are more than offset by the enormous increase in rice—over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times what it was before;— and the increases in wheat and gram, while in the "deshi" villages there are large increases in nearly all crops.

14. The standard of cultivation is low. The Kolis in the "dangs" and the Kunbis in the "desh" are both lazy, thriftless and slovenly farmers. Well weeded and thoroughly tilled crops are the exception among them. The Mhars are every whit as bad as the Kolis.

The best cultivators are the Thakurs, who, though they are poor peasants and their implements are primitive, till and weed their fields thoroughly and look after them well. They are steady, well behaved folk, seldom much in debt and never mortgaging or selling their land, and the only hardworkers to be found here.

The Kanadas too till their lands fairly well, making good use of the extra manure which they get from their cattle breeding and grazing.

There has been some spread of elementary education in the taluka since the present settlement began, but it has had woefully little effect in raising the standard of husbandry.

15. The ordinary wooden ploughs, harrows and scrapers, etc., are used everywhere. No iron ploughs or "mots" reaping machines or other modern implements have been introduced or adopted in the taluka.

Irrigated lands in the "desh" are manured yearly wherever possible, commonly there is not enough manure available to give dry crop lands more than a very occasional dressing at long intervals.

In the "dangs" the lands are not manured, the reason being given that the heavy rain would wash it all out again, but rice lands are covered with a layer of dried dung and straw, called "röp", or else of cut bushes and branches ("râb") which is burnt on them and the ashes ploughed in. Good husbandmen do this, when possible, to lands prepared for "nagali" also.

LIVE AND DEAD STOCK.

16. Appendix F gives the statistics of cattle, ploughs, etc., before the present Revision Settlement (in 1885) and at ten year intervals since up to the cattle census taken by me in March 1915.

It will be seen that there was a steady increase of cattle during the first ten years of the settlement. The big famine of 1899-1900, however, followed as it was by two years of partial drought and dearth greatly reduced the numbers and put things back a lot. By 1905, except for a bigish increase in sheep and goats, the numbers of stock, etc., had only got back to about the figures of 20 years before. Since then however the rise has been steady and fairly fast. The present figures exceed those of 1895 under all heads except that of ponies and horses, while the increase in cows, calves and young stock has been very marked. Sheep and goats have varied more. They actually reached their maximum in the census of 1910, when the figures were 8,362 sheep and 13,469 goats. Since then they have declined again. The stricter protection of the forest in late years has reduced the facilities for keeping such destructive browsers as goats, while the recurrence of sheep rot and attacks by insects have reduced the number of sheep, especially in the wetter tracts. It must be noted too, that my census was taken in March 1915, when many cattle, sheep and goats were away grazing in the Konkan and elsewhere while that of 1910 was in June when they had come back.

17. The total occupied area is 228,028 acres and the total number of plough cattle is 24,350 which works out at 18.72 acres per pair of bullocks. But as 29.7 per cent. of the occupied area is, on the average, under fallow, the

proportion of the *cropped area* is much less, on last year's figures it comes to 13.16 acres per pair of bullocks only.

Throughout the "dangs" and wetter parts of the taluka, he-buffaloes are used either instead of or along with oxen for ploughing and other work.

18. Carts and ploughs, it will be seen, have increased equally with live stock, and have now reached figures higher than those of 1895, before the great famine. There are fewer light riding carts now, but many more for carrying produce, which is their really economic use.

Water-supply and Irrigation.

19. The number of wells and budkis compares with the number at first Revision Settlement as below :—

	At first Revision Settlement.	In 1918-14.
For irrigation	452	992
For other purposes	440	337
In disuse	261	187

The increase in irrigation wells is very striking. The great bulk of the well irrigation is in the "desh" especially in and around Akola itself. There is next to none in the "dangs" proper though a fair amount at and near Kotul.

The taluka is well supplied with drinking water in the "desh". The Pravara, Ardala and Mula hold water the whole year round except high up near their sources. In the central and northern "dangs" most of the villages have drinking wells, but in the south and west this is not so. Many are hard put to it to get drinking water at all in the hot weather, and that too of the worst quality. Hence the health of the people and their cattle suffer.

There seems no help for this, as wells, even if sunk in the rock at great cost, often fail to strike any assured supply of water.

20. The best *patasthal* irrigation is on the Ardala, the only one of the rivers suitable for this, both the Mula and the Pravara flowing in deep gorges with very high banks. The Ardala never runs dry and it yields a good and certain supply of irrigation water. Several new "pats" have been opened off it recently and irrigation is extending.

Elsewhere the pats only take off small hill streams and vary much in quality. They are found chiefly at and round Akola, Kotul and Rajur. They none of them last long enough to water sugarcane or other perennial crops in normal years.

The total area now settled under pats amounts to 1,406 acres in 35 Government and 1 alienated villages, the total water rate levied being Rs. 2,292.

The pats in this taluka have a fairly assured flow, the heavier and more certain rainfall having prevented them drying up or disappearing as so many have done in other parts of the district during the lean years recurring in the last two decades.

21. Properly speaking, there are no Government irrigation canals. There are two "pats" at Savargaon and Gardani, the dams of which were repaired by Government as long ago as 1873. But no other repairs or maintenance of them have been undertaken by Government, and though the irrigation share of the assessment has,—under what orders I can nowhere find out,—been credited to the Irrigation Department, their rates, etc., have been fixed at original and revision settlements exactly like those of any other private "pats". A reference to the Executive Engineer has shown that the irrigation share so credited is not sufficient to allow of their transfer to the Public Works Depart-

ment. The distribution of water on these two "pats" has never been controlled by Government, and there is no reason for assuming such control. As the Collector shares this view and is proposing their removal from the list of the Public Works Department—which rightly takes no responsibility for maintenance—I am dealing with these pátasthal lands in the same way as and along with the other private ones in this report.

The big dam building at Bhandardara and the new "Lake Arthur Hill" which will be formed above it will have no effect on this taluka. The lake will serve purely as storage for water which will be let down the Pravara as wanted in the dry season to keep up the water-supply in the irrigation canals in Sangamner, and beyond upto Nevása for whose sole benefit it is being built.

Its only effect in Akola will be to put under water all the best low lying lands of nine villages and to submerge the road running from Bhandardara through Samrad to Ghatgar.

COMMUNICATIONS.

22. These have greatly improved since the first Revision Settlement, when the only made roads in the taluka were the high road from Sangamner through Akola, Rajur and Bari down the ghat to Ghoti and the Local Fund road to Kotul branching off from it at Thugaon.

Since then another metalled road has been made from Kotul through Dhamangaonpat and Padalne to Jamgaon, giving Kotul direct communication with Rajur; while the Ambit-Malegaon road—under construction at the time of settlement—has been finished and extended to Pachnai at the very foot of Harischandragadh.

From Kotul, too, the old cart-track down to Bramhanwada has been converted into a good made road and continued, in the direction of Otur, to the border of the taluka. Unhappily the Poona authorities have done nothing at all on their side, so that even to get carts the few miles to Otur Market is a hard task; if they could be persuaded to extend it only as far as Otur,—not a very big undertaking,—its value to the people would be doubled.

Lastly, in the far west, a new macadam road has been built between Shendi and Bari, giving the former direct communication with Ghoti, while at Ranade Khurd another made road branches off the Rajur-Ghoti highway and runs through Bhandardara and Samrad to Ghatghar and the head of the pass leading down to the Thana Konkan.

This last road, from the further side of Bhandardara to beyond Samrad, will be submerged under the new lake formed by the Bhandardara-Shendi dam now building. But in its place a metalled road has been sanctioned and is now building from Shendi direct to Ghatghar through Panjra and Uddavane, which will serve the same purpose of opening up the extreme western villages and enabling the trade in chillies, wheat and other grains from the eastern districts *vid* Rajur to be carried in carts to the head of the pass, whence it is taken, partly in head loads by the local villagers and partly on pack bullocks by Banjaris down to Murbád Market in the Thana Konkan.

23. Besides these regular made roads there is a fair cart-track, cut and partly levelled by the Forest Department, giving access to Sharankhel from Akola, and a Police road, built as a wide bridle path; but along which it is possible to take carts with care in the daytime; has been cut over the hills from Samsherpur to Rajur.

Fair bridle paths fit for pack animals, have been made by the Forest Department, linking up Tala on one side and Kumsbet on the other with Ambit and the Malegaon-Harischandra road, while another runs from Kumsbet through Koltembhe to Samrad on the Ranada-Ghatghar road. All these roads and paths are new since the settlement, so it will be seen *how greatly communications have been improved.*

24. From Bramhanwada a country cart road runs to Belapur, while another fair weather cart road goes from Chas down the Mula valley to Ambi Ghargaon on the Poona high road, in Sangamner Táluka.

There is a cart road from Sangamner through Ganora and up the Ardala valley, fairly good as far as Devthan or even Savargaon, but above that it gets very rough and broken, though it is possible to get carts as far as Sangvi. From Devthan another country cart road goes through Tambhol to Akola, and forms, at present, the only communication between the latter and Samsheerpur. From Keli and Devthan two rough and rugged cart-tracks lead over the hills to Sinnar, in Násik District, the main market for the Ardala valley.

The improvement of the means of communication of this valley is the work most needed in Akola now. It is a prosperous tract, where irrigation and cultivation are extending, containing in Samsheerpur a local market for the neighbouring "dang" lands, and it would repay opening out.

25. All over the "desh" there are country cart roads linking up the villages in the fair season, but in the "dangs" as may be understood from the character of the country, outside the roads and paths described above, there are no means of communications at all and everything has to be carried over the hills in head loads.

APPENDIX C.

Markets and Fairs.

26. Appendix C gives a list of the weekly markets in the táluka. Rajur is the most important, being a receiving and distributing centre for rice, wheat, khorasni and "hirdas" (myrabolams).

The figures of weekly sales in Appendix C are given by the Mámlatdár, checked, where possible, by actual censuses of the bazars taken by me when camping there. But of course the sales vary much from week to week. The actual transactions are not recorded. These figures therefore only give a rough idea of the relative importance of each market.

All these markets in the táluka, with the partial exception of Rajur, are only subsidiary ones, the main markets, to which the produce ultimately goes lie outside, by far the most important being Ghoti, in Igatpuri Táluka, whither goes the great bulk of the bajri exported from the Akola "desh" (and a lot from Sangamner too) besides most of the surplus produce of the dangs. Next to it is Sinnar, in Násik District, the market for all the Ardala valley region, whither too the rice of the northern "dangs" is largely sent.

Fairs.

27. There are four fairs held in the táluka, at Agar (near Akola), Mhaladevi, Ranade Khurd and Samsheerpur. That at Mhaladevi is the only big one being held in honour of Khandoba on the 15th of Chaitra. Stalls are set up and the people buy baskets, cloth and sweetmeats chiefly but none of these fairs is of any commercial importance, except that the fair at Mhaladevi affords the biggest sale and stimulus to basket making in the táluka.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

28. There are no industries beyond a few hand presses for extracting oil from Niger seed.

The only trade is the export of agricultural produce. Ghoti, in Igatpuri Táluka, on the G. I. P. main line is the market whither the bulk of the produce goes for sale, along the high road from Sangamner through Akola, Rajur and the Bari pass. Niger seed (khorasni) and hirdas (myrabolams) are largely bought up by traders in Rajur and sent to Ghoti station to be railed direct to Bombay. A fair amount of rice goes the opposite way, to Sangamner and the eastern districts, where it fetches higher prices.

Rajur is the chief trading centre, where the produce of all the surrounding dangs is brought in and sold. There are a number of Gujarati banyas and other traders there who buy in the local produce for export both ways and control most of the import trade. Kotul is a smaller centre whence rice, brought in from the surrounding villages, is exported to Sangamner and Junnar taluka. There is no trade to speak of elsewhere.

Imports are only of things like cloth and garments, iron, copper and brass utensils and cheap trinkets from Bombay, and dried fish, coconuts and coconut oil from the Konkan. They nearly all come up the high road from Ghoti.

Population.

29. Appendices D, E give the details of population and vital statistics for the taluka.

The figures quoted in the settlement reports of 1886 and 1887 are those of a Revenue Department special census of 1885, and only cover the two main groups of 50 "deshi" and 102 "dangi" villages. Combining them we get, for these 152 Government villages, a total population in 1885 of 60,863 souls. According to the Imperial census of 1911 the same villages have a population of 72,810 or an increase of 19.6 per cent.

For the whole taluka the census figures are as under :—

1881	...	...	...	...	60,800
1891	...	...	...	...	68,009
1901	...	...	...	...	70,566
1911	...	...	...	...	75,949

There has been thus a steady and considerable increase despite the big famine of 1899-1900 and the lean years following it.

Maratha-kumbis form 26.6 per cent, and Kolis 37.2 per cent. of the total population. No less than per cent. of the whole are agriculturists of one kind or another.

30. Appendix H gives the list of schools and attendance both for 1885 (taken from Mr. Fletcher's reports) and for 1913. Boys' schools have multiplied, but there is still only one girls' school with no real increase of attendance since the last settlement.

The percentage of literacy among males is 4.1 and for the whole population it is only 2.2. From the combined figures of Mr. Fletcher's several reports I find the percentages in 1885 were 5.94 and 3.12 respectively; but as a much stricter and truer standard of literacy and school attendance has been taken in later censuses the comparison is false.

Wages.

31. Statistics of wages are unsatisfactory. I give figures however checked by personal inquiry and by reference to the Engineer in charge of the big dam construction at Bhandardara.

Wages of unskilled labour range from 4 to 5 annas a day for men and from 3 to 4 annas for women. Skilled labourers,—blacksmiths, carpenters, masons and stone-cutters, etc.—earn from 8 annas to a rupee, according to ability. At Bhandardara they are able to get more, but there they are chiefly men imported from outside and of greater skill than can be got locally. Harvesters and field labourers are largely paid in kind, their net remuneration however, in a number of cases inquired into by me, worked out at about 4 annas a day.

Field labourers in permanent service, called "Saldars," are paid Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a year plus food and an outfit of clothes.

From the figures recorded in the classers' books at the time of the revision survey, in 1884-85 I find that the average rate of daily wages for unskilled labourers then was between 2 and 3 annas for men, and 1½ to 2 annas for women. Rates of skilled labour and "Saldars" are not forthcoming.

This is a táluka where, owing to the large numbers of Kolis and others whose holdings are too small to support them, there are always plenty of unskilled and field labourers available. Also the táluka being backward and rather out of the way there is no keen demand for labour, and ordinary unskilled wages tend to stay at a low level. Even so there has been a marked rise since 30 years ago.

Prices.

32. Appendix N gives a table of prices for Akola side by side with those for Sinnar and Igatpuri, taken from Mr. Garrett's recent reports.

Sinnar is the main market of the northern parts of the táluka and Igatpuri is taken as its prices are practically the same as those of Ghoti,—the biggest market for most of the táluka—for which statistics are not kept.

Wheat, gram, rice and nigerseed (Khurasni) are the money-making crops, bajri and nagali being grown mainly for food. The first four therefore, being governed more by the big outside markets and less by local reasons, fluctuate less in price, they are also better price indices, since it is quite possible in their case for high rates to coincide with a local bumper crop.

Prices in the three markets do not differ very widely, but as was to be expected, the rates for bajri are higher and those for rice lower at Ghoti, than at Akola, while the opposite holds good for Sinnar.

33. There has been a great and steady rise in prices all round during the current settlement, except for the disturbing influence of the big famine of 1899-1900, when abnormal prices prevailed.

The below table shows this better. It gives the average prices for five-year periods of the last 30 years. The crops chosen to form the combined index numbers cover 81 per cent. of the total cultivation and are thoroughly representative.

Period (Quinquennial).	Average prices in seers of 80 tolas per rapesee at Akola.						Combined index.
	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned rice.	Niger seed.	Nagali.	
1885-86—1889-90 ...	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{8}$	100
1890-91—1894-95 ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{8}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	83.57
1895—1899 ...	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.09
1900—1904 ...	16 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.43
1905—1909 ...	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	10	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	61.9
1910—1914 ...	12 $\frac{7}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{3}{8}$	60.95
Cultivated area (average of 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14).	59,573	4,235	5,573	14,596	14,737	20,750	...
Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (158,302)	35.40	2.51	3.31	8.67	8.75	12.33	...

It will be seen that in the last 5 years 60.95 units of produce would bring in as much money as would 100 units in the first five years of the lease. This means that prices have risen 63.93 per cent.

For comparison with earlier periods the attached table gives the decennial averages since 1845. In this table nigerseed has had to be left out, as figures

for the earlier periods are not available. But the crops included in the index numbers make up 72.32 per cent. of the total cropped area.

Period (Decennial).	Average prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee at Akola.					Combined index.
	Bayr.	Wheat.	Gram.	Cleaned rice.	Nagali.	
1844-45—1853-54 ...	33½	25½	29	21 ² / ₁₆	51 ³ / ₁₆	183
1854-55—1863-64 ...	20½	17½	19 ² / ₁₆	14½	34 ³ / ₁₆	120
1864-65—1873-74 ...	14 ² / ₁₆	10 ² / ₁₆	10 ¹ / ₁₆	7	22½	74
1874-75—1884-85 ...	19½	15½	19 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ¹ / ₁₆	22½	100
1885-86—1894-95 ...	19	15½	17½	11 ¹ / ₁₆	22 ² / ₁₆	96.63
1895—1904 ...	16 ² / ₁₆	10 ² / ₁₆	12½	9½	19½	78.5
1905—1914 ...	13 ² / ₁₆	9½	11 ² / ₁₆	7 ² / ₁₆	14 ¹ / ₁₆	61.8

This table shows that average prices for the last ten years are 61.19 per cent. higher than for the ten years preceding the first Revenue Settlement and 190.47 per cent. higher than for the ten years preceding the Original Settlement.

34. Now Mr. K. L. Datta's inquiry into prices, on behalf of the Government of India, has shown that the commodity value of the rupee *within* the country has now sunk to the level of its exchange value outside; that is from 11 rupees to the sovereign in 1885 to 15 now, or a fall of 36 per cent. Applying this to the above figures we still find that since the beginning of the settlement, actual *gold* prices have risen some 27 per cent. irrespective of the nominal rise of 36 per cent. caused by the fall in value of the medium they are measured in.

Now as Government takes its assessment in that medium and not in kind, it would still, assuming that actual gold prices had stood still, need an increase of 36 per cent. all round in the assessment to give Government the *same* real revenue from the land as it got when the 1st Revision Settlement was made.

To give Government the full benefit of the rise in actual, or gold prices as well, an increase of over 60 per cent. would be needed.

35. But the present limit of 33 per cent. stands in the way of any such increase. That limit was fixed long ago, when neither the big fall in the value of the rupee currency nor the big rise in the gold prices of commodities all over the world was in the least foreseen. Its rigid retention now means starving the revenue and benefitting a limited class of landholders at the expense of all other classes of the community.

There is of course the disturbing influence of the Great War to consider. But, though it is too early to be sure, all the factors so far point to a further rise in prices; *e.g.*, the increase in the gold output, coupled with the substitution of a paper for a gold currency (likely to be permanent in part at least) by the combatants, increasing the stocks of gold and tending to depreciate the currency value, and the great stimulus to production almost sure to follow on peace.

Value of Land.

36. Appendix K gives statistics of sales of dry crop and K¹ of rice lands. The very few sales of patasthal land have been included in K¹;—though shown separately for the particular villages. Like rice lands their enhanced value depends on extra water supply, counterbalanced to some extent (as with "old" rice land) by an increased assessment, and like rice lands, and unlike well lands, there is no well or building, the price of which has to be included in the sale. The sales of well lands were too few to make another appendix of.

These figures I got by personal inquiry in the villages, from the Record of Rights, and I have checked every entry myself, so as to rigorously exclude anything but genuine cash sales. Many seemingly true sales had to be thrown

out because there was a collateral agreement to restore the land on conditions, and many others were 'Savkari' transactions or family arrangements. Hence genuine sales are very few in some villages and lacking altogether in others.

I have taken figures of sales, so far as they could be checked and tested, since 1884-85, but divided them into three periods, namely :—

- (1) From 1884 to 1904 inclusive.
- (2) " 1904 " 1910 "
- (3) " 1911 " now "

The great rise in values all over India began in 1905 ; so the first period is one of only slowly rising prices, the second of prices rising rapidly and the third of prices risen but still sending upward. The appendices show the figures of all three periods side by side ; thus the rise in land values can be seen at a glance and the figures gain their fullest value for future reference. The number of sales is too small to disclose the true market value of land in most individual villages, but the group totals give fairly trustworthy averages.

37. Comparison with the figures in Mr. Fletcher's reports is useless, as the latter were simply taken from the Registrar and contained sales of dry crop rice and garden land, genuine sales and fictitious transactions between money-lender and client or between near kinsmen all mixed up together. But I have managed to collect figures of some genuine sales between 1884 and 1889 which I could check myself. I find that in 73 cases of sale of dry crop land in 39 villages the price averaged Rs. 21-3-0 an acre (or 32.66 times the assessment). And in 21 cases of rice and patasthal land in 17 villages the average price comes to Rs. 55-13-0 an acre (or 43 times the assessment). These figures are for the whole taluka and compared with the same averages for the last five years. They go to show that dry crop land has risen in value 66.6 per cent. and rice land 158 per cent. since the first Rev. Settlement.

For the whole taluka the average price of dry crop land was Rs. 25 per acre in the first period, Rs. 31 in the second, and Rs. 34 in the third. That is the average price for the third period exceeds that of the second by 9.7 per cent. and that of the first by 36 per cent. For rice land the figures are Rs. 91-13-0, Rs. 133-5-0, and Rs. 141-11-0 respectively ; that is the price in the third period is 6 per cent. higher than in the second and 53.26 per cent. higher than in the first.

In a backward tract like Akola the mere price of land is no safe guide to the comparative advantages and prosperity of a village. With little trade and no industries land is the only form of investment open to the people. And the village system is still so strong that sellers and buyers are commonly confined to the village itself. Hence if the population have outgrown the available land, competition among themselves may force the price high above the commercial value of the land sold, while in another village where the population is small compared with the cultivable area, the opposite may be the case.

Thus the high average of my proposed group II is due to the very high prices in four villages, chiefly caused by the pressure of population on the one hand and the return to those villages of certain men who had made money in Bombay and wished to settle down as land holders in their native place on the other.

Leases.

38. Appendix M gives details of dry crop leases and Appendix M' of garden and rice land, personally checked by me to exclude all but genuine competitive rents. (Cash rents are few in Akola, such subletting as there is being mostly on the metayer or " battai " system.) The figures obtained, so far as they go, show that the assessment forms only a small part of the full rental value of land. No fine comparison is possible with past figures, which not only included dry crop rice and garden land mixed together, but also leases by mortgagee landlord to mortgagor tenant, where the nominal rent was swollen by interest and repayments on accumulated debts.

"Batai" rents are useless for settlement purposes. The landlord is paid a share, usually a half, of the total crop, itself an unknown and commonly unascertainable quantity, further complicated by a *pro rata* division between the parties of such expenses as seed, manure, "baluta" and the like, the landlord paying the assessment and the tenant furnishing the plough bullocks and all labour.

Incidence of Assessment.

39. I could not tour in this taluka till the kharif crops were all over, and busy as I was getting over the ground and learning, at one and the same time, a new job and a new district, I could not do any satisfactory crop experiments.

But I have collected figures of some "khoti" sales, *i. e.*, sales of the standing crops in dry crop lands, and I find the assessment averages just under 5 per cent. of the value of the crop so estimated.

Also I have made careful inquiries into the outturn of different crops in many villages and have collected some figures of the outturn of particular fields where I had the best means of checking my information. Of course I cannot pretend that such figures are accurate; but I have reason to believe they are not so very far from the truth. They will certainly err on the side of showing the outturn too small, as even the truthfulest villagers, when most carefully checked, will always understate their crops. In 60 such cases in 24 villages I find that the assessment averages just under 10 per cent. of the value of the crop in dry crop lands, while for rice lands it is only 4 per cent. (33 cases in 16 villages).

When it is remembered that both under Todarmal's settlement in Hindustan and that of Ambar Malik in the Deccan the state used to take, as its rent, one-third of the total crop in ordinary cases, and a fourth or a fifth share where the land had to be irrigated by lift, it will be seen from the above how very moderate is the present assessment.

Forest.

40. Akola is now the only taluka of this district containing regular forest reserves still managed by the Forest Department. There are two ranges—Akola in the east and Rajur in the west.

The eastern forests contain a good deal of teak and other timber, though of inferior quality, but those in the west consist wholly of evergreens, which are highly valuable climatically, and protect the crops and soil of the lower slopes from being washed away by the torrential rains which would otherwise sweep down bare hillsides; but as timber they are almost worthless.

Commercially they are only valuable for the "hirdas" (myrobolums) growing in them. The right to gather these in each village is now sold by contract to the villagers themselves and the "hirdas" are then bought by traders at Rajur, who send them to Bombay *via* Ghoti. In the last two years the sudden heavy fall in price has caused a slump in this trade.

In these western forests too sundry roots and plants are found which the people of the remoter hill villages gather and use as food and vegetables.

Revenue History.

41. The area under cultivation and the revenue collections in each year of the current settlement are given in Appendices O¹ and O² respectively. Each of these is threefold as the taluka was settled in three parts.

The decrease in unoccupied Government land from 6,898 acres at the introduction of the 1st Revenue Settlement to 1,911 acres only in 1914 is mostly due to its inclusion in forest. The area of occupied land has apparently only increased by 63 acres, and in fact all the land worth having has been occupied for a long time. But in fact as 1,411 acres of occupied land were acquired before 1914 for the new Lake to be formed on completion of the Bhandardara dam the real increase in occupied area since 1888 amounts to 63 acres.

The average assessment of the unoccupied land remaining is only 0-4-6 an acre as against 0-6-0 an acre for occupied dry crop land, which shows that none but very inferior land is left. In fact the taluka has reached its limit of profitable cultivation, and there is ever a keen demand for forest land in many villages.

Except for one bad year in 1896 revenue collections were made easily and regularly until the great famine of 1899-1900. From then till 1912 there was a series of lean years, and remissions and suspensions of revenue had to be granted repeatedly. Since then however all arrears have been cleared off and there has been no difficulty about collections.

Coercive processes had to be employed to a slight extent between 1909 and 1912, since then none have been needed. In very few instances had land to be sold or forfeited and in none had action to be taken under sections 157 and 158, Land Revenue Code.

Since 1896 'tagai' to the extent of Rs. 22,040 has been advanced for wells and Rs. 18,295 for rice "tals". This has all been or is being recovered without any difficulty.

Revenue demands are easily met and it is the custom of many land holders, especially in the "dangs" to pay both instalments at the time of the first. The only people who often cause delay or give trouble are a few rich men, mostly money-lenders of Akola, Rajur and Kotul.

Agriculturists and Non-agriculturists.

42. The figures of land held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists are as under:—

Year.	Area held by agriculturists.	Area held by non-agriculturists.
	Acres.	Acres.
1912-13	216,863	18,354
1913-14	213,127	19,010
1914-15	214,029	19,803

These figures are only forthcoming for the last three years and the period is too short to show much. That there has been some increase in the proportion of land held by non-agriculturists is understandable since the big rise in prices coupled with the opening out of the taluka by new roads has tempted many sawkars and others to invest in land who formerly contented themselves with lending money on mortgage only.)

Below the comparative percentages are given for Akola and the neighbouring talukas:—

	Akola.	Sanganer.	Igatpuri.	Eianar.
Agriculturists	91.53	85.33	85.95	91.0
Non-agriculturists	8.44	14.67	14.05	9.0

Akola comes out well in this comparison.

Summary.

43. Everything goes to show that the assessment in this taluka is very moderate, and can be greatly increased without hardship:—

(1) Population has increased and so too have live and dead stock, the setback from the big famine of 1899-1900 having been quite overcome.

(2) Rice cultivation has extended enormously in the "dangs" and irrigation wells and garden crops have increased in the "desh".

(3) Communications have been greatly improved.

(4) Wages have risen substantially.

(5) Prices, the most important factor of all, have risen more than 60 per cent. all round since the present settlement began.

(6) Land values have risen likewise.

(7) Such evidence as can be got goes to show that the incidence of the assessment on the outturn of land is very light, and that it forms only a fraction of the full rental value.

(8) The revenue history is satisfactory. All land worth tilling has been brought under the plough except such as is kept for village grazing and other public purposes. The revenue is paid with ease, there are no arrears, and remissions and suspensions of late years are only such as are granted as an act of grace in bad years under the annewari rules.

Altogether the taluka is prosperous, and I see no reason why the assessment should not be raised to the full limit allowed. Even that would only account for about half the rise in prices and land values.

Proposals.

44. The taluka was settled in two halves, the "deshi" part in 1886 and the "dangi" in 1887. The latter however included some purely deshi villages, like Lingdeo and Lahit, and many others of mixed character.

There are thus 5 "deshi" and 7 "dangi" groups making 12 in all.

I propose 7 groups for the whole taluka. The great diversity of the landscape, the very abrupt transition from one set of conditions to another utterly different which may be made by merely crossing from one side of a big hill or ridge to the other, and the wide gap in the existing rates, between one of Rs. 2-4 at the top and of Re. 1 only at the bottom, have prevented me simplifying further without sacrificing revenue or else much exceeding the prescribed limits of enhancement. The same causes have necessitated several "islands" of colour on the map.

45. I propose groups and rates as under.

(1) Maximum rate Rs. 3, 26 villages outlined in green on the map. These are all villages of the present deshi group I and most favourably situated in point of climate, soil, and communications. They lie in the dale of the Pravara where it opens out into fairly flat and level country, around Akola, and all within 4 miles or less of Sangamner-Ghoti high road. The price of dry crop land per acre has increased 34 per cent. during the present settlement, rents are high and they can well stand the increase of 33 per cent. reckoned however under Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October 1874, Revenue Department, at only 5 annas in the rupee.

(2) Ten villages, maximum rate Rs. 2-12 (outlined in blue). Six of these form the present deshi group II, whose position and character are well described in Mr. Fletcher's report. These villages are very prosperous, the selling price of land is extremely high in most of them and I find that they have had fewer suspensions and remissions and a higher "annewari" in the last ten years than even the villages of the 1st group, which goes to show that if somewhat wetter than the latter their rainfall is even more certain. They can easily stand the proposed increase of 6 annas in the rupee.

The remaining* four are villages of the present 1st group. But I cannot agree that they properly belong to it. They really lie in the lower valley of the Ardala and not in that of the Pravara. While the other villages of the first group have flat and open country between them and

Akola and the high road, but are shut off by hills from Sangamner taluka on the east,—except for the one gap where the high road runs through; these

* Hivargaon.
Ganora.
Dongargaon.
Pimpalgaon Nipani.

four have flat open country between them and Sangamner but are shut in by hills on the south and west, with only one bad cartroad connecting them with Akola and the Pravara valley by the pass through these hills south-east of Pimpalgaon. They really belong more to Sangamner than Akola being indistinguishable in soil, climate and situation from adjacent villages of the latter taluka like Javle and Nimbgaon. They have had heavier suspensions and remissions and a lower annewari than any of the Akola villages of the 1st or 2nd groups. And their markets, too, are not Akola and Ghoti, nor do they use the high road to the latter, but send their produce to Sangamner and Sinnar exactly like the adjacent villages of those two talukas, using the same rough cartroads. On all these counts they are inferior to the other villages of the 1st group and hence I have put them in the 2nd.

(3) Eight villages, maximum rate Rs. 2-6; outlined in purple. Five of these are the Ardala valley villages forming the present deshi group III. These I have continued in the same group. The sixth, Rajur, forms by itself the 1st dangi group, rated like the above, at Rs. 1-14 and I have grouped it with them, the increase being moderate, on account of its position as a market town on the main high road, though in soil and climate it is distinctly inferior.

I have also raised to this group the double village of Kotul ("Mukund" and "Nime") at present in dangi group II, rated at Rs. 1-10. Its position has much improved since the last settlement, not only by the completion of the metalled road to Brahmanvada, linking it with the south-eastern villages and stimulating the trade to Junnar and Otur, but still more by the new road to Jangaon, giving it direct access by high road to Rajur and Ghoti. It is a thriving little market town, second only to Rajur in point of trade, with equal access on either hand to Akola and Rajur, and farther afield to Sangamner and Ghoti. The two villages of which it is composed have good patashal and well lands, the climate is like that of Akola, the rainfall recorded being almost the same, and the price of land is very high. The proposed increase is only 46.15 per cent.

It would have been possible to put a bigger increase on the Ardala valley villages, going by the high price of land, the good irrigation they enjoy and their certainty of rainfall. But to do so would make the inclusion of Kotul harder and would be unfair to them compared with the neighbouring villages of the Mhalungi valley in Sinnar, which Mr. Garrett, in his recent proposals, has rated at Rs. 2-2 only. I have visited the latter valley at both ends, in Thangaon and Nalwade, and I cannot see that either in soil; climate or irrigation the Ardala valley has any advantage over it. And for communications these Akola villages are worse off, since they too market their produce at Sinnar and have first to take their carts, by difficult tracks, into the Mhalungi valley, and thence, by the same roads as the villages of the latter use, to Sinnar.

Further east the anomaly is still greater as Nalwadi, in climate, soil and communications just like Dongargaon or Hivargaon adjoining is also being put under a rate of Rs. 2-2-0 only as against Rs. 2-12-0 proposed for the latter.

IV. Twenty-three villages, maximum rate Rs. 2; outlined in dark green. This group is formed by amalgamating dangi groups II and III, and deshi group IV, rated at Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 1-8, with some additions. The bulk of the villages lie in the south-east. The road from Kotul to Bramhanwada and the Junnar border has opened up the south-eastern villages, and, excepting Kotul as above, there is no reason for differentiating them from the remaining Rs. 1-10 villages to their north, among which indeed Mogras has no access by carts. The easternmost villages, on the Mula, from Lingdev to Chas, have access up the valley by Pimpalgaon Khand to Sangamner market, and downstream by a cart-track to Ambi Ghargaon and thence by the Poona high road to Junnar. From Belapur again carts can go to Bota on the same road for Junnar.

Hence I have put all these south-eastern villages into the one group at Rs. 2. Of these Bori is at present rated at Rs. 1-6 but only owing to a mistake, it was confused with "Bari" at the head of the pass leading down to Ghoti, which latter was wrongly spelt "Bori" and coloured and shown as a Government village on the taluka-map accompanying the Revision Settlement Report,

while "Bori" itself was coloured and shown as an Inam village. The Collector of Ahmednagar's letter No. R.—3641 of 24th July 1904 accompanying the original settlement report of Bari makes this clear. Bori is close to Kotul, to which it has easy access by carts, and in climate and conditions is exactly like neighbouring villages, so its proper place is with them in the proposed 4th group.

I have raised Padalne into this group also. This was one of the three villages lying west of Kotul put by Mr. Fletcher into dangi group IV, at Rs. 1-6, because while they had much the same climate as Kotul they had worse communications. But now the new Kotul-Jamgaon made road runs through the village greatly improving its position, and it deserves to go into a higher class.

Into this group now come Pisevadi, and Bholevadi. These are both at present in the fifth dangi group at Rs. 1-4. But Mr. Fletcher's only reason for putting them there was that their communications were bad; in climate and character they are like Kotul and the villages around it. That is all altered now as the Kotul-Bramhanwada road runs right through them, giving them both the completest access to all the markets, while Bholevadi has become a mere annexe of Kotul. The increase in their case is 60 per cent. and so well within the limit for single villages.

Into the same group naturally fall the three villages of Sharankhel, Pimpalgaon-Nakvinda and Digambar, the first now in deshi group IV, the other two in dangi group III,—alike under a rate of Rs. 1-8. I have nothing to add to Mr. Fletcher's description of these villages except to say that the Police road from Samsherpur to Rajur passing through all three, and the forest road from Akola through Mhaladevi to Sharankhel have improved their communications a good deal.

With them I now propose to group Kelungan and Kohondi, at present in dangi group IV at Rs. 1-6. These immediately adjoin Rajur on the west, lying each side of the high road, with easy access to the latter and Rajur market. Though wetter than Rajur, their climate is better than that of the villages west of them,—bajri being grown as well as the coarser "dangi" grains—and favourably situated as they are I see no reason why they should not go up one group. The increase in their case as in that of Bori and Padalne above amounts to 45·45 per cent. but taken as 7 annas. in the rupee only.

Group V.—21 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-12 (outlined in yellow). 14 of these lie west of Rajur on either side of the high road. Those furthest west are somewhat wetter (though a good deal sheltered by the big bulk of Kalsubai), but nearer to Goti market. The communications of these villages, always good, have been much bettered by the Ranad-Bhandara and Shendi-Bari roads built during the lease. Every one of these 14 villages now lies actually on a high road or close to one with easy access to it by carts. They are thus the most favourably situated villages in the dangs proper. They are all in the present dangi group IV rated at Rs. 1-6.

Ambhol and Paithan fall into this group. They lie west of Kotul and are already rated at Rs. 1-6. They are half dangi, half deshi villages lying in the foot hills, with a slightly wetter climate than the south-eastern villages of my 4th group. They are linked to Kotul by a very rough cart-road.

In this group, too, I have put four villages of the present dangi group V (Rs. 1-4), lying south of Kotul. These share the climate of the other south-eastern villages but with worse communications, as carts cannot get to them, or only with the greatest difficulty.

Nachanthav, Karandi, Jambla,
Badgi.

Lastly, I have put Sangvi into this class. It was included by Mr. Fletcher in the northern division of his dangi group VI rated at Rs. 1-2. But it does not really belong there. It lies at the foot of, not up in, the hills at the head of the Ardala valley, up which carts can reach it. In position it is just like Keli-Bumbhanwadi, which is in the proposed 3rd group. But to put it into that would be impossible, as it would mean an increase of more than 100 per cent.

I might have made a special case and put it in my 4th group, but it is a poor village, lies too far up for irrigation and its crops are not so good nor the sale price of land so high as in the other Ardala valley villages. So I have merely raised it into the proposed 5th group, an increase of 55.5 per cent. or 9 annas in the rupee.

VI. 47 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-8 (outlined in orange). This group corresponds with the present 6th "dangi" group with some additions, and like it falls into a northern and a southern division. The former is exactly as described by Mr. Fletcher, with the omission of Sangvi as above, and the addition of Ambewangan. The latter is at present included in the fourth "dangi" group at Rs. 1-6. But unlike all the other western villages of that group it is cut off from the high road by hills, carts cannot get to it and, in position and character it is just like adjoining villages of the 6th group, so I have classed it with them.

The southern division lies south of Ghoti high road and west of Kotul. Those villages east of the Malegaon-Ambit road have the same kind of climate and the same lack of communications as the northern group of villages. Those to the west have a worse and wetter climate, but they all lie on a made road except Mutkhel, which has a good cart-track connecting it with the high road at Bhandara less than 2 miles away.

Three villages are at present in the lowest group, but I have raised them to this because the new Shendi-Ghatgar road runs right through them and gives them what they never had before, direct access by carts along a good metalled road to Ghoti market and the outside world. Further east I have raised two villages, Khadki and Purunchwadi also from the lowest into this group, because having made a careful study of them on the spot I find that in climate, soil and character they are exactly like the adjoining villages of the higher group, and lying as they do north of the Mula are better off for communications than either Sinde or Kohone, which are already in it. To the south-east I have likewise raised three villages, *viz.*, Palsunde, Satewadi and Ambitkhind into this group since I find them to have a climate every whit as good as that of villages of the higher group bounding them on the north (and indeed much the same as Keli-Kotul or Keli-otur adjoining them on the east and at present in the Rs. 1-4 class), while in point of communications they are not far from Kotul market and are no harder to get at than other villages of the 6th class.

The increase in these cases is 50 per cent., in that of villages already in dangi group VI it is 33 per cent., treated however as 5 annas in the rupee only.

Lastly, I have put Keli-Kotul and Keli-otur into this group, although they are at present in the 5th dangi (Rs. 1-4) group, because unlike the other villages of that group they are purely dangi in climate and character and quite shut in by hills, with no possibility of using carts.

They are doubtless favourably situated dangi villages, but not more so than Chinchwan, which borders on Jangaon and Vithe of group II and has an equally good climate or than Shelat and Ghoti, to which carts can even be got, which are all in the 6th group only.

They are both fairly prosperous and could be put into group V without hardship, but it seems to me unfair to do so while the above *three villages remain* in group VI.

VII. 18 villages, maximum rate Rs. 1-5 (outlined in light green). These are all villages of the present lowest group, rated at Re. 1 only. Nine of them lie west or north-west of Harischandra, bordering on the Thana Konkan, and have the worst climate and heaviest rainfall, without any compensating advantages in the way of communications. It is true Samrad is at present on a made road, but as explained in paragraph 22 of this report, that road is shortly to be submerged under Lake Arthur Hill, and with it a good part of Samrad village, and of Shinganwadi, Batanwadi and Koltambhe, leaving them robbed of their best rice lands and of all easy access to markets.

Ambit and Pachnai lie on the Malegaon-Harischandra road, but they are both miserable little villages crouched on the very foot and flanks of the hill and on the windward side, with the worst possible combination of soil and

climate, while the villagers are so poor that none of them can afford to keep a cart or would ever have enough produce for sale to fill it if he did. Moreover, their combined jamabandi is only Rs. 121-12-3 and the profit to Government of pushing them up into a higher group would be trifling.

The remaining villages of this group lie south of the Mula in the most broken and stony country, bordering on the Junnar "dangs" where also the present rate is Re. 1 only. Though the rainfall is not so heavy as west of Harischandra, it is more excessive than in the villages north and east of them, and their communications are the worst in the taluka. They are also the least fertile and suffer the most from lack of any good drinking water for man and beast, while they have fewer and poorer rice lands than other villages, and the rice lands in the "dangs" are like garden lands in the "desh", the main stand-by.

46. The effect of these proposals is to increase the dry crop assessment for the whole taluka by 30.96 per cent. The below table gives at a glance the comparison of old and new rates and groups with the periods of the expiring settlements and the increase on particular villages. The increase on no single village exceeds the limit of 66 per cent.

No. of villages in detail.	Year of Settlement	Authority or R. No., etc.	Printed in Selection No	Year of expiry.	Old group	Old maximum rate	New proposed group	New maximum rate	Percentage increase.	Annas in the rupee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.
23 (Desh)	1886-87	2587 5-4-86	CLXXXIV	1915-16	I	2 4 0	I	3 0 0	33.3	0 5 0
1	"	2587 5-4-86	CCVIII	"	I	2 4 0	I	3 0 0	33.3	0 5 0
4	"	2587 5-4-86	CLXXXIV	"	I	2 4 0	II	2 12 0	22.2	0 3 0
0	"	"	"	"	II	2 0 0	II	2 12 0	37.5	0 6 0
5	"	"	"	"	III	1 14 0	III	2 0 0	26.6	0 4 0
3 (Dangi)	1887-88	886 6-2-88	CCXVI	"	I	1 14 0	III	2 0 0	26.6	0 4 0
"	"	"	"	"	II	1 10 0	III	2 0 0	46.1	0 7 0
4	"	"	"	"	II	1 20 0	IV	2 0 0	33.0	0 5 0
7 (Desh)	1886-87	2587 5-4-86	CLXXXIV	"	IV	1 8 0	IV	2 0 0	33.3	0 5 0
6 (Dangi)	1887-88	886 6-2-88	CCXVI	"	III	1 8 0	IV	2 0 0	33.3	0 5 0
4	"	"	"	"	IV	1 6 0	IV	2 0 0	45.4	0 7 0
2	"	"	"	"	V	1 4 0	IV	2 0 0	60.0	0 8 0
16	"	"	"	"	IV	1 6 0	V	1 12 0	27.2	0 4 0
8 (Desh)	1886-87	2587 5-4-86	CLXXXIV	"	V	1 4 0	V	1 12 0	40.0	0 6 0
1 (Dangi)	1887-88	886 6-2-88	CCXVI	"	V	1 4 0	V	1 12 0	40.0	0 6 0
1	"	"	"	"	VI	1 2 0	V	1 12 0	55.5	0 8 0
1	"	"	"	"	IV	1 6 0	VI	1 8 0	9.0	0 1 0
2	"	"	"	"	V	1 4 0	VI	1 8 0	20.0	0 3 0
26	"	"	"	"	VI	1 2 0	VI	1 8 0	59.8	0 8 0
8	"	"	"	"	VII	1 0 0	VI	1 8 0	80.0	0 8 0
16	"	"	"	"	VII	1 0 0	VII	1 6 0	31.2	0 5 0

80 Desh. 1 (Rumbhodi) Desh. 102 Dangi.

Comparison with the Murbad Taluka of Thana District, bordering on the south-west, is useless, since that taluka lies wholly below the ghats in the Konkan and is utterly different in climate and conditions.

On the east Akola borders on Sangamner. The rates in the latter are Rs. 2 only for villages of the 1st group bordering on the proposed 1st and 2nd groups in Akola, for which I have proposed Rs. 3 and Rs. 2-12 respectively. But Sangamner, though under second Revision Settlement, was resettled in 1905, before the great rise in prices, when the past famines formed the dominating

consideration, very little enhancement was made. It was, therefore, more like one of the old settlements in its scale of rates, and there can be no doubt that were it to be revised now much higher rates would be imposed.

In the south-east the disproportion is less, Rs. 1-12 in Sangamner as against Rs. 2 proposed for Akola villages of the 4th group, but I am inclined to think these villages are comparatively lightly assessed, and might all be brought somewhat nearer the 1st group in subsequent revisions.

Rice lands.

47. Old rice land, that is rice land existing at the time of the original survey, was assessed at first Revision Settlement under three maximum rates, Rs. 8 for all five "deshi" groups; and for the first three "dangi" groups, Rs. 7 for the 4th to 6th dangi groups and Rs. 6 for the last group of all.

"Navkird" at that time, *i.e.*, land converted from dry crop to rice during the currency of the original settlement, was assessed by Mr. Fletcher within the maximum dry crop rates but on a higher "jantri" than jrait land.

As I understand the orders of Government are that subsequent new rice, *i.e.*, land converted from dry crop to rice during the first Revision Settlement is to be regarded as purely a private improvement and to continue to be treated as dry crop without any increase at all.

I do not at all agree with this and I have ventured to set out my views on the whole question in my letter to the Settlement Commissioner, No. 315 of 20th January 1916. But and so long as these are the orders of Government I have no choice but to obey them and ignore new rice lands, as has been done by Mr. Garrett in Igatpuri.

First Revision "navkird" will have its assessment increased by the same number of annas in the rupee as the dry crop land in each village.

48. For "old" or original rice lands I propose the following maximum rates—

(I) Rs. 9 for all villages of the first three groups.

(II) Rs. 8-8 for villages of the 4th group.

(III) Rs. 8 for villages of the 5th group and for all of the 6th group

1. Ghatghar.	5. Khadki.	except the eight villages raised from the lowest group into this one. These have already had their dry crop assessment raised 50 per cent. in the proposed regrouping and as they are all poor "dangi" villages I think it unfair to add to their burden a big rise in rice rates, merely to make the latter correspond exactly with the dry crop groups.
2. Uddavane.	6. Palunde.	
3. Panjra.	7. Satewadi.	
4. Purnachwadi.	8. Ambikhind.	

(IV) Rs. 7 for the above 8 villages of the 6th and for all the 7th group.

The above rates give a smaller increase than in the case of dry crop land, but "old" rice is already heavily assessed compared with dry crop and still more with the great extent of new rice now existing, and I do not think that anything like the same ratio of increase is called for in its case. Moreover, as I am proposing changes in groups, it would result in very uneven enhancements if the same increases were proposed in the case of rice as in that of dry crop rates.

The total area of old rice in the taluka is 3,689 acres assessed at Rs. 7,763. The increase in assessment according to the above proposals will be Rs. 1,164 or 14.99 per cent.

The below table gives the comparison of old and new rates:

No. of villages	Present rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase.		Remarks.
			Per cent	Annas in the rupee.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
5	8 0 0	9 0 0	12.5	0 2 0	
8	8 0 0	8 8 0	6.25	0 1 0	
4	7 0 0	8 8 0	21.43	0 3 6	
2	8 0 0	8 0 0	.....	.....
53	7 0 0	8 0 0	14.29	0 2 6	No change for Jambhia and Karandi (V)
25	6 0 0	7 0 0	16.6	0 2 6	

Patasthal.

49. At present all patasthal lands are assessed under a combined soil and water rate of Rs. 9 for the whole taluka.

This is a very clumsy and awkward arrangement. The application of the rate depends entirely on the use of certain jantris, framed by the then Superintendent of Survey, prescribing the soil and water rates to be levied on the different classes of land for each group of villages under each maximum rate of the present settlement. These jantris often vary more or less arbitrarily.

Thus not only does the portion of the combined assessment separately set down as soil rate in the jantris vary with the varying maximum dry crop rates but the water rate is different, for lands of the same "anna" classification in different jantris. This variation in the jantris really means that under cover of the same combined rate for the whole taluka the Superintendent actually provided different rates for the different groups of villages.

Unfortunately there is nowhere on record anything to show on what principles he worked out these differences, nor what water rates he considered suitable as maxima (*i.e.*, for best water supply on 16 anna land) in the different groups. And the Superintendent of Land Records, with whom I have personally gone into the matter, tells me that he has nowhere in his records any explanation of the methods followed and the precise factors reckoned with in making these jantris, so that without doing field work over again,—as the old Superintendents did,—it is impossible to construct new jantris for the new groups with their altered maximum dry crop rates. All that can be done is to increase both soil and water rate by so many annas in the rupee on the existing jantris, thus perpetuating the old grouping for patasthal purposes.

It would be a great advantage if this obscure system could be done away with and the simpler and clearer system of a separate maximum water rate, assessment under which, according to definite rules, is added to the dry crop rate of the land watered, could be introduced. This is the system existing in Niphad and other talukas of Nasik and is analogous to the separate assessing for water by the Public Works Department on lands commanded by a Government canal.

But as I am told this could not be done without fresh field work I have perforce to do the best I can with the present system.

50. The pats in this taluka vary much in quality. By far the best are those taking off the Ardala river, which have a steady and assured supply of water, for the most part with masonry dams, and pretty well all taking off from rocky basins where the head of the pat is not likely to be washed away nor the bed of the stream to sink too low to let water enter it. If so happens too that in the four villages having irrigation on the Ardala the proposed increase of the dry crop rate is only 4 annas in the rupee. Hence for these bandharas I have no hesitation in increasing both soil and water rate by that amount, *i.e.*, 25 per cent.

Thus the combined soil and water rate will come under a new maximum of Rs. 10 an acre, which is practically the same as the rate (*i.e.*, Rs. 9-14) proposed by Mr. Garrett for patasthal on the Mhalungi river in Sinnar, where the water supply is equally certain and the pats are equally good.

51. But things are different in the rest of the taluka where the pats take off little hill streams with a more uncertain flow lasting but a short time, and where the dams are mere temporary erections of earth and shingle. I do not think the water rate here should be raised as much as the dry crop rates. The taluka was last settled in a year of exceptional rainfall following on 3 or 4 good years, and subsequent experience has shown that, compared with those for dry crop, these patasthal rates were rather high. So a less percentage increase is called for to redress this.

Moreover, as I am altering the groups and increasing the dry crop rates more in some villages than in others, a mere raising of the present combined patasthal rate for the whole taluka by so much per cent. would result very unequally indeed. The part assigned as soil rate would have to go up *pari passu* with the dry crop rates and the remainder left as water rate would be much less in some villages than in other.

What I propose, therefore, is not to fix any new nominal maximum combined rate except on the Ardala but to increase the "soil rate" of all other patasthal lands by the same number of annas in the rupee as the dry crop rates of the respective villages have been raised, and to add 2 annas in the rupee (or 12.5 per cent. to the existing water rate).

The working of this can be clearly seen in Appendix Q and the mere absence of a new "maximum combined rate" does not, I contend, matter at all, since, as I have shown above, that rate is really quite nominal. Even when a new one is apparently fixed all that happens is that the old rate and the old jantris are followed blindfold, the assessments under them being merely raised or lowered so much per cent.

The effect of these proposals is an increase in the total patasthal assessment of the taluka of Rs. 791 or 21.65 per cent.

Garden lands dependent on wells only need no separate treatment. New "motasthal" is treated as "jirait" and old well lands merely have a small "chad" added to their "bhag annas for position class and, with their classification thus slightly raised, are then treated in every way like dry crop. They will naturally take the same increase as the jirait lands of their respective villages.

Conclusion.

52. The combined effect of these proposals is to raise the assessment of all kinds on the taluka by Rs. 27,769 or 29.63 per cent.

This report may be a shade lengthy, but Akola is a difficult taluka to deal with shortly.

53. *Period of guarantee.*—I beg to recommend that the revised rates, if sanctioned, be guaranteed to expire in 1935-36, at the same time as the present settlement reports of Sangamner and Kopergaon.

I heartily agree with Mr. Brander (report on Shevgaon and Pathardi) that with the present rapid rise in prices, not to mention the disturbing factors introduced by the Great War, thirty year leases are too long, coupled as they are with the 33 per cent. limit.

Moreover Sangamner and Kopergaon were resettled before the big rise set in and at rates which are far too low for present conditions. If all three talukas could be resettled together, as soon as the Sangamner and Kopergaon guarantees admit, it would be possible, by a big increase in the latter two and a smaller one in Akola to bring the three talukas more into line, and lessen the present anomalies in their rating.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. H. HEY,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Western Talukas, Ahmednagar.

No. S-391 of 1916.

From

N. H. HEY, Esquire, B.A., I.C.S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer, Western Talukas, Ahmednagar ;

To

THE SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND
DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS,
Poona.

Ahmednagar, 18th—19th May 1916.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 390, dated 18th—19th May 1916, I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of the alienated villages of the Akola Taluka, which are 4 in number.

Name of village	Year.	Authority
Virgaon	1891-02	G. R. No. 5835, R. D., 17th August 1901.
Waghapur	1910-11	R. 2338, dated 1st September 1910, from Commissioner, C D
Bari	1904-05	T. R. 439, dated 28th February 1906
Sakirwadi		

2. They were originally settled in the years and under the sanctions noted in the margin.

3. Three of them were rated like the surrounding Government villages with which they were grouped; but Waghapur was given a special rate to avoid loss of revenue to the alienee.

As stated by the Superintendent at the original Surveys, they differ in no way from the adjoining Government villages.

Each of the four lies in a different group of Government villages, Virgaon between the present deshi group III and group I on the lower Ardala, Waghapur among villages of the dangi II and deshi IV groups, south-east of Kotul, Bari at the head of the pass leading down to Ghoti among dangi group IV villages and Sakirwadi to the south of Rajur among villages of dangi group VI.

4. The population of the four villages has increased from 2,556 in 1891 to 2,842 in 1911. Imperial Census figures are given as the villages were settled at different times and no comparison can be made with past figures otherwise.

5. Appendix F gives the latest figures of live stock, as the villages were settled at different times upto 1910, earlier figures are not available for comparison.

6. Statistics of sales are given in appendices as for the Government villages, personally extracted and checked by me in the same way.

There are no cash leases in these villages.

7. *Revenue History.*—There is little to say about this. The villages are all wholly alienated, and there has been no alteration in areas of Government occupied and unoccupied land, so Appendix O is not given. As for O the figures received from the Mamlatdar are worthless, the Inamdars have kept nothing like accurate accounts, and what is more they won't hand over to the Mamlatdar what accounts they have, so there was nothing to make out the appendix with. There has however been no difficulty in collecting the revenue of these villages since they were surveyed.

I see no grounds for treating these villages otherwise than the surrounding Government villages; they are exactly like them in all respects and have shared their progress.

8. My proposals are as under.

(1) *Virgaon*.—This is at present grouped with Pimpalgaon, Ganora and Hivargaon adjoining. I propose to continue this grouping and put it in the new group II. It lies between this group (as proposed by me) and group III, but is on the whole more like the former in type, and the resulting increase being moderate, I prefer to keep it there.

(2) *Waghapur*.—This naturally falls into the proposed group IV, in the middle of which it lies. Its present rate of Rs. 1-14 was only given as a special case to bring the revenue up to what it was before survey and it now gets a slight increase again only six years after settlement.

(3) *Bari*.—This naturally falls into new group V having already the same rate, getting the same increase as the adjoining villages.

(4) *Sakirwadi*.—This equally naturally goes into new group VI.

VI. The attached table gives the comparison of old and new rates, periods of settlement, etc.

No. of villages in detail	Year of settlement	Authority G. R. No., etc	Printed in Selectiou No.	Year of expiry	Old group	Old maximum rate	New proposed group	New maximum rate.	Percent age increase.	Annas in the rupee.
1	1901-02	G. R. No. 5385 R. D., dated 17th August 1901	<i>Nil</i>	1915-16 ...	I	Rs 9 4 0	II	Rs 9 4 0	22.3	0 3 0
1	1910-11	E. 2886, dated 1st September 1910, from Commissioner, C. D.	<i>Nil</i>	1915-16 ...	III	1 14 0	IV	2 0 0	66	0 1 0
1	1904-05 ...	T. R. 438, dated 28th February 1905	<i>Nil</i>	1915-16 ...	IV	1 6 0	V	1 12 0	27.27	0 4 6
1	1904-05 ...		<i>Nil</i>	1915-16 ...	VI	1 2 0	VI	1 6 0	33.3	0 5 0

The effect of these proposals is to increase the dry crop assessment by Rs. 721 or 20.11 per cent. Appendix Q shows the results in detail, and the position of the villages can be seen on the map accompanying my report on the taluka, where they are coloured with a light greenish-yellow wash and outlined with the colour of the group to which they are assigned. ●

9. There are 4 acres of "old" rice in Virgaon which will come under the maximum rate of Rs. 9 proposed for villages of the first three groups, 8 acres in Waghapur, which will come under the proposed Rs. 8-8 rate for the 4th group and 421 acres in Bari and Sakirwadi together, to both of which the rate of Rs. 8 will apply just as to Government villages of the 5th and 6th groups. The total increase in rice assessment for all four villages will be Rs. 122 or 15.42 per cent.

10. There are altogether acres of assessed patasthal in Virgaon only, at present under a combined soil and water rate of Rs. 8. As the pats do not take off the Ardala but from petty tributaries I propose the same for them as for the rest of the taluka, i.e., the soil rate to be increased in the same proportion as the jirait rates and water rate by 2 annas in the rupee. The result is a total increase of Rs. 11 or 17.46 per cent.

11. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates be guaranteed to expire at the same time as those of the Government villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

N. H. HEY,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Western Talukas, Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Akola, district Ahmednagar, for the years 1905 to 1915.

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 5th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1905	1 21	1	19 67	15	2 03	7	0 63	3	18 24	26	Vide remarks separately attached
1906	20 49	22	8 33	16	0 42	2	16 24	40	
1907	1 08	5	14 90	32	8 21	13	...	...	24 77	60	
1908	13 14	23	7 63	17	3 24	2	23 01	46	
1909	5 31	5	9 79	27	6 70	13	0 03	...	21 63	44	
1910	0 03	...	15 71	30	16 67	17	1 10	4	36 56	51	
1911	3 54	2	4 33	14	2 16	6	3 23	6	13 36	28	
1912	0 67	3	15 28	26	3 30	3	0 38	6	25 18	43	
1913	3 62	5	16 09	34	3 39	11	...	...	25 60	50	
1914	1 21	1	17 15	30	6 34	13	1 27	2	29 57	46	
1915	1 04	2	13 79	26	13 31	15	0 42	1	26 53	44	
Average	1 61	2	13 67	28	6 65	12	1 61	2	23 54	42	

APPENDIX A¹.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Harsikandra, district Ahmednagar, for the years 1904 to 1914.

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 5th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1904	225 49	68	40 24	45	0 00	2	266 03	115	Information as far as is available in the records of the P. W. D. is noted.
1905	118 60	40	40 44	37	2 40	2	161 58	78	
1906	158 49	64	78 74	30	0 11	...	237 34	103	
1907	158 60	47	50 22	27	...	...	208 82	84	
1908	207 54	62	58 71	37	1 48	4	266 08	103	
1909	No record kept	...	before June	...	224 03	68	34 33	40	...	...	258 36	106
1910	135 51	58	75 77	47	3 65	3	211 53	113	
1911	108 10	53	38 33	40	4 60	6	211 03	99	
1912	189 40	55	61 33	32	0 38	5	240 17	93	
1913	225 54	60	55 08	39	...	...	281 40	99	
1914	232 75	61	56 37	39	3 50	3	289 12	103	
Average	164 00	58	50 02	38	2 27	3	216 98	99	

APPENDIX A².

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Pachnai, district Ahmednagar,
for the years 1904 to 1914.

Years.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Auto Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1904	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Information as far as is available in the records of the P. W. D. is noted.
1905	161.26	65	8.37	17	0.93	1	169.99	63					
1906	106.25	56	89.68	31	1.68	6	147.49	92					
1907	122.9	63	67.30	41	0.30	...	183.30	107					
1907	152.37	61	65.87	37	...	...	193.34	98				
1908	187.70	61	48.98	43	0.30	1	236.98	103					
1909	No record kept 4th.		before	June	106.44	65	37.80	47	...	...	234.24	112
1910					141.40	52	55.49	64	8.92	8	200.91	114	
1911					83.40	50	77.55	38	4.30	6	165.65	92	
1912					160.19	53	31.94	23	6.62	4	198.75	80	
1913					173.78	64	33.18	40	...	...	212.46	104
1914					197.24	62	50.55	39	1.23	2	249.10	109	
Average	...	...	...	...	151.17	59	46.68	37	1.69	3	191.44	99

APPENDIX A³.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Kotul, district Ahmednagar,
for the years 1904 to 1914.

Years.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April).		Auto Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 31st October).		Late rains (2nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1904	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Information as far as is available in the records of the P. W. D. is noted.
1905	5.63	24	5.76	8	...	...	10.79	32				
1906	11.70	22	1.99	11	0.65	2	13.62	41					
1907	6.88	19	7.87	9	0.1	...	6.65	23					
1907	19.60	29	8.43	16	...	...	28.12	45				
1908	11.41	23	7.76	14	1.23	3	20.40	40					
1909	No record kept 4th.		before	June	11.80	26	7.63	7	...	...	19.46	39
1910					16.90	28	12.60	16	1.82	6	31.22	60	
1911					8.73	23	8.15	11	3.85	7	14.73	46	
1912					15.13	24	2.98	10	8.14	6	20.85	39	
1913					23.30	30	5.46	18	...	...	28.76	49
1914					23.63	37	7.29	19	2.35	3	33.47	50	
Average	...	...	...	...	13.94	27	6.76	13	1.09	3	20.79	42

APPENDIX A⁴.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Chas, district Ahmednagar,
for the years 1904—1914.

Year.	Early Rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June.)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August.)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October.)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December.)		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1904	3.27	16	3.11	11	0.84	2	7.23	21	Information as far as available in the records of the Public Works Department is noted.
1905	7.34	13	3.29	13	0.56	3	11.19	27	
1906	7.95	11	5.38	13	1.67	2	16.00	26	
1907	12.43	20	0.2	11	...	...	18.63	31	
1908	9.28	13	8.74	14	1.12	1	10.13	33	
1909	7.35	21	6.83	16	...	...	14.23	37	
1910	14.3	22	18.17	20	0.35	1	39.63	43	
1911	7.37	23	1.72	6	4.80	6	13.89	35	
1912	5.97	16	3.91	13	3.21	4	13.09	32	
1913	16.88	25	3.21	10	...	...	20.10	45	
1914	13.70	34	6.12	13	1.68	3	21.50	46	
Average...	6.62	21	6.07	12	1.23	2	16.97	35	

APPENDIX A⁵.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Ghazghar, district Ahmednagar,
for the years 1908 to 1914.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June.)		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August.)		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October.)		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December.)		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1904	Information as far as available in the records of the Public Works Department is noted.
1905	
1906	186.87	62	142.55	52	2.00	3	330.23	117	
1907	174.54	61	63.17	42	...	...	237.71	103	
1910	130.14	64	58.77	49	2.61	3	200.52	116	
1911	103.80	59	59.3	41	4.29	9	167.39	108	
1912	176.27	67	36.42	34	4.60	4	216.33	93	
1913	153.81	69	44.85	37	...	...	198.70	106	
1914	214.3	64	53.26	41	0.68	1	268.24	100	
Average...	163.69	62	63.95	42	2.04	3	229.58	107	

APPENDIX A⁶.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Savargaon, district Ahmednagar,
for the years 1913 & 1914.

Year.	* Early rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 6th June.)		Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 14th August.)		Monsoon Bahf (15th August to 31st October.)		Late rains (1st October to 31st December.)		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1913	No record kept.		17.37	20	9.75	19	36.12	32	Information as far as is available in the records of the Public Works Department is noted.
1914	34.77	45	13.27	23	1.00	1	49.04	73	
Average	36.07	33	10.51	19	0.6	0.6	37.6	59	

APPENDIX A⁷.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Padoshi, district Ahmednagar,
for the years 1913 & 1914.

Year.	* Early rain (1st January to 10th April.)		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 6th June.)		* Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 14th August.)		Monsoon Bahf (15th August to 31st October.)		Late rains (1st October to 31st December.)		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
1913	No record kept.		32.71	34	17.13	20	49.84	54	Information as far as is available in the records of the Public Works Department is noted.
1914	34.23	32	47.7	33	4.14	2	136.13	92	
Average	38.5	43	32.41	29	2.07	1	92.96	73	

Remarks with regard to the character of Rainfall Season in Ahmednagar, Pärner and Akola Talukas of the Nagar District during 1905—1915.

1905.—Rain during the year was much below the average. There was light rain in the ante monsoon period. Monsoon set in early in June but general sowing rain was not received till at the end of the month. Sowing was continued in July except in Pärner where the fall was insufficient. The fall in August was inadequate except in Akola and the crops began to suffer. The rain in September was again deficient and the break having prolonged to the middle of October, kharif crops almost withered. The fall in the third week of October and in November was scanty and insufficient for general rabi sowing and the seedlings where germinated did not fare well. December was almost rainless. Season on the whole was very poor.

1906.—Except at Akola the total rain of the year was in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain was practically absent. The usual sowing rain commenced early in June and kharif sowing started everywhere. It was continued and completed in July under favourable rain. The seedlings were in good condition. They were favoured by good rain in August and the crops promised well. It also enabled rabi sowing to be undertaken in places. But the rain in September was much below requirements and affected kharif crops. The rain in October was again light and rabi sowing was checked. The November fall was partial and slight rain in December helped but little. The season on the whole was fair for kharif and poor for rabi.

1907.—The year's rain was in excess of the average at Pärner and Akola; at Nagar it was in defect of it. Fairly heavy rain fell in the ante monsoon period and it was useful for preparation of land. The monsoon began rather late in June. The fall being inadequate kharif sowing commenced only in places. July rain was favourable for the completion of kharif sowings and the seedlings were in good condition. The August fall further helped them. But September rain was scanty and being received only in the last week the standing crops suffered. October opened with very light rain and November was practically dry. Rabi sowing was retarded and the seedlings where germinated wanted more rain. December was rainless. Season on the whole was poor.

1908.—Except at Pärner the rain during the year was slightly in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain was absent. Regular monsoon opened timely in June but the fall being insufficient kharif sowing was confined to moist places only. In July the fall was light and scattered and general kharif sowing was retarded. August rain was again deficient and the crops where germinated grew stunted. Good rain in September was beneficial to the surviving kharif crops and gave rabi a good start and large areas were put under these crops. In October rain fell in the last week and was much below requirements. The break was useful for completing the rabi sowings. Practically no rain fell in November or December. Rabi crops on light soil suffered. Season on the whole was poor to fair.

1909.—The rain during the year exceeded the average except at Pärner. The ante monsoon rain was good and useful for preparation of land. The monsoon set in early in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which progressed everywhere. They were completed in July though the fall in this month was below the average. August rain was seasonable and the crops thrived well. In September the fall exceeded the average and was very beneficial to the standing crops. It also induced rabi sowing which was completed in October though the fall in that month was below the requirements. The seedlings were doing well. November was rainless and the December fall was light and partial. Rabi crops required more rain for their proper development. Season on the whole was fairly good for kharif and poor to fair for rabi crops.

1910.—The total fall was much above the average. There was light rain in ante monsoon period. Regular monsoon opened timely in June and kharif sowing was commenced except in Akola where it was retarded owing to excessive moisture. The fall in July was beneficial for completion of kharif sowings and the seedlings were thriving. But heavy rain at the end of August and in September proved injurious to these crops turning them yellow in places. Lands were ready for rabi cultivation but sowing was retarded for want of a break. In October rain fell in first and last weeks affecting cotton but was useful for rabi sowings which were pushed on. The rabi crops were favoured in November with useful rain. December was dry. The rabi prospects were light but a severe frost later on in the season prejudicially affected their yield. Season on the whole was middling.

1911.—Rain during the year was short of the average. Ante monsoon rain was fairly good. The monsoon set in early in June and the fall being insufficient kharif sowing was confined to moist places. July rain exceeded the average and facilitated the retarded kharif sowing. The seedlings were favoured by useful rain in August and were in fair condition. But September rain was far below requirements and affected the crops injuriously and rain was urgently needed to save them and also to start rabi sowing. The fall in October was very light and did not help rabi sowings, which were taken in hand only after useful rain at the end of November. There was no rain in December though more was badly wanted for the growth of rabi seedlings. Season on the whole was very poor.

1912.—Except at Akola the total fall was in defect of the average. Ante monsoon rain was light. The monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to light soil. July rain was general and useful for the completion of kharif sowings. The fall in August being scanty the seedlings began to suffer, except in Akola where they were fair. September rain did not improve the situation as the fall of the month was only a few cents and kharif crops further deteriorated. Rabi sowing was also delayed. October rain was "extraordinarily partial"; rabi sowing was started in places but more rain was required to push them on. Rain in the third week of November enabled further rabi sowing to be undertaken. There was no rain in December though it was badly wanted for rabi crops. The season was fair in Akola and very poor elsewhere.

1913.—Rain during the year was in excess of the average except at Pärner. Fairly good rain fell in the ante monsoon period. The monsoon opened timely in June and the fall was sufficient for kharif sowings which were in rapid progress everywhere. July rain though below average was useful for the completion of kharif sowings and for helping growth of seedlings. The fall in August though below requirements was general and beneficial to the standing crops. They were further favoured by seasonable rain in September. This rain also induced rabi sowings for which, however, more rain was needed. The fall in October was favourable for rabi sowing and the seedlings were generally in fair condition. There was no rain in November or December though rabi crops required it for proper development. The season on the whole was fairly good.

1914.—The total fall of the year exceeded the average at Pärner and Akola and was below it at Ahmednagar. Ante monsoon rain was light and partial. Monsoon opened timely in June and the kharif sowing was started everywhere. It was completed in July under favourable rain and the seedlings were in good condition. August rain was upto requirements. The fall in September was almost continuous which threatened damage to the standing crops in parts of Pärner and Akola. It however gave a good start for rabi sowing which was completed in October and the standing crops thrived well. November rain was beneficial and December was rainless. Rabi crops continued to be in good condition. The season on the whole was good.

1915.—The total fall of the year was much over the average. Ante monsoon rain was useful for the preparation of the land. Regular monsoon opened in the third week of June and the fall being beneficial kharif sowing was commenced in the last week. July rain was more than double the average and kharif sowing was continued though retarded in places and transplantation commenced in Akola. Light scattered rain was received in August which was quite inadequate and the standing crops began to wither in parts of Nagar and Pärner. Relief however came in September when the fall was general considerably above the average and somewhat excessive in places. It revived the kharif crops and enabled rabi sowing being started but the latter was retarded owing to subsequent continuous rain. It was resumed under favourable rain in October and was completed in November. The rabi prospects were good. Some useful rain fell in December and the crops thrived well. Season on the whole was good.

(Signed) K. H. GOKHALE,
for Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

Details of cultivation and crops in the JSS Government

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and unoccupied area.													
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics							
		Government		Allotted.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Per centage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
		Acres.			Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Taluka.	1904-05	153	860,725			153	860,725	153	860,725	...	1,100	151,396	07,188	930,139	
	1905-06	153	860,725			153	860,725	153	860,725	...	1,230	145,370	73,460	920,139	
	1906-07	153	860,725			153	860,725	153	860,725	...	1,325	150,006	08,948	930,176	
	1907-08	153	860,447			153	860,447	153	860,447	...	1,634	148,108	70,477	920,316	
	1908-09	153	860,445			153	860,445	153	860,445	...	1,747	151,401	67,438	920,576	
	1909-10	153	860,489			153	860,489	153	860,489	...	2,070	153,194	06,000	920,609	
	1910-11	153	860,489			153	860,489	153	860,489	...	2,325	151,463	07,340	920,607	
	1911-12	153	860,497			153	860,497	153	860,497	...	1,967	149,088	70,050	920,629	
	1912-13	153	860,467			153	860,467	153	860,467	...	1,768	155,123	08,904	920,789	
	1913-14	153	860,500			153	860,500	153	860,500	...	1,653	155,390	00,844	917,867	
	Average of 6 years 1904-10 to 1913-14.	153	860,461			153	860,461	153	860,461	100	1,940	153,639	65,743	920,330	
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 15).														

Crops—continued.

Taluka.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses.			Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane.	Residue.
		Meth and kulih.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Gross fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
Taluka.	1904-05	6,308	3,897	17,533	19	79	27	118	210	...	210	350	425	26
	1905-06	6,095	3,296	17,223	15	63	23	103	119	...	119	336	445	108
	1906-07	6,491	3,095	18,301	20	39	21	87	215	...	215	366	324	210
	1907-08	7,833	2,456	16,630	19	29	26	74	328	...	328	300	301	623
	1908-09	6,945	2,332	16,914	24	46	18	128	308	...	308	325	375	232
	1909-10	6,856	3,476	21,136	22	38	26	90	269	...	269	154	330	561
1910-11	6,749	4,409	24,167	27	31	24	72	247	...	247	340	261	424	
1911-12	6,926	3,433	23,452	22	65	26	133	211	...	211	369	381	360	
1912-13	6,610	4,096	26,132	24	71	25	120	191	...	191	384	367	615	
1913-14	10,395	3,578	24,515	15	65	23	98	310	...	310	324	420	320	
Average of 6 years 1904-10 to 1913-14.	6,659	3,308	23,914	24	62	23	102	310	...	310	305	473	441	
Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 32).	6.91	2.36	14.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.91	...	0.31	0.19	0.25	0.27	

B.

villages of the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Area available				Crops									Pulses,			
Area unoccupied,				Cereals,										Tur.	Gram.	Mug. & Udid.
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		Total.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.						
	Forest.	Others.									20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
8,374	111,774	25,375	140,527	31,574	48,441	14,380	6,417	32,323	3,345	124,400	804	5,498	1,070			
8,142	111,771	26,370	140,588	8,632	80,533	12,524	1,879	30,594	4,100	117,967	419	2,761	7,352			
8,392	111,714	25,380	140,546	6,764	62,617	14,024	2,402	31,370	3,681	120,754	389	2,500	8,841			
8,383	111,494	25,372	140,329	6,494	60,668	14,217	2,193	32,440	3,410	118,362	319	2,112	3,972			
8,003	111,194	25,372	139,369	6,510	58,999	13,571	2,770	33,036	2,850	118,710	189	2,888	4,191			
2,039	111,407	25,350	139,070	6,255	58,184	14,254	2,788	33,224	3,450	118,105	344	3,723	4,737			
2,460	111,501	25,438	139,405	6,250	56,642	13,366	4,227	34,109	3,261	116,947	313	5,369	4,251			
2,636	111,501	25,431	139,463	6,777	53,215	14,864	4,353	32,870	2,762	118,546	375	6,173	4,122			
2,636	111,512	25,670	139,798	5,606	60,235	13,690	4,522	35,383	3,431	122,336	361	7,262	4,914			
2,008	110,070	26,085	142,813	6,134	67,422	14,489	4,311	34,774	3,207	120,837	243	4,501	5,813			
2,202	111,396	26,170	140,158	6,644	67,130	13,951	4,121	34,072	3,222	119,140	327	5,412	4,916			
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	35-24	8 61	2 54	21-02	1-09	78-40	0-20	3 34	2 01

Crop—continued.

Oil seeds,					Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.	Remarks.
Linseed.	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.					
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	.....
...	1	1,412	13,951	15,410	.....	.....	407	407	210	159,069	6,064	1,58,005	.....
...	3	890	11,859	12,756	.....	11	400	401	169	140,638	2,938	140,657	.....
1	3	718	12,680	13,591	.....	95	643	738	79	154,525	3,194	151,331	.....
...	1	785	13,746	15,054	.....	555	376	1,431	105	152,488	2,737	149,741	.....
2	3	797	16,432	17,723	.....	38	920	958	113	157,933	4,534	153,399	.....
1	4	1,844	16,303	18,291	.....	43	760	803	183	160,137	5,003	154,834	.....
1	9	1,068	15,971	17,038	.....	208	937	1,175	137	161,324	7,516	153,808	.....
07	7	777	15,684	17,135	.....	1	911	912	103	159,214	8,244	150,970	.....
3	3	474	14,126	14,139	.....	13	828	869	137	160,546	9,061	156,835	.....
6	2	588	14,751	15,547	.....	33	1,101	1,139	90	162,397	6,354	157,043	.....
16	6	643	13,731	14,736	.....	61	917	976	136	162,124	7,535	154,589	.....
0-01	0	0 52	0 52	10-33	.....	0-04	0-06	0-00	0 09	100	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX
Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Alienated

Taluka.	Years.	Occupied and unoccupied area.													
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which agricultural statistics							
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (Net).		Fallow.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Akola	1904-05	...	...	4	5,630	4	5,630	1	8,808	...	76	2,197	70	2,326
	1905-06	...	...	4	5,630	4	5,630	1	8,808	...	80	2,068	111	2,326
	1906-07	...	...	4	5,640	4	5,640	1	8,808	...	88	2,161	111	2,330
	1907-08	...	...	4	9,008	4	9,008	3	8,279	...	13	4,883	1,306	6,191
	1908-09	...	...	4	9,008	4	9,008	8	8,279	...	27	4,838	1,279	6,192
	1908-10	...	...	4	9,008	4	9,008	3	8,279	...	33	4,944	1,330	6,198
	1910-11	...	...	4	10,779	4	10,779	4	10,779	...	35	5,048	2,078	8,061
	1911-12	...	...	4	10,779	4	10,779	4	10,779	...	36	6,004	2,021	8,061
	1912-13	...	...	4	10,779	4	10,779	4	10,779	...	60	5,881	2,080	8,061
	1913-14	...	...	4	10,779	4	10,779	4	10,779	...	15	5,876	2,805	8,066
	Average of 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14	...	...	4	10,424	4	10,424	4	10,779	88.00	41	5,071	1,983	7,656
	Percentages of Crops on the gross area cropped (column 63).

Taluka.	Years.	Crops--												
		Pulses.				Orchard and Garden produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugar-cane
		Mung and Urid.	Moth and Kullih.	Others.	Total.	Veg-etable.	Green fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco	Others.	Total.		
		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Akola.	1904-05	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
	1905-06	78	78	...	166	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	11	...
	1906-07	78	78	...	146	3	3	...	5	...	...	...	11	...
	1907-08	163	123	308	664	7	4	...	11	1	...	1	8	6
	1908-09	87	112	60	308	13	4	...	16	1	...	1	10	5
	1908-10	69	104	165	454	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	1
	1910-11	200	335	260	1,004	4	...	...	4	1	...	1	7	6
	1911-12	250	374	270	1,104	6	19	...	24	2	...	2	8	1
	1912-13	235	335	227	1,170	6	8	3	15	3	...	3	9	12
	1913-14	223	321	170	877	1	...	...	8	4	...	...	1	16
Average of 5 years 1909-10 to 1913-14	217	304	330	923	3	5	1	9	1	...	1	7	7	
Percentages of Crops on the gross area cropped (column 63)	3.51	4.92	3.72	14.94	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.14	0.03	...	0.03	0.11	0.11	

B.
Villages of the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Area available				Crops.									Tur.	Gram.
Area unoccupied.			Cereals.											
Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation		Total	Jowari.	Bajri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains	Others.	Total.				
	Forest	Others.												
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres											
899		68	967	1,974	7		102	...		2,083		3		
899		68	967	189	1,770	...	...			1,959		
905		68	973	183	1,787	...	...			1,965		
950		1,138	2,088	167	1,837	447	96	1,055	313	3,885	...	103		
949		1,138	2,067	171	1,893	525	58	1,349	311	4,007	...	44		
949		1,138	2,087	74	2,108	517	77	1,553	114	4,243	1	115		
1,095		1,628	2,718	195	2,761	697	90	1,017	194	4,904	16	145		
1,095		1,628	2,718	960	1,916	691	108	1,130	128	4,923	15	195		
1,095	485	1,188	2,718	407	2,749	643	190	926	99	5,013	14	225		
1,031	485	1,147	2,683	319	2,664	677	99	768	68	4,585	8	95		
1,067	194	1,338	2,584	369	2,443	645	114	1,087	107	4,786	11	161		
				5 20	89 54	10 44	1 85	16 79	1 73	76 64	0 18	2 61		

continued

Oil seeds						Dyas	Fibres			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped	Defunct area twice cropped.	Remainder Net area cropped
Sesame	Linseed	Castor oil seed.	Safflower seed	Others	Total		Cotton	Others	Total				
49	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
											Acres	Acres	Acres
			59	1	60				...	...	2,156	...	2,156
				12	12				...	...	2,115	...	2,115
				13	13		90		90	...	2,219		2,219
			40	410	450		186	90	176	...	5,191	226	4,965
95			413	608			193		193	...	5,043	180	4,913
			9	425	437		9	1	3	...	5,145	176	4,972
			40	473	513		9	28	30	...	6,465	489	5,983
49			89	469	556		4	33	37	...	5,555	615	6,040
30			61	238	299			54	54	...	6,711	740	5,971
54		1	80	304	389		5	35	40	...	5,912	321	5,591
97			84	408	492		9	30	39	...	6,179	466	5,713
0 43		0 01	0 65	5 52	7 61		0 08	0 48	0 56	...	100		...

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly bazars are held in the Akola taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number	Villages.	Days on which bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in
			Articles.	Amount (nearly).	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Akola	Saturday	Grain	500	Bajri, wheat, jowari, gram and pulses. Salt, ghee, oil, chillies, spices and Jaggery. Saris, chollies, pasodas, dhotars and chawals Copper, brass and iron pots. Vegetables and fruits.
			Grocery	500	
			Cloth and clothes	500	
			Metals and pots	400	
			Miscellaneous	100	
	Total	2,000			
2	Rajur	Monday	Grain	1,500	Bajri, wheat, gram, nagli, rice and khoraani, math, mug, etc. Salt, ghee, chillies and oil Pasodas, lugadis, khans and dhotars Vegetables and fruits.
			Grocery	800	
			Cloth and clothes	1,000	
			Miscellaneous	100	
				Total		3,400
3	Kotul	Wednesday	Grain	700	Bajri, nagli, jowari, wheat, gram and rice. Saris, chollies, pasodas, dhotars, etc. Ghee, spices, chillies and salt Vegetables and fruits.
			Cloth and clothes	800	
			Grocery	550	
			Miscellaneous	80	
				Total		1,600
4	Brahmanvade	Tuesday	Grain	100	Rice, bajri, nagli, wheat and gram, pea. Spices, chillies, salt and oil. Lugadis, khans, Dhotars, etc Vegetables and fruits
			Grocery	80	
			Cloth and clothes	50	
			Miscellaneous	90	
				Total		220
5	Samsherpur	Wednesday	Grain	150	Bajri, wheat, nagli, gram, rice and math Ghee, oils, spices, salt, jaggery and chillies Pasodas, lugadis, khans, etc Vegetables and fruits.
			Grocery	50	
			Cloth and clothes	50	
			Miscellaneous	10	
				Total		260
6	Shendi	Sunday	Grain	500	Bajri, wheat, nagli, rice, gram and math. Ghee, oil, chillies and salt Pasodas, lungdis, khans and dhotars. Vegetables and fruits.
			Grocery	250	
			Cloth and clothes	250	
			Miscellaneous	25	
				Total		1,025

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to occupation by percentages in the Akola Taluka
(as per the Imperial Census of 1911).

	Agricultural population.								Non-agricultural population.				
	Having interest in land.				Labourers.				Total agricultural population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
	Land occupants.	Tenants and sharers.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Population	745	56,182	156	57,083	6,596			68,669	6,150	227	5,903	12,280	
Percentages ...	0.9	74.0	0.2	75.1	8.7			88.8	8.1	0.8	7.8	16.2	

APPENDIX E

Detail of population according to religion and education in the Akola Taluka.

Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1911	Percentage on total population able to read or learning	RELIGION											
			Hindu castes.							Musalmán sects		Christians.	Parsees.	Others.
			Brahmin	Kolh	Kunbi.	Mahár.	Maráthas	Thákur.	Others.	Sheikh.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Males	37,799	4.1	775	14,075	2,401	2,856	7,638	1,946	6,004	654	185	6	...	264
Females	88,160	0.2	753	14,180	1,920	8,021	8,287	1,901	6,182	568	193	...	...	255
Total	75,949	2.2	1,528	28,255	4,321	5,877	15,925	3,847	12,186	1,222	378	6	...	519

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock in Government Villages in the Akola Taluka of Ahmednagar District.

Number of Villages	Year	CATTLE													Total	Horses and ponies.	Sheep	Goats	Ploughs		Carts.		Cropped land per part of plough cattle.
		For plough		For breeding.		For other purposes		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cubits)	For passenger					For produce and goods	For produce and goods	For passenger		
		Oxen	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen	He-buffaloes	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves	Buffalo calves.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
158	1896	60,090	No separate record		No record			16,424	3,658	10,170	9,196	59,641	748	2,539	7,129	6,516	No record	1,270	No separate record	1,270			
158	1896	11,238	4,477	30	1	764	64	18,257	8,976	10,419	3,188	57,498	881	5,880	11,906	6,060	3,900	446	1,632	Do			
158	1908	15,190	3,410	48	2	256	45	17,779	4,004	9,906	3,151	63,653	626	5,408	11,945	3,833	2,229	661	1,944	15-27			
158	1910	18,938	4,918	44	8	471	57	21,338	4,017	14,202	2,313	68,736	631	7,740	18,016	4,763	3,654	824	1,841	15-19			
158	1913	18,865	4,445	33	9	461	30	23,802	4,441	14,845	2,990	68,255	738	6,031	11,610	6,007	3,054	122	2,062	13-19 for 1913-14			

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural stock of the 4 Inam villages in the Akola Taluka of the Nagar Collectorate during the year 1909-10

Number of Villages.	Taluka	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats	Ploughs		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle
		For plough		For breeding		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total				Small	Large (i.e. of over 3 cattle)	For passenger	For produce and goods	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes	Bulls	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Cattle	Buffalo calves									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	Akola Inam villages.	516	176	9	..	99	8	610	70	806	59	1,650	17	622	453	223	67	5	69	14 1/2

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc. in the 137 villages of the Akola Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power		
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woolen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
922	2	74	...	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX H.

Statement of schools together with their average attendance for Akola Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Number of Villages.	Name of Taluka.	Local Board Schools.				Municipal Schools				Private Schools.		Remarks
		Boys.		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys.		
		Number of schools	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools	Average attendance	Number of schools	Average attendance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
137	Akola	10	811	1	240							
137	Do.	99	8096	1	249							

The upper line of figures is that of the previous Settlement

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in the 153 Government Villages of the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the year 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
153	Akola ...	751	314	184	143	6	9	143	43	...	...	...	...

Number of villages.	Taluka.	TANKS—continued.				OTHER SOURCES.								
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
153	Akola ...	...	...	...	...	8	72	368	...	161	...	...	...	...

Abstract.

District and Taluka.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Ahmednagar ...	For irrigation ...	751	314	...	...	8	72
Akola ...	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation ...	184	143	...	...	368	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc. ...	6	9	...	...	161	...
	In disuse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	941	550	...	...	537	72
	Total recorded at the original settlement.	1,163						

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in alienated villages of the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the year 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Akola	25	2	18	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

Number of villages.	Taluka.	TANKS—continued.				OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
4	Akola	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

Abstract.

District.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmednagar	For irrigation	25	2	...	...	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	18	9	...	...	...	...
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	...	...	...	...	5	...
	In disuse	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Total	43	12	...	...	5	...
	Total recorded at the original settlement	Not available.					

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Akola Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix C	Name of village.	Group Number.	1886-88-1904-05.				1905-06-1908-10				1910-11-1914-15.				Remarks.
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
Group I.															
1	Akola	I	120 20	82 14 0	6,314 0 0	78 07	165 4	128 6 9	9,907 0 0	80 87	168 32	141 2 0	11,080 8 0	82 48	
2	Bede	I	100 11	105 14 0	4,189 0 0	39 51	29 6	16 11 0	650 0 0	33 23	30 31	20 0 0	1,410 0 0	72 45	
3	Khokaspur	I	...	.....	.....	...	63 30	02 11 0	2,570 0 0	40 79	73 23	67 7 0	2,330 0 0	41 7
4	Takli	I	28 0	31 1 0	1,073 0 0	53 90	31 38	104 10 0	4,550 0 0	43 3	72 15	78 13 0	4,049 0 0	51 95	
5	Thugson Khd.	I	42 10	42 2 0	2,153 0 0	51 33	53 31	66 6 0	2,634 0 0	47 50	37 3	34 10 0	1,680 0 0	45 14	
6	Thugson Bk.	I	48 14	67 7 0	4,015 0 0	59 48	84 5	96 12 0	6,172 8 0	64 30	68 29	63 11 0	5,917 0 0	89 84	
7	Kumbhaphal	I	40 3	39 15 0	2,305 0 0	55 12	33 16	24 13 0	1,105 4 0	40 60	45 11	38 13 0	2,638 13 0	71 27	
8	Kales Khd.	I	18 0	7 0 0	370 0 0	33 37	27 23	17 5 0	1,100 0 0	63 35	...	.....	.....	...
9	Kales Bk.	I	54 24	50 9 0	2,728 0 0	55 49	38 31	67 13 0	2,563 0 0	61 43	38 8	41 0 0	5,174 0 0	128 21	
10	Nababpur	I	2 21	3 0 0	95 0 0	31 6	64 5	72 13 0	2,725 0 0	37 33	9 30	1 0 0	150 0 0	150 00	
11	Bulatanpur	I	17 16	9 8 0	440 0 0	43 31	24 0	25 5 0	1,090 0 0	42 74	7 19	6 0 0	500 0 0	83 3	
12	Manoharpur	I	4 23	6 14 0	750 0 0	107 14	13 29	19 0 0	1,370 0 0	73 1	9 36	9 6 0	1,100 0 0	115 79	
13	Parkhatpur	I	42 25	53 11 0	2,059 0 0	39 12	55 3	44 19 0	2,462 8 0	54 71	44 29	45 6 0	2,509 0 0	55 14	
14	Waire	I	69 3	61 14 0	4,485 0 0	73 33	46 5	29 9 0	2,609 0 0	88 98	113 4	71 4 0	3,279 11 0	87 33	
15	Tambhol	I	28 37	23 0 0	635 0 0	32 32	67 0	47 3 0	1,140 0 0	24 25	138 16	78 5 0	4,111 15 0	63 75	
16	Gardani	I	77 33	46 11 0	2,506 0 0	53 32	65 8	41 11 0	2,215 0 0	52 73	158 29	67 14 0	4,683 0 0	69 43	
17	Dhokri	I	31 20	33 0 0	2,203 0 0	53 10	55 38	63 9 0	3,065 0 0	63 44	41 29	44 4 0	4,418 0 0	69 23	
18	Unch Khadak Khd	I	48 2	38 3 0	1,710 0 0	45 00	43 3	25 5 0	1,700 0 0	60 60	34 35	20 3 0	1,026 0 0	78 25	
19	Unch Khadak Bk.	I	20 16	36 13 0	2,237 0 0	61 00	26 19	62 13 0	2,635 0 0	79 54	13 39	20 15 0	1,350 0 0	83 00	
20	Mobenduri	I	43 13	26 10 0	2,320 0 0	55 32	104 14	65 0 0	6,410 0 0	95 61	24 15	23 7 0	3,050 0 0	87 23	
21	Kumbhodi	I	39 30	50 3 0	3,144 0 0	63 38	20 9	32 4 0	3,565 0 0	109 39	64 33	48 0 0	4,625 0 0	98 35	
22	Indori	I	29 13	37 0 0	3,640 0 0	63 37	70 3	66 10 0	3,827 8 0	61 01	60 39	75 12 0	3,004 0 0	105 31	
23	Ambad	I	37 37	31 8 0	2,609 0 0	79 35	97 13	32 2 0	3,073 0 0	93 43	77 6	58 9 0	6,463 0 0	109 33	
24	Aurangpur	I	46 23	39 3 0	774 0 0	37 33	22 0	23 7 0	1,625 0 0	67 54	27 12	31 0 0	1,099 15 0	54 33	
25	Dhamanganon Avani	I	177 37	109 10 0	4,315 0 0	39 23	68 38	42 3 0	2,975 0 0	69 13	56 13	41 1 0	4,300 0 0	117 07	
Total of Group No. I			1,191 13	1,023 13 0	67,289 0 0	56 00	1,448 33	1,302 0 0	85,611 12 0	65 75	1,370 10	1,136 13 0	66,014 13 0	79 05	
Average per acre...			...	0 13 10	46 8 1	...	...	0 14 4	59 1 4	...	...	0 13 1	64 15 7	...
Group II.															
26	Dongargaon	II	18 7	20 1 0	1,500 0 0	75 00	51 27	74 1 0	4,135 0 0	55 87	45 21	63 15 0	3,650 0 0	67 05	
27	Hivargaoan	II	64 20	72 12 0	2,914 0 0	39 31	34 18	44 4 0	2,090 0 0	40 29	31 30	49 12 0	3,025 0 0	56 60	
28	Gaure	II	110 33	127 14 0	6,380 0 0	49 68	90 19	104 0 0	5,810 0 0	55 33	31 10	43 14 0	3,032 15 0	60 52	
29	Pimpalgaoan Nipani.	II	6 21	3 0 0	100 0 0	33 3	14 24	12 3 0	1,000 0 0	79 32	36 16	16 10 0	999 0 0	58 78	
30	Mhaldevi	II	31 30	37 12 0	4,263 0 0	115 57	13 11	12 3 0	1,625 0 0	180 41	24 0	31 11 0	4,699 0 0	213 69	
31	Nivande	II	10 35	9 13 0	901 0 0	30 1	7 19	4 7 0	1,845 0 0	268 3	23 21	10 6 0	2,805 0 0	233 8	
32	Nimbral	II	33 33	37 10 0	3,805 0 0	100 13	40 33	31 14 0	3,603 0 0	112 69	19 10	17 13 0	1,615 15 0	100 33	
33	Ohitalvedhaj	II	8 1	9 0 0	1,350 0 0	151 1	...	...	...	...	7 23	6 3 0	1,199 13 0	134 31
34	Vite	II	101 7	68 7 0	4,821 0 0	53 41	33 21	16 15 0	1,310 0 0	77 6	39 7	20 12 0	900 0 0	46 19	
35	Jangton	II	4 23	2 6 0	115 0 0	46 00	33 0	10 6 0	639 0 0	63 71	21 33	10 3 0	699 12 0	90 00	
Total of Group No. II			385 20	378 11 0	25,368 0 0	69 04	319 13	311 3 0	21,857 0 0	70 37	280 16	231 7 0	22,345 7 0	85 07	
Average per acre...			...	0 15 9	68 3 3	...	...	0 15 7	68 3 3	...	...	1 0 0	85 9 11	...
Group III.															
36	Devthan	III	335 7	142 1 0	7,105 0 0	59 03	138 16	45 3 0	2,598 0 0	57 72	100 15	54 3 0	2,779 0 0	69 33	
37	Savargaoan Pat	III	34 0	10 3 0	639 0 0	30 43	...	...	...	...	38 37	9 0 0	370 0 0	71 25
38	Samaharpur	III	31 12	49 3 0	2,263 7 0	48 17	135 16	69 11 0	5,885 12 0	64 06	25 36	15 9 0	1,330 0 0	113 75	
39	Tahakari	III	50 39	39 13 0	1,305 3 0	40 23	47 23	30 4 0	1,343 8 0	60 00	19 30	13 2 0	2,399 13 0	216 8	

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix	Name of village.	Group Number.	1895-96-1904-05.				1905-06-1908-10.				1910-11-1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
Group III—contd.														
41	Keti (Bumhondvadi)	III	148 6	Rs. 3 0	1,868 0 0	19 85	27 3	15 3 0	1,194 8 0	79 50	24 28	15 4 0	1,060 13 0	63 89
42	Bajur	III	81 13	33 18 0	1,056 0 0	33 00	137 34	45 15 0	2,420 10 0	53 68	92 50	31 4 0	1,983 15 0	61 86
43	Kotal Mukand	III	83 27	46 13 0	4,170 9 0	88 74	180 37	47 11 0	3,640 5 0	60 18	97 10	46 1 0	6,603 13 0	138 47
44	Kotulima	III	8 31	3 9 0	824 0 0	205 00	44 27	21 3 0	3,508 12 0	167 14	114 11	20 10 0	3,517 3 0	108 17
Total of Group No. III			818 15	408 14 0	10,138 8 0	46 68	646 35	265 1 0	20,700 7 0	79 11	604 1	236 6 0	23,771 11 0	100 61
Average per acre			...	0 9 0	23 5 2	...	...	0 8 6	31 15 10	...	...	0 6 3	29 5 8	...
Group IV.														
45	Pimpalgaon Khand.	IV	11 11	7 8 0	600 0 0	80 00	65 25	38 9 0	1,223 13 0	35 97	61 8	32 4 0	2,574 11 0	70 23
46	Pangri	IV	91 15	36 1 0	743 15 0	31 26	86 4	19 14 0	1,114 13 0	58 88	33 22	19 8 0	1,600 0 0	62 06
47	Dhamangaon Pat.	IV	14 38	4 11 0	248 0 0	46 90	39 30	9 12 0	478 13 0	57 90	28 6	6 15 0	679 15 0	75 2
48	Mogra	IV	...	...	...	...	7 25	1 0 0	98 15 0	99 00	53 25	25 0 0	1,198 15 0	47 96
49	Lingdev	IV	7 35	1 9 0	137 0 0	66 5	29 3	15 1 0	2,126 10 0	141 6	49 34	16 0 0	1,140 18 0	71 87
50	Lahit Ek.	IV	...	...	...	...	130 27	51 0 0	1,355 0 0	-0 6	82 15	13 8 0	469 15 0	17 00
51	Lahit Khd.	IV	...	...	...	...	80 5	23 14 0	2,039 9 0	85 2	44 20	15 8 0	2,690 0 0	183 80
52	Chand Suraj	IV	...	...	...	...	3 32	1 11 0	124 15 0	62 50	...	...	...	...
53	Chas	IV	77 5	33 13 0	3,639 15 0	65 97	36 28	11 10 0	764 14 0	62 91	13 28	6 15 0	1,800 0 0	186 71
54	Pimpaldari	IV	75 23	13 14 0	1,189 13 0	62 88	94 23	25 10 0	2,195 13 0	84 48	78 7	22 6 0	3,539 0 0	157 73
55	Manyale	IV	85 0	19 3 0	1,048 15 0	64 80	56 9	19 3 0	764 15 0	41 64	14 1	5 6 0	695 0 0	128 38
56	Kalamb	IV	80 23	18 8 0	1,041 11 0	58 33	84 24	14 13 0	1,534 13 0	109 8	24 39	10 6 0	694 15 0	64 28
57	Kashmanvada	IV	204 85	74 13 0	4,188 0 0	65 97	95 24	35 10 0	4,171 15 0	118 8	297 14	119 8 0	3,416 7 0	70 71
58	Belapur	IV	183 8	45 13 0	2,345 11 0	61 00	289 3	70 4 0	10,943 16 0	155 22	40 38	15 15 0	3,223 14 0	201 5
59	Sharanakhal	IV	17 35	7 4 0	314 0 0	41 95	50 27	10 14 0	740 0 0	68 00	30 23	8 0 0	600 0 0	78 00
60	Pimpalgaon Nalvinda.	IV	23 17	7 7 0	285 0 0	38 00	23 14	3 2 0	340 13 0	40 16	51 29	13 8 0	634 0 0	40 30
61	Digambar	IV	...	...	...	...	38 7	16 15 0	721 0 0	62 41	8 15	3 10 0	225 0 0	56 28
62	Bori	IV	...	...	...	...	56 13	19 5 0	1,689 13 0	91 22	81 10	30 14 0	2,906 8 0	83 75
63	Pudane	IV	21 34	7 8 0	449 0 0	69 88	8 6	3 7 0	130 10 0	46 00	77 39	12 8 0	1,146 13 0	56 92
64	Kohondi	IV	20 13	6 14 0	139 0 0	19 85	27 7	7 0 0	124 15 0	12 28	4 38	1 8 0	50 0 0	33 3
65	Kelangaon	IV	33 33	13 4 0	471 0 0	34 8	7 13	1 8 0	85 0 0	63 2	11 28	3 0 0	98 0 0	33 00
66	Bholevadi	IV	...	...	...	...	53 13	20 13 0	945 15 0	45 19	107 39	30 6 0	2,311 0 0	78 77
67	Pisavadi	IV	84 34	25 13 0	833 0 0	14 47	24 29	7 8 0	348 15 0	53 20	29 25	6 3 0	220 0 0	36 6
Total of Group No. IV			962 33	329 13 0	16,225 14 0	46 17	1,239 29	421 12 0	34,035 3 0	87 65	1,290 23	427 0 0	36,235 13 0	36 13
Average per acre			...	0 5 5	16 11 10	...	...	0 3 5	27 3 2	...	...	0 5 3	26 7 2	...
Group V.														
68	Waranghuah	V	...	...	...	...	25 30	7 5 0	209 0 0	39 35	105 15	32 14 0	1,800 0 0	54 24
69	Fendabes	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 25	5 0 0	80 0 0	19 00
70	Chichondi	V	...	...	...	...	13 2	5 3 0	189 15 0	31 21	33 0	3 0 0	470 0 0	56 75
71	Manhore	V	40 13	13 3 0	378 0 0	26 07	13 15	3 11 0	139 0 0	46 3	84 23	8 11 0	363 0 0	40 3
72	Wadi	V	...	...	...	...	21 34	8 0 0	149 0 0	12 23	27 20	11 4 0	307 3 0	34 77
73	Shandi	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	4 0 0	61 0 0	20 25
74	Bhandardra	V	...	...	...	...	33 10	7 14 0	229 12 0	36 25	38 0	3 2 0	265 0 0	32 62
75	Basad Ek	V	11 1	3 8 0	35 0 0	10 00	25 9	6 3 0	189 14 0	30 76	24 15	6 7 0	30 78	
76	Basad Khd.	V	12 35	3 5 0	65 0 0	18 27	...	...	...	...	21 10	10 6 0	300 0 0	19 04
77	Kodni	V	25 6	6 0 0	90 0 0	15 00	25 10	11 3 0	195 0 0	12 00	17 11	4 0 0	280 0 0	36 00
78	Guhire	V	13 13	4 13 0	30 0 0	14 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Terangaon	V	5 21	1 6 0	17 8 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	12 33	3 13 0	300 6 0	72 00

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix C	Name of village.	Group Number.	1885-86—1904-05.				1905-06—1909-10.				1910-11—1914-15.				Remarks
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
Group V—contd.															
80	Kallapur	V	2 38	0 14 0	71 0 0	81'14	3 34	0 14 0	65 0 0	74'28	...	...	...	...
81	Malegon	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	2 0 0	50 0 0	25'00
82	Falthan	V	13 20	6 5 0	277 13 0	42'76	116 25	41 3 0	1,800 14 0	33'92	91 28	36 2 0	2,204 13 0	61'25	
83	Ambhol	V	74 33	24 7 0	1,029 0 0	42'00	150 20	43 10 0	2,515 6 0	59'83	66 6	21 7 0	1,735 0 0	50'23	
84	Dadgi	V	109 11	17 1 0	1,190 10 0	79'05	66 27	10 12 0	793 13 0	72'63	31 3	6 11 0	700 0 0	100'03	
85	Jambhale	V	246 31	43 1 0	1,064 10 0	45'69	87 15	17 0 0	1,223 11 0	72'00	137 20	63 13 0	2,400 0 0	70'53	
86	Karandi	V	9 10	2 8 0	49 0 0	19'20	14 10	2 2 0	194 15 0	97'50	0 7	0 2 0	25 0 0	300'00	
87	Nachantbar	V	55 3	17 0 0	200 0 0	11'78	35 12	4 0 0	199 15 0	49'76	35 13	4 0 0	198 15 0	49'76	
88	Sangvi	V	20 18	0 11 0	249 0 0	218'72	6 33	0 14 0	50 0 0	57'14	3 3	1 8 0	87 0 0	59'00	
Total of Group No. V		...	637 11	148 3 0	5,576 8 0	38'98	650 6	198 7 0	7,662 3 0	45'59	714 17	209 3 0	11,673 3 0	56 11	
Average per acre		...	...	0 3 7	8 12 0	...	...	0 4 1	11 13 1	...	...	0 4 7	16 5 6	...
Group VI.															
89	Ambavangan	VI	...	...	...	...	9 34	3 8 0	99 0 0	23'28	...	...	...	...
90	Kalkotal	VI	...	...	...	...	36 33	5 6 0	665 13 0	78'33	71 29	14 6 0	938 15 0	68 55
91	Koli Otar	VI	...	...	...	...	11 85	1 15 0	90 0 0	45'00	17 39	5 14 0	514 0 0	85 06
92	Tirde	IV	45 23	9 6 0	191 0 0	20 10	6 14	3 8 0	161 0 0	40'88	22 16	3 8 0	175 0 0	50'00	
93	Somthan	IV	...	...	...	...	8 85	3 4 0	85 0 0	34'28	3 39	0 6 0	99 0 0	193 00
94	Mhalungi	VI	39 19	13 12 0	830 12 0	60'00	37 25	8 0 0	529 11 0	66'26	11 11	5 4 0	200 0 0	82'72	
95	Fadoshi	VI	9 0	3 0 0	81 0 0	15'00	20 31	4 11 0	235 0 0	47'00	54 34	14 0 0	437 0 0	33'35	
96	Khirvitha	VI	214 57	34 1 0	1,845 5 0	23 15	278 22	87 18 0	2,975 10 9	43 78	53 24	13 4 0	585 0 0	43'3	
97	Kombhale	VI	39 6	8 10 0	180 0 0	20'00	31 2	6 10 0	469 0 0	61'28	137 35	23 8 0	2,275 13 0	101'15	
98	Ekdare	VI	8 85	7 6 0	160 12 0	26 6	47 23	12 4 0	527 15 0	43'24	33 2	4 8 0	149 0 0	33'11	
99	Ritanka	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 6	12 0 0	500 0 0	41'5
100	Shenli	VI	1 2	1 0 0	25 0 0	33'00	24 30	5 6 0	204 6 0	47'00	30 6	9 11 0	620 15 0	51'76	
101	Fahulvandi	VI	31 12	7 0 0	610 0 0	87'14	31 28	6 8 0	329 8 0	50'59	29 22	6 0 0	420 0 0	70'00	
102	Bahulvandi	VI	31 12	7 0 0	610 0 0	87'14	75 0	19 10 0	641 4 0	43 4	25 20	8 8 0	250 0 0	33'46	
103	Ladgaon	VI	18 1	5 0 0	30 0 0	4'60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Dergaon	VI	36 8	13 8 0	180 0 0	13'30	...	...	...	...	25 13	4 4 0	319 0 0	33'29
105	Soglvhir	VI	24 13	4 12 0	55 0 0	11 00	29 14	6 13 0	355 8 0	63'25	43 15	6 8 0	153 0 0	23'33	
106	T. l.	VI	31 34	17 8 0	239 0 0	14 05	68 2	12 8 0	272 15 0	21 84	64 25	13 4 0	440 0 0	32'59	
107	Pimpalkane	VI	23 12	4 7 0	53 0 0	11'5	17 37	5 0 0	169 15 0	34 00	93 28	24 3 0	1,180 0 0	40'16	
108	Muthale	VI	144 5	36 14 0	1,771 4 0	47 86	76 0	23 7 0	2,139 4 0	95 03	43 13	11 4 0	1,074 12 0	63'04	
110	Mutkhol	VI	45 29	9 0 0	330 0 0	39'6	7 10	2 4 0	155 0 0	77'5	8 12	1 8 0	99 0 0	66'00	
113	Dhamaovan	VI	18 7	4 0 0	40 0 0	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Savarkute	VI	...	...	...	...	22 35	8 4 0	180 0 0	45'71	50 10	12 6 0	414 8 0	33 13
114	Balthan	VI	28 34	6 14 0	249 0 0	35 42	67 34	17 14 0	351 0 0	10 6	2 37	2 6 0	175 0 0	70'00	
115	Mavesi	VI	3 1	0 15 0	143 0 0	143'00	21 22	4 11 0	210 0 0	43 00	34 36	10 3 0	1,025 0 0	102'50	
116	Manikozar	VI	8 11	3 5 0	60 0 0	34 00	10 3	3 0 0	40 0 0	13 3	31 21	7 0 0	200 0 0	41'43	
117	Gondai	VI	27 24	4 13 0	70 0 0	14 00	8 24	2 12 0	210 0 0	70'00	...	...	...	...
118	Wanjulshet	VI	63 13	8 8 0	136 0 0	22'04	19 15	3 14 0	130 0 0	45 00	47 24	14 6 0	763 0 0	51'03	
120	Chinohrane	VI	...	...	...	...	33 4	6 16 0	435 0 0	60 71	20 15	4 4 0	299 0 0	68 4
121	Shelad	VI	0 10	0 1 0	5 0 0	50'00	77 31	17 0 0	463 0 0	27'23	64 1	14 6 0	927 6 0	61 56	
122	Pimpri	VI	10 32	1 6 0	45 0 0	30'00	41 14	6 8 0	374 0 0	5 7 53	90 30	12 12 0	370 0 0	47 50	
123	Gholi	VI	...	...	...	...	33 17	8 0 0	235 0 0	31'27	6 29	1 8 0	279 0 0	58'6
124	Shilvande	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14	1 7 0	300 0 0	300 00
126	Somavadi	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	0 2 0	55 0 0	440'00
126	Sinde	VI	...	...	...	...	24 36	6 8 0	30 0 0	13'24	27 23	6 6 0	135 0 0	23 84
127	Kobone	VI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 33	13 11 0	433 0 0	32'53
121	Puruchvadi	VI	30 4	5 9 0	146 0 0	24 30	40 23	11 8 0	424 0 0	36 33	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX K—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix C	Name of village.	Group Number.	1885-86-1904-05.				1905-06-1909-10.				1910-11-1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. p.	Rs. a. o.	
Group VI—contd.														
132	Khadki	VI	...	...	...	...	40 2	8 8 0	810 15 0	40 00	5 17	1 0	135 0 0	136 00
133	Palannda	VI	...	...	...	...	18 87	3 4 0	154 0 0	61 8	85 10	4 14 0	199 0 0	20 90
134	Ambit Khind	VI	46 8	10 10 0	247 0 0	23 45	31 17	5 9 0	431 14 0	70 8	16 3	2 13 0	210 0 0	70 00
135	Satevadi	VI	15 8	3 0 0	95 0 0	47 60	21 5	3 0 0	109 0 0	30 9	20 18	4 10 0	250 0 0	70 00
	Total of Group No. VI	...	1,097 28	277 14 0	6,523 1 0	30 27	1,847 32	310 9 0	14,559 9 0	50 09	1,301 5	289 14 0	16,783 1 0	57 76
	Average per acre	...	...	0 4 0	7 13 0	...	...	0 3 8	10 13 8	...	...	0 3 6	12 14 0	...
Group VII.														
136	Ratanvadi	VII	6 13	3 3 0	160 0 0	33 9	5 24	0 13 0	55 0 0	73 3	...	...	...	...
140	Kumbhat	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 25	1 8 0	160 0 0	100 00
141	Suzpanji Khd.	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 39	9 4 0	131 0 0	13 79
142	Suvad	VII	29 24	6 18 0	120 0 0	16 46	...	...	...	...	39 29	8 13 0	120 0 0	29 90
143	Ambit	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 38	3 4 0	60 0 0	34 00
145	Lavhall Kotul	VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8	0 2 0	15 0 0	130 00
146	Lavhall Otur	VII	4 6	3 5 0	144 15 0	41 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	Waghdari	VII	...	...	...	...	23 5	4 8 0	198 0 0	44 00	13 9	2 0 0	100 0 0	50 00
148	Tala	VII	2 35	0 7 0	70 0 0	100 00	68 34	11 9 0	263 15 0	31 01	26 9	4 14 0	125 0 0	89 00
149	Kothala	VII	...	...	...	...	2 25	0 8 0	18 0 0	39 00	22 33	5 0 0	156 0 0	51 2
150	Vihar	VII	4 18	1 0 0	99 0 0	99 00	10 19	1 13 0	60 0 0	30 00	...	...	...	...
151	Phopsandi	VII	...	...	...	...	0 10	0 1 0	49 0 0	734 00	26 57	4 0 0	60 0 0	15 00
152	Harbhav	VII	...	...	...	...	14 38	2 0 0	49 0 0	24 5	24 12	3 10 0	298 0 0	73 25
153	Kholevadi	VII	4 34	1 0 0	70 0 0	70 03	3 24	1 10 0	144 0 0	71 5	3 5	1 5 0	227 0 0	171 9
	Total of Group No. VII	...	52 1	15 7 0	603 15 0	38 96	128 19	23 13 0	834 15 0	30 30	229 33	39 11 0	1,597 0 0	39 30
	Average per acre	...	...	0 4 7	11 9 10	...	...	0 3 10	6 8 4	...	...	0 2 9	6 13 0	...
	Grand Total	...	5,141 6	2,077 13 0	1,38,680 14 0	51 83	5,778 14	2,301 13 0	1,85,278 0 0	66 12	5,770 24	2,558 6 0	2,01,760 1 0	73 09
	Average per acre	...	...	0 8 0	136 0 1	...	...	0 7 0	32 1 0	...	...	0 7 2	24 15 4	...
Indian Villages.														
Group II.														
1	Virgaon	II	84 34	68 2 0	4,890 0 0	47 2	6 12	4 3 0	400 0 0	88 6	80 6	89 0 0	5,435 0 0	74 33
	Average per acre	...	...	1 1 8	51 10 4	...	...	0 12 0	66 10 5	...	...	1 1 2	80 7 0	...
Group IV.														
2	Vaghapur	IV	12 23	8 6 0	424 0 0	65 23	111 0	51 0 0	3,375 0 0	69 17	90 0	42 15 0	33 13 12	74 74
	Average per acre	...	...	0 8 0	33 9 10	...	...	0 7 4	30 6 5	...	...	0 7 7	36 11 4	...
Group VI.														
4	Saktivadi	VI	17 14	3 8 0	99 0 0	39 6	1 27	1 7 0	100 0 0	69 6	14 24	3 0 0	180 0 0	63 2
	Average per acre	...	...	0 2 4	5 13 2	...	...	0 4 7	30 0 0	...	...	0 3 2	10 10 8	...

N. B.—While striking out percentages, number of times and average per acre, etc. Dharsod is made in Government as well as Indian K, K', M and M' as under—
 Assessment of Above annas 8 = counted as 1 rupee.
 Assessment of Above annas 4 = counted as 2 annas.
 Sale-price. Above 4 or less = left out of consideration.
 Above 30 gunthas = taken as 1 acre.
 Average Gunthas less than 20 = neglected.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of rice and pdasthal land in Government Villages of the Akota Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Serial No in Appendix Q	Name of village.	Group No.	1885-86-1904-05.				1905-06-1909-10.				1910-11-1914-15			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
17	Gardani ...	I	A g P1 37	Rs. a. p. 5 2 0	Rs a. p. 190 0 0	88 00	A g ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs a. p. ...	...	A g P11 13	Rs. a. p. 13 4 0	Rs a. p. 1,749 12 0	132 00
26	Dhamangaon Avari ...	..	P8 50	10 5 0	1,527 0 0	145 42	P8 2	8 12 0	1,658 0 0	288 95	..	...	...	...
Total of Group No. I ...			10 37	16 8 0	1,717 0 0	110 77	8 2	8 12 0	1,658 0 0	288 95	11 13	13 4 0	1,749 12 0	132 00
Average per acre ...			...	1 6 8	156 1 5	...	...	1 2 0	278 5 4	...	...	1 3 8	159 1 5	...
24	Ohitavedhs ...	II	P0 26	0 14 0	99 0 0	99 00	..	...	...	...	P0 23	2 11 0	200 0 0	60 00
35	Vithe ...	II	5 11	6 14 0	1,194 0 0	170 57	8 8	4 8 0	375 0 0	83 9	2 3	1 9 0	199 0 0	90 5
36	Jangnon ...	..	1 37	4 2 0	324 0 0	81 00	1 4	0 14 0	130 0 0	305 71	2 8	2 4 0	191 0 0	75 4
Total of Group No. II ...			7 36	11 14 0	1,617 0 0	184 75	4 12	5 6 0	555 0 0	100 90	5 4	6 8 0	590 0 0	90 70
Average per acre ...			...	1 8 0	202 2 0	...	...	1 5 6	138 12 0	...	...	1 4 9	118 0 0	...
27	Devthan ...	III	...	...	...	...	P0 25	0 8 0	75 0 0	400 00	...	...	...	...
28	Savargaon ...	..	P5 1	21 3 0	2,242 12 0	106 8	P0 30	0 3 0	399 12 0	2,123 30	P3 13	8 2 0	1,760 0 0	218 7
29	Sbanserpur ...	..	{ 17 13 P13 16	{ 8 8 0 16 8 0	{ 2,242 0 0 968 12 0	{ 52 2 ...	{ X1 5 P6 27	{ 9 8 0 19 10 0	{ 2,219 0 0 2,272 0 0	{ 155 69 ...	{ P3 13 P6 9	{ 8 2 0 14 1 0	{ 1,760 0 0 2,850 0 0	{ 218 7 301 5
41	Kelo (Rumbhuvadi)	..	P1 20	1 12 0	150 0 0	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Rajur ...	..	3 36	8 7 0	460 0 0	57 52	{ 5 38 P0 14	{ 8 2 0 0 12 0	{ 1,085 0 0 160 0 0	{ 132 70 ...	7 29	16 10 0	1,558 0 0	91 9
43	Kotal Mukundji	..	1 32	1 8 0	199 0 0	132 6	{ 8 11 P0 35	{ 1 2 0 0 12 0	{ 230 0 0 650 0 0	{ 390 00 ...	{ 1 1 P2 7	{ 1 8 0 2 10 0	{ 175 0 0 750 0 0	{ 231 4 ...
44	Kotal Nimo ...	..	...	...	...	...	P0 21	1 5 0	309 15 0	205 6	P1 5	3 2 0	324 0 0	274 6
Total of Group No. III ...			42 38	56 14 0	4,383 8 0	76 01	40 8	41 9 0	7,290 11 0	173 35	42 39	62 1 0	9,083 0 0	174 6
Average per acre ...			...	1 5 2	100 12 3	...	...	1 0 6	182 0 4	...	...	1 2 10	206 6 11	...
46	Pangri ...	IV	0 16	0 8 0	25 0 0	50 00	P0 11	0 8 0	40 0 0	80 00	...	...	...	...
47	Dhamangaon Pat	..	6 8	8 1 0	700 0 0	92 75	{ 19 19 P0 8	{ 17 8 0 0 8 0	{ 2,364 3 0 25 0 5	{ 126 5 ...	11 7	8 7 0	694 15 0	97 0
48	Mogras ...	..	...	...	...	...	2 23	2 12 0	249 15 8	83 3	11 26	5 15 0	590 0 0	98 0
55	Chas ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 38	0 7 0	149 15 0	342 0
57	Brahmuvada ...	..	1 4	0 10 0	300 0 0	330 00	{ 8 35 P5 18	{ 4 7 0 7 8 0	{ 1,048 12 0 600 15 0	{ 137 5 ...	1 37	1 4 0	375 0 0	25 0
58	Belapur ...	..	...	...	...	...	P1 20	1 4 0	385 0 0	283 3	...	...	...	...
60	Pimpalgaon Nakrinda	..	{ 4 10 P0 8	{ 8 6 0 0 4 0	{ 336 0 0 40 0 0	{ 49 5 ...	P1 4	1 12 0	140 0 0	70 00	{ 9 17 P3 20	{ 8 14 0 8 7 0	{ 810 0 0 546 0 0	{ 128 0 ...
63	Bori ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 37	0 4 0	95 0 0	88 0
68	Padane ...	..	0 5	0 6 0	30 0 0	66 6	1 37	2 0 0	140 0 0	70 00	1 1	0 4 0	300 0 0	1,200 0
64	Kohondi ...	..	2 15	3 12 0	130 0 0	32 5	2 32	4 4 0	463 0 0	100 90	0 8	0 2 0	15 0 0	126 0
65	Kalungan ...	..	3 33	0 8 0	120 0 0	300 0	...	...	...	...	0 29	0 12 0	99 15 0	100 0
67	Pisavadi ...	..	...	...	...	...	0 6	0 2 0	10 0 0	80 00	...	...	...	...
Total of Group No. IV ...			18 20	22 9 0	1,746 0 0	76 91	45 12	41 15 0	6,406 13 0	123 73	41 13	27 12 0	3,809 13 0	139 0
Average per acre ...			...	1 2 6	94 6 0	...	...	0 14 11	130 2 5	...	...	0 10 9	93 14 5	...

APPENDIX K¹-continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q	Name of village.	Group No.	1883-88-1904-05.				1905-08-1909-10.				1910-11-1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.
68	Varanghoshi	V	0 18	1 0 0	46 0 0	46 00	0 28	1 12 0	39 12 0	50 00	4 28	9 5 0	640 0 0	67 38
69	Pondshet	"	0 25	1 0 0	45 0 0	45 00	0 24	0 12 0	65 0 0	80 00	0 27	1 8 0	126 0 0	83 3
70	Chichondi	"	0 28	1 0 0	108 0 0	72 00	2 4	4 1 0	189 8 0	50 00	7 18	18 1 0	631 12 0	71 68
71	Munhere	"	"	"	"	"	0 21	1 6 0	25 8 0	17 00	2 30	0 1 0	470 0 0	78 3
72	Vaki	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 20	3 4 8	310 12 0	44 48
73	Shendi	"	1 18	3 0 0	80 0 0	28 00	"	"	"	"	1 37	4 8 0	125 0 0	37 2
74	Bhandardata	"	0 21	0 8 0	50 0 0	100 00	4 15	5 12 0	652 11 0	98 18	"	"	"	"
75	Road Budruk	"	"	"	"	"	7 18	9 1 0	807 18 0	98 7	3 8	5 6 0	381 8 0	100 00
76	Road Khurd	"	2 8	6 2 0	158 0 0	26 50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
77	Kodni	"	"	"	"	"	0 15	0 8 0	0 10 0	20 00	"	"	"	"
78	Guhre	"	0 24	1 5 0	42 0 0	22 00	"	"	"	"	0 21	0 12 0	30 12 0	180 3
79	Terangan	"	1 19	3 1 0	251 0 0	83 6	2 10	5 12 0	861 0 0	60 18	7 28	16 0 0	786 0 0	47 00
80	Kotlapur	"	"	"	"	"	1 28	1 12 0	108 0 0	84 80	0 28	1 0 0	30 0 0	98 00
81	Malegaon	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 19	4 0 0	280 0 0	65 00
82	Patthan	"	3 2	6 4 0	122 0 0	28 00	8 27	12 2 0	1,631 9 0	140 42	5 14	10 3 0	1,009 0 0	109 00
83	Ambhol	"	13 6	11 12 0	733 10 0	61 18	20 20	21 1 0	3,329 12 0	123 12	23 23	19 16 0	3,526 0 0	176 00
85	Jambhule	"	8 28	3 7 0	424 18 0	121 42	11 29	2 15 0	412 12 0	140 00	0 18	0 4 0	50 0 0	20 00
86	Kurundi	"	1 10	0 5 0	116 0 0	371 2	1 0	0 8 0	98 15 0	200 00	3 27	1 3 0	128 15 0	100 00
87	Nachunithar	"	"	"	"	"	2 19	2 5 0	208 0 0	119 20	2 11	2 0 0	300 0 0	180 00
Total of Group No V			34 28	89 9 0	2,245 7 0	58 12	64 18	70 12 0	7,590 0 0	108 90	69 15	96 9 0	9,392 11 6	69 00
Average per acre			"	1 4 1	64 2 3	"	"	1 1 9	118 9 6	"	"	1 6 4	124 10 11	"
89	Anilevangan	VI	2 28	3 8 0	55 0 0	16 00	1 29	4 0 0	106 0 0	29 5	1 20	0 8 0	180 0 0	200 00
90	Koli Kotaj	"	0 22	1 0 0	99 15 0	100 00	6 27	10 4 0	640 14 0	51 12	8 16	12 14 0	1,479 15 0	112 00
91	Koli Oter	"	0 14	0 12 0	30 0 0	28 00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
92	Tirde	"	5 19	9 9 0	251 0 0	86 10	1 3	1 1 0	120 0 0	130 00	1 5	1 12 0	280 0 0	140 00
95	Padeshi	"	8 10	7 12 0	161 0 0	17 62	1 27	2 12 0	226 0 0	88 62	"	"	"	"
96	Khivhira	"	20 1	28 0 0	1,189 12 0	42 78	8 28	12 6 0	946 19 0	76 90	2 12	3 12 0	546 0 0	186 28
97	Kombhulne	"	1 18	1 13 0	205 0 0	102 50	0 26	1 2 0	99 0 0	99 00	4 28	6 9 0	620 6 0	89 27
98	Ekdara	"	10 23	15 1 0	832 4 0	12 98	5 12	9 2 0	523 0 0	53 00	3 12	4 12 0	420 0 0	84 00
100	Shenit	"	5 4	6 12 0	235 0 0	83 67	1 2	1 3 0	150 0 0	120 00	1 24	1 12 0	200 8 0	100 00
101	Pabhulvandi	"	0 24	1 0 0	80 0 0	80 00	0 8	0 4 0	21 9 0	24 00	1 0	3 8 0	190 0 0	54 28
102	Babhulvandi	"	0 23	1 8 0	50 0 0	32 8	7 28	10 8 0	1,816 12 0	163 90	0 7	0 2 0	36 0 0	28 00
103	Ladgaon	"	2 22	4 8 0	190 0 0	42 2	1 2	2 0 0	99 0 0	49 50	"	"	"	"
104	Devgaon	"	6 20	12 8 0	721 0 0	57 68	1 23	2 8 0	120 0 0	24 23	0 29	1 0 0	85 0 0	96 00
106	Shelvira	"	"	"	"	"	2 24	2 12 9	244 0 0	114 9	0 20	0 8 0	40 0 0	102 00
108	Titvi	"	0 10	0 5 0	25 4 0	32 00	"	"	"	"	1 27	4 0 0	277 0 0	80 28
107	Pimpas-Kana	"	1 25	3 8 0	166 0 0	41 42	0 22	0 12 0	69 0 0	80 00	3 20	6 6 0	530 0 0	31 62
109	Marshet	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 20	6 6 0	426 0 0	108 2
110	Mutkhal	"	1 14	4 0 0	251 0 0	67 75	2 12	3 12 0	273 12 0	68 25	"	"	"	"
111	Shirpanji Bodruk	"	0 21	0 8 0	25 0 0	80 00	0 21	1 8 0	29 15 0	68 00	"	"	"	"
112	Dhamnvan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	0 23	1 4 0	109 0 0	72 00
113	Savarkute	"	0 12	0 8 0	35 0 0	70 00	2 12	3 3 0	165 0 0	62 00	0 1	1 4 0	86 0 0	45 00
114	Balthan	"	"	"	"	"	2 29	0 11 0	190 0 0	276 26	1 16	2 0 0	150 0 0	90 00
115	Mavesi	"	1 6	1 12 0	169 12 0	83 00	4 24	4 0 0	209 0 0	142 75	2 12	2 6 0	190 0 0	77 00
116	Manik Ose	"	0 23	2 0 0	198 0 0	99 00	1 2	0 11 0	124 0 0	222 12	2 12	3 12 0	420 0 0	107 20
117	Gondol	"	1 22	2 6 0	124 12 0	50 00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
118	Vanjulshet	"	2 19	4 12 0	362 0 0	72 40	5 22	10 9 0	1,050 0 0	100 00	4 28	9 8 0	728 5 0	72 12
119	Singsavadi Turf Kotul	"	1 9	2 8 0	90 0 0	35 00	"	"	"	"	0 22	2 0 0	200 0 0	100 00

APPENDIX K¹—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q	Name of village.	Group No.	1885-86—1904-05.				1905-06—1908-10				1910-11—1914-15.			
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No of times the assessment represented by the price.
120	Chinchvane	VI	...	...	...	...	0 16	0 10 0	80 0 0	80 00	0 12	0 4 0	84 0 0	870 00
121	Shelad	...	1 17	0 8 0	90 15 0	200 00	2 20	4 10 0	458 0 0	90 40	13 18	16 15 0	1,994 15 0	117 00
122	Pimpri	...	...	...	...	...	0 20	0 8 0	20 0 0	40 00	0 36	1 0 0	80 0 0	60 00
123	Ghoti	...	0 35	1 8 0	99 0 0	68 00	8 5	15 0 0	1,764 15 0	117 00	7 7	10 12 0	626 14 0	75 14
124	Shelvandi	...	0 84	0 9 0	40 0 0	71 1	3 31	5 8 0	349 14 0	65 40	...	...	...	...
125	Somalvadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 22	4 8 0	375 0 0	69 1
126	Sinde	...	...	...	...	...	0 25	0 2 0	40 0 0	320 00	...	...	...	...
127	Kohans	...	1 18	1 10 6	75 0 0	37 6	...	...	...	...	3 18	3 2 0	365 0 0	128 3
131	Puruchvadi	...	0 28	1 0 0	100 0 0	100 00	0 30	0 8 0	80 0 0	160 00	...	...	...	...
132	Khadki	...	...	...	...	...	1 32	3 1 0	338 0 0	168 50	...	...	...	...
133	Palunde	...	...	...	...	...	0 33	1 0 0	34 15 0	85 00	0 19	0 12 0	145 0 0	198 3
134	Ambit Khind	...	0 82	0 8 0	188 12 0	888 00	1 20	0 15 0	140 0 0	140 3	0 13	0 8 0	50 0 0	100 10
135	Batevadi	...	1 13	0 12 0	124 15 0	168 6	1 83	1 4 0	121 0 0	80 6	0 25	0 6 0	65 0 0	173 8
Total of Group No. VI			79 35	122 9 0	6,529 5 0	51 45	86 23	118 2 0	11,045 11 0	68 61	77 17	112 1 0	11,243 7 0	100 37
Average per acre			...	1 8 7	79 1 9	...	...	1 5 8	126 15 5	...	...	1 7 3	145 0 0	...
137	Samarad	VII	...	...	...	...	2 10	3 15 0	99 0 0	24 75	0 39	1 0 0	85 0 0	85 00
138	Batanvadi	...	...	...	...	...	3 17	3 3 0	78 0 0	26 00	1 5	1 0 0	100 0 0	100 00
139	Kolambha	...	2 11	2 0 0	70 0 0	86 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
141	Lavhali Otur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 38	3 0 0	297 0 0	99 00
142	Vaghdari	...	...	...	...	...	0 17	0 8 0	85 0 0	70 00	0 8	0 4 0	35 0 0	140 00
143	Talo	...	1 28	1 8 0	60 0 0	40 00	2 1	3 0 0	218 0 0	72 6	4 15	5 10 0	654 0 0	97 50
140	Kothale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 29	0 2 0	40 0 0	329 00
146	Vihira	...	1 25	3 2 0	250 0 0	83 3	...	...	...	...	0 35	1 0 0	80 0 0	60 00
142	Bear Thav	...	...	...	...	...	0 11	0 4 0	92 0 0	128 00	...	...	...	...
143	Khotevadi	...	...	...	...	...	0 39	1 2 0	132 0 0	132 00	0 15	0 3 0	29 8 0	157 3
Total of Group No. VII			5 24	6 10 0	880 0 0	54 28	9 15	11 15 0	594 0 0	40 60	12 15	12 3 0	1,210 8 0	101 59
Average per acre			...	1 2 8	63 5 4	...	...	1 5 4	66 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	101 9 4	...
Grand Total			200 6	375 9 0	16,568 4 0	66 07	269 13	286 6 0	34,130 8 0	115 30	261 1	320 3 0	30,968 3 0	115 58
Average per acre			...	1 6 1	91 13 5	...	...	1 2 6	183 5 1	...	...	1 3 7	141 11 4	...
Indiv Villages.														
2	Vaghdapur	IV	0 30	0 4 0	72 8 0	888 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average per acre			...	0 9 0	145 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bardi	V	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 20	2 0 0	136 0 0	62 00
Average per acre			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 4	30 10 8	...
4	Sakirvadi	VI	2 30	6 3 0	291 0 0	48 5	8 23	19 15 0	1,217 0 0	60 85	10 10	12 4 0	1,568 12 0	161 14
Average per acre			...	2 6 4	116 6 4	...	...	2 3 0	135 3 6	...	...	1 3 3	126 14 4	...

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry crop lands in the Akola Taluka
of the Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Remarks
<i>Group No. I.</i>		A. g.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.		
1	Akola	27 15	44 4 0	223 0 0	19.29	
3	Bede	10 22	19 0 0	99 0 0	19.19	
4	Khanapur	9 10	9 0 0	32 0 0	23.12	
6	Thugaon Khurd	9 6	9 4 0	40 0 0	22.50	
7	Thugaon Budruk	23 38	29 13 0	139 0 0	21.58	
8	Khumbhephal	9 12	8 0 0	25 0 0	32.00	
10	Kalas Budruk	27 32	28 0 0	220 0 0	12.72	
12	Sultanpur	10 28	10 0 0	78 0 0	12.82	
13	Manoharpur	13 34	12 8 0	48 0 0	26.04	
14	Parkhatpur	7 24	8 0 0	40 0 0	15.00	
15	Vashera	10 12	8 0 0	30 0 0	23.06	
16	Tambhol	19 39	28 5 0	120 0 0	18.07	
17	Gardani	49 19	24 11 0	170 0 0	14.70	
18	Dhokri	13 14	15 0 0	15 0 0	100.00	
19	Unchkhadak Khurd	6 56	2 8 0	6 0 0	41.06	
20	Unchkhadak Budruk	37 39	50 10 0	185 8 0	27.22	
24	Ambad	27 36	17 0 0	38 0 0	44.73	
25	Anrangpur	11 37	18 6 0	80 0 0	29.12	
26	Dhamangaon Awari	37 35	31 8 0	35 0 0	38.67	
Total of Group No. I		369 7	368 10 0	1,638 8 0	22.46	
Average per acre ... ..		.....	0 15 11	4 7 0	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
32	Nitwande	3 15	1 14 0	40 0 0	5.00	
Average per acre ... ..		.....	0 10 8	13 5 2	.....
<i>Group No. III.</i>						
43	Kotul Mukundji	2 24	3 0 0	16 0 0	12.05	
Average per acre ... ..		.....	0 10 8	5 6 4	.....
<i>Group No. IV.</i>						
52	Chandaura]	3 5	3 0 0	21 0 0	14.28	
54	Pimpaldazi	19 1	6 0 0	45 0 0	19.08	
56	Kalamb	11 25	11 6 0	16 4 0	71.37	
57	Brahmanwada	28 15	18 1 0	83 0 0	15.66	
63	Padalae	3 2	2 8 0	25 0 0	10.00	
Total of Group No. IV		75 8	35 16 0	190 4 0	19.93	
Average per acre ... ..		.....	0 7 8	2 8 6	.....

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Remarks
	<i>Group No. V.</i>	<i>A. G.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
71	Manhere	25 6	6 0 0	24 0 0	25.00	
82	Paithan	7 32	4 0 0	25 0 0	16.00	
84	Badagi	111 38	15 0 0	49 0 0	30.61	
	Total of Group V ...	144 36	25 0 0	98 0 0	25.91	
	Average per acre ...	.. ..	0 2 9	0 10 9	.....
	<i>Group No. VI.</i>					
86	Khurvihire	28 23	9 0 0	90 0 0	10.00	
98	Ekadare	10 26	8 8 0	7 0 0	50.00	
	Total of Group No. VI ..	40 9	12 8 0	97 0 0	12.88	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 5 0	2 6 9	... ..
	<i>Group No. VII.</i>					
151	Phopeandi	7 14	1 0 0	6 0 0	16.06	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 2 3	13 8 0	... ..
	Grand total ...	642 33	444 15 0	2,036 12 0	21.33	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 11 1	8 3 11	.....

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of garden and rice land in the Akola Taluka
of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
	<i>Group No. I.</i>					
5	Takli	G. 11 3	26 0 0	80 0 0	32.50	
10	Kalas Budruk	G. 1 7	3 0 0	16 0 0	18.75	
17	Gardani	G. 14 38	38 8 0	373 0 0	10.32	
	Total of Group No. I ...	27 7	67 8 0	469 0 0	14.39	
	Average per acre ...	...	2 8 0	17 5 11	.....
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
33	Nilwande	G. 0 17	0 12 0	20 0 0	3.75	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 12 3	47 0 11	.....
	<i>Group No. III.</i>					
40	Tabakari	G. 2 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	10.00	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 0 0	10 0 0	.....
	<i>Group No. V.</i>					
86	Karandi	0 27	0 5 0	5 0 0	6.25	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 7 5	7 8 6	.....
	<i>Group No. VI.</i>					
96	Kirvilur	1 33	1 0 0	30 0 0	3.03	
98	Ekadare	1 10	1 8 0	17 8 0	8.57	
101	Pabbulwandi	0 26	0 15 0	40 0 0	2.60	
103	Mutihalne	0 19	1 0 0	16 0 0	6.06	
	Total of Group No. VI ...	4 8	4 7 0	102 8 0	4.33	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 0 11	24 6 5	.....
	<i>Group No. VII.</i>					
142	Shwad	1 33	3 4 0	40 0 0	7.50	
	Average per acre ...	.....	1 10 0	20 0 0	.....
	Grand total ...	36 12	78 4 0	656 8 0	11.92	
	Average per acre ...	.....	2 2 8	18 3 6	.....

G = Garden land.

APENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in Akola, Sinnar and Igatpuri Talukas.

Years.	Seer = 80 tolas and Chhatak = 5 tolas per rupee.								Seer = 80 tolas, Chhatak = 5 tolas per rupee.					Seer = 80 tolas, Chhatak = 5 tolas per rupee.					
	Akola.								Sinnar.					Igatpuri.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice (cleaned).	Gram.	Kaithi.	Niger seed.	Nfl.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Clean rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.	Rice (cleaned).	Wheat.	Najli.	Gram.	
S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. H.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1885-86	24 12	20 8	18 12	10 4	22 4	36 0	18 8	14 12	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
1886-87	...	28 0	18 0	15 0	17 4	37 8	16 7	20 1	Statistics not available.					Statistics not available.					
1887-88	23 0	18 11	17 11	15 0	17 4	37 8	18 9	25 5	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4	10 4
1888-89	17 10	17 0	16 1	12 4	20 6	18 10	11 4	19 8	22 0	15 4	10 8	15 0	18 3	14 2	13 4	14 11	18 6	16 12	16 12
1889-90	18 11	16 12	14 2	11 5	15 8	18 1	12 1	24 3	18 9	16 2	10 6	18 2	18 4	15 0	11 10	14 1	18 3	14 7	14 7
1890-91	20 4	20 0	17 12	11 13	17 14	23 13	12 15	22 1	22 2	20 3	10 8	17 0	18 10	18 3	11 13	15 4	21 1	15 14	15 14
1891-92	21 14	16 2	15 4	11 1	14 14	23 14	13 6	19 1	22 2	17 11	10 0	12 11	15 0	16 2	12 13	12 14	20 15	16 2	16 2
1892-93	21 10	17 0	13 6	10 13	18 1	22 8	11 1	19 4	19 7	18 3	9 12	11 10	13 6	17 14	12 16	20 8	25 15	11 12	11 12
1893-94	23 8	20 0	18 2	10 13	18 11	20 13	10 9	19 3	16 6	19 8	10 0	14 3	17 11	18 7	12 1	14 3	19 15	16 6	16 6
1894-95	21 6	18 4	16 1	10 13	18 2	21 0	12 4	24 3	19 12	18 3	11 3	17 11	18 5	18 0	12 9	15 6	18 3	15 16	15 16
1895	25 6	23 1	17 11	11 7	19 2	23 14	12 1	20 1	...	22 8	11 9	18 5	17 3	21 15	18 9	17 18	24 6	17 9	17 9
1896	21 1	16 12	15 6	11 8	18 1	21 7	9 1	10 1	13 13	16 5	10 7	18 1	13 4	18 10	11 6	11 13	15 8	13 6	13 6
1897	9 5	8 0	6 10	7 2	6 25	10 6	7 10	9 1	10 5	8 11	7 14	8 9	8 8	8 13	8 11	7 13	11 6	8 11	8 11
1898	20 0	17 11	10 4	10 14	12 7	21 0	19 4	24 15	11 8	13 12	10 1	11 12	13 10	15 12	10 14	11 14	13 10	14 1	14 1
1899	16 5	18 9	10 6	9 4	12 0	15 9	10 6	14 12	14 0	12 10	9 7	11 7	12 12	12 6	10 8	10 12	15 4	13 4	13 4
1900	9 4	8 9	6 11	6 13	7 9	10 0	7 13	9 14	8 9	9 10	7 10	7 2	8 6	8 12	9 3	7 10	11 8	8 15	8 15
1901	19 10	13 8	7 9	6 8	8 12	13 8	8 7	17 5	...	18 2	9 2	8 10	9 14	18 2	10 2	8 6	16 9	10 1	10 1
1902	18 9	15 8	6 14	10 1	12 3	19 6	9 14	23 3	...	14 14	8 15	9 1	10 9	13 7	9 13	9 1	10 8	12 15	12 15
1903	37 15	25 5	12 9	11 0	16 12	37 1	...	24 12	...	24 12	8 10	12 9	16 1	21 12	9 7	12 12	21 14	16 14	16 14
1904	24 14	20 7	12 12	9 14	16 4	24 11	...	19 12	20 0	19 12	8 8	13 0	15 11	18 10	9 9	18 8	20 8	17 0	17 0
1905	16 13	13 15	12 0	8 11	14 16	...	...	14 12	...	14 2	8 10	12 8	15 0	12 14	6 3	12 4	16 14	15 4	15 4
1906	11 15	12 8	8 12	7 14	9 10	...	...	9 14	...	18 7	8 8	11 6	11 1	11 9	8 1	10 2	13 7	10 14	10 14
1907	18 8	17 9	8 0	7 13	8 8	15 12	7 15	12 0	...	17 12	7 13	10 2	10 8	14 10	8 3	9 4	15 13	11 3	11 3
1908	12 9	11 0	7 3	6 4	8 3	13 11	7 15	17 5	...	11 10	6 10	8 7	9 3	10 1	6 9	7 4	12 5	9 12	9 12
1909	16 6	14 11	8 1	8 0	9 15	20 5	14 5	19 12	...	15 4	8 8	8 7	10 6	13 15	8 12	8 5	14 13	10 3	10 3
1910	13 0	10 6	8 12	8 1	12 5	20 6	10 15	17 5	...	15 4	10 2	8 8	12 14	14 15	9 12	10 1	18 6	13 13	13 13
1911	16 12	18 6	11 8	7 12	15 1	20 9	7 11	14 12	...	12 11	7 12	11 5	14 14	11 14	8 5	12 3	15 9	15 6	15 6
1912	11 2	9 11	8 9	6 9	16 6	18 9	...	12 1	...	9 7	6 8	8 1	11 1	9 7	6 14	9 12	11 7	11 8	11 8
1913	11 0	11 4	9 7	6 7	12 3	...	...	14 2	...	11 14	6 8	10 0	11 13	10 10	6 7	10 5	11 10	12 14	12 14
1914	22 0	11 11	8 7	6 10	9 2	16 8	10 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I.

Changes in occupied area for 50 Government villages of the Akola Taluka of Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1886-87.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Lands the revenue of which is levied entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1886-87	78,796	48,760	3,646	671	4,5	3,440	1,164	79,948	53,099	
1887-88	78,090	46,853	3,078	676	4,5	3,440	1,173	79,074	53,077	
1888-89	78,186	48,981	1,308	350	4,5	3,440	1,184	79,910	53,771	
1889-90	78,140	48,955	1,079	804	4,5	3,440	1,073	78,961	53,089	
1890-91	78,513	49,084	646	105	4,5	3,440	1,440	78,678	53,698	
1891-92	78,344	49,057	709	184	4,5	3,440	1,398	78,572	53,681	
1892-93	78,380	49,062	688	179	4,5	3,440	1,398	78,678	53,681	
1893-94	78,356	49,063	458	131	4,5	3,440	1,401	78,831	53,684	
1894-95	78,338	49,043	454	127	4,5	3,440	1,401	78,806	53,680	
1895-96	78,343	49,049	463	128	4,5	3,440	1,401	78,825	53,618	
1896-97	78,355	49,052	362	121	4,5	3,440	1,401	78,186	53,618	
1897-98	78,343	49,055	367	121	4,5	3,440	1,401	78,319	53,586	
1898-99	78,348	49,056	357	121	4,5	3,440	1,401	78,319	53,587	
1899-1900	78,338	49,053	367	121	4,5	3,440	1,401	78,305	53,582	
1900-01	78,349	49,052	294	115	4,5	3,440	1,406	81,511	53,575	
1901-02	78,332	49,051	357	121	4,5	3,440	1,398	78,306	53,543	
1902-03	78,539	49,768	385	115	4,5	3,440	1,398	81,499	53,280	
1903-04	78,276	49,735	366	121	4,5	3,410	1,383	78,146	53,265	
1904-05	78,568	49,704	312	111	4,5	3,412	1,385	78,081	53,238	
1905-06	78,261	49,705	414	111	4,5	3,412	1,383	78,081	53,238	
1906-07	78,246	49,681	317	113	4,5	3,412	1,382	78,075	53,211	
1907-08	78,233	49,680	315	111	4,5	3,415	1,385	78,123	53,216	
1908-09	78,206	49,638	212	108	4,5	3,418	1,379	78,036	53,214	
1909-10	78,223	49,693	247	107	4,5	4,203	1,187	77,966	53,028	
1910-11	80,829	50,951	410	107	5,01	4,133	1,740	82,940	55,301	
1911-12	78,296	49,679	333	125	4,5	3,417	1,388	77,963	53,232	
1912-13	78,249	49,657	332	121	4,5	3,408	1,169	78,006	53,186	
1913-14	78,276	49,121	366	136	4,415	3,431	1,386	78,007	53,088	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for 1 Government village (Rumbhodi) of the Akola Taluka of Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1887-88.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government accepted, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1887-88	1,728	1,768	9	5	98	101	28	1,825	1,869	
1888-89	1,728	1,768	8	4	98	101	28	1,824	1,868	
1889-90	1,728	1,768	8	4	98	101	28	1,824	1,868	
1890-91	1,728	1,768	8	4	98	101	28	1,824	1,868	
1891-92	1,728	1,768	8	4	98	101	28	1,824	1,868	
1892-93	1,728	1,768	8	4	98	101	28	1,824	1,868	
1893-94	1,728	1,766	8	1	98	101	28	1,824	1,868	
1894-95	1,728	1,766	8	1	98	101	28	1,824	1,868	
1895-96	1,721	1,768	8	1	98	101	28	1,817	1,865	
1896-97	1,721	1,768	8	1	98	101	28	1,817	1,865	
1897-98	1,721	1,768	8	1	98	101	28	1,817	1,865	
1898-99	1,721	1,768	8	1	98	101	28	1,817	1,865	
1899-1900	1,721	1,768	8	1	98	101	28	1,817	1,865	
1900-01	1,721	1,768	8	1	98	101	28	1,817	1,865	
1901-02	1,721	1,768	8	1	98	101	28	1,817	1,865	
1902-03	1,717	1,749	8	1	98	101	28	1,813	1,761	
1903-04	1,626	1,640	8	1	98	95	21	1,712	1,720	
1904-05	1,626	1,640	8	1	98	95	21	1,712	1,720	
1905-06	1,627	1,641	8	1	98	95	21	1,713	1,727	
1906-07	1,627	1,641	8	1	98	95	21	1,713	1,727	
1907-08	1,627	1,641	8	1	98	95	21	1,713	1,727	
1908-09	1,627	1,641	8	1	98	95	21	1,713	1,727	
1909-10	1,621	1,649	8	1	98	95	21	1,717	1,735	
1910-11	1,621	1,649	8	1	98	95	21	1,717	1,735	
1911-12	1,621	1,649	8	1	98	95	21	1,717	1,735	
1912-13	1,621	1,665	8	1	98	95	21	1,727	1,751	
1913-14	1,621	1,665	8	1	98	95	21	1,727	1,751	

APPENDIX O.

Changes in occupied area for 102 Government villages of the Akola Taluka of AAmadnagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1888-89.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1888-89	130,661	44,642	8,858	1,231	7,027	2,902	1,360	144,144	46,703	
1889-90	127,478	44,247	4,441	973	7,027	2,892	1,354	140,647	46,712	
1890-91	132,776	45,088	2,923	648	7,027	2,892	1,358	143,826	46,676	
1891-92	132,777	45,088	2,869	690	7,024	2,891	1,374	143,281	46,659	
1892-93	132,820	45,043	2,769	594	7,020	2,900	1,363	143,206	46,632	
1893-94	132,864	45,068	2,751	661	7,020	2,900	1,360	143,225	46,704	
1894-95	132,667	45,053	2,734	602	7,016	2,908	1,370	143,307	46,708	
1895-96	132,673	45,026	2,647	616	7,018	2,888	1,379	143,180	46,690	
1896-97	132,681	45,101	2,462	578	7,118	2,987	1,370	143,069	46,690	
1897-98	132,904	45,079	2,407	585	7,010	2,987	1,379	143,067	46,612	
1898-99	132,913	45,075	2,394	581	7,016	2,987	1,379	142,922	46,643	
1899-1900	132,900	45,064	2,403	584	7,016	2,937	1,370	142,919	46,636	
1900-01	132,831	44,070	2,428	590	7,097	2,858	1,373	139,814	47,618	
1901-02	132,803	45,094	2,403	584	7,015	2,937	1,370	142,921	46,683	
1902-03	132,695	44,075	2,420	591	7,097	2,958	1,373	139,618	47,614	
1903-04	132,904	45,088	2,404	584	7,015	2,937	1,379	142,929	46,637	
1904-05	132,884	45,036	2,400	593	7,013	2,834	1,374	142,977	46,602	
1905-06	132,869	45,087	2,401	583	7,013	2,984	1,377	142,988	46,604	
1906-07	132,896	45,098	2,375	584	7,017	2,985	1,375	142,966	46,607	
1907-08	132,009	45,061	2,278	561	7,063	2,987	1,375	142,866	46,608	
1908-09	132,442	45,162	1,903	474	7,017	2,984	1,360	142,962	46,610	
1909-10	132,775	45,221	1,659	398	7,075	2,169	1,371	142,939	47,618	
1910-11	129,268	38,009	1,390	322	6,630	2,269	1,320	138,863	36,667	
1911-12	123,019	45,271	1,568	395	7,747	2,384	1,377	142,172	47,640	
1912-13	123,605	46,214	1,607	416	7,637	2,390	1,391	142,920	47,629	
1913-14	120,889	42,760	1,644	404	7,587	2,306	1,384	140,919	47,060	

APPENDIX O³.

Collections of assessment on Government and Indm lands for 50 Deshi villages of the Akola Taluka in which the Settlement was introduced in 1886-87.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of coln an 2.	Collection of past year's arrears.	Remissions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1886-87	49,927	45,902	4,025	0 5 0	...
1887-88	50,057	45,985	4,072	0 2 8	...
1888-89	50,468	49,102	1,366	.....	...
1889-90	50,248	48,975	1,268	.....	...
1890-91	50,486	49,883	603	... ..	...
1891-92	50,729	50,161	568	10 0 0	...
1892-93	50,463	50,457	6	.....	...
1893-94	50,456	50,456	...	6 0 0	...
1894-95	50,435	50,435	...	.....	...
1895-96	50,441	50,441	...	.....	...
1896-97	50,470	41,580	8,890	.....	...
1897-98	50,429	47,665	2,764	.....	...
1898-99	50,426	49,824	602	6,718 0 0	...
1899-1900	50,402	31,952	18,450	580 0 0	200
1900-01	50,402	23,432	26,970	14,658 0 0	...
1901-02	50,183	27,856	22,327	3,219 0 0	...
1902-03	50,278	44,332	5,946	8,294 0 0	...
1903-04	50,107	45,502	4,605	5,225 0 0	...
1904-05	50,086	16,293	33,793	823 0 0	6,172
1905-06	50,086	28,179	21,907	4,770 0 0	676
1906-07	50,062	46,046	4,016	4,979 0 0	712
1907-08	50,085	35,404	14,681	887 0 0	94
1908-09	50,073	47,511	2,562	23,672 0 0	407
1909-10	50,076	48,803	1,273	11,567 0 0	503
1910-11	50,082	49,778	304	3,946 0 0	54
1911-12	50,061	31,517	18,544	1,574 0 0	309
1912-13	50,051	47,957	2,094	17,749 0 0	1,957
1913-14	50,048	50,035	8	466 0 0	...

APPENDIX O.

Collections of assessment on Government and Inam lands in Rumbhodi, Taluka Akola, in which the Settlement was introduced in 1887-88.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collection of past year's arrears.	Remissions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	1,776	1,776	...	.....	...
1888-89	1,776	1,776	...	.....	...
1889-90	1,776	1,776	...	.....	...
1890-91	1,776	1,776	...	.....	...
1891-92	1,779	1,779	...	.....	...
1892-93	1,779	1,779	...	.....	...
1893-94	1,779	1,779	...	.....	...
1894-95	1,782	1,782	...	.....	...
1895-96	1,782	1,782	...	.....	...
1896-97	1,779	1,650	129	.....	...
1897-98	1,779	1,705	74	119	...
1898-99	1,779	1,779	...	88	...
1899-1900	1,779	1,158	621	.....	...
1900-01	1,779	769	1,010	538	...
1901-02	1,779	1,508	271	367	...
1902-03	1,775	1,138	637	134	...
1903-04	1,661	1,346	315	442	...
1904-05	1,661	99	1,562	62	142
1905-06	1,663	850	813	584	65
1906-07	1,663	1,325	338	638	62
1907-08	1,663	283	1,430	97	11
1908-09	1,663	1,529	134	1,196	...
1909-10	1,671	1,566	105	1,380	...
1910-11	1,671	1,662	9	660	...
1911-12	1,671	1,608	63	50	...
1912-13	1,686	1,648	38	5	23
1913-14	1,686	1,686	...	15	...

APPENDIX O.

*Collections of assessment in 102 Government villages of the Akola Taluka
in which the Settlement was introduced in 1888-89.*

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance re- maining un- collected out of column 2	Collections of past years arrear.	Remissions or amount written off the accounts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1888-89	45,924	40,912	5,012	0 8 0	5,012
1889-90	46,115	41,101	5,014	.....	5,014
1890-91	46,733	44,694	2,039	.....	2,034
1891-92	46,709	44,671	2,038	4 8 0	2,033
1892-93	46,728	45,807	921	5 0 0	809
1893-94	46,731	45,917	814	66 0 0	807
1894-95	46,593	46,588	5	16 0 0	...
1895-96	46,765	46,760	5	21 0 0	...
1896-97	46,780	11,005	35,775	9 0 0	...
1897-98	46,749	22,584	24,165	1,907 0 0	...
1898-99	46,754	33,326	13,428	54,190 0 0	...
1899-1900	46,743	18,022	28,721	3,943 0 0	...
1900-01	46,742	19,881	26,861	2,209 0 0	...
1901-02	46,720	10,345	36,375	1,689 0 0	484
1902-03	46,744	42,940	3,804	3,660 0 0	...
1903-04	46,744	40,340	6,404	2,212 0 0	224
1904-05	46,713	37,131	9,582	1,989 0 0	746
1905-06	46,715	3,895	42,820	158 0 0	356
1906-07	46,716	40,786	5,930	3,316 0 0	357
1907-08	46,734	26,512	20,222	614 0 0	13
1908-09	46,816	41,928	4,888	18,225 0 0	...
1909-10	46,899	42,796	4,103	19,147 0 0	...
1910-11	46,945	45,479	1,466	12,658 0 0	...
1911-12	46,949	33,074	13,875	3,172 0 0	...
1912-13	46,891	45,547	1,344	12,725 0 0	...
1913-14	45,848	45,834	14	1,057 0 0	...

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	URDUA FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	<i>Group No. I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Akold	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	3,085	2,680	0 18 8	N. 3	4	1 5 4	M. 208 P. 105	418 191 298	2 0 0 4 10 6	3,302	3,641	1	
2	Agar	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	80	76	1 4 8				M. 7	8	1 2 8	67	84	1	
3	Bede	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	300	430	1 1 11				M. 8	4	1 5 4	508	440	1	
4	Khadapur	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	307	369	0 15 0				M. 14	83	2 5 8	321	321	1	
5	Takli	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	869	867	0 15 11				M. 68	116	1 18 5	838	838	1	
6	Thangon Khurd	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	885	883	0 16 9				M. 25	45	1 13 9	710	677	0	
7	Thangon Budruk	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	1,068	1,468	1 5 6				M. 48	90	2 2 8	1,100	1,615	1	
8	Kumbhphal	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	1,093	914	0 18 4				M. 25	81	1 8 10	1,117	945	0	
9	Kales Khurd	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	419	308	0 7 11				M. 12	26	2 2 8	481	336	0	
10	Kilas Budruk	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	1,893	1,521	0 14 4				M. 39	73	2 0 5	1,723	1,594	0	
11	Nahdipur	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	308	309	1 0 2				M. 15	24	1 9 7	331	323	0	
12	Sultanpur	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	315	287	0 12 6				M. 4	6	1 8 0	319	273	0	
13	Manoharpur	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	400	317	0 12 8				M. 20	24	1 8 2	480	341	0	
14	Parkhatpur	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	668	702	1 0 11				M. 22	46	2 0 0	685	748	0	
15	Vashe	I	2 4 0		1,096	688	0 20 0							1,096	688	0	
16	Tambhal	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	974	614	0 10 1				M. 11	19	1 11 5	685	638	0	
17	Gardani	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	1,294	678	0 8 4				M. 10 P. 76	11 74 153	1 1 7 2 15 6	1,880	915	0	
18	Dhokri	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	875	642	0 15 4	N. 1	2	0 9 0	M. 2	4	2 0 0	878	846	0	
19	Unohkhada-k-Khurd	I	2 4 0		716	521	0 11 9							716	521	0	
20	Unohkhada-k-Budruk	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	518	382	1 7 8	N. 4	9	2 4 0	M. 24 P. 6	25 38 83	2 4 8 7 5 4 3 13 5	652	380	0	
21	Mehendani	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	1,450	1,157	0 12 9				M. 1	2	2 0 0	1,451	1,159	0	
22	Bumhodi	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	1,587	1,504	0 15 2	N. 7	16	2 2 8	M. 19 P. 21	29 87 82	1 8 5 3 13 5	1,644	1,937	0	
23	Induri	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	8,944	1,208	0 2 2				M. 48	80	1 11 9	8,900	1,260	0	
24	Ambad	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	1,694	1,160	0 12 1	N. 44	70	1 9 5	M. 2 P. 1	3 1 3	1 8 0 4 0 0	1,711	1,367	0	
25	Anrangpur	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	512	655	1 4 5				M. 21	48	2 3 0	633	701	0	
26	Dhamangan Awari	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	3,108	1,872	0 9 6	N. 59	109	1 13 7	M. 20 P. 101	24 131 28	1 8 2 1 9 2	3,269	2,163	0	
27	Total of Group No. I				38,957	22,238	0 10 5	N. 118	269	1 12 4	M. 654 P. 320	1,217 465 879	1 12 8 3 4 0	35,049	34,705	0	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>																
27	Dongargon	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	1,528	2,142	1 8 8				M. 13	20	1 8 7	1,529	2,132	0	
28	Hivargon	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	1,214	1,342	1 1 8				M. 17	27	1 9 4	1,231	1,366	0	
29	Gangore	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0	1,422	1,793	1 4 2				M. 168	240	2 0 11	1,697	2,122	0	
30	Pimpalgon Nipani	I	2 4 0	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	1,292	820	0 9 5				M. 64 P. 7	110 8	1 21 8 3 0 0	1,462	944	0	
31	Mhalidevi	II	2 0 0	M. 2 0 0	529	384	1 0 1				M. 9	15	1 10 8	638	649	0	
32	Nilvandi	II	2 0 0	M. 0 0	310	220	0 11 4				M. 16	31	1 15 0	325	251	0	
33	Nimbval	II	2 0 0	M. 0 0	630	621	1 0 0	N. 2	2	0 1 0	M. 36	66	1 12 10	686	693	0	

occupied land Taluka Akola, District Ahmednagar.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Group No. I.				
3 0 0	{ M. 3 0 0 } { P. 9 0 0 }	3 0 0	8,085	8,462	1 2 0	N. 8	5	1 10 8	{ M. 208 } { P. 106 }	549	2 10 0	3,382	4,509	1 5 8	29 68	Akola	1		
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	60	100	1 10 8	...	...	...	M. 7	10	1 6 10	67	110	1 10 3	30 98	Agar	2
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	390	572	1 7 5	...	...	...	M. 9	5	1 10 8	898	677	1 7 5	31 18	Rede	3
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	307	378	1 3 8	...	...	...	M. 14	42	3 1 1	321	421	1 4 11	31 15	Khánápur	4
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	889	1,188	1 4 11	...	...	...	M. 63	152	2 6 7	932	1,280	1 6 1	31 23	Tákkil	5
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	635	829	1 3 4	...	...	...	M. 22	59	2 5 9	710	868	1 4 0	31 16	Thungáon Khurd	6
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	1,058	1,388	1 12 2	...	...	...	M. 42	118	2 12 11	1,100	1,388	1 12 10	31 26	Tungáon Budruk	7
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	1,092	1,300	1 1 6	...	...	...	M. 28	41	1 10 2	1,117	1,341	1 1 9	31 32	Kumbheshal	8
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	419	374	0 10 8	...	...	...	M. 12	34	2 13 4	431	308	0 11 5	31 08	Kales Khurd	9
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	1,692	1,996	1 2 10	...	...	...	M. 38	98	3 10 8	1,723	2,082	1 3 4	31 24	Kales Budruk	10
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	308	496	1 5 2	...	...	...	M. 15	31	2 1 0	321	437	1 5 9	31 23	Nabáhpur	11
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	315	380	1 1 9	...	...	...	M. 4	9	2 0 0	319	358	1 1 11	13 18	Sullápur	12
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	400	416	1 0 7	...	...	...	M. 30	31	1 3 9	420	447	1 1 0	31 08	Mahohápur	13
3 0 0	...	3 0 0	863	921	1 6 8	...	...	...	M. 28	60	2 2 8	635	681	1 6 10	31 14	Parkhatpur	14
3 0 0	1,066	900	0 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	900	0 13 1	31 10	Váshre	15		
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	974	806	0 13 2	...	...	...	M. 11	25	2 4 4	985	631	0 13 5	31 27	Támbhol	16
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	1,294	890	0 11 0	...	...	...	{ M. 20 } { P. 76 }	{ S. 14 } { W. 171 }	{ 1 5 4 } { 3 8 5 }	1,890	1,173	0 13 7	31 19	Gardani	17
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	875	1,105	1 4 2	N. 1	3	0 3 0	M. 2	5	2 8 0	578	1,118	1 4 8	31 25	Dhokri	18		
3 0 0	718	684	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	684	0 15 3	31 28	Unchkhadak-Khurd.	19		
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	518	687	1 14 5	N. 4	13	0 3 0	{ M. 24 } { P. 6 }	{ S. 72 } { W. 87 }	{ 3 0 0 } { 8 8 0 }	662	1,123	2 0 6	31 19	Unchkhadak-Budruk.	20		
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	1,480	1,519	1 0 8	...	...	...	M. 1	3	3 0 0	1,461	1,632	1 0 9	31 33	Mehenduri	21
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	1,587	1,974	1 3 10	N. 7	20	2 13 8	{ M. 19 } { P. 31 }	{ S. 32 } { W. 70 }	{ 3 0 0 } { 4 10 10 }	1,644	2,177	1 5 2	31 27	Rámabhol	22		
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	8,844	1,533	0 2 10	...	...	...	M. 44	105	2 4 6	8,899	1,687	0 8 0	31 23	Induri	23
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	1,064	1,532	0 14 7	N. 44	62	3 1 5	{ M. 9 } { P. 1 }	{ S. 4 } { W. 2 }	{ 2 0 0 } { 4 0 0 }	1,711	1,822	0 15 3	31 11	Ambad	24		
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	512	860	1 1 10	...	...	...	M. 21	60	2 13 8	533	920	1 11 7	31 24	Aurangpur	25
3 0 0	...	M 3 0 0	8,108	2,459	0 12 7	N. 59	143	3 6 8	{ M. 27 } { P. 101 }	{ S. 31 } { W. 172 }	{ 1 6 9 } { 2 0 1 }	2,288	2,935	0 13 9	31 21	Dhámangáon Awári.	26		
...	33,987	29,137	0 13 9	N. 118	275	2 5 5	{ M. 614 } { P. 230 }	{ S. 1,694 } { W. 619 }	{ 2 6 11 } { 3 14 10 }	35,049	32,313	0 14 9	30 79	Total of Group No. I.	26		
Group No. II.																			
2 12 0	...	M 2 12 0	1,436	2,011	1 11 4	...	...	...	M. 13	24	1 13 6	1,539	2,635	1 11 4	31 37	Dongargáon	27
2 12 0	1,214	1,636	1 5 6	...	...	...	M. 17	33	1 15 0	1,231	1,839	1 5 6	31 31	Hivargáon	28		
2 12 0	1,423	2,185	1 8 7	...	...	...	M. 163	414	2 8 1	1,587	2,549	1 10 2	31 34	Ganori	29		
2 12 0	...	{ M. 2 12 0 } { P. 9 0 0 }	1,328	999	0 11 5	...	...	...	{ M. 64 } { P. 7 }	{ S. 134 } { W. 12 3 }	{ 2 1 5 } { 2 4 6 }	1,468	1,149	0 12 6	31 78	Pimpalgáon Nipáni.	30
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	530	794	1 6 2	...	...	...	M. 9	21	2 5 4	538	755	1 4 5	37 53	Mhákájeri	31
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	310	304	0 15 7	...	...	...	M. 16	43	2 11 0	326	345	1 0 11	37 45	Nilvandi	32
2 12 0	...	2 12 0	489	868	1 8 0	N. 3	3	1 8 0	M. 36	59	2 7 6	688	960	1 6 11	37 58	Nimbal	33		

Number	Name of Village.	Under Former Settlement.															
		Number of Group	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group No. II—contd.																	
24	Chitalevohne	II	2 0 0	—	{ M. 3 0 0 P. 3 0 0 }	371	385	0 14 5	N. 18	27	1 8 0	{ M. 27 P. 30 }	{ S. 53 W. 37 }	1 14 9	486	474	1 1 1
25	Vita	II	2 0 0	8	{ M. 3 0 0 P. 3 0 0 }	2,081	608	0 9 8	{ O. 8 N. 59 }	19	2 6 0	{ M. 4 P. 7 }	7	1 18 0	1,102	720	0 10 0
26	Jámgián	II	2 0 0	8	{ P. 3 0 0 P. 3 0 0 }	856	281	0 6 10	{ O. 7 N. 18 }	13	2 9 1	{ P. 7 P. 7 }	{ S. 9 W. 8 }	3 8 10	697	337	0 7 7
27	Total of Group No. II.	...	...	...	...	5,080	3,708	0 15 4	{ O. 16 N. 87 }	37	2 7 5	{ M. 361 P. 34 }	{ S. 667 W. 48 }	1 14 4	6,277	6,043	1 0 0
Group No. III.																	
27	Dovthán	III	1 24 0	—	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 3 0 0 }	5,354	2,386	0 7 1	N. 3	11	1 3 6	{ M. 7 P. 8 }	{ S. 10 W. 11 }	1 6 10	5,376	2,434	0 7 0
28	Sávrángón Pát	III	1 14 0	—	{ P. 3 0 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,529	933	0 6 7	...	...	...	P. 92	{ S. 91 W. 242 }	3 9 10	1,221	906	0 6 0
29	Samshehpur	III	1 14 0	—	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 3 0 0 }	2,862	1,006	0 9 8	N. 10	16	1 8 0	{ M. 33 P. 201 }	{ S. 112 W. 430 }	1 5 7	3,156	2,407	0 15 0
30	Táshkárí	III	1 14 0	—	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 3 0 0 }	883	482	0 8 8	N. 10	16	1 9 10	{ M. 5 P. 37 }	{ S. 6 W. 67 }	1 3 3	686	578	0 10 0
31	Kólí Bumbharvádi	III	1 14 0	—	{ P. 3 0 0 P. 3 0 0 }	324	589	0 10 1	N. 22	21	1 3 3	P. 6	{ S. 5 W. 5 }	3 5 4	679	580	0 10 0
32	Rájur	I	1 12 0	8	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 3 0 0 }	2,407	948	0 6 3	{ O. 35 N. 101 }	220	2 9 4	{ M. 3 P. 25 }	{ S. 16 W. 23 }	5 1 10 8	2,616	1,376	0 8 0
33	Kotal Mukondaji	II	1 10 0	8	{ M. 1 10 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,317	593	0 10 3	{ O. 7 N. 69 }	12	1 11 5	{ M. 50 P. 23 }	{ S. 79 W. 44 }	1 8 11	1,475	1,110	0 13 0
34	Kotal Nime	II	1 10 0	8	{ M. 1 10 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,720	383	0 7 6	{ O. 3 N. 66 }	3	2 10 8	{ M. 47 P. 42 }	{ S. 70 W. 62 }	1 7 9	1,947	1,118	0 6 0
35	Total of Group No. III.	...	...	...	...	16,955	8,318	0 7 10	{ O. 85 N. 277 }	340	3 3 5	{ M. 195 P. 437 }	{ S. 251 W. 939 }	3 7 0	17,959	10,641	0 9 0
Group No. IV.																	
36	Pimpalgón Khánd.	II	1 10 0	8	{ M. 1 10 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,064	793	0 6 5	{ O. 12 N. 66 }	28	2 0 0	{ M. 1 P. 1 }	{ S. 1 W. 1 }	1 0 0	2,044	919	0 7 0
37	Fángri	II	1 10 0	8	{ M. 1 10 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,128	673	0 7 9	{ O. 7 N. 39 }	13	1 13 8	{ M. 3 P. 8 }	{ S. 4 W. 14 }	1 5 4	1,239	666	0 8 0
37	Dhámangón Pát...	II	1 10 0	8	{ P. 3 0 0 P. 3 0 0 }	2,495	833	0 5 4	{ O. 30 N. 22 }	54	1 12 9	{ P. 100 P. 107 }	{ S. 94 W. 120 }	3 5 3	2,707	1,227	0 7 0
38	Mogras	II	1 10 0	8	{ M. 1 10 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,561	665	0 6 6	{ O. 11 N. 46 }	30	1 9 3	{ M. 4 P. 24 }	{ S. 4 W. 24 }	1 0 0	1,464	753	0 8 0
39	Lángdev	IV	1 8 0	—	{ M. 1 8 0 P. 3 0 0 }	2,993	1,095	0 6 10	N. 24	28	1 1 4	{ M. 30 P. 6 }	{ S. 83 W. 2 }	1 1 7	2,063	1,167	0 6 0
40	Lahit Badruk	III	1 8 0	—	...	1,397	543	0 6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397	513	0 6 0
41	Lahit Khurd	III	1 8 0	—	{ M. 1 8 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,158	408	0 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158	407	0 5 0
42	Chánd Suraj	IV	1 8 0	—	...	188	89	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	59	0 7 0
43	Chás	IV	1 8 0	—	{ M. 1 8 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,487	657	0 7 0	N. 2	2	1 0 0	{ M. 4 P. 4 }	4	1 0 0	1,489	668	0 7 0
44	Pimpaldáti	III	1 8 0	—	...	1,700	540	0 5 1	N. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,701	547	0 5 0
45	Manysá	IV	1 8 0	—	{ M. 1 8 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,342	458	0 5 10	N. 13	14	1 1 2	{ M. 2 P. 33 }	{ S. 3 W. 33 }	1 8 0	1,395	678	0 7 0
46	Kalamb	IV	1 6 0	8	{ M. 1 8 0 P. 3 0 0 }	1,771	622	0 6 2	{ O. 5 N. 13 }	10	2 8 0	{ M. 14 P. 24 }	{ S. 14 W. 24 }	1 0 0	1,827	710	0 8 0

Q—continued.

UPPER REVISION SETTLEMENTS.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	
Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.		Group No. II—contd.	
12 0	...	M. 2 13 0 P. 9 0 0	371	461	1 8 10	N. 1	37	2 0 10	M. 27 P. 20	13 2	2 10 0 3 11 2	436	643	1 7 7	37 52	Chitalvedhe	
12 0	9 0 0	M. 2 13 0 P. 9 0 0	1,031	880	0 12 11	O. 2 N. 59	21	2 10 0	M. 4	10	2 8 0	1,108	999	0 14 5	30 77	Vita	
12 0	9 0 0	P. 9 0 0	665	366	0 9 5	O. 7 N. 15	20	2 13 8	P. 7	12 8	3 0 0	687	456	0 10 7	35 88	Jangdon	
...	...	...	9,080	11,018	1 8 4	O. 16 N. 97	41	2 11 8	M. 351 P. 34	579 5	2 6 2 3 4 2	9,577	12,204	1 4 4	26 55	Total of Group No. II.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Group No. III.
2 6 0	...	M. 2 8 0 P. 10 0 0	5,354	3,988	0 8 10	N. 9	14	1 8 10	M. 7 P. 6	12 7	1 11 5 2 10 0	5,378	3,029	0 9 0	24 54	Devthán	
2 6 0	...	P. 10 0 0	1,529	791	0 8 8	...	...	...	P. 62	302	4 8 4	1,621	1,207	0 11 10	24 38	Sarangdon Pat
2 6 0	...	M. 2 8 0 P. 10 0 0	2,902	2,120	0 11 10	N. 10	19	1 14 4	M. 68 P. 201	140 100	1 10 11 4 2 0	3,156	3,121	0 15 6	24 88	Samsharnur	
2 6 0	...	M. 2 8 0 P. 10 0 0	883	640	0 10 4	N. 10	20	2 0 0	M. 5 P. 27	7 24	1 8 4 2 5 2	888	716	0 12 11	24 90	Tahákári	
2 8 0	...	P. 10 0 0	854	674	0 12 7	N. 22	29	1 12 4	P. 3	6	4 0 0	879	725	0 12 2	25 04	Kall Ramhanvadi	
2 8 0	9 0 0	M. 2 8 0 P. 9 0 0	2,407	1,162	0 7 10	O. 82 N. 101	247	2 14 5	M. 3 P. 22	6 22	2 0 0 2 9 6	2,618	1,689	0 10 3	23 81	Rájar	
2 6 0	9 0 0	M. 2 8 0 P. 9 0 0	1,817	1,238	0 16 0	O. 7 N. 69	19	1 13 8	M. 60 P. 22	316 61	2 4 9 4 2 0	1,476	1,610	1 1 5	46 43	Kotul Mukundji	
2 6 0	9 0 0	M. 2 8 0 P. 9 0 0	1,798	1,288	21 0	O. 2 N. 55	9	8 0 0	M. 47 P. 42	108 71	2 3 0 3 6 1	1,847	1,611	0 13 2	46 02	Kotul Nime	
...	...	...	16,956	10,786	0 10 1	O. 88 N. 277	269	2 13 3	M. 105 P. 437	393 116	1 25 6 3 15 8	17,959	12,708	0 12 2	29 37	Total of Group No. III.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Group No. IV.
2 0 0	8 8 0	M. 2 0 0 P. 9 0 0	1,994	991	0 8 0	O. 1 N. 66	25	2 1 4	M. 1 P. 1	1 1	1 0 0 2 0 0	2,044	1,134	0 8 10	24 80	Pimpalgdon Khind	
2 0 0	8 8 0	M. 2 0 0 P. 9 0 0	1,192	718	0 8 8	O. 7 N. 3	14	2 0 0	M. 3 P. 3	5 11	1 10 8 3 6 0	1,239	628	0 10 6	24 61	Fangri	
2 0 0	8 8 0	P. 9 0 0	2,495	1,041	0 8 6	O. 80 N. 82	87	1 14 4	P. 100	117	2 2 8	2,707	1,506	0 8 10	23 86	Dhamaogon Pat	
2 0 0	8 8 0	M. 2 0 0 P. 9 0 0	1,961	695	0 8 2	O. 18 N. 41	32	1 10 11	M. 4 P. 24	5 21	1 4 0 3 6 0	1,454	905	0 9 11	24 12	Mogras	
2 0 0	...	M. 2 0 0 P. 9 0 0	2,968	1,437	0 7 8	N. 24	34	1 6 8	M. 30 P. 9	43 1	1 6 11 2 10 8	3,053	1,530	0 8 0	31 10	Lingdev	
2 0 0	1,397	711	0 8 9	1,397	711	0 8 6	31 18	Lahit Budruk
2 0 0	...	M. 2 0 0	1,168	533	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 2	...	1 0 8 0	1,168	634	0 7 4	31 2	Lahit Khurd
2 0 0	...	...	182	127	0 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	117	0 10 3	31 40	Chand Suraj
2 0 0	...	M. 2 0 0	1,467	828	0 9 3	N. 2	3	1 8 0	M. 4	...	1 4 0	1,469	870	0 9 3	31 22	Chas	
2 0 0	...	...	1,700	717	0 8 8	N. 1	1	1 0 0	...	...	...	1,701	718	0 8 8	31 20	Pimpaldári
2 0 0	...	M. 2 0 0 P. 9 0 0	1,242	601	0 7 8	M. 13	16	1 6 1	M. 2 P. 28	4 74	2 0 0 3 8 9	1,298	746	0 8 2	31 26	Manysale	
2 0 0	8 8 0	M. 2 0 0 P. 9 0 0	1,771	816	0 7 4	O. 6 N. 12	11	2 3 2	M. 14 P. 24	18 2	1 2 6 2 8 4	1,827	923	0 8 0	30 01	Kalamb.	

URWA FORMER SURVIVORS																	
Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
		8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Group No. IV— contd.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Bráhmansváda ...	IV	1 8 0	...	P 8 0 0	6,363	2,035	0 5 2	N. 79	87	1 1 7	P. 80	{ S. 78 W. 128 }	2 5 0	6,461	2,529	0 5 9	
Beldpur ...	IV	1 8 0	...	{ K 1 8 0 P 8 0 0 }	4,917	1,908	0 5 5	N. 7	9	1 4 6	{ M. 64 P. 110 }	{ S. 85 W. 18 }	1 5 8 0 4 4	4,904	1,729	0 5 9	
Sbarankhal ...	IV	1 8 0	8	...	1,196	404	0 5 4	{ O. 5 N. 64 }	11	2 8 2	...	...	...	1,355	498	0 5 9
Pimpalgón Nák- Vindá ...	III	1 8 0	8	P 8 0 0	1,602	507	0 5 4	{ O. 71 N. 38 }	181	2 8 9	P. 117	{ S. 96 W. 156 }	2 2 5	1,728	907	0 5 9	
Digambar ...	III	1 8 0	8	...	652	189	0 5 5	{ O. 3 N. 6 }	3	1 0 0	...	...	...	561	116	0 5 7
Bori ...	IV	1 8 0	...	...	1,050	363	0 5 6	N. 5	6	1 3 2	...	...	...	1,055	309	0 5 7
Pádsáine ...	IV	1 8 0	7	P 8 0 0	1,623	482	0 4 6	{ O. 15 N. 49 }	30	2 0 0	P. 5	{ S. 4 W. 4 }	1 9 7	1,607	527	0 5 2	
Kohondi ...	IV	1 0 0	7	...	1,034	366	0 5 7	{ O. 23 N. 18 }	54	2 5 8	...	...	...	1,078	489	0 5 6
Kelungán ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	1,483	483	0 5 2	{ O. 63 N. 70 }	128	2 6 7	...	...	...	1,606	696	0 6 10
Bholsvádi ...	V	1 4 0	...	...	853	308	0 5 10	N. 19	23	1 3 8	...	...	...	582	230	0 5 9
Pisovádi ...	V	1 4 0	7	...	670	188	0 4 6	{ O. 3 N. 5 }	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	685	195	0 4 8
Total of No. IV Group	IV	...	...	...	30,007	12,950	0 5 8	{ O. 245 N. 646 }	540	2 3 8	{ M. 124 P. 629 }	{ S. 383 W. 610 }	1 5 2 1 14 1	40,850	16,433	0 5 5
<i>Group No. V.</i>																	
Wáranghul ...	IV	1 8 0	7	P 8 0 0	2,811	858	0 4 5	{ O. 121 N. 71 }	268	2 6 8	P. 28	{ S. 38 W. 75 }	2 14 8	3,041	1,340	0 7 0	
Pendáhet ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	670	180	0 5 0	{ O. 40 N. 13 }	80	2 0 0	...	...	...	629	275	0 7 0
Chlok-hondi ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	1,314	374	0 4 6	{ O. 61 N. 37 }	108	2 1 4	...	...	...	1,482	587	0 5 9
Mánhere ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	1,617	498	0 4 3	{ O. 63 N. 45 }	207	2 6 4	...	...	...	1,644	607	0 5 7
Wáki ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	926	262	0 4 8	{ O. 63 N. 17 }	124	2 8 5	...	...	...	996	411	0 5 7
Sbendi ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	483	178	0 5 3	{ O. 27 N. 4 }	56	2 1 1	...	...	...	516	238	0 7 4
Bhandágará ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	844	240	0 4 6	{ O. 49 N. 85 }	95	1 15 0	...	...	...	929	372	0 5 4
Bansá Budruk ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	1,079	272	0 4 0	{ O. 68 N. 28 }	144	2 1 10	...	...	...	1,176	445	0 5 3
Bansá Khurd ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	291	96	0 5 3	{ O. 17 N. 7 }	34	2 0 0	...	...	...	315	139	0 7 0
Kodni ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	753	231	0 4 8	O. 19	56	2 16 1	...	...	...	772	277	0 5 9
Gubire ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	697	163	0 4 11	{ O. 32 N. 30 }	67	2 1 6	...	...	...	840	277	0 5 9
Torungán ...	IV	1 8 0	7	P 8 0 0	616	202	0 5 2	{ O. 39 N. 47 }	255	2 10 8	P. 8	{ S. 6 W. 9 }	1 14 0	1,007	624	0 5 9	
Kátáispur ...	IV	1 8 0	7	...	1,267	383	0 4 4	{ O. 72 N. 42 }	161	2 3 9	...	...	...	1,411	549	0 5 1

Q—continued.

Under Revision Settlement.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Gard.n.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group No	IV—	contd.
2 0 0	...	P 9 0 0	6,298	3,071	0 6 9	N. 70	114	1 7 1	P. 89	{ S. 109 W. 144 }	2 12 2	6,461	3,081	0 7 6	31-23	Brāhmanvādī	57
3 0 0	...	{ M 9 0 0 P. 9 0 0 }	4,617	2,108	9 7 8	N. 7	12	1 11 5	{ M. 64 P. 118 }	{ S. 118 W. 20 }	1 12 0 0 5 2	4,804	2,270	0 7 6	31-27	Bejāpur	58
3 0 0	8 8 0	...	1,198	580	0 7 1	{ O. 5 N. 64 }	12	2 6 4	...	...	...	1,206	627	0 8 2	30-7	Sharankehal	59
3 0 0	{ 8 8 0 P. 9 0 0 }	...	1,508	618	0 7 1	{ O. 71 N. 88 }	198	2 11 3	P. 117	{ S. 125 W. 176 }	2 9 1	1,728	1,338	0 11 6	25 6	Pirpalgām Nak- vūda.	60
3 0 0	8 8 0	...	559	247	0 7 1	{ O. 9 N. 6 }	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	561	267	0 7 2	31-12	Digāmbar	61
4 0 0	...	...	1,060	528	0 7 11	N. 5	9	1 12 9	...	...	...	1,055	531	0 8 0	43-9	Bori	62
2 0 0	8 8 0	P. 9 0 0	1,593	621	0 6 6	{ O. 15 N. 49 }	37	2 7 5	P. 5	{ S. 6 W. 4 }	2 0 0	1,607	750	0 7 6	42-08	Pādalu	63
2 0 0	8 8 0	...	1,084	520	0 8 1	{ O. 23 N. 19 }	28	2 13 10	...	...	...	1,075	619	0 9 2	41-00	Kohondi	64
3 0 0	8 8 0	...	1,488	694	0 7 5	{ O. 53 N. 70 }	168	2 15 1	...	...	...	1,506	668	0 9 6	39-05	Kalmgan	65
2 0 0	...	...	653	381	0 9 4	N. 19	35	1 13 8	...	...	...	582	368	0 10 0	50-13	Bholevādī	66
2 0 0	8 8 0	...	658	300	0 7 3	{ O. 2 N. 5 }	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	658	310	0 7 3	38-07	Pisevādī	67
...	...	...	39,307	18,452	0 7 6	{ O. 245 N. 640 }	607	2 7 7	{ M. 124 P. 528 }	{ S. 184 W. 688 }	1 0 0 2 9 8	40,880	24,461	0 8 6	31-49	Total of Group No. IV.	23
Group No. V.																	
1 12 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	2,971	1,038	0 8 2	{ O. 121 N. 71 }	380	2 12 8	P. 38	{ S. 46 W. 84 }	8 6 8	3,041	1,278	0 8 9	25-25	Wāranghūsi	68
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	570	281	0 6 5	{ O. 40 N. 12 }	93	2 4 9	...	...	...	622	342	0 8 9	24 20	Bāndhet	69
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,214	472	0 5 9	{ O. 81 N. 37 }	186	2 6 2	...	...	...	1,432	730	0 8 1	24-30	Chichondi	70
1 12 0	8 9 0	...	1,517	537	0 5 6	{ O. 83 N. 45 }	230	2 14 7	...	...	...	1,644	641	0 6 2	24 22	Mānhare	71
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	928	393	0 5 9	{ O. 53 N. 17 }	155	2 14 9	...	...	...	998	510	0 8 2	24 08	Wāki	72
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	685	221	0 7 5	{ O. 27 N. 4 }	63	2 6 6	...	...	...	516	283	0 9 2	25 21	Shondi	73
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	814	307	0 5 9	{ O. 49 N. 35 }	110	2 8 11	...	...	...	928	464	0 8 0	24 73	Bhandārdarī	74
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,079	345	0 5 1	{ O. 68 N. 29 }	166	2 7 0	...	...	...	1,178	551	0 7 5	23 52	Ranad Budruk	75
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	291	123	0 8 9	{ O. 17 N. 7 }	39	2 4 3	...	...	...	315	173	0 8 9	25 08	Ranad Khurd	76
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	752	308	0 6 0	O. 14	65	3 6 8	...	...	...	772	346	0 7 2	25-03	Kodni	77
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	697	237	0 6 4	{ O. 32 N. 80 }	77	2 6 8	...	...	...	619	346	0 8 6	24-50	Guhre	78
1 12 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	918	387	0 6 9	{ O. 96 N. 47 }	236	3 1 4	P. 8	{ S. 5 W. 10 }	2 4 0	1,087	768	0 11 6	22-02	Tarangun	79
1 12 0	8 0 0	...	1,397	451	0 5 6	{ O. 78 N. 42 }	186	2 9 4	...	...	...	1,411	623	0 7 5	24 45	Kitalapur	80

Number.	Name of Village.	UNDER PEASANT SETTLEMENTS.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group No. V —continued.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
81	Māleḡḡon	IV	1 8 0	7	—	871	216	0 4 6	{ O. 45 94 2 1 5 N. 48 40 1 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	969	320	0 6
82	Paṭṭhan	IV	1 8 0	7	—	1,608	448	0 4 8	{ O. 93 196 2 1 8 N. 69 76 1 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	1,608	719	0 6
83	A'mbhol	IV	1 8 0	7	—	2,321	639	0 4 8	{ O. 131 217 1 12 8 N. 101 125 1 3 9	—	—	—	—	—	2,321	961	0 6
84	Badḡi	V	1 4 0	—	—	1,374	311	0 3 5	{ N. 17 15 0 14 1	—	—	—	—	—	1,374	326	0 3
85	Jāmbhā	V	1 4 0	8	M. 1 4 0	3,638	801	0 3 7	{ O. 2 8 1 8 0 N. 16 16 0 25 0	M. 2	1	0 8 0	—	—	3,638	830	0 3
86	Karandī	V	1 4 0	8	{ M. 1 4 0 P. 8 0 0	1,322	327	0 3 11	{ O. 18 30 1 8 7 N. 81 29 0 14 11	M. 1	1	0 0 0	{ S. 1 W. 1	{ 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	1,322	379	0 4
87	Nāchanthāv	V	1 4 0	7	—	901	208	0 3 5	{ O. 15 24 1 0 7 N. 32 33 1 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	901	225	0 3
88	Sāngvi	VI	1 2 0	7	—	1,204	416	0 3 8	{ O. 16 27 2 7 5 N. 18 19 1 0 10	—	—	—	—	—	1,204	472	0 3
89	Total of Group No. V	—	—	—	—	26,638	7,327	0 4 4	{ O. 1,061 2,343 2 3 3 N. 838 777 1 1 11	M. 8	2	0 10 8	{ S. 43 W. 86	{ 2 11 6 2 11 6	26,638	10,567	0 7 1
	Group No. VI.																
89	A'mbevangan	IV	1 8 0	7	—	1,198	321	0 4 2	{ O. 30 85 2 13 4 N. 32 32 1 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	1,177	428	0 5 1
90	Kell Kṣṭul	V	1 4 0	7	—	1,768	337	0 3 2	{ O. 74 140 1 14 3 N. 39 39 1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,861	530	0 4 4
91	Kell Otur	V	1 4 0	7	—	2,227	399	0 3 9	{ O. 65 90 2 0 0 N. 49 53 1 0 11	—	—	—	—	—	2,321	534	0 3 4
92	Tirdā	VI	1 2 0	7	—	6,800	1,859	0 3 3	{ O. 123 245 2 0 0 N. 68 76 1 1 10	—	—	—	—	—	6,800	1,861	0 3 11
93	Somthān	VI	1 2 0	7	P. 8 0 0	1,107	327	0 3 7	{ O. 3 10 3 5 4 N. 18 19 1 0 10	P. 2	{ S. 2 W. 1	{ 1 8 0	—	—	1,130	419	0 5 1
94	Mhālungi	VI	1 2 0	—	—	1,154	240	0 4 0	{ N. 5 5 1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,154	345	0 4 0
95	Pādoshi	VI	1 2 0	7	—	2,272	507	0 3 8	{ O. 47 119 2 2 8 N. 44 40 1 1 1	—	—	—	—	—	2,323	675	0 6 1
96	Khircibhr	VI	1 2 0	7	—	4,573	1,069	0 3 9	{ O. 153 370 2 3 3 N. 49 24 0 7 10	—	—	—	—	—	4,775	1,498	0 4 11
97	Kombhalne	VI	1 2 0	7	—	4,001	788	0 3 1	{ O. 85 70 2 0 0 N. 57 57 1 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	4,069	925	0 3 2
98	Ekdarā	VI	1 2 0	7	—	4,221	978	0 3 7	{ O. 81 197 2 6 10 N. 144 163 1 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	4,548	1,238	0 4 3
99	Bakākā	VI	1 2 0	7	—	535	114	0 3 5	{ O. 4 7 1 12 0 N. 4 4 1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	535	125	0 3 2
100	Shant	VI	1 2 0	7	—	2,423	553	0 3 7	{ O. 54 133 2 3 10 N. 60 54 0 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	2,573	749	0 4 7
101	Pūbhulvandi	VI	1 2 0	7	—	1,034	252	0 3 8	{ O. 37 63 2 5 5 N. 23 25 1 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	1,134	340	0 5 7
102	Bābhulvandi	VI	1 2 0	7	P. 8 0 0	1,425	307	0 3 5	{ O. 51 127 2 7 10 N. 57 53 0 15 9	P. 2	{ S. 1 W. 3	{ 2 0 0	—	—	1,545	504	0 5 7
103	Ladḡon	VI	1 2 0	7	—	827	197	0 3 9	{ O. 38 105 2 13 2 N. 17 9 0 3 8	—	—	—	—	—	827	211	0 3 9
104	Devḡon	VI	1 2 0	7	P. 8 0 0	1,146	301	0 4 2	{ O. 42 117 2 12 6 N. 26 29 0 13 10	P. 1	{ S. 1 W. 1	{ 2 0 0	—	—	1,227	449	0 5 7

—continued.

Under Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34				35	36
R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Group No. VI —continued.			
12 0	8 0 0	..	871	315	0 5 0	{ O. 28 169 2 6 0 N. 43 63 1 7 5	..	..	..	..	..	650	487	0 8 1	25 19	Malegion	81
12 0	8 0 0	..	1,502	574	0 5 1	{ O. 23 237 2 7 0 N. 69 95 1 6 3	..	..	..	..	..	1,665	807	0 5 7	24 75	Paithan	82
12 0	0	..	5,521	619	0 5 2	{ O. 121 251 3 1 2 N. 101 160 1 9 4	..	..	..	..	..	2,748	1,230	0 7 2	25 88	A'mbol	83
12 0	..	..	1,274	297	0 3 6	{ N. 17 21 1 3 9	..	..	..	..	..	1,301	318	0 3 7	40 70	Badgi	84
12 0	8 0 0	M. 1 12 0	3,536	1,128	0 5 1	{ O. 2 3 1 8 0 N. 16 21 1 5 0	M. 2	1	0 8 0	3,558	1,151	0 5 2	40 90	Jambli	85			
12 0	8 0 0	{ M. 1 12 0 P. 9 0 0	1,322	460	0 5 6	{ O. 19 20 1 3 7 N. 31 41 1 5 1	M. 1	P. 1	{ S. 1 1 1 W. 1 1 1	1 0 0 2 0 0	1,368	524	0 6 2	38 55	Karandi	86		
12 0	8 0 0	..	901	453	0 7 8	{ O. 15 28 1 19 10 N. 32 49 1 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	948	507	0 8 8	38 90	Nabanthdy	87
12 0	8 0 0	..	1,304	360	0 2 7	{ O. 18 48 2 18 10 N. 19 30 1 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	1,287	723	0 2 4	35 17	Sangvi	88
..	26,692	9,097	0 5 6	{ O. 1,061 2,705 2 8 3 N. 698 1,011 1 7 4	M. 3	P. 47	{ S. 3 25 1 W. 5 95 1	0 10 6 2 3 0	28,438	13,565	0 7 7	28 40	Totals of Group No. V	21		
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,109	318	0 4 7	{ O. 30 98 3 4 3 N. 39 57 1 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	1,177	478	0 5 5	10 51	A'mbovangan	89
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,768	435	0 3 11	{ O. 74 168 2 3 0 N. 39 46 1 3 8	..	..	..	..	..	1,851	645	0 5 6	20 63	Kali Kotul	90
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	2,227	478	0 3 6	{ O. 45 104 2 4 11 N. 46 68 1 4 7	..	..	..	..	..	2,321	646	0 4 6	20 78	Kali Otur	91
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	6,509	1,794	0 4 3	{ O. 123 234 2 4 11 N. 68 100 1 7 6	..	..	..	..	..	6,900	2,188	0 5 1	28 97	Tirda	92
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,107	508	0 7 5	{ O. 3 13 4 0 0 N. 16 25 1 6 2	P. 2	{ S. 8 W. 1	2 0 0	1,180	549	0 7 9	21 10	Somthun	93			
1 8 0	..	P. 9 0 0	1,154	449	0 6 2	{ N. 8 7 1 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	1,160	453	0 6 3	31 30	Mhainngi	94
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	2,274	686	0 4 6	{ O. 47 138 2 14 11 N. 44 64 1 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	2,303	807	0 5 10	28 44	Padoohi	95
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	4,578	1,483	0 5 0	{ O. 153 428 3 13 9 N. 49 31 0 10 1	..	..	..	..	..	4,775	1,892	0 6 4	27 51	Khivihir	96
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	4,001	1,084	0 4 1	{ O. 35 81 2 5 0 N. 57 87 1 8 5	..	..	..	..	..	4,068	1,208	0 4 11	20 61	Kombhaine	97
1 8 0	8 8 0	P. 9 0 0	4,321	1,264	0 4 6	{ O. 61 228 2 19 0 N. 144 213 1 7 8	..	..	..	..	..	4,546	1,726	0 6 6	29 01	Ekdara	98
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	525	150	0 4 6	{ O. 4 3 2 0 0 N. 4 5 1 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	533	183	0 4 10	30 4	Bilakar	99
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	2,458	730	0 4 9	{ O. 54 190 3 15 4 N. 60 71 1 2 11	..	..	..	..	..	2,672	801	0 5 11	28 47	Shenit	100
1 8 0	8 0 0	..	1,084	381	0 4 10	{ O. 27 73 2 11 3 N. 23 33 1 6 11	..	..	..	..	..	1,134	427	0 5 1	28 52	Pabhalvandi	101
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,425	403	0 4 6	{ O. 51 147 2 14 1 N. 57 57 1 8 5	P. 2	{ S. 1 W. 3	2 0 0	1,545	641	0 6 6	27 34	Pabhalvandi	102			
1 8 0	8 0 0	..	327	258	0 5 2	{ O. 38 131 3 2 11 N. 17 13 0 11 2	..	..	..	..	..	382	302	0 7 1	27 04	Ladgion	103
1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,145	395	0 5 6	{ O. 42 135 3 3 5 N. 38 38 1 0 10	P. 1	{ S. 1 W. 1	2 0 0	1,227	570	0 7 6	27 00	Davgion	104			

Number.	Name of Village.	УСРЕДНОЕ ПОСРЕДСТВО.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group No 77 --continued.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
106	Shelviht	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	855	199	0 3 8	{ O. 35 N. 41	87	2 13 4	...	...	...	681	330	0 5 8
106	Titwi	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	1,398	310	0 3 8	{ O. 29 N. 14	71	2 7 2	...	...	...	1,369	309	0 5 8
107	Pimparkane	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	2,046	444	0 3 5	{ O. 83 N. 68	213	2 8 10	...	...	...	2,197	729	0 5 8
108	Muthalne	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	2,529	535	0 3 5	{ O. 16 N. 55	84	2 3 0	...	...	...	2,664	637	0 5 8
109	Mmrubet	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	748	142	0 3 0	{ O. 19 N. 22	29	1 8 5	...	...	...	794	134	0 5 8
110	Muthel	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	1,176	210	0 3 10	{ O. 5 N. 11	9	1 12 9	...	...	...	1,189	230	0 5 8
111	Shrpanje Budruk	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	1,638	261	0 3 11	{ O. 58 N. 43	96	1 9 11	...	...	...	1,638	309	0 5 8
112	Dhamaqvan	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	1,077	214	0 3 2	{ O. 20 N. 28	45	1 10 5	...	...	...	1,134	200	0 5 8
113	Savarkute	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	1,313	250	0 3 3	{ O. 56 N. 43	117	2 1 5	...	...	...	1,311	406	0 5 8
114	Balthan	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	979	220	0 3 7	{ O. 83 N. 54	80	2 6 9	...	...	...	1,048	318	0 5 8
115	Maveel	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	1,292	274	0 3 4	{ O. 82 N. 72	145	1 12 3	...	...	...	1,448	489	0 5 8
116	Mank Gzar	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	685	159	0 3 8	{ O. 29 N. 16	68	2 4 4	...	...	...	729	230	0 5 8
117	Gondol	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	768	166	0 3 5	{ O. 44 N. 36	115	2 9 1	...	...	...	840	312	0 5 8
118	Vanjulshet	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	947	227	0 4 0	{ O. 69 N. 18	129	2 4 10	...	...	...	1,054	416	0 5 8
119	Singanvadi Kotol.	Tar	VI	1 2 0 7	...	215	41	0 3 0	{ O. 9 N. 5	31	2 5 4	...	...	...	229	67	0 5 8
120	Chinohvane	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	1,318	273	0 3 3	{ O. 56 N. 34	110	1 12 5	...	...	...	1,368	409	0 5 8
121	Shelad	VI	1 2 0 7	P. 8	...	1,538	307	0 3 5	{ O. 72 N. 49	154	2 2 3	P. 2	{ R. 1 W. 1	1 0 0	1,710	566	0 5 8
122	Pimpri	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	758	148	0 3 1	{ O. 18 N. 10	19	1 7 4	...	...	...	761	170	1 0 2 7
123	Gholi	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	812	206	0 3 7	{ O. 71 N. 51	131	1 13 8	...	...	...	1,014	371	0 5 10
124	Shitrandi	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	617	130	0 3 4	{ O. 33 N. 28	59	2 9 8	...	...	...	676	258	0 5 10
125	Somalvadi	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	613	133	0 3 5	{ O. 26 N. 21	55	2 1 0	...	...	...	690	208	0 5 0
126	Sinde	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	305	75	0 3 11	{ O. 4 N. 5	7	1 12 0	...	...	...	314	67	0 5 5
127	Kohone	VI	1 2 0 7	...	...	702	164	0 3 9	{ O. 35 N. 9	58	1 8 2	...	...	...	746	227	0 4 7
128	Ghisingar	VII	1 0 0 6	...	...	25	6	0 3 10	{ O. 17 N. 10	24	1 6 7	...	...	...	31	34	0 10 9

D-continued.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	855	253	0 4 8	(O. 35 112 3 3 2 N. 41 60 1 7 4)	...	...	...	...	...	831	425	0 7 3	26 48	Shelvihr	105
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,320	407	0 4 10	(O. 29 82 2 13 2 N. 14 14 2 0 0)	...	...	...	...	...	1,369	668	0 5 1	28 31	Tiwri	106
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,340	633	0 4 8	(O. 33 245 2 15 2 N. 66 94 1 6 1)	...	...	...	...	...	2,197	923	0 6 8	27 04	Pimparkane	107
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	2,692	723	0 4 5	(O. 10 39 2 7 0 N. 66 63 1 3 0)	...	...	...	...	...	2,664	830	0 4 11	30 28	Muthaine	109
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	743	196	0 4 1	(O. 19 38 1 11 9 N. 22 30 1 5 9)	...	...	...	...	...	784	249	0 5 0	28 35	Murshet	109
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,173	370	0 3 9	(O. 5 11 3 3 2 N. 11 14 1 4 4)	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	301	0 4 0	30 66	Mutkhal	110
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,583	366	0 3 2	(O. 53 99 1 13 10 N. 42 42 1 0 0)	...	...	...	...	...	1,633	610	0 4 11	27 80	Sirpunge Budruk	111
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,077	261	0 4 2 1/2	(O. 29 55 1 14 4 N. 28 37 1 5 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	978	0 5 3	28 62	Dhāmanvan	112
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,212	323	0 4 3	(O. 56 186 2 6 8 N. 45 51 1 3 11)	...	...	...	...	...	1,311	514	0 6 5	26 60	Savarkute	113
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	970	280	0 4 6	(O. 33 92 2 12 7 N. 24 24 0 11 8)	...	...	...	...	...	1,048	405	0 6 2	27 35	Balthān	114
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,392	390	0 4 5	(O. 92 108 3 0 9 N. 73 80 1 1 9)	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	608	0 6 8	26 66	Mavesi	115
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	688	209	0 4 10	(O. 29 76 2 9 11 N. 16 7 0 7 5)	...	...	...	...	...	729	282	0 6 4	26 95	Mānik Ozar	116
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	793	218	0 4 6	(O. 44 131 2 12 7 N. 26 43 1 3 1)	...	...	...	...	...	846	392	0 7 4	25 64	Gondol	117
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	947	311	0 5 3	(O. 69 188 2 10 5 N. 18 26 1 7 1)	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	520	0 8 0	25 00	Vajpalshet	119
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	215	54	0 4 3	(O. 0 24 3 10 8 N. 5 7 1 6 4)	...	...	...	...	...	229	55	0 5 11	26 80	Singurvādi Kotal	119
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	1,319	357	0 4 4	(O. 56 127 2 4 3 N. 24 35 1 7 4)	...	...	...	...	...	1,399	619	0 5 11	26 59	Chinchvane	120
8 0 0	8 0 0	P. 9	1,668	482	0 4 10	(O. 72 178 2 7 6 N. 49 56 1 4 10)	P. 2	{ S. 1 W. 1 }	1 0 0	...	...	1,710	718	0 6 8	26 00	Shelaf	121
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	75	194	0 4 1	(O. 13 23 1 11 0 N. 19 12 1 3 2)	...	...	...	...	...	761	228	0 4 8	26 54	Pimpri	122
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	91	270	0 4 3	(O. 71 151 2 2 0 N. 81 45 1 7 2)	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	466	0 7 4	26 00	Ghoti	123
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	617	171	0 4 5	(O. 38 114 3 0 0 N. 23 35 1 1 4)	...	...	...	...	...	678	310	0 7 3	25 00	Shilvāndā	124
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	618	178	0 4 6	(O. 26 64 2 7 4 N. 21 26 1 3 9)	...	...	...	...	...	660	365	0 6 5	27 40	Somalvādi	125
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	805	98	0 5 1	(O. 4 9 2 0 0 N. 5 7 1 6 4)	...	...	...	...	...	314	113	0 5 9	26 56	Sinde	126
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	702	216	0 4 10	(O. 85 61 1 11 10 N. 9 13 1 7 1)	...	...	...	...	...	746	256	0 6 2	27 31	Kohone	127
8 0 0	8 0 0	...	25	9	0 5 9	(O. 17 26 1 10 4 N. 10 9 0 11 2)	...	...	...	...	...	32	44	0 13 6	25 71	Ghātgar	128

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Occup.	URUBA FORMATA SURVIVAMANT.															
			Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group No. VI</i> —continued.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
129	Uddāwane	VII	1 0 0	6	..	19	7	0 5 10	{ O. 30 29 1 7 2 N. 24 18 0 13 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	68	54	0
130	Pāngri	VII	1 0 0	8	..	517	100	0 3 9	{ O. 15 30 3 0 0 N. 22 7 0 5 1 }	..	..	..	..	..	554	137	0
131	Purachvād	VII	1 0 0	6	..	657	114	0 2 9	{ O. 20 38 1 10 4 N. 20 17 0 13 7 }	..	..	..	..	..	697	164	0
132	Khadi	VII	1 0 0	6	..	1,069	209	0 3 0	{ O. 46 95 3 1 0 N. 29 16 0 8 1 }	..	..	..	..	..	1,104	320	0
133	Palaunde	VII	1 0 0	6	..	1,736	251	0 2 7	{ O. 25 51 2 0 7 N. 50 38 0 11 6 }	..	..	..	..	..	1,811	368	0
134	Abtikhind	VII	1 0 0	6	..	963	175	0 2 11	{ O. 19 22 1 3 6 N. 24 34 1 0 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	1,006	231	0
135	Satevādi	VII	1 0 0	6	..	2,299	399	0 2 9	{ O. 41 63 1 8 7 N. 65 51 0 13 6 }	..	..	..	..	..	2,386	518	0
47	Total of Group No. VI.	..	..	..	..	68,168	14,700	0 3 5	{ O. 1,046 4,146 2 2 1 N. 1,614 1,635 0 15 2 }	P. 7	{ S. 5 W. 6 }	1 0 1	..	..	71,723	20,392	0
	<i>Group No. VII</i>																	
136	Shingavādi Rājūr.	VII	1 0 0	6	..	94	21	0 3 8	{ O. 26 36 1 3 1 N. 17 7 0 8 7 }	..	..	..	..	..	137	84	0
137	Sāmrad	VII	1 0 0	6	..	304	44	0 2 3	{ O. 55 75 1 3 9 N. 25 31 0 4 2 }	..	..	..	..	..	304	150	0
138	Ratanvādi	VII	1 0 0	6	..	1,042	168	0 2 6	{ O. 53 79 1 7 10 N. 25 6 0 8 10 }	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	251	0
139	Koltembe	VII	1 0 0	6	..	683	116	0 2 10	{ O. 8 11 1 6 0 N. 10 10 1 0 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	671	137	0
140	Kumabot	VII	1 0 0	..	..	34	10	0 4 8	N. 23 26 0 13 7	..	..	..	..	..	67	30	0
141	Shirpunde Khurd.	VII	1 0 0	6	..	205	36	0 3 9	{ O. 6 6 1 1 0 N. 3 2 0 10 8 }	..	..	..	..	..	214	44	0
142	Shivadi	VII	1 0 0	6	..	1,146	179	0 2 5	{ O. 20 32 1 9 7 N. 12 6 0 8 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	1,178	217	0
143	A'mbit	VII	1 0 0	6	..	244	55	0 3 7	{ O. 7 7 1 0 0 N. 6 6 1 0 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	257	66	0
144	Pāchnal	VII	1 0 0	6	..	19	4	0 3 4	{ O. 17 18 1 0 11 N. 3 8 1 0 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	42	28	0 10
145	Lavhāl Koturi	VII	1 0 0	6	..	324	60	0 2 6	{ O. 6 10 1 10 9 N. 4 2 0 8 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	304	72	0
146	Lavhāl Otar	VII	1 0 0	6	..	498	113	0 3 7	{ O. 17 20 1 13 2 N. 5 4 0 12 9 }	..	..	..	..	..	520	147	0
147	Vāghdāri	VII	1 0 0	6	..	713	126	0 2 9	{ O. 15 18 1 3 2 N. 9 9 1 0 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	726	133	0
148	Talā	VII	1 0 0	6	..	627	120	0 3 0	{ O. 38 52 1 5 10 N. 10 7 0 11 2 }	..	..	..	..	..	626	179	0
149	Khotale	VII	1 0 0	6	..	479	103	0 2 5	{ O. 16 15 0 15 0 N. 4 4 1 0 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	498	122	0
150	Vihar	VII	1 0 0	6	..	638	127	0 2 2	{ O. 29 46 1 7 8 N. 15 12 1 0 0 }	..	..	..	..	..	660	126	0

Q-continued.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT.																		Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.								
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33						
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group No VI --continued.					
1 8 0	8 0 0	...	19	10 0 8 5	{ O. 20 83 N. 24 27	1 1 0 4	...	...	...	...	...	68	70 1 1 8	29 62	Uddavano	129
1 8 0	8 0 0	...	517	150 0 4 7	{ O. 18 39 N. 23 10	2 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	554	195 0 5 7	42 33	Pangri	130
1 8 0	8 0 0	...	657	171 0 4 1	{ O. 20 83 N. 20 25	1 1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	697	234 0 5 4	42 68	Purnachvadi	131
1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,088	318 0 4 6	{ O. 46 110 N. 29 24	2 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	447 0 6 1	39 68	Khadki	132
1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,738	421 0 8 10	{ O. 25 59 N. 50 54	2 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	1,811	534 0 4 8	46 60	Palsunde	133
1 8 0	8 0 0	...	858	282 0 4 4	{ O. 18 25 N. 24 51	1 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,008	389 0 5 4	46 22	Abitkhurd	134
1 8 0	8 0 0	...	2,229	598 0 4 2	{ O. 41 73 N. 68 78	1 1 2 5	...	...	...	...	...	2,295	747 0 4 11	45 61	Satevadi	135
...	...	...	68,166	19,401 0 4 8	{ O. 1,946 4,700 N. 814 2,028	2 7 4	P 7	{ B 6 W. 8	1 1 1 5	71,728	26,229 0 5 10	28 68	Total of Group No. VI.	47				
1 5 0	7 0 0	...	94	28 0 4 9	{ O. 26 42 N. 17 9	1 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	187	78 0 9 2	29 48	Shuganvadi Tarf Rajur.	138
1 5 0	7 0 0	...	304	55 0 8 0	{ O. 59 86 N. 35 41	1 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	394	185 0 7 6	33 3	Samarad	137
1 5 0	7 0 0	...	1,042	219 0 8 4	{ O. 59 81 N. 25 8	1 1 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	317 0 4 8	26 29	Balanvadi	136
1 5 0	7 0 0	...	658	162 0 3 8	{ O. 8 13 N. 10 13	1 1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	671	178 0 4 2	29 22	Koltembe	139
1 5 0	...	...	34	12 0 8 1	N. 23 24	1 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	87	47 0 11 2	30 5	Kumshot	140
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	205	47 0 8 8	{ O. 6 7 N. 3 8	1 2 8	...	...	...	...	...	214	87 0 4 8	29 64	Shirpurja Khurd	141
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	1,145	285 0 3 3	{ O. 20 28 N. 13 8	1 2 4	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	298 0 8 7	22 58	Sivad	142
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	244	72 0 4 8	{ O. 7 8 N. 6 8	1 2 3	...	...	...	...	...	257	88 0 5 5	22 41	Ambit	143
1 5 0	7 0 0	...	19	5 0 4 2	{ O. 17 21 N. 6 8	1 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	42	34 0 12 11	21 42	Panchmal	144
1 5 0	7 0 0	...	384	79 0 3 3	{ O. 6 13 N. 4 8	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	394	94 0 3 9	30 5	Lavhali Kotur	145
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	498	148 0 4 9	{ O. 17 25 N. 6 5	2 0 11	...	...	...	...	...	520	188 0 5 9	27 38	Lavhali Otur	146
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	712	164 0 8 8	{ O. 15 21 N. 9 12	1 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	728	197 0 4 8	28 6	Vaghdari	147
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	637	127 0 8 11	{ O. 38 60 N. 10 9	1 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	685	226 0 5 3	26 28	Tald	148
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	479	136 0 4 6	{ O. 16 17 N. 4 5	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	499	187 0 5 0	28 68	Ethothale	149
1 8 0	7 0 0	...	688	187 0 4 2	{ O. 29 60 N. 15 20	1 1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	690	237 0 5 6	28 10	Vihar	150

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Ros.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	<i>Group No. VII--continued.</i>		Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Rs. s.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s.	
161	Phopsandi ...	VII	1 0 0	8	...	905	168	0 2 7	O. 2 4 N. 7 5	2 0 0 0 11 5	...	...	...	...	974	166	0 2
162	Esarhāv ...	VII	1 0 0	8	...	821	154	0 3 0	O. 6 9 N. 9 7	1 8 0 0 12 5	...	...	...	...	528	170	0 0
163	Khotevādi ...	VII	1 0 0	6	...	698	103	0 2 10	O. 6 12 N. 16 15	2 0 0 0 15 0	...	...	...	...	558	180	0 0
164	Total of Group No. VII.	...	...	...	...	9,439	1,602	0 2 10	O. 327 467 N. 286 168	1 6 4 0 11 10	...	...	...	...	9,992	2,317	0 0
165	Grand Totals ...	...	...	...	...	208,638	78,921	0 6 0	O. 3,689 7,768 N. 3,671 4,045	2 1 8 1 1 7	M. 1,327 P. 1,378	3,316 1,569 2 10 0	1 11 11 2 10 0	...	2,19,680	94,688	0 0
INDIA VILLAGES.																		
<i>Group No. II.</i>																		
1	Virgāon ...	I	2 4 0	8	{ M. 2 4 P. 6 0 }	2,260	2,037	0 14 10	4 8	2 0 0	{ M. 36 P. 53 }	50 36 26	1 6 2 1 14 6	...	2,328	2,208	0 18	
<i>Group No. IV.</i>																		
2	Vāghāpur ...	III	1 14 0	8	M. 1 14	1,561	789	0 7 8	8 12	1 6 0	M. 5	...	0 14 0	...	1,607	780	0 0	
<i>Group No. V.</i>																		
3	Bārī ...	IV	1 6 0	7	...	1,889	373	0 3 6	171 244	1 6 9	...	...	...	...	1,800	617	0 0
<i>Group No. VI.</i>																		
4	Sākīrvādi ...	VI	1 2 0	7	...	1,552	363	0 3 8	259 527	2 1 8	...	...	...	...	1,502	685	0 0
5	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	7,082	3,186	0 8 1	433 701	1 13 2	{ M. 44 P. 30 }	57 35 28	1 4 8 1 14 6	...	7,502	4,400	0 0

concluded.

UNDRA REVISION SETTLEMENT.															Percentage Increase.	Name of Village	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
5 0	7 0 0	..	065	205	0 3 4	{ O. 2 N. 7 }	5 7	2 8 0 1 0 0	..	..	..	074	217	0 3 6	31-51	Phopandi	151
5 0	7 0 0	..	851	202	0 3 11	{ O. 6 N. 9 }	10 9	1 10 8 1 0 0	..	..	..	836	221	0 4 2	30 00	Esarthav	152
5 0	7 0 0	..	566	135	0 3 9	{ O. 6 N. 16 }	14 20	1 5 4 1 4 0	..	..	..	556	109	0 4 7	30-0	Khetavadi	153
..	..	..	9,489	2,220	0 3 9	{ O. 357 N. 223 }	515 223	1 9 2 0 15 9	..	..	..	9,792	2,957	0 4 8	27 62	Total of Group No VII.	15
..	..	..	2,162	1,00,740	0 7 11	{ O.S. 650 F3,771 }	8,127 5,344	2 6 8 1 7 3	{ M. 1,322 P. 1,373 }	{ S. 3,712 W. 2,648 }	{ 2 4 3 2 3 9 }	2,13,586	1,22,467	0 9 2	29-63	Grand Total	153
2 12 0	9 0 0	{ M. 2 12 0 P. 9 0 0 }	2,260	2,543	1 2 1	4	9	2 4 0	{ M. 36 P. 8 }	{ S. 61 W. 43 }	{ 1 11 1 2 3 10 }	2,323	2,667	1 2 6	21 69	Virgion	1
2 0 0	8 8 0	M. 2 0 0	1,591	815	0 8 2	8	18	1 10 0	M. 8	7	0 14 0	1,607	886	0 8 3	6 28	Vaghapur	2
1 12 0	8 0 0	..	1,869	478	0 6 6	171	262	1 10 4	..	..	..	1,680	700	0 5 6	28 17	Bari	3
1 8 0	8 0 0	..	1,572	470	0 4 10	260	609	2 6 11	..	..	..	1,813	1,079	0 9 6	21 82	Sakirvadi	4
..	..	..	7,082	4,306	0 9 9	438	1,013	2 1 8	{ M. 44 P. 38 }	{ S. 48 W. 31 }	{ 1 8 8 2 3 10 }	7,692	5,301	0 11 9	19-29	Grand Total	4

Statement showing the proposed increases in percentages and in annas per rupee of existing assessments in Akola Taluka.

Proposed group.	Number of villages.	Current dry crop rate.	Proposed dry crop rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
I	26	2 4 0	3 0	33.3	0 5
II	4	2 4 0	2 12	22.2	0 3½
II	6	2 0 0	2 12	37.5	0 6
III	6	1 14 0	2 6	26.6	0 4
III	2	1 10 0	2 6	46.1	0 7½
IV	4	1 10 0	2 0	23.0	0 4
IV	18	1 3 0	2 0	33.3	0 5
IV	4	1 3 0	2 0	45.4	0 7
IV	2	1 4 0	2 0	60.0	0 9½
V	16	1 6 0	1 12	27.2	0 4½
V	4	1 4 0	1 12	40.0	0 6½
V	1	1 2 0	1 12	55.5	0 9
VI	1	1 6 0	1 8	9.0	0 1½
VI	2	1 4 0	1 8	20.0	0 3½
VI	36	1 2 0	1 8	33.3	0 5
VI	8	1 1 0	1 8	50.0	0 8
VII	18	1 0 0	1 5	31.2	0 5

Statement showing the proposed increases in percentages and in annas per rupee of existing assessments in Indam villages in Akola Taluka.

Proposed group.	Number of villages.	Current dry crop rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.	Proposed dry crop rate.
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
II	1	2 4	22.2	0 3½	2 12
IV	1	1 14	6.6	0 1	2 0
V	1	1 6	27.2	0 4½	1 12
VI	1	1 2	33.3	0 5	1 8

Below Settlement Report on Akola Taluka No. S-390 dated 18/19th May 1916, from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Western Talukas, Ahmednagar, to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. Lnd.-65 of 1916.

Ahmednagar, 19th May 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division, Poona.

2. Mr. Hey has submitted sensible report after careful examination of the Taluka and I generally agree with most of his proposals which have been discussed with me as inquiries proceeded. I have been specially interested in the reclamation of Akola nála lands, in and out of forest for the last three years, and having travelled over most of the Taluka myself, I can endorse Mr. Hey's description of the various tracts of which the Taluka is composed.

3. I submit the following criticisms and supplementary remarks on the earlier paragraphs of Mr. Hey's report :—

Paragraph 8.—The Kotul rainfall figures are, I think, misleading. The climate is generally regarded as semi-draught with a markedly higher rainfall than Akola, as the surrounding tree growth shows clearly. It lies in a circle of hills which must catch a considerable proportion of the monsoon clouds, and even if the actual rain has been correctly measured, the soil receives an ample water supply from the numerous streams that feed the Mula all through the hot weather.

Paragraph 11.—Mr. Hey omits to mention the specially valuable tobacco grown in Chitalvede and the adjoining villages.

Paragraph 14.—I agree that the Thákur stands out pre-eminently as a hard-worker and a specially competent constructor of tals, but *all* Akola cultivators are forced to protect their fields from erosion, and field embankments as well as the tals on terraced lands are kept in far better order and more liberally provided than in the plain Talukas of the District.

Paragraph 16.—During the last famine many cattle passed into the hands of Akola cultivators and were saved. Subsequently there were repeated epidemics of cattle disease, rinderpest chiefly, and numbers were again reduced. Inoculation has never been popular. There is a distinctive type of Akola cattle and the black and white bullocks commonly seen are generally in good condition.

Paragraph 21.—The question of the Sawargaon and Gardani páts is practically settled. The Public Works Department authorities have agreed to their removal from the list of 2nd class irrigation works and they will now be classed as ordinary bandhárás like the others on the Ardala river, to be kept in repair by the villagers. The pásthal revenue will henceforth be credited to the Revenue Department.

Paragraph 22.—The portion of the road from Brahmanwada to Otur which lies in the Poona District has been gravely neglected by the Poona authorities, since it was handed over to them for maintenance after construction by the Nagar Executive Engineer. The road should be ultimately provincialized, but meanwhile to avoid very heavy special repairs later, the Poona District Local Board may be asked to execute ordinary repairs and prevent further damage.

Paragraph 24.—The Rajur-Samsherpur road is being improved. That from Akola is in great need of special repairs and I am seeing what can be done. The Keli-Kotur track was made by the people themselves under the influence of that *rara avisa*, a strong pátil, and was at one time passable even for

carts. I have tried to encourage where possible the idea of village responsibility for their tracks, but many villages keep no carts and the smallest goat track seems to satisfy them.

Paragraph 35.—I do not think there are very strong arguments for a removal of the 33 per cent. limit on *taluka* enhancements, but undoubtedly there are the most cogent reasons against the arbitrary limit on *group* enhancements. Our task is to fix a fair enhancement on the *Taluka* as a whole, and then distribute it over the various groups as equitably as possible. Every Settlement Officer with experience must be able to testify eloquently to the totally necessary difficulties imposed in practice by the application of the same restriction to a small group of villages. Groups may have to be rearranged owing to changes in communications and markets and possibly to redress mistakes as regards climate made at a former Settlement. Such restrictions invariably result in inequalities and losses of legitimate revenue or in the perpetuation of unsuitable grouping.

4. Though statistics of sales and leases are insufficient to settle definitely the position of any individual village or possibly even groups of villages, without detailed local knowledge of the tract, there can be no hesitation in accepting the ample evidence now offered of the general prosperity of the *Taluka*. It is beyond dispute that in Akola generally the rainfall is more certain than in any other part of the district, except perhaps the Bala Ghat tract of Jamkhed, and in view of the general rise in prices set forth by Mr. Hey, the State is fully entitled to take the full increment allowed. This Mr. Hey and I have tried to do from the outset, but leaving out of the question for the moment the case of rice, it has not been easy to distribute the increase over the various groups. Rearrangement of the groups was unavoidable. There have been improvements of communication and the former settlement of the *Taluka* by two main divisions led to complications and errors. Mr. Hey's scheme is a marked improvement. The variations of climate are considerable, as may be expected in a *taluka* which includes all gradations of rainfall from the ghat edge with its 30" odd to the plains of Sangamner which get less rain than the rest of the Nagar district. After a careful examination of the crops grown and varying degrees of communications available I do not think further simplification is possible.

I accept Mr. Hey's groups 1—3. The Adala valley is extremely lucky, but their prosperity is largely due to their excellent *patasthal* lands which are separately dealt with.

I would transfer Kelungan and Kohandi to group V and raise Jamble and Badgi to group IV. In the first two villages the amount of *bajri* grown is insignificant and in every respect they must be classed with the adjoining village of Malegaon. Jamble and Badgi have been differentiated from Belapur on the score of communications, not of climate. I have personally examined this point and find that the short junction between the Brahmanwada-Otur road and these two villages affords a better link with Brahmanwada than Belapur possesses. They can easily bear the 12 anna or 60 per cent. rise. Subject to the above, I accept Mr. Hey's group IV.

Group V, modified as above, may also be accepted. The inclusion of Sangvi is undoubtedly sound and I personally pointed this out to Mr. Hey after a tour through the Adala valley last year.

Groups VI and VII may be accepted.

5. The new rules for the treatment of new rice will probably lead to further intractions of the rules for increases by groups, possibly for individual villages, but until all rice lands are measured the exact increase cannot be ascertained. It is too late this season to complete measurement, but I submit that the consideration of these proposals need not be further delayed on that account. In publishing the enhancement proposed, I have stated that all new rice will now be assessed at the maximum *jirayat* rate of the group. If Government agree that in these special circumstances the usual limitations of enhancement do not apply to excesses caused by the application of the orders

contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3805 of 6th April 1916, it will only be necessary to complete measurement and work out the assessments of rice fields before announcing the rates, and this can be done early next fair season before the date of the 1st instalment. Orders on the proposals need not be delayed. I have specially studied rice lands in the current season and I can assure Government that the rough assessment now applicable is very light in all cases and will still leave cultivators with an encouraging return for the labour they have expended in some cases in creating these fields by terracing nálas and the like. The bulk of the new rice consists of extensions of old rice and in some cases that I have seen the new rice is even superior to the old and has taken far less labour to create. That is not of course true on the average. Generally the easiest land with the best water supply was first converted, but much of the *excess* area over that originally measured is as good as the latter, and has been gradually formed with very little further tál construction. In some cases an original tál system has facilitated, by retardation of the flow higher up a nála, the conversion of lower land with actually *superior* rice by the expenditure of comparatively little labour. Lastly the old rice has been *extremely moderately* assessed. The explanation of this may be that given in paragraph 13 of Mr. T. H. Stewart's No. 342, dated 22nd February 1906 (Selections CLXXXIV), but as assessments now stand, some of the best rice fields are assessed at under Rs. 2 an acre and the subsequent improvement, owing to the accumulation of silt since they were last classed, is patent to any observer. Thus it may safely be argued that in the case of extensions of old rice, the new rice is often as good as the old is now and far more valuable than the old was at the time of classification, judging from the assessments imposed.

6. In this Táluka the principal kinds of rice grown are Kalbhat, Chimansal, Jiresal, Raybhog and on the Igatpuri side Kamod. The above are all specially valuable crops and argue good water supply. Where the supply is less abundant we find Verangal, while Tamb, Kudai, Tak and Dhaval require no impounded water to stand in. The latter are grown on slopes without embankments of any kind and are not valuable crops at all. They are consumed locally and not sold like most of the better class rice. Land which grows Dhával, etc., only cannot be classed as rice land at all. It has no advantages over any other mál land. Dhaval, Tambkud and Tak are sown like dry crops and not transplanted from a raised nursery. Verangal is transplanted like the better classes of rice, but is less valuable, requires less water, and is a sure indication of the comparatively poor position of any land where it is found. Testing the existing assessments by this means, they are *all* admittedly very low indeed and reflect the existing values of fields very unevenly. The assessments to be imposed on new rice under the last orders do not of course pretend to be anything but very rough, but it is at least unfortunate that, in this Táluka at any rate, they naturally *decrease* with the maximum jiráyat rates for the different groups in proportion as the rainfall gets heavier, and the *better* rices are commonly grown. Thus any new rice in the first group will probably be Verangal and will be assessed at Rs. 3 an acre, while the Ghatghar-Udhavane Kamod or Chimansal will get off with a Re. 1-8 rate. After making all allowances for the difficulties of marketing in the lower groups, the inequality remains. I do not think that any remedy can be applied, if reclassification is to be avoided. When the rice lands are measured after the monsoon, lands which have grown dhával only with water which has not been impounded should not be classed as rice of course, and lands which occasionally grow rice and occasionally wheat or other more valuable crops should be assessed as rice to the maximum jiráyat rates allowed. The latter have all the advantages of position and make use of the water advantage they possess in the most profitable way that the season allows.

7. It is worth noting briefly the methods employed generally to make rice and other terraced fields in this Táluka. The Thákur's methods are mostly empirical, but he presumably has a good idea of country and can judge fairly well the possibility of damming up the average discharge down any nála. He then builds a low substantial dam of rock and earth at the *lowest* point with a

waste weir or sand at one end, if possible, where there is a little rock to resist erosion. This is gradually raised year by year as silt collects, and in addition smaller *táls* are added *above* the main *tál* to check the low in the main *nála* and in the various branch contributory *nálas*. Rocks, with which to build these *táls*, are all found locally in profusion, and the sides of the *nála* are skinned to provide earth and incidentally widen the terrace to be ultimately formed. Specially heavy rainfall often breaches a *tál*, and a serious washout may occur. The damage can however be quickly repaired and silting again commences rapidly. Maintenance is on the whole cheaper than that of a well and cultivation less costly than in the case of *bagayat*. Less enterprise is also involved since there is a certainty of water before operations are commenced.

8. There remains the case of first revision *návkird*. I submit that there is now no reason to perpetuate the old classification of this third class of rice. All *chads*, *jantries*, etc., may go by the board and *all* rice, except the old rice, may now be assessed at maximum *jirayat* rates. There will be no further classification, and a fortiori this older rice should be assessed at the same rates as new rice. It will now be necessary then to measure *all* rice next October, deduct the area of old rice (nowhere demarcated), and the balance will be assessed at the maximum *jirayat* rates of the group.

9. To sum up then I submit that all Akola rice is *very* lightly taxed and both revision *návkird* and new rice may be assessed at maximum *jirayat* rates, the increase not being taken into account for the purpose of the limitations imposed by the old orders of 1874. Orders as regards the proposals may issue in advance of the receipt of the final rice figures, which will be submitted later. The figures will be available before the sanctioned rates are announced and before the date of the 1st instalment.

10. For old rice lands I think Mr. Hey has overlooked the low classification accorded. Eight may sound a very adequate maximum rate, but assuredly the average assessments of Rs. 2 and even 1-8 round Kotul are ridiculously light. A Rs. 3 assessment is rare, and can easily bear a considerable enhancement in the case of better fields. It must also be remembered that, with the new assessment of new rice lands, the latter will be *more* highly assessed than many old rice lands. I have seen several such cases. In some villages it is practically impossible to avoid this in every case. Thus in Pimpalgaon *Nakvinda* the lowest assessment per acre for old rice is 11 annas, and there are 56 survey numbers and pot numbers aggregating 14 acres 29 gunthas, which under Mr. Hey's proposal for a Rs. 8-6 rate will still be assessed at under Rs. 2 an acre, the proposed maximum *jirayat* rate. It is not possible to raise our maxima rates for old rice to anything like the figures (24 in this case) which would obviate this anomaly, but I cannot on full consideration accept Mr. Hey's view that a small rise on old rice is sufficient. The situation is also completely changed by the orders assessing new rice at maximum *jirayat* rates. I also see no paramount necessity in keeping to the new *jirayat* grouping for rice rates, and would prefer to raise the existing rates for old rice throughout the *Táluka* by 5 annas in the rupee, *with a minimum*, in all cases of the maximum *jirayat* rate as in the case of all new rice. I am confident this will impose no unreasonable burden in any case. In every case the depth of soil on these old rice fields must have increased very considerably and the old soil classifications are presumably very inadequate to cover existing circumstances. In every discussion that I have had with villagers and officials, there has never been any complaint against the proposal to assess new rice per saltum at the maximum *jirayat* rate and to raise the assessment on old rice considerably.

11. Mr. Hey's *pátasthal* proposals are generally acceptable. The *Adala* system is markedly superior to any other *pátasthal* in the district. The *bandbáras* are well constructed and constantly being improved. There is no quarrelling among sharers and no call for Government interference or control. The increases proposed are moderate throughout.

12. I accept Mr. Hey's proposal for *ináms* villages, as separately submitted, except so far as rice is concerned. Both old and new rice in these

villages should be treated in the same way as I have suggested for Government villages. The villages were comparatively recently settled (in 1905 and 1910) and there may be very little new rice, but this cannot be seen till we measure. I have inspected all bári rice lands carefully and can testify to the lightness of the assessment. There has doubtless been less improvement of soil by silting in this short period and the classification is nearer to the existing facts, but the assessment can easily bear the five anna increase proposed.

13. There is force in Mr. Hey's argument that the guarantee for this Táluka should expire with that for the adjoining Táluka of Sangamner and I support his proposal that the rates be guaranteed till 1935-1936. Further increases of rice are certain and the proposed branch railway to Sangamner may affect prices in the course of the next twenty years.

(Signed) P. J. MEAD,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

Through

The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

No. S. T.-73.

From

R. D. BELL, ESQUIRE, M.A., B.Sc., I.C.S.,
Ag. Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER,
Central Division.

Poona, 30th May 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a report by Mr. N. H. Hey containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Akola Táluka. The Collector's criticisms and remarks accompany the report.

2. The general features and conditions of the táluka are fully described by Mr. Hey. The soils are nowhere of a high class. At the first revision survey and settlement the Superintendent pointed out that, in the Desh, black soil does not cover large areas, and where found is seldom deep or of the best quality. The rainfall is heavy on the Gháts but diminishes rapidly towards the East. The record for Chas, 17 inches annually over 11 years, is very surprising and comparable only with returns from the arid tracts of the Eastern Deccan. The Collector, Mr. Mead, also questions the correctness of the recorded average fall, 20.79 inches, at Kotul. An addition of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches may be made to these figures on account of the rainfall from 1st January to 5th June, but even after this is done the averages appear too small. In the Poona District it has been observed that records of rainfall maintained by the Public Works Department usually give smaller returns than might be expected from the records maintained by the Director of Agriculture and this result appears to be repeated in the Akola Táluka.

3. Cultivation is described by Mr. Hey in his paragraph 12. In the Desh 16 per cent. of the occupied area is fallow and of the remaining cropped area three-fifths are covered with bájri. Mr. Hey's figures for the Dángs leave 13 per cent. of the occupied area unaccounted for. Such a large area in this part of the táluka cannot be covered with miscellaneous crops and it seems clear from a comparison of his statement with column 24 of Appendix B that he has omitted to consider the coarse grains other than nágli which, at the first revision settlement, covered 9 per cent. of the occupied area (Government Selection No. CCXVI, page 5, paragraph 19). In the Dángs 4 per cent. of the occupied area is fallow and the cropped area is accounted for by coarse grains (much the most important), khorasni, rice and bájri. The general standard of cultivation is low.

4. Mr. Hey's explanation of the increase in the fallow area requires qualification. For the three years preceding 1891-92, in which year I presume Circle Inspectors were appointed in the Akola Táluka as elsewhere, the fallow area averaged 47,000 acres. It was returned at 53,000 acres in 1891-92 and gradually increased to 59,500 in 1895-96. Since then it has varied from 61,000 to 94,000 acres in accordance with the season. The average for the last five years is 65,500 acres. Improved registration is certainly the chief cause of the recorded increase.

5. There has been a large increase in population during the current settlements. This is probably not unconnected with notable improvements in communications during the last thirty years; the táluka has been opened up in all directions. As a consequence live and dead stock have greatly increased. Irrigation wells have also increased in number, and the average irrigated area during the five years ending 1913-14 was 1,949 acres (Appendix B, column 12) as compared with 1,500 acres for the first five years of the settlements. It is curious, however, that the area classified and assessed as garden is 2,700 acres—Appendix Q, column 13. (According to the first revision settlement reports it should be 2,522 acres). Irrigated cultivation cannot be described as important.

6. Prices have risen considerably during the settlement, but I certainly hesitate to work out the rise to two places of decimals, as Mr. Hey does, and

estimate it at 63.93 per cent. The initial and final periods compared are very short, only five years each.

For the first three years of the initial period prices were not recorded by the Agricultural Department. In the last three years of the final period prices were exceptionally high and it is unsafe to prophesy what is going to happen after the Great War. As a check on Mr. Hey's estimate I give the following figures for bajri, by far the most important crop in the taluka :—

Per rupee.

For first seven years of price record maintained by 18 seers 4 chhataks.
Agricultural Department, 1888-89 to 1894-95.
For seven years, 1905 to 1911. (This excludes two 14 seers 3 chhataks,
years of very low prices and the late years of very
high prices).

Percentage increase in price—27 per cent.

On these figures it would seem too high an estimate to say, even in approximate terms, that bajri had increased by as much as 40 per cent. during the current settlements.

7. The selling and letting value of land is very good and the increase in the selling value has undoubtedly been considerable. As Mr. Mead says, these values are ample evidence of the general prosperity of the taluka. The arrangement of sales and leases by existing groups, instead of by proposed groups, in Appendices K and M would have been an improvement.

8. The important matter of revenue history has been very slightly dealt with. Mr. Hey refers in general terms to remissions and suspensions, but he nowhere summarises the figures or endeavours to show the distribution of the remitted revenue over the different groups. Appendix O³ (in three parts) shows that from 1896-97 to 1895-96 the taluka had a clean revenue history. The balances remaining uncollected during the first six years of the settlements were all on account of settlement concessions, though this is not shown in one of the statements. For the eighteen years, 1896-97 to 1913-14, the total demand was Rs. 17,75,412 and the total collections Rs. 15,56,782. The difference is Rs. 2,18,630. As it appears from Mr. Hey's remarks and Appendix O³ that all arrears had been cleared off by 1913-14, it is clear that this uncollected difference has been finally remitted. It amounts to 2.2 times one year's revenue demand. This is a figure of considerable significance. It may be compared with the remissions over the same period in three talukas of the Poona District recently reported on.

Taluka.	Remissions out of the demand of 1896-97 to 1913-14.	
Parandhar ..	... 1.5	} times one year's revenue.
Haveli ...	... 1.1	
Junnar ...	... 0.9	

These figures indicate that the rainfall is, for the nature of the cultivation, not so assured, nor the present assessments so extremely light as is suggested by the general tenour of the report and the Collector's remarks.

The distribution of the remissions is shown in the following table :—

	Demand.	Collections.	Percentage of demand not collected
	Rs.	Rs.	
51 Deshi villages—			
1896-97 to 1903-04 ...	4,16,807	3,63,578	12.8
1904-05 to 1913-14 ...	5,17,403	4,88,899	5.5
Totals ...	9,34,210	8,52,477	8.7
102 Dangi villages—			
1896-97 to 1903-04 ...	3,78,976	2,68,262	28.8
1904-05 to 1913-14 ...	4,67,226	4,36,043	6.7
Totals ...	8,41,202	7,04,305	16.3
Grand totals for taluka ...	17,75,412	15,56,782	12.3

Collections were much better after the introduction of the suspension and remission rules in 1904-05 than before it. The final remissions in the Dángs have been twice as heavy as in the Deshi villages. The remissions in the Dángs are equal to 3·1 times one year's demand. In the Junpar Dángs, over the same period, the remissions were only 0·2 times one year's demand.

9. Mr. Hey's proposals have, as their basis, very extensive alterations in the grouping. The current settlements were really effected at one time. The fifty Deshi villages were reported on in advance of the Dángi villages chiefly to prevent loss of revenue (Government Selection No. CLXXIV, page 55). But all the villages were dealt with by the same Superintendent, and the existing grouping may fairly be described as the result of a single uniform settlement. Although there are five Deshi and seven Dángi groups there are, if we consider merely dry-crop rates, only nine groups altogether in the táluka, and Mr. Hey's treatment of these is summarised below :—

Present Grouping.				Proposed Grouping.				Group.
Group.	Rice Rate.	Dry-crop Rate.	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Dry-crop Rate.	Rice Rate.	Increase in dry-crop rate in annas per rupee.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
I	8 0	2 4	30	26	3 0	9 0	5	I
II	8 0	2 0	6	6	2 12	9 0	{ 3½ } { 6 }	II
III	8 0	1 14	6	6	2 6	9 0	{ 4 } { 7½ }	III
IV	8 0	1 10	6	4				
V	8 0	1 8	13	18	2 0	8 8	{ 4 } { 5 } { 7 }	IV
VI	7 0	1 6	21	16	1 12	8 0	{ 9½ } { 4½ } { 6½ } { 9 }	V
VII	7 0	1 4	8	1				
VIII	7 0	1 2	37	36	1 8	8 0	{ 1½ } { 3½ } { 5 } { 8 }	VI
IX	6 0	1 0	26	18	1 5	7 0	5	VII

The figures in column 3 of Appendix Q have been given according to Deshi and Dángi grouping, but this is not clearly shown, and the result is a little confusing. In the subsequent discussion I shall refer to the old groups by the numbers given above but show the dry-crop rates at the same time to avoid misunderstanding.

10. When a táluka has been completely overhauled at one settlement by one of the experienced Superintendents of the old Survey Department modifications of the grouping should be allowed only for clear and cogent reasons. In Akola Táluka general conditions have been greatly modified by the great improvement in communications during the last thirty years, but I think that Mr. Hey has been inclined to exaggerate the local effect of the new roads. The prime factor in grouping a táluka like Akola must be climate and rainfall. A new road should not be considered as benefitting only the villages which it traverses; it usually opens out a whole tract. It is open to doubt in some cases whether the new roads have benefitted the villages in their immediate vicinity so much more than the villages at a little distance from them as to justify changes in the grouping. Kotul appears to be an instance of this. Mr. Hey proposes to assess it at a rate which is from 18½ to 58 per cent. in excess of the rates proposed for villages on its borders, mainly on account of its position as a market town at the centre of a road system. Now towns of the size of Akola, Rájur and Kotul are already assessed slightly above the level of

the ordinary villages of the groups to which they belong. This is effected by the method of applying the distance from village scale. It is very doubtful whether in addition to this distinction Kotul should bear a rate $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above that proposed for villages adjoining it like Dhamangaon, Pimpalgaon and Bolewari.

11. In the Poona Dángs, in Junnar, Khed and Mával Tálukas, the lines of climatic division run roughly north and south while communications run roughly from west to east. The settlement groups also run north and south and are almost unmodified by communications; that is to say, a village on an inaccessible hill top is generally grouped with the villages which have the same general climate, even although many of these may be on good roads. The only modification of this is found along the important Bombay-Poona Road. In similar circumstances the higher rating of the Dángi group through which runs the important Akola-Ghoti Road is sound, but the importance of the feeder roads seems to have been exaggerated for villages close to them and depreciated for villages some distance off. I suggest for consideration whether the opening up of the táluka justifies the numerous changes in the grouping proposed by Mr. Hey.

I have but a slight acquaintance with the southern parts of the táluka and propose not to criticise the grouping in detail. The táluka and the adjacent tálukas of the Poona District are known to Government and if the suggestion just put forth is considered valid, there is no need of detailed remarks, which in any case I am ill-qualified to offer.

12. On the general question of the new rates, I beg strongly to urge that Mr. Hey is asking too much. The total increase proposed is 29.63 per cent. In recent revision settlements this rate of increase is exceeded only in the exceptional case of the Ráver and Yával Tálukas in East Khándesh and in the Yeola Táluka of the Násik District. The average rate of increase in Mr. Garrett's re-settlements in the Násik District was rather less than 25 per cent. In Belgaum District increases ranged from 16 to 26 per cent. Before a 30 per cent. increase can be sanctioned in this "backward and rather out of the way táluka", as Mr. Hey correctly describes it, some very special features must be made clear. The improvement in communications is obvious, but, on the whole, the táluka seems to have taken no more than its fair share in the general progress of the country.

13. Increases cannot be dissociated from rates, and Mr. Hey's rates are open to considerable criticism. For Group I he proposes a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3. This is a rate which is exceeded in recent revision settlements, outside the cotton-growing tracts, only in four villages around Násik City, two in Nándgaon Táluka, and in the Haveli Táluka. It cannot be contended that Group I—Akola Táluka—is comparable with the neighbourhood of Násik and Poona Cities. I venture to make a special comparison with Junnar Táluka, as this is now under the consideration of Government. The two tálukas were settled about the same time and the general lines of soil classification and valuation for all kinds of land were the same. Group I in both tálukas is at present assessed at Rs. 2-4-0. Group I—Junnar—appears to be superior to Group I—Akola—in all respects. The average assessment per acre of dry-crop soil in Mr. Hey's new Group I is Rs. 0-13-9 under a proposed maximum rate of Rs. 3; in proposed Group I—Junnar—it is Rs. 1-4-4 under a proposed maximum rate of only Rs. 2-13-0. When the disparity between the assessment of poor and good soil in Junnar Táluka is recollected, this is an important point. Then irrigation is very much more important in Junnar than Akola, and the effect of irrigated cultivation in increasing the general level of prosperity is well known.

	Junnar—Group I.		Akola—Group I.	
	Area.	Average assessment per acre.	Area.	Average assessment per acre.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop	6,353	1 4 4	33,959	0 13 9
Motasthal	7,664	2 13 0	654	2 6 11
Pát-Motasthal	441	8 5 6	320	3 14 10
Pátasthal	645			

Government must be aware that valuable crops like wheat and gram are more common in Junnar than Akola. For the whole of Junnar Taluka wheat and gram occupy 12.2 per cent. (one-eighth) of the gross cropped area; in the Akola Desh the percentage, calculated from Mr. Hey's table in paragraph 12, is 6.9.

Finally the price of the important staple, bajri, at Akola for the years 1905-11 was 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ seers per rupee, while at Junnar it was 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ seers, or 7 per cent. more.

If Government sanction an increase of 4 annas in the rupee, as has been proposed, for Junnar Group I, it is difficult to justify a higher increase for Akola Group I. The difference of 50 per cent. between the rates in adjoining villages in Sangamner and Akola Talukas is very striking and I doubt whether Mr. Hey's explanation satisfactorily accounts for the whole of it.

14. The lowest group in Akola is at present rated at Re. 1. It consists of a tract along the Ghats, west of Harisohandra, and a hill tract, east of that mountain. These two areas have their counterparts in Junnar Taluka, also rated at Re. 1. For all these villages in the Junnar Taluka I proposed a new rate of Rs. 1-4-0, but the Collector thought Rs. 1-2-0 sufficient. Mr. Hey proposes a rate of Rs. 1-5-0 for 26 of the Akola villages and a rate as high as Rs. 1-8-0 for eight of them. I venture to think that a 25 per cent. increase, as I proposed for Junnar is sufficient. Mr. Hatch thought that Rs. 1-2-0 would be sufficient in Junnar as many villages contained little assessed rice. The assessed rice area in Mr. Hey's lowest group is only 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total area whereas it is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the lowest Junnar Group. Of course in both talukas much rice land has been formed out of dry-crop, but the figures of assessed rice area indicate that Mr. Hey's lowest group in Akola is probably not superior as regards extent of rice cultivation to the lowest group in Junnar. As bearing on what I have written about Mr. Hey attaching undue weight in his grouping to close proximity to a road, it may be noted that he raises Ghatghar, Uddauna and Panjra in the grouping, because of the new road running through them. The villages at the head of the Nana and Malsej Ghats in Junnar Taluka are not similarly dealt with although their communications are similar. My suggestion is that the present lowest group in Akola Taluka should not be altered in constitution and that the rate should be Rs. 1-4-0.

15. Mr. Hey's idea seems to have been to get as near the 33 per cent. limit as practicable in each group, and it is perhaps doubtful whether his proposals for re-grouping have not been influenced by this consideration. Both on a comparison of the increases recently levied or proposed elsewhere, and on a comparison of actual rates, especially those in the more progressive and probably more prosperous taluka of Junnar, I think that something about 25 per cent. instead of 33 per cent. should have been the increase aimed at. This would give rates somewhat as follows:—

Group.	Rates proposed by Mr. Hey.			Rates now proposed.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	3	0	0	2	13	0
II	2	12	0	2	8	0
III	2	6	0	2	4	0
IV	2	0	0	1	14	0
V	1	12	0	1	10	0
VI	1	8	0	1	6	0
VII	1	5	0	1	4	0

The new rates are suggested on the assumption that Mr. Hey's grouping or something like it may be accepted.

16. I regret that I am also in disagreement with Mr. Hey in the matter of rice rates. It seems to be a safe deduction from Appendices K' and M' that rice land—I mean fully assessed "old" rice land—is more profitable than dry-crop land, even after allowance is made for the higher rates of assessment. The conditions in the Poona District are exactly the same, and in the Malva

Táluka of that district the statistics for "old" rice, which have been carefully separated from those of 1st revision "new" rice, put the higher profits of these lands beyond doubt. It might be urged and it has been a criticism on my own proposals that, in these circumstances, the rice rates should be given a higher rate of increase than the dry-crop lands. I have preferred not to alter the balance between dry-crop and rice lands, and the rates of increase on both kinds of assessment are about the same. That is a proceeding open to criticism, but less so than that of Mr. Hey who alters the balance in the wrong direction by giving the more profitable rice lands a lower rate of increase than the less profitable dry-crop lands. The Collector logically proposes an all-over increase in the rice rates of 5 annas in the rupee or $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as compared with Mr. Hey's total increase of 15 per cent. The Collector's proposal does not in itself appear to transgress the 33 per cent. rule in any group, and I admit that if the increases for the dry-crop rates are approved by Government then the Collector's proposal for increasing "old" rice rates by 5 annas in the rupee should also be adopted—subject perhaps to some modification as indicated below. But Mr. Hey practically admits that he has taken so large an increase on the dry-crop assessments that a similar increase in old rice rates would be unsafe. The argument that "old" rice is already heavily assessed as compared with dry-crop is misleading. Everything indicates that Government take a less percentage of the landlord's rent, which may be taken as a measure of net profits, from "old" rice lands than from dry-crop lands. The argument about the difference between "old" and "new" rice rates is even less valid. "New" rice rates were deliberately approximated to the dry-crop rates as a matter of policy. The policy may be wrong; if it is abandoned the proper procedure would be to revise the "new" rice rates. It is quite wrong to get behind the policy and bring "new" rice and "old" rice rates closer together by pushing up the dry-crop rates and letting the "old" rice off lightly.

17. My suggestion here is that the "old" rice rates should be advanced by about the same percentage as the dry-crop rates. My own idea is 25 per cent. for both. The difference between the Collector and myself in this matter is one of amount.

18. There is a suggestion in Mr. Hey's report that the "old" rice rates might be advanced in each village by the same percentage as the dry-crop rates. I do not think that this is sound and it brings me to another difficulty connected with regrouping. Nominally there are at present 3 rice rates in the táluka, *viz.*, Rs. 8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6. The Rs. 8 rate prevails in the first five groups (dry-crop rates from Rs. 2-4 down to Rs. 1-8), but there is a separate jantri for each dry-crop group, while the jantri for a Deshi village is not quite the same as the jantri for a Dángi village with the same maximum dry-crop rate. In the three groups with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 1-6, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2 the rice rate is Rs. 7; there is one jantri for the Rs. 1-6 group and one jantri for the two other groups. In the lowest dry-crop group the rice rate is Rs. 6. In case of misimpressions I may explain that the differences between the jantris are not usually important; they arise mainly from the fact that the rates under the lowest water class are made equal to the pure dry-crop rates. For instance there are two jantris under the Rs. 7 scale but they differ only for the lowest water classes. Thus for 6th class water (mere rainfall) rice rates in the dry-crop Rs. 1-6 group are higher for all soils than in the dry-crop Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2 groups. But for 4th class water the two jantris are the same and, judging from the average rice rates, the water classes below the 4th are probably not very important.

19. At present all rice in a group of villages with the same maximum dry-crop rate is assessed at precisely the same rates (omitting from consideration the difference between Deshi and Dángi jantris); and it may be said that within the jantri limits the rice rates are at present uniform in Groups I to V, in Groups VI to VIII and in Group IX. Now while dry-crop rates in present Group IX (maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1) are to the dry-crop rates in present Group VIII (maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-2) as 16 to 18 the same proportion does not hold for the rice assessment. The dry-crop assessments in Group VI (maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-6) are $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in Group VII

(maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-4) are 25 per cent., and in Group VIII (maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 1-2) $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those in Group IX (maximum dry-crop rate Re. 1), but the rice assessment of say a 16-annas soil in the 4th water class in each of Groups VI, VII and VIII is only $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the corresponding rice assessment in Group IX; for other water classes the figure is different. It would not do therefore if a village is raised from Group IX to Group VIII say, to give the rice assessment the same rate of increase as the dry-crop assessments.

20. It is a defect of Mr. Hey's proposals that there will not be a uniform rice rate in each of his new dry-crop groups. Take for instance his new Group IV rated at Rs. 2. It is made up of villages from 4 Dangi and 1 Deshi group and there will be virtually five different rice jantris in the group, *viz.*, 3 with a nominal maximum rate of Rs. 8 increased by 1 anna in the rupee and 2 with a nominal maximum rate of Rs. 7 increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee. The results are somewhat confusing. For instance rice rates in 5 villages are now equal in the lower water classes; under Mr. Hey's proposal they will advance $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 2 villages and $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the other three.

In his second last group Mr. Hey deliberately retains two entirely different rice rates—quite apart from jantris.

21. I do not urge that there is any grave objection to having one or more different rice jantris in the same new dry-crop group provided these jantris were originally all under the same maximum rice rate. But it is very desirable to avoid the transfer of villages from what I may call one rice group to another. Much confusion would be saved at the next re-settlement if the following alterations in grouping proposed by Mr. Hey were disallowed:—

In new Group IV, pro-posed maximum rate Rs. 2. { 1. Bori, 2 Padalne, 3 Kelungan and 4 Kohondi, now rated at Rs. $1\frac{1}{8}$.
2. Pisevadi and Bholevadi—now rated at Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$.

In new Group VIII, pro-posed maximum rate Rs. $1\frac{1}{8}$. { The eight villages promoted from the lowest group now rated at Rs. $1\frac{1}{10}$.

Mr. Mead is, on different grounds, opposed to the promotion of Kelungan and Kohondi to Group IV. But the reduction of the other villages in the grouping scheme may not be approved by Government. I recognise that there are difficulties.

22. It has been pointed out in an appendix to the settlement report on the Haveli Taluka that maximum rice rates under the Southern Maratha Country Survey Rules are, in Dangi country, purely nominal and that the attainment of the maximum rates is impossible. The first two water classes are never used at all, and the jantris for Akola have been left blank for one or both of them. The rice rates are much more uniform than appear on paper except where the water advantages are not good. This is sound enough because, where the amount and regularity of the water-supply depends mainly on artificial arrangements, considerations of climate become of less importance. My proposal is that all old rice rates should be increased uniformly—either by 4 annas in the rupee (my proposal) or by 5 annas in the rupee (the Collector's proposal). This, despite jantri differences, will keep the assessments more or less on a basis which will not confuse the officer entrusted with the next Revision Settlement. The only exception should be in the case of villages raised from one rice group to another. If Government approve of Mr. Hey's Group IV then the old rice in Bori, Padalne, Kelungan, Kohondi, Pisevadi and Bholevadi should be re-assessed under the jantri used in the Dangi Group rated now at Rs. 1-8—the jantri (or the assessments calculated from it) being increased, of course, by the same number of annas in the rupee as the present rice assessment in the Dangi Group now rated at Rs. 1-8. Similarly if the promotion of villages from the lowest group (dry-crop rate Re. 1) to the next group is allowed, the rice assessments should be re-calculated under the Rs. 7 jantri used in the Dangi villages with a dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2, the jantri (or the assessments calculated from it) being increased again on the same scale as the rice rates in this second lowest Dangi group.

23. Mr. Hey proposes to leave rice rates unaltered in Jambla and Karundi (Appendix Q, Nos. 85 and 86). These two villages (dry-crop rate Rs. 1-4) were settled with the Deshi villages and so came under a maximum rice rate of Rs. 8 but with a jantri of their own. In the effective water classes it is lower than the 8 rupees rice jantris used in Dangi villages and is nearer the 7 rupees Dangi jantris. As the area of rice in these two villages is only 23 acres it is immaterial whether the nominally higher maximum rate is respected and the assessments left unchanged, or whether, in accordance with the actual scale used in calculating the assessments, they are treated uniformly with the rest of the taluka.

24. There appear to be 56 villages (not 53 as shown by Mr. Hey) in which he proposes to raise the rice rate from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

25. I do not understand Mr. Hey's criticisms of Mr. Fletcher's pátasthal rates. It is true that if Rs. 8 is taken as the maximum rate for a Class I pát (water-supply perennial) there may be a difference of opinion as to whether the maximum rate for a Class II pát should be Rs. 7 or Rs. 6-12, and so on for the other classes. The idea in assessing pátasthal in several dry-crop groups at one uniform rate is that, with a pát, considerations of climate may be neglected. A 16-annas field with a perennial water-supply in an arid tract, say, is just as valuable as the same combination of soil and water, in a tract with a better climate. For certain purposes we divide the assessment into soil share and water share, so that in one group a combined assessment of eight rupees may be shown as soil Re. 1, water Rs. 7, and in another group as soil Rs. 2, water Rs. 6. The plan is doubtless not free from criticism but unless and until we revise the basis of our pátasthal assessments I submit that it should be adhered to as closely as practicable. It would be a relevant criticism to suggest that Mr. Fletcher's jantris for the lower water classes were too high, and it would have been entirely valid to point out that the páts which Mr. Fletcher classed as flowing till 1st February, say, never flowed beyond 15th December. If the páts on the Ardala can be increased 4 annas in the rupee on soil and water rates combined I see no reason why páts of lower class should not be treated in the same way so long as these lower class páts flow normally to the date shown for them in the survey papers. It is not suggested that they do not do so.

There are 6 villages with pátasthal in the Ardala valley—one in Mr. Hey's Group II and five in his Group III. His proposals for a 25 per cent. increase apparently relate only to Deothan, Savargaon, Samsheerpur and Tahakari (Nos. 37 to 40 in Appendix Q).

There is no difficulty in keeping the pátasthal assessments on the present basis. Suppose a survey number in a village has at present a pátasthal assessment of Rs. 4, *viz.*, soil 1-8-0 and water Rs. 2-6, and suppose pátasthal assessments are raised by 4 annas in the rupee, while the dry-crop rates in this village are raised 6 annas in the rupee. The new combined assessment will be Rs. 5 and the soil share will be raised from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-1, so that the new water share will be Rs. 5 *minus* Rs. 2-1 = Rs. 2-15. Here we increase the combined assessment and the soil assessment and make a subtraction to get the water assessment. Under Mr. Hey's proposals we shall increase the soil assessment and the water assessment and add them, but there will be no common standard by which either the new water assessment or the new combined assessment can be measured and the result will not be helpful at the next revision. To avoid confusion in the future we must endeavour with the pátasthal rates, as with the rice rates, to keep the assessments on a uniform basis. Otherwise we shall return to the great variety of rates which it was the object of many first revision settlements to abolish. Financially there is not in the long run a great deal of difference between Mr. Hey's proposals and mine. Owing to the large increases he proposes on the soil rates his net increase on the present combined rates will be nearly 22 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. under my proposal.

26. My suggestions may be summarised—

(1) The alterations in grouping are too drastic. Government may see fit to reduce them.

(2) The dry-crop rates should approximate to 25 per cent. increase.

(3) The increase in the rice rates should be uniform and should be on the same scale as the general standard accepted for the increase in the dry-crop rates. Villages raised from the present Rs. 6 rice group to the present Rs. 7 rice group should have their assessments re-calculated according to the jantri (suitably increased) used in the main group to which they are promoted; and similarly for villages promoted from the present Rs. 8 rice group to the present Rs. 9 rice group.

(4) The increase for pátasthal should be 25 per cent. in all cases on the combined assessment.

27. It is perhaps an extreme view to suggest that the grouping might remain unaltered and that all assessments should be raised 25 per cent., but if this were done I venture to believe that the anomalies would not be so many as in Mr. Hey's scheme of grouping coupled with his treatment of the "old" rice and pátasthal rates.

28. There remain the Collector's proposals—

(1) To assess all second revision new rice *exactly* at the maximum dry-crop rate of the group in which it is situated;

(2) to do the same with the first revision new rice;

(3) to raise the minimum rate for "old" rice to the maximum dry-crop rate of the group;

(4) to abandon the rules which limit increases in the assessment.

As regards (1), it was pointed out in forwarding my own report on Junnar that the orders in G. R. No. 3805 of 6.4.16, if interpreted literally, were at variance with all previous practice. It is unnecessary to take up the matter again.

As regards (2), it should be pointed out that in Akola the 1st revision new rice was never assessed above the maximum dry-crop rate. Chads were given for water advantages but the soil bhág annas *plus* the chad were never allowed to exceed 16 annas. Thus no chad could be given to a 16-anna soil; and a 14-anna soil, although the water class chad might be 5 annas, could be raised only two annas.

Mr. Hey states that the jantris applied to the 1st revision new rice were higher than the jirayat jantris, but I have personally compared the jantris and find the differences negligible and apparently only due to a difference in the method of disposing of odd half annas. The Collector proposes that all the chads and jantris should now go by the board. On Mr. Hey's proposed grouping and rates the result would be an increase of 61 per cent. in the total assessment of "new" rice lands. In the case of the poorest lands the assessments would be doubled and trebled.

The condemnation of the last proposal is contained in the Collector's third proposal. This proposal is that the assessments on even the poorest "old" rice soils should be raised to the maximum dry-crop rate. He gives one instance where the assessment will be trebled, and he admits that it is not possible to treble the assessments of the best rice lands in the same way. The conclusion is that, in his view, the inferior "old" rice lands are grossly under-assessed as compared with the best "old" rice lands. This is a proposition of which there is no independent proof and of which, recollecting the well known tendency in the Survey Department towards over assessment of the poorer lands and under assessment of the best lands, there is not likely to be any.

29. The Collector refers to the low classification of the "old" rice lands, and compares the average assessments with the maximum rate. But there is no independent proof of low classification. As has been pointed out elsewhere Rs. 8 is the rate for a combination of soil and water capable of growing sugarcane. I feel tolerably certain that in the Dangi Groups there is practically no rice with a water-supply better than Class 3 for which the maximum rate is Rs. 4-4, and there is probably very little rice with even a Class 3 water-supply. References to the rice rate as Rs. 8 are extremely misleading.

Rice lands in Akola do not appear to be really of a high class. So long ago as 1848, Mr. Fraser Tytler marked them as inferior to those of Igatpuri, and rated them a little above Dindori rice lands. Mr. Garrett has confirmed Mr. Fraser Tytler's comparison between Igatpuri and Dindori rice. Mr. Fletcher at the 1st Revision Settlement said of the Akola rice lands that the soil "is not often good and is seldom or never found with a really good supply of water." The opinion of such an experienced officer cannot be overlooked. Judging by assessments they appear however to be considerably better than Junnar rice lands; the average assessment per acre of old rice in Akola is at present Rs. 2-1-8, in Junnar Rs. 1-6-7.

30. The Collector's fourth proposal is to break through the 33 per cent and linked rules. The adoption of these rules is a matter of policy and it seems unnecessary to discuss it here. The 33 per cent. rule does lead to loss of revenue but it may be said, paradoxically, that this is its object.

31. For similar reasons I consider that the new settlement should be for 30 years and that the usual concessions should be given in villages where assessments are increased more than 25 per cent.

32. In Junnar it was found that the inferior soils were over-assessed as compared with the good and medium soils. A similar disparity has perhaps not been observed in Akola, because there is little really good black soil. A readjustment of the valuation scale, which is the same as in Junnar, is therefore not so necessary even if there were absolute certainty about the standard of soil classification. The matter however suggests moderation in fixing the maximum dry-crop rates.

33. The final settlement of the inám villages will naturally follow Government orders on the Government villages.

Your most obedient servant,
R. D. BELL.

No. Genl.-746 of 1916.

From

C. N. SEDDON, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Acting Commissioner, C. D. :

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 9th June 1916.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit Mr. N. H. Hey's report on the second revision of the Akola Taluka, together with a forwarding endorsement by the Collector of Ahmednagar and a letter from Mr. Bell, the acting Settlement Commissioner.

2. First revision proposals were made by Mr. W. M. Fletcher in 1886 and 1887. Mr. Fletcher sent up the Deshi and Dangi portions in separate reports; but, as the whole taluka was dealt with by the same officer at about the same time, it must be considered to have received homogeneous treatment. The Deshi villages were arranged in five groups, at rates varying from Rs. 2-4 to Re. 1-4; and the Dangi villages in seven from Re. 1-14 to Re. 1. Thus there were in all nine groups with the following maximum rates for dry-crop lands:—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-14, Re. 1-12, Re. 1-10, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-6, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-2 and Re. 1. This is a very considerable number of groups with very little difference in the rates of any one group and the group next to it.

Mr. Hey now proposes seven-groups with the following maximum rates:—Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 2-6, Rs. 2, Re. 1-12, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-5. This increases the dry-crop assessment by 30.96 per cent., and the percentage increases per new groups are $33\frac{1}{2}$, $37\frac{1}{2}$, $26\frac{2}{3}$, $23\frac{1}{3}$, 40, $33\frac{1}{2}$, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. I confine myself for the present to the dry-crop lands. The questions for consideration are, whether the new grouping should be accepted, and whether the increases proposed are fair. Perhaps I may remark before attempting to answer these questions that the classification scale used in Akola was the Joint Report scale with a tenth class added. This is the scale that Mr. Bell wants to alter in Junnar. There is no proposal to alter it in Akola, and no allegation that the lower quality soils have been dealt with in any specially improper manner.

3. As Mr. Bell with justice observes, "when a taluka has been completely overhauled at one settlement by one of the experienced Superintendents of the old Survey Department, modifications of the grouping should be allowed only for clear and cogent reasons". I am inclined to think that such an officer as Mr. Fletcher was about as likely to be right as Mr. Hey—particularly seeing that he knew a great deal more about the actual effect of his classification operations and had the power of manipulating results to some extent to suit local requirements by means of the distance scale. Mr. Fletcher's grouping was unchallenged at the time. It will be observed that he grouped mainly according to relative accessibility, taking into consideration however as an adverse factor the excessive moisture of certain tracts. Mr. Bell says that "the prime factor in grouping a taluka like Akola must be climate and rainfall". This is a very surprising statement. In talukas such as Purandhar and Haveli we must admit that climate is the chief consideration. That means to say that we expect high rates where the rainfall is heavy and consistent and low ones where it is light and precarious. But the whole of the Akola Taluka is usually secure from scarcity, and if we are to group according to climate it is in exactly the opposite way—the heavier the rainfall the lower the rates. But in fact the grouping is not based on any climatic consideration, but on accessibility. Climate is one of the factors which determine whether a village is dangi or deshi, but it does little more than draw a broad distinction—which the old Survey Department recognized so well—between these two different tracts. Once fairly inside the dangi area it matters little whether the rainfall is one hundred or two hundred inches, and our grouping depends on accessibility alone. This accessibility does not merely mean that it costs less to get produce to market. It means that there is competition for the land on the part of people who can spend capital on improving it, and have the skill and the means to cultivate it properly. If one could take a field from the Akola dangs and put it down near Karwar—with an equal rainfall—its value would go up ten fold because there would be men eager to buy it, or hire it, or cultivate it with skill and attention. I believe Mr. Bell is quite right in pointing out that a new road does not so much benefit the villages through which it actually passes; its most important effect is to help in opening out the whole adjoining tract.

4. In these circumstances it appears to me a question whether any case is made out for alterations in the present grouping. Mr. Mead indeed considers Mr. Hey's scheme "a marked improvement". But I remain unconvinced. I should say that there are no serious anomalies in the present grouping; that it was arranged by an experienced officer and approved by all the officials of the time and by Government; that no one is complaining about it now; that it is probably more satisfactory to have an even increase of 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. all round than to call on certain villages for nearly 60 per cent; that unforeseen complications arise from any change owing to former distance scale manipulations and in dealing with rice lands. In a word Mr. Fletcher's grouping strikes me as a good, sound, sensible, arrangement that has stood the test of time; and there can be no harm done if it is left alone.

5. If Government agree in this view it remains for them to determine the all round percentage of increase. Mr. Bell says that Junnar is at least as

good as Akola and it is to be given an increase of 25 per cent. ; that the average for the Nasik Talukas was under 25 per cent. ; that in Belgaum it was from 16 to 26 per cent. ; that a maximum rate of Rs. 3 for the first Akola group is too high relative to what has been sanctioned and proposed elsewhere. These arguments are undoubtedly of considerable strength. On the whole I think moderation is indicated in this "backward and rather out of the way taluka", and I should like to recommend four annas in the rupee. If, however, Government think the changes in grouping proposed by Mr. Hey are worth making I think the new rates suggested by Mr. Bell in his paragraph 15 might be accepted.

6. With regard to *patasthal*, if the suggestion I make above is accepted, we ought, I think, to apply to all patasthal lands the approved increase for the soil assessment and whatever Government think proper for the water assessment. Mr. Hey suggests this, and asks for 4 annas for the Ardala river patasthal and 2 annas for the rest on the water assessment. Perhaps this may be accepted. I do not agree with Mr. Bell as regards this patasthal assessment. He says:—"The idea in assessing patasthal in several dry-crop groups at one uniform rate is that with a pat consideration of climate may be neglected. A 16 anna field with a perennial water supply in an arid tract, say, is just as valuable as the same combination of soil and water in a tract with better climate". I think this argument is quite wrong. In the first place patasthal land produce is affected by climate ; for all patasthal land is not always irrigated. Again, there is not much difference in climate in this particular case, and the value of the produce depends on markets, etc., just as much as in the case of dry-crop lands. In other words the soil assessment should take the group increase and the water should be dealt with separately, just as we do in the case of lands irrigated from a canal. It may be added that the old Superintendents personally fixed the rate on each pat, and in doing so they took into consideration all possible factors. In other words there is, as Mr. Hey has noticed, a grouping of patasthal land, though it is concealed. I may add that if my plan is followed and for any reason the water assessments are struck off, the proper soil assessments are left.

7. The next matter is that of the rice lands—old, new, and newer, as we have called them in other reports. Mr. Hey deals with the rice lands so briefly that I do not feel sure how far he has really grasped the methods of classification, and assessment actually used. However perhaps it does not much matter.

8. *Old rice*.—The rates at present in force are:—Rs. 8 for all deshi groups—the dry-crop rates of which are Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-14, Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-4 and for the 3 first dangi groups—at Re. 1-14, Re. 1-10, and Re. 1-8. Rs. 7 for dangi villages of the 4th, 5th, and 6th groups at Re. 1-6, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-2. Rs. 6 for the last dangi group at Re. 1. There were but 40 acres of old rice in the deshi villages; so that we really only have to consider the dangi villages. Mr. Hey proposes to raise the rates in the villages—which he has now raised up—to the following:—Rs. 9 for the first three groups, Rs. 8-8 for the fourth, Rs. 8 for the fifth and most of the sixth, Rs. 7 for eight villages of the sixth and the seventh group. The anna increases are nil, 1, 2, 2½ and 3½ as shown by Mr. Hey. I presume this is correct, but rice assessments are strange matters. However, no doubt, when Mr. Hey proposes to raise maximum rates from, say, Rs. 8 to Rs. 9, all he means to do is to increase all old rice assessments by 2 annas in the rupee. On what principle and for what reason Mr. Hey has fixed on his proposed rates, I do not understand; and Mr. Mead argues that his increases are not enough; and suggests 5 annas in the rupee all round, with a minimum of the maximum jirayat rate of the village. Mr. Bell would have a 4 annas increase—which is what he wants for dry-crop rates. If my suggestion—that the present groups should remain unchanged—be accepted, I would urge that old rice should be treated like other land and take the increase which Government may approve. I have suggested that this may be 4 annas. Whether there should be a maximum of the highest jirayat rate depends on the treatment to be given to new and newer rice. I must object to any such

minimum on principle. It means that we scrap the classification of many fields, and in my opinion it is illegal and opposed to all our principles. If Mr. Hey's groups are accepted I think old rice lands should take the increase of the village dry-crop lands. We must suppose that the present rates were suitable; and, if that be so, it seems to me that rice lands are affected by the rise in prices and improvement of communication neither more nor less than dry-crop lands, and they ought to take the same increase. Mr. Bell's paragraph 18 introduced some very complicated considerations, but what seems to me the most important fact is that the old arrangements for rice lands largely block proposals for any regrouping at all. That is another reason why the present groups should be left alone. If I thought this grouping was bad and seriously needed changing I should have to consider the effect on rice lands very closely. But I do not think this at all, and am merely strengthened in my opposition to change.

9. For "new" and "newer" rice—as defined elsewhere to mean the first revision nay kind and lands converted into rice fields during the present settlement. Mr. Hey follows Mr. Garrett in treating them as jirayat. He does not agree with this policy for reasons which I do not know. Nor does anybody, it appears, agree that recently converted rice need for any equitable reason be exempt from extra taxation. My objection is based on the law, and on what has been hitherto believed to be the declared policy of Government. On this point I need say no more.

Mr. Mead's proposals are:—

"That "new" and "newer" rice should both be assessed at maximum jirayat rates irrespective of the classification. If this be done, it is supposed to entail the minimum of this rate for old rice, on the ground that we cannot assess the usually superior old rice less than the usually inferior new and newer rice."

10. As for this last idea—the minimum for old rice—I do not know why we should boggle over such a little difficulty when we are proposing to ignore the gross inequality of treating all new and newer rice alike no matter what its quality may be. But I cannot support any of these suggestions. To scrap the classification and assess all lands alike seems to me not only illegal and contrary to well considered policy but also unfair. It is true no doubt that if we leave things alone as I have suggested we lose revenue. But surely that is exactly why we have accepted a certain law and given certain pledges; we have bound ourselves to resist the temptation of more revenue—for reasons which may or may not have been sufficient but which were accepted as such. However if Government rule that I am wrong, and that we can now treat new and newer rice in a way different from what we have hitherto done, then I think we must classify. I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that whole blocks of land should be assessed at the same rates no matter how they may differ in fertility and natural advantages. As has been pointed out the new orders necessarily entail measurement. We might as well classify at the same time.

11. Mr. Mead has a few remarks on the 33 per cent. enhancement limit. I understand that Government are hardly disposed to alter the rule. But if that be so I may perhaps call attention to Mr. Mead's suggestion that a difference in interpretation may be considered. The limit is to apply to a taluka or group of villages. It is this latter limitation that troubles us. It is not quite clear what the rule really meant when it was originally laid down; for every taluka consisted of many groups. Perhaps the rule intended Government to have discretion whether to apply it to a whole taluka or to a group only. Mr. Mead shows how the application to a group puts obstacles in the way of regrouping—this may be a very serious matter when Khandesh settlements come up. And I have pointed out that there is another anomaly. If a few villages form a group they cannot be raised more than 33 per cent. But if they are put along with other villages into a larger group they may be

increased twice as much. In fact 33 per cent. for the taluka and 66 per cent. for the village (or holding) would be a straightforward rule free from any objection except the objection that it sacrifices revenue.

12. I agree with Mr. Hey and the Collector as to the term of settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Ahmednagar.

Second revision settlement of the Akola taluka.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 7160.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—746 dated 9th June 1916—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the second revision settlement of the Akola taluka of the Ahmednagar district.

Letter from Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar No. S.—390 dated 18th May 1916.
Memorandum from the Collector of Ahmednagar No. L.N.D.—765 dated 19th May 1916.
Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. Genl.—746 dated 21st May 1916.
Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. S.T.—76 dated 30th May 1916.

RESOLUTION.—These papers relate to the proposals for the second revision settlement of the Akola taluka of the Ahmednagar district.

2. Government agree with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., that the enhancement proposed by the Assistant Settlement Officer is higher than should be taken from this somewhat backward taluka, and that the reasons given for the alterations in the grouping are not sufficiently cogent to justify a departure from the arrangements which were worked out for the whole taluka at practically one and the same time by a survey officer of great experience. Some improvement in the communications has been effected during the settlement period which is expiring; but though this may be a reason for a general enhancement, the improvements are not such as make a great difference in the relative position of the villages. Government are therefore pleased to sanction the Commissioner's proposal that the present grouping should be approved.

3. As regards the rates, the Commissioner's proposal for an increase of four annas in the rupee in the dry-crop rates is sanctioned, subject to the modification that the increase in group IX should be two annas in the rupee. The following maximum dry-crop rates are sanctioned :—

Group,	Maximum dry-crop rate.			
	Rs. a. p.			
I	2 13 0
II	2 8 0
III	2 5 6
IV	2 0 6
V	1 14 0
VI	1 11 6
VII	1 9 0
VIII	1 6 6
IX	1 2 0

4. The proposal made by the Commissioner, C. D., in paragraph 6 of his letter for the application to all patasthal lands of the approved increase for the soil assessment and the increase of four annas in the rupee in the water rate for the Ardala river patasthal and two annas for other patasthal is sanctioned.

5. As regards the rice rates, the proposal made by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for an increase of 25 per cent. is sanctioned, subject to the modification that as in the case of the dry-crop rates the increase in group IX should be two annas in the rupee.

6. The orders passed in respect of the Government villages should be applied to the inam villages of the taluka.

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

G. A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 7160, R. D., dated 20th July 1916.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX Q
OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM VILLAGES OF
TALUKA AKOLA, DISTRICT AHMEDNAGAR.

REVISED APPENDIX

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government

Sl. Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	<i>Group I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Akola	I	2 4 0	..	{ M. 2 4 P. 8 0 }	3,086	1,690	..	N. 3	4	..	{ M. 209 P. 105 }	{ 418 191 288 }	..	3,383	3,541	
2	Thungon Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	1,058	1,428	..	..	..	..	M. 42	90	..	1,100	1,513
3	Kales Budruk	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	1,092	1,521	..	..	..	..	M. 26	73	..	1,728	1,504
4	Nababpur	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	308	309	..	..	..	..	M. 15	24	..	321	339
5	Sultanpur	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	515	297	..	..	..	..	M. 4	5	..	519	273
6	Washere	I	2 4 0	..	..	1,096	698	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,096	698
7	Manoharpur	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	400	317	..	..	..	..	M. 20	24	..	420	341
8	Parakhatpur	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	682	702	..	..	..	..	M. 23	46	..	696	749
9	Dhangaonawari	I	2 4 0	2 4 0	{ M. 2 4 P. 8 0 }	3,108	1,972	..	N. 60	100	..	{ M. 20 P. 101 }	{ 24 121 26 }	..	3,288	2,195	
10	Ambad	I	2 4 0	2 4 0	{ M. 2 4 P. 8 0 }	1,684	1,180	..	N. 44	70	..	{ M. 2 P. 1 }	{ 2 1 3 }	..	1,711	1,227	
11	Aurangpur	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	512	655	..	..	..	..	M. 21	46	..	628	701
12	Indori	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	8,844	1,205	..	..	..	..	M. 48	80	..	9,000	1,285
13	Nuchhadak Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	..	719	521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	521
14	Mehanduri	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	1,450	1,187	..	..	..	..	M. 2	2	..	1,451	1,189
15	Nuchhadak Budruk	I	2 4 0	2 4 0	M. 2 4	518	728	..	N. 4	9	..	{ M. 24 P. 6 }	{ 55 11 33 }	..	622	693	
16	Dhokari	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	875	842	..	N. 1	2	..	M. 2	4	..	875	846	
17	Khanapur	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	307	288	..	..	..	..	M. 14	28	..	321	321
18	Tahali	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	669	887	..	..	..	..	M. 69	119	..	682	968
19	Gardani	I	2 4 0	..	{ M. 2 4 P. 8 0 }	1,904	678	..	..	..	..	{ M. 10 P. 96 }	{ 11 74 163 }	..	1,300	615
20	Tambhol	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	974	614	..	..	..	..	M. 11	19	..	986	633
21	Thungon Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	685	622	..	..	..	..	M. 25	45	..	710	677
22	Bode	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	390	485	..	..	..	..	M. 2	4	..	392	440
23	Kumbhphal	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	1,092	914	..	..	..	..	M. 26	51	..	1,117	945
24	Khalas Khurd	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	419	269	..	..	..	..	M. 12	26	..	431	286
25	Agar	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	80	78	..	..	..	..	M. 7	8	..	87	84
26	Dongargaon	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	1,526	2,148	..	..	..	..	M. 13	20	..	1,539	2,168
27	Hiwargaon	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	1,214	1,342	..	..	..	..	M. 17	27	..	1,231	1,369
28	Ganare	I	2 4 0	..	M. 2 4	1,422	1,783	..	..	..	..	M. 168	240	..	1,597	2,123
29	Pimpalgaon Nipani	I	2 4 0	..	{ M. 2 4 P. 8 0 }	1,222	620	..	..	..	..	{ M. 64 P. 7 }	{ 110 11 8 }	..	1,402	644
30	Bambhodi	I	2 4 0	2 4 0	{ M. 2 P. 8 0 }	1,687	1,604	..	N. 7	15	..	{ M. 16 P. 21 }	{ 20 57 28 }	..	1,644	1,697	
	Total of Group I	29,511	28,326	0 11 6	N. 118	209	1 12 4	{ M. 913 P. 227 }	{ 1714 478 679 }	{ 1 14 0 3 8 7 }	40,209	21,213	0

occupied Land in Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

By Raymond Saravanan.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Group I.	
2 13 0	2 13 0	{ M. 2 13 P. 9 0 }	5,086	3,287	...	N. 8	6	...	{ M. 209 P. 105 }	{ S. 532 W. 239 1,556 }	...	3,382	4,888	...	+22-22	Akola	1	
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,058	1,779	...	...	...	...	M. 42	112	...	1,100	1,591	...	+24-06	Thugaon Budruk	2
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,022	1,902	...	...	...	...	M. 38	91	...	1,728	1,922	...	+24-27	Kalaa Budruk	3
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	306	388	...	...	...	...	M. 15	30	...	321	416	...	+24-22	Nalabpur	4
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	815	834	...	...	...	...	M. 4	7	...	319	341	...	+24-21	Saltapur	5
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,096	857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	837	...	+24-23	Washore	6
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	400	336	...	...	...	...	M. 20	20	...	420	420	...	+24-23	Manoharpur	7
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	682	877	...	...	...	...	M. 23	67	...	685	934	...	+24-27	Parakhatpur	8
2 13 0	2 13 0	{ M. 2 13 P. 9 0 }	3,108	2,341	...	N. 69	136	...	{ M. 20 P. 101 }	{ S. 30 W. 104 31 }	...	3,388	2,702	...	+24-20	Dhamsargaoan	9	
2 13 0	2 13 0	{ M. 2 13 P. 9 0 }	1,684	1,450	...	N. 44	87	...	{ M. 2 P. 1 }	{ S. 4 W. 1 }	...	1,711	1,545	...	+24-20	Ambad	10	
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	512	819	...	...	...	...	M. 21	67	...	638	878	...	+24-20	Aurangpur	11
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	9,846	1,506	...	...	...	...	M. 43	100	...	8,890	1,606	...	+24-23	Indori	12
2 13 0	716	651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	651	...	+24-26	Mushkhada Khurd	13	
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,450	1,446	...	...	...	...	M. 1	3	...	1,451	1,446	...	+24-24	Mehanduri	14
2 13 0	2 13 0	{ M. 2 13 P. 9 0 }	518	940	...	N. 4	11	...	{ M. 24 P. 6 }	{ S. 69 W. 14 37 }	...	552	1,071	...	+24-23	Nuobkhada Budruk	15	
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	876	1,023	...	N. 1	2	...	M. 3	5	...	878	1,059	...	+24-23	Dhokari	16	
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	307	390	...	...	...	...	M. 14	41	...	321	401	...	+24-22	Khanapur	17
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	889	1,084	...	...	...	...	M. 63	145	...	882	1,239	...	+24-25	Takali	18
2 13 0	...	{ M. 2 13 P. 9 0 }	1,204	647	...	...	...	...	{ M. 10 P. 79 }	{ S. 14 W. 95 171 }	...	1,380	1,124	...	+22-24	Gardani	19
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	974	707	...	...	...	...	M. 11	24	...	886	791	...	+24-26	Tambhol	20
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	688	790	...	...	...	...	M. 26	68	...	710	846	...	+24-26	Thugaon Khurd	21
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	397	545	...	...	...	...	M. 5	5	...	388	520	...	+25-0	Bede	22
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,022	1,142	...	...	...	...	M. 25	89	...	1,117	1,331	...	+24-27	Kumbhaphal	23
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	419	281	...	...	...	...	M. 12	23	...	451	338	...	+24-23	Kalaa Khurd	24
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	60	95	...	...	...	...	M. 7	10	...	67	105	...	+25-0	Agar	25
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,225	2,077	...	...	...	...	M. 13	26	...	1,429	2,702	...	+24-23	Dongargaoan	26
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,316	1,077	...	...	...	...	M. 17	34	...	1,321	1,711	...	+24-23	Hirwargaoan	27
2 13 0	...	M. 2 13	1,432	2,241	...	...	...	...	M. 165	426	...	1,537	2,568	...	+24-23	Ganore	28
2 13 0	...	{ M. 2 13 P. 9 0 }	1,388	1,025	...	...	...	...	{ M. 64 P. 7 }	{ S. 137 W. 14 8 }	...	1,463	1,179	...	+24-29	Pimpalgaoan Nipani	29
2 13 0	2 13 0	{ M. 2 13 P. 9 0 }	1,587	1,380	...	N. 7	19	...	{ M. 19 P. 31 }	{ S. 86 W. 71 70 }	...	1,944	2,076	...	+24-54	Rumbhodi	30	
...	29,411	30,413	0 14 5	N. 118	290	2 5 3	{ M. 913 P. 327 }	{ S. 130 W. 536 680 }	{ S. 5 5 6 W. 13 13 11 }	40,829	50,257	0 12 3	+24-73	Total of Group I.	...	

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Bloo.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Bloo.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group II.																	
31	Mhalsdevi	II	2 0 0	...	M. 2 0	528	554	...	...	...	M. 9	15	...	588	549	...	...
32	Nimbral	II	2 0 0	2 0 0	M. 2 0	630	681	...	N. 2	2	M. 36	65	...	698	698	...	...
33	Nilwandi	II	2 0 0	...	M. 2 0	310	220	...	...	...	M. 18	31	...	558	251	...	...
34	Ohitalwaha	II	2 0 0	2 0 0	M. 2 0 P. 8 0	371	356	...	N. 16	27	M. 27 P. 20	23 23	...	450	474	...	...
35	Wite	II	2 0 0	3 0 0	M. 2 0	1,031	608	...	O. 8 N. 59	19 92	M. 4	7	...	1,102	736	...	...
36	Jangson	II	2 0 0	3 0 0	P. 8 0	652	281	...	O. 7 N. 14	18 21	P. 7	8 6	...	687	337	...	...
Total of Group II		...	...	...	...	8,528	2,908	0 11 10	O. 15 N. 97	37 143	2 7 6 1 7 5	M. 92 P. 27	170 46	1 13 7 3 13 8	3,747	5,085	0 11
Group III.																	
37	Kalitari Bumanwadi	III	1 14 0	1 14 0	P. 8 0	264	539	...	N. 22	31	P. 3	5	...	879	890	...	...
38	Tahakari	III	1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 P. 8 0	538	432	...	N. 10	16	M. 3 P. 37	5 57	...	585	578	...	...
39	Savargan Pat.	III	1 14 0	...	P. 8 0	1,528	633	...	...	...	P. 92	112	...	1,921	968	...	...
40	Samaherydr	III	1 14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 P. 8 0	1,862	1,865	...	N. 10	15	M. 53 P. 201	53 490	...	3,150	2,497	...	...
41	Deothan	III	1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 P. 8 0	535	2,388	...	N. 9	11	M. 7 P. 8	7 11	...	6,378	2,424	...	...
42	Rajpur	III	1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 P. 8 0	2,407	946	...	O. 80 N. 101	230 161	P. 23	15 23	...	2,618	1,278	...	...
Total of Group III		...	...	...	...	13,880	6,632	0 7 8	O. 86 N. 153	220 334	2 9 5 1 8 8	M. 98 P. 305	132 83	1 8 9 3 4 10	14,537	8,418	0 8
Group IV.																	
43	Mogra	II	1 10 0	8 0 0	M. 1 10 P. 8 0	1,261	550	...	O. 19 N. 44	30 74	M. 4 P. 24	4 45	...	1,484	738	...	...
44	Pimpalgaon Khand...	II	1 10 0	8 0 0	M. 1 10 P. 8 0	1,064	728	...	O. 12 N. 66	24 92	M. 1 P. 1	1 94	...	2,044	912	...	...
45	Dhanagaon Pat.	II	1 10 0	8 0 0	M. 1 10 P. 8 0	2,486	833	...	O. 30 N. 22	54 107	P. 100	136	...	2,707	1,227	...	...
46	Faugri	II	1 10 0	8 0 0	M. 1 10 P. 8 0	1,122	678	...	O. 7 N. 23	18 51	M. 3 P. 8	4 14	...	1,320	664	...	...
47	Kotal Mukundji	II	1 10 0	8 0 0	M. 1 10 P. 8 0	1,217	643	...	O. 7 N. 60	12 88	M. 50 P. 22	75 46	...	1,475	1,110	...	...
48	Kotal Hime	II	1 10 0	8 0 0	M. 1 10 P. 8 0	1,739	643	...	O. 3 N. 50	8 81	M. 47 P. 43	8 28	...	1,947	1,115	...	...
Total of Group IV		...	...	...	...	10,118	4,441	0 7 8	O. 74 N. 228	141 503	1 12 11 1 8 6	M. 105 P. 207	129 506	1 7 11 2 8 0	10,806	5,760	0 8
Group V.																	
49	Sharanbhel	IV	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	1,186	404	...	O. 4 N. 64	11 80	...	...	...	1,255	495	...	...
50	Belapur	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 P. 8 0	4,617	1,908	...	N. 7	9	M. 64 P. 118	65 14	...	4,904	1,732	...	...
51	Obas	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	2,427	657	...	N. 2	2	M. 4	4	...	1,480	683	...	...
52	Langdeo	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 P. 8 0	2,983	1,056	...	N. 24	23	M. 20 P. 6	23 5	...	3,053	1,187	...	...
53	Dranhanwade	IV	1 8 0	...	P. 8 0	6,268	2,355	...	N. 79	97	P. 99	79	...	6,451	2,326	...	...
54	Kalamb	IV	1 8 0	8 0 0	M. 1 8 P. 8 0	1,771	622	...	O. 6 N. 13	10 14	M. 14 P. 24	14 24	...	1,927	710	...	...
55	Manale	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 P. 8 0	1,242	458	...	N. 12	14	M. 2 P. 33	2 37	...	1,268	578	...	...
56	Pimpalgaon Sakunda	IV	1 8 0	8 0 0	P. 8 0	1,502	527	...	O. 72 N. 23	191 57	P. 117	117	...	1,729	927	...	...
57	Digambar	IV	1 8 0	8 0 0	...	552	188	...	N. 6	5	...	...	...	561	196	...	...

Q-continued.

By Revision Survey.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
8 0	...	M. 2 8 0	628	667	...	...	...	...	M. 9	18	...	588	680	...	+24 86	Mhaladevi	31
8 0	2 8 0	M. 2 8 0	680	799	...	N 2	2	...	M. 36	81	...	668	872	...	+24 93	Nambal	32	
8 0	...	M. 2 8 0	810	275	...	...	...	...	M. 16	29	...	826	314	...	+24 10	Nihwandi	33
8 0	...	M. 2 8 0	371	419	...	N 19	34	...	M 27	69	...	480	559	...	+24 26	Chitalwedhe	34	
8 0	10 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,031	760	...	O 8	24	...	P. 20	42	...	1,109	908	...	+25 07	Wite	35	
8 0	2 8 0	M. 2 8 0	856	361	...	N 69	115	...	M 4	9	...	687	419	...	+24 83	Jarugaon	36	
8 0	10 0 0	P. 9 0 0	3,622	3,261	0 14 10	O 15	46	3 1 1	M. 92	21	2 5 1	3,707	3,788	1 0 2	+24 61	Total of Group II.		
5 6	2 5 0	P. 0 0 0	354	674	...	N. 22	39	...	F. 3	6	...	879	725	...	+25 0	Kaltari Baman-wadi.	37	
5 6	...	M. 2 5 0	693	540	...	N 10	20	...	M. 5	5	...	685	716	...	+24 86	Tohukari	38	
5 6	...	P. 10 0 0	1,629	791	...	...	...	...	P. 82	114	...	1,621	1,207	...	+24 89	Savargaon Pat.	39
5 6	2 5 0	M. 2 5 0	2,863	2,120	...	N. 10	19	...	M. 63	140	...	3,160	3,121	...	+24 86	Samshepur	40	
6 0	...	P. 10 0 0	5,354	2,893	...	N. 9	14	...	P. 201	24	...	5,878	3,029	...	+24 00	Deothan	41	
5 0	10 0 0	M. 2 5 0	2,407	1,182	...	O 55	275	...	M 3	12	...	2,618	1,717	...	+24 60	Rajur	42	
...	...	P. 9 0 0	10,839	6,290	0 9 7	O 85	275	3 3 9	M. 69	165	1 10 11	14,537	10,615	0 11 7	+23 91	Total of Group III.		
0 0	10 0 0	M. 2 0 0	1,361	685	...	O 19	37	...	M 4	5	...	1,454	910	...	+24 18	Mogra	43	
0 6	2 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,984	39	...	N. 10	118	...	P. 1	1	...	2,044	1,139	...	+24 80	Pimpalgao B Khand	44	
0 6	2 0 0	M. 2 0 0	2,465	1,011	...	O 39	67	...	F. 100	112	...	3,707	1,515	...	+23 47	Dhamangaon Pat.	45	
0 6	10 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,182	716	...	N 82	134	...	M. 2	16	...	1,239	828	...	+24 79	Pangri	46	
0 0	10 0 0	M. 2 0 0	1,317	1,054	...	O 7	15	...	M 50	37	...	1,476	1,381	...	+24 41	Kotal Mukundji	47	
0 0	10 0 0	P. 9 0 0	1,798	1,054	...	N. 69	101	...	P. 23	23	...	1,947	1,383	...	+24 26	Kotal Nane	48	
...	...	P. 9 0 0	10,118	5,551	0 8 9	O 78	175	2 8 11	M. 103	191	1 13 9	10,866	7,156	0 10 6	+24 28	Total of Group IV.		
14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	1,196	606	...	N 64	100	...	M 64	108	...	1,285	619	...	+25 05	Sharankul	49	
14 0	1 14 0	P. 9 0 0	4,617	2,007	...	N 7	11	...	P 116	17	...	4,804	2,161	...	+24 77	Balnpur	50	
14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,487	821	...	N 2	2	...	M 4	6	...	1,493	828	...	+24 69	Chas	51	
14 0	1 14 0	P. 9 0 0	2,903	1,869	...	N 34	33	...	F. 6	41	...	3,653	1,459	...	+24 94	Langdeo	52	
14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	6,248	2,514	...	N. 70	109	...	M 30	144	...	6,461	3,394	...	+24 31	Bramhanwade	53	
14 0	1 14 0	P. 9 0 0	771	777	...	O 5	12	...	M 14	23	...	1,897	881	...	+24 68	Kalamb	54	
14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	1,342	678	...	N. 13	17	...	M. 2	36	...	1,355	713	...	+23 39	Manale	55	
14 0	1 14 0	P. 9 0 0	1,602	684	...	O 71	286	...	F 38	4	...	1,728	1,296	...	+22 97	Pimpalgao N Nakinda.	56	
14 0	1 14 0	...	652	835	...	N 35	71	...	P 117	176	...	601	245	...	+25 00	Digambar	57	

Number.	Name of Village.	RI FORMER SETTLEMENT.																
		Number of Group.	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group V—continued.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
58	Lahit Budruk	IV	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	1,387	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,387	542
59	Pimpaidari	IV	1 8 0	1 8 0	...	1,700	546	N. 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,701	547
60	Ohand Suraj	IV	1 8 0	...	...	188	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	89
61	Lahit Khurd	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8	1,168	406	...	...	...	...	M. 2	1	...	1,168	407	
13	Total of Group V	...	...	...	...	26,998	9,186	0 5 8	{ O 84 N. 247 }	205	2 7 1	M. 116	{ S. 140 W. 437 }	{ 1 3 4 1 11 0 }	26,998	10,481	0
Group VI.																		
62	Katalapur	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	1,207	228	{ O. 72 N. 42 }	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,411	540
63	Waki	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	926	262	{ O. 13 N. 17 }	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	998	411
64	Terungan	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	P. 8 0	816	302	{ O. 96 N. 47 }	238	...	...	P. 8	{ S. 8 W. 9 }	...	1,007	324	
65	Kohondi	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	1,034	306	{ O. 28 N. 18 }	54	...	...	...	...	...	1,075	489	
66	Shendi	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	495	176	{ O. 27 N. 4 }	66	...	...	...	...	...	516	238	
67	Kodani	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	768	221	{ O. 19 N. 4 }	86	...	...	...	...	...	774	377	
68	Ohichondi	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	1,814	374	{ O. 81 N. 37 }	109	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	537	
69	Kelungan	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	1,463	483	{ O. 68 N. 7 }	144	...	...	...	...	...	1,606	498	
70	Basad Budruk	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	1,079	272	{ O. 17 N. 20 }	34	...	...	...	...	...	1,178	448	
71	Basad Khurd	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	281	96	{ O. 7 N. 7 }	3	...	...	...	...	...	315	138	
72	Warangpuri	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	P. 8 0	2,811	653	{ O. 121 N. 71 }	258	...	...	P. 88	{ S. 36 W. 76 }	...	3,041	1,340	
73	Malagan	IV	1 6 0	...	...	871	246	{ O. 46 N. 43 }	64	...	...	...	...	...	969	389	
74	Pesabet	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	570	180	{ O. 40 N. 17 }	80	...	...	...	...	...	622	276	
75	Manhara	IV	1 6 0	...	...	1,617	408	{ O. 82 N. 45 }	207	...	...	...	...	...	1,644	677	
76	Ambavangan	IV	1 6 0	...	...	1,108	291	{ O. 30 N. 29 }	85	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	426	
77	Bhandarasa	IV	1 6 0	...	...	844	240	{ O. 49 N. 35 }	85	...	...	...	...	...	928	372	
78	Padalne	IV	1 6 0	...	P. 8 0	1,329	437	{ O. 75 N. 46 }	30	...	...	P. 5	{ S. 4 W. 4 }	...	1,597	627	
79	Bori	IV	1 6 0	...	...	1,040	303	{ O. 121 N. 5 }	317	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	399	
80	Amthal	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	2,631	639	{ O. 121 N. 101 }	317	...	...	...	...	...	2,748	681	
81	Guhira	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	697	185	{ O. 32 N. 20 }	67	...	...	...	...	...	649	277	
82	Pathan	IV	1 6 0	7 0 0	...	1,503	448	{ O. 98 N. 80 }	106	...	...	...	...	...	1,605	719	
21	Total of Group VI	...	...	...	...	24,488	7,129	0 4 8	{ O. 148 N. 754 }	3,568	2 4 9	P. 61	{ S. 45 W. 89 }	{ 2 1 0 1 1 0 }	26,449	10,752	
Group VII.																		
83	Kanandi	V	1 4 0	8 0 0	{ M. 1 4 P. 8 0 }	1,323	327	{ O. 18 N. 81 }	20	...	...	{ M. 1 P. 1 }	{ S. 1 W. 1 }	...	1,588	379	
84	Jambhall	V	1 4 0	9 0 0	1 4	2,630	602	{ O. 2 N. 16 }	3	...	...	M. 3	1	...	2,568	620	
85	Budagi	V	1 4 0	...	...	1,374	311	{ O. 17 N. 17 }	16	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	258	
86	Pahewadi	V	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	669	188	{ O. 2 N. 5 }	2	...	...	...	...	...	669	186	
87	Nashathao	V	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	301	306	{ O. 16 N. 23 }	24	...	...	...	...	...	348	386	

Number	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
<i>Group VII. continued.</i>																	
88	Kell Tart Kotol	V	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	1,708	857	...	{ O 74 N 58 }	140 99	...	...	...	...	1,851	888
89	Bholewad	V	1 4 0	...	1 4	669	308	...	{ O N 19 23 }	...	...	...	...	...	682	330
90	Kell Tart Otar	V	1 4 0	7 0 0	...	3,227	302	...	{ O N 45 40 }	90 52	...	...	...	...	3,631	684
3	Total of Group VII.	12,860	2,703	0 8 7	{ O 161 N 208 }	279 210	1 18 5 1 0 2	M. P.	3 1	{ S W. }	0 10 5 2 0 0	12,713	3,268
<i>Group VIII.</i>																	
91	Chnolwan	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,818	272	...	{ O 89 N 24 }	110 27	...	...	...	...	1,908	408
92	Muthalae	VI	1 3 0	7 0 0	...	2,592	655	...	{ O 16 N 56 }	34 43	...	...	...	...	2,664	687
93	Kombalane	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	4,001	783	...	{ O 85 N 57 }	70 67	...	...	...	...	4,069	925
94	Kharbhire	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	4,573	1,093	...	{ O 263 N 49 }	370 24	...	...	...	...	4,775	1,466
95	Bitaka	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	835	114	...	{ O 4 N 4 }	7 4	...	...	...	...	683	125
96	Tirdhe	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	6,909	1,359	...	{ O 128 N 68 }	246 76	...	...	...	...	6,800	1,661
97	Somthian	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,107	387	...	{ O 9 N 15 }	10 10	...	P.	2	{ S W. }	1 1	1,190	419
98	Mhalungi	VI	1 2 0	...	...	1,154	340	...	N 6	5	...	...	...	...	1,168	345
99	Sangwi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,204	416	...	{ O 16 N 18 }	37 19	...	...	...	...	1,207	472
100	Shuff	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	2,458	550	...	{ O 54 N 60 }	188 54	...	...	...	...	2,672	746
101	Pumpar Kane	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	2,046	444	...	{ O 83 N 68 }	212 72	...	...	...	...	2,107	728
102	Eksadare	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	4,321	978	...	{ O 81 N 144 }	197 163	...	...	...	...	4,545	1,357
103	Deogson	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	P. 8 0	1,148	391	...	{ O 42 N 38 }	117 29	...	P.	1	{ S W. }	1 1	1,227	449
104	Murshet	VI	1 3 0	7 0 0	...	748	148	...	{ O 19 N 22 }	29 23	...	...	...	...	784	104
105	Titwi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,326	310	...	{ O 29 N 14 }	71 11	...	...	...	...	1,369	392
106	Shelvhir	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	855	198	...	{ O 36 N 41 }	97 46	...	...	...	...	931	236
107	Ladgaon	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	627	197	...	{ O 26 N 17 }	105 9	...	...	...	...	622	211
108	Pabulewandi	VI	1 3 0	7 0 0	...	1,084	262	...	{ O 27 N 28 }	63 26	...	...	...	...	1,124	240
109	Mukhal	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,173	210	...	{ O 5 N 11 }	9 11	...	...	...	...	1,189	220
110	Padoshi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	2,273	607	...	{ O 47 N 44 }	110 49	...	...	...	...	2,403	675
111	Babhulwandi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	P. 8 0	1,355	307	...	{ O 71 N 67 }	137 96	...	P.	2	{ S W. }	1 3	1,544	504
112	Shelad	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	8 0	1,594	387	...	{ O 72 N 43 }	184 48	...	P.	2	{ S W. }	1 1	1,710	566
113	Gondeshi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	796	168	...	{ O 41 N 36 }	112 62	...	...	...	...	846	212
114	Manik Ozar	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	685	159	...	{ O 29 N 15 }	68 5	...	...	...	...	720	220
115	Savarkulo	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,212	26	...	{ O 58 N 49 }	117 39	...	...	...	...	1,311	405
116	Wanjulshet	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	847	237	...	{ O 69 N 18 }	159 30	...	...	...	...	1,014	416
117	Shingawadi Kotol.	Tart VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	315	41	...	{ O 9 N 5 }	21 5	...	...	...	...	229	67
118	Mawoshi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,269	274	...	{ O 67 N 72 }	145 61	...	...	...	...	1,446	460
119	Ghoti	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	912	206	...	{ O 71 N 31 }	131 34	...	...	...	...	1,014	371
120	Shiwandi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	617	130	...	{ O 28 N 19 }	60 19	...	...	...	...	678	249
121	Shirpums Badruk	V	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,538	281	...	{ O 62 N 62 }	82 42	...	...	...	...	1,623	389

Q-continued.

BY RAVISON SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.			
1 9 0	{ 8 12 0 1 9 0 }	...	1,708	445	...	{ O 74 N. 38 }	175 40	...	...	...	...	1,881	670	...	+25 00	Kali Tarf Kotul ... 6
1 9 0	{ 8 12 0 1 9 0 }	...	563	280	...	N. 10	27	...	...	...	...	532	287	...	+24 78	Bholewadi ... 8
1 9 0	{ 8 12 0 1 9 0 }	...	2,227	490	...	{ O 45 N. 46 }	112 65	...	...	...	...	2,321	667	...	+24 91	Kali Tarf Otur ... 0
...	...	...	12,300	2,490	0 4 6	{ O 151 N 206 }	248 282	2 4 10 1 4 2	M. 3 F. 1	{ S 2 W. 1 }	{ O 10 8 2 0 0 }	12,713	4,104	0 5 2	+24 83	Total of Group VII.
Group VIII.																	
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,818	340	...	{ O 50 N 29 }	127 54	...	...	...	...	1,398	511	...	+24 94	Chinohwan ... 9
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	2,632	604	...	{ O 18 N. 56 }	43 60	...	...	...	...	2,664	700	...	+24 96	Muthalpe ... 91
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	4,001	955	...	{ O 36 N. 67 }	87 84	...	...	...	...	4,063	1,156	...	+24 97	Kombhalne ... 92
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	4,578	1,305	...	{ O 153 N. 40 }	462 30	...	...	...	...	4,775	1,867	...	+24 97	Khirvihre ... 94
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	826	142	...	{ O 4 N. 4 }	9 5	...	...	...	...	533	156	...	+24 80	Bitaka ... 95
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	6,000	1,600	...	{ O 123 N 95 }	307 95	...	...	...	...	6,800	2,101	...	+24 96	Tirdhe ... 96
1 6 0	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	P. 9 0	1,107	434	...	{ O 8 N. 15 }	12 24	...	P. 2	{ S 2 W. 1 }	{ O 10 8 2 0 0 }	1,130	538	...	+24 83	Sonthan ... 97	
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,154	426	...	N. 5	6	...	...	...	...	1,159	431	...	+24 83	Mhalungi ... 98
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,204	520	...	{ O 15 N 18 }	46 24	...	...	...	...	1,237	600	...	+25 00	Sangwi ... 99
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	2,553	605	...	{ O 54 N. 60 }	172 67	...	...	...	...	2,672	684	...	+24 87	Shant ... 100
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	2,046	555	...	{ O 38 N. 68 }	285 90	...	...	...	...	2,107	610	...	+25 00	Pimpur Kane ... 101
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	4,331	1,232	...	{ O 91 N. 144 }	248 202	...	...	...	...	4,548	1,670	...	+24 91	Ehadare ... 102
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	P. 9 0	1,148	376	...	{ O 42 N. 36 }	146 36	...	P. 1	{ S 1 W. 1 }	{ O 10 8 2 0 0 }	1,227	560	...	+24 72	Deogaon ... 103	
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	748	177	...	{ O 19 N. 22 }	88 29	...	...	...	...	784	242	...	+24 74	Marehat ... 104
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,326	387	...	{ O 30 N. 14 }	89 14	...	...	...	...	1,369	460	...	+25 00	Titwi ... 105
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	555	241	...	{ O 35 N. 41 }	121 67	...	...	...	...	531	419	...	+24 70	Shelvihr ... 106
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	637	245	...	{ O 38 N. 17 }	131 11	...	...	...	...	662	386	...	+24 78	Ladgaon ... 107
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,064	615	...	{ O 27 N. 28 }	79 33	...	...	...	...	1,124	425	...	+25 00	Pabulwandi ... 108
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,179	293	...	{ O 5 N. 11 }	11 14	...	...	...	...	1,180	287	...	+24 78	Muthal ... 109
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	2,272	634	...	{ O 47 N. 44 }	149 61	...	...	...	...	2,363	644	...	+25 04	Fadochi ... 110
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	P. 9 0	1,435	384	...	{ O 51 N. 67 }	159 82	...	P. 2	{ S 1 W. 3 }	{ O 10 8 2 0 0 }	1,545	629	...	+24 90	Babulwandi ... 111	
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,893	469	...	{ O 73 N. 43 }	192 64	...	P. 2	{ S 1 W. 1 }	{ O 10 8 2 0 0 }	1,710	707	...	+24 91	Shelad ... 112	
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	798	207	...	{ O 44 N 36 }	141 41	...	...	...	...	845	363	...	+24 86	Gondohi ... 113
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	665	199	...	{ O 29 N 15 }	82 8	...	...	...	...	726	287	...	+24 78	Manik Ozar ... 114
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,212	313	...	{ O 56 N. 43 }	146 40	...	...	...	...	1,311	607	...	+24 88	Savarkute ... 115
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	647	206	...	{ O 69 N 15 }	199 25	...	...	...	...	1,034	530	...	+25 00	Wanjalsbet ... 116
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	215	51	...	{ O 9 N. 6 }	26 6	...	...	...	...	230	83	...	+23 88	Shivanwadi Tarf Kotul ... 117
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,302	342	...	{ O 32 N 78 }	151 76	...	...	...	...	1,446	569	...	+24 70	Mawoshi ... 118
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	919	257	...	{ O 71 N 31 }	164 42	...	...	...	...	1,014	463	...	+24 60	Ghoti ... 119
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	617	162	...	{ O 38 N. 3 }	124 24	...	...	...	...	678	210	...	+25 00	Shilwandi ... 120
1 6 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,628	351	...	{ O 53 N. 42 }	107 40	...	...	...	...	1,638	426	...	+24 91	Shirpunde Budruk ... 121

Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group VIII—contd.																	
22	Dhansawan	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	1,077	214	...	{ O. 29 N. 29 }	48 38	...	...	...	...	1,354	200	...
23	Baliban	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	879	220	...	{ O. 83 N. 84 }	80 18	...	...	...	...	1,040	218	...
24	Pimpri	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	768	148	...	{ O. 18 N. 10 }	19 9	...	...	...	...	781	176	...
25	Somsiwadi	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	618	183	...	{ O. 28 N. 21 }	55 20	...	...	...	...	680	208	...
26	Kohane	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	708	184	...	{ O. 35 N. 10 }	53 10	...	...	...	...	740	227	...
27	Shinde	VI	1 2 0	7 0 0	...	808	75	...	{ O. 4 N. 5 }	7 5	...	...	...	...	814	87	...
27	Total of Group VIII.	...	...	...	...	56,972	12,785	0 3 7	{ O. 1,579 N. 1,381 }	5,321 1,287	2 2 11 0 15 4	P. 7	{ S. 5 W. 5 }	1 0 8	60,880	17,644	0 48
Group IX.																	
228	Panjra	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	517	100	...	{ O. 15 N. 22 }	30 7	...	...	...	...	554	137	...
229	Ratanwadi	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,043	186	...	{ O. 59 N. 25 }	79 6	...	...	...	...	1,120	261	...
230	Kolombhe	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	633	118	...	{ O. 8 N. 10 }	11 10	...	...	...	...	671	137	...
231	Uddane	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	29	7	...	{ O. 20 N. 24 }	29 18	...	...	...	...	88	54	...
232	Ghatkar	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	25	6	...	{ O. 17 N. 10 }	24 5	...	...	...	...	52	35	...
233	Shikarwadi Rajur.	Tarf VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	84	21	...	{ O. 22 N. 17 }	35 7	...	...	...	...	127	64	...
234	Gemrad	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	804	44	...	{ O. 55 N. 35 }	75 21	...	...	...	...	804	150	...
235	Abtikhind	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	663	176	...	{ O. 19 N. 24 }	22 24	...	...	...	...	1,006	221	...
236	Shiswad	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,146	178	...	{ O. 20 N. 12 }	32 6	...	...	...	...	1,776	417	...
237	Ralsude	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,738	281	...	{ O. 26 N. 50 }	51 36	...	...	...	...	1,911	389	...
238	Khetowadi	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	598	103	...	{ O. 6 N. 10 }	13 15	...	...	...	...	628	120	...
239	Yesarthan	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	821	154	...	{ O. 9 N. 9 }	9 7	...	...	...	...	838	170	...
240	Satewadi	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	2,360	280	...	{ O. 41 N. 65 }	63 61	...	...	...	...	2,865	513	...
241	Vihire	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	836	127	...	{ O. 22 N. 15 }	48 15	...	...	...	...	889	125	...
242	Kumhet	VII	1 0	6 0 0	...	34	10	...	N. 33	30	...	...	...	...	67	36	...
243	Purushwadi	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	687	114	...	{ O. 20 N. 20 }	33 17	...	...	...	...	697	164	...
244	Phopnandr	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	968	185	...	{ O. 2 N. 7 }	4 5	...	...	...	...	974	165	...
245	Khadki	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	1,089	206	...	{ O. 48 N. 20 }	65 16	...	...	...	...	1,164	220	...
246	Vaghadari	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	713	125	...	{ O. 16 N. 9 }	18 9	...	...	...	...	730	152	...
247	Tale	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	637	120	...	{ O. 16 N. 10 }	18 7	...	...	...	...	658	179	...
248	Kothale	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	479	108	...	{ O. 16 N. 4 }	15 4	...	...	...	...	499	122	...
249	Shurpanje Khard	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	205	36	...	{ O. 6 N. 9 }	6 2	...	...	...	...	214	44	...
250	Pachandi	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	19	4	...	{ O. 17 N. 6 }	18 6	...	...	...	...	41	29	...
251	Ambit	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	214	55	...	{ O. 7 N. 6 }	7 6	...	...	...	...	257	68	...
252	Lawhall Kotul	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	334	60	...	{ O. 6 N. 4 }	10 2	...	...	...	...	394	72	...
253	Lawhall Otur	VII	1 0 0	6 0 0	...	485	115	...	{ O. 17 N. 4 }	20 4	...	...	...	...	525	147	...
254	Total of Group IX.	...	...	...	...	16,724	2,990	0 3 10	{ O. 689 N. 480 }	774 363	1 7 4 0 11 9	...	...	...	17,724	4,118	0
255	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	205,550	70,028	0 6 1	{ O. 8,024 N. 3,096 }	7,738 4,643	2 1 9 2 1 6	M. 1,227 P. 1,373	M. 2,316 S. 1,999 W. 2,261	1 11 11 2 10 7	213,558	51,673	0

M = Mokasial. P. = Patasbal. S. = Soil assessment.
 N. = New rice land. O. = Old rice land. W. = Water assessment.

continued.

By REVISION SETTLEMENTS.															Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.		
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Rs.	As.	P.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group VIII—contd.	
0 6	{ 8 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	1,077	267	...	{ O. N. 29 28 }	60 36	...	...	...	...	1,184	363	...	+24 68	Dhamanwan	123
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	979	276	...	{ O. N. 33 34 }	100 23	...	...	...	...	1,046	307	...	+24 64	Balthan	124
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	788	186	...	{ O. N. 13 10 }	24 11	...	...	...	...	761	230	...	+26 0	Pimpri	125
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	618	166	...	{ O. N. 26 31 }	69 25	...	...	...	...	660	260	...	+25 0	Somalwadi	126
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	702	205	...	{ O. N. 35 12 }	63 12	...	...	...	...	730	263	...	+24 67	Kohane	127
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 6 6 }	...	805	94	...	{ O. N. 4 5 }	9 5	...	...	...	...	814	109	...	+25 28	Shinde	127
...	...	...	55,972	15,976	0 4 6	{ O. N. 2,879 1,261 }	4,386 1,630	{ 2 12 7 1 8 1 }	...	...	...	59,839	21,019	0 5 10	+24 90	Total of Group VIII	87
Group IX.																			
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	517	112	...	{ O. N. 15 23 }	34 8	...	...	...	...	554	154	...	+12 41	Panjre	128
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	1,042	197	...	{ O. N. 63 26 }	69 7	...	...	...	...	1,120	282	...	+12 75	Ratanwadi	129
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	668	180	...	{ O. N. 8 10 }	12 11	...	...	...	...	671	158	...	+11 68	Kolbembhe	130
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	19	8	...	{ O. N. 20 24 }	33 20	...	...	...	...	63	61	...	+12 96	Udgaone	131
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	25	2	...	{ O. N. 17 10 }	27 6	...	...	...	...	62	40	...	+14 28	Ghatgar	132
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	94	24	...	{ O. N. 35 17 }	46 17	...	...	...	...	127	73	...	+12 60	Shingawadi - Tarf Rajur	133
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	304	49	...	{ O. N. 55 35 }	84 35	...	...	...	...	304	168	...	+12 0	Saurad	134
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	653	197	...	{ O. N. 19 33 }	25 38	...	...	...	...	1,066	260	...	+12 65	Abikhund	135
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	1,146	201	...	{ O. N. 20 12 }	38 7	...	...	...	...	1,178	244	...	+12 44	Shiwad	136
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	1,730	316	...	{ O. N. 35 50 }	67 40	...	...	...	...	1,811	413	...	+12 23	Palsande	137
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	586	116	...	{ O. N. 6 16 }	13 17	...	...	...	...	686	146	...	+12 31	Khetwadi	138
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	821	178	...	{ O. N. 6 9 }	10 8	...	...	...	...	886	161	...	+12 36	Yasarthan	139
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	2,296	446	...	{ O. N. 41 57 }	71 57	...	...	...	...	2,565	577	...	+12 46	Satewadi	140
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	680	146	...	{ O. N. 29 16 }	46 17	...	...	...	...	680	208	...	+12 48	Vibir	141
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	34	11	...	{ O. N. 33 29 }	...	...	...	...	...	67	40	...	+11 11	Krmasht	142
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	667	138	...	{ O. N. 20 30 }	37 19	...	...	...	...	697	184	...	+12 16	Purushwadi	143
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	905	176	...	{ O. N. 2 7 }	4 8	...	...	...	...	974	185	...	+12 12	Phopandi	144
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	1,080	236	...	{ O. N. 46 29 }	78 18	...	...	...	...	1,164	258	...	+12 41	Khadki	145
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	712	141	...	{ O. N. 16 9 }	20 10	...	...	...	...	726	171	...	+12 60	Vaghadari	146
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	687	136	...	{ O. N. 28 10 }	55 6	...	...	...	...	685	201	...	+12 29	Tale	147
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	479	116	...	{ O. N. 16 4 }	17 4	...	...	...	...	496	137	...	+12 28	Kotbale	148
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	205	40	...	{ O. N. 6 9 }	9 2	...	...	...	...	214	69	...	+11 36	Shripunje Khurd	149
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	19	13	...	{ O. N. 17 6 }	20 7	...	...	...	...	43	39	...	+11 48	Paobanal	150
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	244	62	...	{ O. N. 7 6 }	9 7	...	...	...	...	267	77	...	+12 24	Ambit	151
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	294	67	...	{ O. N. 6 4 }	11 2	...	...	...	...	294	80	...	+12 5	Lawhall Kotul	152
0 6	{ 6 12 0 1 2 0 }	...	466	127	...	{ O. N. 17 5 }	24 4	...	...	...	...	490	165	...	+12 24	Lawhall Otur	153
...	...	...	16,734	2,361	0 2 2	{ O. N. 530 486 }	898 0 18 2	{ 1 10 2 0 18 2 }	...	...	...	17,734	4,924	0 4 2	+12 64	Total of Group IX	21
...	...	...	203,636	65,706	0 7 9	{ O. N. 8,664 3,606 }	9,563 4,901	{ 2 9 9 1 5 7 }	M. 1,297 E. 1,373	{ 1,884 1,739 (W. 2,643) }	2 2 9 3 3 0	213,666	1,17,661	0 8 10	+24 20	Grand Total	154

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D. /

REVISED APPENDIX
Effect of Revision Settlement

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	BY FORAM SETTLEMENT.													
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.	
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	<i>Group No. I.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Vinagan	I	2 4 0	8	M. 2 4 0 P. 8 0 0	2,250	2,087	0 14 10	4	8	2 0 0	M. 86 P. 38 W. 28	50 25 28	1 0 3 1 1 0 0 13 7	2,328	2,208
	<i>Group No. III.</i>															
2	Waghapur	III	1 14 0	8	M. 1 14 0	1,581	787	0 7 9	8	13	1 8 0	M. 8	7	0 14 0	1,607	788
	<i>Group No. VI.</i>															
3	Dari	IV	1 8 0	7	...	1,888	273	0 8 6	171	244	1 8 10	...	...	...	1,820	617
	<i>Group No. VIII.</i>															
4	Sakirwadi	VI	1 2 0	7	...	1,553	333	0 8 8	250	537	2 1 9	...	...	...	1,803	385
4	Total	...	...	...	...	7,082	3,585	0 8 1	433	791	1 18 8	M. 44 P. 38 W. 28	57 25 28	1 4 0 1 14 7	7,503	4,488

OF INAM VILLAGES.

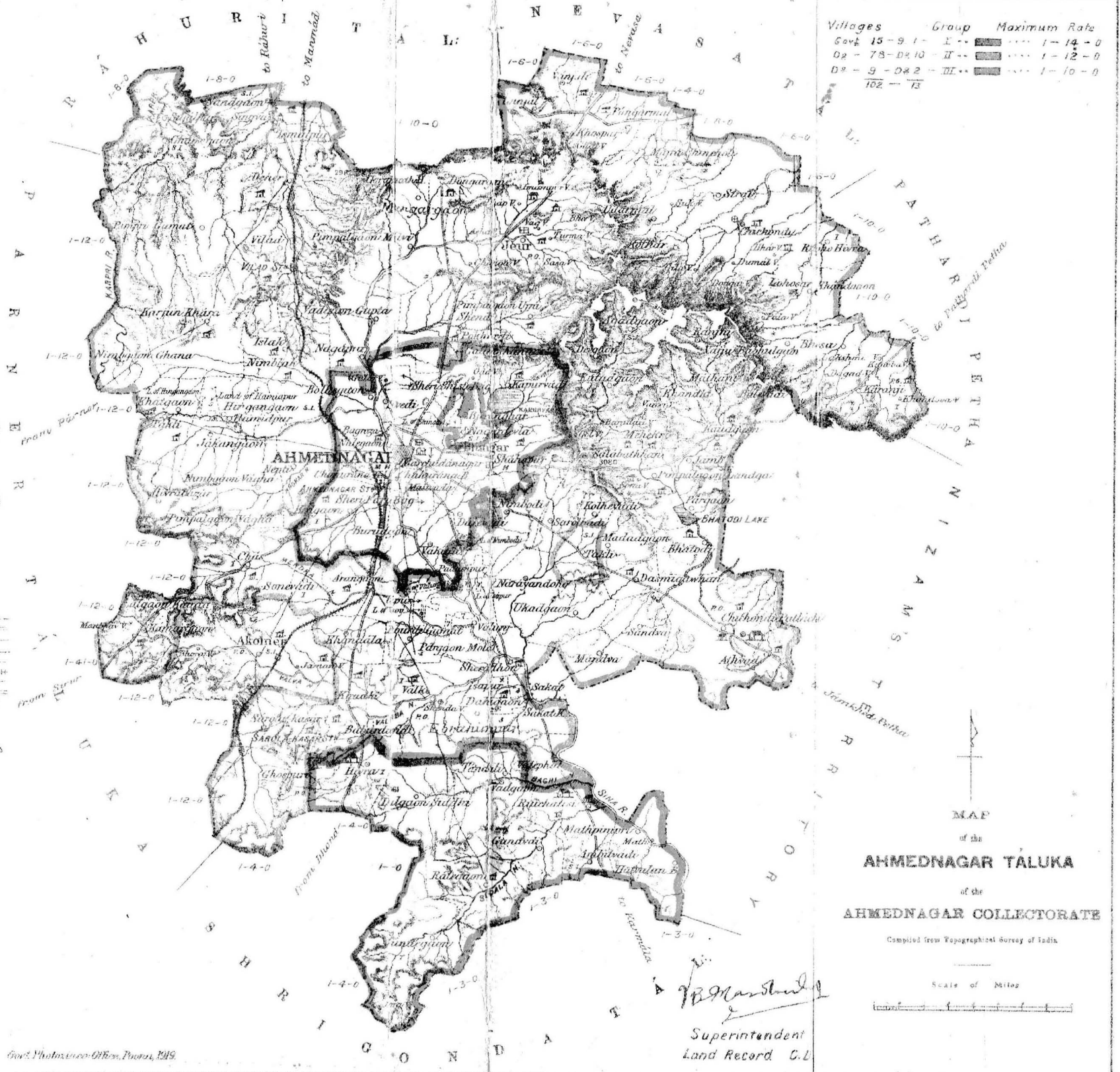
Proposals on occupied land.

By Revision Settlement															Percentage Increase	Name of Village	Number
Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 15 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	M 2 13 0 P. 9 0 0	2,250	2,800	1 2 7	4	10 2 8 0	M 30 P. 38 W. 21	62	1 11 7 1 5 4 0 15 0	2,323	2,750	1 3 4	+ 24 92	Viragon	1
2 5 0	0 10 0	0 0 0	M 2 9 0	1,591	950	0 9 6	8	15 1 14 0	M 8	9	1 3 0	1,607	983	0 9 4	+ 25 08	Waghapur	2
1 11 6	8 12 0	0 0 0	1,899	468	0 4 7	171	305	1 12 8	---	---	---	1,860	771	0 6 8	+ 24 06	Bari	3
1 6 0	8 12 0	0 0 0	1,652	447	0 4 7	250	659	2 10 2	---	---	---	1,702	1,100	0 9 10	+ 24 97	Sakurwadi	4
---	---	---	7,082	4,421	0 10 1	433	309	2 4 7	M 44 P 38 W. 31	71	1 9 10 2 4 4	7,592	5,618	0 12 10	+ 24 51	Total	4

M = Muzathal.
P = Pulsthal
S = Soil Assessment
W = Water Assessment.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

Villages	Group	Maximum Rate
Govt 15-9-1	I	1-14-0
Op - 78-D-10	II	1-12-0
Op - 9-D-2	III	1-10-0
		102-13



REFERENCE

District Head Quarter and Bazar Town	1-1-0
Taluka	1-1-0
Police	1-1-0
Kasba and Bazar Villages	1-1-0
Bazar Village	1-1-0
Deserted Village	1-1-0
Govt. Bungalow	1-1-0
Private Bungalow	1-1-0
Forest Rest House	1-1-0
P. W. D. Rest House	1-1-0
P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow	1-1-0
P. W. D. Irrigation Bungalow	1-1-0
Dharmshala	1-1-0
Post Office	1-1-0
Post & Telegraph Office	1-1-0
Hospital	1-1-0
Dispensary	1-1-0
Munality	1-1-0
Place of Pilgrimage	1-1-0
Police Bazzary	1-1-0
Metallic Road	1-1-0
Unmetalled Road	1-1-0
Provincial Road under construction	1-1-0
Other Roads and Cart Tracks	1-1-0
Railway and Station	1-1-0
Tanks	1-1-0
Canals	1-1-0
Salt Pan	1-1-0
Isaac Village	1-1-0
Jadhvi Village	1-1-0
Tafai Village	1-1-0
G.T.S. Station (Altitude)	1576
Lavanfordia	1-1-0
Sharakati Isam Village	1-1-0
Taluka Local Board Rest House	1-1-0
Mahel	1-1-0
Taf	1-1-0
For	1-1-0
Ferry	1-1-0
Talukdar	1-1-0
Narasari	1-1-0
Bhagdari	1-1-0
Melati	1-1-0
Mohwasi	1-1-0
Udhad Jambh	1-1-0
Khor Village	1-1-0
Police Station	1-1-0
Height above mean sea level	4640

In cases in which all the tanks in a village have not been shown on the map, the symbol (T) etc. has been used to indicate the total number of tanks in the village. The tanks shown in italics on the map are all Govt. and found state irrigation tanks.

MAP
of the
AHMEDNAGAR TALUKA
of the
AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTORATE

Compiled from Topographical Survey of India

Scale of Miles



J.B. Mansabdar
Superintendent
Land Record C.L.

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No. S. 396-A of 1916.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Settlement Officer,
Western Tálukas, Ahmednagar ;

To

THE COLLECTOR,
Ahmednagar.

Ahmednagar, 30th May 1916.
2nd June

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report on the Second Revision Settlement of the Nagar Táluka of the Ahmednagar District. This report should have been written by Mr. N. H. Hey but owing to illness he was compelled to abandon the work after completing all the preliminaries.

2. The táluka as at present constituted consists of 121 villages, of which 103 are Government and 18 inám.

At the time of the First Revision the Government villages numbered 98. The increase is due to the formation of a separate village for Udarmal, formerly a hamlet of Shiral, to the transfer of two Government villages Ghospuri and Sarola in 1886 from Párner Táluka, and to the lapse of two inám villages Ghánegaon and Sujálpur to Government in 1915.

The authority for the existing settlement is as follows :—

No. of villages.	Year of introduction of settlement.	Authority.	Where printed.
1	2	3	4
4	1882-83	... Government Resolution No. 3545, dated 21st June 1881.	Selection No. CCVI.
95	1884-85	... Government Resolution No. 2873, dated 4th April 1884.	Selection No. CLXXV.
2	1883-84	... Government Resolution No. 6840, dated 25th August 1884.	Selection No. CLXXVII.
2 lapsed inám villages.	1884-85	... Survey Commissioner's No. 938 of 6th May 1884.	Not printed.

3. The Nagar Táluka is roughly square in shape with an irregular projection on its southern portion, containing some twenty villages.

The whole táluka, excluding the north-west and north-east corners, is drained by the Sina River and its tributaries. The tract is extremely broken up by irregular masses of hills from which the numerous feeders of the Sina take their rise. There is, however, a very fair area of level ground alongside most of the streams—the larger the stream the more open the country. The better class of soil is found in the lowlying valleys. The hills are generally barren with small patches of cultivation here and there on shoulders and in valleys.

A few miles north of Nagar the country becomes very hilly and broken and finally falls away with a considerable drop to the Ráhari and Nevása plains. In the north-east about a dozen small villages and in the north-west about 15 more important villages lie on the other side of the water shed or in common parlance "below gháts".

A detailed description of the táluka is given on page 36 and subsequent pages of Selection No. CLXXV.

Rainfall. 4. The táluka suffers from a very irregular rainfall and frequent famine.

The rainfall at Nagar for the last 11 years is given in Appendix A.

In addition there are some statistics recorded in recent years at various centres by the Public Works Department. They are incomplete and perhaps not as carefully kept as at head-quarters.

The following table gives the information available :—

Rainfall (monsoon kharif and rabi only) at various centres in Nagar Táluka.						
Year.	Nagar.	Bhatodi.	Kapurvad.	Ratadgaon.	Imámpur.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1905	11.88	16.43	...	...	...
1906	19.29	20.69	...	...	...
1907	15.10	22.97	...	...	...
1908	20.08	18.03	...	...	...
1909	18.18	23.58	...	...	...
1910	32.23	28.64	...	...	...
1911	14.15	13.74	...	...	...
1912	7.54	10.50	10.05	...	6.78	
1913	22.53	21.10	21.65	...	...
1914	17.24	21.37	17.24	22.86	...	
1915	30.22	29.55	...	27.21	...	
Average	18.95	20.60	...	...	...

The comparison between Nagar and Bhatodi may be made with sufficient certainty. Bhatodi is 11 miles east of Nagar. The rainfall at Bhatodi appears to suffer less extremes than at Nagar.

In my report on the Parner Táluka I have shown that the average rainfall is slightly greater at Nagar than at Parner. But this is due to heavier precipitation at less frequent intervals. There are on an average 7 less rainy days at Nagar than at Parner although the total fall is greater. This irregular distribution is a very serious drawback to Nagar and naturally accounts for the inferior state of prosperity in Nagar Táluka.

Nagar Táluka is situated in the worst famine area and has been badly hit several times during the current lease, notably in 1899-1900, 1904-05, 1905-06, 1911-12 and 1912-13.

Crops. 5. Appendix B gives the area under each kind of crop.

The crops in order of importance are jowári 43.10 per cent., bajri, 31.09 per cent., safflower 4.81 per cent., math and kulith 4.81 per cent., cotton 3.34, tur 2.65 per cent. and wheat 2.38. No other crop reaches 2 per cent. of the gross area cropped.

Jowári and bajri are the staple food grains of the táluka. The soil is not suitable to wheat in most parts. There is, however, a very good area of wheat-growing land in the plain country east and north-east of Nagar city.

Kharif crops only are grown in the villages below gháts on the north-west and north-east corners of the táluka and in the hilly villages round Kavadgaon, Khandki, Mathni, Balevadi and Ranjni.

The principal money crops are wheat, cotton, tur, safflower and gram. But none of these are grown universally.

Cotton is grown largely in the kharif tract below ghats. This crop is extremely profitable in recent years and is one reason why the villages between Karanji and Khospuri are so prosperous. There is always a large surplus in cash produced by cotton growing. This enables the rayat to pay his assessment easily and also tends to raise sale price and rents of land by increasing the effective demand for land.

6. There has been a considerable change in the proportion of gross area under the various crops since 1882-83.

Comparative statement of crops (percentage of gross area cropped).

1882-83.				1909-10 to 1913-14.	
Jowári	...	...	50.5	43.10	
Báji	...	...	35.3	31.09	
Wheat	...	...	4.4	2.38	
Gram	...	...	3.2	1.74	
Mat, etc.	...	...	1.4	4.81	
Tur	...	...	1.1	2.65	
Safflower	...	...	0.7	4.81	
Cotton	...	...	0.4	3.34	

This table shows a marked reduction in staple food grains and a larger production of pulses, safflower and cotton. There is evidently a tendency to grow only as much jowári or báji as will support the family and use the rest of the land for money crops. This is especially noticeable in the case of safflower and cotton. This policy requires great judgment on the part of the rayat and is often the cause of failure. The decrease in wheat area is noticeable.

7. Appendix B¹ gives details of irrigated crops. The gross area of irrigated crops averaged 12,792 acres or 6.1 per cent. of the gross area cropped. This is by no means an unsatisfactory percentage.

In a táluka like Nagar it is of the highest importance to extend irrigation by wells. I have no early figures to compare with Appendix B¹. But the closely related Appendix J helps to indicate how irrigation is progressing.

At the beginning of the lease there were 2,194 wells for irrigation in use in 101 villages of which the táluka was composed. In 1914-15, the number has now risen to 3,310 according to the latest figures available (1912-13). The increase of 50 per cent. is very satisfactory.

8. At revision of the assessment of a táluka changes are based chiefly on a consideration of prices of produce. It is however essential to know that the existing rates are right before any safe conclusions can be drawn.

Crop Experiments.

One of the best ways of getting information on this point is actual tests of outturn. In the case of Nagar Táluka we have only a few cases which are given in the following table:—

Year.	Village.	Crop.	Average per acre.		Percentage of assessment on value of produce
			Total value of produce at date of experiment.	Assessment.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
*1902-03	Chahurana	Bájrí	11 4 0	1 8 1	10-60
Do	Savedi	Do	4 0 0	0 7 9	12-10
*1905-07	Jaur	Sugarcane	165 5 4	1 7 11	0-89
†1909-10	Nalgaon	Jowári	17 3 0	1 9 4	9-7
†1911-12	Do.	Do.	47 10 11	1 9 4	3-5
†1913-14	Do.	Do.	49 2 0	1 9 4	3-8
† Do.	Do.	Do.	38 6 10	1 9 4	5-1
† Do.	Do.	Do.	88 3 4	1 7 5	3-8
† Do.	Do.	Do.	26 13 4	1 8 5	5-8
† Do.	Do.	Do.	48 2 0	1 5 4	3-0
† Do.	Do.	Gram	19 12 11	1 7 5	7-3
† Do.	Do.	Bájrí	27 5 6	1 7 5	5-9
† Do.	Do.	Bájrí with pulses	18 0 0	1 7 5	8-1
† Do.	Do.	Do.	23 14 4	1 7 5	6-4

* Cultivator's own fields.

† Experiments on the Agricultural Department's Farm.

In all these cases the incidence of assessment is very light. Owing to the rise in prices since 1902-03 the incidence in the first two cases would at present prices be only 5-4 and 6-2 per cent. respectively. All these experiments may be fully relied on as accurate.

9. In certain cases cultivators dispose of their crops standing for a cash payment. Naturally the price received is less than the market value of the gross produce as the purchaser can only make a rough estimate of the yield and has to deduct a margin for the expense of watching, reaping, carting and threshing. The following table gives a summary of cases noted during 1914-15:—

Táluka.	Crop.	Number of cases.	Average assessment per acre.	Average price per acre of standing crop.	Percentage of assessment on price of standing crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nagar	Bájrí and mixture	9	0 11 3	8 14 4	7-8
Do.	Jovári and mixture	41	0 13 11	9 1 11	9-5
Do.	Groundnut	10	1 13 10	63 10 5	2-9

These percentages are very low. They show clearly that the assessment is practically negligible in the case of bagait and light in the case of jirait crops.

10. The táluka is exceedingly well off for roads. The centre on which all roads converge is Ahmednagar itself.

The made-roads existing at the time of the First Revision Settlement are as follows:—

- (1) Nagar-Poona road passing through Kedgaon, Chas and Kamar-gaon.
- (2) Nagar-Rahuri road *via* Savedi, Nagapur, Nimb-dhere and Shingve giving access to the 'below ghát' villages of the north-east.
- (3) Nagar-Aurangabad road, *via* Imampur Ghat. This road gives access to the villages below ghát in the north-west. It has branches near Khospurí leading to Vambomí market and railway station, and to Shevgaon.

(4) Nagar-Tisgaon road running due west from Nagar through hilly country and descending the ghát to Karanji. This road gives access to the below ghát villages adjoining Karanji. It is now kept in very fair order and the Ghat is well graded.

(5) Nagar-Jamkhed road running south-east through Chichondi Patil.

(6) Nagar-Dhond road running nearly due south through Arangaon. During the lease the principal additions are

(7) Shendi-Vambori road *via* Dongargan.

(8) Nagar-Takli road running south by east from Nagar through Ruichhatasi.

There are also a number of other cart-roads kept up by the Local Board in an indifferent state of repair such as the roads to Walki and Khadgaon, and a chord from Khospuri to Karanji. It is evident that almost every part of the taluka is within reach of a road. The only places that give real difficulty to cart traffic are the gháts along the north of the taluka. These gháts are pierced by four excellent roads so that there is little ground for complaint. The most that is suffered is a slight detour.

Railway. 11. The Dhond-Manmad chord of the G. I. P. Railway runs across the taluka from north to south.

There are stations at Vilad, Nagar, Akolner and Sarole.

The traffic at Nagar is alone important. There is no goods traffic at Vilad or Akolner. Sarole is in a corner and is very little used. Nagar being the trade centre, exports and imports are almost entirely dealt with there, even in the case of villages which are nearer to Sarole.

This railway is of the greatest value to the taluka both as an outlet for its produce and as a protection against the worst results of famine.

Markets. 12. Appendix C gives a list of the markets in the Nagar Taluka.

The figures of sales are quite worthless.

The small markets are of little importance for settlement purposes. Small quantities of produce are sold to meet current expenses. But in this taluka, Nagar is the centre to which all produce in bulk is brought. There is a regular market for grain and cotton daily in the season. The Tuesday market is merely like any of the other bazars only on a larger scale. The figures of sales at Nagar as given in Appendix C are absurd and misleading. Daily sales amount to thousands of rupees.

Although it is generally recognized that in the Deccan nearness to markets is a consideration secondary to that of climate, there is a real advantage in immediate proximity to an important produce centre. The cultivator has the best opportunity of learning how the market runs and can hold up his goods or forestall others as he thinks best. He is not forced to sell when he brings his produce to market. Those who live at a distance must sell, or waste 2 or 3 days on the road.

The existing grouping is based on the great advantage which proximity to Nagar gives.

The only other market worth individual mention is Walki. This market is famous for cattle. It is the chief centre for cattle for all surrounding talukas and is visited by people even from Poona District.

There is an important trade centre at Vambori in the Ráhuri Taluka but it is scarcely used by this taluka except by a few villages near Singve and Khospuri.

13. There are 4 railway stations in Nagar Taluka. Two of these Vilad and Akolner are not regular goods stations and may be ignored.

Sarole in the south-west has a small amount of goods traffic but this traffic does not belong to the Nagar Táluka. It is almost entirely of Parner Táluka. Even villages in the south of the táluka such as Ruichhatisi, Ralegan, etc., send nothing to Sarole. All exports must go through brokers and therefore Nagar is the sole outlet for the produce of this táluka.

The following tables show the exports and imports at Sarole and Nagar stations :—

Exports in Maunds from stations on G. I. P. Railway.

Sarole.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Grain, pulse and oil seeds	893	5,037	14,337
Cotton	Nil.	5	Nil.
Other articles	3,253	785	6,296
Total	4,146	5,827	20,633

Nagar.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Grain, pulse and oil seeds	186,032	236,152	629,320
Cotton	109,424	180,244	136,396
Other articles	141,047	136,621	196,023
Total	436,053	553,017	961,739

Imports in Maunds at stations on G. I. P. Railway.

Sarole.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Total	3,192	3,657	5,767

Nagar.	1905.	1910.	1915.
Total	654,894	901,535	782,426

These figures are not very useful either for showing how the táluka is progressing or for estimating the actual amount of produce available as surplus. The exports fluctuate to an extraordinary degree according to the nature of the season and the produce exported from Nagar station comes from 3 or 4 tálukas besides Nagar and from several districts of the Nizam's Territory.

The figures are interesting mainly to show the preponderating importance of Nagar as the centre of business.

14. Ahmednagar, as I have remarked above, is a very important centre of the produce trade. It monopolizes the trade of the táluka and also handles the greater part of the Parner produce.

The Nagar Táluka has no industries worth mention.

Nagar City is an important centre for the ginning and pressing of cotton. There are 11 ginning factories and cotton presses worked by steam power.

The only other industry of importance is that of weaving. This industry is in an unsatisfactory condition. There are about 1,595 looms in all. These are almost all in Nagar City and Bhingar. If the figures are correct the weaving industry has fallen off seriously since the First Revision Settlement. At

that time the number of looms was reported to be 2,591. The weavers of Nagar appear to be less enterprising than in other cities. They have entirely failed to adopt the fly-shuttle. The contrast with Malegaon—an important weaving centre with some 4,000 looms—is very marked in this respect. Unless the weavers of Nagar are prepared to change their antiquated methods the industry is doomed.

15. Appendix D gives the details of population according to occupation.

The table requires amplification. The percentage of non-agriculturists is very large but is due to the urban population of Nagar itself with Bhingar and the Cantonment.

The following table gives the figures separately :—

Population of Nagar Táluka.					
Year.		Rural.	Urban.	Total.	
1881	... ..	70,298	42,598	112,896	
1891	... ..	76,571	47,729	124,300	
1901	... ..	80,350	47,754	128,094	
1911	... ..	79,917	49,192	129,109	

During the lease rural population has increased by 13·6 per cent. as compared with a total increase of 14·3 per cent. The growth of population has been slow but satisfactory. The occupied area has remained stationary during the lease. The shortage of labour is due therefore not to deficient population but to diversion of the labouring classes to non-agricultural work—often of temporary nature.

16. Appendix H gives the total number of schools and scholars. The

total number of schools of all kinds has risen from 32 to 80 and the attendance from 2,019 to 2,508.

The progress is very poor and has no effect on the economic condition of the táluka. There is in this táluka an extraordinary lack of interest in education. Schools have frequently been closed owing to poor attendance. Except in a few villages the schools are crowded with infants: the upper classes are practically empty. Not 10 per cent. of the children who go to the village schools ever learn to read and write properly. It is only among the urban population that education is progressing satisfactorily.

17. Appendix F gives details of live and dead stock according to a

special census taken by Mr. Hey in March 1915, and also the figures of 1909-10. There have been very severe fluctuations during the lease as the following table shows :—

Live and dead stock for 101 Government villages.						
		1st B. S. 1882-83.	1894-95	1905 06.	1909-10.	1915.
Male cattle	... ..	22,332	25,202	16,537	23,080	20,668
Milch cattle	... ..	11,086	17,853	13,004	15,278	15,158
Young stock	... ..	...	14,661	10,978	12,559	11,613
Sheep	... ..	42,460	{	15,552	15,387	15,426
Goats			15,852	21,251	22,300	29,509
Horses and ponies	... ..	...	1,474	875	1,274	950
Carts	... ..	2,155	2,270	2,135	2,837	1,885

I regret that the figures of cattle census are not altogether trustworthy. There is certainly a big mistake, for instance in the number of carts in 1915. It is not to be supposed that 1,000 carts could disappear in five years as the result of famine. I can understand the apparent fall in the number of sheep as the census was taken in March when many of the flocks have moved to the Dángs for grazing. Goats which are not herded by wandering shepherds show

a large increase. However, there is little doubt that there was a heavy drop all round between 1894 and 1905 owing to famines and a recovery in 1909-10 with again another fall between that year and 1915.

18. The recovery, however, is now complete. There is at present nowhere a shortage of agricultural stock and no complaints are heard on this score. The cattle which die first in a famine are naturally the old and decrepit animals. Plough cattle are saved except when the owner is too poor to feed them. He does not let them die but sells them so that they are not lost to the district. Though the method is brutal, these fodder famines have the economic advantage of clearing off worthless animals and also eradicating the non-economic holder.

19. Appendix J gives the detailed figures of wells and tanks in 1912-13. I have pointed out in paragraph 7 above that there has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of wells for irrigation. Tagáí has been given with great freedom with a view to encourage the making of wells wherever possible. Between 1901 and 1915 Rs. 80,090 were advanced for wells alone. There is generally sub-soil water available at reasonable depth in all except the more hilly tracts. In the hills there is some deficiency of water even for domestic purposes.

The following table gives a comparison between the figures at the time of 1st Revision Settlement and the present :—

Number of villages 101.			Total number of wells in use for all purposes.
1882-83	...	...	2,731
1912-13	...	...	3,454

In addition to wells there are numerous streams which hold water for varying periods according to the character of the season. None have a continuous flow in the hot weather but water is found in the sandy beds by digging below the surface.

The only tanks of importance are the Kapurvadi Tank which provides the water-supply of the Nagar Cantonment, and Bhatodi Tank which irrigates nearly 800 acres in Bhatodi, Chinchondi Patil, Dashmigavhan, Sandve, Pimpalgaon Landga and Pargaon.

20. The value of land as shown by sales and rents throws considerable light on the economic condition of a taluka. It does not follow of course that the prosperity of a tract is proportionate to the value of land.

There are various considerations to be borne in mind. Land values vary pretty constantly with density of population. There are the extreme cases like Ratnágiri where land attains a purely fictitious value owing to the extreme density of population combined with a plentiful supply of money obtained by non-agricultural occupations in Bombay. Again in talukas like Nandgaon which are thinly populated land has a very high price owing to the facilities for growing cotton. The suitability of soil for cotton-growing always causes an artificial increase in land value. This is well seen in the case of Egypt. But cotton is so speculative a crop that it is doubtful whether the cultivator is in the long run going to gain by growing it. With the high prices prevailing in recent years he has no doubt been able to improve his standard of living; but the profits attract the speculative landlord who takes advantage of bad years to get the cultivator into his clutches.

Similarly high rents do not by any means prove that a tract is prosperous. No doubt high rents show keen demand for land but this may be due to over-population. The demand may be purely local owing to the movements of a few families. The demand for land always comes from residents. There may be a deficiency in one village while 5 miles away land may be in very slight demand.

But if the statistics are received with due caution they are valuable as a guide to the grouping of villages, and also as an indication, when statistics for comparison are available, of the alteration which should be made in assessment.

21. Appendices K and K¹ give figures of sales collected by Mr. Hey from the Record-of-Rights. The instances taken are all genuine cash sales of unencumbered land. They are arranged in three periods so that it is possible to follow the trend of sale prices.

Average sale price of land in Nagar taluka at various periods of the lease per acre.				
Number of villages	Proposed Group	1885—1904	1905—10.	1911—15.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
94	I	11 1 7	17 15 10	21 10 1
9	II	7 2 3	7 14 4	10 5 9
103	Whole taluka ...	10 12 2	16 14 6	20 7 4

22. It is evident that Nagar is not a taluka in which land has a high sale-price.

The following table gives the values of dry-crop land in Nagar and two adjoining talukas:—

Taluka	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale price (dry crop only).		
	1884—1904.	1906—10.	1911—15.
Nagar	18.71	31.35	33.79
Parner	36.81	53.52	68.30
Shevgaon	15.	26.9	33.9

The sale value of land in Nagar is decidedly inferior to that of Parner. Compared with Shevgaon-Pathardi, Nagar figures are discouraging. There has been marked and steady progress in the former. Nagar has advanced but not nearly to so great a degree and has already fallen behind. I consider that this is due to two causes. First, that although Nagar has on an average a higher rainfall than Parner, it is not so well distributed and crops are more liable to failure through long breaks, or to damage from excessive downpours. Shevgaon-Pathardi has a rainfall which improves steadily towards the East. Secondly, although Nagar is better off for markets, roads and railway, and although it has a large class of monied traders and savkars, land does not attract them as an investment owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour. Parner and Shevgaon-Pathardi do not suffer the same difficulties of labour. In these talukas labourers are less easily diverted to non-agricultural pursuits.

23. Sale prices afford some indications for the formation of groups. In this taluka the sale price of land is highest in the below-ghat villages in the North-East. The lowest sale prices prevail in the sterile tract bordering on Shrigonda taluka on the South. There is no evidence from sales to support the present group I consisting of 16 villages round Nagar City. I discuss this point in detail when dealing with grouping.

It is hardly necessary to add that no reliance can be placed on sale statistics for the grouping of individual villages. The figures are too few and liable to be upset by one or two sales at exceptional prices.

24. The sale-price of garden land is not of much importance to the Settlement Officer. The statistics are very scanty. The price of garden land varies greatly owing to circumstances quite independent of the soil. The price

includes the cost of improvements such as wells, embankment, levelling, hedging, drainage, etc., which vary in each case.

It is also of little importance to know that garden land on an average fetches nearly 9 times as much per acre as jirait land. There is no question of assessing garden land up to its full capacity. As garden land is still assessed within the dry-crop maximum rate, any rate that can be imposed is almost negligible on this kind of land.

25. A good indication of the progress of a taluka is afforded by the changes in sale price of land. Appendices K and K¹ are prepared in three columns according to the date of the transaction. There has been a marked increase in the sale price of land during the lease.

Colonel Laughton gives figures of sales obtained from the Registration Department. These sales are not necessarily sales for cash and cannot be strictly compared with the figures collected by Mr. Hey. The average sale price according to these figures was 21.7 times the *original* assessment. This is equivalent to about 18.1 times the *existing* assessment. These figures include sales of all kinds of land.

The following table shows the comparative figures :—

Sale price of land (dry-crop and bagait) in Nagar Taluka in multiples of the existing assessment.		
Before 1st Revision.	1885—1904.	1905—15.
18.1	18.7*	43.2

* No sales of bagait recorded for this period.

It is safe to conclude that the rise in price of land during the lease has been real and substantial. The rise is not, however, as great as in adjoining talukas. For instance in Shevgaon Taluka land is worth 5 times as much now as in the ante-settlement period. In Parner the value of land is 3 times as great as at the time of the 1st Revision.

26. Appendices M and M¹ give statistics of rents of dry-crop and bagait land respectively in 1914 and 1915. The statistics are very scanty. This is due to the fact that the usual practice is to lease land on a crop share rent. These rents are of no use for purposes of Settlement.

Cash rents are comparatively rare: they have to be subjected to a rigid scrutiny and all the cases in which a debtor pays his *savkar* interest in the guise of rent, discarded. The residue is very small.

A comprehensive series of rental statistics extending over a period of years would be an invaluable guide. The material now available is for one or two seasons only and covers less than one-fiftieth part of the occupied area.

But the figures available are useful subject to the above reservations.

The following table is given to compare Nagar with its neighbours on the East and West :—

Average percentage of rent represented by the present assessment.			
Nagar	...	...	30.15
Parner	...	...	23.17
Shevgaon-Patbardi	...	...	25.9

These figures show that the assessment is high as compared with the adjoining talukas. It is, however, not by any means burdensome. Taking the average sale and rent for the whole taluka, land assessed at Rs. 100 would cost Rs. 3,384 and would bring in gross rent of Rs. 331. The net rent after deducting assessment and local fund would be Rs. 225. The yield on the

investment would therefore be 6.6 per cent. This is a fair yield but not excessive considering the risk of land lying untenanted from time to time. A 33 per cent. increase in assessment would reduce the net profit to 5.6 per cent.

The net profit in Shevgaon-Páthardi calculated in this manner would be 7.1 per cent. and in Párner 6.2 per cent. The profit in Párner is apparently rather less than in Nagar but it is I think more certain owing to the fact that land is less likely to remain untenanted. This is shown by the fact that in Párner fallow averages only 8.3 per cent. of cropped area as against 17.7 per cent. in Nagar. For the purposes of formation of groups the figures have to be taken with caution and when single villages are looked at no inference at all can be drawn. A few examples of adjoining villages taken at random will show this, e.g., Sarole Kasar compared with Ghospuri, Islak with Karjune Khare, Bhingar with Savedi and Kapurvádi.

27. I shall refer to these figures again in discussing groups but may mention here that the only marked feature of rents and sales is that they are exceedingly low in the southern villages adjoining Shrigonda Táluka and decidedly above the average in the below-ghát villages in the north-west of the táluka. In the rest of the táluka no uniformity is apparent. The same features are noticed in the case of sales.

28. A comparison with past figures would be useful but cannot be made with any accuracy. The past statistics available relate only to registered leases and these are frequently nothing but debt transactions. According to Colonel Laughton's figures (corrected to the present assessment) assessment formed 29 per cent. of the rent during the 3 years preceding the First Revision. It cannot be argued that rents at the present day have actually fallen in Nagar Táluka. But it is quite clear that rents have not risen in Nagar as they have in other tálukas. In Shevgaon there has been an apparent rise in rents of 85 per cent. and in Párner of 11 per cent. Nagar, on the other hand, shows a slight fall. Although the actual change in rents cannot be ascertained, a comparison between the apparent changes in various tálukas is possible. It is clear from this comparison that Nagar Táluka has not progressed like Shevgaon and Párner.

29. Mr. Datt's exhaustive inquiry into the course of prices in India makes it superfluous to discuss the question of prices except as applied to the táluka under-report. It is only necessary to see whether the rise in prices in Nagar has kept pace with the rise in other parts of India and secondly to show that the proposed changes in assessment are not greater than the rise in prices.

Appendix N gives the prices of seven of the principal kinds of produce from 1884-85 to 1915. The articles listed cover the following percentage of gross cropped area:—jowári 43.10 per cent., bájri 31.09, wheat 2.38, tur 2.65, gram 1.74, safflower seed 4.81, kulith 4.81, i.e., 90.58 per cent. of the whole crop.

Although jowári and bájri form a major part of the produce, they are not really of so overwhelming importance in the consideration of prices. Certainly the bulk of jowári and bájri is grown for home consumption, while wheat, cotton and safflower wholly, and the other articles largely, find their way to market.

30. The following table gives the average prices by decades from 1854-55:—

Average prices in sers per rupee at Nagar.					
Period.	Jowári	Bájri	Wheat	Gram.	Safflower seed.
1854-55 to 1863-64	31½	26½	22½	22½	26½
1864-65 to 1873-74	22½	19	13	11	15
1874-75 to 1883-84	23½	17½	12½	17½	15½
1884-85 to 1893-94	20½	17½	14	17½	12
1894-95 to 1904	18	16	12½	15	16
1905-14	14½	13	9½	11½	11

	Jowári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.	Safflower.
Rise per cent. latest decade over last decade of previous lease.	63·7	36·53	39·47	54·34	43·1

The increases all round are very great and amount approximately to 47·4 per cent. The figures vary somewhat from those of other tálukas but this is due to the fact that the decades do not exactly correspond.

These statistics show that even the full increase of 33 per cent. in assessment would leave the cultivator a larger net profit than he enjoyed at the introduction of the First Revision Settlement.

But prices were then rising and no doubt the Settlement proposals were framed on this assumption. It may not therefore be necessarily desirable to levy the full increase which prices appear to justify.

31. Nagar is a very important centre for the produce trade so that prices might be expected to rule higher than at the smaller centres like Párner. But the following comparative table shows that Nagar has no appreciable advantage in this respect.

Comparative statement of prices at various centres 1904—13.

	Nagar.	Párner.	Shevgaon.
Jowári	15·8	16·	17·1
Báji	13·14	14·4	14·10
Wheat	9·9	9·4	10·1
Gram	13·7	11·4	12·1
Safflower seed	12·3	11·8	12·4

Whatever small differences these tables show are unimportant. The prices given are retail prices charged to consumer. It is only the smallest men who combine retail selling in the bazar with agriculture. The man, who sells by the sack, sells for the most part at Nagar and naturally has to sell somewhat below these prices in order to leave the dealer or shop-keeper his margin of profit. It does not cost the cultivator anything to cart his grain to Nagar two or three times a year in the off-season whether he lives 10 or 30 miles from Nagar. He uses his own carts and oxen and probably enjoys the trip. I do not therefore consider that the Nagar Táluka has such advantages of markets over either Párner or Shevgaon as necessarily to outweigh other considerations.

32. Like prices, wages have risen in marked fashion during the lease. The statistics of wages are unfortunately most meagre and inaccurate. Fair accuracy is possible in ascertaining prices of grains but even a skilled investigator is hardly able to do more than give the extremes of wages and a considered estimate of the normal wage.

From records of Classers books it appears that wages in the outlying parts of the táluka were from 1 anna to 2 annas per day at the time of the 1st Revision. This rate has now risen to 4 annas as the regular rate for casual agricultural labour. It is however still usual to employ men by the year giving food and clothes plus Rs. 20—40.

It is safe to conclude that the rise in wages has been not less than 100 per cent. This rise, it is universally admitted, has not been accompanied by any improvement in efficiency: on the contrary labour is more independent and only remains in the villages because work is light and competition among employers keen.

I have had in view only the rural parts of Nagar Táluka. Near the railway and within 5 miles of the city and cantonment the farmer is even worse off.

Any able-bodied labourer can earn annas 4 to 6 a day by field work. He is not prepared to do a real hard day's work. If he is compelled to work hard he leaves the job and takes up carting or coolie work where he can earn double and treble the amount.

33. It has been seriously argued that this labour question is so serious that the output of the land has diminished owing to inability to till thoroughly. This is an extreme view which is not borne out by the facts. There is no sign of land going out of cultivation nor do the markets or exports appear to have suffered except in famine years.

I admit that the rise in wages is to be given due weight. It is the only factor of importance to discount the enormous rise in prices. It is one of the reasons why I do not press for the full admissible increase in this táluka.

I have also given it full weight in my proposals for grouping. Owing to the labour difficulty round Nagar I propose to equalise the assessment on the existing Group I with that of the rest of the táluka.

34. Appendix O¹ shows the variation in occupied area during the lease. Revenue History. The introduction of the 1st Revision Settlement was not followed by any relinquishment of land. On the contrary the occupied area increased by over 2,000 acres within the first five years of the present lease.

The occupied Government land in 1886-87 was 2,24,096 acres. The occupied area in 1914-15 stood at 2,33,961. The unoccupied area fell from 9,572 acres in 1886-87 to 1,523 acres in 1911-12: but rose to 3,511 acres in 1914-15. The increase of waste land in the last 2 or 3 years was due to strict measures of forfeiture taken against defaulters. Nearly all of this land would have been taken up readily for cultivation but it has been given out very sparingly. Some of it has been restored to the defaulters on payment of arrears and price usually fixed at twice the assessment. The rest is being reserved for soldiers. There is no sign of voluntary relinquishment anywhere.

The total increase in occupied area is not very great. But considerable areas have been transferred to the Remount Department and acquired for public purposes such as the Kapurvadi Tank.

The figures are on the whole quite satisfactory.

35. Appendix O² gives the figures of collections. These figures are not altogether satisfactory. Small arrears were left outstanding nearly every year. Bad seasons in 1896-97, 1897-98 resulted in important outstandings. While the famine starting with 1899-1900 is marked by very serious fall in collections for 3 years. Thereafter the situation failed to improve until 1913-14 when practically two years' revenue was collected. This was done without much difficulty. Again in 1914-15 the whole year's revenue and a considerable sum of arrears was collected. Now in 1915-16 there are no arrears outstanding and the current year's revenue is coming in with the greatest ease.

No doubt the state of affairs is partly due to laxity in the past. But the figures show only too plainly that the táluka has suffered very severely. The assessment is collected in good years with great ease—two or even four instalments can be paid without hardships. But the heavy losses entailed by periodical famines must be taken into consideration. As I have elsewhere remarked, the suspension or remission of the assessment is little or no relief to a cultivator whose crop has failed.

A táluka with a history like this is surely deserving of some concession.

36. At first sight it would appear that the Nagar Táluka possesses most of the advantages which would lead a Settlement Officer to impose a fairly high scale of assessment. Summary.

It has an excellent system of roads converging on its centre. The railway runs through the táluka from north to south. Its climate is healthy. Its average rainfall is ample to mature the ordinary crops. The cattle and dead

stock are at present ample. Irrigation has extended by 50 per cent. during the lease. There are no signs of voluntary relinquishment of land. The occupied area has increased during the lease and the assessment is collected in good years without the least trouble. Lastly, the great market of Nagar lies in its centre and is accessible from all parts of the táluka.

All these facts point to the necessity of an increase in assessment up to the permissible limit of 33 per cent. in view of the rise in prices by 44 per cent.

But there are other considerations which induce me to propose a rather lenient treatment for Nagar.

First, the rainfall is very irregular and ill-distributed. A fall of 10 inches in one year and 30 in the next does not give a 12 anna crop in either year: but the average is 20 inches—the best amount for a dry crop. Famines have been severe and frequent. Every time the cultivator suffers a set-back, from which he only recovers with difficulty. The weaker men go under entirely.

Again as a set off to the great rise in prices, there is the even greater rise in wages. Nagar Táluka owing to its situation on a railway and near a large city and cantonment suffers from the labour difficulty, much more than rural tálukas like Párner and Shevgaon.

Again it is easy to over-estimate the advantage of nearness to a large market. No doubt it is an advantage but it is outweighed by disadvantages such as dear labour and erratic rainfall.

The rates proposed last year for Shevgaon are little more than the rates existing now in Nagar. Shevgaon is a prosperous táluka where land values and rents are higher than in Nagar. It would not be desirable to maintain the great advantage in assessment which Shevgaon now enjoys over Nagar.

I therefore think that Nagar Táluka must be given some concession. The case will not admit of the full increase of 33 per cent. being imposed.

37. The existing 1st Group consists of 16 villages lying within a radius of about 4 miles from Nagar. The group was so formed because of the proximity to such a large place and of the great facilities for disposing of produce, both grain and fodder. These 16 villages have no other advantages at all. It might be thought that the proximity of the city would give a great impetus to market gardening. But I find that the area irrigated in this block is only 6·2 per cent. as against 6·1 per cent. for the whole táluka.

On the other hand there are indications that agriculture is not a flourishing occupation in this group. The rainfall is decidedly precarious and badly distributed. It is less in quantity than in the northern and eastern portion of the táluka. Labour is scarce and expensive. The demand for labour in the city and cantonment is so great that wages are fully 25 per cent. above the rates prevailing in the more distant parts of the táluka.

In spite of a large non-agricultural population in the city there is little demand for land. Land here does not attract the investor. This fact is evident from the statistics of sales and rents given below :—

Sale price of dry-crop land in 16 villages forming the present Group I of Nagar Táluka.

	1884—1904.	1905—10.	1911—15.
Average multiple of assessment represented by price	17·6	51·3	35·2
Average multiple of assessment represented by price for whole táluka	18·7	31·65	33·84

Rental value of dry-crop land in 16 villages forming the present Group I.

Average percentage of rent represented by assessment ...	29.4
Average percentage of rent represented by assessment for whole taluka	30.15

38. At the Original Settlement 51 villages were put in group I. It was only at the 1st Revision Settlement that the central group was differentiated. After very careful consideration I am convinced that there is no way of justifying the retention of this group. I propose therefore to throw these 16 villages into the same group as the bulk of the Taluka, thus reverting to the original grouping.

39. The existing second group comprises 57 villages lying all round the central groups. This group extends to the limits of the Taluka on the West, North, North-east and East.

South and South-east of Nagar the second group ends rather suddenly owing to the inferior climate of the southern portion of the Taluka.

There are also 4 villages to the North-west of Nagar which were put in the third group owing to their having no made-road leading to Nagar.

I think there is no doubt that the division between the 2nd and 3rd groups on the South was drawn too near to Nagar. The rainfall in the extreme South is no doubt the worst in the Taluka. But there are excellent roads leading to Baburdi Bend, Walki, Ruichhatisi and Athvad respectively. Moreover Ghospuri and Sarola Kasar, which were transferred from Parner Taluka, already bear the same rate as the second group, though geographically they should take the same rate as Khandale and Khadki which are in Group III.

The sales and rents in the 17 southern villages which I propose to raise are as follows:—

	Value of land.			Rents—average percentage of rent represented by assessment 1914-15.
	Sales—average multiple of assessment represented by price.			
	1884-1904.	1905-10.	1911-15.	
17 villages of present Group III	13.2	25.9	29.5	29.8
Whole taluka	18.71	31.35	33.79	30.15

This comparison shows that these 17 villages are very little, if at all, inferior to the Taluka as a whole.

40. Next with regard to the 4 villages Islak, Pimpri Ghumat, Karjune Khare and Nimbgaon Ghana in the North-west of the Taluka I see no reason to continue the favoured treatment. There is no made-road to these villages but they are accessible by good country-tracks. These villages are prosperous owing to a large stretch of excellent wheat-growing soil. The statistics of sales and rents do not give any adverse indication.

The two villages Ghanegaon and Sujal pur which lapsed to Government in 1915 naturally fall into the same group.

The present maximum rate is Re. 1-6-0. The inam village of Nandgaon which adjoins them on the East has been placed under a rate of Re. 1-12-0

since 1869-70. The country here is very rocky and broken. This is clearly shown by the fact that the average assessment is only 0-2-7 per acre in Ghanegaon and 0-2-11 per acre in Sujálpur. Access to Nagar is by cart-track only, and that a bad one for the first few miles. The villages grow only kharif crops and owing to the nature, *i. e.* extreme poverty of the soil, are not very well off.

On the other hand, the classification allows for the poorness of the soil: probably the hills attract rain and make these villages somewhat less insecure than others further East.

I am satisfied that these two villages can bear the increase from Re. 1-6-0 to Re. 1-14-0.

41. There is one more point which may be mentioned. It appears that the below-ghat villages on the North-east enjoy a somewhat better rainfall than the greater part of the Táluka. This is not definitely proved by statistics but is the result of general information. The line of hills probably causes precipitation which is carried for some miles over the other side. Further East at Shevgaon and Pathardi the rainfall still further improves but there is reason to believe that the causes of heavier rainfall at these places do not affect the villages now under consideration.

These villages generally appear to be prosperous.

The following table gives the comparative value of land:—

	Sales—average multiple of assessment represented by price.			Rents—average percentage of rents represented by assessment.
	Value of land.			
	1884-1904.	1905-10.	1911-15.	
12 villages below-ghats in North-east	35.9	53.5	73.9	20.9
Whole táluka	18.7	31.65	33.84	30.15

This table shows that land is very much more in demand than in the rest of the Táluka. But I attribute this largely to the fact that cotton is grown to a considerable extent in these villages. It is the usual experience, in places as unlike as Khándesh and Egypt that speculation in land is rife wherever cotton can be grown. I do not think therefore that very much weight should be given to these figures.

Again these villages are purely kharif. It is hardly reasonable to rate kharif villages higher than villages which have the option of growing either rabi or kharif crops.

Again the rate proposed for the adjoining villages of Pathardi is only Re. 1-10-0, while the adjoining Newasa villages are assessed at only Re. 1-8-0.

It would therefore be very awkward to put this small group of villages in a higher group than villages surrounding it.

42. There remain now only 9 villages in the extreme south. It is certain that the rainfall in this part is inferior to that of the rest of the Táluka. It is also somewhat remote from Nagar and, except for the road running through Ruichhatasi, has rather bad communications. The statistics of sales and rents show that there is practically no demand for land. Even in a year of excellent rainfall like the present, I saw numerous fields which had yielded no crop owing to want of tillage. I consider the tract decidedly inferior and propose to rate it at annas 2 less than the rest of the táluka.

The result of my proposals will be to reduce the three groups to two.

Maximum Rates. 43. The following table shows the existing and proposed maximum rates :—

No. of Villages.	Existing Rate.	Proposed rate.	Increase.	
			Per cent.	To nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the rupee.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
16	1 10 0	1 14 0	15.3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
57	1 8 0	1 14 0	25.	4
21	1 6 0	1 14 0	36.3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	1 6 0	1 12 0	27.2	4
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The total increase in assessment amounts to 25.59 per cent. exclusive of water-cess. This increase is very moderate. But I consider that Nagar Táluka well deserves somewhat lenient treatment. It has hitherto been rated level with Parner. I now propose to give it a slight advantage over Parner. This is fully justified on all grounds which I need not go into again here.

Compared with Shevgaon and Pathardi on the East the proposed rates still leave Nagar Táluka in a disadvantageous position. In Shevgaon and Pathardi the rates proposed are from Re. 1-8-0 to 1-14-0. Half the villages 92 in number are rated at 1-10-0 while only 28 are in the 1st Group.

It is, I submit, better to secure equality of taxation than to demand the last anna from a táluka like Nagar which is from the agricultural point of view less prosperous than its neighbours.

44. There was formerly a large area of inferior pátasthal. The water assessment was permanently abolished by Government Resolution No. 6257 dated 29th June 1909. The total amount remitted was Rs. 8,287.

Pátasthal is retained only in the villages of Chichondi Pátal and Ukadgaon. These páts derive a practically certain supply of water by percolation from the canal from Bhatodi tank; for this reason the assessment was retained.

But the irrigation is of an inferior order and does not at any time suffice for the better class crops.

I propose that the present rates of pátasthal which are under the Rs. 8 scale be kept unchanged. In view of the liberal policy of Government towards pátasthal in precarious tracts, it would I think be somewhat unfair to increase the rates on these two villages. The bandharas are kaccha and therefore require some expense annually.

45. In conclusion I recommend that the rates be guaranteed for 30 years, or if Shevgaon rates are guaranteed for 30 years, to expire in the same year as the rates of that Táluka.

Inám Villages. 46. There are 18 inám villages in the Nagar Táluka.

Of these 14 are surveyed and settled. In 4 villages settlement has not been introduced. The survey has been completed and proposals are now to be submitted. In one village Agadgaon the settlement was introduced in 1911-12 and has been guaranteed for 30 years by Government Resolution No. 6514 dated 15th July 1913. No proposals are therefore to be made in respect of this village.

The following statement gives the information about the existing settlement in each village :—

Village.	Existing Settlement whether O. S. or R. S.	Period of Settlement.		Authority.
		From	To	
Nandgaon ...	R. S. ...	1884-85	1912-18	Settlement Commissioner's No. 938 of 6th May 1884.
Devgaon ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	
Ragho Hivre ...	" ...	1885-86	" ..	
Nimblak ...	" ...	1884-85	" ..	
Valki ...	" ...	" ..	" ..	
Baburdighumat ...	" ...	" ..	" ..	
Ambilvadi ...	" ..	" ..	" ..	
Kedgaon ..	O. S. ...	" ..	" ..	
Chas ...	" ...	" ..	" ..	
Karanji ...	" ...	" ..	" ..	
Pimpalgaon Ujjani ...	" ...	1886-87	" ..	Settlement Commissioner's No. 1172 of 15th July 1886.
Sonevadi ...	" ...	1901-02	" ..	Survey Commissioner's No. S. 389 of 13th March 1901.
Agadgaon ..	" ..	1911-12	1940-41	Government Resolution No. 6614 of 15th July 1913.
Hivre Jhare ...	" ...	1884-85	1912-18	Survey Commissioner's No. 1957 of 26th September 1884.
Takli Kazi ...	" ...	Settlement not introduced.		
Jamb ...	" ...			
Akolner ...	" ...			
Nagar Devle ...	" ...			

47. It is unnecessary to repeat the arguments which have been used to support the proposed grouping and rating of Government villages. As far as possible, inam villages will be put under the same maximum rates as adjoining Government villages.

The rates at present in force are as follows:—

Village.	Maximum rate.		
	Rs.	s.	p.
Nandgaon ...	1	12	0
Devgaon ...	1	10	0
Ragho Hivre ...	1	8	0
Nimblak ...	1	8	0
Valki ...	1	8	0
Baburdighumat ...	1	8	0
Ambilvadi ...	1	6	0
Kedgaon ...	1	10	0
Chas ...	1	8	0
Karanji ...	1	8	0
Pimpalgaon Ujjani ...	1	10	0
Sonevadi ...	1	8	0
Agadgaon ...	2	0	0
Hivre Jhare ...	1	6	0
Nagar Devle ...	}	Survey Settlement not introduced.	
Jamb ...			
Akolner ...			
Takli Kazi ...			

Following the simplified grouping which I propose for Nagar Taluka, all the alienated villages, except Ambilvadi, would fall in Group I proposed to be assessed at Re. 1-14-0 maximum rate.

The above list shows that at present the rating of inám villages does not in all cases correspond to that of adjoining Government villages.

I will accordingly discuss each village in detail.

48. *Nandgaon*.—This village has borne the exceptionally high rate of Re. 1-12-0 since the Original Settlement in 1869-70. As Colonel Laughton remarked, this village is in no respect better than the neighbouring Government villages rated at Re. 1-8-0.

I do not see any reason to maintain the difference. The rate proposed for Group I will give a small increase of 7·1 per cent. I think this is enough. Nandgaon is a Sharakati village and has no arrears.

49. *Nimblak*.—The present rate is Re. 1-8-0. There is no special feature about this village. It will naturally take the rate of Re. 1-14-0.

50. *Bagho Hivre*.—I propose Re. 1-14-0. There is nothing to remark here.

51. *Valki, Baburdighumat*.—These two villages are to the south of Nagar. They are reached by a kaccha road which branches off the Nagar-Dhond road at Arangaon. The villages are at present in the Re. 1-8-0 group although geographically they fall more naturally in Re. 1-6-0 group of Government villages. Valki was given the higher rate as it is a bazar town and the principal cattle market of the district. I do not see any reason to give either of these villages special treatment. The rise from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-14-0 will be easily borne. There are no arrears at all in Valki and none since 1901 in Baburdighumat.

52. *Kedgaon* is a prosperous village near Nagar at present rated at Re. 1-10-0 like the 16 Government villages within the 3 mile limit of Nagar. There are no arrears in this village. The increase to Re. 1-14-0 in the maximum rate will fall very lightly, especially as the maximum rate of motasthal, which is now Rs. 3, will be reduced to the jirayat maximum rate.

53. *Chas, Sonevadi*.—These two villages are rated at Re. 1-8-0 like adjoining Government villages. At the 1st Revision Settlement Colonel Laughton had proposed to put Chas in the 1st Group rated at Re. 1-10-0 these two villages will have no difficulty in paying a rate of Re. 1-14-0 now.

54. *Hivre Jhare*.—This village was transferred from Párnér Táluka in 1886. The rate imposed at the Original Settlement in 1884-85 was Re. 1-6-0. This rate corresponds with the rate sanctioned in adjoining Nagar villages. The introduction of this rate led to an increase of no less than 87 per cent. in the assessment. This increase appears to have been due to the extremely faulty calculation of area under the 'mamul' system. The mamul measurement gave 1,942 acres as occupied arable land. The survey measurement found the true area to be 3,219 acres. There are arrears amounting to Rs. 390-13-6 in this village. It touches Deulgaon Sidhi at one point. This village I propose to place in Group II. Hivre is on the border line between the two groups and there is no outstanding feature to enable one to place this village decisively.

On full consideration I think that Hivre Jhare which is on a made road and rather outside the proposed lower group can bear the increase from Re. 1-6-0 to Re. 1-14-0. I propose therefore to place it in Group I like its neighbours Ghospuri and Sarole. The motasthal rate is at present Rs. 3 but this will now be reduced as in Kedgaon.

55. *Karanji*.—This village is at present rated at Re. 1-8-0. It is in the prosperous below-ghat tract and can easily take the increase to Re. 1-14-0. There are no arrears within the last 8 years in this village. The motasthal rate which is now Rs. 3 will be reduced as in Kedgaon and Hivre Jhare.

56. *Pimpalgaon Ujjani*.—This lies just outside the existing Group I of Government villages but it was given the same maximum rate as that group, *viz.*, Re. 1-10-0, in order to avoid a decrease in the inámdár's revenue.

The present proposal is to put this village under the same maximum rate as Government villages, viz., Re. 1-14-0. The rise is small but sufficient.

57. *Agadgaon*.—The existing settlement is guaranteed up to 1940-41. So no change is to be made now. The sanctioned rate is Rs. 2. This rate is higher than that proposed in the taluka but was imposed in order to prevent any decrease in the inámdár's revenue.

58. *Devgaon*.—This is a small village in the hilly region east of Nagar. It was placed at the 1st Revision Settlement in the 1st Group because it adjoined that group on one side. It should more properly have been placed in the 2nd Group as it is cut off from the 1st Group by a range of hills impassable for traffic. Devgaon will fall easily into the Re. 1-14-0 rate now proposed.

59. *Ambilvadi* is another small village situated in the extreme south of the taluka on the borders of Shrigonda Taluka. It is at present in the lowest group. By its situation it will fall into the new Group II with a maximum rate of Re. 1-12-0.

60. *Takli Kazi*.—This village comes up for settlement for the first time. The survey operations were completed in 1914.

The village is situated at a distance of 8 miles south-east of Nagar on the metalled Jamkhed road.

The assessment (exclusive of inám lands) worked out on a basis of Re. 1 comes to Rs. 646.

The average mamul revenue which was recovered in 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15 is Rs. 1,301 (exclusive of kadim inám). There are no arrears within the last 6 years.

The imposition of a maximum rate of Re. 1-14-0 equal to that in adjoining Government villages would result in a decrease as compared with the mamul demand and collection. This is due to the fact that there are 102 acres of bagayat (motasthal) on which the high rate of Rs. 4-12-9 per *bigha* is recovered at present.

I therefore propose that a special bagayat maximum rate of Rs. 3 be imposed and the jirayat rate be kept at Re. 1-14-0. This will give the jahagirdár a revenue equal to that which he now enjoys. This proposal is discussed fully in paragraph 64 below. The demand and recoveries in years antecedent to 1912-13 were much less. The normal demand recovery upto then was only Rs. 1,211-8-0.

The great increase in the last 3 years is due to the giving out of land for cultivation on survey tenure. There is now no waste land, whereas in 1906 166 *bighas* assessed at Rs. 183 were entered as waste.

61. *Jamb*.—This is a small village into which settlement is now to be introduced for the first time. Jamb is situated 11 miles due east of Nagar on the Nagar-Pathardi Road.

In this village the arrears date from 1909 and are as follows:—

1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Rs. 55	Rs. 182	Rs. 173	Rs. 969	Rs. 42	Rs. ...

The collections in 1913-14 and 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 1,014 (exclusive of judi on inám land). The demand has remained constant at this figure since the earliest year (1889-90) for which information is available. But the full amount has been collected only in 1893-94, 1895-96, 1898-99, 1902-03, 1908-09, 1913-14 and 1914-15.

The survey assessment on the lands at a Re. 1 maximum rate comes to Rs. 485 only. A rate of Rs. 2-2-0 would produce Rs. 1,030 annually.

The area of motasthal is only 27 acres, so that there is no difficulty in putting the dry crop rate at a figure which will secure the inámdár from loss. I therefore recommend that a special rate of Rs. 2-2-0 be imposed on this village in order to secure the jahagirdár from loss of revenue.

62. *Nagar Devle*.—This village is situated less than 2 miles from Nagar City. It is particularly benefited by its close proximity to the City as it has a very larger area of bagayat and does a good deal of market gardening.

The accounts of this village have been badly kept and cannot be relied on fully. There are no arrears at present.

In spite of high rates the village appears to be fairly prosperous. The chief complaint is about the high rates of wages. Six annas for a day is about the lowest rate. No one can be hired on yearly agreement. The usual method is to hire by the month at about Rs. 8 to 10 or to give out piece-work.

The survey operations were completed in 1914 and settlement is now to be made for the first time.

The assessment worked on a rupee one basis comes to Rs. 536. The actual demand of land revenue in 1915-16 amounts to Rs. 2,800-6-9 exclusive of kadim inám. Out of this Rs. 2,782 were collected. It would therefore be necessary to impose a maximum rate of Rs. 5-4-0 to secure this revenue.

The reason of the high incidence of assessment in this village is that there are no less than 405 acres of motasthal. The bagayat rate of assessment is Rs. 4-5-0 per *bigha*. The mamul rate is recovered in full on some numbers. On other numbers the jahagirdár makes deduction every year but there is no fixed scale of deduction. The mamul jirayat rate too is distinctly high, being Re. 1-7-0 per *bigha*.

The imposition of survey rates will operate most unfairly and would perhaps even result in the relinquishment of jirayat land. On the other hand motasthal land would receive enormous concessions which it does not really require. The high assessment is usually recovered without difficulty.

I therefore consider that no equitable method of assessment can be adopted unless a special rate is imposed on motasthal as was the practice in Original Settlements of alienated villages up to 1885-86.

To secure the present revenue with a jirayat maximum rate of Re. 1-14-0 like that of adjoining Government villages it would be necessary to impose a special motasthal maximum rate of Rs. 7-6-0. There is no precedent for a rate at all approaching this. The jahagirdár on the other hand would not consent to any reduction of his present revenue.

I feel therefore unable to suggest any equitable solution of the difficulty other than this.

63. *Akolner*.—This is a large village 10 miles south-west of Nagar. The road from Akolner to Kedgaon is decidedly rough in places (about 7 miles) but is not so bad as to impede cart traffic seriously.

A station for passengers only has been opened at Akolner on the G. I. P. Railway but it is not much used. It hardly affects the economic condition of the village.

The village in the past has been much mismanaged and considerable arrears have accumulated since 1896-97. The total outstanding in the accounts is Rs. 35,961 but only Rs. 7,470 relates to the last 6 years.

The settlement is now to be introduced for the first time. The survey operations were carried out in 1911-12.

The assessment worked out by proportion from the classification annas on a rupee one basis comes to Rs. 3,875 on occupied and unoccupied cultivable land.

In 1911-12 the area of land nominally unoccupied was 3,612 acres assessed at Rs. 1,500. This area is however misleading as it was the practice of the late jahagirdár to give out land on oral or written tenancy for one year at a time retaining the numbers as assessed waste in his village papers. The assessed waste at present standing amounts to 627 bighas with mamul assessment of Rs. 757.

The rates at present in force in the village are extremely high, being Rs. 4-5-0 and Rs. 2-2-6 per *bigha* of bagayat and Re. 0-15-3 for jirayat. These

rates are levied irrespective of the quality of the soil. The jahagirdár gives a certain remission at his discretion on most *khatas* amounting to about 16 per cent.

Thus the demand of land revenue exclusive of judi came to Rs. 9,956 in 1914-15. From this remission of Rs. 1,557 is deducted, leaving a net demand of Rs. 8,399. This amount is recovered in full both in 1914-15 and 1915-16.

The imposition of a maximum rate of Re. 1-14-0 would give a revenue of Rs. 7,329 exclusive of judi but inclusive of assessment on waste land. This waste land is now not important.

There is in addition 272 acres of patasthal land which would bring in say Rs. 500 exclusive of water-cess.

I think that on the whole a special maximum rate of Rs. 2 would meet the case. This would give a revenue of approximately Rs. 8,318 exclusive of water-cess. The jahagirdár would no doubt agree to this as the water-cess would more than cover the slight deficiency. This proposal is made on the supposition that no special rate for bagayat would be approved.

64. *Motasthal Bagayat in unsettled villages.*—The introduction of the settlement into some villages is difficult owing to the very high rates which are levied on bagayat. Thus in Takli Kazi the rate imposed and levied is Rs. 4-12-9 per *bigha*. The *bigha* being taken as equivalent to 30 *gunthas*, this rate comes to Rs. 6-6-4 per acre. The introduction of survey rates will result in the reduction of the assessment on bagayat to little more than one-fourth of these rates. On the other hand *jirayat* rates will be raised in order to make up the difference. In Nagar Devle the large proportion of bagayat makes it impossible to propose any reasonable maximum rate.

The reduction of assessment on bagayat is undoubtedly opposed to common sense. In the earlier settlements of alienated villages made long after the passing of the Land Revenue Code it was the practice to impose a special rate on bagayat. Thus in the case of Pimpalgaon Ujjani, Chas, Kedgaon and Karanji settled in 1884-86 a rate of Rs. 3 was applied to bagayat while the *jirayat* maximum rates were Re. 1-10-0 and Re. 1-8-0. In his report No. 585, dated 24th April 1884, on the three last villages, Colonel Laughton writes:—"The motasthal land has been worked out on the usual three rupees scale applied to *inám* villages surveyed for the first time."

I do not find any examples of this practice later than 1885-86. Two questions therefore arise now—

- (1) whether the motasthal at present assessed under the Rs. 3 scale is to be worked out on the ordinary dry crop rate at the 1st Revision, and
- (2) whether in the case of villages now being surveyed for the first time it will be permissible to work out motasthal assessment on the Rs. 3 scale.

I see no objection to the former question being answered in the affirmative.

As regards the second point I am in favour of a special rate for bagayat where it forms an important part of the village revenue. In Akolner a *jirayat* maximum rate of Re. 1-14-0 and a bagayat rate of Rs. 3 would yield approximately the same as a general rate of Rs. 2 and would be more equitable. I calculate the assessment to be Rs. 8,229 on this method as against Rs. 8,318.

I offer this suggestion only tentatively in the case of Akolner as it is possible to secure the jahagirdár from loss by imposing a maximum rate only a trifle higher than that of adjoining Government villages. I have accordingly made my calculations on a proposed Rs. 2 maximum rate for *jirayat* and bagayat alike.

But in the case of Nagar Devle I have pointed out that it is impossible to introduce an equitable settlement on strict survey practice. I admit that it is inconvenient to depart from the principles followed in all recent settlements

merely in order to obtain a certain revenue. Logically we should not limit the special bagayat rate to Nagar Devle but should apply it to all villages where high bagayat rates exist. But I prefer to depart from the accepted principles only when there is no possible alternative. It is therefore only in Nagar Devle and Takli Kazi that I propose special measures.

65. *Patasthal*.—The treatment of patasthal in the inám villages of this taluka is a point of difficulty. The patasthal assessment in all but two of the Government villages in the taluka has been abolished by Government Resolution No. 6257, dated 29th June 1909, as it is rightly held to be precarious.

The orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915, do not permit this course to be adopted in the case of inám villages.

The patasthal water-cess is found in the following villages:—

Village.	Water-cess
Devgaon	75
Nimblak	21
Walki	157
Ambilvadi	2
Pimpalgaon Ujjani	169
Sonevadi	500
Chas	420
Akolner	Not fixed.

All the bandharas are kaccha. There is not one village in which the pats are reliable. They flow of course in abnormal years like the present (1915-16) so that it is impossible to make any deduction as to the true value of the pats from this year's observation.

The villages Devgaon, Nimblak, Valki and Ambilvadi, into which the 1st Revision Settlement has been introduced, had no kayam patasthal at the Original Survey. As I have elsewhere remarked, the 1st Revision Settlement followed years of good rainfall, *viz.*, 1882, 21.60 inches, 1883, 40.56 inches. The rainfall of 1882 was not quite equal to the average at Nagar itself, but in all the surrounding talukas it exceeded the average by from 3 to 6 inches. It is therefore probable that the outlying villages of Nagar Taluka also had more than the average rainfall. In 1883 the rainfall was abnormally heavy. This fact accounts for the imposition of water-cess at the 1st Revision. Mr. Hey was strongly of opinion that there is no patasthal in any inám village which is worth retaining. It is no doubt true that the levy of water-cess (with rare remission) in years when there is no water is unfair to the occupant: the only remedy is to get the inámdár's consent to regular remission.

I will now discuss the patasthal in detail.

66. *Devgaon, Pimpalgaon Ujjani*.—The pats here are practically non-existent except in years of abnormal rainfall. In Devgaon especially the patasthal does not deserve the name. Devgaon patasthal was classed along with Government villages after the good rainfall of 1882 and the deluge of 1883. The collection of patasthal cess in this village has been especially burdensome and resented by the cultivators.

Pimpalgaon Ujjani was surveyed in 1884-85. The rainfall of 1884 was 22.74, but 18.72 inches of this fell after 1st August, thus swelling the pats.

The patasthal area is 75 acres "irrigated," as the Superintendent writes, "from streams which flow for a few months after the rains."

It would not, I think, be contrary to the orders of Government to abolish the patasthal cess entirely in both these villages. It is not merely that the pats are precarious but that they are non-existent in the ordinary sense. If in years of very heavy rain the cultivator manages to pick up some water for his early rabi crops he may fairly be charged an occasional rate but it is unfair to charge him every year for the benefit which he gets once or twice in 10 years. I therefore propose to abolish the rate in these two villages.

67. *Ambilvadi*.—In this village there is an insignificant area of 31 gunthas of so-called patasthal with a water-cess of Rs. 2. It is difficult to understand how this area came to be classed as permanent patasthal. A small nála was dammed for the first time in the year of the settlement. It does not appear to have been dammed since. The pat does not exist. The classification was certainly wrong and I propose to abolish the patasthal.

68. *Nimblak*.—It is evident from the instance of Ambilvadi that the Survey Department classed as permanent patasthal every field which was ever irrigated by flow. This naturally strengthens one's argument in recommending changes. In Nimblak a bandhara was found to supply water to 2 numbers (8 acres). But it is extremely doubtful whether this is correct. The crop grown was bajri only in the 3 years preceding the classification. I propose to abolish the permanent water-cess in this village.

69. *Chas*.—There is a large area (178 acres) bearing patasthal cess. As this area was found after the good years 1882 and 1883 there is a priori ground for expecting to find the area excessive. From actual inspection Mr. Hey was of opinion that not half the survey numbers assessed under patasthal were ever irrigated. He found that in 1914-15 only 57 numbers out of 141 patasthal numbers were receiving water in that year. But this was due partly to negligence on the part of cultivators who did not put up all the dams although there was water in the stream.

No doubt the area assessed as patasthal is excessive but it is difficult to draw the line if any numbers are to be re-classed.

I see nothing for it but to retain the area as at present.

70. *Valki*.—In this village there is a considerable area of patasthal (109 acres) which is with some justice so classed. It is of course precarious like all patasthal in Nagar Táluka but I am not prepared to recommend any change.

71. *Sonevadi*.—There are 166 acres under patasthal here. The rate of assessment is the same as for all patasthal in this táluka, viz., a consolidated rate of Rs. 8. The field operations were carried out in 1898-99. The rainfall in the 3 preceding years was—

				Inches.
1896	...	...	...	19.66
1897	...	...	...	18.23
1898	...	...	...	14.78

It is, therefore, clear that the patasthal area was not overestimated owing to the rainfall being above the normal.

In the present year (1915-16) which is one of abnormally heavy rainfall the pats are of course flowing but this is no indication.

However in view of the orders of Government contained in Government Resolution No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915, that the concession to precarious tracts does not extend to alienated villages, I have no changes to propose in this village.

72. *Akolner*.—This village has been recently surveyed, 10 bandharas were assessed as kayam patasthal. The area irrigated is 272 acres out of which 153 acres are irrigated by wells in addition. The classification was made in 1911. The rainfall of 1910 was 37.11 inches so that the classers saw the patasthal at its best. I am not prepared to quarrel with this classification which was made after the patasthal question had come prominently to notice. I propose to retain the water cess at the same rate as for other villages in the táluka.

73. *Patasthal rates*.—All patasthal in this táluka is rated under a consolidated scale starting at Rs. 8 for 1st class water and 16 anna soil.

In view of the generally poor quality of the irrigation and the fact that all the bandharas are kachha I do not think that any enhancement is justified. It

is notorious that inámdárs collect the patasthal cess without hesitation whether water flows or not. Until there is absolute security that remissions will be given when the water fails, any enhancement would be rewarding the dumafárs without any justification.

74. *Conclusion.*—I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed to expire at the same time as those in Government villages of the Nagar Táluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer,
Western Tálukas, Ahmednagar.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Nagar, District Ahmednagar,
for the years 1905-1915.

Year	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante Monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches	No.	Inches	No	Inches.	No	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1905	...	...	0.08	...	7.40	14	6.44	8	1.72	3	18.64	24	
1906	0.35	1	0.04	...	9.21	19	9.03	14	2.53	4	20.90	38	
1907	0.28	1	1.71	5	11.71	21	3.30	6	0.03	...	17.13	28	
1908	0.30	1	...	...	6.92	10	13.18	13	0.98	3	21.81	23	
1909	0.23	1	3.07	6	4.86	8	13.32	15	0.09	...	22.47	30	
1910	...	...	0.69	3	15.63	19	16.61	21	4.30	4	37.11	46	
1911	0.07	...	1.67	1	11.69	17	2.23	4	1.03	5	17.49	27	
1912	...	...	0.78	1	4.70	13	2.79	9	1.71	4	10.08	26	
1913	...	...	0.64	3	16.50	19	6.08	10	0.25	3	23.77	33	
1914	...	...	0.78	3	9.33	17	7.91	14	1.08	2	19.70	26	
1915	0.92	2	4.34	5	14.14	20	10.08	19	2.77	3	38.26	43	
Average	0.20	1	1.34	3	10.22	16	9.73	13	1.90	3	22.09	34	

Fide remarks herewith attached

Remarks with regard to the character of rainfall season in Ahmednagar, Parner and Akola Talukas of the Nagar District during 1905--1915.

1905.—Rain during the year was much below the average. There was light rain in the ante monsoon period. Monsoon set in early in June but general sowing rain was not received till at the end of the month. Sowing was outdone in July except in Parner where the fall was insufficient. The fall in August was inadequate except in Akola and the crops began to suffer. The rain in September was again deficient and the break having prolonged to the middle of October, kharif crops almost withered. The fall in the third week of October and in November was scanty and insufficient for general rabi sowing and the seedlings where germinated did not fare well. December was almost rainless. Season on the whole was very poor.

1906.—Except at Akola the total rain of the year was in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain was practically absent. The usual sowing rain commenced early in June and kharif sowing started everywhere. It was continued and completed in July under favourable rain. The seedlings were in good condition. They were favoured by good rain in August and the crops promised well. It also enabled rabi sowing to be undertaken in places. But the rain in September was much below requirements and affected kharif crops. The rain in October was again light and rabi sowing was checked. The November fall was partial and slight rain in December helped but little. The season on the whole was fair for kharif and poor for rabi.

1907.—The year's rain was in excess of the average at Parner and Akola; at Nagar it was in defect of it. Fairly heavy rain fell in the ante monsoon period and it was useful for preparation of land. The monsoon began rather late in June. The fall being inadequate kharif sowing commenced only in places. July rain was favourable for the completion of kharif sowings and the seedlings were in good condition. The August fall further helped them. But September rain was scanty and being received only in the last week the standing crops suffered. October opened with very light rain and November was practically dry. Rabi sowing was retarded and the seedlings where germinated wanted more rain. December was rainless. Season on the whole was poor.

1908.—Except at Parner the rain during the year was slightly in excess of the average. Ante monsoon rain was absent. Regular monsoon opened timely in June but the fall being insufficient kharif sowing was confined to most places only. In July the fall was light and scattered and general kharif sowing was retarded. August rain was again deficient and the crops where germinated grew stunted. Good rain in September was beneficial to the surviving kharif crops and gave rabi a good start and large areas were put under these crops. In October rain fell in the last week and was much below requirements. The break was useful for completing the rabi sowings. Practically no rain fell in November or December. Rabi crops on light soil suffered. Season on the whole was poor to fair.

1909.—The rain during the year exceeded the average except at Parner. The ante monsoon rain was good and useful for preparation of land. The monsoon set in early in June affording sufficient moisture for kharif sowings which progressed everywhere. They were completed in July though the fall in this month was below the average. August rain was seasonable and the crops thrived well. In September the fall exceeded the average and was very beneficial to the standing crops. It also induced rabi sowings which was completed in October though the fall in that month was below the requirements. The seedlings were doing well. November was rainless and the December fall was light and partial. Rabi crops required more rain for their proper development. Season on the whole was fairly good for kharif and poor to fair for rabi crops.

1910.—The total fall was much above the average. There was light rain in ante monsoon period. Regular monsoon opened timely in June and kharif sowing was commenced except in Akola where it was retarded owing to excessive moisture. The fall in July was beneficial for completion of kharif sowings and the seedlings were thriving. But heavy rain at the end of August and in September proved injurious to these crops turning them yellow in places. Lands were ready for rabi cultivation but sowing was retarded for want of a break. In October rain fell in first and last weeks affecting cotton but was useful for rabi sowings which were pushed on. The rabi crops were favoured in November with useful rain. December was dry. The rabi prospects were light but a severe frost later on in the season prejudicially affected their yield. Season on the whole was middling.

1911.—Rain during the year was short of the average. Ante monsoon rain was fairly good. The monsoon set in early in June and the fall being insufficient kharif sowing was confined to most places. July rain exceeded the average and facilitated the retarded kharif sowing. The seedlings were favoured by useful rain in August and were in fair condition. But September rain was far below requirements and affected the crops injuriously and rain was urgently needed to save them and also to start rabi sowing. The fall in October was very light and did not help rabi sowings, which were taken in hand only after useful rain at the end of November. There was no rain in December though more was badly wanted for the growth of rabi seedlings. Season on the whole was very poor.

1912.—Except at Akola the total fall was in defect of the average. Ante monsoon rain was light. The monsoon commenced in the second week of June and the fall being inadequate kharif sowing was confined to light soil. July rain was general and useful for the completion of kharif sowings. The fall in August being scanty the seedlings began to suffer, except in Akola where they were fair. September rain did not improve the situation as the fall of the month was only a few cents and kharif crops further deteriorated. Rabi sowing was also delayed. October rain was "extraordinarily partial"; rabi sowing was started in places but more rain was required to push them on. Rain in the third week of November enabled further rabi sowing to be undertaken. There was no rain in December though it was badly wanted for rabi crops. The season was fair in Akola and very poor elsewhere.

1913.—Rain during the year was in excess of the average except at Parner. Fairly good rain fell in the ante monsoon period. The monsoon opened timely in June and the fall was sufficient for kharif sowings which were in rapid progress everywhere. July rain though below average was useful for the completion of kharif sowings and for helping growth of seedlings. The fall in August though below requirements was general and beneficial to the standing crops. They were further favoured by seasonable rain in September. This rain also induced rabi sowings for which, however, more rain was needed. The fall in October was favourable for rabi sowing and the seedlings were generally in fair condition. There was no rain in November or December though rabi crops required it for proper development. The season on the whole was fairly good.

1914.—The total fall of the year exceeded the average at Parner and Akola and was below it at Ahmednagar. Ante monsoon rain was light and partial. Monsoon opened timely in June and the kharif sowing was started everywhere. It was completed in July under favourable rain and the seedlings were in good condition. August rain was upto requirements. The fall in September was almost continuous which threatened damage to the standing crops in parts of Parner and Akola. It however gave a good start for rabi sowing which was completed in October and the standing crops thrived well. November rain was beneficial and December was rainless. Rabi crops continued to be in good condition. The season on the whole was good.

1915.—The total fall of the year was much over the average. Ante monsoon rain was useful for the preparation of the land. Regular monsoon opened in the third week of June and the fall being beneficial kharif sowing was commenced in the last week. July rain was more than double the average and kharif sowing was continued though retarded in places and transplantation commenced in Akola. Light scattered rain was received in August which was quite inadequate and the standing crops began to wither in parts of Nagar and Parner. Relief however came in September when the fall was general considerably above the average and somewhat excessive in places. It revived the kharif crops and enabled rabi sowing being started but the latter was retarded owing to subsequent continuous rain. It was resumed under favourable rain in October and was completed in November. The rabi prospects were good. Some useful rain fell in December and the crops thrived well. Season on the whole was good.

(Signed) K. H. GOKHALE,
For Director of Agriculture.

Details of cultivation and crops in the Government villages

Taluks.	Years.	Occupied and Unoccupied Area.																
		Number and area of villages.						Area for which Agricultural statistics are available.										
		Government.		Allotted.		Total.		Village	Area in acres.	Percentage of column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.				Area unoccupied.			
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mysore	1904-05	101	324,868			101	324,868	101	324,868	100	11,674	198,682	99,018	349,899	2,674	40,199	32	
	1905-06	101	324,866			101	324,866	101	324,866	100	10,160	264,060	78,906	349,039	5,109	40,170	32	
	1906-07	101	324,802			101	324,802	101	324,802	100	9,790	308,587	39,196	349,022	5,113	40,171	32	
	1907-08	101	324,802			101	324,802	101	324,802	100	10,599	190,169	48,116	348,877	3,065	40,171	32	
	1908-09	101	324,759			101	324,759	101	324,759	100	10,611	204,014	33,739	348,961	3,096	40,125	32	
	1909-10	101	324,757			101	324,757	101	324,757	100	12,710	209,490	39,470	347,070	5,274	40,111	32	
	1910-11	101	324,756			101	324,756	101	324,756	100	11,608	204,974	30,942	347,721	3,393	40,111	32	
	1911-12	101	324,785			101	324,785	101	324,785	100	15,062	162,406	69,775	347,243	3,768	40,110	32	
	1912-13	101	324,766			201	324,766	101	324,766	100	10,512	173,524	61,297	344,933	5,790	40,110	34	
	1913-14	101	324,786			101	324,786	101	324,786	100	9,709	207,336	39,148	346,188	5,440	40,090	34	
	Average of 5 years from 1904-10 to 1913-14.	101	324,774			101	324,774	101	324,774	100	11,230	169,696	49,595	346,541	4,304	40,105	32	
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 5).																	

Taluks.	Years.	Crops—continued.												
		Pulses—continued.		Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and spices.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.
		Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Groom Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.				
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Mysore	1904-05		17,396	147	283	249	679	221	227	448	6	104	1,613	4,899
	1905-06		16,000	78	479	223	780	76	491	566	656	249	1,539	1,131
	1906-07	9	26,773	112	499	212	703	221	443	702	530	190	3,304	1,768
	1907-08	1	20,221	209	549	299	949	313	193	506	461	107	3,156	1,002
	1908-09	5	14,822	134	626	222	968	450	98	548	560	37	3,71	1,91
	1909-10	7	26,848	167	608	249	1,010	379	223	599	781	36	3,964	1,903
	1910-11	25	26,569	131	557	284	952	445	264	709	558	26	3,428	1,512
	1911-12	9	17,564	151	397	241	1,220	120	375	556	698	90	1,575	3,3
	1912-13	8	17,119	114	1,303	255	1,671	92	351	443	499	67	2,336	2,6
	1913-14	4	18,206	123	390	265	1,266	190	302	572	597	70	2,346	2,4
	Average of 5 years from 1904-10 to 1913-14.	11	20,949	135	676	253	1,264	263	321	574	639	66	2,923	799
	Percentages of crops on the gross area cropped (column 5).		10.01	0.07	0.43	0.12	0.61	0.08	0.15	0.22	0.36	0.03	1.27	4.26

B.
of the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Crops													Years.	Taluka.
Cereals.								Pulses.						
Total.	Jowar.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.	Gram.	Mug and Udid.	Meth and Kainth.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	3	1	
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
75,494	121,305	88,029	23	12,047	891	195	162,248	4,000	6,638	1,028	5,742	1904-05		
75,840	85,967	48,650	7	4,878	1,055	154	187,301	5,098	2,122	1,254	7,581	1905-06		
75,790	72,558	76,604	29	7,156	2,337	859	159,343	8,090	3,351	8,530	11,768	1906-07		
75,923	92,400	56,038	15	3,402	1,988	124	158,545	5,465	2,391	1,990	10,414	1907-08		
76,097	124,611	51,612	1	1,281	1,390	233	179,038	2,925	4,335	922	6,435	1908-09		
77,027	95,295	66,042	7	4,016	2,311	155	166,236	6,757	5,496	1,785	12,328	1909-10		
77,085	91,590	61,686	18	7,641	1,394	136	162,961	6,395	6,423	2,665	10,146	1910-11		
77,542	70,061	59,600	9	7,085	1,662	261	159,878	5,169	2,337	1,188	8,781	1911-12		
79,658	98,685	87,215	3	208	1,236	233	157,680	5,018	2,419	1,302	3,375	1912-13		
79,646	95,484	80,100	5	5,081	1,243	135	153,046	4,440	1,420	1,607	10,735	1913-14		
79,233	90,230	65,039	8	4,898	1,647	122	162,132	5,547	3,633	1,686	10,072	Average of 5 years from 1906-10 to 1913-14.		
.....	42.10	31.09	...	2.32	0.79	0.09	77.45	2.65	1.74	0.81	4.81	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (column 55).		

Crops—continued.													Years.	Taluka.
seeds.				Dyes.	Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots and tubers and starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice cropped.	Remainder net area cropped.			
Oastor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.		Cotton.	Others.	Total.							
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	2	1	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
41	14,850	1,116	23,218	...	7,153	797	7,950	261	211,929	1,672	210,256	1904-05		
42	9,339	1,213	13,301	...	6,740	1,416	8,156	278	179,989	1,660	178,329	1905-06		
43	8,537	1,179	14,797	...	11,066	1,694	12,760	281	216,100	2,378	213,722	1906-07		
44	9,581	1,274	15,019	...	11,083	956	12,039	300	203,135	2,374	200,761	1907-08		
45	16,020	863	17,166	...	2,199	2,428	4,627	305	217,940	3,018	214,922	1908-09		
46	9,580	1,074	15,619	...	8,026	2,061	10,107	345	223,334	4,084	219,250	1909-10		
47	10,963	1,310	17,339	...	11,638	1,675	13,313	173	221,628	4,949	216,679	1910-11		
48	9,297	1,303	12,468	...	8,241	4,020	9,270	308	181,163	5,985	175,178	1911-12		
49	10,788	337	13,079	...	2,616	375	2,991	592	194,590	10,744	183,846	1912-13		
50	9,905	401	13,990	...	7,338	375	7,713	759	226,000	9,065	216,935	1913-14		
51	10,073	838	14,626	...	6,981	1,707	8,688	421	209,331	...	...	Average of 5 years from 1909-10 to 1913-14.	
52	4.21	0.42	0.90	...	2.24	0.62	4.16	0.21	100	...	...	Percentage of crops on the gross area cropped (column 55).	

APPENDIX B.

Showing area (in acres) irrigated from different sources of irrigation and acreage of crops grown under them in Government and Inam villages in Nagar Taluka of Ahmednagar District during the years 1909-10 to 1913-14

Years.	Area irrigated from						Cropping of irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.
	Government canals.	Private canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Bleo.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NAGAR (GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.)															
1909-10	800	...	11,910	...	...	13,710	2,678	4	8,148	36	616	1,809	605	13,088	978
1910-11	914	...	9,516	198	1,384	11,905	2,778	9	6,235	36	519	1,894	557	12,989	1,101
1911-12	218	...	13,903	778	199	16,088	1,707	9	9,886	90	745	2,468	987	15,889	890
1912-13	317	...	9,995	...	...	10,313	208	3	7,873	67	873	1,806	1,303	11,828	1,029
1913-14	840	...	9,389	...	...	9,709	1,888	3	4,890	50	1,115	1,098	980	10,084	385
Average	504	...	10,922	198	291	11,920	2,077	6	7,833	66	772	2,072	879	12,792	872
NAGAR (ALIENATED VILLAGES.)															
1909-10	...	...	1,304	...	...	1,304	232	..	840	..	107	105	88	1,320	16
1910-11	...	...	1,049	...	895	2,044	356	..	1,463	...	84	130	38	2,009	25
1911-12	...	...	1,684	...	26	1,910	207	1	1,098	..	75	186	96	1,665	65
1912-13	...	...	1,192	...	...	1,192	48	...	1,083	3	105	89	74	1,379	140
1913-14	...	...	1,280	...	...	1,280	180	...	812	2	135	263	25	1,286	6
Average	...	...	1,402	...	64	1,486	201	...	1,069	1	101	169	54	1,384	48

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Basars are held in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jeur ...	Saturday ...	Grain ... Cloth ... Grocery ... Miscellaneous ...	Rs. 175 75 85 32	Jowári, bájri, wheat, etc.
			Total ...	317	
2	Valki ...	Monday ...	Grain ... Grocery ... Cloth ... Cattle ... Miscellaneous ...	400 800 700 3,000 560	Jowári, bájri, wheat, etc. Lugadis, and coarse blankets. Oxen, cows, buffaloes, etc. Famous cattle market.
			Total ...	4,960	
3	Karanji (Ali-enated).	Tuesday ...	Grain ... Grocery ... Cloth ... Miscellaneous ...	80 75 75 20	Jowári, bájri, etc.
			Total ...	250	
4	Chichondi Patil.	Friday ...	Grain ... Cloth ... Grocery ... Miscellaneous ...	200 200 150 80	Jowári and bájri. Coarse blankets, lugdis, etc.
			Total ...	630	
5	Ahmednagar.	Tuesday ...	Cloth ... Vegetables ... Miscellaneous ...	300 50 325	Coarse blankets, lugdis, etc.
			Total ...	675	
6	Bhingar ...	Friday ...	Grain ... Grocery ... Vegetables ...	100 15 15	Jowári, bájri, wheat, etc.
			Total ...	130	

APPENDIX B¹.

Showing area (in acres) irrigated from different sources of irrigation and acreage of crops grown under them in Government and Inam villages in Nagar Taluka of Ahmednagar District during the years 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Years.	Area irrigated from						Cropping of irrigated area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Bal. Irr. ac.
	Government canals.	Private canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.	Total.	Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other food crops.	Non-food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
NAGAR (GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.)																
1909-10	800	...	11,810	...	...	12,710	2,678	4	8,148	36	618	1,609	806	12,080	976	13
1910-11	814	..	9,616	198	1,394	11,305	2,779	9	6,235	36	512	1,894	667	12,699	1,701	11
1911-12	218	..	12,902	778	199	15,068	1,797	9	9,336	90	745	2,468	987	15,389	890	16
1912-13	317	...	9,865	...	...	10,313	208	3	7,573	67	873	1,206	1,303	11,533	1,020	10
1913-14	340	...	9,389	..	...	9,709	1,233	3	4,890	60	1,115	1,093	980	10,064	846	9
Average	504	...	10,832	198	291	11,220	2,077	6	7,833	69	772	1,673	876	12,792	872	11
NAGAR (ALIENATED VILLAGES.)																
1909-10	...	...	1,304	...	...	1,304	232	..	840	..	107	105	36	1,320	16	1
1910-11	...	..	1,649	..	895	2,044	356	..	1,468	...	84	120	36	2,000	36	2
1911-12	...	...	1,694	...	28	1,610	207	1	1,088	..	76	185	98	1,866	56	1
1912-13	...	...	1,192	...	...	1,192	48	...	1,033	3	105	69	74	1,322	140	1
1913-14	...	...	1,280	...	...	1,280	160	...	612	2	135	263	23	1,286	6	1
Average	...	...	1,402	...	84	1,486	201	...	1,008	1	101	168	64	1,364	49	1

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Basars are held
in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jeur ...	Saturday ...	Grain ... Cloth ... Grocery ... Miscellaneous ...	Rs. 175 75 35 32	Jowári, bájri, wheat, etc.
			Total ...	317	
2	Valki ...	Monday ...	Grain ... Grocery ... Cloth ... Cattle ... Miscellaneous ...	400 800 700 3,000 560	Jowári, bájri, wheat, etc. Lugadis, and coarse blankets. Oxen, cows, buffaloes, etc. Famous cattle market.
			Total ...	4,960	
3	Karanji (Ali- enated).	Tuesday ...	Grain ... Grocery ... Cloth ... Miscellaneous ...	80 75 75 20	Jowári, bájri, etc.
			Total ...	250	
4	Chichondi Patil.	Friday ...	Grain ... Cloth ... Grocery ... Miscellaneous ...	200 200 150 80	Jowári and bájri. Coarse blankets, lugdis, etc.
			Total ...	630	
5	Ahmednagar.	Tuesday ...	Cloth ... Vegetables ... Miscellaneous ...	300 50 325	Coarse blankets, lugdis, etc.
			Total ...	675	
6	Bhingar ...	Friday ...	Grain ... Grocery ... Vegetables ...	100 15 15	Jowári, bájri, wheat, etc.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which basar is held.	Weekly sales.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Chichondi Siral.	Monday ...	Grain ... Grocery ... Cloth ...	Rs. 40 30 45	Jowári, bájri, etc. Coarse blankets.
			Total ...	115	
8	Bhatodi ...	Saturday ...	Grain ...	150	Jowári, bájri, etc.
9	Kandgaon ...	Thursday ...	Grain ... Cloth ... Grocery ... Miscellaneous ..	150 160 25 25	Jowári, bájri, etc. Lugdís.
			Total ...	350	

APPENDIX G¹.

Statement showing shops, industries, etc., in the 121 villages of the Nagar Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Shops.	Liquor shops.	Hand industries.					Mechanical power.			Remarks
		Oil presses.	Cotton looms.	Woolen looms.	Silk looms.	Gins.	Gins.	Rice husking machines.	Cotton presses.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
628	14	61	1,017	11	6	16	5	...	6	Ahmednagar city and its suburbs and Nagar Cantonment, Nagar Taluka.
397	1	20	531	30	..	22	...	...	...
1,020	15	71	1,548	41	6	38	5	...	6	

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools together with their average attendance for.

Number of villages	Name of Taluka.	Local Board schools.				Municipal schools.				Private schools.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
98	Nagar	83	2,019.0	...	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nagar	80	1,028.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	620
						Bhangar ... 1 Nagar ... 8 Aided ... Mission ... 5 14	260.0 836.9 6 12	1 5 6	41.0 340.3 471.0			

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

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in Government villages in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the year 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
101	Nagar ...	2, 80	730	113	8	7	18	418	85	7	8	5	4

Number of villages.	Taluka.	TANKS—continued.				OTHER SOURCES.								
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
101	Nagar ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	28	576	38	20	...

Abstract.

Taluka.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagar ...	For irrigation	2,580	730	7	8	...	...
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	113	8	5	4	...	28
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	7	16	2	5	576	38
	In disuse .....	...	474	...	...	...	20
	Total ..	2,700	1,228	14	15	576	64
	Total recorded at the original settlement	2,731					

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tanks and other sources of water-supply in *Imām* villages of the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate for the year 1912-13.

Number of villages.	Taluka.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.								TANKS.			
		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	Nagar	294	136	19	3	3	..	63	14	..	..	..	..

Number of villages.	Taluka.	TANKS—continued.				OTHER SOURCES.								Remarks.
		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
15	Nagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	5	..

Abstract.

Taluka.	Details.	Wells, Budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagar	For irrigation	294	136	..	..	..	..
	For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation	19	3	..	..	..	..
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc.	3	..	1	1	121	..
	In disuse	..	76	..	..	..	5
	Total	316	214	1	1	121	5
	Total recorded at the original settlement	Not available.					

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the selling value of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Nagar Taluka, Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q	Name of village.	Group Number.	1886-88-1904-05.				1905-06-1909-10.				1910-11-1914-15.				Remarks
			Area of land sold.	Assessment	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the Price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the Price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the Price.	
<i>Group I.</i>															
1	Chaharoni Khurd	I	...	.....	.....	...	3	3 8 0	300 0 0	85 71	11	8 0 0	540 0 0	67 5
3	Malliwadi	I	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	7	8 0 0	400 0 0	50 00
4	Nalgaon	I	37	48 0 0	1,015 0 0	20 71	44	69 0 0	1,475 0 0	24 58	215	296 0 0	9,320 0 0	31 48	
5	Marehadu Nagar	I	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	7	10 0 0	325 0 0	32 5
6	Bhingde	I	43	15 0 0	600 0 0	40 00	08	47 0 0	6,395 0 0	130 08	118	67 8 0	3,870 0 0	57 3	
7	Bargosa	I	...	.....	.....	...	1	1 0 0	140 0 0	140 00	...	...	...	...
8	Sarodi	I	15	20 0 0	699 0 0	34 95	61	30 8 0	1,110 0 0	80 39	63	17 8 0	380 0 0	20 57	
9	Boibgaon	I	113	95 0 0	1,331 0 0	14 01	...	...	.....	...	102	37 0 0	3,054 0 0	35 1
10	Kapurwadi	I	60	81 8 0	440 0 0	1 98	60	41 0 0	1,305 0 0	33 20	143	108 0 0	3,376 0 0	31 84	
11	Darawadi	I	3	10 0 0	250 0 0	25 00	23	17 0 0	435 0 0	25 58	31	37 0 0	1,175 0 0	43 51	
12	Wakadi	I	1	1 8 0	25 0 0	18 6	31	37 0 0	1,800 0 0	48 14	61	60 0 0	2,775 0 0	29 58	
13	Burngaon	I	43	41 0 0	330 0 0	7 31	33	37 8 0	1,325 0 0	32 6	6	8 0 0	375 0 0	34 37	
14	Gaimkhani	I	13	10 0 0	237 8 0	14 84	10	5 8 0	350 0 0	63 63	...	...	...	...
15	Sheribhatsig	I	8	4 0 0	95 0 0	37 75	5	7 0 0	125 0 0	17 85	...	...	...	...
17	Pokhardi	I	8	5 0 0	130 0 0	30 00	12	3 8 0	50 0 0	14 28	13	6 8 0	430 0 0	61 61	
18	Shahapur	I	...	.....	.....	...	81	36 8 0	1,385 0 0	34 65	61	21 0 0	725 0 0	31 53
19	Nimbodi	I	332	101 0 0	1,423 0 0	14 05	139	94 0 0	2,860 0 0	31 43	165	90 0 0	2,213 0 0	34 58	
20	Padampur	I	28	32 0 0	340 0 0	7 78	15	15 0 0	235 0 0	15 6	33	17 0 0	269 0 0	15 53	
21	Yanjali	I	51	10 0 0	309 0 0	30 01	22	6 0 0	200 0 0	33 3	97	29 0 0	1,440 0 0	49 45	
22	Khosari	I	124	43 8 0	1,255 0 0	28 85	11	2 8 0	100 0 0	40 60	63	20 0 0	1,460 0 0	50 34	
23	Pingarnal	I	28	18 8 0	1,350 0 0	67 58	13	6 0 0	500 0 0	63 3	33	13 8 0	1,550 0 0	119 23	
24	Majle Chincholi	I	5	2 0 0	48 0 0	24 03	14	9 8 0	700 0 0	73 68	19	13 8 0	1,775 0 0	142 00	
25	Birai	I	43	11 8 0	329 0 0	19 91	116	51 0 0	1,838 0 0	36 00	127	71 0 0	3,975 0 0	58 98	
26	Udornal	I	15	5 8 0	510 0 0	99 81	21	6 8 0	700 0 0	107 69	35	8 0 0	1,400 0 0	175 00	
27	Chehondi Birai	I	42	23 0 0	553 0 0	23 91	9	4 0 0	200 0 0	60 00	31	44 8 0	2,300 0 0	65 15	
28	Kolhar	I	18	7 0 0	798 0 0	114 00	7	2 0 0	975 0 0	487 5	10	5 0 0	1,975 0 0	302 00	
29	Lohasar	I	20	12 0 0	400 0 0	33 9	14	5 8 0	235 0 0	43 73	23	11 0 0	821 0 0	74 43	
30	Khandgaon	I	17	14 0 0	200 0 0	14 92	20	23 0 0	850 0 0	30 53	14	11 0 0	400 0 0	36 26	
31	Bhose	I	12	6 0 0	50 0 0	8 3	8	6 8 0	300 0 0	48 15	12	9 0 0	300 0 0	33 3	
32	Vajubhugaon	I	62	16 0 0	617 0 0	88 56	11	4 0 0	425 0 0	108 25	19	5 0 0	354 0 0	70 3	
33	Kandgaon	I	31	13 8 0	335 0 0	21 07	52	23 0 0	1,025 0 0	44 59	46	22 8 0	800 0 0	39 36	
34	Gunjale	I	13	3 8 0	390 0 0	35 28	41	22 8 0	975 0 0	43 3	53	12 8 0	281 0 0	23 13	
35	Dongargan	I	...	.....	.....	...	43	15 0 0	285 0 0	17 8	93	61 0 0	3,019 0 0	49 40
36	Majar Sumbhi	I	25	13 0 0	340 0 0	23 84	45	24 0 0	830 0 0	37 03	24	11 0 0	529 0 0	48 09	
37	Bungva	I	2	2 0 0	20 0 0	10 00	27	27 0 0	1,000 0 0	57 03	47	18 0 0	837 0 0	31 5	
38	Isatapur	I	33	24 0 0	449 0 0	18 7	...	...	.....	...	3	3 0 0	150 0 0	50 00
39	Dehere	I	17	10 0 0	250 0 0	25 00	47	25 0 0	600 0 0	24 00	79	35 0 0	1,005 0 0	28 71	
40	Vilad	I	...	.....	.....	...	150	24 8 0	449 0 0	18 33	67	14 0 0	140 0 0	10 00
41	Pimpalgaon Malvi	I	65	59 8 0	223 0 0	13 73	37	45 0 0	1,731 0 0	38 48	58	59 0 0	2,548 0 0	43 18	
42	Jour	I	127	57 0 0	2,191 0 0	33 43	839	118 0 0	4,471 0 0	33 54	215	125 0 0	7,234 0 0	57 57	
43	Shondi	I	43	34 0 0	745 0 0	21 91	65	18 0 0	350 0 0	19 4	47	50 0 0	673 0 0	17 44	
44	Vadgaon Gupta	I	20	18 0 0	400 0 0	23 00	26	18 8 0	670 0 0	31 33	65	69 0 0	1,974 0 0	33 45	
45	Nagapur	I	6	3 0 0	20 0 0	6 8	19	15 0 0	325 0 0	20 31	79	59 8 0	1,157 0 0	19 44	
46	Ranjai	I	...	.....	.....	...	11	7 8 0	161 0 0	21 48	20	14 0 0	470 0 0	33 57
47	Mithani	I	...	.....	.....	...	67	29 0 0	880 0 0	29 31	...	...	...	...
48	Bhaverdi	I	6	3 0 0	130 0 0	40 00	73	20 0 0	720 0 0	38 00	37	11 0 0	700 0 0	63 63	
49	Khandke	I	30	4 0 0	88 0 0	9 00	53	11 8 0	230 0 0	20 00	47	13 8 0	402 0 0	29 7	
50	Ratadgaon	I	35	23 8 0	475 0 0	21 1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
51	Mehakri	I	...	.....	.....	...	7	6 0 0	650 0 0	103 3	165	30 8 0	1,730 0 0	53 36
52	Pimpalgaon Landed	I	28	20 8 0	725 0 0	35 35	35	18 0 0	131 8 0	10 05	21	10 8 0	225 0 0	22 5	

APPENDIX K—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q	Name of village.	Group Number.	1885-86—1904-05.				1905-06—1909-10.				1910-11—1914-15.				Remarks.
			Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	
	<i>Group II—contd.</i>		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
98	Meth Pimpri ...	II	38	18 0 0	90 0 0	8-28	35	21 0 0	220 0 0	10-95	16	13 0 0	175 0 0	14 58	
99	Hátralan ...	II	86	36 0 0	450 0 0	12-6	83	55 0 0	548 0 0	9-98	70	34 8 0	385 0 0	11-15	
100	Ruichhatol ...	II	80	46 0 0	491 0 0	10-67	75	29 8 0	535 0 0	17-79	65	40 8 0	330 0 0	23 00	
101	Tándali Vadgaon ...	II	...	...	...	...	71	27 8 0	544 0 0	19-78	83	30 8 0	660 0 0	21-31
102	Vadgaon Tándali ...	II	80	30 8 0	540 0 0	18-00	68	21 0 0	634 0 0	29-71	72	37 0 0	730 0 0	20-54	
103	Denigaon Sidhi ...	II	47	18 0 0	130 0 0	7-9	35	28 0 0	472 0 0	13-15	144	78 0 0	1,425 0 0	18-96	
	Total of Group No. II ...		296	159 0 0	2,115 0 0	13 38	418	209 0 0	3,302 8 0	15 8	576	304 8 0	5,967 0 0	19 58	
	Average per acre ...		...	0 8 8	7 2 3	...	...	0 8 0	7 14 4	...	...	0 8 5	10 5 3	...
	Grand Total ...		3,182	1,793 8 0	33,000 0 0	12-71	3,893	2,099 0 0	65,811 0 0	31-25	5,555	3,364 0 0	1,13,871 8 0	33-79	
	Average per acre ...		...	0 9 2	10 12 2	...	...	0 8 7	16 14 6	...	...	0 9 8	20 7 4	...
	<i>Group I.</i>														
	<i>Indm Villages.</i>														
1	Báburdi Ghumát ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	46 0 0	1,150 0 0	25-00
2	Nimbiak ...	I	298	250 8 0	4,077 0 0	18-27	198	75 8 0	1,137 0 0	15-06	211	160 0 0	2,945 8 0	17-78	
3	Nándgaon ...	I	32	22 0 0	128 0 0	8-63	20	18 0 0	300 0 0	18-6	138	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	10-00	
4	Devgaon ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 0 0	100 0 0	50-00
5	Bágho Hirrá ...	I	...	...	...	...	5	7 0 0	100 0 0	14-23	51	37 8 0	660 0 0	22-6
6	Chás ...	I	50	30 0 0	648 0 0	21-63	117	49 0 0	743 0 0	15-16	73	35 0 0	1,023 0 0	29-23	
7	Pimpalgaon Ujani ...	I	27	14 0 0	273 0 0	19-5	7	8 0 0	100 0 0	33-3	4	4 0 0	260 0 0	65-00	
8	Kudgaon ...	I	81	45 0 0	1,108 0 0	34-04	49	45 0 0	1,490 0 0	31-7	156	136 0 0	4,618 0 0	33-84	
9	Karaji ...	I	7	4 0 0	100 0 0	25-00	7	4 0 0	100 0 0	25-00	63	18 8 0	1,075 0 0	55-12	
10	Váhi ...	I	158	80 8 0	763 0 0	8-62	139	89 0 0	637 0 0	7-23	188	141 8 0	1,754 0 0	12-30	
11	Hirá Jhará ...	I	86	41 8 0	399 0 0	7-30	...	...	...	...	154	89 0 0	1,335 0 0	14-88
12	Sonevádi ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	23 8 0	410 0 0	18-2
	Total of Group No. I ...		704	496 8 0	7,305 0 0	14-29	532	280 8 0	4,567 0 0	15-73	1,168	793 0 0	16,408 8 0	20-68	
	Average per acre ...		...	0 11 3	10 8 0	...	...	0 8 8	8 9 4	...	...	0 10 11	14 3 8	...
	<i>Group II.</i>														
13	Ambhivádi ...	II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX K¹.

Statement showing the selling price of Garden lands in the villages of the Nagar Taluka, Ahmednagar District, during the last ten years.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.		Sale price.	Number of times the Assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
	Group No. I.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
2	Chāhurāna Budruk	23 0	36 0 0	6,289 0 0	174.09		
3	Mālivāda	16 0	24 0 0	4,075 0 0	169.79		
4	Nālegāon	10 0	10 0 0	600 0 0	60.00		
6	Bhungar	4 0	3 0 0	3,065 0 0	1,021.06		
7	Bagroza	15 0	7 0 0	6,700 0 0	957.14		
8	Sāvedi	41 0	56 0 0	5,150 0 0	91.96		
10	Kāpur, āli	9 0	12 0 0	1,325 0 0	110.41		
11	Darewādi	23 0	17 0 0	2,360 0 0	168.23		
12	Vakndi	3 0	5 0 0	400 0 0	80.00		
18	Borudgāon	7 0	11 0 0	2,710 0 0	216.36		
16	Sheri Bhistbāg	25 0	39 0 0	3,600 0 0	68.06		
17	Pokhandi	4 0	4 0 0	700 0 0	175.00		
19	Nimbodi	7 0	10 0 0	1,300 0 0	130.00		
23	Kolhār	7 0	7 0 0	1,960 0 0	278.57		
36	Mānjar Sumb	3 0	3 0 0	275 0 0	91.66		
41	Pimpalgāon Māli	25 0	37 0 0	4,920 0 0	132.97		
42	Jeur	61 0	74 0 0	12,992 0 0	175.56		
43	Shendi	23 0	26 0 0	2,363 0 0	91.65		
44	Vasigāon Gupt	4 0	6 0 0	696 0 0	116.00		
50	Batadgāon	1 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100.00		
52	Pimpalgāon Lāndga	1 0	2 0 0	350 0 0	175.00		
54	Bhātodi	3 0	2 0 0	375 0 0	137.05		
55	Kolhevādi	2 0	2 0 0	700 0 0	350.00		
56	Madadgāon	1 0	1 0 0	183 0 0	133.00		
59	Vālanj	25 0	32 0 0	6,009 0 0	187.78		
60	Visāpur	20 0	3 0 0	475 0 0	36.58		
61	Arangāon	4 0	6 0 0	741 0 0	123.05		
62	Kāmagāon	16 0	11 0 0	1,600 0 0	145.45		
63	Nepti	17 0	24 0 0	1,230 0 0	51.25		
65	Pimpalgāon Vagha	2	2 0 0	200 0 0	100.00		
66	Hivre bāsār	4 0	5 0 0	417 0 0	89.04		
67	Jakbangāon	24 0	34 0 0	2,075 0 0	61.02		
68	Hāmidpur	1 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	100.00		
72	Sārola Kāsār	6 0	9 0 0	2,200 0 0	244.04		
79	Khadki	1 0	1 0 0	74 0 0	74.00		
80	Bābardi bend	3 0	7 0 0	150 0 0	21.42		
82	Ukadgāon	0 20	0 4 0	200 0 0	800.00		
83	Sāndwa	0 20	0 6 0	100 0 0	200.00		
84	Chichondi Pātil	12 0	7 0 0	800 0 0	114.28		

APPENDIX K¹—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.	Remarks.
<i>Group No. I—continued.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Ra. a. p.</i>	<i>Ra. a. p.</i>		
85	Athwad	7 0	9 0 0	227 0 0	26 03	
87	Shradhoh	2 0	2 0 0	300 0 0	150 00	
88	Pirgaoon Mowla	0 20	0 8 0	50 0 0	100 00	
90	Dahigaoon	11 0	7 0 0	1,000 0 0	142 85	
Total of Group No. I		474 20	566 4 0	80,536 0 0	142 28	
Average per acre		.....	1 3 0	169 14 6	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
95	Grundegaoon	1 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	50 00	
96	Ralegan	4 0	3 0 0	300 0 0	100 00	
100	Buichhatasi	0 20	0 4 0	27 0 0	108 00	
102	Vadgaoon Tandli	6 0	5 0 0	550 0 0	110 00	
Total of Group No. II		11 20	9 4 0	927 0 0	103 00	
Average per acre		.....	0 13 1	84 4 4	.....
Grand Total		486 0	575 8 0	1,463 0 0	141 55	
Average per acre		.....	1 2 11	167 9 10	.....
INAM VILLAGES.						
<i>Group No. I.</i>						
1	Babardi Ghumat	17 0	21 0 0	1,025 0 0	48 80	
2	Nimblak	4 0	2 8 0	150 0 0	60 00	
3	Nandgaoon	3 0	5 0 0	350 0 0	70 00	
6	Chae	13 0	11 8 0	770 0 0	66 95	
7	Bampalgaon Ujani	4 0	9 8 0	945 0 0	99 47	
8	Kodgaoon	8 0	23 0 0	1,750 0 0	76 08	
10	Valka	23 0	50 0 0	2,400 0 0	48 00	
Total of Group No. I		71 0	122 8 0	7,390 0 0	60 32	
Average per acre		.....	1 11 7	104 1 4	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
13	Ambilvadi	...	No entry.	.....	.....
Grand Total		71 0	122 8 0	7,390 0 0	60 32	
Average per acre		.....	1 11 7	104 1 4	.....

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of dry-crop lands in the villages of the Nagar Taluka,
Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
<i>Group No. 1.</i>		<i>A. g.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1	Cháburána Khurd	15 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	33'03	
2	Cháburána Budruk	15 0	16 0 0	60 0 0	28'06	
4	Nálegson	172 0	235 0 0	678 8 0	34'03	
5	Marchuda Nagar	1 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	7'05	
6	Btingár	316 0	159 0 0	548 8 0	28'98	
8	Sávodí	396 0	212 8 0	454 0 0	46'08	
9	Bolhegáon	6 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	40'00	
10	Kápurwádi	148 0	107 0 0	690 0 0	15'05	
11	Darewádi	84 0	23 8 0	81 0 0	29'01	
12	Vákudí	9 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	33'08	
13	Burudgáon	19 0	22 0 0	65 0 0	38'84	
14	Gálmkhánf	40 0	25 0 0	80 0 0	50'00	
17	Pokhardí	17 0	12 8 0	49 0 0	25'51	
18	Shahápur	312 0	181 0 0	356 0 0	36'79	
19	Nimbodí	278 0	168 0 0	495 0 0	33'93	
20	Padampur	16 0	20 0 0	42 0 0	47'61	
21	Vánjuli	28 0	8 8 0	30 0 0	11'06	
22	Khespuri	5 0	2 8 0	25 0 0	10'00	
24	Majle Chincholi	12 0	10 0 0	150 0 0	8'06	
25	Sirál	100 0	61 0 0	217 0 0	28'11	
27	Chichondi Sirál	278 0	121 8 0	568 0 0	20'84	
28	Kolhár	2 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	18'06	
29	Lohosar	90 0	43 0 0	188 0 0	22'37	
30	Khándgáon	85 0	78 8 0	323 0 0	23'68	
31	Bhosa	34 0	14 0 0	69 0 0	20'28	
32	Kandgáon	37 0	9 0 0	43 0 0	20'33	
35	Dongargan	80 0	17 0 0	63 0 0	26'38	
37	Singwe	21 0	17 0 0	44 0 0	38'63	
39	Dehara	35 0	17 0 0	42 0 0	40'47	
40	Vilad	82 0	22 0 0	40 0 0	55'00	
41	Pimpalgáon Málví	124 0	162 0 0	439 0 0	36'09	
42	Jaur	84 0	28 8 0	93 0 0	30'84	
44	Vadgáon Gupt	46 0	48 0 0	200 0 0	23'00	
49	Khándke	78 0	31 8 0	165 0 0	17'02	
50	Ratadgáon	19 0	7 0 0	30 0 0	23'05	
51	Mehekri	230 0	48 0 0	250 0 0	19'02	
55	Madadgáon	16 0	6 0 0	25 0 0	17'14	
58	Náráyandoho	9 0	8 0 0	44 8 0	17'97	
59	Válmuní	12 0	15 8 0	32 0 0	48'43	

APPENDIX M—continued.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
	<i>Group No. I—continued.</i>	A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
60	Vasapur	8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	60.00	
63	Nepti	34 0	34 0 0	180 0 0	26.15	
65	Pimpalgion Vagha	46 0	17 8 0	36 0 0	48.61	
68	Hamidpur	10 0	8 0 0	42 8 0	18.82	
69	Hingangion	20 0	13 8 0	50 0 0	27.00	
70	Takli Khategion	50 0	46 0 0	93 0 0	49.46	
71	Khategion	7 0	9 0 0	30 0 0	26.06	
72	Sarola Kasar	178 0	67 0 0	232 0 0	28.87	
73	Ghosपुरी	108 0	51 0 0	89 0 0	57.03	
74	Isak	46 0	22 0 0	90 0 0	24.04	
76	Karjune Khare	58 0	46 0 0	115 0 0	40.00	
78	Khandale	54 0	32 0 0	83 0 0	38.55	
79	Khadki	29 0	22 0 0	65 0 0	33.84	
80	Baburdi bend	28 0	10 0 0	60 0 0	20.00	
81	Dashmivaghion	43 0	17 8 0	29 0 0	60.34	
82	Ukadgion	14 0	11 0 0	26 0 0	42.03	
83	Sandwe	64 0	35 0 0	141 0 0	24.62	
84	Chubondi Petil	90 0	42 0 0	159 0 0	26.41	
85	Athvad	87 0	40 0 0	128 0 0	31.74	
86	Mandw	11 0	10 0 0	85 0 0	28.67	
89	Ihrampur	15 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	60.00	
90	Dahigion	27 0	13 0 0	55 0 0	23.63	
	Total of Group No. I	4,213 0	2,505 0 0	8,548 0 0	29.30	
	Average per acre	...	0 9 8	2 4 8	...	
	<i>Group No. II.</i>					
95	Gundegion	42 0	21 0 0	33 0 0	63.83	
97	Gunodi	12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	53.03	
99	Hatvalan	59 0	41 0 0	60 0 0	32.00	
100	Kuichhatasi	77 0	61 0 0	117 0 0	52.13	
102	Vadgion Tandali	51 0	22 0 0	55 0 0	40.00	
103	Deulgion Siddhi	15 0	9 0 0	25 0 0	36.00	
	Total of Group No. II	256 0	162 0 0	295 0 0	54.91	
	Average per acre	.....	0 10 1	1 2	.....
	Grand Total	4,469 0	2,667 0 0	8,843 0 0	30.15	
	Average per acre	.....	0 9 6	1 15 7	.....

APPENDIX III—concluded.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
INAM VILLAGES-						
<i>Group No. I.</i>						
2	Nimblak ...	A. g. 36 0	Rs. a. p. 40 0 0	Rs. a. p. 77 0 0	51.84	
8	Nandgón' ...	9 8	1 8 0	8 0 0	50.00	
	Total of Group No. I ...	45 8	41 8 0	80 0 0	51.87	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 14 7	1 12 1	.....
<i>Group No. II.</i>						
13	Ambhivádi ...	.. ..	No entry.	.....	.....
	Grand Total ..	45 8	41 8 0	80 0 0	51.87	
	Average per acre ...	.....	0 14 7	1 12 1	.....

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing leases of garden lands in the villages of the Nagar Taluka,
Ahmednagar District.

Serial No. in Appendix Q.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Group No. I</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
1	Chaturán Khurd ...	9	14 0 0	60 0 0	23.3	
3	Máiwádd ...	19	28 0 0	190 0 0	14.73	
4	Nálegaon ...	33	40 0 0	316 0 0	12.65	
7	Bágroná ...	21	24 0 0	264 0 0	9.09	
8	Sávedi ...	14	18 8 0	110 0 0	16.81	
13	Burudgaon ...	11	13 8 0	75 0 0	18.00	
17	Pokhardi ...	3	5 0 0	50 0 0	10.00	
19	Nimboli ...	4	7 0 0	100 0 0	7.00	
24	Majle Chincholi ...	11	13 8 0	75 0 0	18.00	
27	Chichondi Siral ...	16	9 8 0	80 0 0	11.67	
33	Kandgaon ...	7	5 0 0	150 0 0	3.3	
35	Dongargan ...	5	3 0 0	30 0 0	10.00	
37	Shingwe ...	1	2 0 0	10 0 0	20.00	
39	Dehere ...	15	17 8 0	76 0 0	23.02	
41	Pimpalgaon Mávi ...	40	52 0 0	410 0 0	12.63	
42	Jear ...	90	113 0 0	870 0 0	13.98	
43	Shendi ...	18	24 0 0	130 0 0	18.46	
51	Mohakri ...	9	11 8 0	150 0 0	7.6	
64	Nimbgaon Vághá ...	7	11 0 0	50 0 0	22.00	
67	Jakbangaon ...	11	16 0 0	70 0 0	22.85	
71	Khatgaon ...	4	5 0 0	25 0 0	20.00	
73	Sárole Kasdr ...	11	16 8 0	165 0 0	16.00	
79	Khandale ...	15	9 0 0	60 0 0	15.00	
81	Dashmigavhá ...	12	13 0 0	110 0 0	10.9	
83	Ukadgaon ...	6	6 0 0	50 0 0	12.00	
83	Sándwe ...	1	1 0 0	25 0 0	4.00	
85	Athrad ...	13	17 8 0	269 0 0	65.6	
91	Sáhat ...	15	16 8 0	115 0 0	14.34	
	Total of Group No. I ...	430	511 8 0	4,085 0 0	12.63	
	Average per acre ...		1 3 5	9 11 7		
	<i>Group No. II</i>					
100	Ruichhatul ...	11	12 8 0	65 0 0	19.23	
101	Tándali Vadgaon ...	1	1 0 0	12 0 0	8.3	
	Total of Group No. II ...	12	13 8 0	77 0 0	17.53	
	Average per acre ...		1 2 0	6 6 8		
	Grand total ...	432	525 0 0	4,162 0 0	12.61	
	Average per acre ...		1 3 5	9 10 1		

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Nagar Taluka from 1884 to 1915.

Years.	Per Rupee. Seer = 80 tolas. Chhatak = 5 tolas.							Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Tur dal.	Gram.	Safflower seed.	Kulthi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	
1884-85	18 6	16 11	16 1	17 13	22 9	...	...
1885-86	23 11	20 0	18 0	18 5	20 10	...	...
1886-87	26 10	20 0	12 12	14 14	19 5	...	27 13	
1887-88	19 5	17 0	14 3	15 8	17 5	...	27 12	
1888-89	18 13	15 0	14 4	12 14	18 2	18 4	25 1	
1889-90	17 10	15 2	14 10	12 7	14 5	15 13	21 15	
1890-91	20 2	18 8	14 0	16 5	17 12	20 10	27 3	
1891-92	20 15	15 10	11 7	12 15	13 2	22 3	26 3	
1892-93	13 1	16 3	10 13	10 11	13 2	25 9	21 0	
1893-94	19 14	18 10	13 9	15 14	18 8	19 5	28 0	
1894-95	25 8	19 10	17 14	12 10	19 11	19 6	30 11	
1895	27 3	22 14	17 2	11 3	16 11	14 9	30 2	Figures from 1895- represent average prices for calendar year.
1896	18 15	16 2	11 7	10 12	19 12	12 0	21 5	
1897	9 7	8 6	7 7	6 7	7 9	9 13	11 8	
1898	17 1	17 7	11 5	9 1	13 1	18 12	19 15	
1899	16 9	13 13	10 12	10 0	12 14	16 0	18 7	
1900	8 15	9 6	7 3	7 4	9 9	12 7	11 7	
1901	18 7	13 4	7 13	7 5	10 6	12 0	13 6	
1902	13 9	15 14	8 15	10 1	13 10	12 7	20 13	
1903	23 14	23 8	12 4	10 0	15 5	16 3	35 11	
1904	25 11	20 12	14 9	12 5	18 3	20 3	32 0	
1905	16 11	14 12	13 0	11 0	15 6	16 6	21 7	
1906	13 11	12 2	9 12	8 9	10 14	10 0	15 9	
1907	17 2	16 1	8 12	8 10	10 14	10 14	21 11	
1908	12 7	12 0	7 6	6 7	7 12	9 4	16 3	
1909	13 8	14 12	8 12	7 6	10 2	13 13	18 3	
1910	16 10	15 10	9 0	10 9	12 7	11 13	23 5	
1911	14 12	13 2	11 3	13 1	15 5	11 2	24 14	
1912	10 15	9 8	9 6	9 0	12 2	9 8	14 12	
1913	11 0	11 0	9 11	7 9	11 10	9 3	14 12	
1914	14 7	12 5	8 13	6 7	8 12	10 12	15 6	
1915	15 6	13 14	7 7	6 1	8 15	11 10	20 0	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for 95 Government villages of Taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year:

Year	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam		Remarks.
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment	Area	Full assessment	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1885-86	209,425	1,41,050	7,765	3,231	21,851	12,983	4,773	236,041	1,67,264	
1886-87	208,411	1,41,198	7,768	3,083	20,191	12,988	4,778	234,698	1,67,349	
1887-88	208,371	1,41,029	7,954	3,378	20,494	12,981	4,774	234,909	1,67,333	
1888-89	207,790	1,41,531	8,338	1,539	20,486	13,084	4,774	231,614	1,66,054	
1889-90	207,552	1,41,220	8,555	1,849	20,487	12,865	4,776	231,594	1,66,054	
1890-91	207,847	1,41,343	8,176	1,471	20,439	12,984	5,460	231,309	1,65,698	
1891-92	208,035	1,41,127	8,791	1,390	20,465	12,865	5,478	231,311	1,65,792	
1892-93	208,060	1,41,487	8,395	1,131	20,428	12,992	5,463	231,024	1,65,530	
1893-94	208,030	1,41,947	1,538	695	20,428	12,993	5,463	230,994	1,65,575	
1894-95	208,287	1,42,178	1,247	417	20,428	12,993	5,463	230,993	1,65,568	
1895-96	208,275	1,42,150	1,257	439	20,393	12,947	5,445	230,930	1,65,545	
1896-97	208,315	1,42,147	1,237	413	20,410	12,993	5,471	230,968	1,65,562	
1897-98	208,290	1,42,159	1,202	402	20,440	12,993	5,471	230,932	1,65,563	
1898-99	208,251	1,42,127	1,241	433	20,410	12,998	5,471	230,932	1,65,568	
1899-1900	208,424	1,42,108	1,069	365	20,440	12,991	5,471	230,933	1,65,592	
1900-01	208,384	1,42,131	1,127	429	20,439	12,991	5,471	230,939	1,65,561	
1901-02	208,395	1,42,128	1,114	421	20,439	12,991	5,471	230,968	1,65,549	
1902-03	208,124	1,41,950	1,114	421	20,435	12,990	5,471	230,673	1,65,371	
1903-04	208,101	1,41,934	870	366	20,395	12,989	5,471	230,365	1,65,299	
1904-05	208,038	1,41,862	690	393	20,395	12,989	5,471	230,321	1,65,214	
1905-06	208,012	1,41,854	914	401	20,395	12,989	5,471	230,321	1,65,244	
1906-07	208,014	1,41,819	909	405	20,396	12,971	5,461	230,279	1,65,225	
1907-08	208,659	1,41,733	823	382	20,556	12,971	5,461	230,106	1,65,086	
1908-09	208,682	1,41,535	891	391	20,355	12,970	5,461	229,991	1,64,896	
1909-10	208,146	1,38,362	995	403	20,051	12,541	5,338	228,193	1,46,306	
1910-11	208,252	1,38,429	992	401	20,059	12,541	5,332	229,276	1,46,370	
1911-12	207,770	1,38,115	1,426	677	20,033	12,541	5,328	228,348	1,46,333	
1912-13	205,735	1,31,777	3,380	1,594	19,834	12,417	5,288	228,289	1,46,088	
1913-14	206,058	1,31,919	2,960	1,487	19,863	12,391	5,269	228,316	1,46,027	
1914-15	206,185	1,32,003	2,948	1,549	19,789	12,383	5,251	228,313	1,46,024	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for 4 Government villages (1 Shingve, 2 Inmalpur, 3 Dehere, 4 Vilad) of Tuluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year.

Year,	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1886-86	9,330	4,810	974	347	737	307	142	10,941	5,864	
1886-87	9,325	4,810	979	347	646	307	143	10,823	5,864	
1887-88	9,307	4,803	997	354	643	307	142	10,853	5,864	
1888-89	9,435	4,873	446	120	648	307	143	10,828	5,820	
1889-90	9,505	4,886	375	95	648	307	143	10,824	5,820	
1890-91	9,551	4,904	329	88	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1891-92	9,609	4,944	311	46	648	307	147	10,828	5,820	
1892-93	9,732	4,955	148	37	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1893-94	9,788	4,973	93	19	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1894-95	9,788	4,973	93	19	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1895-96	9,788	4,973	93	19	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1896-97	9,788	4,973	93	19	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1897-98	9,788	4,973	93	19	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1898-99	9,788	4,973	93	19	646	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1899-1900	9,788	4,973	93	19	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1900-01	9,788	4,973	93	19	648	307	147	10,823	5,820	
1901-02	9,787	4,972	93	19	648	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1902-03	9,787	4,972	93	19	648	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1903-04	9,787	4,972	93	19	648	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1904-05	9,787	4,972	93	19	648	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1905-06	9,479	4,917	400	74	643	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1906-07	9,479	4,917	400	74	648	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1907-08	9,479	4,917	400	74	648	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1908-09	9,479	4,917	400	74	648	307	147	10,827	5,820	
1909-10	9,403	5,900	475	90	646	307	147	10,826	5,807	
1910-11	9,344	4,898	458	99	648	307	147	10,830	5,800	
1911-12	9,352	4,898	480	94	648	307	147	10,830	5,800	
1912-13	9,325	4,883	456	106	648	307	147	10,829	5,800	
1913-14	9,239	4,886	643	128	648	307	147	10,829	5,800	
1914-15	9,242	4,871	639	121	648	307	147	10,829	5,800	

APPENDIX O¹.

Changes in occupied area for 2 Government villages (1 Ghospuri, 2 Sarole Kasar) of Taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and Inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1885-86	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
1886-87	9,441	5,023	633	498	278	180	67	9,663	5,683	
1887-88	9,081	5,358	206	189	278	160	57	9,605	5,711	
1888-89	9,108	5,399	...	...	278	160	56	9,684	5,589	
1889-90	9,108	5,399	...	...	278	160	56	9,684	5,589	
1890-91	9,108	5,399	58	45	278	160	58	9,443	5,004	
1891-92	9,108	5,399	58	45	278	160	58	9,443	5,004	
1892-93	9,108	5,399	58	45	278	160	58	9,442	5,004	
1893-94	9,108	5,399	58	45	275	158	58	9,439	5,002	
1894-95	9,108	5,399	58	45	275	158	58	9,439	5,002	
1895-96	9,108	5,399	58	45	275	158	58	9,439	5,002	
1896-97	9,108	5,399	58	45	275	158	58	9,439	5,002	
1897-98	9,108	5,399	58	45	275	158	58	9,439	5,002	
1898-99	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1899-1900	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1900-01	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1901-02	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1902-03	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1903-04	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1904-05	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1905-06	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1906-07	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1907-08	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1908-09	9,147	5,446	3	1	275	158	58	9,425	5,005	
1909-10	9,147	5,439	3	1	275	155	57	9,425	5,595	
1910-11	9,147	5,438	3	1	275	155	57	9,425	5,595	
1911-12	9,147	5,439	3	1	275	155	57	9,425	5,595	
1912-13	9,118	5,407	31	84	278	154	57	9,425	5,585	
1913-14	9,120	5,431	38	83	275	155	57	9,432	5,609	
1914-15	9,134	5,439	24	25	275	155	57	9,433	5,609	

APPENDIX O.

Changes in occupied area for inam village Babardi-ghumat of Taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year	* Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1884-85 to 1888-89.	...	...	Information is not available.		...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	1,717	1,044	175	117	87	30	9	1,929	1,191	
1890-91	1,780	1,089	112	72	87	30	9	1,929	1,191	
1891-92	1,780	1,089	112	72	87	30	9	1,929	1,191	
1892-93	1,798	1,098	93	63	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1893-94	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1894-95 to 1895-96.	...	...	Information is not available.		...	...	...	...	...
1896-97	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1897-98	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1898-99	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1899-1900	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1900-01	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1901-02	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1902-03	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1903-04	...	...	Information is not available.		...	...	...	...	...
1904-05	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1905-06	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1906-07	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1907-08	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1908-09	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1909-10	1,891	1,161	...	...	87	30	9	1,928	1,191	
1910-11 to 1913-14.	...	...	Information is not available.		...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX O.

Changes in occupied area for sām village Nimbalk of tālika Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and vacant.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit-rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
1884-85	...	...	Information is not available		...	...	...	...	...	...
1885-86	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	43	4,644	3,905	
1886-87	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	43	4,598	3,905	
1887-88	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	43	4,598	3,905	
1888-89	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	43	4,598	3,905	
1889-90	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	43	4,598	3,905	
1890-91	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	57	4,598	3,905	
1891-92	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	57	4,598	3,905	
1892-93	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	57	4,598	3,905	
1893-94	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	57	4,598	3,905	
1894-95	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	57	4,598	3,905	
1895-96	4,104	3,704	281	29	213	172	57	4,598	3,905	
1896-97	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1897-98	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1898-99	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1899-1900	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1900-01	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1901-02	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1902-03	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1903-04	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1904-05	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1905-06	...	...	Information is not available		...	...	...	...	...	...
1906-07	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1907-08	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1908-09	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1909-10	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1910-11	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1911-12	4,101	3,703	281	29	213	172	57	4,595	3,904	
1912-13 to 1913-14	...	...	Information is not available		...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX O.

Changes in occupied area for one inam village Karanj of taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the revision settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Government land.		Land, the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inam.		Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Full assessment.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Ra.		Ra.		Rs.	Ra.		Rs.	
1884-85 to } 1887-88 } ...			Information is not available.							
1888-89 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1889-90 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1890-91 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1891-92 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1892-93 ...	6,178	2,721	..	..	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1893-94 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1894-95 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1895-96 * ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1896-97 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1897-98 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1898-99 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1899-1900 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1900-01 ...	6,178	2,721	..	..	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1901-02 ...	6,178	2,721	..	..	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1902-03 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1903-04 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1904-05 ...	6,178	2,721	..	..	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1905-06 ...			Information is not available.							
1906-07 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1907-08 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1908-09 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1909-10 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1910-11 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1911-12 ...	6,178	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1912-13 ...	6, 78	2,721	...	...	208	112	19	6,386	2,886	
1913-14 ...			Information is not available.							

APPENDIX O³.

Land revenue collections for 95 villages of Nagar Taluka, Ahmednagar District, into which the revision settlement was introduced in the year 1894-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1885-86	1,45,828 8 11	1,44,406 9 0	1,359 15 11	427 13 6	57	Owing to the abatement of
1886-87	1,45,974 2 11	1,45,262 2 4	722 0 7	1,168 4 8	.....	Patashal
1887-88	1,45,805 2 1	1,45,724 12 1	80 0 6	616 0 0	133	assessment
1888-89	1,46,804 10 5	1,45,706 3 7	508 6 10	46 4 6	29	throughout
1889-90	1,45,995 9	1,45,879 3 9	116 0 0	508 0 3	94	the Taluka,
1890-91	1,46,711 13 3	1,45,839 3 7	872 9 8	841 12 0	6	except Chihondi Patil
1891-92	1,46,908 9 3	1,46,771 2 5	182 6 10	1,587 8 8	14	and Ukadgaon, there
1892-93	1,46,951 7 3	1,46,951 7 3	.....	212 14 2	.....	has been
1893-94	1,47,411 7 3	1,47,384 7 5	26 15 10	59 7 0	.....	decrease
1894-95	1,47,642 7 8	1,47,503 13 1	138 10 2	101 11 4	9	of nearly
1895-96	1,47,605 0 3	1,47,605 0 3	.....	879 6 0	1	Rs. 8,000
1896-97	1,47,619 5 6	1,39,952 10 3	13,666 11 3	.....	15	from the
1897-98	1,47,680 1 6	1,36,192 4 2	12,437 18 4	9,088 13 11	.....	year 1899-10.
1898-99	1,47,699 1 6	1,47,380 15 0	288 2 6	14,586 2 6	.....
1899-1900	1,47,637 13 6	41,227 6 6	1,06,410 7 0	957 12 5	4	
1900-01	1,47,612 9 6	81,052 10 8	1,16,559 14 10	84,398 9 6	16	
1901-02	1,47,597 5 6	25,999 11 5	1,21,597 10 1	77 15 0	1,65,767	
1902-03	1,47,422 13 6	1,39,021 5 1	8,401 8 5	14,805 14 7	1,08,892	
1903-04	1,47,406 8 6	1,38,825 12 0	8,580 12 6	6,619 15 5	173	
1904-05	1,47,338 8 6	44,623 0 5	1,02,705 8 1	2,080 11 6	338	
1905-06	1,47,325 12 6	22,176 7 5	1,25,149 5 1	810 7 10	27,015	
1906-07	1,47,311 8 6	1,52,015 9 7	15,295 14 11	1,614 14 4	10,518	
1907-08	1,47,194 13 4	12,564 7 10	1,34,640 5 6	3,959 8 3	86,166	
1908-09	1,46,997 5 4	1,33,461 8 11	13,535 14 5	13,516 0 11	1,08,159	
1909-10	1,38,884 11 10	1,29,698 8 9	9,286 3 1	21,331 10 2	5,880	
1910-11	1,38,660 10 4	1,34,986 0 0	3,674 10 4	2,320 3 7	54,454	
1911-12	1,38,444 1 10	85,766 4 9	52,677 13 1	900 6 6	1,228	
1912-13	1,37,046 7 4	21,587 12 4	1,15,458 11 0	914 6 11	10,464	
1913-14	1,37,380 9 9	1,37,243 14 5	137 11 4	1,12,722 7 9	1,102	
1914-15	1,37,379 7 2	1,37,379 7 2	.....	42,919 4 10	36	

APPENDIX C.

Land revenue collections for 4 villages of Nagar Taluka, Ahmednagar District, into which the revision settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 3.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1885-86	4,951 5 3	4,919 5 3	32 0 0	114 13 0	41	
1886-87	4,951 5 3	4,928 5 3	23 0 0	16 9 0	.....
1887-88	4,944 5 3	4,944 5 3	.....	16 0 0	7	
1888-89	5,012 15 0	5,012 15 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	5,036 15 0	5,036 15 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	5,090 11 0	5,090 11 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	5,132 3 0	5,132 3 0	.....*	.....	.....
1892-93	5,141 11 0	5,141 11 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	5,159 3 0	5,159 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	5,159 3 0	5,159 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	5,159 3 0	5,159 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	5,159 3 0	4,440 4 0	718 15 0	.....	.....
1897-98	5,159 3 0	4,578 12 3	580 6 9	646 5 0	.....
1898-99	5,159 3 0	4,369 12 3	789 6 9	666 8 6	.....
1899-1900	5,159 3 0	1,472 0 8	3,687 2 4	106 15 3	.....
1900-01	5,159 3 0	1,180 12 6	3,978 6 6	938 9 9	.....
1901-02	5,159 3 0	788 0 3	4,371 2 9	1,550 12 8	5,836	
1902-03	5,157 13 0	4,671 9 10	486 3 3	201 10 0	4,287	
1903-04	5,157 13 0	4,958 5 8	199 7 4	842 14 2	.....
1904-05	5,157 13 0	802 6 2	4,355 6 10	9 6 0	.....
1905-06	5,102 13 0	443 0 0	4,659 13 0	63 15 11	744	
1906-07	5,102 13 0	5,028 5 0	74 3 0	40 14 0	.....
1907-08	5,102 13 0	38 0 0	5,064 13 0	135 2 0	3,904	
1908-09	5,102 13 0	4,954 9 10	148 3 2	69 9 4	4,636	
1909-10	4,886 5 0	4,876 13 0	9 3 0	150 10 2	.....
1910-11	5,079 3 0	5,081 12 8	47 11 4	2,467 2 4	28	
1911-12	5,084 3 0	2,440 11 9	2,643 12 3	.....	.....
1912-13	5,069 6 0	1,147 6 0	3,922 0 0	36 10 0	54	
1913-14	5,054 6 0	4,939 12 8	114 9 4	5,232 3 8	.....
1914-15	5,057 2 0	5,056 15 4	0 2 3	1,767 0 6	.....

1. Numba Debara.

2. Simgwa.

3. Jamápur.

4. Vilad

APPENDIX O.

Collection of assessment on Government and Indm. lands for 3 villages of
Nagar Taluka, in which the settlement was introduced in 1884-85.

1. Sarola. 2. Ghospuri.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand		Collections.		Balance remaining uncollected out of Column 2.	Collections of past years' arrears.	Amount finally remitted.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.
1885-86	5,029	2 0	5,029	2 0	...	.....	.....
1886-87	5,079	14 9	5,059	14 9	20 0 0	.....	.....
1887-88	5,409	14 9	5,409	14 9	...	20 0 0	.....
1888-89	5,455	2 9	5,455	2 9	...	.....	.....
1889-90	5,455	2 9	5,455	2 9	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	5,456	8 0	5,456	8 0	...	.....	.....
1891-92	5,456	8 0	5,456	8 0	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	5,456	8 0	5,456	8 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0	...	.....	.....
1895-96	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	5,456	4 0	5,370	11 9	85 8 8	...	.....
1898-99	5,503	12 0	5,256	7 0	247 5 0	85 0 0	.....
1899-1900	5,503	12 0	1,488	6 11	4,015 5 1	0 8 0	.....
1900-01	5,493	12 0	476	9 10	5,017 2 2	1,377 10 5	.....
1901-02	5,508	12 0	28	5 4	5,475 6 8	1,053 3 11	6,693
1902-03	5,503	12 0	5,451	8 0	52 4 0	414 13 4	5,276
1903-04	5,503	12 0	5,492	8 0	101 4 0	71 12 0	.....
1904-05	5,503	12 0	2,885	15 3	2,617 12 9	.....	.....
1905-06	5,503	13 0	865	6 9	4,638 5 3	115 0 0	317
1906-07	5,503	12 0	5,320	11 0	183 1 0	23 1 4	8
1907-08	5,503	12 0	370	3 4	5,133 8 8	55 14 0	2,539
1908-09	5,503	12 0	5,357	4 7	146 7 5	297 0 11	4,629
1909-10	5,406	1 0	5,362	12 0	133 5 0	.....	10
1910-11	5,496	1 0	5,106	15 7	389 1 5	.....	375
1911-12	5,496	1 0	3,811	6 7	1,684 10 5	171 10 10	.....
1912-13	5,463	0 2	408	8 0	5,054 8 2	35 10 11	23
1913-14	5,478	8 4	5,122	0 8	356 7 8	5,230 2 2	7
1914-15	5,465	13 4	5,451	13 6	33 15 10	995 11 6	.....

APPENDIX 'O'.

Land revenue collections for 4 villages of Nagar Taluka, Ahmednagar District, into which the revision settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 3.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1885-86	4,951 5 3	4,919 5 8	32 0 0	114 18 0	41	
1886-87	4,951 5 8	4,928 5 3	23 0 0	16 9 0	.....
1887-88	4,944 5 8	4,944 5 3	.....	16 0 0	7	
1888-89	5,012 15 0	5,012 15 0	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	5,036 15 0	5,036 15 0	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	5,090 11 0	5,090 11 0	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	5,132 3 0	5,132 3 0	.....*	.....	.....
1892-93	5,141 11 0	5,141 11 0	.....	.....	.....
1893-94	5,159 3 0	5,159 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	5,159 3 0	5,159 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	5,159 3 0	5,159 3 0	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	5,159 3 0	4,440 4 0	718 15 0	.....	.....
1897-98	5,159 3 0	4,578 12 3	580 6 9	646 5 0	.....
1898-99	5,159 3 0	4,369 12 3	789 6 9	666 8 6	.....
1899-1900	5,159 3 0	1,472 0 8	3,687 2 4	106 15 3	.....
1900-01	5,159 3 0	1,180 12 6	3,978 6 6	938 9 9	.....
1901-02	5,159 3 0	788 0 3	4,371 2 9	1,550 12 8	5,836	
1902-03	5,157 13 0	4,371 9 10	486 3 2	201 10 0	4,287	
1903-04	5,157 13 0	4,958 5 8	199 7 4	342 14 2	.....
1904-05	5,157 13 0	802 6 2	4,355 6 10	9 6 0	.....
1905-06	5,102 13 0	443 0 0	4,659 13 0	63 15 11	744	
1906-07	5,102 13 0	5,028 5 0	74 3 0	40 14 0	.....
1907-08	5,102 13 0	38 0 0	5,064 13 0	135 2 0	3,904	
1908-09	5,102 13 0	4,954 9 10	148 3 2	69 9 4	4,536	
1909-10	4,886 5 0	4,376 13 0	9 3 0	150 10 2	.....
1910-11	5,079 3 0	5,081 12 8	47 11 4	2,467 2 4	28	
1911-12	5,084 3 0	2,440 11 9	2,643 12 3	.....	.....
1912-13	5,069 6 0	1,147 6 0	3,922 0 0	36 10 0	54	
1913-14	5,054 6 0	4,939 12 8	114 9 4	5,232 8 8	.....
1914-15	5,057 2 0	5,056 15 4	0 2 8	1,767 0 8	.....

1. Nimba Dehara.

2. Sungwa.

3. Jamápur.

4. Vilad

APPENDIX O¹.

*Collection of assessment on Government and Indm lands for 3 villages of
Nagar Taluka, in which the settlement was introduced in 1864-85.*

1. Sarola. 2. Ghospuri.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.		Collections.		Balance remaining uncollected out of Column 2.		Collections of past years' arrears.		Amount finally remitted.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1885-86	5,029	2 0	5,029	2 0						
1886-87	5,079	14 9	5,059	14 9	20	0 0				
1887-88	5,409	14 9	5,409	14 9			20	0 0		
1888-89	5,455	2 9	5,455	2 9						
1889-90	5,455	2 9	5,455	2 9						
1890-91	5,456	8 0	5,456	8 0						
1891-92	5,456	8 0	5,456	8 0						
1892-93	5,456	8 0	5,456	8 0						
1893-94	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0						
1894-95	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0						
1895-96	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0						
1896-97	5,456	4 0	5,456	4 0						
1897-98	5,456	4 0	5,370	11 9	85	8 8				
1898-99	5,503	12 0	5,266	7 0	237	5 0	85	0 0		
1899-1900	5,503	12 0	1,488	6 11	4,015	5 1	0	8 0		
1900-01	5,493	12 0	476	9 10	5,017	2 2	1,377	10 5		
1901-02	5,508	12 0	28	5 4	5,475	6 8	1,053	3 11	6,393	
1902-03	5,503	12 0	5,451	8 0	52	4 0	414	18 4	5,276	
1903-04	5,503	12 0	5,402	8 0	101	4 0	71	12 0		
1904-05	5,508	12 0	2,885	15 8	2,617	12 9				
1905-06	5,538	12 0	865	6 9	4,638	5 8	115	0 0	317	
1906-07	5,508	12 0	5,320	11 0	188	1 0	28	1 4	8	
1907-08	5,503	12 0	370	3 4	5,133	8 8	55	14 0	2,539	
1908-09	5,503	12 0	5,357	4 7	146	7 5	297	0 11	4,629	
1909-10	5,496	1 0	5,362	12 0	134	5 0			10	
1910-11	5,496	1 0	5,106	16 7	389	1 5			875	
1911-12	5,496	1 0	3,811	6 7	1,684	10 5	171	10 10		
1912-13	5,483	0 2	408	8 0	5,054	8 2	85	10 11	23	
1913-14	5,478	8 4	5,422	0 8	56	7 8	5,280	2 2	7	
1914-15	5,485	13 4	5,451	13 6	33	15 10	995	11 6		

APPENDIX O³.

Statement showing Land Revenue Collections in two Indm villages—Sajalpur and Ghanegaon—made Khatsa in 1915.

Year.	Year's Revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Collections in excess of year's demand.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1885-86	538	227	306	44	Information not available.	
1886-87	548	398	147	15		
1887-88	548	409	134	447		
1888-89	548	376	267	12		
1889-90	548	331	212	9		
1890-91	548	332	211	11		
1891-92	548	184	369	98		
1892-93	548	52	491	...		
1893-94	548	...	548	...		
1894-95	548	228	315	332		
1895-96	698	...	698	...		
1896-97	698	...	698	818		
1897-98	698	...	698	...		
1898-99	698	250	448	727		
1899-1900	698	...	698	...		
1900-01	698	...	698	...		
1901-02	698	...	698	...		
1902-03	698	568	130	1,402		
1903-04	698	634	64	31		
1904-05	698	...	698	...		
1905-06	698	212	486	12		
1906-07	698	655	43	831		
1907-08	698	446	252	...		
1908-09	698	621	77	...		
1909-10	698	612	88	15		
1910-11	698	686	12	287		
1911-12	698	649	40	...		
1912-13	698	288	460	47		

APPENDIX O³

Land-revenue collections for Indam village Baiwadghumat of Nagar Taluka, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2	Collections in excess of years' demand.	Remissions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85 to 1888-89 ...	Information is not available.	Information is not available.				
1889-90 ...	1,039	695	344	318	.....
1890-91 ...	1,098	524	574	153	.....
1891-92 ...	1,098	774	304	306	.....
1892-93 ...	1,107	620	487	291	.....
1893-94 ...	1,170	331	339	409	.....
1894-95 to 1895-96 ...	Information is not available.	Information is not available.				
1896-97 ...	1,170	403	762	364	.....
1897-98 ...	1,170	259	911	273	.....
1898-99 ...	1,170	152	1,018	753	.....
1899-1900 ...	Information is not available.	Information is not available.				
1900-01 ...	1,170	.....	1,170	281	.....
1901-02 ...	1,170	3	1,167	119	.....
1902-03 ...	1,171	1,080	81	500	.....
1903-04 ...	Information is not available.	Information is not available.				
1904-05 ...	1,170	82	1,088	.....	.....
1905-06 to 1913-14 ...	Information is not available.	Information is not available.				

APPENDIX O

Land-revenue collections for Indm villages Nimbatak of Taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections in excess of year's demand.	Remissions.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1884-85	...	Information is not available.					
1885-86	3,747	3,284	463	108	.....	
1886-87	3,747	3,370	377	469	.....	
1887-88	3,747	3,114	633	792	.....	
1888-89	3,747	3,043	704	757	.....	
1889-90	3,747	2,859	878	518	.....	
1890-91	3,761	3,449	1,312	955	.....	
1891-92	3,761	3,252	509	1,517	.....	
1892-93	3,761	2,907	854	888	.....	
1893-94	3,761	2,860	895	618	.....	
1894-95	3,761	2,681	1,080	712	.....	
1895-96	3,761	2,111	650	1,820	.....	
1896-97	3,760	1,822	2,438	469	.....	
1897-98	3,760	1,282	2,478	1,502	.....	
1898-99	3,760	896	2,924	2,500	.....	
1899-1900	3,760	355	3,405	12	.....	
1900-01	3,760	183	3,627	915	.....	
1901-02	3,760	.....	3,760	142	.....	
1902-03	3,760	1,154	2,608	1,699	.....	
1903-04 to 1904-05	...	Information is not available.					
1905-06	3,760	.....	3,760	402	.....	
1906-07	3,760	2,348	1,412	1,900	.....	
1907-08	3,760	.....	3,760	865	.....	
1908-09	3,760	3,478	282	1,435	.....	
1909-10	3,760	3,509	251	2,259	.....	
1910-11	3,760	318	3,442	2,145	.....	
1911-12	3,760	1,828	1,932	1,260	.....	
1912-13	3,760	184	3,626	43	.....	
1913-14	...	Information is not available.					

APPENDIX O³

Land-revenue collections for Indam village Deogon of taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-85.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections in excess of year's demand.	Remissions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1884-85	Rs.	Rs. Information is not	Rs. Information is not	Rs. available,	Rs.	
1885-86	664	658	6	7	.....
1886-87 to 1888-89	..	Information is not	Information is not	available.	.....
1889-90	667	667	.....	4	.....
1890-91	667	667	.....	.....	...
1891-92	667	664	3	.....	.....
1892-93	667	663	4	.....	.....
1893-94	667	667	.....	10	.....
1894-9	667	667	.....	12	.....
1895-96	667	667	.....	28	.....
1896-97	667	.....	667	.....	.....
1897-98	667	667	.....	3	.....
1898-99	667	651	16	23	.....
1899-1900 to 1913-14	..	Information is not	Information is not	available.	.....

APPENDIX O³

Land-revenue collections for Indm village Raghokhware of taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1885-86.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections in excess of year's demand.	Remissions.	# Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1885-86 to 1901-02	Rs.	Rs.	Information is not	Rs.	Rs.	
1902-03	1,535	1,535	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	1,535	1,357	178	1,503	.....
1904-05 to 1914-15			Information is not	Rs.		
			available.	available.		

APPENDIX Q³.

Land-revenue collections for Inám village Karanji of taluka Nagar, Ahmednagar District, into which the Revision Settlement was introduced in the year 1884-1885.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections in excess of year's demand.	Remissions	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1884-85 to 887-88	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1888-89	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1889-90	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1890-91	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1892-93	2,740	2,721	19	.....	.....
1893-94	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	2,740	.....	2,740	.....	.....
1897-98	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	2,740	2,068	682	.....	.....
1901-02	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1902-03	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1903-04	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1906-06		Information is not available.	.....	.....	.....
1906-07	2,740	2,502	238	.....	.....
1907-08	2,740	1,225	1,515	.....	.....
1908-09	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1910-11	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1911-12	2,740	2,740	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	2,740	996	1,744	.....	.....
1913-14		Information is not available.	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX O.

Land-revenue collections for Inám village Takalikoji of taluka
Nagar, Ahmednagar District.

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1885-86 to 1892-93	Rs.	Rs.	Information is not	Rs.	Rs.	.....
1893-94	1,094	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	1,094	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	1,094	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	1,203	1,118	190	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	1,203	750	453	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	1,203	1,203	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899-1900	1,203	.....	1,203	.....	.....	.....
1900-01	1,203	.....	1,203	.....	.....	.....
1901-02 to 1902-03			Information is not	Rs.	Rs.	.....
1903-04	1,211	1,211	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904-05	1,211	1,211	.....	16	.....	.....
1905-06	1,211	128	1,083	89	.....	.....
1906-07	1,211	1,211	.....	887	.....	.....
1907-08	1,211	724	487	178	.....	.....
1908-09	1,211	1,211	.....	726	.....	.....
1909-10	1,211	1,197	14	89	.....	.....
1910-11	1,227	1,227	.....	530	.....	.....
1911-12	1,227	1,026	201	.....	.....	.....
1912-13	1,332	880	452	.....	.....	.....
1913-14	1,459	1,459	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,459	1,459	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX O.

*Land-revenue collections for Indm village Jamb of tsiuka
Nagar, Ahmednagar District.*

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 3.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1885-86 to 1888-89	Rs.	Rs. Information	Rs. not	Rs. available.	Rs.	
1889-90	1,024	423	601	.....	.....
1890-91	1,024	429	595	.....	.....
1891-92	1,024	284	740	327	.....
1892-93	1,024	750	274	.....	.....
1893-94	1,024	1,024	.....	645	.....
1894-95	1,024	912	112	.....	.....
1895-96	1,024	1,024	.....	107	.....
1896-97	1,024	356	668	.....	.....
1897-98	1,024	247	777	.....	.....
1898-99	1,024	1,024	.....	529	.....
1899-1900	1,024	.....	1,024	41	.....
1900-01	1,024	.....	1,024	.....	.....
1901-02	1,024	.....	1,024	76	.....
1902-03	1,024	1,024	.....	280	.....
1903-04	1,024	825	199	192	.....
1904-05	1,024	497	527	200	.....
1905-06	1,024	4	1,020	298	.....
1906-07	1,024	968	56	290	.....
1907-08	1,024	221	803	58	.....
1908-09	1,024	1,024	.....	.....	.....
1909-10	1,024	968	56	.....	.....
1910-11	1,024	555	469	.....	.....
1911-12	1,024	627	397	.....	.....
1912-13	1,024	860	644	.....	.....
1913-14	1,024	1,024	.....	.....	.....
1914-15	1,024	1,024	.....	564	.....

APPENDIX O.

*Land-revenue collections for Indm village Atolner of taluka
Nagar, Ahmednagar District.*

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86	9,452	8,268	1,184	118	.....
1886-87	9,198	9,198	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1887-88	9,266	7,991	1,265	686	.....
1888-89	9,254	7,814	1,440	118	.....
1889-90	9,833	7,605	2,227	107	.....
1890-91	9,781	7,408	2,373	240	.....
1891-92	9,788	8,833	1,455	436	.....
1892-93	9,868	7,884	1,974	836	.. ..
1893-94	9,786	8,812	1,424	724	.....
1894-95	9,761	8,549	1,212	460	.....
1895-96	9,775	7,928	1,847	6	.....
1896-97	9,787	4,735	5,022	782	.....
1897-98	9,757	8,097	6,660	446	.....
1898-99	9,725	3,780	5,995	2,672	.....
1899-1900	9,750	199	9,551	1,876	.....
1900-01	9,410	1,678	7,741	2,354	.....
1901-02	7,759	1,582	6,227	117	.....
1902-03	5,877	3,343	2,534	2,824	.. ..
1903-04	5,930	4,607	1,268	.....	.. ..
1904-05	5,958	2,894	2,964	.....	.. ..
1905-06	5,955	350	5,705	447	.. ..
1906-07	5,965	5,265	700	25	.....
1907-08	5,971	42	6,029	.....	.....
1908-09	6,071	5,734	337	.....	.....
1909-10	6,192	5,890	302	.. ..	.....
1910-11	6,229	5,918	310	1,789	.....
1911-12	6,697	3,612	3,085	.. ..	.....
1912-13	7,169	3,678	3,481	105	.....
1913-14	7,767	7,545	222	2,840	.....
1914-15	9,974	9,904	70	.....	.....

APPENDIX Q.

*Land-revenue collections for Indam village Nagardola of Idluka
Nagar, Ahmednagar District.*

Year.	Year's fixed land revenue demand.	Collections.	Balance remaining uncollected out of column 2.	Collections of past year's arrears.	Remissions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86	3,282	2,882	920	950	.....
1886-87	3,281	2,485	816	874	.....
1887-88	3,289	2,370	899	612	.....
1888-89	3,267	2,349	1,018	798	.....
1889-90	3,375	2,472	803	892	.....
1890-91	3,276	3,276	.....	.....	.....
1891-92	3,271	2,242	1,029	535	.....
1892-93 to 1906-07	Information is not available.					
1907-08	2,847	2,390	457	2,206	.....
1908-09	3,235	3,235	.....	1,028	.....
1909-10	2,847	1,980	917	332	.....
1910-11	2,847	2,538	264	287	.....
1911-12	3,069	2,906	168	18	.....
1912-13	2,847	2,187	660	41	.....
1913-14	2,847	2,847	.....	808	.....
1914-15	2,847	2,828	19	76	.....

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on

Name of Village.	Number of Group.	UNDER FORMER SETTLEMENT.																	
		Maximum Rates.			Dry crops.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Group No. I.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.
1 Chāburāna Khurd	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	90	106	1 2 8	...	...	...	M. 70	113	1 0 0	160	218	1 5 9	...	...	...
2 Chāburāna Budruk	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	181	199	1 3 9	...	...	...	M. 171	277	1 9 11	382	476	1 6 11	...	...	...
3 Māliwāda	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	191	240	1 4 1	...	...	...	M. 143	260	1 9 10	388	470	1 6 6	...	...	...
4 Nālegaon	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,807	2,968	1 4 6	...	...	...	M. 80	48	1 9 7	2,937	3,004	1 4 0	...	...	...
5 Marchuda Nagar	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	114	130	1 2 2	...	...	...	M. 79	138	1 9 11	198	268	1 5 4	...	...	...
6 Bhingār	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,824	1,468	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 107	169	1 7 4	3,831	41,028	0 8 10	...	...	...
7 Bāgroza	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	24	23	0 15 4	...	...	...	M. 69	139	1 5 3	118	162	1 6 11	...	...	...
8 Sāvadi	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,739	1,330	0 11 2	...	...	...	M. 71	104	1 7 5	1,827	1,868	0 11 11	...	...	...
9 Dolhegaon	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	2,034	998	0 5 4	...	...	...	M. 15	24	1 9 7	1,049	1,028	0 15 7	...	...	...
10 Kāpūrādi	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	8,959	2,149	0 8 7	...	...	...	M. 108	196	1 8 5	4,007	2,009	0 9 1	...	...	...
11 Darewādi	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,471	1,128	0 12 3	...	...	...	M. 84	132	1 9 1	1,868	1,800	0 12 11	...	...	...
12 Vākad	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,435	1,711	1 3 0	...	...	...	M. 168	253	1 9 11	1,691	1,964	1 3 9	...	...	...
13 Buradgaon	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	1,615	1,520	1 0 0	...	...	...	M. 116	168	1 9 20	1,831	1,708	1 0 0	...	...	...
14 Gālmkhāni	I	1 10 0	...	...	278	170	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	170	0 9 11	...	...
15 Sheri Bhitbāg	I	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0	432	419	0 15 6	...	...	...	M. 35	59	1 8 2	497	479	1 0 3	...	...	...
16 Fokhardi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	936	604	0 10 3	...	...	...	M. 188	268	1 6 11	1,134	862	0 13 3	...	...	...
17 Shāhā r	II	1 8 0	...	...	640	377	0 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	0 6 11	...	...	...
18 Nimbodi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	8,370	2,035	0 8 9	...	...	...	M. 32	123	1 8 0	8,462	2,158	0 19 0	...	...	...
19 Padampur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	869	842	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 5	7	1 6 4	364	349	0 15 4	...	...	...
20 Vānjūli	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,178	768	0 5 6	...	...	...	M. 24	68	1 3 3	2,220	821	0 2 10	...	...	...
21 Khaspur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,736	1,233	0 7 1	...	...	...	M. 30	81	1 6 8	2,798	1,254	0 7 3	...	...	...
22 Pāngurāi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,462	769	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 69	80	1 5 8	1,631	849	0 9 11	...	...	...
23 Māje Chuncholi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,084	1,374	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 66	92	1 7 10	2,689	1,446	0 8 8	...	...	...
24 Strāi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	5,043	2,515	0 7 11	...	...	...	M. 67	92	1 5 11	5,115	2,907	0 8 1	...	...	...
25 Jdarmāi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,644	483	0 4 9	...	...	...	M. 23	24	1 0 8	1,667	468	0 4 11	...	...	...
26 Chitohandisādi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	6,966	3,395	0 7 9	...	...	...	M. 163	229	1 3 0	7,178	3,634	0 8 0	...	...	...
27 Kohāe	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,422	388	0 4 1	...	...	...	M. 103	129	1 4 0	1,858	407	0 5 2	...	...	...
28 Lohosar	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,421	610	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 69	77	1 4 10	1,490	867	0 9 7	...	...	...
29 Khāndgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,304	371	0 11 6	...	...	...	M. 27	50	1 5 7	1,341	921	0 11 10	...	...	...
30 Bhoze	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,189	830	0 11 2	...	...	...	M. 39	47	1 3 3	1,223	877	0 11 5	...	...	...
31 Vāje Bābhulgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,257	629	0 6 4	...	...	...	M. 49	45	0 14 8	1,618	678	0 0 7	...	...	...
32 Kaudgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,849	928	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 111	169	1 7 9	2,059	1,067	0 8 0	...	...	...
33 Gunjāle	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,900	591	0 7 3	...	...	...	M. 29	40	1 6 0	1,929	631	0 7 7	...	...	...
34 Dongargan	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,128	1,276	0 9 7	...	...	...	M. 119	171	1 6 23	2,245	1,443	0 10 3	...	...	...
35 Māojar Sambha	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,193	899	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 65	72	1 4 11	1,260	771	0 9 10	...	...	...
36 Singwe	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,263	927	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 114	127	1 10 2	1,379	1,144	0 12 3	...	...	...
37 Iamāipur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	893	684	0 12 3	...	...	...	M. 23	56	1 7 8	921	740	0 12 8	...	...	...
38 Deharsā	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	4,015	3,026	0 15 7	...	...	...	M. 140	163	1 4 10	4,155	3,179	0 16 9	...	...	...
39 Vāid	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,717	796	0 4 8	...	...	...	M. 64	89	1 4 0	2,791	879	0 5 0	...	...	...
40 Pampalgaon Māwi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,223	3,086	0 15 0	...	...	...	M. 301	666	1 7 11	3,914	3,622	1 4 0	...	...	...
41 Jaur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	9,321	4,540	0 7 3	...	...	...	M. 1,389	1,977	1 0 9	10,619	6,217	0 9 3	...	...	...
42 Shendi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,769	1,427	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 402	497	1 6 6	2,161	2,054	0 10 4	...	...	...
43 Vādgaon Gupta	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,023	1,699	0 19 0	...	...	...	M. 148	222	1 8 0	2,221	1,921	0 13 9	...	...	...
44 Nāgāpur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,415	1,088	0 12 3	...	...	...	M. 23	47	1 6 9	1,448	1,133	0 12 5	...	...	...
45 Bānjāl	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,506	669	0 7 0	...	...	...	M. 29	68	1 7 9	1,548	717	0 2 5	...	...	...
46 Māthani	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,071	425	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 29	54	1 3 0	1,107	479	0 6 11	...	...	...
47 Bālewādi	II	1 8 0	...	...	641	246	0 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	246	0 8 1	...	...
48 Khāndko	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	278	513	0 5 11	...	...	...	M. 40	86	7 7	1,418	872	0 5 5	...	...	...

Q.
Government occupied land—Nagar Taluka.

UNDER REVISION SETTLEMENT															Percentage Increase	Name of Village.	
Maximum value			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group No. 1.		
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	80	151	1 5 6	...	...	...	M. 70	181	1 13 11	160	282	1 9 2	15 59	Choburana Khurd
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	161	280	1 6 10	...	...	...	M. 171	820	1 13 11	832	560	1 10 6	15 54	Choburana Endruk
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	191	277	1 7 2	...	...	...	M. 142	266	1 13 11	383	549	1 10 2	15 53	Malwada
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,807	8,418	1 7 8	...	...	...	M. 89	55	1 13 4	2,837	8,473	1 7 11	16 61	Nalgaon
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	114	180	1 5 0	...	...	...	M. 78	148	1 13 11	193	298	1 8 6	15 57	Morchuda Nagar
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,824	1,698	0 9 7	...	...	...	M. 107	184	1 11 6	2,931	1,698	0 10 3	15 80	Bhingir
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	24	27	1 2 0	...	...	...	M. 89	161	1 12 11	113	183	1 10 7	16 04	Bagfoza
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,756	1,469	0 13 3	...	...	...	M. 71	120	1 11 0	1,827	1,573	0 12 9	17 00	Savedi
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,034	1,154	1 1 10	...	...	...	M. 15	25	1 13 10	1,044	1,153	1 2 0	15 88	Bolhogaon
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,059	2,479	0 10 6	...	...	...	M. 103	191	1 13 3	4,487	2,670	0 10 6	15 73	Kapurwadi
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,471	1,804	0 14 2	...	...	...	M. 84	153	1 13 1	1,555	1,457	0 14 11	15 60	Darewad
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,435	4,373	1 6 0	...	...	...	M. 156	202	1 13 11	1,621	2,270	1 6 9	15 53	Vskodi.
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,515	1,757	1 2 6	...	...	...	M. 116	217	1 13 11	1,631	1,974	1 3 4	15 87	Barudgaon
114 0	273	197	0 11 6	273	197	0 11 6	15 58	Galkhkhani
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	432	484	1 1 11	...	...	...	M. 35	61	1 11 10	497	545	1 2 10	33 23	Shori Bhatnig
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	936	785	0 13 10	...	...	...	M. 183	322	1 11 4	1,124	1,077	0 15 8	24 04	Pokhard
114 0	640	346	0 8 7	640	346	0 8 7	24 80	Shahpur
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,270	2,544	0 13 0	...	...	...	M. 82	154	1 14 0	3,422	2,698	0 12 9	25 08	Nymbodi
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	359	427	1 3 10	...	...	...	M. 5	9	1 12 9	364	439	1 3 1	24 92	Fedampar
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,176	945	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 54	61	1 6 0	2,230	1,023	0 7 4	24 96	Vasujuli
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,736	1,529	0 8 11	...	...	...	M. 30	39	1 4 9	2,766	1,663	0 9 0	25 03	Khopari
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,493	991	0 10 6	...	...	...	M. 89	100	1 11 1	1,621	1,061	0 11 1	24 97	Pogarmal
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,534	1,717	0 10 5	...	...	...	M. 85	102	1 13 8	2,636	1,810	0 10 9	24 93	Majle Chincholi
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	5,648	3,144	0 9 11	...	...	...	M. 67	115	1 11 5	5,115	3,269	0 10 2	25 00	Stral
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,544	577	0 5 11	...	...	...	M. 23	30	1 5 3	1,597	607	0 6 2	24 89	Udarmal
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	6,045	4,244	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 188	288	1 9 0	7,178	4,539	0 10 1	25 00	Chlohondistral
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,482	460	0 5 1	...	...	...	M. 103	161	1 9 0	1,536	521	0 6 6	24 94	Kolhar
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,421	1,022	0 11 4	...	...	...	M. 59	96	1 10 0	1,480	1,108	0 11 11	24 91	Lohasar
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,204	1,039	0 14 5	...	...	...	M. 37	62	1 10 9	1,241	1,151	0 12 11	24 97	Khandgaon
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,189	1,037	0 13 11	...	...	...	M. 39	59	1 8 3	1,236	1,036	0 14 4	24 97	Bhose
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,567	785	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 49	68	1 3 3	1,616	841	0 9 3	24 90	Vasju Babhugaon
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,846	1,160	0 10 6	...	...	...	M. 111	208	1 13 8	11,069	1,366	0 11 1	24 97	Kandgaon
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,300	739	0 9 1	...	...	...	M. 39	50	1 11 7	1,328	730	0 9 5	25 03	Gunyal
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,128	1,594	0 11 11	...	...	...	M. 119	214	1 12 9	2,246	1,808	0 12 10	24 93	Dongargan
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,185	874	0 11 6	...	...	...	M. 65	90	1 10 2	1,250	964	0 12 4	25 06	Majjar Sumbha
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,292	1,196	0 15 1	...	...	...	M. 114	234	2 10 0	1,376	1,430	1 1 1	25 00	Singve
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	898	655	0 13 0	...	...	...	M. 33	70	1 13 5	981	923	0 15 10	25 00	Jamalpur
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	4,015	4,007	1 3 6	...	...	...	M. 140	228	1 10 3	4,155	5,138	1 3 9	24 93	Dohar
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,717	995	0 5 10	...	...	...	M. 84	164	1 10 0	2,731	1,069	0 6 3	25 03	Vind
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,233	3,795	1 2 10	...	...	...	M. 301	723	1 13 11	3,614	4,627	1 4 0	24 99	Pimpalgaon Malvi
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	9,131	5,300	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 1,388	2,471	1 13 5	10,519	7,771	0 11 0	24 99	Jeur
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,769	1,839	0 10 9	...	...	...	M. 402	708	1 13 4	3,701	2,783	0 13 11	25 04	Shendi
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,088	2,124	1 0 3	...	...	...	M. 148	277	1 13 11	2,221	2,401	1 1 9	24 99	Vadgaon Gupta
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,415	1,287	0 16 4	...	...	...	M. 33	59	1 13 7	1,449	1,410	0 15 8	24 97	Nagapur
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,508	894	0 8 9	...	...	...	M. 39	72	1 13 6	1,545	896	0 9 3	24 96	Ranjani
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,071	631	0 7 11	...	...	...	M. 36	47	1 13 9	1,107	638	0 8 7	24 94	Mithani
114 0	641	307	0 7	641	307	0 7	24 89	Balewadi
114 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,378	641	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 40	74	1 13 7	1,416	715	0 8 0	25 00	Khandki

UPPER FORMER SETTLEMENTS.																	
Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
		Dry-crop.	Horse.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
																	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group 1—concluded.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
60 Ratadgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,370	480	0 6 1	...	...	...	M. 74	93	1 8 10	1,360	576	0 6 10
61 Mohakari	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,330	1,350	0 6 7	...	...	...	M. 223	842	1 7 10	3,310	1,058	0 7 8
62 Pimpalgaoon Landga	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,394	688	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 111	358	1 6 0	1,308	680	0 8 10
63 Pargaoon Bhatodi	II	1 8 0	1 8 0	M. 1 8 0	1,324	673	0 7 7	9	7	0 12 5	M. 30	40	1 5 4	1,308	990	0 7 10	
64 Bhatodi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,115	1,342	0 10 1	...	...	...	M. 155	361	1 14 0	3,370	1,638	0 11 0
65 Kolhwadi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	798	615	0 12 11	...	...	...	M. 10	15	1 8 0	806	600	0 13 1
66 Madadgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,644	834	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 75	100	1 5 4	1,619	934	0 7 9
67 Srolsbadi	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,840	1,109	0 9 7	...	...	...	M. 59	70	1 7 10	1,909	1,185	0 10 0
68 Naryandoho	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,050	1,656	0 9 5	...	...	...	M. 107	323	1 8 0	3,226	2,100	0 10 8
69 Valunj	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,404	1,775	1 4 2	...	...	...	M. 63	127	1 7 10	1,469	2,000	1 4 4
70 Visapur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,000	699	1 0 0	...	...	...	M. 37	40	1 7 8	730	379	1 0 3
71 Arungaoon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,615	1,363	0 11 1	...	...	...	M. 277	396	1 6 10	3,019	2,840	0 12 1
72 Kamangaoon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,768	1,872	0 6 8	...	...	...	M. 235	367	1 4 10	4,001	1,970	0 7 6
73 Nepai	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,967	2,465	0 13 5	...	...	...	M. 308	462	1 7 2	3,275	3,247	0 14 4
74 Nimbgaoon Vagha	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,443	2,004	0 9 4	...	...	...	M. 183	286	1 7 2	3,011	2,200	0 10 0
75 Pimpalgaoon Vagha	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,513	965	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 63	78	1 4 1	1,576	776	0 7 10
76 Hivare-kasar	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,630	901	0 7 10	...	...	...	M. 74	90	1 5 4	1,910	1,000	0 8 4
77 Jakhungaoon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,708	1,093	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 219	323	1 7 7	1,937	1,416	0 11 9
78 Hamidpur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,214	1,637	1 3 11	...	...	...	M. 26	38	1 7 4	1,340	1,675	1 4 0
79 Hingangaoon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,336	1,706	1 4 5	...	...	...	M. 177	284	1 7 10	1,512	1,970	1 4 10
80 Taklikhatgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,708	1,317	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 196	188	1 7 10	1,893	1,506	0 13 1
81 Khatgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,675	1,779	1 3 0	...	...	...	M. 119	169	1 6 8	1,998	1,946	1 2 0
82 Srolkhatgaon	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,534	1,900	0 6 7	...	...	...	M. 204	432	1 7 6	3,276	2,339	0 9 9
83 Ghoopur	II	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	5,138	3,918	0 9 0	...	...	...	M. 134	177	1 6 10	5,306	3,906	0 8 2
84 Isak	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,731	1,319	0 12 3	...	...	...	M. 6	11	1 6 0	1,728	1,310	0 12 3
85 Kacjunckhara	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	7,512	4,369	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 6	8	1 5 4	7,918	4,377	0 4 7
86 Nimbgaoon Ghana	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	3,323	1,073	0 7 4	...	...	...	M. 8	10	1 4 0	3,380	1,083	0 7 5
87 Pimpalgaoon	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	M. 1 8 0	3,524	601	0 5 7	1	1	1 0 0	M. 16	19	1 8 2	3,540	610	0 5 8	
88 Khandali	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,999	1,099	0 8 1	...	...	...	M. 41	51	1 3 10	3,140	1,126	0 8 4
89 Khadki	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,129	949	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 63	69	1 1 10	1,191	907	0 12 2
90 Baburdiwand	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,368	592	0 6 11	...	...	...	M. 36	44	1 2 6	1,408	636	0 7 2
91 Dabmigaon	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,143	609	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 43	68	1 7 5	1,188	672	0 9 0
92 Udadgaon	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,519	1,351	0 8 3	...	...	...	M. 66	119	1 4 4	2,723	1,559	0 6 1
93 Sadvra	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,313	1,334	0 8 6	...	...	...	M. 119	169	1 8 1	2,434	1,403	0 9 3
94 Cholebandi Pahl	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	7,129	3,363	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 236	301	1 4 4	7,506	4,236	0 8 1
95 Athawad	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,236	948	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 130	177	1 5 9	1,323	1,123	0 12 7
96 Mandwa	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,036	1,263	0 9 11	...	...	...	M. 144	139	1 6 0	2,179	1,461	0 10 8
97 Shiradion	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,450	940	0 10 4	...	...	...	M. 13	72	1 5 8	1,508	1,013	0 10 9
98 Pargaoon Maula	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,087	928	0 14 0	...	...	...	M. 17	23	1 5 7	1,074	951	0 14 2
99 Ibrahimpur	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	515	358	0 11 0	...	...	...	M. 4	5	1 4 0	519	367	0 11 1
100 Bahgaon	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	692	459	0 10 7	...	...	...	M. 36	50	1 5 0	730	490	0 11 1
101 Bhat	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,478	835	0 10 1	...	...	...	M. 29	32	1 2 3	1,508	967	0 10 2
102 Vatephal	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,542	1,264	0 10 11	...	...	...	M. 60	110	1 8 0	1,622	1,164	0 11 6
103 Sojapur	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,335	345	0 9 11	...	...	...	M. 3	3	1 0 0	1,338	361	0 9 11
104 Ghaneagaon	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	2,902	459	0 3 6	...	...	...	M. 12	15	1 4 0	2,914	474	0 3 6
Total of Group 1					120,388	1,12,938	0 9 5	10	8	0 12 9	10,929 M. 9,849 P. 154	14,231 M. 14,227 P. 157 W. 497	1 7 8 1 8 11 4 3 1	129,370	1,27,769	0 20 3	

Q—continued.

Under Revision Settlement.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33					
Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Group I—concluded.				
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,278	407	0 7 7	...	...	...	M. 74	116	1 8 10	1,350	722	0 8 6	24-00	Ratadgson	50
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,389	1,085	0 8 2	...	...	...	M. 229	427	1 13 10	3,518	2,123	0 9 7	24-97	Mehakari	51
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,394	554	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 111	101	1 11 6	1,505	1,045	0 11 1	25-00	Pimpalgson Landga...	52
1 14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	1,234	1,061	0 9 6	9	9	1 0 0	M. 30	50	1 10 8	1,363	1,150	0 9 10	25-00	Fargson Bhatodi	53		
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,116	1,677	0 13 6	...	...	...	M. 155	364	2 5 6	2,370	2,041	0 14 4	24-98	Bhatodi	54
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	798	868	1 0 2	...	...	...	M. 10	19	1 14 4	896	825	1 0 4	25 00	Kolhewadi	55
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,814	1,042	0 9 0	...	...	...	M. 75	126	1 10 8	1,919	1,167	1 9 8	24-98	Madaogson	56
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,940	1,382	0 13 0	...	...	...	M. 63	99	1 13 10	1,693	1,481	0 13 0	24-97	Sarolabadi	57
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,069	2,390	0 12 1	...	...	...	M. 167	316	1 14 8	3,226	2,636	0 13 0	24-98	Nardandoha	58
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,404	2,318	1 9 8	...	...	...	M. 85	159	1 13 11	1,468	2,375	1 9 6	25 00	Valunj	59
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	980	874	1 4 0	...	...	...	M. 27	50	1 15 7	728	854	1 4 4	25-03	Vasapur	60
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,715	2,441	0 13 10	...	...	...	M. 277	495	1 12 7	3,092	2,036	0 15 3	24-98	Arangon	61
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,768	1,993	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 238	364	1 10 1	4,001	3,349	0 9 4	25 01	Kamargson	62
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,967	5,119	1 0 9	...	...	...	M. 308	586	1 13 4	3,275	3,034	1 1 11	25-00	Nepdi	63
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,428	2,608	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 183	331	1 12 11	3,611	2,938	0 12 6	24-98	Nimbogson Vagha	64
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,513	808	0 9 2	...	...	...	M. 62	97	1 9 0	1,675	968	0 9 9	24-98	Pimpalgson Vagha	65
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,880	1,126	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 74	124	1 10 9	1,910	1,250	0 10 5	25 00	Hivare-basar	66
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,708	1,806	0 12 9	...	...	...	M. 219	404	1 13 6	1,927	1,770	0 14 6	25-00	Jakhangson	67
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,314	2,045	1 8 10	...	...	...	M. 27	47	1 12 11	1,340	2,098	1 8 11	24-85	Hamdpur	68
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,386	2,152	1 9 0	...	...	...	M. 176	330	1 13 9	1,512	2,463	1 10 0	24-97	Hingangson	69
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,708	1,540	0 15 6	...	...	...	M. 129	235	1 13 10	1,829	1,861	1 0 6	24-98	Taklikhatagson	70
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,375	2,324	1 6 9	...	...	...	M. 119	207	1 13 0	1,603	2,431	1 6 11	24-98	Khatagson	71
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,534	2,375	0 10 9	...	...	...	M. 294	541	1 13 5	3,828	2,916	0 12 2	24-98	Sarolabadi	72
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,124	5,182	0 11 9	...	...	...	M. 124	221	1 12 6	5,308	3,883	0 11 7	24-97	Ghosपुर	73
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,721	1,776	1 0 5	...	...	...	M. 8	15	1 14 0	1,729	1,787	1 0 6	24-88	Isank	74
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	7,612	5,671	0 12 4	...	...	...	M. 6	11	1 13 4	7,618	5,862	0 12 4	34-38	Karjanebhare	75
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,322	1,443	0 9 11	...	...	...	M. 5	15	1 10 0	2,330	1,465	0 9 11	34-34	Nimbogson Ghana	76
1 14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	2,838	1,197	0 7 7	1	1	1 0 9	M. 16	24	1 9 7	2,840	1,222	0 7 8	34-17	Pimprighmat	77		
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,089	1,430	0 10 11	...	...	...	M. 41	68	1 10 6	2,140	1,504	0 11 2	34-28	Khandala	78
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,130	1,141	1 0 2	...	...	...	M. 52	78	1 8 0	1,151	1,219	1 0 6	34-30	Khadki	79
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,368	795	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 36	59	1 9 1	1,406	864	1 0 6	34-27	Babardiwend	80
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,142	818	0 11 6	...	...	...	M. 43	85	1 15 7	1,186	903	0 12 2	34-27	Dashmivagha	81
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,819	1,816	0 11 1	...	...	...	M. 86	160	1 11 8	2,725	2,063	0 12 1	34-29	Ukadgson	82
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,813	1,053	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 112	227	2 0 5	2,424	1,885	0 12 6	34-25	Randva	83
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	7,120	4,650	0 10 2	...	...	...	M. 236	404	1 11 4	7,603	5,921	0 11 11	34-34	Chitabodi Fatil	84
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,295	1,271	0 15 8	...	...	...	M. 120	238	1 13 3	1,425	1,569	1 0 11	34-37	Atabwad	85
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,085	1,007	0 13 4	...	...	...	M. 144	266	1 13 6	2,179	1,668	0 14 4	34-36	Mandva	86
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,450	1,368	0 13 11	...	...	...	M. 53	97	1 13 9	1,503	1,380	0 14 6	34-28	Shirdhon	87
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,007	1,247	1 2 10	...	...	...	M. 17	31	1 13 3	1,074	1,273	1 3 0	34-28	Fargson Maula	88
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	514	473	0 14 10	...	...	...	M. 4	7	1 12 0	519	486	0 14 11	34-34	Ibrathimpur	89
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	692	817	0 14 3	...	...	...	M. 23	67	1 13 2	730	664	0 15 0	34-28	Dahlgson	90
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,478	1,256	0 13 7	...	...	...	M. 23	43	1 8 6	1,506	1,299	0 13 9	34-33	Sikat	91
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,543	1,416	0 14 8	...	...	...	M. 80	130	1 20 0	1,625	1,546	0 15 8	32-81	Vatophal	92
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,336	333	0 11 11	...	...	...	M. 9	4	1 5 4	1,339	337	0 4 5	34-20	Sajalpur	93
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,302	817	0 8 4	...	...	...	M. 12	20	1 10 8	2,914	837	0 3 5	34-28	Ghanogson	94
...	189,355	1,42,066	9 13 6	10	10	1 0 0	10,098	18,361	1 13 4	199,370	1,60,447	0 12 10	25-97	Total of Group I	94		
									D. 10,098										
									M. 9,569										
									F. 154										
									S. 264										
									W. 497										

		UNDER FOREIGN SETTLEMENT															
Number.	Name of village	Number of Groups	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Gardes.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Group II.			Rs. a. p.	Ra. a p	Rs. a. p	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
85	Gundegaon ...	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	6,194	3,060	0 7 8	3	2	0 10 8	M. 227	288	1 8 10	6,484	3,283	0 8
86	Balegaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	4,258	2,107	0 7 11	...	...	...	M. 300	370	1 8 8	4,628	2,477	0 8
87	Gnodi ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,897	1,125	0 9 5	...	...	...	M. 114	138	1 2 6	2,011	1,267	0 10
88	Math-pimpri ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,879	1,270	0 10 10	...	...	...	M. 138	178	1 4 4	3,017	1,456	0 11
89	Hátwari ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	1,568	1,118	0 11 4	...	...	...	M. 98	42	1 4 4	1,801	1,100	0 11
90	Budoladi ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	2,034	2,040	0 10 11	...	...	...	M. 188	255	1 5 11	3,170	2,286	0 11
101	Tándali-Vadgaon ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	2,060	1,068	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 80	62	1 3 10	2,100	1,138	0 9
102	Vadgaon-Tándali ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	2,470	1,516	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 138	168	1 2 2	3,008	1,474	0 9
103	Dandgaon Sidhi ...	III	1 8 0	...	1 8 0	4,688	2,271	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 181	171	1 4 10	4,830	2,442	0 8
9	Total of Group II ...	...	...	...	...	27,987	15,321	0 8 9	3	2	0 10 8	1,818	1,648	1 4 0	29,808	16,971	0 9
108	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	217,345	1,29,200	0 0 8	18	10	0 12 8	11,520 M. 1,168 P. 184	16,400 S. 15,775 W. 187 4 8 1	1 7 3 1 6 7 4 8 1	228,078	1,44,788	0 10
IRAN VILLAGES.																	
Group I.																	
1	Bábari Ghumat ...	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	M. 1 8 0	1,947	1,085	0 9 2	1	1	1 0 0	M. 90	181	1 7 3	1,988	1,197	0 9
2	Nimbiak ...	III	1 8 0	1 8 0	M. 1 8 0 P. 8 0 0	4,548	3,322	0 18 6	2	1	0 8 0	M. 36 P. 9	S. 47 W. 14 21	1 5 5 3 14 3	4,984	3,906	0 13
3	Nánagaon ...	II	1 12 0	...	M. 1 12 0	2,088	1,816	0 14 0	...	...	...	M. 78	129	1 10 5	2,147	1,948	0 14
4	Davgaon ...	III	1 10 0	1 10 0	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	1,415	880	0 6 6	3	1	0 5 4	M. 1 P. 58	S. 1 W. 70 75	1 0 0 2 8 0	1,477	727	0 7 1
5	Ragho-Hivra ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0	1,572	1,570	0 15 10	...	...	...	M. 44	60	1 5 9	4,618	1,280	1 0
6	Chis ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0 P. 8 0 0	5,380	3,428	0 7 8	...	...	...	M. 74 P. 184	S. 111 W. 261 430	1 8 0 3 11 2	5,519	3,215	0 9
7	Pimpalgaon-Ujant ...	III	1 10 0	...	M. 1 10 0 P. 8 0 0	2,348	1,510	0 7 2	...	...	...	M. 81 P. 75	S. 122 W. 131 160	1 8 1 4 0 0	3,004	1,928	0 8
8	Kedgaon ...	III	1 10 0	...	M. 3 0 0	4,423	2,377	0 10 4	...	...	...	M. 260	312	2 14 4	4,703	2,639	0 13
9	Karanji ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 8 0 0	6,288	3,518	0 6 5	...	...	...	M. 149	34	2 1 8	6,385	2,933	0 7
10	Valki ...	III	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0 P. 8 0 0	9,152	6,341	0 10 10	...	...	...	M. 288 P. 100	S. 478 W. 128 157	1 7 9 2 9 10	9,564	6,961	0 13
11	Hivara(hare ...	IV	1 6 0	...	M. 8 0 0	3,318	1,923	0 8 8	...	...	...	M. 105	300	2 13 8	3,468	2,122	0 9
12	Sonevadi ...	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0 P. 8 0 0	1,024	681	0 10 9	...	...	...	M. 19 P. 200	S. 22 W. 200 500	1 2 8 2 8 1	1,403	1,403	1 0 1
12	Total of Group I ...	...	...	...	...	44,246	26,935	0 9 8	8	3	0 8 0	M. 1,240 P. 708	S. 3,494 W. 1,343	1 15 9 3 18 0	46,286	31,658	0 10 1
Group II.																	
13	Ambli-vadi ...	IV	1 8 0	...	M. 1 8 0 P. 8 0 0	865	520	0 9 8	...	...	...	M. 40 P. 1	S. 40 W. 1	1 3 1 3 0 0	806	572	0 10
13	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	45,101	27,456	0 9 8	8	3	0 8 0	M. 1,280 P. 708	S. 3,538 W. 1,344	1 15 5 3 18 0	47,192	32,230	0 10 1

Q - continued.

Udhar Revision Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of village.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.					
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Group II.	
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	6,194	3,749	0 9 8	3	2	0 10 8	M. 227	853	1 8 9	6,234	4,103	0 10 6	24 87	Gundegaon	
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	4,256	2,634	0 9 10	...	...	...	M. 300	463	1 8 7	4,556	3,095	0 10 10	24 08	Balegan
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	1,897	1,406	0 13 11	...	...	...	M. 114	166	1 7 1	2,011	1,671	0 12 5	24 08	Gunodi
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	1,879	1,569	0 13 7	...	...	...	M. 136	220	1 9 9	2,027	1,319	0 14 5	25 01	Math-pimpri
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	1,668	1,307	0 14 3	...	...	...	M. 83	62	1 9 2	1,501	1,433	0 14 5	24 01	Hatwalan
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	2,984	2,550	0 13 6	...	...	...	M. 186	319	1 11 5	3,120	2,560	0 14 5	25 01	Ruichatiai
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	2,050	1,332	0 10 4	...	...	...	M. 50	77	1 8 7	2,100	1,409	0 10 6	24 01	Tandall-Vadgaon
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	2,470	1,845	0 10 7	...	...	...	M. 119	197	1 8 7	2,509	1,842	0 11 3	24 06	Vadgaon-Tandall
1 12 0	...	1 12 0	4,689	2,839	0 9 9	...	...	...	M. 131	214	1 10 1	4,829	3,063	0 10 1	25 02	Deulgaon-Sidhi
...	27,887	13,151	0 10 11	3	2	0 10 8	1,316	2,058	1 16 11	29,308	21,211	0 11 6	24 08	Total of Group II	
...	217,345	1,61,237	0 11 10	13	12	0 14 9	{ M. 11,320 Details M 11,100 P. 154 } { S. 20,409 W. 19,648 421 } { 1 12 10 1 12 1 4 15 0 } } 228,678	1,81,859	0 12 8	25 59		Grand Total			
INAM VILLAGE																	
Group I.																	
1 14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	1,847	1,331	0 11 6	1	1	1 0 0	M. 90	164	1 12 1	1,938	1,469	0 12 4	24 97	Bardoli Ghumst	
1 14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	4,518	4,777	1 0 9	2	1	0 8 0	{ M. 35 P. 9 } { S. 59 W. 0 } { 1 11 0 1 14 2 } } 4,504	4,854	1 0 10	24 97		Nimhlik			
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	2,069	1,929	0 14 11	...	...	...	M. 78	157	1 12 1	2,147	2,063	0 15 4	25 02	Nandgaon
1 14 0	1 14 0	M. 1 14 0	1,415	871	0 7 7	3	1	0 5 4	{ M. 1 P. 58 } { S. 1 W. 6 } { 1 0 0 1 6 6 } } 1,477	784	0 8 2	15 04		Dergaon			
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	1,672	1,903	1 8 11	...	...	...	M. 44	76	1 11 3	1,618	2,087	1 4 2	24 08	Ragho-Hivra
1 14 0	...	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 8 0 0 }	5,300	3,020	0 9 2	...	...	...	{ M. 74 P. 184 } { S. 189 W. 320 } { 1 14 0 4 0 10 } } 5,513	3,014	0 11 4	25 00		Chas		
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,343	1,743	0 8 4	...	...	...	{ M. 81 P. 75 } { S. 141 W. 161 } { 1 11 10 2 0 2 } } 3,504	2,093	0 9 3	15 25		Pimpalgaon-Ujani		
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	4,423	3,337	0 12 0	...	...	...	M. 280	607	1 12 11	4,703	3,334	0 18 0	3 08	Kodgaon
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	6,236	3,147	0 8 0	...	...	...	M. 149	196	1 5 0	6,335	3,843	0 8 4	18 04	Karanj
1 14 0	...	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 8 0 0 }	9,152	7,801	0 12 7	...	...	...	{ M. 203 P. 109 } { S. 544 W. 163 } { 1 12 8 2 14 6 } } 9,554	3,663	0 14 6	25 00		Valki		
1 14 0	...	M. 1 14 0	3,353	3,443	0 11 8	...	...	...	M. 105	187	1 12 5	3,463	2,635	0 12 2	24 17	Hivra-Jhara
1 14 0	...	{ M. 1 14 0 P. 8 0 0 }	1,034	894	0 12 6	...	...	...	{ M. 19 P. 390 } { S. 27 W. 500 } { 1 6 8 2 6 8 } } 1,433	1,753	1 3 11	24 02		Sonevadi		
...	44,346	33,032	0 14 5	6	3	0 9 0	{ M. 1,249 P. 706 } { S. 2,177 W. 1,077 } { 1 11 10 2 11 9 } } 46,286	37,386	0 12 11	19 76		Total of Group I			
Group II.																	
1 12 0	...	M. 1 12 0	855	680	0 12 1	...	...	...	{ M. 40 P. 1 } { S. 61 W. 0 } { 1 8 3 1 0 0 } } 806	712	0 12 9	24 47		Ambulvadi		
...	46,101	33,883	0 11 11	6	3	0 9 0	{ M. 1,269 P. 796 } { S. 2,233 W. 1,077 } { 1 11 9 2 11 8 } } 47,192	34,089	0 12 10	19 66		Grand Total			

Statement showing the proposed increases in percentages and in annas per rupee of existing assessment in Nagar Taluka.

Serial No.	Proposed Group.	Number of Villages.	Current dry-crop rate.	Proposed dry-crop rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase per rupee.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
1	I ...	15	1 10	1 14	15.38	0 2 6
2	I ...	1	1 10	In charge	of Remount	Depôt.
3	I ..	57	1 8	1 14	25.00	0 4 0
4	I ...	21	1 6	1 14	36.36	0 5 6
5	II ...	9	1 6	1 12	27.27	0 4 0
			Inám.			
6	I ...	1	1 6	1 14	36.36	0 5 6
7	I ...	7	1 8	1 14	25.00	0 4 0
8	I ...	3	1 10	1 14	15.38	0 2 6
9	I ...	1	1 12	1 14	7.14	0 1 0
10	II ...	1	1 6	1 12	27.27	0 4 0
11	I ...	1 (Kedgaon)	1 10	1 14	3.93	0 0 6
12	I ...	1 (Karanji)	1 8	1 14	18.04	0 3 0
13	I ...	1 (Hivrezare)	1 6	1 14	24.17	0 3 6

N.B.—These villages are included in their respective group villages, *etc.*, at Serial Nos. 8, 7 and 6. In these three villages notasthal rate is Rs. 3 and in proposed Revision it (*i. e.*, Rs. 3 rate) is to be reduced to the proposed dry-crop maximum rate (Rs. 1-14) and hence real increase per rupee is inserted in column 6 at Serial Nos. 11, 12 and 13.

APPENDIX Q.

APPENDIX

No	Name of Village	Average for	According to Māmul.											Dry Area
			Total assessment on cropped land.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection	Maximum rates.			Gross area available for cultivation.	Area		
				Permanent.	Casual.	Total.		Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.				
													Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Jāmb	Average for 3 years, i. e., from 1913-15 to 1914-15	Rs. 1,018	Rs. "	Rs. "	Rs. "	Rs. 1,014	Rs. 2 3	Rs. 2 2	Rs. 2 2	Acres 1,176	Acres 180	Acres 1,114	
2	Akul'er	Do	8,274	1,464	"	1,464	6,810	2 0	"	2 0	6,908	1,009	5,875	
3	Takli Kazi	Do	1,801	"	"	"	1,801	1 14	"	8 0	1,503	117	1,141	
4	Nāgar Dowlē	Do	2,844	45	"	45	2,799	1 14	"	7 6	988	238	489	

* The decrease is only apparent. At the time of Survey there was a large area of land nominally waste (8,671 acres). Much of this was actually only 627 bighas, so that the Jāhāgirdār will have a small increase under the proposed maximum rate.

Q

According to Survey.

Government occupied land												Government unoccupied assessment waste.			Increase or decrease of assessment per cent on occupied land.
crop		Rice			Garden			Totals							
Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average		
16	18	17	16	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rs.	Rs. a P.				Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. P.	Acres	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.		
880	0 14 0	..	.		27	45	1 10 8	1,141	1,025	0 14 4	0	17	0 2 0	0 0 1	+10%
4,117	0 11 2	..			(M 481) P 214	597	1 0 8	6,610	5,686	0 13 11	(M 3,618 P 63	3,122	0 0	0 13 9	-16 5%
1,055	0 14 9	..			M 202	219	2 5 0	1,244	1,304	1 0 9	" 12	10	0 0	0 13 4	+0 33
382	0 12 2	..			M 405	2,482	5 1 5	903	2,774	3 1 1	55	19	0 0	0 5 8	-0 88

cultivated on yearly lease, but the revenue was not brought to account. In 1913-14 and 1914-15 this was put right. At present time the assessed waste is

*Below Settlement Report of Nagar Taluka No. S.—396, dated 2nd June 1916,
from the Assistant Settlement Officer, Western Talukas, Ahmednagar, to
the Collector of Ahmednagar.*

No. $\frac{\text{Lnd } 81}{1916}$ of 1916.

Ahmednagar, 3rd June 1916.

Forwarded with compliments to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

2. Mr. Garrett's report is based on Mr. Hey's notes and figures, but Mr. Garrett has personal knowledge of this tract having held charge of the taluka in addition to his own work as Personal Assistant. The original proposals have been discussed with both Mr. Hey and Mr. Garrett and subsequently recast in further consultation with Mr. Garrett.

3. I have already commented in the Párner Report on Mr. Garrett's misconception as regards the comparative climatic advantages of the Nagar and Párner Talukas (Mr. Garrett's paragraph 4).

4. In paragraph 6 Mr. Garrett deals with the crops. The usual increase of pulses is to be noted, but it must be remembered that there was only one good *rabi* year in the period 1909—1914 and this probably explains the reduction of the wheat and gram area. The last season has been a good *rabi* season and the extension of wheat and gram throughout the district has been most marked.

The increase in wells is most satisfactory.

5. There is an obvious error in the cart statistics (paragraphs 17 and 18). Cattle were sold to cultivators in more favoured tracts in the last famine and others have since been purchased as seasons improved. Cattle with the Deccan ryot is a very fluid asset.

6. The Bhátodi Tank is of course useless in a famine year except in so far as it improves the water-supply in adjacent wells. Some of the latter held out well in 1912-13.

7. In paragraph 20 Mr. Garrett seems doubtful about the ultimate benefits of cotton cultivation. There can, I think, be no question from a settlement point of view that an extension of cotton cultivation, which indicates that the suitability of land for cotton has been demonstrated, confers real additional value on the land. All valuable land is an attraction to the *sávkár*. At present the *sávkár* finances the cotton grower, dictating what area should be grown, and treats him most sourvily as regards rates, but with an extension of the co-operative movement the situation must improve.

8. In the comparative statement of land-values given in Mr. Garrett's paragraph 25, the sale prices of land in the period 1905—1915 are swollen by the inclusion of *bágáyat*. The figures given in his paragraph 22 taken from Appendix K for dry-crop lands only give a fairer impression. Land has really not doubled in rupee value.

9. I do not think Mr. Garrett's treatment of the price and rental figures in his paragraph 26 is very helpful. The value of the investment depends on the price paid of course. Apart from the price we know that land is lightest assessed in Párner, next in Shevgaon and heaviest in Nagar. The higher Párner prices may well be ascribed to the more certain rainfall. Cash rents are not common and probably bring in less than crop shares, but the returns worked out on these "investments" strike me as exceedingly favourable in a tract where land is regarded as the *only* gilt-edged security. A farmer in England

considers himself fortunate to get a return of 8 per cent. on his capital when he farms himself, and 5 or 6 per cent. to an absentee landlord speaks well for the profits of cultivation under present conditions.

10. Mr. Garrett has shown that, on a consideration of prices alone, a 33 per cent. rise would be amply justified. He has correctly referred to the aggravation of labour difficulties in this tract, and by comparison with the two neighbouring talukas of Párner and Shevgaon has emphasised the lower land values obtaining in Nagar. The rent figures given in his paragraph 28 are particularly interesting in this regard. From the outset I have formed the general opinion that Nagar was the least favoured tract with which I had to deal, and warned Mr. Hey to treat it leniently, if a careful examination of all available statistics bore me out in my *a priori* opinion. The critical attitude displayed by Mr. Garrett to all these statistics is in my opinion correct. We can only rely on the larger figures, and are safer in making comparisons between similarly collected statistics than in making absolute deductions from any one set of figures. Accepting the two main conclusions that the rise in rupee prices calls for an adequate adjustment of our rupee demand, and that this adjustment must be made cautiously in view of certain indications of reduced progress and retarding factors, I submit that Mr. Garrett's grouping and rates are cautiously conceived and may be accepted. The north-eastern group of villages has, I believe, been lightly treated but for the reasons assigned by Mr. Garrett, I have finally accepted his view. The absence of much market gardening near the City—lucerne for the Remount Depot is almost the principal crop of value grown under walls within a short distance of the city, and that is sold very cheaply by the contractors and still cheaper by the growers considerably weakens the case for a higher group round Nagar itself. The figures given in paragraph 37 show that land near the city has very little more value than land farther away.

I accept Mr. Garrett's *pátasthal* proposals and suggest a 30 years' guarantee.

11. The *inám* villages present some special difficulties but the grouping and rates are simple for all except Nagar Deola, Takli and Akolner. Mr. Garrett has put the case clearly. It should be added to assist Government in forming a decision that Nagar Deola is exceptionally situated. Placed as it is close to the Kapurwádi Tank it derives special advantages by percolation. In the famine of 1912-13 many of the wells failed or gave a very reduced supply, but in normal years the subsoil flow is certain and well-sinking is a very safe form of investment. The result is seen in the exceptionally high percentage of *bágáyat* (nearly 50 per cent.). Mr. Garrett considers (paragraph 64) that it is best as a general principle to reduce *motasthal* maximum rates on revision to the maximum *jiráyat* rate for the group, retaining the classification, and in original surveys to apply a 3 per cent. maximum rate as was done upto 1885-1886, to be reduced at revision presumably as above. In the case of Nagar Deola no such methods will commend the *inám*dár's consent and I recommend in the special circumstances the normal *jiráyat* rate of Rs. 1-14-0 and a special *motasthal* rate of Rs. 7-6-0. The question of its treatment at revision can remain till the time comes, but it seems to me dangerous to lay down any general principles now. It is impossible to conceive of any general rise in *jiráyat* rates at the next revision which would make it possible to reduce the rate on *motasthal* lands to this level and avoid heavy loss to the *inám*dár, and in other cases it might conceivably be preferable to retain a 3 per cent. or other special *motasthal* rate at revision also, rather than raise abnormally the *jiráyat* rate for dry-crop lands which feel the burden most. If this view can be accepted, I submit that in the Akolner case—though this is not a case of revision of course—it is preferable to sanction a 3 per cent. rate for *bágáyat* and the ordinary Rs. 1-14-0 rate for *jiráyat*, as in Government villages of the vicinity. Lastly, Takli, I agree, should be similarly treated. There are other cases, *e. g.*, Kedgaon where the reduction of the special *bágáyat* rate, which has proved no burden in the past, leaves the *inám*dár with at least a very small improvement of his position even if no loss is actually caused, but it is difficult to draw any other line than that between actual loss and gain to the *inám*dár concerned.

12. Mr. Garrett's proposals as regards pátasthal may be accepted. It is at first sight unfair to impose an average assessment of Rs. 4-0-10 on all the extremely doubtful Chas pátasthal, and I think Mr. Hey might have decided by inquiry which numbers never ordinarily received any rabi water and reduced the area accordingly. It is however true that much of this poor pátasthal land is also protected by wells and presumably if that is not the case the cultivators would object to the levy and obtain remissions.

The guarantee should of course be the same as for Government villages.

P. J. MEAD,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

No. S. T. 80 of 1916.

From

R. D. BELL, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., I. C. S.,
Acting Settlement Commissioner and Director,
Land Records, Poona;

To,

THE COMMISSIONER,
Central Division.

Poona, 12th June 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a second revision settlement report on the Nagar Táluka of the Ahmednagar District by Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S. The remarks of the Collector, Mr. Mead, accompany.

2. It is worth noting that the first revision settlement of this táluka was carried through by Colonel Laughton who also dealt with Párner and Junnar tálukas about the same time, and that the light soils were valued below the Joint Report Scale (Selection CLXXV, paragraph 7, page 2). In climate and rainfall the táluka is generally reckoned to be inferior to Párner, of which the second revision settlement report is also now under consideration. The rainfall statistics do not bear out this opinion and the revenue history of the two tálukas is equally bad. There can be little doubt however that Párner has some advantages; it is certainly the more prosperous; selling and letting values are higher; and the returns of agricultural stock are better. In my remarks on Párner I have pointed out that cattle in that táluka are now up to the pre-famine strength of 1894-95. In Nagar the figures given in paragraph 17 show that male cattle are 18 per cent., milch cattle 15 per cent. and young stock 21 per cent., below the numbers of 1894-95. These figures are not so good as those which I showed elsewhere for the Sirur Táluka of the Poona District and I do not agree with the Assistant Settlement Officer's comment in his paragraph 18 that recovery is now complete. In Párner the cropped area per pair of plough cattle is 20 acres, in Sirur 22.3 acres and in Nagar 23.15 acres. In Sirur after allowing for an irrigated area of 2.3 per cent. on the net cropped area, I gave my opinion that for the táluka as a whole an average of 18 acres per pair of plough cattle is probably as much as is compatible with moderately good cultivation. In Nagar the irrigated area is 5.8 per cent. of the net cropped area (Appendix B, columns 12 and 55) and we should therefore expect a slighter lower average area per pair of plough cattle. In Nagar the average fallow area during the last 5 years (Appendix B, column 14) has been 18 per cent. of the occupied area (column 15), in Sirur 19 per cent. and in Párner only 8 per cent. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that in Nagar the fallow area, the diminished numbers of cattle and bad seasons are all related as in Sirur.

3. Cotton is not a crop of sufficient importance materially to affect the general conditions of the táluka. The irrigated area is, as Mr. Garrett says, by no means unsatisfactory, but there is no increase in it to correspond to the increase of 50 per cent. in irrigation wells. For the five years 1886-87 to 1890-91 the average irrigated area was 13,344 acres; for the last five years shown in Appendix B, column 12, it was 11,920 acres. These figures seem to show that, as in Sirur, the water level has not recovered from the long years of drought. The increase in the number of wells is satisfactory, however, in showing that no effort is spared by the cultivators to protect their fields from deficient rainfall.

4. I have discussed the prices at Ahmednagar in my remarks on Párner and have touched in the same place on the revenue history of the Nagar táluka. The figures for the assessed waste are satisfactory but the history of

collections even before 1896-97 was not as good as in Pärner. Since 1896-97 the figures summarised from the different Appendices O³ are:—

	Rs.
Demand of 19 years (column 2)	... 29,45,815
Collections (columns 3+5)	... 22,22,862
	7,23,453
Uncollected	... 7,23,453

The total remissions shown in column 6, Rs. 6,19,513, are probably incomplete. I gather from paragraph 24, Appendices O³, that the arrears at the end of 1914-15 were inconsiderable. It is therefore correct enough to say that 4·7 times one year's revenue has been remitted since 1896-97, exactly the same figure as for Pärner and Sirur. (In Sirur I have reckoned Rs. 33,000 suspended revenue as remitted.) I entirely agree with Mr. Garrett that a taluka with a history like this deserves some concession.

5. I do not follow Mr. Garrett in his arguments in support of his grouping scheme. In paragraph 12 he emphasises the "real advantage in immediate proximity to an important produce centre." At Ahmednagar there are a large city and cantonment, a great mart, an important railway station, eighteen cotton gins and presses and a considerable weaving industry. Mr. Garrett considers that these advantages are counterbalanced by a decidedly precarious and badly distributed rainfall, and by the scarcity and expensiveness of labour. He cites statistics of sales and rents to show there is little demand for land. The labour demands of a large city like Ahmednagar are not without their advantages for the agriculturist. They give the small cultivator opportunities of engaging in well paid labour during the agricultural slack season, and enable him to engage in carting. The low land values must be interpreted in the light of the caution which Mr. Garrett makes in his paragraph 20. If labour is scarce near Nagar City tenants must be hard to find: rents must therefore be low. This fact combined with the other outlets for money at Ahmednagar keeps selling values low. I do not consider these facts prove that the profits of agriculture are not greater in the vicinity of Nagar City than elsewhere in the taluka. The argument that the rainfall is precarious and badly distributed has weight, especially if it is meant that it is worse near Nagar City than elsewhere. But it is not logical, in discussing Group II in paragraph 39, to admit that "the rainfall in the extreme south is no doubt the worst in the taluka" but to urge against this that "there are excellent roads leading to Bhalurdi, Bend" and three other villages. If the environs of Nagar City are not to be grouped higher on account of the advantages of proximity to the city, then those southern villages should not be promoted on account of their road communications.

6. On paper, therefore, it would seem that the old Group I should be maintained and that the northern boundary of the lowest group should run, as before, from Shiradblon (north-east of Walki) to Khandala (east of Akolner). I am aware, however, that it is often easy on paper to pick to bits the proposals of the Settlement Officer, and I do not seek to push these criticisms too far against the experience and judgment of Messrs. Garrett and Mead. They are however worth bringing to the notice of Government.

7. As to rates I beg to urge that the increase asked is too much from a taluka like Nagar. My own experience has been that while the time is opportune to take 25 per cent. upwards in tracts like Haveli, Junnar and western Purandhar, not much can be taken from the areas of precarious rainfall. In western Purandhar a 30 per cent. increase has been proposed, in eastern Purandhar practically nothing. For Sirur the increase taken diminished from 15 per cent. in the west to nil in the east. Like the good and poor soils, the good talukas appear to have been underassessed in the past as compared with the arid tracts exposed to recurring droughts. If Mr. Garrett's grouping is retained I suggest that Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-10 instead of Rs. 1-14 and Rs. 1-12 should be the two rates. If my suggestions for Pärner are accepted the rates now proposed for Nagar will bring the two talukas into line. In his paragraph 43 Mr. Garrett points out that his rates will still leave Nagar

táluka more highly assessed than Shevgaon, and I understand that the rates originally proposed for Shevgaon must be cut down. My proposals on Mr. Garrett's grouping will yield an increase of 17 per cent. on the present assessments; it will be somewhat more if old Group I is retained and assessed at Rs. 1-14. Excluding water cess on pátasthal the increase taken in Sirur was only about 10 per cent. and the maximum dry-crop rate over most of the táluka only Rs. 1-8. So far as I can judge Nagar Táluka can pay more than Sirur but maximum rates of Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-10 giving an increase of 17 per cent. seem quite high enough.

I venture to make comparison with Poona tálukas because both districts are well known to Government.

8. Mr. Garrett proposes (paragraph 44) to leave the present rates of pátasthal unchanged. A reference to Appendix Q shows that what is intended is that the water share of the pátasthal assessment should be unchanged. I have no objection to this, but I suggest for the consideration of Government, that the water cess on each number might be reduced by as much as the soil assessment is raised. This will really leave pátasthal combined rates unchanged. Mr. Garrett's proposal amounts to raising them from Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8, since the maximum dry-crop rate of the two villages has been raised by 8 annas, and he has raised the soil share accordingly and left the present share on water the same.

9. The rates for the inám villages will, of course, follow the orders on the Government villages. The proposed special bagait rates for Takli Kazi (Rs. 3) and Nagar Devla (Rs. 7-6) should be allowed. It is better that there should be a survey settlement with these high bagait rates than that there should be no survey settlement. In Poona District I am proposing the retention of special motasthal rates, imposed at original settlements, in cases where the maximum dry-crop rate of the original assessment cannot be increased. The settlements in inám villages are usually sanctioned by the Divisional Commissioner and it is for Government to decide whether, when exceptions of this kind are proposed, their sanction should not be required. If my proposals for reduced maximum rates in the Government villages are accepted, the rate of Rs. 1-14 should be allowed for Takli Kazi to guard the inamdar against loss. Subject to the remarks on pátasthal below I think that Rs. 2 might also be allowed for Akolner in order to dispense with the need of a special motasthal rate. On the whole it is advisable to avoid the special motasthal rate whenever practicable. Rs. 2-2 may be sanctioned for Jamb.

10. The proposals for pátasthal in the inám villages are not satisfactory. There is not one village, it is stated, in which the páts are reliable. Mr. Garrett writes of leaving the pátasthal rate unchanged but the combined rate is really raised. The pátasthal rate for Chas, for example, is now Rs. 8-6, not Rs. 8, as shown in column 21 of Appendix Q. It is not clear why in the case of Chas opportunity was not taken, when raising the dry-crop assessments, of giving some relief to the cultivators of pátasthal lands. The average pátasthal rate has been raised from Rs. 3-11-2 per acre to Rs. 4-0-10. I propose that, at least, the combined rate be not raised, that is to say the water cess on each number should be reduced by as much as the soil assessment is raised. This means that the combined pátasthal assessment will really be maintained at a Rs. 8 maximum. I think this should be done in all inam villages where pátasthal is retained. Indeed it is for consideration whether the case of the inám villages should not be referred back, on this point, with such instructions or suggestions as Government may see fit to make. No Appendix Q has been submitted for the 4 inám villages recently surveyed. The remarks in paragraph 72 on the pátasthal at Akolner are not very assuring as to the correctness of the assessment and no estimate is made of the water cess which will result. Till this is known the need of rating Akolner at Rs. 2 is not proved.

11. I apologise for the somewhat disjointed nature of my remarks. There has been little time for dealing with these reports. I trust I may not be deemed over-critical of the proposals. Mr. Garrett has been gravely handicapped both by the circumstances in which he wrote this report and by the very short time at his disposal, and whether Government accept his proposals or not they will probably agree that he has set forth the circumstances of the taluka uncommonly well.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. D. BELL,

Acting Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records, Poona.

No. Genl.—878 OF 1916.

From

C. N. SEDDON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Acting Commissioner, Central Division ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 17th June 1916.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit Mr. Garrett's Second Revision Settlement Reports for the Párner and Nagar Talukas of the Ahmednagar District. They have been prepared from notes left by Mr. Hey whose health broke down before he could finish his work. Mr. Garrett has dealt with the matter very capably and deserves the commendation of Government. It is a very fortunate thing that he was available. The opinions of Messrs. Mead and Bell accompany.

2. Párner has now four groups rated at Re. 1-14-0, Re. 1-10-0, Re. 1-8-0, Re. 1-6-0 and Nagar three at Re. 1-10-0, Re. 1-8-0 and Re. 1-6-0. Ranjangaon in Párner is rated by itself at Re. 1. Mr. Garrett forms three groups in Párner at Rs. 2-2-0, Rs. 2 and Re. 1-14-0, and two in Nagar at Re. 1-14-0 and Re. 1-12-0. These proposals have been accepted by the Collector; in fact they were suggested after consultation with that officer. But Mr. Bell thinks that Nagar might perhaps retain its original three groups, and urges that the rates proposed are too high. He accepts the Párner grouping; the proposals seem to me correct and they may be approved. As for Nagar I find there is a good deal of force in what Mr. Bell says. I am not at all convinced that the proposed grouping is better than the present. The proposals produce considerable rises in certain villages—from the old third group to the new first. I adhere to the opinion I have given in regard to certain other talukas—there is no sufficient reason for any alteration, and the balance of advantages lies in leaving things alone. I am not persuaded that there is no profit in being near the great market of Ahmednagar; and it seems perfectly sound to put the city and the villages round it in a higher group than others. In any case with three groups at present differing in rates by two annas only no case is made out for change.

3. On the question of the rates again I am inclined to agree with Mr. Bell. Moderation is very desirable in these dry tracts. The proposals for the eastern parts of Junnar, Purandhar and Haveli, and the orders passed on Sirur, recognize the need for caution. A rise of nearly 30 per cent. in Párner and of 25½ per cent. in Nagar is perhaps rather more than we should look for. And one cannot agree to an increase of the assessments at Ranjangaon by 70 per cent. I recommend that the rates for Párner be as suggested by Mr. Bell, *viz.*, Rs. 2, Re. 1-14-0, Re. 1-12-0; and that the Nagar groups be left as they are and their rates raised by 4 annas all round to Re. 1-14-0, Re. 1-12-0, and Re. 1-10-0. This leaves Ranjangaon in the Párner Taluka to be rated at Re. 1-12-0 in place of Re. 1 as at present. The change will bring the increase—as may be seen from Mr. Garrett's paragraph 72—below the 66 per cent. limit; and though I do not like an increase well over 50 per cent., it is not easy to see how it can be avoided and I would accept the assurances of the Collector that the increase can be borne.

4. I agree with the Settlement Officer's proposals as regards pátasthal. For reasons given elsewhere I do not agree with Mr. Bell that "the water cess on each pátasthal number should be diminished by the same amount as the soil

share of the combined assessment is raised." The land should have its jirayat assessment as if it were dry crop land, and a fixed rate should be charged for the water. In the case of these two semi-precarious talukas the water charge itself may remain as it is. If there is no water we can remit.

5. I would accept the proposals made regarding the grouping of inam villages in Párner. With regard to Nagar the villages should go into their proper groups as far as possible :—

Nanlgaon	II	at	Rs.	1-12-0.
Nimblak	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Kedgaon	I	"	"	1-14-0.
Sonewadi	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Chas	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Baburdi Ghumal	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Walki	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Hivre	III	"	"	1-10-0.
Ambulwadi	III	"	"	1-10-0.
Pimpalgaon Ujani	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Devgaon	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Ragho Hivra	II	"	"	1-12-0.
Karanji	II	"	"	1-12-0.

All the villages, except Kedgaon, get by this arrangement slightly less increase than has been proposed. It amounts generally to a reduction from Group I to Group II, and is fair and necessary if we are to keep the present groups.

6. The original settlement of four villages in the Nagar Taluka presents difficulty because of their bagait lands. The survey settlement principles are to be followed, but the rates have to be modified so as to secure the Inamdars from loss. In the case of *Jamb* this must be done by imposing a special high rate of Rs. 2-2-0. I see no help for it. Similarly *Akolner* must apparently be rated at Rs. 2. *Takli Kazi* and *Nagar Devli* present a problem which we cannot solve except by allowing a special motasthal rate. This is contrary to our principles, but we must abandon these principles for we cannot otherwise save the Inamdars from loss. It is no use being pedantic about the matter. I entirely agree with what Mr. Bell writes, and with the proposals he makes in his paragraph 9.

7: The patasthal proposals—for Inami villages in both talukas—may be accepted. The orders of Government are that we should "provide for remission when the supply of water fails".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. N. SEDDON,

Acting Commissioner, Central Division.

fall is on the average more reasonable than in Nagar and the Collector shows that it is also rather heavier. The facts brought out in the report indicate that Párner is a more favoured táluka than Nagar and this is allowed for in the rating proposed which is as follows:—

			Rs. a.
Párner	...	Group I	... 2 2
		Group II	... 2 0
		Group III	... 1 14
Nagar	...	Group I	... 1 14
		Group II	... 1 12

The Collector is of opinion that these rates are cautiously conceived and may be accepted. The Settlement Commissioner, on the other hand, after a careful and illuminating review of the revenue history of the tálukas and a comparison with the conditions and rating in the adjoining tálukas, suggests a caution in the application of the theory that the enhancement of assessment might justifiably be in proportion to the increase in prices. He recommends a reduction of two annas in the proposed maximum rate of each group. The Commissioner supports this recommendation so far as the Párner táluka is concerned, and proposes that the rates for the Nagar táluka should be Rs. 1-14, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 1-10. The Commissioner's proposals are approved and the following rates are sanctioned:—

			Rs. a.
Párner	...	Group I	... 2 0
		Group II	... 1 14
		Group III	... 1 12
Nagar	...	Group I	... 1 14
		Group II	... 1 12
		Group III	... 1 10

4. The Assistant Settlement Officer recommends that no increase should be made in the pátasthal rates. The Settlement Commissioner, however, points out that if, as the Assistant Settlement Officer apparently intends, the land share of the assessment is enhanced under the increased maximum jirayat rate, the combined pátasthal rate will not remain the same as before. He is of opinion that for pátasthal of the poor and precarious quality now in question the combined rate is already sufficiently high and recommends that the water share be reduced by an amount equal to the enhancement of the jirayat share. The Commissioner opposes this proposal and Government accept his view which is based on the ground that the supply of water available is adequate in the páts which are still subject to water assessment, and that remission will be granted when water fails.

5. In Párner the inám villages present no difficulty and, as recommended by the Assistant Settlement Officer, should be included in the appropriate groups. The same is the case also with 13 of the inám villages in the Nagar táluka which should be rated as proposed by the Commissioner in paragraph 5 of his letter. There remain the four villages of Jamb, Nagar Devli, Akolner and Takli Kazi, into which the survey settlement is being introduced for the first time. In each case if the villages were rated with the groups to which they naturally belong, the revenue will be much less than what the inámdár has been accustomed to receive. This is mainly due to the high rates at present levied on bágáyat land and to the large proportion of bágáyat land in one of the villages. With regard to three of the villages there is a consensus of opinion as to the best course to be adopted in order to fulfil the promise to the inámdárs that the survey settlement will secure to them at least the same revenue as before. Jamb should be rated at Rs. 2-2 without a motasthal rate. Nagar Devli and Takli Kazi should be rated at Rs. 1-14, with special bágáyat rates of Rs. 7-6 for Nagar Devli and Rs. 3 for Takli Kazi. For Akolner the Assistant Settlement Officer suggests two alternatives, of which the Collector supports one and the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner are in favour of the other. It is desirable to dispense with a special motasthal rate if possible and the rating of Rs. 2 recommended by the Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner should be adopted.

6. The pátasthal proposals for the inám villages are approved.
7. The revised rates should be introduced in the current revenue year 1915-16, levied in 1916-17 and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

G. A. THOMAS,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6729, R. D., dated 7th July 1916.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Ahmednagar,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

REVISED APPENDIX Q.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occup

1	2	3	By former settlement.																
			4	Maximum rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total			
				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
																		Dry-crop	Rice.
Group I			Rs a a	Rs a	Acres	Rs	Rs. & p.	Acres	Rs	Rs. & p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs. & p.	Acres	Rs	Rs. & p.	Acres	Rs	Rs. & p.
1	Chahurane Khurd ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	90	106	..	..	..	M	70	118	..	160	218	..	..	..
2	Chahurane Budruk ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	191	199	..	..	..	M	171	277	..	333	476	..	..	..
3	Mahwada ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	191	240	..	..	..	M	149	230	..	338	470	..	..	..
4	Nalegaon ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	2,207	2,268	..	..	..	M	30	48	..	2,237	2,304	..	..	..
5	Marchudnagar ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	114	130	..	..	..	M	79	126	..	198	254	..	..	..
6	Bhingar ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	2,254	1,489	..	..	..	M	107	169	..	2,021	1,628	..	..	..
7	Bagroja ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	24	23	..	..	..	M	29	120	..	113	102	..	..	..
8	Savadi ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	1,766	1,261	..	..	..	M	71	104	..	1,297	1,365	..	..	..
9	Bolhegaon ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	1,034	998	..	..	..	M	15	24	..	1,049	1,029	..	..	..
10	Kapurwadi ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	2,259	2,149	..	..	..	M	108	166	..	4,027	2,300	..	..	..
11	Darewadi ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	1,471	1,129	..	..	..	M	24	122	..	1,526	1,250	..	..	..
12	Wakodi ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	1,426	1,711	..	..	..	M	166	253	..	1,521	1,664	..	..	..
13	Burudgaon ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	1,215	1,220	..	..	..	M	116	128	..	1,331	1,708	..	..	..
14	Galmkhani ..	I	1 10 0	..	..	273	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	170	..	..	..
15	Shri Bhisabag ..	I	1 10 0	M	1 10	422	419	..	..	..	M	35	52	..	427	479	..	..	..
15	Total of Group I ..	..	..	..	..	17,026	14,473	0 15 2	..	..	..	1,273	2,013	1 9 4	12,260	12,426	0 14	..	..
Group II.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Pokhardi ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	290	204	..	..	..	M	128	220	..	1,124	823	..	..	..
17	Shahapur ..	II	1 8 0	..	..	640	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	277	..	..	..
18	Numbodi ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,270	2,025	..	..	..	M	29	122	..	2,429	2,126	..	..	..
19	Padampur ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	220	242	..	..	..	M	6	7	..	226	249	..	..	..
20	Wanjohi ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,176	726	..	..	..	M	24	25	..	2,200	821	..	..	..
21	Khosapuri ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,226	1,222	..	..	..	M	20	21	..	2,266	1,224	..	..	..
22	Pangarmal ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,422	729	..	..	..	M	29	20	..	1,221	249	..	..	..
23	Majale Chincholi ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,224	1,274	..	..	..	M	26	22	..	2,250	1,426	..	..	..
24	Siral ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,042	2,215	..	..	..	M	27	22	..	2,115	2,207	..	..	..
25	Udarmal ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,244	422	..	..	..	M	22	24	..	1,227	425	..	..	..
26	Chinchondi Sihal ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,222	2,222	..	..	..	M	122	222	..	2,172	2,224	..	..	..
27	Koilhar ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,222	222	..	..	..	M	102	122	..	1,222	427	..	..	..
28	Lohosar ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,221	210	..	..	..	M	22	27	..	1,422	227	..	..	..
29	Khandgaon ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,224	271	..	..	..	M	27	20	..	1,241	221	..	..	..
30	Bhose ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,122	220	..	..	..	M	22	27	..	1,222	271	..	..	..
31	Wajri Babhulgaon ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,227	222	..	..	..	M	22	27	..	1,215	272	..	..	..
32	Khandgaon ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,242	222	..	..	..	M	111	122	..	1,222	1,222	..	..	..
33	Gunjale ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,220	221	..	..	..	M	22	20	..	1,222	221	..	..	..
34	Dongargaon ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,122	1,222	..	..	..	M	112	171	..	2,242	1,442	..	..	..
35	Manjar Sumbha ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,122	222	..	..	..	M	22	27	..	1,222	271	..	..	..
36	Shingwe ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,222	227	..	..	..	M	114	127	..	1,222	1,144	..	..	..
37	Iemalpur ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	222	224	..	..	..	M	22	22	..	222	240	..	..	..
38	Dehara (Nimb) ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,012	2,222	..	..	..	M	140	122	..	2,122	4,122	..	..	..
39	Wiled ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,127	222	..	..	..	M	24	22	..	2,222	272	..	..	..
40	Pimpelgaon Malvi ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,222	2,222	..	..	..	M	221	222	..	2,222	2,222	..	..	..
41	Jaur ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,221	2,222	..	..	..	M	1,222	1,222	..	10,222	2,222	..	..	..
42	Shendi ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,222	1,227	..	..	..	M	222	227	..	2,222	2,222	..	..	..
43	Wadgaon Gupta ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	2,222	1,222	..	..	..	M	122	222	..	2,222	1,222	..	..	..
44	Nagapur ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,212	1,222	..	..	..	M	22	27	..	1,422	1,222	..	..	..
45	Banjani ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,222	222	..	..	..	M	22	22	..	1,242	222	..	..	..
46	Malhani ..	II	1 8 0	M	1 8	1,221	222	..	..	..	M	22	24	..	1,122	222	..	..	..

APPENDIX Q

land in the Nagar taluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate

By Revision Settlement															Percentage increase	Name of village		Number
Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total						
Dry crop	Rice	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
															Group I.			
R: a p	Rs. a	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres	Rs	Rs a. p	Acres				
1 14 0	M. 1 14	90	121	..	..	..	..	M. 11	131	..	100	922	..	..	+15 59	Chahurana Khurd	1
1 14 0	M. 1 14	161	230	..	..	..	..	M. 117	930	..	323	650	..	..	+16 54	Chahurana Budruk	2
1 14 0	M. 1 14	120	277	..	..	..	..	M. 122	256	..	383	543	..	..	+15 53	Maliwada	3
1 14 0	M. 1 14	2,307	3,415	..	..	..	..	M. 20	55	..	9,387	3,473	..	..	+15 61	Nategaon	4
1 14 0	M. 1 14	114	150	..	..	..	..	M. 79	149	..	193	296	..	..	+15 50	Marchandanagar	5
1 14 0	M. 1 14	2,624	1,638	..	..	..	..	M. 107	131	..	2,261	1,322	..	..	+15 60	Bhingar	6
1 14 0	M. 1 14	24	27	..	..	..	..	M. 69	161	..	113	122	..	..	+16 04	Bazroja	7
1 14 0	M. 1 14	1,756	1,458	..	..	..	..	M. 71	120	..	1,227	1,573	..	..	+15 60	Sawedi	8
1 14 0	M. 1 14	1,034	1,164	..	..	..	..	M. 15	22	..	1,049	1,123	..	..	+15 65	Bolhegaon	9
1 14 0	M. 1 14	3,669	2,425	..	..	..	..	M. 108	191	..	4,027	2,672	..	..	+15 63	Kapurwadi	10
1 14 0	M. 1 14	1,471	1,304	..	..	..	..	M. 84	153	..	1,555	1,457	..	..	+15 63	Darewadi	11
1 14 0	M. 1 14	1,435	1,973	..	..	..	..	M. 106	223	..	1,521	2,271	..	..	+15 63	Wakudi	12
1 14 0	M. 1 14	1,515	1,737	..	..	..	..	M. 115	227	..	1,531	1,974	..	..	+15 67	Burudgaon	13
1 14 0	M. 1 14	273	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	197	..	..	+15 63	Galunkhani	14
1 14 0	M. 1 14	423	424	..	..	..	..	M. 25	61	..	427	645	..	..	+16 47	Shri Bhistabag	15
			17,526	16,736	0 15 2				1,373	2,222	1 13 8	18,269	19,066	1 0 2	+15 64	Total of Group I	15	
															Group II.			
1 13 0	M. 1 13	626	702	..	..	..	..	M. 122	302	..	1,134	1,010	..	..	+17 17	Pokhardi	16
1 13 0	M. 1 13	640	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	225	..	..	+17 33	Shahapur	17
1 13 0	M. 1 13	3,370	2,225	..	..	..	..	M. 62	144	..	3,422	2,529	..	..	+17 19	Nimbodi	18
1 13 0	M. 1 13	202	401	..	..	..	..	M. 5	8	..	264	409	..	..	+17 12	Padampur	19
1 13 0	M. 1 13	2,176	626	..	..	..	..	M. 54	76	..	1,220	962	..	..	+17 17	Wanjoli	20
1 13 0	M. 1 13	4,726	1,423	..	..	..	..	M. 20	36	..	2,766	1,422	..	..	+17 22	Khospuri	21
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,422	901	..	..	..	..	M. 62	94	..	1,521	926	..	..	+17 19	Pangarnal	22
1 13 0	M. 1 13	2,634	1,510	..	..	..	..	M. 55	95	..	2,622	1,705	..	..	+17 17	Majale Chincholi	23
1 13 0	M. 1 13	5,042	2,247	..	..	..	..	M. 67	102	..	5,112	3,066	..	..	+17 12	Siral	24
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,544	541	..	..	..	..	M. 23	22	..	1,567	529	..	..	+17 07	Udarnal	25
1 13 0	M. 1 13	6,925	3,970	..	..	..	..	M. 123	262	..	7,172	4,247	..	..	+17 15	Chinchondi Shural	26
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,422	421	..	..	..	..	M. 103	151	..	1,526	522	..	..	+17 10	Kolhar	27
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,421	949	..	..	..	..	M. 62	90	..	1,420	1,029	..	..	+17 13	Lohasa	28
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,204	1,021	..	..	..	..	M. 27	62	..	1,241	1,020	..	..	+17 22	Khandgaon	29
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,122	973	..	..	..	..	M. 22	55	..	1,222	1,022	..	..	+17 21	Bhose	30
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,227	726	..	..	..	..	M. 42	52	..	1,212	729	..	..	+17 23	Wairu Babhulgaon	31
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,242	1,027	..	..	..	..	M. 111	123	..	1,222	1,222	..	..	+17 10	Kandgaon	32
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,220	622	..	..	..	..	M. 22	47	..	1,222	740	..	..	+17 27	Gunjale	33
1 13 0	M. 1 13	3,122	1,424	..	..	..	..	M. 112	200	..	2,212	1,624	..	..	+17 15	Dongargaon	34
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,122	612	..	..	..	..	M. 52	84	..	1,222	922	..	..	+17 12	Manjar Sumbha	35
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,222	1,121	..	..	..	..	M. 114	212	..	1,272	1,340	..	..	+17 13	Shingwe	36
1 13 0	M. 1 13	622	622	..	..	..	..	M. 22	62	..	622	622	..	..	+17 20	Isnalpur	37
1 13 0	M. 1 13	4,012	4,222	..	..	..	..	M. 142	214	..	4,122	4,212	..	..	+17 12	Debare (Nimb)	38
1 13 0	M. 1 13	2,212	222	..	..	..	..	M. 64	97	..	2,222	1,022	..	..	+17 17	W. Lad	39
1 13 0	M. 1 13	3,222	2,622	..	..	..	..	M. 221	627	..	3,214	4,242	..	..	+17 20	Pimpalgaon-Malaw	40
1 13 0	M. 1 13	2,222	4,222	..	..	..	..	M. 2,222	2,217	..	10,212	7,222	..	..	+17 22	Jenr	41
1 13 0	M. 1 13	2,222	1,742	..	..	..	..	M. 422	624	..	3,121	2,422	..	..	+17 12	Shendi	42
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,222	1,222	..	..	..	..	M. 122	222	..	2,221	2,221	..	..	+17 12	Wadgaon Gupta	43
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,412	1,272	..	..	..	..	M. 22	62	..	1,422	1,222	..	..	+17 21	Nagapur	44
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,222	222	..	..	..	..	M. 22	62	..	1,242	242	..	..	+17 12	Ranjani	45
1 13 0	M. 1 13	1,222	422	..	..	..	..	M. 22	62	..	1,222	522	..	..	+17 12	Matbani	46

1	2	3	By former settlement															16	17	18
			Maximum Rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Acres					
47	Group II—contd	II	1 8 0			641	246									641	246			
48	Khandake	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,378	518									1,418	578			
49	Batedgaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,278	484									1,350	578			
50	Mehkari	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	8,889	1,355									8,519	1,596			
51	Pimpalgaon Landga.	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,594	688									1,506	688			
52	Paigaon Bhabodi	II	1 8 0	1 8	M. 1 8	1,394	873		9	7						1,358	990			
53	Bhatodi	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	9,115	1,349									9,270	1,538			
54	Kolbewadi	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	796	545									806	600			
55	Madadgaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,344	584									1,319	584			
56	Sarole Baddi	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,540	1,108									1,538	1,185			
57	Narayan Dohi	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	8,059	1,288									8,288	1,308			
58	Walunja	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,404	1,773									1,489	1,900			
59	Vitapur	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	690	892									790	739			
60	Aranggaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	2,515	1,355									3,009	2,349			
61	Kamargaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	3,768	1,572									4,001	1,879			
62	Nepti	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	9,987	9,455									8,975	9,947			
63	Nimgaon Wagha	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	5,493	2,004									8,511	2,289			
64	Pimpalgaon Wagha	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,518	685									1,575	778			
65	Hware Basar	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,636	901									1,510	1,000			
66	Jakhangaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,708	1,093									1,997	1,418			
67	Hamidpur	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,314	1,887									1,340	1,875			
68	Hingangaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,339	1,705									1,573	1,970			
69	Takli Khatgaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,708	1,317									1,899	1,500			
70	Khatgaon	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	1,576	1,779									1,598	1,945			
71	Sarole Kasar	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	3,584	1,900									3,528	2,328			
72	Ghospari	II	1 8 0		M. 1 8	5,128	2,918									5,305	3,006			
73	Isalok	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,721	1,319									1,759	1,330			
74	Karjane Khare	III	1 8 0		M. 1 6	7,513	4,369									7,518	4,377			
75	Nimgaon Ghana	III	1 8 0		M. 1 6	2,393	1,073									2,380	1,029			
76	Pimpri Ghunat	III	1 6 0	1 6	M. 1 6	2,524	891		1	1						2,540	910			
77	Khandale	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	2,009	1,059									2,140	1,190			
78	Khadaki	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,139	849									1,181	907			
79	Babardi Bend	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,368	699									1,406	636			
80	Dashami Gawhan	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,143	809									1,186	678			
81	Uhadgaon	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	2,619	1,351									2,798	1,553			
82	Sandve	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	2,312	1,324									2,434	1,408			
83	Chichondi Patti	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	7,190	3,598									7,508	4,228			
84	Athawad	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,965	946									1,425	1,132			
85	Mundawo	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	2,065	1,363									2,179	1,461			
86	Shiradhon	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,450	940									1,508	1,019			
87	Paigaon Mauds	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,057	885									1,074	951			
88	Urabimpur	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	815	866									519	861			
89	Dahigaon	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	698	459									739	506			
90	Sakot Khurd	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,478	836									1,505	927			
91	Wafal	III	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,363	1,054									1,522	1,164			
92	Sujalpar	IV	1 6 0		M. 1 6	1,556	948									1,539	951			
93	Ghaneagaon	IV	1 6 0		M. 1 6	2,903	499									2,974	474			
	Total of Group II					171,772	98,466	0 7 2	10	8	0 19 10					1,30,512	1,11,229	0 9 32		

By Revision Settlement.																	Percentage increase	Name of village.	Number
Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden			Total							
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Group II—contd				
1 12 0			641	288								641	288		+17 07	Balwadi	47		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,278	601					M. 40	69		1,418	670		+17 13	Khandaka	48		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,276	570					M. 72	108		1,300	678		+17 13	Ratajgaon	49		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	8,299	1,580					M. 222	401		3,518	1,900		+17 90	Mohohari	50		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,394	800					M. 143	179		1,505	979		+17 10	Pimpalgaon Landga	51		
1 12 0	1 12	M. 1 12	1,824	1,083		9	8		M. 83	47		1,863	1,073		+17 17	Pargaon Bhatodi	52		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	2,115	1,073					M. 155	341		2,270	1,314		+17 20	Bhatodi	53		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	796	756					M. 10	18		806	774		+17 27	Kolhowadi	54		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,644	977					M. 75	117		1,919	1,094		+17 13	Madadgaon	55		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,840	1,206					M. 58	93		1,898	1,399		+17 21	Sarole Baddi	56		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	8,069	2,175					M. 167	296		9,260	2,471		+17 16	Naras an Doho	57		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,404	9,078					M. 85	140		1,489	9,217		+17 16	Walunja	58		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	693	513					M. 27	47		739	606		+17 18	Wasapur	59		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	8,815	2,326					M. 277	484		3,092	2,753		+17 24	Arangaon	60		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	3,706	1,843					M. 225	360		4,001	2,202		+17 18	Kamargaon	61		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	2,997	2,294					M. 303	530		3,275	3,454		+17 20	Nepai	62		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	8,422	8,348					M. 183	311		3,611	8,659		+17 18	Nimgaon Wagha	63		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,513	314					M. 63	91		1,575	903		+17 08	Pimpalgaon Wagha	64		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,835	1,056					M. 74	116		1,910	1,172		+17 02	Hware Bazar	65		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,708	1,261					M. 219	379		1,927	1,660		+17 19	Jakhangaon	66		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,314	1,918					M. 26	45		1,340	1,963		+17 19	Hanidpur	67		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,335	3,999					M. 177	309		1,612	2,308		+17 16	Hingangaon	68		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,708	1,543					M. 126	220		1,839	1,763		+17 14	Muki Khatgaon	69		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,675	2,065					M. 118	185		1,693	2,250		+17 22	Khatgaon	70		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	9,834	2,227					M. 234	507		3,338	2,734		+17 15	Sarole Kasar	71		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	6,123	8,420					M. 124	207		5,806	3,027		+17 19	Ghosnui	72		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,731	1,669					M. 8	14		1,739	1,683		+26 54	Isalakh	73		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	7,612	5,329					M. 6	10		7,618	5,339		+26 57	Karjane Khare	74		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	9,822	1,258					M. 8	13		2,330	1,371		+26 58	Nimgaon Ghans	75		
1 12 0	1 12	M. 1 12	2,524	1,123		1			M. 15	22		2,640	1,162		+26 59	Pimpri Ghumat	76		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	3,060	1,358					M. 41	65		3,140	1,418		+26 60	Khandala	77		
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,123	1,075					M. 21	23		1,181	1,148						
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,368	749					M. 33	55		1,405							
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,143	771					M. 41	80									
1 12 0		M. 1 12	8,610	1,222					M. 83										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	2,312	1,563					M. 112										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	7,199	4,294					M. 236										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,890	1,107					M. 130										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	2,036	1,593					M. 144										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,460	1,190					P. 83										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,057	1,174					M. 17										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	615	451					M. 4										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	892	661					M. 28										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,478	1,188					M. 96										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,542	1,334					M. 80										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	1,836	814					M. 5										
1 12 0		M. 1 12	8,002	651					M. 12										
			271,572	1,17,679	0 10 11	10	9	0 14 6	M. 8,575	M. 14,5									
									P. 154	P. 154									

1	2	3	By former settlement.												Total.		
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			16	17	18
			Dry-crop.	Else.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
94	Gundegaon	III	1 6 0	1 6	M. 1 6	6,194	2,990	...	8	9	...	M. 297	268	...	5,424	2,368	...
95	Ralegan	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	4,256	2,107	...	...	...	...	M. 900	570	...	4,856	2,477	...
96	Ganodi	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	1,897	1,195	...	...	...	...	M. 114	159	...	2,011	1,357	...
97	Matha Pimpri	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	1,579	1,270	...	...	...	...	M. 168	176	...	2,017	1,465	...
98	Hatwala	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	1,668	1,118	...	...	...	...	M. 88	49	...	1,601	1,160	...
99	Rnichhattisi	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	2,984	2,040	...	...	...	...	M. 188	256	...	3,170	2,295	...
100	Tandali Wedgaon	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	2,050	1,066	...	...	...	...	M. 60	68	...	2,100	1,138	...
101	Wedgaon Tandali	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	2,470	1,318	...	...	...	...	M. 288	168	...	2,608	1,474	...
102	Deulgaon Sidhi	III	1 6 0	...	M. 1 6	4,689	2,971	...	...	...	...	M. 151	171	...	4,859	2,442	...
9	Total of Group III	...	...	...	...	27,987	15,521	0 8 9	8	9	0 10 8	M. 1,318	1,548	1 4 0	29,206	15,971	0 1
102	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	217,345	1,23,550	0 9 5	18	10	0 12 8	M. 11,165 P. 154	M. 15,775 S. 197 W. 497	1 6 7 4 8 1	228,678	1,44,739	0 11

M = Motasthal. P = Patae

APPENDIX Q—concluded.

By Revision Settlement																	Percentage Increase.	Name of village	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop			Rice.			Garden			Total.							
Dry-crop	Rice	Garden.	Area	Assessment	Average.	Area.	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs a p		Es a.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a p	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Acres.	Rs	Rs a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs a. p.					
1 10 0	1 10	M 1 10	6,194	8,861	..	2	2	0 10 8	M. 227	335	..	6,424	8,868	..	+18 73	Gundegaon	94		
1 10 0	..	M 1 10	4,986	2,602	..	..	..	..	M. 300	499	..	4,556	2,941	..	+18 73	Rajagan	95
1 10 0	..	M 1 10	1,897	1,336	..	..	..	..	M. 114	157	..	2,011	1,493	..	+18 77	Gunodi	96
1 10 0	..	M. 1 10	1,879	1,319	..	..	..	..	M. 138	209	..	2,017	1,738	..	+18 77	Matha Pimpri	97
1 10 0	..	M 1 10	1,568	1,328	..	..	..	..	M. 38	50	..	1,601	1,378	..	+18 79	Hatwala	98
1 10 0	..	M 1 10	3,984	2,422	..	..	..	..	M. 180	303	..	3,170	2,725	..	+18 73	Buichhatisi	99
1 10 0	..	M 1 10	2,050	1,366	..	..	..	..	M. 50	74	..	2,100	1,340	..	+18 79	Tandali Wadgaon	100
1 10 0	..	M 1 10	2,470	1,568	..	..	..	..	M. 189	188	..	2,609	1,751	..	+18 79	Wadgaon Tandali	101
1 10 0	..	M. 1 10	4,689	2,697	..	..	..	..	M. 481	203	..	4,920	2,900	..	+18 75	Deulgaon Sidhi	102
..	17,987	12,194	1 0 2	2	2	0 10 8	1,212	1,968	1 7 9	19,308	20,154	1 0 8	+18 75	Total of Group III	9		
..	207,345	1,52,604	0 11 9	18	11	0 12 5	M 11,195 P. 154	18,624 250 437	1 10 8 4 18 7	218,678	1,71,966	0 12 9	+18 68	Grand Total	102		

S=Soil. W=Water.

V. B. MARDHEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on occupied land in 1902

Number	Name of village	Number of Group.	By former settlement														
			Maximum rates			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total.		
			Dry crop	Rice.	Garden	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Group No I Kedgaon	III	1 10	.	M 8 0	4 428	2,877	0 10	.	.	.	M. 80	819	2 14 4	4,702	2,699	0 19
2	Group No II Bobbhurdi Ghumat	III	1 8	1 8	M 1 8	1,847	1,066	.	1	1	.	M 80	181	.	1,284	1,107	.
3	Nimtlak	III	1 8	1 8	M 1 8 P 8 0	4,846	2,822	.	9	1	.	M 80 P 80	49 91	{ S W }	4,694	2,106	.
4	Nandgaon	III	1 12	.	M 1 12	2,069	1,816	.	.	.	.	M 78	190	.	2,147	1,945	.
5	Deogaon	III	1 10	1 10	M 1 10 P 8 0	1,415	860	.	3	1	.	M 1 P 80	70 75	{ S W }	1,477	727	.
6	Ragho Hivare	III	1 8	.	M 1 8	1,572	1,570	.	.	.	.	M 44	60	.	1,616	1,493	.
7	Chas	III	1 3	.	M 1 8 P 8 0	5,800	2,422	.	.	.	.	M 74 P 124	111 201	{ S W }	5,618	2,215	.
8	Pumpalgaon Ujain	III	1 10	.	M 1 10 P 8 0	3,948	1,610	.	.	.	.	M 81 P 75	122 141	{ S W }	3,804	1,922	.
9	Karanj	III	1 4	.	M 8 0	6,286	2,512	.	.	.	.	M 140	214	.	6,336	2,726	.
10	Walki	III	1 4	.	M 1 8 P 8 0	9,152	6,241	.	.	.	.	M 228 P 109	425 109	{ S W }	9,564	6,761	.
11	Sonowadi	III	1 8	.	M 1 8 P 8 0	1,024	691	.	.	.	.	M 18 P 300	22 200	{ S W }	1,408	1,593	.
12	Total of Group No II					35,471	22,256	0 9 9	6	8	0 8 0	M 864 P 796	M 1,372 S 684 W 1,342	1 9 5 9 12 0	38,186	25,847	0 10 10
13	Group No III Hivare Zare	IV	1 6	.	M 6 0	3,858	1,822	.	.	.	.	M 106	300	.	3,428	2,122	.
14	Ambulwada	IV	1 6	.	M 1 6 P 8 0	856	590	.	.	.	.	M 40 P 1	49 9	{ S W }	856	672	.
15	Total of Group III					4,908	2,942	0 8 6	.	.	.	M 146 P 1	M 349 S 1 W 12	2 6 6 3 0 0	4,364	2,594	0 9 11
16	Total of all Groups					45,101	27,455	0 9 9	6	8	0 8 0	M 1,289 P 796	M 2,555 S 696 W 1,344	1 15 5 2 12 0	47,192	29,220	0 10 11

M = Motapthal P = Patashta

APPENDIX Q—Inam Villages.

villages of the Nagar Taluka in the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

By revision settlement.															Percentage increase.	Name of village.	No.
Maximum rates.			Dry-crop			Rice			Garden			Total.					
Dry-crop	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average	Area.	Assessment	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
1 14	...	1 14	4,422	3,227	...	...	...	...	M. 200	939	...	4,702	4,265	0 14 6	+15 64	Kodgaon	1
<i>Group No. II</i>																	
1 13	1 13	M 1 12	1,347	1,348	...	1	1	...	M. 90	150	...	1,538	1,402	...	+17 18	Babburdi Ghatat	2
1 13	1 13	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	4,548	4,473	...	3	1	...	{ M. 85 P. 9 }	{ M. 85 S. 16 W. 81 }	...	4,694	4,672	...	+17 08	Nimblak	3
1 12	...	M 1 12	3,069	1,816	...	...	...	...	M. 72	129	...	2,147	1,045	...	+0 0	Nandgaon	4
1 12	1 12	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	1,415	625	...	3	1	...	{ M. 3 P. 58 }	{ M. 1 S. 75 W. 75 }	...	1,477	777	...	+6 83	Deogaon	5
1 12	...	M 1 12	1,572	1,840	...	...	...	...	M. 44	70	...	1,616	1,910	...	+12 12	Ragho Hivare	6
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	5,900	2,839	...	...	...	...	{ M. 74 P. 124 }	{ M. 120 S. 206 W. 420 }	...	5,512	3,025	...	+14 98	Chas	7
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	3,248	1,623	...	...	...	...	{ M. 81 P. 75 }	{ M. 122 S. 141 W. 159 }	...	3,504	2,070	...	+12 26	Pimpalgaon Ujjain	8
1 12	...	M 1 12	6,336	4,951	...	...	...	...	M. 149	869	...	6,385	5,319	...	+12 30	Karsaji	9
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	9,102	7,314	...	...	...	...	{ M. 228 P. 108 }	{ M. 610 S. 160 W. 157 }	...	9,584	8,121	...	+16 21	Walki	10
1 12	...	{ M. 1 12 P. 8 0 }	1,024	810	...	...	...	...	{ M. 19 P. 260 }	{ M. 22 S. 240 W. 500 }	...	1,403	1,676	...	+11 01	Sonewadi	11
...	...	...	36,471	26,500	0 11 3	6	3	0 2 0	{ M. 664 P. 796 }	{ M. 1,574 S. 1,028 W. 1,342 }	1 12 3 9 15 8	38,126	29,427	0 12 5	+14 12	Total of Group No. II.	10
<i>Group No. III.</i>																	
1 10	...	M. 1 10	8,369	2,164	...	...	...	...	M. 106	355	...	5,454	2,520	...	+12 76	Hivare Zare	12
1 10	...	{ M. 1 10 P. 8 0 }	855	617	...	...	...	...	{ M. 44 P. 3 }	{ M. 58 S. 1 W. 9 }	...	896	678	...	+12 53	Ambilwadi	13
...	...	...	4,206	2,731	0 10 7	...	...	...	{ M. 148 P. 1 }	{ M. 414 S. 1 W. 9 }	9 13 6 3 0 0	4,854	3,128	0 11 9	+12 71		
...	...	...	45,101	31,658	0 11 3	6	3	0 2 0	{ M. 720 P. 75 }	{ M. 2,327 S. 1,022 W. 1,314 }	2 4 4 2 13 0	47,122	35,961				

M. Soil W=Water

APPENDIX

Showing the original settlement of the four Inas

1 Number.	2 Name of village.	3 Average for	According to Mamul,					According to Government								
			4 Total assessment on occupied land.	5 Remissions.			8 Balance for collection.	9 Maximum rates.			12 Gross area including Inam.	13 Total area not available for cultivation.	14 Dry-crop			
				6 Permanent.	7 Casual.	7 Total.		9 Dry-crop.	10 Rice.	11 Garden.			14 Area.	15 Assessment.	16 Average.	
																Rs.
1	Jamb	Average for 3 years, i.e. from 1912-13 to 1914-15	1,014	..	..	..	1,014	3 9 0	..	M 9 9 0	1,175	150	1,114	980	..
2	Akolner	Do	5,374	1,464	..	1,464	6,810	2 0-0	..	M 9 0 0	6,908	1,099	5,875	4,117	..	
3	Takali Kaji	Do	1,301	..	..	..	1,301	1 14 0	..	M 3 0 0	1,502	117	1,141	1,055	..
4	Nagar Devale	Do	2,844	45	..	45	2,789	1 14 0	..	M 7 6 0	296	233	499	352	..	
Grand Total			13,436	1,509	..	1,509	11,924	..	..	..	10,681	1,599	9,429	6,534	0 12

villages in Nagar Taluka of Ahmednagar District.

to Survey													Increase or decrease of assessment percentage on occupied land	Name of village.	Number.
occupied land						Government unoccupied assessed waste									
Rice			Garden			Total			Government unoccupied assessed waste						
Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average	Area	Assessment	Average				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
..	27	45	..	1,141	1,025	..	0 17	0 2 0	..	+1 08	Jamb	1	
..	M. 421	597	..	6,510	5,666	..	M. 3,618	3,132 0 0	..	-16 5	*Akolner	2	
..	P. 214	973	..			P. 58	254 0 0	..					
..	M. 104	240	..	1,268	1,304	..	19	10 0 0	..	+0 35	Takali Kaji	3	
..	M. 405	2,392	..	904	2,774	..	55	19 0 0	..	-0 89	Nagar Devale	4	
..	M. 655	3,228	8 7 0	9,738	10,789	1 1	M. 3,697	3,151 0 0	0 13 8	..	Grand Total.	..	
..	P. 214	972	4 9 8			P. 68	254 0 0	4 6 1					

M = Motasthal P = Patasthal

* The decrease is only apparent. At the time of survey there was a large area of land nominally waste (3,571 acres). Much of this was actually cultivated on yearly lease, but the revenue was not brought to account. In 1913-14 and 1914-15 this was put right. At present time the assessed waste is only 637 bighas, so that the Jagirdar will have small increase under the proposed maximum rates.

V. B. MARDEKAR,
Superintendent, Land Records, C. D.