

Survey Number.					Assessment	Ancient or mamul judi.
A {	1	..	..	..	10	35
	2	..	..	..	15	
					25	
B {	3	..	..	..	15	15
	4	..	..	..	10	
					25	
C {	5	.	..	.	12	15
	6	.	.	.	13	
					25	
					Rs 75	Rs 65

(6) In the above case the ancient or *mamul judi* on the whole *vatan* lands being less than the survey assessment is confirmed, and every sharer continues to pay his *judi* as heretofore. As the *mamul judi* must if less than the survey assessment be fully paid, and as no one can be called upon to pay a higher *judi* than heretofore on his own original share (excepting on account of his contribution to the remuneration of the officiator), it follows that some sharers may be called on to pay more than the survey assessment on their shares.

(7) In the above instance, if any one of the sharers resigned one survey number a reduction would be made from the *judi* equal to the assessment of the survey number resigned, and that number would be offered to the other sharers in succession; and if accepted the number would be continued on *judi* tenure and an addition made to the *judi* of the accepting sharer equal to the survey assessment of the number in question. If no one accepted the resigned number it would be entered as Government unoccupied land.

(8) But if A resigned his entire share it would be offered in succession to the other sharers with the *judi* hitherto payable thereon, and if declined by them, the sum of Rs 10 by which the survey assessment of the resigned share falls short of the *mamul judi*, would be divided between the other sharers in the proportion which the total sum to be made up bore to the "profit" of each. In this case the profit of each being equal, *viz*, Rs. 10 each, the sum to be made up would be equally divided between them and the *judi* of each would become Rs. 20 in future. Thus the loss by alienated revenue in this *vatan* could never exceed the original alienation Rs 10.

24. The official land under the settlement prescribed in the foregoing rules will form no part of the remuneration of the officiator who is to be paid wholly in cash and the land will therefore remain in the possession of the co-sharers who now hold it,

25. When there is an excess of land emoluments, as ascertained by rule 1, above the amount appropriated and imposed as additional *judi* to cover remuneration of the officiator, a *judi* of one-half of the survey valuation of the unappropriated excess has been and shall be imposed on the lands of the *vatan* in original settlements, that is settlements made for the first time.\*

26. The above half *judi*, as originally fixed, is not liable to increase for the time being on account of the unappropriated *vatan* land emoluments attaining an increased valuation under a revision of assessment, though it may be lowered in consequence of a reduction in the said valuation owing to a larger proportion of the hitherto unappropriated *vatan* emoluments being now or at any future time appropriated for the payment of the officiator.

27. Any unappropriated excess of cash emoluments shall be absorbed by the Treasury and at once cease to be paid.

In order to exemplify the working of the above rules the following examples A and B are given of revision of emoluments of patel and kulkarni. In example A the original value of the patel's *vatan* under rule 1 is taken at Rs. 47, as follows :—

Survey assessment .. ..	Rs. 92 0 0
Deduct <i>judi</i> .. ..	„ 45 0 0
Value of <i>vatan</i> ..	Rs. 47 0 0

and the original value of the kulkarni's *vatan* under rule 1 is taken at Rs. 25, as follows :—

Survey assessment .. ..	Rs. 57 0 0
Deduct <i>judi</i> .. ..	„ 32 0 0
Value of <i>vatan</i> ..	Rs. 25 0 0

\* Note to Rule 25.—Provided that all unappropriated excesses of *vatan* emoluments which were exempted at the original settlement from payment of half *judi* under the orders contained in Government letter in the Revenue Department, No 331, dated 26th January 1860, shall be subject on the expiration of the period of settlement to payment of half *judi* calculated on the old and not the revised rates. If in any case it be found that the excess at the original settlement is not known, a *judi* at the rate of one-quarter of the excess ascertained on revision shall be imposed in lieu thereof. (Vide Government Resolution No. 5994 of 11th October 1881, R. D.)

In example B the original value of the patel's *vatan* under rule 1 is taken at Rs. 400, as follows :—

Survey assessment .. .. .	Rs. 890 0 0
Deduct <i>judi</i> .. .. .	„ 490 0 0
Value of <i>vatan</i> .. .. .	Rs 400 0 0

and the original value of the kulkarni's *vatan* under rule 1 is taken at Rs. 600, as follows :—

Survey assessment .. .. .	Rs. 700 0 0
Deduct <i>judi</i> .. .. .	„ 100 0 0
Value of <i>vatan</i> .. .. .	Rs 600 0 0

Revenue and population of village	Patel	Rupees	Kulkarni	Rupees
	A		A	
Revenue ... Rs 400	Percentage allowance (Rule 4)	18 0	Percentage allowance (Rule 7)	30 0
Population ... .. 600	Potgi (Rule 5) .. .. .	7 0	Potgi (Rule 8) .. .. .	10 0
	Chowri allowance (Rule 5) ..	7 0	Stationary allowance (Rule 9) ..	4 8
	(No extra allowance under Rule 6) .. .. .		Total .. .. .	44 8
	Total .. .. .	32 0	Value of <i>vatan</i> (Rule 1) .. ..	20 0
	Value of <i>vatan</i> (under Rule 1)	17 0	Amount payable from treasury ..	10 8
	Balance left after deducting remuneration of officer .. ..	15 0	Total .. .. .	44 8
	Deduct half <i>judi</i> imposed on balance (under Rule 25) .. ..	7 8		
	Balance left to <i>vatan</i> .. .. .	7 8		
	B		B	
Revenue .. Rs 5711	Percentage allowance (Rule 4)	89 0	Percentage allowance (Rule 7) ..	158 0
Population .. .. 4250	Potgi (Rule 5) .. .. .	40 0	Potgi (under Rule 8) .. .. .	..
	Chowri allowance (Rule 5) ..	30 0	Stationary allowance (Rule 9) ..	11 0
	Extra allowance (under Rule 6)	20 0	Add 10 per cent of balance of total land enrolments left after providing above remuneration (Rule 12, clause II) .. ..	43 4
	Add 10 per cent of balance of total land enrolments left after providing above remuneration (Rule 12, clause II) .. ..	21 4	Total .. .. .	212 4
	Total .. .. .	101 4	Value of <i>vatan</i> (ascertained by Rule 1) .. .. .	600 0
	Value of <i>vatan</i> (ascertained by Rule 1)	100 0	Balance left after deducting remuneration of officer .. ..	387 12
	Balance left after deducting remuneration of officer .. ..	208 12	Deduct half <i>judi</i> (Rule 25) which is Rs 104 0 0 but as under Rule 26 the half <i>judi</i> originally fixed is not liable to increase, it is ascertained .. ..	150 0
	Deduct half <i>judi</i> (under Rule 25) which is Rs 104 0 0 but as under Rule 26 the half <i>judi</i> originally fixed is not liable to increase, it is ascertained .. ..	100 0	Balance left to <i>vatan</i> .. .. .	237 12
	Balance left to <i>vatan</i> .. .. .	108 12		

\* Note.— This applies to settlements of remuneration made for the first time. In revision of such settlements the half *judi* fixed at the first settlement cannot be exceeded but may be reduced under Rule 26.

## APPENDIX IV (c).

*Colonel Anderson's letter on the settlement of Village Service Inams.*

No. 978 OF 1877.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. ;

To the CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

*Poona, 23rd July 1877.*

Sir,—With reference to Government letter No. 3725 of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to forward the following remarks after reading the whole correspondence forwarded to me with the above letter.

2. In the first place I must state that an evident misapprehension pervades the latter part of this correspondence commencing with the letter of Government of India, No. 518 of the 20th July 1876, which casts doubt upon the expediency of guaranteeing in perpetuity the amount of *judi* payable on the surplus lands of a *vatan* and this apprehension is carried through the letter of the Bombay Government in the Revenue Department, No. 2073 of the 31st March 1877. In reality Bombay Government Resolution No. 6141 of the 1st November 1875 was never intended to make the *judi* on the surplus lands of a *vatan* permanent so far as to preclude those surplus lands being drawn upon at any future time to the extent of their full survey valuation in order to provide the remuneration of the officiators. The real meaning of the Government Resolution No. 6141 of the 1st November 1875 in the 3rd to 6th lines of the second paragraph is that Government will not increase the *judi* originally fixed on the surplus or unappropriated land emolument, but this only holds so long as those emoluments are *surplus* or unappropriated. The instant that these excess land emoluments are required for the payment of the officiator, from his remuneration being increased from any cause at any time, those lands now surplus will cease to be so partially or entirely. The *judi* or so-called "quit-rent" originally fixed on the surplus land emoluments was never intended to be permanent, except so long as the lands were actually surplus; on the lands ceasing to be surplus the guarantee evidently no longer applied.

3. While the lands were surplus the half *judi* originally imposed was not liable to increase, but might be decreased, in consequence of a decrease in the amount or



valuation of unappropriated lands resulting from some part of them being appropriated for the remuneration of the officiator. That this was an idea inherent in the Government Resolution No. 6141 of the 1st November 1875 is plain from the passage about the middle of the second paragraph—"In cases in which there are sharers the burden of paying more out of their lands to make up the increased pay of the officiator will be eased by the relaxation of the rule for levying a quit rent on their surplus lands in those cases in which a quit-rent is leviable under existing settlement, etc., etc."

4 The principle of the Government Resolution No. 6141 of the 1st November 1875 is clear—it was intended to hold the emoluments of the *vatan* applicable to the last rupee to the remuneration of the officiator as fixed from time to time, but it was not desired to make money out of the surplus emoluments, and though at every revision so long as the present percentage scale of remuneration or anything near it is retained, the valuation of the surplus emoluments is as likely to increase as to decrease. Government surrendered the undoubted right to participate in that increased valuation of those emoluments so long as they remained unappropriated surplus.—

Case.	Vatan lands		Profit on lands of vatan or difference between columns 2 and 3	Appropriated for payment of officiator by imposition of additional judi	Unappropriated surplus	Patel's vatan.	
	Ancient judi	Survey assessment				Half judi on column 6	Judi payable. Total of columns 2, 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Settlement	at time of	original survey	30 years back	of a patel's vatan		
1	100	300	200	140	60	30	270
2	Settlement	at time of	revision survey	of the same	patel's vatan given in case No. 1		
2	100	450	350	220	80	30	370
3	The same	patel's vatan,	the officiator's remuneration having been increased				
3	100	450	350	260	40	20	380
4	The same	vatan, the	patel's remuneration having been again increased				
4	100	450	350	360			450

5. For the sake of elucidation of the above it may be well to give examples (which will obviate any chance of misapprehension) drawn up on the plan intended to be laid down in Government Resolution No. 6141, dated 1st November 1875, which is in fact the plan I would advocate.

6. Case No. 1 by its headings explains itself after providing for the remuneration of the officiator by an additional *judi* on the *vatan* lands, Rs. 60 (column 6) remains as surplus on which Rs. 30 (column 7) is imposed as half *judi*.

7. In case 2. The same *vatan* has come under revision in the Revision Survey, the survey assessment or valuation has risen to Rs. 450 and the appropriation for the payment of the officiator is supposed to have been increased to Rs. 220, the unappropriated surplus has increased to Rs. 80 (column 6), but the *judi* payable thereon is not increased and remains at Rs. 30 as that was the sum fixed at the last settlement which it is now proposed to make final *quo ad* any surplus (paragraph 4 above) for the time being.

8. In case 3. The same *vatan* is supposed to be dealt with, but the sum required for the remuneration of the officiator in the form of additional *judi* is supposed to be Rs. 260, thereby reducing the surplus (column 6) to Rs. 40. The *judi* thereon falls to Rs. 20 (paragraph 4 above).

9. In case 4. The same *vatan* is again dealt with, but in consequence of a large percentage rate of remuneration having been granted to the patel, Rs. 360 (column 5) are required from the *vatan* in the shape of additional *judi*. But the whole profits (column 4) only amount to Rs. 350, therefore, that amount bringing up the *judi* to the equivalent of the survey assessment will be imposed, leaving Rs. 10 to be paid from the treasury. It must be understood that a decennial revision of emoluments is provided for in paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 331 of 1860.

10. The valuation of the *vatan* lands would be subject to probable increase at future revisions of assessment, and of course the percentage remuneration of the village officers would concurrently rise in amount, supposing that the percentage rate now in force is retained which is at least probable.

11. It is clear that when there is but a single shareholder holding land in a *vatan* and he is the officiator, which by no means follows as a matter of course, he would in no degree benefit pecuniarily by having an additional *judi* placed on the *vatan* land, and that sum paid over to him; if that additional *judi* was the sole and sufficient source of remuneration it would be giving with one hand and receiving with the other, but the cases are, I understand, rare in which there is but one actual shareholder, though one only may be recorded in the accounts, and as many as six, eight or more actually recorded are common in the south of the Presidency. When there are more shareholders than one, whether recorded or unrecorded, an officiating shareholder would only pay increased *judi* so far as his own fractional share of the total emoluments of the *vatan* was concerned, and would receive, not only his own, but also the total contributions of the other shareholders.

12. It is said that if certain land was considered to be sufficient remuneration for an office 30 years ago, a change of the recorded valuation of that land does not increase the actual value of it to a *vatandar*. This argument will only apply as

regards the comparison of one year with that preceding it. What we have to look to is the value at intervals of 30 years or whatever period may be fixed for the duration of settlements. It is not the survey valuation of land at different periods which indicates the value of it to the *vatan*, but the rental procurable for it by the *vatandar*—30 years ago I apprehend that rent could hardly be procured much in excess of the survey assessment in consequence of the large area of Government waste land available for anyone to take up. Now we know from unimpeachable data that treble, quadruple and even larger multiples of the land tax are procurable as rent for land, and that the amount of rent is the measure of the actual profit of the *vatandar* and not the amount of the Government land tax.

13. We know too that the natural tendency of the rental of land is to increase with population and exports, and that whatever rental is now procurable, it may be fairly expected to increase much in the next 30 years, and thus though the land attached to the *vatan* remains the same, the profits derived from it by holders will continually increase. Therefore, in the rare case of one shareholder being also the officiator, it cannot be said that the remuneration though consisting of the same land was only of the same value at the end of 30 years as it was at the beginning. The value of the *vatan* land will certainly have increased in a greater ratio than the survey valuation of it, since at revisions we do not look to appropriate the whole increase of rental for the State, but to share it between the State and the landholder.

14. But another and very important question has sprung up recently in connection with the revision of village officers' *judi* and remuneration on revision settlement, namely, that referred in my letter No. 1589, dated 23rd November 1876, to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, which is, I believe, now before Government, having been forwarded by the Revenue Commissioner, Khandesh district, with his No. 589, dated 17th March last.

15. The question referred to is, what is to be assumed to have been the ancient *judi* or so-called quit-rent on *vatan* lands? We find in the old village account that a certain sum was recorded as the *mamul* or established *judi*, and a certain sum is recorded "as collected."\* Prior to the first survey settlement we find that this latter sum varies from year to year, or every few years it was added to or remitted from at the discretion, and evidently forms the irregular proportion of these remissions in different villages at the somewhat uncertain† discretion of the Assistant Collector making the annual *jamabandi*. This I know from the examination of old accounts and from my own personal knowledge and recollection of the procedure of times antecedent to the settlements made 30 years ago. Without this personal knowledge I could not write regarding this question with the certainty I feel I can do, for though much information regarding it is doubtless scattered about in the correspondence of years long past, it is not easy to lay hands upon that illustrating any particular point.

\* In some parts we also find another entry called *justi sal berij* or the highest amount recorded as having been collected. This is often more than the recorded *mamul judi* and was in some cases actually the sum collected in the year before the settlement. This sum, where in excess of the *mamul judi*, would appear to represent the limit of demand as a recorded actual payment.

† Uncertain from the absence of any trustworthy data on which to grant the remission.

16. Before the first survey settlement the condition of the village officers was very bad; they got their remuneration from *haks* or direct levies of grain from the cultivators which were very irregularly paid and from *inam* lands, commonly paying *judi* which was often of an excessively heavy amount, even above what would have been considered a fair assessment. They were not allowed to resign a portion of their *inam* lands and obtain a corresponding reduction of *judi* for fear of frauds being thereby committed, for no trustworthy record existed of area or of value or quality of these lands. Resignation, if admitted, was required to be of all right in the *vatan*, an alternative which would only be adopted as a very last resource.

17. When the first survey settlement was made, *vatan*dars acquired the right to resign any entire survey field and obtain a reduction of the *judi* equal to the survey assessment of the field so resigned.

18. Further, instead of the *mamul* or "established *judi*" being taken as representing the annual demand, the actual collection of the preceding year was, I believe, generally recorded as such, and if the survey assessment of the *vatan* lands was less than that payment the full survey assessment was recorded as the future *judi* payment—of course for the period of the settlement only. The *vatan* thus paying full assessment shewed no "profits" and the remuneration of the officiator according to the scale fixed devolved entirely upon the treasury.

19. It may be asked why, when the *mamul judi* or ultimate liability was clearly recorded, was the last year's reduced payment reckoned as the former *judi*? The answer to this I can give. The village officers are the most important link in our administration; they were in a very reduced condition, a large proportion of their *vatan* lands was waste and unproductive to them, they were got to serve with difficulty, no plan of providing officiators with remuneration was in existence, in consequence of financial objections, and in spite of constant urging Captain Wingate did not get sanction for it till 1851, and then only by personally urging the question in England.

20. Under all these circumstances it would have been destruction to have in any way increased the payment of *judi* by village officers. The larger portion would have been thrown up, and a perilous dislocation in a most important point of the administration would have occurred. Consequently past payments were generally adopted as the maximum with the provisions for alleviation mentioned in preceding paragraphs. In case of *vatans* proving of excessive value, far above the requirements of the office, they were not intended to be exempt from investigation by the Inam Department.

21. It was specially provided that all excesses over Rs. 20 should be so investigated. The village officers had the power of helping themselves freely to land and of pointing out what extent they pleased as their *vatan* lands. This power they had doubtless freely used. The compensation provided was investigation by the Inam Commission of all surpluses of material amount, but after the lapse of several years no excesses had been taken up and investigated though long lists

had been reported. After some correspondence the orders contained in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 331 of 26th January 1860 were passed, imposing half *judi* on surplus land emoluments in substitution for investigation by the Inam Commission. From the wording of paragraph 7 of that resolution, "the portion of the *vatan* held in excess of the officiating member's emoluments will be liable to no further contribution within the period," that is of thirty years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it is clear that the half *judi* settlement on the surplus or excess was only for 30 years, and was not permanent. In Satara for special reasons a different system was sanctioned, and by Government Resolution No. 4321 of 31st October 1859, the surplus was charged with full survey assessment, remaining however recorded as *inam* or *vatan* land.

22. It must be clear that any reduced payment of *judi* adopted at the first settlement, less than the *mamul* or established recorded *judi*, though fixed at the rate of the full survey assessment for the time being in consequence of that assessment being less than the last year's actual payment, was fixed for the period of the settlement or for thirty years, and was with all other arrangements of that settlement subject to revision on the termination of the period. I will here give an example in illustration. —

	Mamul or ancient established judi	Collection of year before settlement	Survey assessment of 1844-45	Judi fixed at settlement of 1844-45	Profits on vatan land on settlement of 1844-45, difference of columns 3 and 4	Revision settlement of 1873-74, survey assessment	Simple judi on revision settlement	Profits.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Case 1	300	150	180	150	30	260	260	40
Case 2	500	400	350	350	..	520	500	20

23. In case 1, the actual collections of the previous year (column 2) being less than the survey assessment (column 3), they were recorded as the future *judi*, and Rs. 30 (column 5) or the difference between the survey assessment and the *judi* so fixed becomes the profit of the *vatan* which was entirely available for the remuneration of the officiator and was put on as an addition to the *judi* in 1852. The *mamul* or established recorded *judi* was not adopted as the ancient *judi* for the reasons given in paragraph 19 above. But according to my view we have now a just right to increase the *judi* proper to Rs. 260, that being the revision survey valuation of the *vatan* and still less than the *mamul* or established *judi*. There would thus be no profit, the *vatan* paying full survey assessment, and the officiator would be paid from the treasury. If at any future revision of assessment the survey assessment

was increased to Rs. 360, then more than Rs. 300 could not be collected, that being the *mamul* or ancient *judi*, the difference or Rs. 60 would become "profit" and would be available to meet the remuneration of the officiator.

24. In case 2, at the head of the preceding paragraph, we find Rs. 500 as recorded *mamul judi*, Rs. 400 as the collections of the year before the settlement, and Rs. 350 as the survey assessment of 1844-1845, which became the *judi* payable for the 30 years, and there were thus no "profits" from the lands, therefore the officiator would be paid from the treasury. At the recent revision the survey assessment became Rs. 520, but Rs. 500 only can be collected in consequence of that being the ancient *mamul* or limit of liability to *judi* cess. The difference then of Rs. 20 between the *mamul* and the survey assessment becomes "profit" and *judi* to that extent could be imposed towards meeting the payment from the treasury to the officiator.

25. It must always be borne in mind that the remuneration of the officiator is paid on a fixed scale from the treasury under all circumstances and quite irrespective of whether more or less is recovered by an additional *judi* from the *vatan*. But when on revision settlement from any cause, such as the reduction of the revenues of a village, which does sometimes occur, the actual remuneration became less than was hitherto paid to the officiator, I propose to meet the case by a special allowance in addition. And it might be advisable to extend the special allowance to cases where there is a single shareholder and he is the officiator also.

26. The Revenue Commissioner, Khandesh district, in his letter No. 589, dated 17th March last, forwarding my No. 1589, dated 23rd November 1876, to Government, differed from my view of our having a right to fall back on the recorded *mamul* or ancient established *judi* as the ultimate limit of liability to *judi* cess—not be it remembered to extra cess to provide officiator's remuneration—and considered that Captain Wingate's settlement of a lower sum than the *mamul* should be final and permanent in the absence of any notification to the contrary, overlooking the fact that the case should be reversed, and in the absence of any notification to the contrary all settlements made by Captain Wingate at the first revision were for 30 years only. The view of the Revenue Commissioner, Khandesh district, thus appears to me to be quite untenable. The effect of carrying out that view would be a very great increase of expense in connection with these village officers by the loss of a large sum of revenue justly due from them.

27. I may further add, if anything further is necessary to strengthen my view, that in the certificates of the Inam Commission, thousands of which passed through my hands in former times to be carried out and have the land referred to in them allocated, it was usual to find in the certificate "so much land confirmed on such a sum of *judi* (that being the *mamul* or established *judi*), but if the survey assessment should be less than the *mamul judi* the survey assessment to be alone collected so long as it remains less, but if at any future revision the survey assessment is raised and exceeds the *mamul judi* this sum last is alone to be collected."



28. In the letter of the Government of India forwarded with the Government letter under reply, "a report and statements shewing clearly the effects of the three proposals—those of Colonel Francis, Colonel Anderson and the Government of Bombay—on both the officiators and non-officiators" is called for, and the letter of the Bombay Government calls for the statement for all districts for which revised settlements have been carried out. It would be simply impossible if I was in full possession of all the data to frame these sets of comparative statements within any moderate space of time, and moreover I am not in possession of the data and could not possibly obtain them in any reasonable time. The statements are very complicated, comprising many columns, and require to be made out with extreme care and always require to be frequently returned for correction. At the present time in consequence of the distraction occasioned by the famine it would be impossible to obtain these returns from the district authorities.

29. Moreover, I find that Colonel Francis' plan assumed the last year's payment of *judi* recorded previous to the last settlement as the limit of the Government demand on the *vatan* and not the *mamul* or ancient recorded established *judi* which appears to me to be the proper ultimate liability of the *vatan*, apart of course from the extra *judi* impossible to provide the remuneration for the officiator. In many parts of Poona the ancient *judi* cess appears to have been light and all was paid, but in the vicinity of Sholapur such would not be the case as the *judi* and *chali* cess on village officers was then very heavy, and large remissions from it appear to have been granted in the years antecedent to the last settlement, but these remissions were not of a permanent nature. Till the true *mamul judi* is ascertained, it would be impossible to draw up any contrasted scheme.

30. I find in addition that Colonel Francis did not consider the patel's *chauri* or kulkarni's contingent allowance to be charges upon the *vatan*, which was an evident error, no precedent existing in Wingate's rules which are the authorized guide. The *vatan* is in fact liable to the utmost extent for all the pay and allowances of the officiator of every nature, this being the object of the original grant. I find in a single taluka that the amount of these allowances came to Rs. 1,358, but in this case from the paucity of *vatan* emoluments all but a small portion would have been chargeable on the treasury; in other talukas the case is different, and the *vatan* emoluments being ample, a most undue charge would be thrown on the treasury by Colonel Francis' plan which would amount to a very considerable sum in a collectorate.

31. Colonel Francis' proposed scheme was to increase all over the percentage rate of the remuneration on the revised assessment and to limit the liability of the *vatan* lands to the payment hitherto made by them on the valuation of the former survey and not on the revised survey valuation. There would thus have been heavier remuneration and decreased liability on the part of the *vatan* to provide it; all the extra payment would thus have fallen on Government and the principal people to benefit would be the non-officiating shareholders. In practice also

Colonel Francis omitted, as explained in the preceding paragraph, to charge on the *vatan* the patel's and kulkarni's contingent allowance which would materially increase the charge on the treasury.

32. The plan which I proposed, which was that adopted by Government, was—

*1st.*—That the recorded *mamul* or ancient established *judi* be adopted as the limit of liability to *judi* proper on the lands of the *vatan* exclusively entirely of the *judi* to be imposed for payment of the officiator.

*2nd.*—That the *vatan* emoluments should be calculated on the revision survey valuation.

*3rd.*—That the *vatan* emoluments should be liable to the utmost extent to contribute to the pay and allowances of the officiator.

*4th.*—That surplus emoluments *so long as surplus* should not pay a heavier half *judi* than that fixed in 1860 under Government order No. 330, dated 26th January 1860, though it might be less from a decrease of the surplus. Emoluments now surplus to be available for appropriation at any future time when the remuneration of the officiator may happen by Government order to be increased.

*5th.*—Special extra allowances for places where extra work exists and to meet cases where the actual remuneration is from any cause reduced in carrying out the revision.

So far there is no difference between the plan of Government Resolution No. 6141, dated 1st November 1875, and that which I advocated, but I would further propose to add the following :—

*6th.*—When from any cause the actual remuneration of the officiator falls short of that hitherto fixed an additional extra allowance may be granted to make it equal to what it was formerly.

33. While Colonel Francis' scheme threw a great part of the future payment of village officers on the treasury, and spares the shareholders, the Government scheme, as above explained, takes all it can from the *vatan* for the payment of the officiator, with the sole exception of clause 4, which leaves half the surplus to the shareholders, so long as it is not required for the officiators. This will not induce the loss of any very large sum.

34. The difference in the expense of the two schemes will be very great: how great I am afraid to venture a guess. Land *vatan*s run very large in the Southern Maratha Country, often amounting to land assessed at more than Rs. 1,000 for a single office in one village. I think, therefore, the difference in the cost of the two schemes would be reckoned rather by lakhs of rupees than by tens of thousands.



at the present revision, with a continually increasing expense at future revision. But the comparative cost of the two schemes is of small importance, since Colonel Francis' scheme has not been adopted by the Bombay Government.

35. The scheme of the Bombay Government as contained in Government Resolution No. 6141, dated 1st November 1875, inferentially sanctioned the adoption of the *mamul judi* as the real cess on the *inam* land quite apart from the additional *judi* to be imposed to meet the payment of the officiator. But this matter has now again been under discussion on the reference of the Revenue Commissioner, Khandesh district, who supports a course opposite to that laid down at clause 1 of paragraph 32 above. If this liability to payment of the full *mamul judi* when it does not exceed the survey assessment for the time being is not insisted on, the cost to Government of remunerating the village officers will be materially increased, how much it cannot be now said, as information is imperfect at present as to the amount of the *mamul judi* in the collectorates where it certainly did exist and is recorded. Still I have no doubt that the loss under this head would amount to many tens of thousands of rupees which, in my opinion, Government has a full right to and would to a material extent compensate Government for the unavoidable expenditure which must occur in paying these village officers who have little or no *vatan* lands or other emoluments, cases of which kind are numerous. The loss too would not be final, as in many cases the present survey assessment will fall much short of the old *mamul judi*, which might be attained at a future revision.

36. Though I cannot furnish the required statements now or at any early date for the reasons mentioned in paragraph 28 above, yet I hope that the above remarks will have cleared the way to a comprehension of this question in all its bearings and enable a final decision to be arrived at as to the course to be followed, which will then enable us to see in what form to obtain detailed information in order to carry out whatever scheme may be finally approved of and that information will differ materially according to the scheme adopted.

37. I must apologise for the length to which this letter has extended; the subject is a somewhat complicated one in its several bearings and a good deal of misapprehension appears to have existed as to what was intended to be done. I have endeavoured now by entering into full explanation to obviate any further doubt regarding the state of the case.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

## APPENDIX IV (d).

### *Judi Tharav or fixing the Mamul Judi*

The procedure followed in fixing the *mamul judi* may be described as follows :—

When the revised survey rates are introduced into a taluka, the Mamlatdar is called on to submit for each village separately a statement prepared in the annexed Form (A). This statement is called the *Salwar Patrak* and shews (1) the kind of *vatan*, (2) the name of the holder or *vatandar*, and (3) the amount levied on the *vatan* in each of the 5 years preceding that of the original settlement, as also in every fifth year of the 20 years previous. On receipt of this statement the officer entrusted with the duty of settling the *mamul judi* takes out the highest amount levied on the *vatan* under the name of *judi* (columns 4, 5 and 6) in any of the years shewn in the statement, and to it adds the highest of the sums, if any, levied on the *vatan* as a cess or *pathi* (columns 7 to 10) in any of the years above referred to. The total thus obtained is then entered in column 7 of the *Judidar Patrak* which is prepared in the annexed Form (B). The next thing to do is to ascertain whether at, or any time after, the original settlement any of the lands comprised in the *vatan* were relinquished, and, if so, to deduct the survey assessment of such land from the amount entered in column 7 and to enter the balance in column 26 of the *Judidar Patrak* as the "ultimate limit of *judi* or Government charge on the *vatan*."

2. In the old Kaladgi (now Bijapur) district, a somewhat different procedure\* was followed in fixing the *mamul judi* in cases in which the *vatandars* held *chali*

\*In such cases the *mamul judi* was fixed at the original settlement in the manner explained below :—

(a) Where the lump sum formerly levied on the service and Government (*chali*) lands taken together exceeded the survey assessment of the *chali* or Government lands, the difference was fixed as the *mamul judi* on the service lands

	Acres	Lump sum formerly levied	Survey assessment	Judi fixed by Captain Wingate Rs
Service inams ..	2	} Rs. 15 {	} Rs. 10	Rs 5
Government lands ..	3			

(b) Where the survey assessment of the *chali* or Government lands exceeded the lump sum

formerly levied the service lands were entered as exempt from the payment of *judi* or Government charge.

	Acres.	Lump sum formerly levied.	Survey assessment	Judi fixed by Captain Wingate.
Service inams ..	2	} Rs 15 {	} Rs. 18	..
Government lands ..	3			

or Government lands with service *inams* and paid *judi* or Government charge in a lump sum on the whole area. In such cases the amount of *judi* fixed by Captain Wingate at the original settlement was taken as the "highest recorded ancient payment" on the service lands and was recorded in column 7 of the *Judidar Patrak* without further enquiry. From the amount so recorded, the assessment of the relinquished lands, if any, was deducted (as was done in ordinary cases, paragraph 1 above) and the balance entered in column 26 as the "ultimate limit of *judi* or Government charge on the *vatan* lands."

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(c) Where the difference called the *chali kasur* between the lump sum formerly levied and the survey assessment of the *chali* lands exceeded the survey assessment of the service lands, the latter was recorded as the *judi* or Government charge on the *vatan*.

	Acres.	Lump sum formerly levied.	Survey assessment.	Judi fixed by Captain Wingate.	<i>chali</i> lands exceeded the survey assessment of the service lands, the latter was recorded as the <i>judi</i> or Government charge on the <i>vatan</i> .
Service lands ..	2	Rs. 15 }	Rs. 4	Rs. 4	
Government or <i>chali</i> lands.	3		" 10	..	

## Salwār Patrak.

Kind of vatan.	Name of vatandar.	Year Fash.	Mamul judi	Jasti sal berij	Wasuli judi berij.	Sir and gowdkā	Salam patti.	Harp sani.	Others	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Patilki	... Ningan Gowda ..	1229	25	...	15	..	2	...	...	
		1234	25	...	15	..	2	...	...	
		1239	25	28	22	...	2	...	...	
		1244	25	...	17	...	2	...	..	
		1249	25	...	15	.				
		1250	25		15		...		...	
		1251	25	..	15	...	...	...	...	No dakhla as to levy of salam patti forthcoming for these years.
		1252	25	28	15	..	.	..	...	
		1253	25	...	15	..	...	..		

APPENDICES.

*Notes*—(1) In this instance the original settlement is supposed to have been introduced in the year 1254 Fash. The information obtained from the taluka authority is therefore for each of the 5 years preceding that of settlement (viz., 1249 to 1253) and for every fifth year of the 20 years preceding 1249

(2) The highest amount levied as *judi* from this *vatan* during the past 25 years is shewn to be 28. To this is added Rs 2 levied as *salam patti* during the period ending with 1244 Fash. The highest amount collected from the *vatan* in any one of the 25 years preceding that of the original settlement thus comes to Rs 30, which is accordingly to be taken as the "ultimate limit of *judi*" on the *vatan*

B.  
Form of *Judidar Patrak*.

Kind of vatan.			Serial Number.	Name and father's name of the vatandar.	According to Original Survey.																						According to Revision Survey.				
					Lands comprised in the vatan.		Lands relinquished at the Original Survey		Lands relinquished after the introduction of the original settlement		Lands remaining in the vatan after relinquishment.		Lands relinquished after deducting the survey assessment of the land relinquished from the mamul judi (column 7).		Balance after deducting the survey assessment of the land relinquished after the original settlement from the judi fixed at that settlement.		Scale judi, i.e., the amount appropriated from the vatan emoluments for the remuneration of the officiator.		Judi imposed on the profit of the vatan.		Total of columns 19, 20 and 21, being the amount annually levied.		Lands comprised in the vatan.		Judi fixed after revision settlement according to the revised rules of 1877.		Scale judi, i.e., amount to be appropriated for the remuneration of the officiator.		Remarks.		
					Survey Number.	Culturable Land.	Assessment according to the original survey.	Mamul judi or Government charge as per Salwar Patrak.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Judi fixed at the original settlement by Captain Wingate.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Balance after deducting the survey assessment of the land relinquished from the mamul judi (column 7).	Balance after deducting the survey assessment of the land relinquished after the original settlement from the judi fixed at that settlement.	Scale judi, i.e., the amount appropriated from the vatan emoluments for the remuneration of the officiator.	Mamul settlement judi.	Nim judi (half judi).	Total of columns 19, 20 and 21, being the amount annually levied.	Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Judi fixed after revision settlement according to the revised rules of 1877.		Scale judi, i.e., amount to be appropriated for the remuneration of the officiator.	
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				
Pātilki.	2	Ningan Gowda.		A.	Rs.	Rs.	A	Rs.	Rs.		A.	Rs.		A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	To be filled in when the remuneration is revised.			
			1	12	8	30	3	5	2	15	1	12	8	2	10	40	20	7	10	...	11	Rs. 334	1	7	15	20					
			2	10	40																		2	3	20						
			3	27	50																				35						

Notes.—1. Columns 1 to 6 explain themselves.

2. In column 7 is entered the highest amount levied from the vatan during the 25 years preceding that of the original settlement as per Salwar Patrak.

3. Columns 8, 9 and 10 shew details of land relinquished at the original settlement.

4. Column 11 shews the amount of judi fixed at the original settlement by Captain Wingate. This is the amount of judi levied in the year preceding the settlement.

5. Columns 12, 13 and 14 shew details of lands relinquished after the introduction of the original settlement.

6. Columns 15, 16 and 17 shew details of land remaining in the vatan after relinquishments made at and after the original settlement.

7. Column 18 shews the amount of judi leviable on the land remaining in the vatan after relinquishment. In this instance Nos. 1 and 3 bearing assessment Rs. 10 are shewn to have been relinquished. Therefore the mamul judi as ascertained by the Salwar Patrak is reduced by that amount.

8. Column 19 shews the difference between the mamul judi fixed by Captain Wingate (column 11) and the assessment of the land relinquished since the original settlement (column 14).

9. Column 20 shews the amount appropriated from the vatan at the original settlement for the remuneration of the officiator.

10. Column 21 shews the nim judi imposed at the original settlement on the unappropriated vatan emoluments, i.e., the profit of the vatan (Government Resolution No. 331, dated 26th January 1880).

11. Column 22 explains itself.

12. Columns 23, 24 and 25 shew details, according to revision survey, of the land remaining in the vatan. In this case Survey No. 2 remaining in the vatan is divided into two separate Nos. 1 and 2.

13. Column 26 shews the mamul judi "ultimate limit of the Government charge" on the vatan. In this case the highest amount levied from the vatan as per Salwar Patrak is Rs. 30. From this is deducted the amount of assessment of the lands relinquished at and after the original settlement, viz., Rs. 20 (columns 10 and 14) and the balance Rs. 20 is fixed (column 26) as the mamul judi leviable in future.



Consecutive Number		Name of Village	Additional allowance under Rule 12 to be made up from balance of profit shown in column 18				Mode of providing the amount of remuneration of officers (column 23)	Details of balance of Vatan endowments left after providing remuneration for officers as per column 23				Proposal for disposing of balance of Vatan profit shown in column 28	Vatan land how to be entered in the village accounts in future									
1	2		19	20	21	22		24	25	26	27			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	3	Additional allowance according to Rule 12, clause 1	Additional allowance according to Rule 12, clause 2	Additional allowance according to Rule 12, clause 3	Total additional allowances (columns 19 and 21)	Total remuneration of officer, being total of columns 17 and 22	Amount taken from Vatan profit (see column 7)	Amount appropriated from cash allowance (column 8) to make up the total remuneration as per column 23	Total of columns 24 and 25	Cash payable in future from Treasury, being difference between sums shown in columns 23 and 28	Vatan profit (column 7) after deducting sum appropriated therefrom as per column 24	Cash allowance (column 8) after deducting amount appropriated therefrom as per column 25	Total of columns 28 and 29	Mamul half Judi (Rule 26)	Half Judi now imposed	Net Vatan profit after deducting the amount of column 32 from that of column 28	Area	Assessment	Deduct Net Vatan profit (column 33) omitting fractions	Balance to be paid to Government as Judi being total of columns 6, 24 and 32 omitting fractions	Remarks.
1	1	1	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
1	1	1	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17 4	22 0	22 0	145 4	145 4	22 0	145 4	145 4	13 0	3 0	16 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	13 5	40	8 0	35 0	33 0	
2	1	2	17																			

## APPENDIX IV (e)

### THE GUJARAT RULES.

The Settlement of Patelki Inams in Gujarat was effected on the lines laid down by the Commissioner, Northern Division, in the following letter:—

(1) I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, the settlement I have made of the emoluments of patels in the Daskroi taluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

(2) Major Wingate's scale has been taken as the basis of the settlement with some modifications and additions which are described below.

(3) Major Wingate's system allows an increase of Rs. 10 over the percentage amount fixed according to his scale. As this increase appeared too large in small villages, I have in the Daskroi Settlement reduced it to Rs. 5 in all villages the revenues of which are under Rs. 600 per annum.

(4) But while making this decrease in small villages I have allowed, under certain special circumstances, a somewhat higher remuneration than prescribed by the old scale. These circumstances arise from a patel having heavier work to perform, either in consequence of the villages being situated on much frequented high-roads or at a distance from the Mamlatdar's office, or in consequence of their bordering on foreign territory. The fact of a village having a more than ordinarily large population is also a special circumstance to be dealt with in the same manner. This plan is fair, as it secures additional payment for additional responsibilities, instead of remunerating at an equal rate those who have unequal duties to perform.

(5) The patel's remuneration is in cash or in land, or in both, and to equalize the value of these receipts the profits of occupancy of land have been taken into account, the amount so calculated being in no case reckoned at more than a sum equal to the assessment fixed by the survey. Thus, if a patel be in possession of service land assessed at Rs. 25, he is considered as well-off as a patel who receives Rs. 50 from the treasury.

(6) Of the amounts thus fixed according to principles above mentioned, portions varying from one-fourth to one-half, according to the circumstances of each case, are to be allowed to the matadars or patels and to co-sharers who assist the patels. But in no case are the matadars' present receipts to be exceeded at the expense of the patels.

(7) If in any case the present emoluments of the patel exceed the amount fixed as above described, so much of the cash receipts as equals the excess is reduced, or if there be no cash, a portion of the land of the same amount is assessed. This reduction is made from the *mukhi* portion of a patel's holding, which, as having been



granted by the British Government for the performance of police duties, can, without objection from anyone, be increased or decreased as may be deemed proper. In cases where the existing emoluments are less than the scale, the deficiency is made up in cash.

(8) I have also, with reference to my communication noted in the margin, to report the settlement of the contingent allowance (to be called the *chora-kharch*) to be given to patels in lieu of, and out of the savings from, the *malviro* payments abolished. No. 1525-A., dated the 3rd May 1864. This contingent allowance has, as a rule, been fixed at double the amount given to Talatis for stationery under Wingate's scale, but in villages of the kind referred to in paragraph 4, it has been fixed at three times the Talati's allowance. This payment will be defrayed, as already stated, in the repair, lighting and clearing of the village *choras*, and in whatever further expenses connected with the village the body of patels may desire. Patels will not be liable to account for the expenditure.

(Extract from Commissioner, Northern Division's No. 3432-B., dated 29th October 1864—*vide* Government Resolution No. 4646, dated 23rd November 1864.)

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## APPENDIX IV (f).

### THE THANA AND KOLABA RULES.

The general scale for the settlement of patel and mahar *inams* in the Thana and Kolaba districts is as follows :—

#### *Patels.*

(1) Percentage Scale—

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| (i) For the first thousand of revenue .. .. . | 3 per cent. |
| (ii) Do. second do. . . . .                   | 2 per cent. |
| (iii) Do. third do. . . . .                   | 1 per cent. |

(2) Potgi or fixed allowance—

For villages of which the population exceeds 100 but its revenue falls short of Rs. 250, 2 per cent. on the revenue was allowed as *potgi*.

For villages of which the population exceeds 100 but does not exceed 350 .. .. . Rs. 5

For villages of which the population is between 351 and 700 . Rs. 7½

For villages of which the population is between 701 and 2,000 . Rs. 10

In villages containing upwards of 2,000 inhabitants .. .. Rs. 20

#### *Mahars (Karbhars and Narkwadrs).*

(1) Percentage Scale—

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| (i) For villages of which the revenue does not exceed Rs. 2,000 .. .. . | 1½ per cent. |
| (ii) For villages of which the revenue exceeds Rs. 2,000 ..             | 1 per cent.  |

(2) Potgi or fixed allowance—

A minimum allowance of Rs. 6 for villages containing upwards of 150 inhabitants and Rs. 3 for villages with a smaller number of inhabitants.

*Note.*—In cases where the Mahars would get a higher allowance than the patels if they were to be allowed the difference between the scale payment and the minimum allowances of Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 above, they were only allowed an additional 2 per cent. on the revenue of the village (Government Resolution No. 3197, dated 5th August 1869).

The scale is modified in the talukas noted below as follows :—

1. Kolaba district—

(i) Karjat (old Nasrapur) taluka—

*Patels.*

(a) Scale remuneration—as above.

(b) *Potgi*—

For villages where the population does not exceed 350  
inhabitants .. .. .Rs. 5

For villages where it exceeds 350 but is under 700 ..Rs. 7½

A minimum of Rs. 10 has been fixed for patel's salary.

*Mahars.*

Rs. 1½ per cent. on revenue of villages.

A minimum allowance of Rs. 6 for villages containing upwards of 150 inhabitants and Rs. 3 for villages with a smaller number of inhabitants.

(ii) Panvel taluka—

*Patels.*

Scale remuneration and *potgi* as in Karjat.

*Mahars.*

Instead of 1½ per cent. on revenue as in Nasrapur, that rate was given only on the first thousand rupees of revenue and 1 per cent. on the remainder.

2. Thana district—

Bassein }  
Murbad }

Patels holding service *inam* land were called upon to pay half its assessment as *judi*, the other half being left to the *vatan*.

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## APPENDIX IV (g).

### THE RATNAGIRI RULES.

The Ratnagiri scale of remuneration is the following :—

In villages with inhabitants—

					Police patels	Mahars
					Rs.	Rs.
From	11	to	100	.. .. .	4	2
„	101	to	300	.. .. .	6	3
„	301	to	600	.. .. .	12	6
„	601	to	800	.. .. .	16	8
„	801	to	1,000	.. .. .	20	10
above 1,000					24	12

At large bandars or halting places on roads a fixed allowance of Rs 20 was allowed in addition to the above scale and at smaller places of the same description Rs. 10 (Government Resolution No. 849 of 2nd March 1869).

In *khotsi* villages comprising *dhara* lands, the khots were remunerated for the collection of the revenue of *dhara* lands according to the following scale sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1631, dated 4th April 1871 :—

*Scale—*

On first 500 Rs. of assessment	..	5 per cent.
On second do.	..	4 do.
On third do.	..	3 do.
On fourth do.	..	2 do.
Above 2,000 do.	..	1 do.

The practice of paying the khots for the collection of revenue of *dhara* lands according to the above scale has been put a stop to under Government Resolution No. 3077, dated 26th April 1889.

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## APPENDIX IV (h).

### THE KANARA RULES.

The Kanara scale of remuneration is the following :—

In villages the revenues of which are under Rs. 100 a fixed allowance of Rs. 5 is to be granted.

When the revenue is

between Rs.	100 and 200	..	Rs. 4
do.	200 and 300	..	Rs. 3
do.	300 and 400	..	Rs. 2
do.	400 and 500	..	Rs. 1

The allowance of Rs. 5 fixed for patels in villages the revenues of which are under Rs. 100 is to be in addition to the percentage on revenue.

In villages of which the revenue is between Rs. 100 and 500, there is to be allowed a percentage\* of 3 per cent. in addition to the fixed allowance and in those with revenue exceeding the latter amount, the percentage alone without any fixed allowance. His Excellency in Council will, however, not object to increase the fixed allowance to Rs. 10 on special report from the Collector in cases in which it may be shewn that the work of the patel in consequence of the position of his village or other circumstances will be so hard as to occupy so much of his time as to preclude him from attending to his fields or otherwise earning a livelihood (Government Resolution No. 5611, dated 8th November 1871, and Government Resolution No. 402, dated 27th January 1872).

\* The same as Wingate's.

## APPENDIX V.

### EXTENSION OF THE BOMBAY SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENT TO ALIENATED VILLAGES.

Owing to the obvious superiority of the Bombay system of Survey and Settlement to that which usually obtains in alienated villages and the facilities afforded by its introduction for obtaining accurate statistics the extension of the Bombay system to these villages has always been regarded by Government as an object to be attained wherever possible. No pressure, however, has ever been brought to bear upon the holders of such villages, and by section 216, Land Revenue Code, it is provided that the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code shall not be applied to any alienated village, except for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of any such village, and in the special cases of

- (a) all unalienated lands situated within the limits of such village ;
- (b) villages of which a definite share is alienated, but of which the remaining share is unalienated, such as *sarakati* villages ;
- (c) alienated villages the holders of which are entitled to a certain amount of the revenue, but of which the excess, if any, above such amount belongs to Government.

By the last paragraph of this section, however, it is provided that, on application being made in writing by the holder of any such village, the provisions of the whole or any part of these chapters may be extended thereto. Further, by section 88 the extension of the Survey Settlement is made a condition precedent to a grant of powers under that section to the holder of such a village allowing him to demand security for land revenue, to attach defaulters' property, etc.

The terms upon which a settlement is introduced into an alienated village and the rights secured to and the obligations imposed upon the holder thereby are as follows :—

#### (1) *Preliminary conditions.*

(a) An application for the extension must be made in writing to the Divisional Commissioner.\*

(b) If there are more shareholders than one, then a joint application must be made by all,† unless one out of the number has been given full powers of management, in which case his single application is sufficient.‡

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\* Section 216, Land Revenue Code.

† Government Resolution No. 3346 of 7th May 1889.

‡ *Gopikabai vs. Laxman*, B. L. R. Vol. II, p. 235.

(c) An agreement must be passed in the form of Appendix XV, Land Revenue Code, consenting to pay the village officers at the Government scale and to pay them at Government rates for the collection of local fund cess—such remuneration to be a first charge upon the village revenue—and to furnish such revenue and vital statistics from time to time as may be required by the Collector.\*

(d) The applicant has further to agree to allow remissions and suspensions of land revenue to his own rayats on the same scale as that fixed in Government villages in similar circumstances.†

(2) *Issue of notification.*

When the holder has satisfied the necessary conditions a notification extending such provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the Code, as may be deemed requisite, is issued by the Commissioner.

(3) *Settlement operations.*

(a) The measurement and classification operations in the village are carried out by the Survey party under the control of the Superintendent, Land Records.

(b) The rates of assessment also are usually settled by the same officer, and are ordinarily the same as those sanctioned for the adjoining Government villages, in which case sanction for their introduction is granted by the Divisional Commissioner. Sometimes, however, the application of the Government scale of rates might result in a loss of revenue to the inamdar owing to the fact that the former assessments were on a higher scale. In such cases it has been ordered that "When the maximum dry-crop and garden rates to be imposed in any alienated village are determined according to the usual method of the Survey Department, Government can, if they think fit, sanction an addition to them in any particular case, but the Survey Department should not introduce rates which produce a revenue equal to the inamdar's demand (if such demand is in excess of the survey assessment) without fully explaining the grounds for the adoption of such rates and without obtaining the sanction of Government to their introduction." ‡

(c) In submitting his proposals the Settlement Officer is not required to give full details as he would in the case of a taluka, but has merely to give his reasons for the adoption of the particular rates proposed.§

(4) *Duration of the Settlement.*

The settlement guarantee is usually fixed so as to expire at the same time as that of the Government villages in the same taluka.

\* Government Resolution No. 6401 of 6th December 1880 and No. 7322 of 2nd December 1880.

† Government Resolution No. 6984 of 16th July 1907.

‡ Government Resolution No. 3436 of 12th May 1886.

§ Government Resolution No. 5291 of 16th November 1878.

*(5) Introduction of the Settlement.*

The formalities of introduction are the same as for Government villages.

*(6) Rights of tenants.*

Previous to the amendment of the Land Revenue Code by Act IV of 1913 the effect of the introduction of a survey settlement into an alienated village was that the 'holders' of land therein—a term which included 'tenants'—under the provisions of section 217 obtained all the rights of 'occupants' in unalienated villages, including that of freedom from enhancement of assessment during the period of guarantee under section 106.\* This view was upheld by the High Court in Appeal No. 186 of 1905—*Patel Nanabhai Bajibhai vs. The Collector of Kaira and others*†—and the right still subsists in the case of those settlements introduced previous to the amendment of the Act.

But under section 217 of the Code as amended by Act IV of 1913 the 'holders' of lands in alienated villages into which a survey settlement has been introduced obtain merely the rights of 'holders' in unalienated villages: *i. e.*, they are subjected to the provisions of Chapter VII of the Code and to the few other sections which refer to 'holders' only; *e. g.*, sections 50, 56, 122, 123, etc. None of these sections confer any definite status upon 'tenants' in alienated villages such as was given by section 217 of the unamended Act, and the introduction of a survey settlement into an alienated village now makes no difference in the legal relations between the tenants and the landlord. The question of what those relations may be is one of fact, to be decided, if necessity arises, under the provisions of section 83 of the Code for the settlement of disputes between landlord and tenant as to their legal rights.‡

*(7) Responsibility for cost of the operations.*

In cases where the inamdar accepts the rates proposed, the cost of the whole operations will be paid by Government, but if he declines to adhere to the terms of settlement, then the cost is to be recovered from him.§

*(8) Revision Settlements.*

(a) When an agreement in the form of Appendix XV has been signed by the inamdar, then as Chapter VIII of the Land Revenue Code has been made applicable the Revision Settlement can be introduced by the orders of Government without consulting the inamdar, and also if the agreement is not in the exact form of Appendix XV but Chapter VIII has been extended to the village in question.

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\* Government Resolution No. 3600 of 26th May 1891.

† Government Resolution No. 4148 of 1st May 1913.

‡ Government Order No. 4822 of 30th April 1915.

§ Government Resolutions, No. 1223 of 10th February 1851, No. 3470 of 29th December 1855 and No. 3613 of 28th September 1868.



(b) It sometimes happens, however, that the agreement was taken previous to the passing of the Land Revenue Code, and, therefore, under the provisions of section 49 of the Survey Act of 1865. In such a case it will depend upon the particular sections of that Act which were applied in the notification extending the provisions of the Act to the village. If section 30 was applied, then the revised settlement can be introduced by Government without consulting the inamdar. But if not, then, on the expiration of the period of guarantee, matters revert to the *status quo* and the inamdar must be consulted before the Revision Settlement can be introduced. In such cases it would save trouble if the inamdar were asked to enter upon a fresh agreement in the proper form in order to save the necessity for periodical consultations.

## APPENDIX VI.

### *Appendices to the Settlement Report.*

The appendices are 14 in number and are lettered from A to N. The lettering was changed in 1916 when several of the old appendices were abolished. In order therefore to facilitate reference to previous reports the list of old with the corresponding new appendices is given below :—

*Table showing the old and the corresponding new Appendices.*

Old Appendix.	Corresponding new Appendix.	Remarks.
A	A	
B	B	
C	..	Abolished by G. R. 5313-16, R. D. But the general appraisement of the magnitude and importance of each known bazar should be shown in the body of the Report, bazars being indicated on the map.
D	C	
E	..	(Statement showing detail of population according to Religion and Education.) Abolished by R. 5313-16.
F	D	
G	..	Abolished by R. 1000-16. The population and the average birth and death rates for the last ten years should be given in the body of the Report. The figures may be obtained from the Mámlatdár from T. F. XXI.
G <sup>1</sup>	E	
H	..	Abolished by R. 5313-16. The general state of literacy and popularity of schools should be summed up in the body of the Report in not more than ten lines with leading figures from Educational Reports. It should chiefly be considered what bearing, if any, the state of education has upon the state of Agriculture, thrift and progressiveness of the area.
I	..	(Statement showing the proportion of Govt. occupied and inam lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants.) Abolished by R. 1000-16.
J	F	
K	G	
L	..	(Statement showing mortgages.) Abolished by R. 1000-16.
M	H	
N	I	
O <sup>1</sup>	J	
O <sup>2</sup>	K	
Q	L	
Q <sup>1</sup>	M	
R	N	

# APPENDIX A.

(Old App. A.)

*Rainfall recorded at District for the years*

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.		Re- marks.
	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.	
Average ...													

This form is similar to the one given on page 18 of the Bombay Statistical Atlas. The headings of the several columns explain themselves. The information required should be obtained from the office of the Director of Agriculture rather than from Mámílatdárs, both to save time and to ensure accuracy.

2. The figures should be shown for the last 11 years, or much better the whole settlement period if the 11 years are abnormal, a total made and average struck. Averages should not be worked out without regard to abnormal variations. It is most important that the character of the rainfall as well as its amount should be exhibited as clearly as possible.

# APPENDIX B.

(Old App. B.)

*Details of cultivation and crops in the villages of the Táluka of the Collectorate.*

Cultivated and uncultivated area.											Crops. (N. B.—All heads are optional.)																											
No. of Villages.	Gross cropped area.	Deduct twice cropped.	Deduct crops in unassessed land.	Nett assessed cropped area.	Fallows.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied and unassessed.	Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	I cereals and II pulses.										Oil seeds.							Sugars.	Fibres.	Drugs and Narcotics.		Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Remarks.					
								Forest.	Other (including uncultivable).		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juwar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maizo.	Gram.	Other cereals and pulses.	Total.	Linseed.	Til.	Rapo and Mustard.	Groundnut.	Others.	Total.	Condiments and spices.			Cane.	Palm trees.			Cotton.	Others.	Dyes.	Tobacco.	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	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39

The groups should be shown across the columns. It is not necessary that alienated villages should be included nor is it necessary that the information should be given for exactly the villages under settlement, though this should be done if practicable.

2. The information by villages and groups is directly derivable from T. F. XX—Anderson's Rev. Accounts Manual—and should be obtained from the Táluka Office. Details for 5 years should be obtained but only the average under each column and the percentage of each crop on cultivated area should be shown in this appendix.

3. The details of irrigated area with crops may be given and commented on in the body of the Report.

(Old App. D.) -

*Details of population according to occupation.*

MA 79-69

(Old App. F.)

Government Villages in the  
during the year 19 .

*Collectorate*

[illegible]

This form is similar to that given in the Statistical Atlas (*vide* statement on page 86—Thána Summary—columns 60 to 78). The details required should be obtained from the Mámlatdár (Tál. Form XXII).

2. Where groups have remained more or less unchanged, group totals are desirable : but when grouping has changed considerably then the Táluka total. for it is impossible to compare by groups. If Táluka or Mahál limits have changed, the figures must be adjusted to make the comparison exact as to totals.

(Old App. G<sub>1</sub>.)

### Villages of the

District.

[illegible]

Figures for this appendix may be obtained from the Mámlatdár.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX

(Old App.

*Wells, Bhuddkis, Tanks and the other sources  
of the Táluka of*

Group.	Number of villages.	WELLS, BHUDDKIS AND THE LIKE.									
		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 disuso.		For irrigation.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Where groups have remained more or less unchanged, group totals are desirable: impossible to compare by groups. If Táluka or Mahál limits have changed, the



## APPENDICES.

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F.

J.)

*of Water-supply in the  
Collectorate for the years 19*

*Government Villages*

TANKE.						OTHER SOURCES.									
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.		Remarks.	
Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	

but when grouping has changed considerably then the Táluka total, for it is figures must be adjusted to make the comparison exact as to totals.

*Abstract of Appendix F.*

District	Details	Wells, Bhudkis and the like		Tanks.		Other sources	
		Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha	Pakka	Kacha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	For irrigation ... ..						
	For drinking supply of human beings, but not for irrigation						
	For cattle and washing and other purposes, etc						
	In disuse ..						
	Total ..						
	Totals recorded at the previous Settlements						

The return is similar in form to the Tál Form XXIII —Anderson's Manual. The information should be obtained from the Mámlatdár and an abstract prepared as above. If Táluka or Mahál limits have changed, the figures must be adjusted to make the comparison exact as to totals.

## APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX G.

(Old App. K.)

*Selling value of dry-crop\* lands in the Villages of the**Tdluka**District.*

Serial Number in Appendix L.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Remarks.
	<i>Group I.</i>					
	Averages per acre ...					
	<i>Group II.</i>					
	Averages per acre ...					
	<i>Group III.</i>					
	Averages per acre ...					

\* If it is desirable to give similar information regarding rice and garden lands, the appendices may be marked G<sub>1</sub>, G<sub>2</sub>, and so on.

## APPENDICES.

## APPENDIX H.

(Old App. M)

*Leases of dry-crop\* lands in the Villages of the  
Taluka District.*

Serial Number in Appendix L	Name of village	Area of land leased.	Assessment	Rents	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment	Remarks
	<i>Group I.</i>					
	Averages per acre					
	<i>Group II</i>					
	Averages per acre					
	<i>Group III</i>					
	Averages per acre					

\* If it is desirable to give similar information regarding rice, garden, etc., lands, the appendices should be marked H<sub>1</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, and so on.

NOTE.—Settlement officers, if they wish, may express the relation of the rent to the assessment as so many multiples of the assessment, in which case the heading to column 6 must be altered accordingly. Multiples should be taken to two places of decimals. (Settlement Commissioner's Circular No. 332—S.S., dated 29th April 1915.)

2. If the tenant pays rent and assessment separately, they must be added to get the "rent" required. If he pays assessment only, then the assessment is 100 per cent. of the rent and rent is 1 multiple of assessment.

# APPENDICES.

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## APPENDIX I.

(Old App. N.)

Prices prevalent in the					Táluka from			to
Seers of 80 tolas per Rupee.								
Years.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

The details required for this form should be obtained from the Director of Agriculture as far as possible, and if necessary should be supplemented and verified by information locally obtained. Not more than 7 articles at most should be scheduled; and should be such as cover 85 to 90 % of the cultivated area. Appendix B—Note 2.)

2. The prices should be quoted in seers per rupee invariably, the “seer” being taken as equivalent to 80 tolas. (Paragraph 2 of Survey Commissioners letter No. A.—1700 of 23rd June 1899, printed in Government Resolution No. 7110 of 7th October 1899, R. D.)

3. Prices should be given for each year of the settlement lease and also for some years before the settlement. The averages for the pre-settlement period and for each decade of the settlement lease should be separately shown.

4. A Graph showing the prices in rupees per maund of the principal food grains or other staples (*e. g.*, cotton or coconuts) during the Settlement period should be prepared and submitted along with the Report in manuscript. It should be of the simplest description showing merely the rise and fall of the prices of the articles dealt with. It should not contain any arguments or statements which should be confined to the body of the Report.

# APPENDIX J.

(Old App. O<sub>1</sub>.)

*Changes in occupied area for  
District into which the*

*villages of the Táluka of the  
Settlement was introduced in the year*

Year.	Occupied Government land paying full assessment.		Unoccupied assessed cultivable Govern- ment land.		Land. the revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially.			Total land Government occupied, unoccupied and inám.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Area.	Revenue alie- nated or Nuksan.	Quit rent.	Area.	Assessment (full).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

*N. B.*—The information for this form is to be taken from Táluka Form No. VIII.

Columns 2, 4 and 6 should be filled in respectively from columns 10 + 11, 8 and 12 of T. F. VIII-A.

„ 3, 5, 7 and 8 should do. do. 8, 6, 5 and 9 of T. F. VIII-B.

„ 9 and 10 will do. do. 2 + 4 + 6 and 3 + 5 + 7 + 8 of this form.

**NOTE**—This appendix need only be prepared in the case of those tálukas where there is an appreciable area of unoccupied cultivable waste.

## APPENDIX K.

(Old App. O<sub>2</sub>.)*Collection of assessment on Government land in the villages of the Taluka of*

Year.	Demand.	Remissions.	Outstandings.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
1	2	3	4	5

*Note—*

(1) This Appendix will be prepared for the whole period of the expiring settlement, figures being given by new Groups of villages or where necessary by Sub-groups as explained in paragraph (2).

(2) Where a new Group is composed entirely of villages comprised in an old Group, then the figures will be given in lump for the whole area, *e. g.*,

'New Group I (17 villages) : Max. rate Rs. 3-4-0'

(Old Group I : Max. rate Rs. 3-0-0).

When, however, a new Group is composed of fractions of old Groups it will be necessary to give separate figures in lump for the villages comprised within the old Groups, *e. g.*,

New Group II (22 villages) : Max. rate Rs. 2.

(a) Old Group I (6 villages) : Max. rate Rs. 2-4-0.

(Here follow figures for the whole period of the expiring settlement.)

(b) Old Group II (16 villages) : Max. rate Rs. 2-0-0.

(Here follow figures as above.)

(3) By 'demand' in column 2 is meant the fixed Khalsa Land Revenue demand, exclusive of all Judi and Non-agricultural demands and all Miscellaneous. The Land Revenue demand should include Local Fund after 1915-16 (as remissions and arrears also are shown as consolidated Land Revenue).

The information will be derived from the following sources :—

Land Revenue. . . { Previous to 1915-16 .. Col. 27 of T. F. XXVII.  
1915-16 and after .. Col. 8 of T. F. VIII-B with 1/16th added.

(4) 'Remissions' includes writes-off. In this column are to be shown against each particular year all the amounts written off or remitted from the Land Revenue of that year, whether the remission was granted in that year or in any subsequent year.

The figures can be obtained from the following forms :—

Previous to 1915-16 .. Cols. 10 to 14 and corresponding cols. 32 to 36 of T. F. XXIX.  
1915-16 and after .. T. F. VII, col. 17.

(5) The figures in columns 4 and 5 have no arithmetical connexion with those of the other columns as they necessarily include Judi, Non-agricultural assessments, and Miscellaneous Land Revenue. Moreover, they will also include items of several years past. The object of compiling them is to test the pressure of the assessment by studying the annual aggregate of outstandings in lump.

The figures can be obtained from the following forms :—

Previous to 1915-16 .. { Col. 4 .. T. F. XXIX—Col. 19.  
Do. .. Do. .. Do. .. 43.  
1915-16 and after .. { Col. 5 .. T. F. No. VII.







*Instructions for filling in Settlement Officer's Appendix L.*

1. It is to be noted in the first place that the statistics contained in this appendix refer to *Government occupied land only*, that is to say, not to Inám nor to Government waste.

2. Columns 1 and 2 and 35 and 36 should be arranged according to the new grouping proposed by the Settlement Officer; the old grouping being shown in column 3. Columns 4 to 18 should give the figures for the last year of the expiring settlement for which they are available.

3. Columns 19 to 21 should show the proposed maximum rates. The area figures in columns 22, 25, 28 and 31 under revision settlement should be the same as in columns 7, 10, 13 and 16 under former survey. The assessments in columns 23, 26 and 29 should be worked out by rule of three, in accordance with the method approved in Government Resolution No. 10380, dated 27th October 1909, R. D. by increasing or decreasing the old assessments in the same ratio as the new maximum rate bears to the old maximum rate.

4. All the figures required for filling up the columns under former settlement should be obtained from the Mámlatdár.

5. On both sides of the statement the area and assessment of Motasthal and Pátasthal land should be shown separately in a large bracket one below the other, if the two kinds exist in the same village; and the soil and water shares of assessment should be shown separately in the assessment column for pátasthal lands. The following symbols should be used:—

M = Motasthal.

P = Pátasthal.

S = Soil.

W = Water.

When there are lands of other kinds such as "Bháta," "Dhekudiat," etc., they should be similarly distinguished.

In tálukas in which pátasthal assessment has been abolished, there will be no pátasthal garden. Also, since what was formerly pátasthal rice or garden has now become dry crop, there will be an increase in the dry crop area of some villages and a decrease in the bagayat or rice or both.

6. Fractions of acres below and including 20 gunthas and of rupees below and including 8 annas should be left out of account and those above them should be counted as a complete acre and a complete rupee, respectively.

7. Averages should be worked out in Rupees annas and pies, and on the totals for each group and the táluka only and not for each village.

8. In finding out the percentage increase of the group or of the táluka the water share of the pátasthal garden assessment should be left out of consideration.